A16FX

STARTING May 8, 1951

30.24- 22729

SEE 5TH NITE LEAD 30.24 - 22764

-95-

FOURTH ~~NIGHT LEAD KOREAN~~ WAR ROUNDUP (180)

BY DON HUTH

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9-(AP)-MORE THAN 300 ALLIED PLANES TODAY MADE THE BIGGEST AIR STRIKE OF THE WAR AGAINST THE NORTH KOREAN CITY OF SINUIJU ACROSS THE YALU RIVER FROM MANCHURIA.

FIRST REPORTS SAID SWARMS OF RUSSIAN-TYPE JETS HAD TAKEN OFF FROM MANCHURIAN BASES AND FURIOUS SKY BATTLES WERE IN PROGRESS.

"IT'S A MASSACRE AND THEY ARE BEING MASSACRED, NOT US," SAID ONE ALLIED FLIER ON RETURNING TO HIS BASE.

WHILE 206 FIGHTERS ROCKETED AND BOMBED SINUIJU, MORE THAN 100 SPEED SABRE AND SHOOTING STAR JETS FLEW COVER.

THE SKY BATTLES RAGED IN MIG ALLEY--SO TERMED BECAUSE OF THE FREQUENT APPEARANCE OF RUSSIAN-TYPE MIG-15 JETS FROM MANCHURIAN BASES AROUND ANTUNG, JUST ACROSS THE YALU FROM SINUIJU.

BUT THE FIRST SKETCHY REPORTS INDICATED THAT THE NUMBERS OF RED PLANES SMOKED OUT FAR EXCEEDED THOSE OF ANY IN PREVIOUS DOG FIGHTS.

ON THE GROUND, THE REDS BACK-PEDALLED IN KOREA AMID GROWING REPORTS OF FRICTION BETWEEN RED CHINA AND RUSSIA OVER CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

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MOUNTING ALLIED PRESSURE SHOVED THEM BACK OVER THE SAME TERRAIN THE REDS HAD TO BUY WITH BLOOD OF MORE THAN 80,000 MEN.

HIGH RANKING U.S. MARINE OFFICERS TOLD AP CORRESPONDENT JIM BECKER THE CHINESE REDS HAD WANTED TO UNLEASH A MIGHTY SMASH IN EARLY APRIL WITH 600,000 MEN, 3,000 RUSSIAN-PROMISED PLANES AND HUNDREDS OF TANKS.

THE RED TANKS AND PLANES NEVER SHOWED UP. THE ALLIES DROVE INTO NORTH KOREA. BECKER SAID IT GOT TO THE POINT WHERE THE 600,000 REDS HAD NO CHOICE BUT TO LET FLY THEIR PLANNED OFFENSIVE ANYWAY. SO IT STARTED--APRIL 22.

OFFICERS POINTED OUT TO BECKER THAT THE REDS ACHIEVED THE VERY BREAKTHROUGH THEY HAD WANTED IN A MOVE TO SPLIT AND DESTROY THE UNITED NATIONS DIVISIONS. BUT RUSSIA HADN'T COME THROUGH WITH THE TANKS AND PLANES NEEDED TO FINISH THE JOB.

THE CHINA FOOT SOLDIER OFFENSIVE RAN OUT OF GAS IN A WEEK.

THE ALLIES STARTED MOVING FORWARD AGAIN.

TODAY THE RED FALL-BACK WAS GENERAL ALL ACROSS THE KOREAN PENINSULA.

HARD-FIGHTING SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS PUSHED THEM BACK IN THE WEST AND EAST. THE REDS WITHDREW AHEAD OF FAR-RANGING ALLIED PATROLS IN THE CENTER.

A DISPATCH TODAY FROM THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT DISCLOSED A NEW ALLIED CROSSING OF THE 38TH PARALLEL. IT WAS MADE TUESDAY BY SOUTH KOREANS SOUTHEAST OF INJE AGAINST MODERATE RESISTANCE FROM NORTH KOREAN REDS.

CENSORSHIP WOULD NOT PERMIT PIN-POINTING POSITIONS OF THE LIMITED ALLIED ATTACKS.

NORTHWEST OF SEOUL, SOUTH KOREANS CROSSED THE HAN RIVER FROM KIMPO PENINSULA AND PROBED RED LINES SOUTH OF KAESONG. THAT CITY IS 35 MILES NORTHWEST OF SEOUL AND WITHIN TWO MILES OF THE 38TH PARALLEL.

ANOTHER SOUTH KOREAN COLUMN DROVE NORTH FROM SEOUL.

A DISPATCH FROM KOREAN HEADQUARTERS OF THE U. S. EIGHTH ARMY BY AP CORRESPONDENT ROBERT EUNSON REPORTED THE ACTIONS. BUT MILEAGES WERE DELETED.

THE PURPOSE OF THE PUSH NORTH OF KIMPO PENINSULA WAS TO GUARD AGAINST ANY RED MOVE TO SLIP DOWN THAT WAY AND ENCIRCLE SEOUL FROM THE REAR.

THE REDS FOUGHT BACK AGAINST THE SOUTH KOREANS ALONG THE SEOUL-MUNSAN ROAD, USING MORTARS, ANTI-TANK GUNS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS.

THERE WERE SEVERAL BRISK ACTIONS IN THE SECTOR (FIVE WORDS DELETED) NORTHWEST OF THE CAPITAL ALONG THE ROAD TO MUNSAN, EUNSON REPORTED.

"WEST OF THE ROAD, ALLIED UNITS PUSHED NORTH AND WERE FIGHTING A BATTLE WITH NORTH KOREAN REDS (THREE WORDS DELETED) SOUTH OF MUNSAN," HE SAID.

BEYOND UIJONGBU, 11 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL, ALLIED ENGINEERS CLEARED A MINE FIELD UNDER FIRE OF A RED COMPANY HIDING IN NEARBY HILLS.

ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, ALLIED PATROLS ENTERED CHUNCHON FOR THE SECOND STRAIGHT DAY TUESDAY WITHOUT FINDING ANY REDS. CHUNCHON, A FORMER RED STRONGHOLD, IS 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL AND EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL.

A35KX

"EAST OF THIS IMPORTANT ROAD JUNCTION TOWN, HOWEVER, AN ALLIED PATROL WAS AMBUSHED AND FORCED TO WITHDRAW," EUNSON REPORTED.

AROUND KAPYONG, BETWEEN CHUNCHON AND SEOUL, ALLIED AND RED UNITS FOUGHT THREE BRIEF SKIRMISHES.

STIFF FIGHTING WAS REPORTED IN THE VICINITY OF INJE, A TOWN 75 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL AND FOUR MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL.

THE ENEMY LINES SEEMED TO BE GIVING ON THE EXTREME EASTERN TIP, EUNSON SAID, BUT HOLDING FAIRLY FIRM DIRECTLY EAST OF INJE.

EIGHTH ARMY MADE THE RELATIVELY LOW CLAIM OF 915 REDS KILLED OR WOUNDED IN GROUND ACTION TUESDAY AND 69 CAPTURED.

RED VEHICULAR TRAFFIC BEHIND THE LINES SLACKENED SOMEWHAT. BUT ALLIED FLIERS COUNTED 1,625 VEHICLES LAST NIGHT, MOST OF THEM IN THE WEST.

ELEVEN B-29S LAST NIGHT BOMBED THE RED SUPPLY CENTER OF SARIWON IN WESTERN KOREA.

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NEARLY HALF THE GROUND LOST WHEN THE COMMUNISTS LAUNCHED THEIR ILL-FATED APRIL 22 OFFENSIVE HAS BEEN REGAINED ALONG THE 100-MILE WIDE BATTLEFRONT. THE RED DRIVE BOGGED DOWN SEVEN DAYS OF HUMAN-SEA ATTACKS.

NOW THE COMMUNISTS WERE BATTLING CLUMSILY, LIKE A PUNCH-DRUNK FIGHTER STRUGGLING FOR TIME TO REGAIN STRENGTH. THE REDS STEPPED UP THEIR ARTILLERY AND MORTAR ATTACKS. ROADS WERE STREWN WITH RED MINEFIELDS.

ON THE FAR WESTERN FRONT SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS GAINED FIVE MILES IN TWO DAYS, SHOVING THE REDS NORTH OF THE KONGNUNG RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF THE HAN RIVER. AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH SAID COMMUNIST RESISTANCE STIFFENED AT THIS POINT, SOME 17 MILES NORTHWEST OF SEOUL.

DRIVING DUE NORTH OF THE BATTERED OLD KOREAN CAPITAL, ALLIED TANKS CLANKED 20 MILES UP THE IMPORTANT UIJONGBU HIGHWAY. RED MINES LITTERING THE ROAD WERE CLEARED AHEAD OF THE ARMORED GIANTS.

THE CHINESE STILL HELD RIDGE POSITIONS FIVE MILES SOUTH OF THAT ALLIED PENETRATION, MAKING THE POINT OF ACTUAL ENEMY CONTACT ABOUT 15 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL.

THERE WAS LITTLE FIGHTING NORTHEAST OF SEOUL. U.N. PATROLS ENGAGED AN UNKNOWN NUMBER OF REDS JUST SOUTH OF KAPYONG, 33 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL ON THE IMPORTANT HIGHWAY TO CHUNCHON.

ALLIED TROOPS APPARENTLY MAINTAINED THEIR STRONG DEFENSE PERIMETER ABOVE SEOUL AND HAD ESTABLISHED ANOTHER PROTECTIVE ARC AROUND UIJONGBU, 11 MILES NORTH OF OLD CAPITAL. IT STRENGTHENED THE ALLIED HOLD ON THE TRADITIONAL INVASION CORRIDOR IN CASE OF A RENEWED RED THRUST.

OTHER U.N. UNITS OPERATING ON KIMPO PENINSULA FOUGHT A MORTAR DUEL WITH AN ENEMY FORCE ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE HAN RIVER.

AP CORRESPONDENT STAN CARTER SAID THERE WERE INDICATIONS THE CHINESE STRENGTHENED THEIR DEFENSES IN THE RUGGED HILLS AND RIDGES EAST OF SEOUL.

ON THE CENTRAL FRONT MORE ALLIED TANK-INFANTRY PATROLS CRUNCHED OVER

DUSTY TRAILS NORTH OF CHUNCHON, A NO-MAN'S TOWN ABANDONED BY THE ALLIES AND DESERTED BY THE CHINESE.

A206KX

IT WAS THE SECOND STRAIGHT DAY U.N.PATROLS PASSED THROUGH THAT DEVASTATED TRANSPORTATION HUB, EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF PARALLEL 38, IN SEARCH OF RED CONCENTRATIONS TO THE NORTH.

CHINESE ARTILLERY OPENED UP TUESDAY NIGHT ON ALLIED POSITIONS BOTH NORTH AND EAST OF CHUNCHON.

ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT, AP CORRESPONDENT NATE POLOWETZKY SAID ALLIED LINES ADVANCED TOWARD A COMMUNIST BUILDUP AREA FORMING NORTHWEST OF INJUE -- ANOTHER ABANDONED ROAD CENTER FOUR MILES NORTH OF THE PARALLEL.

AIR OBSERVERS, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF CLOUDLESS SKIES LOCATED THE RED BUILDUP AND CALLED IT "CONSIDERABLE." ALLIED PLANES HIT ONE RED GROUP OF ABOUT 300 NORTH OF INJE. HOW MANY MORE WERE IN THE AREA WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

ALLIED PLANES BOMBED AND STRAFED OTHER RED TROOPS AND SUPPLY CONCENTRATIONS ALONG THE CENTRAL FRONT AND RAN INTO HEAVY GROUND FIRE AT SOME PLACES. THE HEAVIEST WAS IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF CHUNCHON, WHERE THE REDS SENT UP MACHINEGUN AND SMALL ARMS FIRE.

THE U.S.FIFTH AIR FORCE HURLED 500 AIR STRIKES ON RED TARGETS DURING THE DAY. NAVY AND MARINE FLYERS ADDED TO THE SCORCHING ATTACKS ON ENEMY OCCUPIED BUILDINGS, ROAD NETWORKS AND SUPPLY INSTALLATIONS.

AN EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE TESUDAY NIGHT ESTIMATED THAT THE REDS SUFFERED 2,965 CASUALTIES MONDAY.

LT.GEN.JAMES A.VAN FLEET LEFT HIS EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS FOR A VISIT TO THE WESTERN FRONT DURING THE DAY. THERE, AS THE MOURNFUL SKIRL OF BAGPIPES FLOATED OVER THE RICE PADDIES, HE PAID TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN'S GALLANT CLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT. IT HAD FOUGHT TO THE DEATH ON THE IMJIN RIVER FRONT TO DELAY THE CHINESE POWER DRIVE OF APRIL 22.

"IT SAVED OUR LIVES," VAN FLEET TOLD A HANDFUL OF CLOUCESTERSHIRE SURVIVORS. THEY WERE AWARDED THE U.S.PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION.

CC101PCS

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A128FX

FIRST LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (300)

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

TOKYO, MAY 8-(AP)-ALLIED TROOPS TODAY PUSHED CAUTIOUSLY NORTH AT BOTH ENDS OF THE 100 MILE KOREAN FRONT FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE DAY.

PATROLS HUNTED IN THE VACUUM BETWEEN THESE POINTS FOR VANISHING RED TROOPS. FAR NORTH OF THE THEORETICAL BATTLE LINE, PILOTS REPORTED NEW COMMUNIST BUILD-UPS IN RED KOREA.

WITHDRAWING AND REORGANIZING CHINESE AND NORTH KOREAN REDS WERE REPORTED ANGRY BECAUSE THEY DIDN'T GET RUSSIAN TANKS AND PLANES TO SINEW THEIR SPRING OFFENSIVE.

THE CURRENT LIMITED OFFENSIVE IS IN THE HANDS OF U.N. TROOPS. FROM WEST TO EAST, FRONT LINE DISPATCHES GAVE THIS PICTURE OF TUESDAY'S SKIRMISHING.

AT THE EXTREME WEST, WHERE NO ACTION HAS BEEN REPORTED FOR WEEKS, U.N. FORCES ON THE KIMPO PENINSULA NORTHWEST OF SEOUL ENGAGED IN A MORTAR DUEL WITH REDS.

SOUTH KOREANS MAKING THE WESTERN ADVANCE REACHED POINTS 17 MILES NORTHWEST OF SEOUL ON THE EAST BANK OF THE HAN RIVER. ARMORED PATROLS FANNING OUT FROM UIJONGBU STABBED TO POINTS 20 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL.

ACROSS THE REST OF THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL SECTORS, AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH REPORTED, "THERE IS NO FORMAL FRONT LINE. INSTEAD, THERE IS A WIDE SHELF OF NO-MAN'S LAND OF VARYING WIDTH. IN THIS BELT, CHINESE AND UNITED NATIONS PATROLS ROAMED BACK AND FORTH."

FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE DAY AN ARMORED COLUMN RUMBLED UNOPPOSED INTO THE HUB CITY OF CHUNCHON, 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL. PATROLS JABBED NORTH INTO RED DEFENSES BUT ELSEWHERE FOUND NO COMMUNISTS.

SOUTH KOREANS FIGHTING ABOVE THE 38TH PARALLEL BATTLED A COMMUNIST BATTALION EAST OF INJE. NORTHWEST OF THIS RED-HELD CITY AIRMEN REPORTED A "CONSIDERABLE BUILD UP" OF RED TROOPS.

FIFTH AIR FORCE WARPLANES FLEW 500 SORTIES, SOMETIMES THROUGH HEAVY GROUND FIRE.

LT.GEN. JAMES A.VAN FLEET, EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER, VISITED THE WESTERN FRONT TO AWARD THE U.S. PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION TO THE HEROIC BRITISH GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

REPORTS OF RED DISCONTENT CAME FROM ALLIED OFFICERS ON THE WESTERN FRONT. AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH SAID SOME U.N. OFFICERS BELIEVE THERE IS HARD FEELING AMONG CHINESE AND NORTH KOREAN TROOPS BECAUSE THEY DIDN'T GET TANKS AND PLANES FROM THE SOVIET UNION TO SUPPORT THEIR RECENT ILL-FATED OFFENSIVE.

THE INFANTRY CARRIED THE FULL BURDEN OF THAT ATTACK, LAUNCHED APRIL 22. MORE THAN 80,000 REDS HAVE BEEN KILLED OR WOUNDED, BY U.N. ESTIMATES. MONDAY 2,940 WERE REPORTED KILLED OR WOUNDED.

RANDOLPH QUCTED ALLIED OFFICERS THAT RED OFFENSIVE PREPARATIONS INDICATED THEY HAD EXPECTED BOTH ARMORED SUPPORT AND AIR COVER. ROADS WERE WIDENED. AIR FIELDS WERE PUT INTO CONDITION. BUT THE SUPPORT DIDN'T DEVELOP AND THE RED INFANTRY WAS UNABLE TO EXPLOIT ITS GAINS.

"I THINK THAT IF THEY HAD ANY AIR AND ARMOR AVAILABLE IN NORTH KOREA THEY WOULD HAVE USED THEM IN THE APRIL ATTACK,"

ONF OFFICER SAID.. "AS IT WAS THEY TOOK SOME TERRIBLE LOSSES TRYING TO DO IT ALL WITH INFANTRY.

"IF THEY AREN'T DELIBERATELY HOARDING THEIR HEAVY STUFF UP NORTH (IN MANCHURIAD THERE ARE ONLY TWO SOLUTIONS--EITHER THEY COULDN'T CROSS THE YALU RIVER, OR ELSE THE RUSSIANS WELCHED ON THEIR PROMISES."

THE OFFICER SUGGESTED THE REDS COULD BE HOLDING LARGE CONCENTRATIONS OF PLANES AND ARMOR IN MANCHURIA TO WARD OFF ANY POSSIBLE ALLIED BLOW IN THAT DIRECTION.

TO REACH THE FRONT FROM MANCHURIA RED TANKS HAVE TO RUN A FANTLET OF U.N. AERIAL BOMBS AND ROCKETS. AND COMMUNIST PLANES HAVE TO SNEAK PAST AN AERIAL PATROL BY F-86 SABRE JETS ALONG THE YALU RIVER BORDER.

EVEN BAD WEATHER MONDAY FAILED TO HALT "THE DAY-BY-DAY DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S WAR POTENTIAL" THE FAR EASTERN AIR FORCES REPORTED. MORE THAN 900 SORTIES (SINGLE FLIGHTS) WERE FLOWN. MANY STRIKES BLASTED HIGHWAYS ON WHICH 2,000 TRUCKS WERE SPOTTED. OF THESE, 315 WERE CLAIMED KNOCKED OUT.

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A57FX

SEA-BASE PLANES SUPPORTED THE SOUTH KOREAN LIMITED OFFENSIVES.

ON THE EXTREME WEST, REPUBLIC OF KOREA (ROK) INFANTRYMEN PUSHED FORWARD FOR GAINS OF ABOUT THREE MILES.

THEIR OBJECTIVE WAS TO CLEAN OUT OR DRIVE BACK NEARLY TWO DIVISIONS OF A BATTERED NORTH KOREAN ARMY CORPS. THESE REDS WERE THREATENING TO CROSS THE HAN RIVER FOR POSSIBLE FLANK ATTACKS ON SEOUL. OTHER SMALL GROUPS OF REDS WERE ACROSS THE HAN IN THIS AREA.

THE SOUTH KOREAN PUSH MONDAY CARRIED 12 MILES NORTHWEST OF SEOUL.

ABOUT THE SAME DISTANCE DUE NORTH OF SEOUL, ALLIED TANK PATROLS STRUCK AT SEVEN ENEMY POCKETS IN THE MOUNTAINS NORTH OF UIJONGBU.

U.N. FORCES HAVE REGAINED ABOUT HALF THE GROUND LOST IN THE RED OFFENSIVE. BUT SOME HILLS CHANGE HANDS DAILY WITHOUT A FIGHT. ALLIES OCCUPY THEM BY DAY; REDS AT NIGHT.

U.N. PATROLS FOUND VIRTUALLY NO REDS IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR WHERE ALLIED TANKS ROLLED BACK UNOPPOSED INTO THE HIGHWAY JUNCTION OF CHUNCHON. CHUNCHON IS 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL AND 27 MILES SOUTHWEST OF INJE.

THE SMALL BUT STUBBORN FIGHTING AROUND INJE WAS INTENDED TO STRAIGHTEN OUT THE U.N. LINE THAT CONTINUES TO THE EAST COAST NINE MILES NORTH OF 38.

CY/RT257APD

B71KX (Q)
PX NY
TOKYO WEDNESDAY, MAY 9-(AP)-THE "FIRE CHIEF" OF THE KOREAN WAR IS ON HIS WAY HOME---PREPARATORY TO TAKING HIS TROUBLE-SHOOTING ABILITIES TO EUROPE.
BIRG. GEN. JOHN H. (MIKE) MICHAELIS LEFT BY PLANE LAST NIGHT FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU.
MICHAELIS, 38, WHO WON FAME WITH HIS 27TH "WOLFHOUND" REGIMENT IN KOREA, HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO GENERAL EISENHOWER'S STAFF IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC PACT ARMY IN FRANCE.
THE LATE LT. GEN. WALTON H. WALKER, AS HEAD OF THE U. S. EIGHTH ARMY IN KOREA, CALLED MICHAELIS "FIRE CHIEF" BECAUSE HIS 27TH REGIMENT SO MANY TIMES WAS SENT OUT AS A SPECIAL "FIRE BRIGADE" TO HANDLE ABRUPT AND ALARMING SITUATIONS.
THE LANCASTER, PA., OFFICER ROUNDED OUT HIS 10TH MONTH OF KOREAN FIGHTING AS ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF THE U. S. 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION. FOR SEVEN MONTHS HE HEADED HIS WOLFHOUNDS.
BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM L. MITCHELL, 53, OF JACKSON, MISS., REPLACED MICHAELIS AS THE NEW DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE 25TH.
MICHAELIS WAS DUE TO ARRIVE AT TRAVIS AIR BASE NEAR SAN FRANCISCO WEDNESDAY.
MICHAELIS' SCHEDULE AFTER ARRIVAL IN SAN FRANCISCO WAS NOT LEARNED HE WAS NOT AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEWS PRIOR TO HIS DEPARTURE.
FJ905PCS

MAY 9 1951

385KX (Q)
(100)
TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9-(AP)-THE COLOMBIAN FRIGATE ALMIRANTE PADILLA JOINED TASK FORCE 95 IN KOREAN WATERS TUESDAY, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY.
IT WAS THE FIRST SOUTH AMERICAN FIGHTING UNIT TO JOIN THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN THE KOREAN WAR.
THE ALMIRANTE PADILLA WAS ASSIGNED TO DUTY WITH THE U.N.ESCORT AND BLOCKADE FORCE WHICH PATROLS BOTH EAST AND WEST COASTS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT EISCLOSE WHERE THE 1,430-TON VESSEL WOULD BE USED.
THE PADILLA IS THE FORMER U.S.DESTROYER-ESCORT GROTON. ITS ARMAMENT INCLUDES THREE 3-INCH GUNS. IT IS NAMED AFTER THE FIRST COMMANDER OF SIMON BOLIVAR'S REVOLUTIONARY NAVY IN THE LIBERATION OF LATIN AMERICA MORE THAN 125 YEARS AGO.
FW1030PCS

A87KX
(150)
TOKYO WEDNESDAY, MAY 9-(AP)-NORTH KOREA'S RED RADIO AT PYONGYANG TODAY CALLED FOR THE ARREST OF GENERALS MACARTHUR AND RIDGWAY BY THE UNITED NATIONS ON WHAT IT CALLED CHARGES OF WAGING GERM WARFARE IN KOREA.
THE UNSUBSTANTIATED CHARGES---FLATLY DENIED BY U. N. SOURCES---WERE COUPLED WITH AN ADMISSION THAT SMALLPOX WAS ON THE INCREASE IN COMMUNIST-CONTROLLED AREAS.
THE BROADCAST, AS HEARD IN TOKYO, SAID THERE WERE 3,500 NEW CASES OF SMALLPOX IN APRIL AND THAT 10 PER CENT DIED.
THE PYONGYANG RADIO CHARGED THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR, BEFORE HE WAS REPLACED AS U. N. COMMANDER BY GENERAL RIDGWAY, ORDERED GERM WEAPONS FROM THE JAPANESE.
THE BROADCAST CLAIMED THAT SECRET FILES CAPTURED IN SEOUL CONTAINED ORDERS FOR SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS TO SPREAD DISEASE GERMS.
U. N. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICIALS AND INVESTIGATORS HAVE REPORTED WIDE-SPREAD DISEASE IN NORTH KOREA. THEY SAID THE COMMUNISTS HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO CARRY OUT AN EFFECTIVE PREVENTATIVE PROGRAM.
FJ901PCS

A105FX
ESPIONAGE (170)
TOKYO, MAY 8-(AP)-EIGHTEEN NORTH KOREANS AND JAPANESE WILL BE TRIED BY AN AMERICAN MILITARY COURT FRIDAY ON WHAT AMOUNTS TO ESPIONAGE CHARGES.
THE GENERAL CHARGE IS "ACTS INIMICAL TO THE SECURITY OF THE OCCUPATION."
ONE COUNT CHARGES THEM WITH CONSPIRACY "TO COLLECT MATERIAL INFORMATION IN REGARD TO IDENTIFICATION, LOCATION, NUMBERS, EQUIPMENT LOGISTICS (SUPPLY TECHNIQUES), INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES, COMMUNICATIONS AND OPERATIONS OF THE OCCUPATION FORCES."
MILITARY AUTHORITIES SAID THE MEN WERE NOT SPECIFICALLY CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE BECAUSE THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES "ARE NOT AT WAR WITH ANYONE."
NONE OF THE CHARGES REVEALED THE COUNTRY FOR WHICH THE ALLEGED ESPIONAGE WAS ATTEMPTED.
MAXIMUM PENALTY UPON CONVICTION IS 10 YEARS IMPRISONMENT.
THE DEFENDANTS ARE ACCUSED OF STARTING TO COLLECT THE INFORMATION PRIOR TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.
THEY WERE ARRESTED BY INTELLIGENCE AGENTS LAST AUGUST.
MILITARY AUTHORITIES SAID THEY COULD NOT RELEASE FULL DETAILS.
RT&FT613APD

MAY 9 1951

A10FX (LA FOLO BJT - AND SHORTS)
AMS IN
TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 8-(AP)-THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF THE WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS (WACS) HAS ARRIVED IN OKINAWA.
MAJ.GEN.ROBERT S.BEIGHTLER, COMMANDING GENERAL AND DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF THE RYUKYUS, WELCOMED THE GROUP OFFICIALLY LAST WEEK.
THEY WILL FORM THE 8117TH ARMY UNIT ON OKINAWA.
UM1142PPD NM

A115FX
BY JIM BECKER (550)
WITH U.S.MARINES, KOREA, MAY 8-(AP)-(DELAYED)-HIGH-PLACED U.S. OFFICERS SAID TODAY THERE ARE GROWING INDICATIONS THAT ALL IS NOT WELL WITH THE HAMMER-AND-SICKLE WEDDING OF CHINA AND RUSSIA.
THESE OFFICERS SAID THE REPORTS OF FRICTION BETWEEN THE TWO COMMUNIST NATIONS OVER CONDUCT OF THE KOREAN WAR HAVE COME FROM MANY RELIABLE SOURCES.
THE MOST PREVALENT OF THESE REPORTS INDICATES THE CHINESE ARE HIGHLY DISGUSTED WITH THE RUSSIANS FOR NOT SUPPLYING LARGE QUANTITIES OF TANKS AND PLANES SUPPOSEDLY PROMISED BY THE KREMLIN.
THE CHINESE, THESE OFFICERS SAY, PLANNED TO AUGMENT THEIR MASSED INFANTRY STRENGTH--PROBABLY 600,000 READILY AVAILABLE TROOPS--WITH TANKS AND PLANES FOR THE BIG SPRING OFFENSIVE.
THE DRIVE WAS SLATED FOR EARLY APRIL. THE PLAN WAS TO RUSH MOBILE ARMOR SPEARHEADS THROUGH A BREAK FORCED BY THE FOOT SOLDIERS TO SLASH THE RETREAT ROUTES OF THE LARGELY ROAD-BOUND EIGHTH ARMY.
WITH ESCAPE ROUTES CLOSED--AND THE NORTH-SOUTH KOREAN ROAD NETWORK IS HIGHLY VULNERABLE--THE EIGHTH ARMY UNITS WOULD BE SITTING DUCKS FOR RED AIR, THE REDS BELIEVED.
BUT THE PROMISED TANKS AND PLANES NEVER CAME FROM THE SOVIETS.
MOST OFFICERS AGREE THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD PROMISED 3,000 MODERN COMBAT PLANES TO THE REDS FOR THE BIG ATTEMPT TO HACK THE U.N. ARMY TO PIECES AND THROW IT INTO THE SEA OF JAPAN.
ONLY AN OCCASIONAL TANK HAS BEEN SPOTTED IN RED-HELD KOREA BY AIR OBSERVERS AND THE MASSES OF TANKS NECESSARY TO PUT THE CHINESE PLAN INTO ACTION WOULD NOT BE EASY TO HIDE.
THE COMMUNIST "D DAY" ARRIVED WITHOUT THE PROMISED SUPPORT FROM THE RUSSIANS, ACCORDING TO THE U.S. SOURCES, AND HAD TO BE POSTPONED.

MEANWHILE, THE EIGHTH ARMY PRESSED CLOSER AND CLOSER TO THE RED'S "IRON TRIANGLE" BUILDUP AREA.

FINALLY, THE CHINESE WERE FORCED TO ATTACK WHEN PATROLS REACHED THE OUTSKIRTS OF CHORWON, NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL ON THE WEST CENTRAL FRONT, DUE NORTH OF HWACHON.

THIS ANCHOR CITY ON THE CENTRAL FRONT WAS THREATENED, AS WAS THEIR ENTIRE BUILDUP AREA.

THUS U.N. ATTACKS TRIPPED THE TRIGGER ON THE RED SPRING OFFENSIVE BEFORE IT WAS READY. BUT THE REDS ENJOYED TERRIFIC INITIAL SUCCESSES ANYWAY, ESPECIALLY ON THE CENTRAL FRONT. FOR 36 HOURS NOTHING STOOD IN THE WAY OF A SWEEPING MANEUVER THAT WOULD HAVE DONE GREAT HARM TO THE EIGHTH ARMY CAUSE--BUT ARMOR HAD NOT BEEN DELIVERED.

A116FX

"AT FIRST WE THOUGHT IT WAS A TACTICAL BLUNDER ON THEIR PART--NOT EXPLOITING THEIR CENTRAL FRONT BREAKTHROUGH," A HIGH RANKING OFFICER SAID. "BUT SINCE THE OFFENSIVE WAS STOPPED WE HAVE LEARNED FROM MANY SOURCES THAT THE CHINESE DID NOT FOLLOW UP THEIR BREAK-THROUGH BECAUSE THEY HAD PLANNED ON USING PLANES AND TANKS AND THE RUSSIANS DID NOT DELIVER THEM.

"WE HEAR THAT MANY TOP CHINESE GENERALS ARE DISGUSTED BY THIS RUSSIAN FAILURE TO DELIVER. OUR INFORMATION SOURCES BELIEVE THE RUSSIAN RELUCTANCE TO EXPEND VALUABLE TANKS AND PLANES IS DUE TO THE HEAVY LOSSES OF RUSSIAN ARMOR SUFFERED BY THE NORTH KOREANS WHEN THE U.N. FORCES BURST FROM THE PUSAN PERIMETER AND DROVE CLEAR TO THE YALU.

"THE NORTH KOREANS LOST NEARLY EVERY TANK THE RUSSIANS GAVE THEM--AND THEY GAVE THEM PLENTY. PROBABLY THEY DON'T WANT TO TAKE ANOTHER CHANCE."

HOWEVER, FEW FRONT LINE OBSERVERS BELIEVE THE CHINESE WILL QUIT THEIR PURSUIT OF U.N. FORCES INTO SOUTH KOREA BEFORE THEY MOUNT AT LEAST ONE MORE ATTACK, EVEN IF THEY MUST USE ONLY FOOT SOLDIERS.

"THEY PICKED UP A LOT OF REAL ESTATE IN THEIR FIRST DRIVE," A GENERAL SAID, "THEY WOULD BE STUPID NOT TO TRY AT LEAST ONCE MORE."

BY1009PPD NM

MAY 9 1951

B40KX (Q)

APW (650)

BY JOHN RANDOLPH

WESTERN FRONT, KOREA, MAY 8TH-(AP)-THE MOURNFUL SKIRL OF BAGPIPES FLOATED OVER THE RICE PADDIES.

AN AMERICAN GENERAL SPOKE IN TRIBUTE TO THE DEATH STAND OF BRITAIN'S GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT:

"...THEY WERE IN THE PATH OF THE CHINESE POWER DRIVE INTO THE NERVE CENTER OF OUR FRONT...THEIR GALLANT STAND DELAYED HIS DEADLY THRUST...IT SAVED OUR LIVES."

LT.GEN.JAMES A.VAN FLEET, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY, PAID THE HONORS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC TO THE DEAD, THE MISSING AND THE HANDFUL OF SURVIVORS OF THE GLOUCESTER FIRST BATTALION AND ITS ROYAL ARTILLERY MORTAR CORPS.

HE WAS THERE IN THE NAME OF THE PRESIDENT TO GIVE THE BRITISH FORCE THE DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION FOR ITS HEROIC BATTLE ALONG THE IMJIN RIVER APRIL 23-25.

IT WAS THERE THAT THE GLOUCESTERSHIRES FOUGHT THE BULK OF A CHINESE COMMUNIST ARMY CORPS OF THREE DIVISIONS TO A STANDSTILL--FOUGHT UNTIL THEIR TIME AND THEIR AMMUNITION RAN OUT.

THE FORMATION TODAY WAS ONE OF THOSE STIRRING MILITARY CEREMONIES THE BRITISH HAVE HELD IN EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE OVER THE YEARS.

IT WAS AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH 29TH COMMONWEALTH BRIGADE IN THE COURTYARD OF A KOREAN SCHOOL.

THE UNION JACK FLUTTERED IN THE SPRING BREEZE UNDER A BLUE SKY. IT WAS FLANKED BY FLAGS OF BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG, EACH WITH A BATTALION ATTACHED TO THE BRITISH FORCE.

FORMING A HOLLOW SQUARE AROUND THE COURTYARD WERE DETACHMENTS FROM EVERY UNIT IN THE BRIGADE--THE ROYAL NORTHUMBERLAND FUSALIERS; THE ROYAL ULSTER RIFLES, THE KING'S OWN EIGHTH HUSSARS, THE SEVENTH ROYAL TANK REGIMENT, THE BELGIAN BATTALION, THE LUXEMBURGERS AND ALL THEIR ATTACHED UNITS.

OFF TO ONE SIDE WERE THE ORANGE AND GREEN KILTED PIPERS OF THE ULSTERS, BLOWING THE SOMBER MUSIC OF GAELIC SOLDIERS.

VAN FLEET STOOD IN THE PLACE OF HONOR, THE STARS AND STRIPES ON HIS RIGHT AND HIS OWN THREE-STARRED FLAG ON THE LEFT.

THERE WAS A BUGLE CALL AND THE TROOPS LIFTED THEIR BAYONETED RIFLES HIGH IN A SALUTE RESERVED FOR GENERALS. THEN THERE WAS ANOTHER BUGLE CALL AND SIX MEN MARCHED FORWARD TO RECEIVE INDIVIDUAL HONORS IN THE NAME OF THE DECIMATED UNIT.

B41KX (Q)

THEY WERE LT.COL. DIGBY GRIST OF MINCHINHAMPTON, GLOUCESTER, THE BATTALION'S NEW COMMANDER, REPLACING LT.COL.FRED CARNE; MAJ. T.V.FISHER-HOCH OF REIGATE, SURREY, COMMANDER OF THE 170TH MORTAR BATTERY, ROYAL ARTILLERY, WHOSE TROOP "C" VANISHED IN THE ACTION; COMPANY SGT. MAJ. RONALD MUNRO OF 36 NORTH ROAD, VAUXHALL BARRACKS, DIDCOT, BERKSHIRE; COMPANY SGTT.MAJ. ARTHUR COURTNEY, 11 CAMBRIDGE BLOCK, BERECHURCH ROAD, COLECHESTER, ESSEX; COLOR SGT.ERNEST ARTHUR READ, 24 ARUNDEL STREET, WAKEFIELD, YORKSHIRE, AND COMPANY SGT. MAJ. THOMAS BLACK FORD, 26 FINLAY ROAD, GLOUCESTER.

"I AM VERY HAPPY AND VERY PROUD TO PIN THESE AWARDS ON THE UNIFORMS OF SUCH BRAVE MEN," VAN FLEET TOLD THEM. "I DEEPLY FEEL A LOSS OF SO MANY FINE SOLDIERS. IT WAS UNFORTUNATE FOR THEM BUT FORTUNATE FOR US THAT THE MEMBERS OF THIS GALLANT BATTALION WERE IN THE RIGHT PLACE AT THE RIGHT TIME TO STOP THE 63RD CHINESE ARMY AND TO SAVE FOR US THIS FRONT."

EACH OF THE SURVIVORS RECEIVED THE GOLD-BORDERED, ROYAL BLUE RIBBON THAT SIGNIFIES THE CITATION AWARD.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE UNIT MAY WEAR IT FOR LIFE. NEW MEMBERS MAY WEAR IT WHILE THEY BELONG TO THE UNIT. UNLIKE MOST MILITARY AWARDS, IT IS WORN ON THE RIGHT CHEST.

THE BATTALION AND THE MORTAR TROOPS ALSO WILL RECEIVE STREAMERS FROM THE PRESIDENT TO FLY WITH THE BATTLE HONORS ON THEIR REGIMENTAL AND COMPANY STANDARDS.

VAN FLEET SHOOK EACH MAN'S HAND. HE WAS FOLLOWED BY LT.GEN. FRANK MILBURN, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST CORPS, AND MAJ.GEN. ROBERT SOULE, COMMANDING THE U.S. THIRD DIVISION.

BESIDE THEM WAS THE 29TH'S OWN COMMANDER, BRIG. TOM BRODIE.

THEN THE PIPERS STRUCK UP "THE GREEN HILLS OF TYROL."

AND THE TROOPS MARCHED PAST IN BRITISH STYLE--SWINGING THEIR ARMS FAR IN FRONT OF THEM WHILE THEIR BAYONETS GLINTED IN THE SUNLIGHT.

MAY 9 1951

A58FX

WAR FLOTSAM (650)

BY JOHN RANDOLPH

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, MAY 8-(AP)-THE LITTLE OLD KOREAN MAN SAT ON THE GROUND IN HIS DIRTY WHITE COTTONS.

HIE BACK WAS AGAINST A RICE PADDY BANK. HIS BANDY LEGS AND STRAW-SLIPPERED FEET EXTENDED STRAIGHT OUT BEFORE HIM.

HE WAS CLENCHING AND UNCLENCHING HIS HANDS. HIS SCRAGGLY GRAY BEARD WIGGLED AS HE POURED OUT HIS UNHAPPY STORY IN THE GUTTERAL, EXPLOSIVE LANGUAGE OF HIS COUNTRY.

BUT NO TRANSLATION WAS NEEDED TO CATCH THE DESPERATION IN THE OLD MAN'S VOICE.

THE WORDS GUSHED OUT, IN PANICKY HASTE TO PERSUADE THE AMERICANS BEFORE THEY COULD SEND HIM SOUTH IN THE WAITING TRUCKS--ALREADY FILLED

WITH ABOUT 40 REFUGEES.

"MY DAUGHTER...HOUSE IN VILLAGE...BABY LAST NIGHT...NOW SHE SICK... BAD FEVER...SHE MAY DIE...BABY DIE...I MUST GO BACK...GIVE MEDICINE...".

THE OLD MAN LOOKED UP AT LT.BOYD W.MAYO, OF 2545 PEACH DRIVE, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER FOR THE SEVENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

MAYO'S LIPS TWISTED IN SYMPATHY.

BUT THERE WAS NOTHING TO BE DONE, HE TOLD AN INTERPRETER, ADDING:

THE CHINESE WERE BACK IN THE VILLAGE. ONE AMERICAN SOLDIER ALREADY HAD BEEN KILLED ON PATROL. THE SOLDIERS COULD NOT GO BACK TO GET THE SICK MOTHER. THE AMERICANS COULDN'T LET THE OLD MAN GO BACK ALONE. HE WAS TOO OLD, TOO WEAK.

HE HAD BEEN BEHIND THE UNITED NATIONS LINES--HAD SEEN OUR GUN POSITIONS AND TRENCHES. ALL THIS WAS INFORMATION THE CHINESE WOULD SWEAT OUT OF HIM. HE COULDN'T POSSIBLY GO BACK.

MAYO CAUGHT THE INTERPRETER'S EYE AND NODDED TOWARD THE TRUCK. THE OLD MAN SHRANK AWAY, HANDS FLUTTERING AND VOICE RISING IN HYSTERIA.

IT WAS A PITIFUL SIGHT, BUT NOTHING NEW IN 10 MONTHS OF KOREAN WAR.

THE INTERPRETER SHOUTED TO ANOTHER KOREAN SOLDIER. BETWEEN THEM THE HALF-HELPED, HALF-PUSHED THE OLD MAN TO THE TRUCK.

"YOU GET THEM LIKE THAT EVERY DAY," MAYO EXPLAINED. "HIS DAUGHTER PROBABLY HAS A FEVER AND NEEDS SULFA OR PENICILLIN. IF SHE'S STILL ALIVE TOMORROW AND OUR PATROLS CAN GET BACK THERE, MAYBE WE CAN SAVE HER. IT'S JUST A CHANCE."

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A59FX

"THESE PEOPLE WAITED TOO LONG TO GO," HE SAID. THE CHINESE CAUGHT UP WITH THEM WHEN WE PULLED BACK. NOW WE'VE PUSHED FORWARD AGAIN AND THEY'RE RIGHT ON THE FRONT LINE.

"WE CAN'T LEAVE THEM HERE. THEY'RE RIGHT IN LINE OF FIRE FROM BOTH SIDES. WE SIMPLY CAN'T LET PEOPLE PASS FROM ONE SIDE TO THE OTHER AT WILL. THE CHINESE CAN GET TOO MUCH INFORMATION ABOUT US THAT WAY. SOME REFUGEES ARE COMMUNIST AGENTS."

KOREA'S WORST REFUGEE CRISIS CAME LAST WINTER WHEN MORE THAN 2,000,000 (M) FLED SOUTH IN THE BITTER COLD. THOUSANDS DIED ON THE ROAD.

MOST OF THE REFUGEES ARE OUT OF THE FRONT AREAS NOW. BUT THERE IS STILL NO LACK OF TRAGEDY.

ALMOST ALL OF KOREA'S REFUGEES ARE RICE-GROWING PEASANTS. LIKE PEASANTS OF ALL LANDS THEY HAVE A BLIND ATTACHMENT TO THEIR LITTLE FIELDS. THEY FOLLOW THE CONTENDING ARMIES LIKE SEAGULLS FOLLOW A SHIP-- OFTEN MOVING BACK TO THEIR FARMS WHILE A FIGHT STILL RAGES ON THE HILL BEYOND.

BUT LET THE BIG GUNS GROWL AT THE SIGN OF A NEW CHINESE OFFENSIVE AND THEY START SOUTH AGAIN--THIN COLUMNS OF OLD MEN, OLD WOMEN AND LITTLE CHILDREN.

NEVER DO YOU SEE YOUNG MEN OR YOUNG WOMEN. THE YOUNG MEN ARE EITHER IN THE ARMY OR DEAD. THE GIRLS ARE EITHER DEAD OR IN CHINESE HANDS.

EACH NEW MOVE WINNOWS OUT THE WEAK FROM THE STRONG. SOMEONE ALWAYS IS LEFT BEHIND.

EVERY DAY SOME BENT OLD PARENT COMES TO THE END OF THE ROAD AND LIES DOWN TO DIE--UNCOMPREHENDING, IN ORIENTAL FATALISM.

EVERY NIGHT SOME LITTLE TOT STUMBLES THROUGH THE DARKNESS, CRYING FOR THE MOTHER HE WILL NEVER FIND AGAIN.

IT HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR 10 MONTHS. IT GOES ON AND ON AND ON.

RT308APD NM

A72KX

PUSAN, KORA, MAY 8-(AP)-THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BROKE UP TODAY IN A FREE-FOR-ALL THAT SENT ONE LAW-MAKER TO THE HOSPITAL.

THE ASSEMBLY WAS DISCUSSING THE ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF FIVE BILLION WON (ABOUT $2,000,000) BY FALSE REGISTRATION OF DRAFTEES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD. THE ASSEMBLY LAST WEEK DISSOLVED THE GUARD AS A RESULT OF THE SCANDAL.

THE MELEE BEGAN WHEN ONE ASSEMBLYMAN KWAK SANG HOON, CALLED ANOTHER A SNAKE. PARTISANS OF BOTH SIDES JUMPED IN. SEVERAL WERE BRUISED. KWAK WAS BITTEN ON THE FACE AND WENT TO A HOSPITAL.

FJ634PCS

A118KX

PULITZER (110)

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, MAY 8-(AP)-FRED SPARKS, WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS SYNDICATE AND ONE OF SIX PULITZER PRIZE WINNERS FOR INTERNATIONAL REPORTING, LEARNED OF HIS AWARD TONIGHT DURING A CHINESE ARTILLERY BARRAGE.

SPARKS, 36, WAS WITH A TANK OUTFIT ON THE FRONT LINES WHEN HE WAS SUMMONED TO A FIELD TELEPHONE.

"WE'RE GETTING SOMETHING BESIDES A PULITZER PRIZE HERE RIGHT NOW," SPARKS SAID. "I'M DUG IN UNDER A CAPTAIN (CAPT.JOSEPH MALCOLM, OF LOUISVILLE, COLO., THE TANK COMPANY COMMANDER).

"I'M A WORKING REPORTER AND DON'T MAKE STATEMENTS FOR THE PRESS, BUT I'M HAPPY ABOUT IT."

SPARKS IS THE ONLY ONE OF THE SIX AWARD WINNERS STILL COVERING THE KOREAN WAR.

RT702APD NM

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A103KX

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9-(AP)-STORIES OF CAPTURED CHINESE MULES KEPT COMING BACK TO HEADQUARTERS. WHEN THE LATEST BATCH OF ABOUT 20 WAS REPORTED, THE GENERAL WENT UP TO THE LINE TO SEE FOR HIMSELF.

HE CAME BACK BLUSHING.

"WHAT HAS OUR OUTFIT COME TO?" HE LAMENTED.

"I SAW THOSE CRITTERS AND THERE WASN'T A MULE IN THE LOT. THEY WERE JUST LITTLE DONKEYS---OUR MEN DIDN'T KNOW THE DIFFERENCE."

THE GENERAL IS MAJ. GEN. CHARLES D. PALMER.

HIS OUTFIT: THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, WHICH ALAS---SAVE FOR ITS FAMOUS NAME AND HORSEHEAD INSIGNIA---NOW IS A MECHANIZED INFANTRY FORCE

FJ1012PCS

B48KX (Q)

U.S.FIFTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, MAY 8-(AP)-ALLIED PLANES TODAY HURLED 500 AIR STRIKES AT COMMUNIST TARGETS IN KOREA.

FIFTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS AND LIGHT BOMBERS TEAMED WITH AIRCRAFT OF AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AFRICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA IN ATTACKS ON RAIL LINES, SUPPLY BUILDINGS AND AN AMMUNITION DUMP.

ABOUT 130 COMMUNIST TROOPS WERE REPORTED KILLED OR WOUNDED.

PILOTS CLAIMED DESTRUCTION OF 106 RED-OCCUPIED BUILDINGS, EIGHT SUPPLY DEPOTS, 14 RAILROAD CARS, ONE ROAD BRIDGE, ONE AMMUNITION DUMP, ONE SUPPLY DUMP AND A GUN POSITION. CLAIMED AS DAMAGED WERE 17 RAILROAD CARS, ONE LOCOMOTIVE, FIVE ROAD BRIDGES AND A COMMUNIST AIRFIELD.

A110 (520)

WITH UNITED NATIONS (A30)

BY EDWARD CURTIS

LONDON, MAY 8-(AP)-BRITISH OFFICIALS DECLINED TO SAY TODAY WHETHER SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN-PROPOSED EMBARGO AGAINST RED CHINA WILL INCLUDE A COMPLETE HALT OF ALL RUBBER SHIPMENTS TO THE CHINESE MAINLAND.

QUALIFIED INFORMANTS SAID BRITAIN WILL VOTE FOR THE AMERICAN

PROPOSAL TO SLAP A U.N.EMBARGO AGAINST PEIPING, AND THAT NEW INSTRUCTIONS TO THIS EFFECT HAD BEEN SENT TO SIR GLADWYN JEBB, THE U.N. DELEGATE. THE EMBARGO WOULD HALT THE SHIPPING OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND WAR MATERIALS.

THE INFORMANTS SAID BRITAIN ALREADY HAS CUT OFF SHIPMENT OF WAR POTENTIAL GOODS TO RED CHINA WITH THE EXCEPTION OF RUBBER. SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY RUBBER SHIPMENTS TO THE CHINESE REDS WOULD BE RESTRICTED TO AN ESTIMATED CIVILIAN REQUIREMENT OF 2,500 TONS A MONTH.

BUT OFFICIALS DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER SUPPORT FOR THE EMBARGO WOULD MEAN THAT THESE RUBBER SHIPMENTS ALSO WOULD BE HALTED. RED CHINA RECEIVED 3,265 TONS OF MALAYAN RUBBER IN APRIL, A DROP OF 3,747 TONS FROM THE MONTH BEFORE.

WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF THESE RUBBER SHIPMENTS, OFFICIALS HERE BELIEVE BRITAIN'S PRESENT POLICY WOULD LIVE UP TO THE TERMS OF THE AMERICAN EMBARGO PROPOSAL.

THE RUBBER SHIPMENTS STILL ARE UNDER FIRE FROM THE CONSERVATIVES, AND WINSTON CHURCHILL IS EXPECTED TO LEAD AN ATTACK UPON THEM IN A DEBATE IN THE HOUSE THURSDAY. REFERRING TO CRITICISM FROM THE UNITED STATES, CHURCHILL YESTERDAY ASKED SHAWCROSS:

"WOULD IT NOT BE BETTER TO STOP RUBBER EXPORTS ALTOGETHER, NOW, COMPLETELY, AND REACH A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION WITH OUR GREAT ALLY?"

SHAWCROSS REPLIED THE QUESTION WAS BEING CONSIDERED IN THE U.N., AND BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT NOW APPEARS CONVINCED THAT AN EMBARGO ON SHIPMENT OF WAR POTENTIAL GOODS TO RED CHINA WILL NOT BRING RETALIATION BY THE PEIPING GOVERNMENT AGAINST HONG KONG.

HONG KONG, A BRITISH CROWN COLONY OFF THE CHINA COAST, DEPENDS UPON CHINA TO A GREAT EXTENT FOR ITS FOOD. ONE OF THE TRADE GATEWAYS TO THE CHINESE MAINLAND, THE COLONY SENDS TEXTILES AND OTHER MANUFACTURED GOODS TO RED CHINA IN RETURN FOR RAW MATERIALS.

BRITAIN STILL IS OBTAINING SUCH CRITICAL MATERIALS AS TUNG OIL, USED IN MAKING HIGH QUALITY PAINTS, FROM CHINA THROUGH HONG KONG. SUCH MINOR BUT NECESSARY MATERIALS AS HOG BRISTLES FOR PAINT BRUSHES ALSO COME TO BRITAIN FROM CHINA THROUGH THE CROWN COLONY.

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A111

THE GOVERNMENT ALSO APPARENTLY BELIEVES THAT THE PROPOSED U.N. EMBARGO AGAINST RED CHINA WOULD NOT AFFECT BRITAIN'S EFFORTS TO SET UP DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH PEIPING.

BRITAIN HAS GRANTED RECOGNITION TO RED CHINA BUT FOR MORE THAN A YEAR A BRITISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES HAS BEEN WAITING IN PEIPING FOR RED CHINA TO OPEN FORMAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

THE COMMUNIST CHINESE HAVE REFUSED TO GIVE ANY RECOGNIZED STATUS TO BRITISH CONSULS. AS A RESULT SIX CONSULATES ARE BEING CLOSED. ONLY YESTERDAY, BRITAIN PROTESTED IN PEIPING AGAINST THE TREATMENT OF ITS CONSUL AT NANKING.

BRITISH OFFICIALS ACKNOWLEDGE THAT NO HEADWAY IS BEING MADE IN OPENING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE COMMUNISTS. PRIVATELY THEY ADMIT THAT THE SITUATION COULDN'T BE MUCH WORSE THAN IT IS NOW, BARRING ACTUAL OUSTER OF THE BRITISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES FROM PEIPING BY THE RED CHINESE.

B944AED

D20

LONDON, MAY 8-(AP)-R.R. STOKES, LORD PRIVY SEAL WHOSE SPECIAL CABINET RESPONSIBILITY IS BRITAIN'S RAW MATERIALS PROBLEM, IS SAILING ON THE QUEEN MARY TOMORROW FOR THE UNITED STATES TO DISCUSS BRITAIN'S SUPPLY PROBLEMS WITH AMERICAN OFFICIALS.

BRITAIN IS SEEKING A LARGER SUPPLY OF SULPHUR, NON-FERROUS METALS AND OTHER RAW MATERIALS AND MACHINE TOOLS FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR USE IN ITS DEFENSE PROGRAM.

TU1104AED

SP74

NIGHT LEAD BIG FOUR (210)

PARIS, MAY 8-(AP)-THE WESTERN WORLD WILL CONTINUE REARMING UNTIL RUSSIA "LIFTS THE IRON CURTAIN AND AGREES TO EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARMAMENTS CONTROLS," U.S. AMBASSADOR PHILIP JESSUP DECLARED TODAY.

JESSUP TOLD THE 46TH MEETING OF THE GIG FOUR DEPUTIES THAT "OF COURSE OUR DEFENSE MEASURES WILL CONTINUE SO LONG AS OUR SECURITY IS THREATENED."

THE DEPUTIES ARE TRYING TO ARRANGE AN AGENDA FOR A COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS. SO FAR THEY HAVE AGREED ON SEVERAL POINTS THE MINISTERS SHOULD DISCUSS, BUT APPARENTLY ARE HOPELESSLY DEADLOCKED ON THE QUESTION OF ARMS REDUCTION.

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RUSSIA WANTS THE AGENDA TO COMMIT THE FOUR MINISTERS TO DISCUSS REDUCTION OF THE ARMS OF RUSSIA, THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE ONLY. THE THREE WESTERN POWERS INSIST THAT DISARMAMENT TALKS SHOULD COVER ALL THE WORLD'S ARMS AND ARMIES.

"THE WESTERN WORLD IS NOT GOING TO REDUCE ITS OWN ARMS WHILE THE SOVIETS REMAIN FREE TO BUILD UP THEIR ARMIES THROUGH THEIR SATELLITES," JESSUP SAID.

SOVIET DEPUTY ANDREI GROMYKO REPLIED THAT JESSUP'S REMARKS "ARE UNWORTHY OF COMMENT."

DURING HIS REMARKS JESSUP SAID THAT, "IF THE SOVIET DELEGATE REFUSES TO AGREE TO ANY COMPLETE AGENDA, THE THREE (WESTERN) GOVERNMENTS ARE WILLING TO HAVE THE FOUR MINISTERS MEET ON THE BASIS OF WORK UP TO NOW."

VS603PED

B6 (Q)

(140)

PARIS, MAY 8-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES WARNED RUSSIA TODAY THAT THE WESTERN WORLD WILL NOT DISARM WHILE "THE SOVIETS REMAIN FREE TO BUILD UP THEIR ARMIES THROUGH THEIR SATELLITES."

30.24- 22735

THE STATEMENT, BY U.S. AMBASSADOR PHILIP JESSUP, HIGHLIGHTED THE 46TH MEETING OF THE BIG FOUR DEPUTIES TRYING TO ARRANGE AN AGENDA FOR A COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

THE MEETING LASTED ONLY 45 MINUTES, REACHED NO AGREEMENT EXCEPT TO MEET AGAIN TOMORROW.

JESSUP WAS THE ONLY DELEGATE WHO SPOKE AT LENGTH IN TODAY'S SESSION HE ATTACKED THE SOVIET INSISTENCE THAT THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS HAVE A COMMITMENT TO TALK ABOUT REDUCING THE ARMS OF RUSSIA, UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

"THIS PROPOSAL," SAID JESSUP, "IS ILLUSORY AND DECEITFUL. THE WEST IS NOT GOING TO BE A PARTY TO ANY SUCH DECEPTION."

"THE WESTERN WORLD," HE ADDED, "IS NOT GOING TO REDUCE ITS ARMS WHILE THE SOVIETS REMAIN FREE TO BUILD UP THENEGSKTS THROUGH TH

ARMS WHILE THE SOVIETS REMAIN FREE TO BUILD UP THEIR ARMIES THROUGH THEIR SATELLITES."

MT147PED

Paris, May 8-(ap)-[redacted] today the appointment of maj. gen. francis h. lanahan as chief signal officer for atlantic pact army headquarters. He handled communications for gen. eisenhower in [redacted] world war II. Maj. gen. lanahan, a native of trenton, n.j., has been commander of the u.s. army signal corps center at fort monmouth, n.j.

GEN EISENHOWER WAS ANNOUNCED

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wr 016+0apr 1155a

B29 Q

(260)

STRASBOURG, FRANCE, MAY 8-(AP)-MANAGING EDITORS OF NEWSPAPERS OF 26 NATIONS, COMPLETING A THREE-DAY CONFERENCE HERE, RE-ESTABLISHED TODAY THE PRE-WAR INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MANAGING EDITORS.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNION APPOINTED INCLUDE THE REPRESENTATIVES OF MOST WESTERN EUROPEAN NATIONS, IRAN, EGYPT, THE UNITED STATES AND SOME LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNION, MARC RUCART, A FORMER FRENCH MINISTER OF INFORMATION, SAID THE ORGANIZATION HAS SUGGESTED THE INTRODUCTION OF "AN INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED PRESS PASS."

HE SAID THE UNION WANTED TO INSURE THAT PROFESSIONAL JOURNALISTS ACCREDITED IN ONE COUNTRY WOULD AUTOMATICALLY BE RECOGNIZED IN ANOTHER MEMBER NATION. COMMITTEE MEMBERS ARE TO PUT THE SUGGESTION TO THEIR HOME GOVERNMENTS.

ALTHOUGH THE UNION NOW IS LIMITED TO MANAGING EDITORS, IT PLANS TO EXPAND ITS MEMBERSHIP TO INCLUDE ANY PROFESSIONAL JOURNALIST.

RUCART SAID REORGANIZATION OF THE UNION HAD BECOME NECESSARY BECAUSE THE PRE-WAR UNION HAD FALLEN UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE SOVIET UNION AFTER 1945. HE STRESSED IT WOULD OPERATE INDEPENDENTLY AND WITHOUT ANY GOVERNMENT SUPPORT.

HOWEVER, THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO) MAY BE ASKED FOR SOME FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR CREATION OF "A SOURCE AND INFORMATION OFFICE." THE REPRESENTATIVES OF SUCH AN OFFICE WOULD BE IN EVERY NATIONAL CAPITAL TO HELP JOURNALISTS FIND THEIR WAY "FASTER AND MORE SMOOTHLY TO THE PROPER SOURCES," RUCART EXPLAINED.

THIS, HE EMPHASIZED, WAS PROJECTED MERELY "AS A SORT OF GUIDANCE TO JOURNALISTS" AND NOT AS AN AGENCY TO DIRECT OR CONTROL THEM.

HA814PED

A119

ROME, MAY 8-(AP)-ITALY PROPOSED TODAY THAT GEN.MAURIZIO LAZZARO DE CASTIGLIONE BE NAMED COMMANDER OF SOUTH EUROPEAN LAND FORCES UNDER GEN.DWIGHT EISENHOWER.

THE NOMINATION OF THE 63-YEAR OLD GENERAL FOR THE ASSIGNMENT UNDER THE ATLANTIC PACT COMMANDER IN CHIEF WAS MADE AT A MEETING OF PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI AND HIS CABINET.

GEN.CASTIGLIONE WAS PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF GENERAL IN COMMAND OF AN ARMY CORPS IN 1947. HE IS NOW IN COMMAND OF FORCES IN THE VERONA AREA.

B1003AED

A64

BARCELONA, SPAIN, MAY 8-(AP)-STANTON GRIFFIS, U.S. AMBASSADOR, SAID TONIGHT THE UNITED STATES IS NEGOTIATING A "MUTUALLY SATISFACTORY TREATY OF COMMERCE, FRIENDSHIP AND NAVIGATION" WITH SPAIN.

HE SAID IN A SPEECH THAT THE NEGOTIATIONS STILL WERE IN THE "EXPLORATORY STATE." AT AN EARLIER NEWS CONFERENCE HE DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER TALKS FOR A MILITARY ALLIANCE WERE GOING ON.

THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THAT A "IMPORTANT COMMISSION" REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF IS EXPECTED IN SPAIN SOON TO INVESTIGATE SPAIN'S MILITARY SITUATION. NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINABLE.

JB814PED

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A86

(130)

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, MAY 8-(AP)-DR. HELGI BRIEM, ICELAND'S CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN STOCKHOLM AND HELSINKI, LEFT BY AIR FOR MOSCOW TODAY TO PRESENT HIS CREDENTIALS TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

HE WILL BE ACCREDITED IN THE SAME CAPACITY IN ALL THREE CAPITALS.

"WE ARE A POOR COUNTRY," HE SAID BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE, "SO I HAVE TO TAKE CARE OF ALL THE THREE JOBS."

HE DENIED LOCAL PRESS REPORTS THAT HE WAS TO DELIVER A MESSAGE TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ON THE LANDING OF U.S. TROOPS IN ICELAND YESTERDAY.

A FORCE OF 208 U.S. TROOPS LANDED IN ICELAND YESTERDAY TO FORM THE DEFENSE FORCE OF THE STRATEGIC NORTH ATLANTIC ALLIANCE MEMBER. THE AMERICAN AND ICELANDIC GOVERNMENTS SAID THEY HAD AGREED ON THE JOINT DEFENSE ARRANGEMENT.

JR751AED

B94 (120) Q

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, MAY 8-(AP)-DR.YOUNG SUK KOO, SOUTH KOREAN DELEGATE TO THE ANNUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) SAID TODAY HUNDREDS OF CHINESE COMMUNIST SOLDIERS WERE DYING OF TYPHUS EVERY DAY IN NORTH KOREA.

"MY COUNTRY IS PANIC STRICKEN BY THE INVASION OF THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES BROUGHT IN BY THE COMMUNIST AGGRESSORS," DR.YOUNG TOLD THE ASSEMBLY.

CHINESE PRISONERS HAVE NEVER BEEN VACCINATED AND HAVE NEVER HEARD OF IMMUNIZATION, DR.YOUNG SAID.

"WITH THE COMING OF THE WARM WEATHER AND WITH NO PROSPECT OF ENDING THE WAR IN SIGHT," HE DECLARED, "THE DANGER OF MAJOR EPIDEMICS GROWS EVERY DAY. X X X IF THIS SHOULD UNFORTUNATELY HAPPEN, WE WILL HAVE TO FALL BACK ON THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION FOR FURTHER AND INCREASED ASSISTANCE."

WW137PED

A61

PRECEDE BONN DAY (240)

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 8-(AP)-THE SOCIALIST REICH PARTY (SRP) DENIED TODAY THAT IT SEEKS TO RESTORE NAZISM OR TO UNDERMINE THE WEST GERMAN DEMOCRACY.

OBVIOUSLY DISTURBED BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MOVES TO BAN IT AS "NEO (NEW) NAZI," THE PARTY WHICH MADE A STRONG SHOWING IN THE LOWER SAXONY STATE ELECTION SUNDAY GAVE THE PRESS "A CLARIFICATION" OF ITS PLATFORM.

AT THE SAME TIME, PARTY LEADERS SAID IT SOON WILL OPEN A DRIVE TO EXTEND ITS INFLUENCEINTO THE RICH AND POWERFUL RUHR VALLEY AND RHINE-LAND.

THE SOCIALIST REICH PARTY'S TOP ORATOR, OTTO ERNST REMER, WHO WAS PROMOTED PERSONALLY BY HITLER FOR HELPING SUPPRESS THE 1944 ANTI-NAZI REVOLT, HAS OPENLY PREAIHED RESTORATION OF

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ANTI-NAZI REVOLT, HAS OPENLY PREACHED RESTORATION OF "MANY GOOD FEATURES OF NAZISM."

EARLIER TODAY, THE WEST GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAD ANNOUNCED AT BONN THAT IT WOULD TAKE VIGOROUS ACTION TO OUTLAW THE PARTY THROUGH THE NEWLY CREATED WEST GERMAN CONSTITUTIONAL COURT.

INTERIOR MINISTER ROBERT LEHR SAID THE PRESTIGE AND REPUTATION OF GERMANY WERE BEING DAMAGED BY THE RISE OF THE SRP.

THE SRP, WHICH WON 16 SEATS IN THE LOWER SAXONY STATE PARLIAMENT AND, THEREBY, JUMPED TO FOURTH PLACE AMONG WEST GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES, CLAIMED IN ITS STATEMENT THAT IT STANDS FOR DEMOCRACY.

IT ENDORSED THE PRINCIPLE OF "A PEACEFUL SOCIETY OF FREE EUROPEAN PEOPLES WITH FULL EQUALITY FOR ALL NATIONS." IT DEPLORED "THE LIBELS AND DEFAMATIONS WHICH HAVE FALSIFIED OUR AIMS."

AT THE SAME TIME, HOWEVER, IT SAID IT AIMED TO WIN "THE IN-BETWEEN GENERATIONS, BETWEEN 20 AND 45 YEARS OF AGE."

THIS IS THE AGE GROUP OF GERMANS WHO GREW UP DURING NAZI RULE AND WERE EDUCATED ACCORDING TO ITS TEACHINGS.

RQ/JB807PED

B91 (200) Q

BONN, GERMANY, MAY 8-(AP)-THE WEST GERMAN GOVERNMENT GAVE NOTICE TODAY--THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF NAZI SURRENDER--IT WILL TAKE VIGOROUS ACTION TO OUTLAW THE NAZI-LIKE SOCIALIST REICH PARTY (SRP).

THE EXTREME RIGHT-WING PARTY SURPRISED WEST GERMANS BY WINNING 16 SEATS IN THE LOWER SAXONY PARLIAMENT IN SUNDAY'S ELECTUON, AFTER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CONDEMNED IT AS A NEO-NAZI GROUP. ITS ELITE "REICHSVFRONT GUARD" WAS OFFICIALLY BANNED.

THE WEST GERMAN CABINET SAID IT BELIEVES THE SRP IS UNCONSTITUTION-AL AND DECLARED "THE GOVERNMENT IS FULLY DETERMINED TO QUENCH THE FIRE."

"THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL NOT TOLERATE THE REPETITION OF EVENTS WHICH BETWEEN 1930 AND 1933 AND THEREAFTER, BY MISUSE OF DEMOCRATIC METHODS, LED TO THE DESTRUCTION OF DEMOCRACY ITSELF," A CABINET MEMBER TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE.

INTERIOR MINISTER ROBERT LEHR POINTED OUT THAT THE WEST GERMAN CONSTITUTIONAL COURT HAS BEEN ASKED TO RULE ON LEGALITY OF THE PARTY. BUT HE INDICATED THAT THE GOVERNMENT, EVEN IN THE EVENT OF AN ADVERSE COURT RULING, WILL CONTINUE TO SEEK WAYS TO MEET THE PROBLEM.

LEHR DECLARED THE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT IDLY WAIT UNTIL THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT IS IN BEING. THE COURT DOES NOT MEET FOR ANOTHER TWO MONTHS.

"THE PRESTIGE AND REPUTATION OF GERMANY ARE BEING DAMAGED BY THE RISE OF THE NEO-FASCIST SRP," LEHR SAID.

HE INSISTED THAT THE SRP VOTE CAME FROM "THE RALLYING OF NAZI-MINDED ELEMENTS."

WR123PED

A3 (180)

BONN, GERMANY, MAY 8-(AP)-THE WESTERN ALLIES HAVE AGREED TO RELAX CERTAIN CONTROLS OVER MATERIALS RELATING TO ATOMIC ENERGY IN WESTERN GERMANY.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TODAY THE RELAXATIONS AFFECT THE FIELDS OF ELECTRONICS, CHEMICALS AND METALS.

A NEW ALLIED LAW WILL BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY WHICH OUTLINES THE SPECIFIC EASING OF CONTROLS.

"THE NEW LAW X X X REFLECTS THE HIGH COMMISSION'S POLICY TO REDUCE CONTROLS IN THE SECURITY FIELD WHEREVER POSSIBLE, SO AS NOT TO IMPEDE GERMAN TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS DIRECTED TO PEACEFUL ENDS," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

PRESUMABLY THIS MEANS THE GERMANS WILL BE GIVEN MORE FREEDOM IN THE USE OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS FOR MEDICAL AND EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

PRESENT REGULATIONS BAN THE PRODUCTION OR POSSESSION BY GERMANS OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS. A STRICTLY LIMITED AMOUNT OF RESEARCH FOR MEDICAL AND EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES HAS BEEN PERMITTED.

A NEW LAW LAST YEAR AUTHORIZED THE MILITARY SECURITY BOARD TO GRANT EXCEPTIONS. LAST MONTH THE BOARD AUTHORIZED GERMAN SCIENTISTS TO SEPARAE ISOTPES AND EXPERIMENT WITH

SEPARATE ISOTOPES AND EXRERIMENT WITH SOME TYPES OF JET PROPULSION.

WW408PED

MAY 9 1951

A87

(150)

BERLIN, MAY 8-(AP)-V-E DAY, LIKE EVERYTHING ELSE IN DIVIDED GERMANY, GOT DIVIDED ATTENTION TODAY.

WEST GERMANS LARGELY IGNORED THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SURRENDER OF THE THIRD REICH ON MAY 8, 1945.

EAST GERMANY, PLAYING THE SOVIET UNION'S GAME, HAILED THE DAY AS A GREAT HOLIDAY, ONE TO BE CELEBRATED FOREVER IN GRATITUDE FOR LIBERATION FROM THE NAZIS.

THE ALLIED POWERS TOOK A DAY OFF.

SOVIET ZONE COMMUNISTS CONDUCTED THE ONLY CEREMONY OF ANY IMPORTANCE. THEIR LEADERS GATHERED WITH RUSSIAN OFFICIALS AT THE SOVIET ARMY'S MEMORIAL PARK IN TREPTOW.

WHILE RED FLAGS WAVED IN A LIGHT BREEZE, EAST GERMANS MADE SPEECHES EXTOLLING THE MERITS OF THE RED ARMY WHICH STORMED TO THE HEART OF BERLIN.

THE CEREMONY WAS HELD IN FRONT OF THE GRAVES OF SIX SOVIET GENERALS AND 1,500 SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE PARK.

JR753AED

A95
WITH BERLIN
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, MAY 8-(AP)-GENERAL DWIGHT EISENHOWER CELEBRATED V-E DAY'S SIXTH ANNIVERSARY BY GETTING WET TOURING TWO BELGIAN AIR FORCE BASES TODAY.

SIX YEARS TO THE DAY AFTER RECEIVING IN REIMS, FRANCE, THE GERMAN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER, EISENHOWER INSPECTED THE BELGIAN MILITARY AIRFIELDS OF BEAUVECHAIN AND FLORENNES UNDER A HEAVY CHILLING RAIN.

JR815AED

A32
PRECEDE BRUSSELS DAY (130)
THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS, MAY 8-(AP)-THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT DISCLOSED A FOUR-YEAR DEFENSE SCHEME INVOLVING AN EXPENDITURE OF 6,000,000,000 GUILDERS ($1,578,000,000) AS GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER ARRIVED TODAY FOR HIS SECOND OFFICIAL CALL OF 1951.

THE ATLANTIC ALLIANCE COMMANDER UNOFFICIALLY EXPRESSED DISAPPOINTMENT WITH THE STATE OF THE DUTCH DEFENSES AFTER HE VISITED THE HAGUE LAST JANUARY. SINCE THAT VISIT, THE GOVERNMENT HAS CHANGED.

EISENHOWER WILL INSPECT ARMY AND AIR FORCE TRAINING CENTS, TALK WITH MILITARY LEADERS AND MEET THE NEW DEFENSE MINISTER, CORNELIUS STAF. EARLIER TODAY, HE LOOKED OVER AIR BASES IN NEIGHBORING BELGIUM.

THE GOVERNMENT TOLD PARLIAMENT DUTCH ARMY PLANS PROVIDE FOR FIVE INFANTRY DIVISIONS AND A NUMBER OF TERRITORIAL UNITS BY 1955. A NEW AIRCRAFT CARRIER AND TWO CRUISERS ARE AMONG ADDITIONAL VESSELS PROPOSED FOR THE NAVY. THE AIR FORCE IS TO GET NEW BASES. THE FORCE IS TO INCLUDE 21 FIGHTER SQUADRONS.

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30.24- 22737

American military spokesmen here have said ~~[illegible]~~ it would be desirable to have ~~an~~ one Dutch regimental combat team under Eisenhower's command by next fall. Informed sources said they expected this to be one of the subjects of discussion between Eisenhower and Dutch military leaders.

(Dash)

Strasbourg, France, May 8--(AP)---British conservatives indorsed a move to bring ~~[illegible]~~ Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower before the ~~assembly~~ consultative assembly of the Council of Europe for a discussion of defense.

H.L. Hopkinson, who is here as deputy for Winston Churchill, said he and several other conservatives joined in backing a motion by Ugo Lamalfa of Italy to invite the Atlantic alliance commander to attend a ~~debate~~ debate Saturday on European security.

However, the motion may ~~with~~ have rough going if it comes to a ~~vot~~ vot The Germans, ~~many~~ many scandinavians and the british laborites oppose it.

2-1900 jrt second 1925 455pes

A90
(190)
BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, MAY 8-(AP)-YUGOSLAVIA'S OFFICIAL PRESS CLAIMED TODAY THAT ANTE PAVELIC, UNDER INDICTMENT HERE AS A MAJOR WAR CRIMINAL, HAS SET UP AN EXILED YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT IN ARGENTINA.

THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER BORBA SAID THE WHEREABOUTS AND ACTIVITIES OF PAVELIC, CHIEF OF THE WARTIME USTACHI BAND WHICH COLLABORATED WITH THE AXIS, HAD BEEN DISCLOSED IN THE NEWSPAPER "CROATIA" PUBLISHED IN ARGENTINA.

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IT WAS IN THE YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF CROATIA THAT PAVELIC--FIRST WITH THE SUPPORT OF BENITO MUSSOLINI AND LATER WITH GERMAN BACKING--SET UP THE WARTIME "INDEPENDENT STATE OF CROATIA."

AS CHIEF OF THIS "STATE" AND HEAD OF THE DREADED USTACHI, PAVELIC RULED THE TERRITORY WITH AN IRON HAND. DURING THE THREE AND ONE HALF YEARS HE RULED, YUGOSLAVIA CLAIMS HE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE KILLING OF SOME 700,000 SERBS.

PAVELIC FLED YUGOSLAVIA A SHORT TIME BEFORE GERMANY'S COLLAPSE.

BORBA BLUNTLY DEMANDED TO KNOW WHY ARGENTINE TOLERATED THE ACTIVITIES OF "THIS FASCIST USTACHI HANGMAN" AND HIS ASSOCIATES WHO ALSO FLED FROM YUGOSLAVIA DURING THE WAR.

THE PAPER SAID THAT IT WAS PARTICULARLY QUEER SINCE ARGENTINA IS A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS," AN ORGANIZATION FORMED ON THE BASIS OF A STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCISM AND FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN THE STATE AND PEOPLES."

JR802AED

A97
BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, MAY 8-(AP)-YUGOSLAVIA COMPLAINED TODAY THAT ANTI-TITO YUGOSLAVS PUT THE HEAT ON THE YUGOSLAV CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN MOSCOW LAST MONTH IN AN EFFORT TO PERSUADE HIM TO DESERT HIS POST. AND RIGHT OUTSIDE THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY BUILDING, TOO.

BORBA, THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER, SAID MILOS MALETIC, THE YUGOSLAV DIPLOMATIC OFFICIAL, WAS SURROUNDED BY YUGOSLAV "TRAITORS" AS HE WAS LEAVING THE BUILDING.

BORBA SAID MALETIC ARGUED WITH THE YUGOSLAV EXILES FOR A HALF HOUR, THEN HOPPED ABOARD A PASSING AUTOMOBILE TO GET OUT OF THEIR CLUTCHES. A PROTEST LODGED WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTRY WAS REJECTED WITHOUT EXPLANATION, BORBA ADDED.

JR828AED

W3

FIRST LEAD GRENES (839)

RU (ASKED)

VIENNA, MAY 8-(AP)-U.S.HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR AUSTRIA WALTER J. DONNELLY SAID TODAY HE HAS HAD THREE MEETINGS WITH TOP SOVIET OFFICIALS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SLAYING OF AN AMERICAN SOLDIER BY A RUSSIAN.

"THE INVESTIGATION AND CONVERSATION WITH THE SOVIETS ARE CONTINUING AND HAVE NOT BEEN BROKEN OFF," DONNELLY SAID IN REPLY TO CORRESPONDENTS' QUESTIONS.

THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS IN VIENNA THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE PLANNING TO WITHDRAW FROM THE JOINT RUSSIAN-AMERICAN INVESTIGATION OF THE KILLING OF CPL.PAUL GRESENS OF ROCHESTER, N.Y. AND WOULD CONDUCT THEIR OWN PROBE.

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DONNELLY SAID THAT BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM T.FITTS, U.S.ARMY COMMANDER OF THE VIENNA MILITARY POST ALSO WAS TAKING PART IN THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE RUSSIANS.

DONNELLY SAID THE NEGOTIATIONS -- AIMED AT ATTEMPTING TO DETERMINE THE COURSE OF THE INCIDENT ON A VIENNA STREET -- WILL BE CARRIED OUT PERSONALLY AND BY MAIL.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER DECLINED TO IDENTIFY THE SOVIETS INVOLVED IN THE TALK, BEYOND SAYING THEY WERE "TOP OFFICIALS."

IT WAS SUPPOSED THAT ONE OF THE SOVIET OFFICERS WAS MAJ.GEN.A.A.BORIN RUSSIAN COMMANDER IN VIENNA.

THE U.S. ARMY WHICH IS PRIMARILY CONCERNED IN THE INVESTIGATION, DECLINED TO ISSUE ANY STATEMENT.

AN ORDER WAS REPORTED ISSUED BY BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM T.FITTS, COMMANDER OF VIENNA MILITARY POST, TO MILITARY POLICE TO REFUSE CORRESPONDENTS ANY INFORMATION.

CORRESPONDENTS WERE FORCED TO GO TO THE HIGH COMMISSION, AN AGENCY OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT, FOR FACTS.

MoA1AED

SP57

NIGHT LEAD OLYMPICS (AMS SPORTS BUDGET--370)

BY BEN PHLEGAR

VIENNA, MAY 8-(AP)-WEST GERMANY AND EAST GERMANY MUST GET TOGETHER IF THEY WANT TO TAKE PART IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES, THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DECIDED TODAY.

A GERMAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE, FORMED ENTIRELY OF WEST GERMANS, WAS ADMITTED UNANIMOUSLY TO THE IOC.

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BUT, THE GERMANS WERE TOLD, THEY WILL BE KICKED OUT AGAIN UNLESS EAST GERMANS ARE ADMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE AND EAST GERMAN ATHLETES ARE ADMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE AND EAST GERMAN ATHLETES ARE ALLOWED TO COMPETE ON AN EQUAL BASIS WITH WEST GERMANS FOR PLACES ON A GERMAN OLYMPIC TEAM.

IT WAS ALMOST THE SAME THING THE IOC YESTERDAY TOLD THE TWO COMMITTEES SEEKING ADMISSION OF ISRAEL. THE TWO ISRAEL GROUPS WERE TOLD TO GET TOGETHER BY JAN. 1, 1952, AND THEY WOULD BE ELIGIBLE FOR THE 1952 GAMES.

THE TWO GERMAN GROUPS, HOWEVER, WERE ORDERED TO APPEAR BEFORE AN OLYMPIC COMMISSION AT LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND, ON MAY 20 AND 21.

SP58

OTTO MAYER, CHANCELLOR OF THE IOC, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT "WEST GERMANY IS MORE IMPORTANT BECAUSE" HAS 60 MILLION PEOPLE WHILE

EAST GERMANY HAS ABOUT 22 MILLION. BUT WE MUST HAVE THE EAST GERMANS, TOO. WE CANNOT ACCEPT TWO COMMITTEES FROM ONE COUNTRY."

EAST GERMANY HAD FORMED AN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE RECENTLY AND SENT A REPRESENTATIVE HERE TO SEEK APPROVAL.

MAYER SAID, HOWEVER, THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSION HAD DECIDED LAST WEEK TO ORDER THE TWO GERMAN COMMITTEES TO COMBINE.

HE ADDED THAT THE EAST GERMAN COMMITTEE WAS AGREEABLE TO SUCH A COMBINATION.

"WE THINK THE WEST GERMANS WILL BE, TOO," MAYER SAID.

KONSTANTIN ANDRIANOV OF RUSSIA, WHO WAS ELECTED TO THE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE YESTERDAY, SPOKE IN FAVOR OF ADMITTING THE PRESENT GERMAN COMMITTEE. HE ALSO URGED THAT THE COMMITTEE BE EXPANDED TO INCLUDE THE EAST GERMANS.

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"WE FIND THAT HE IS A VERY NICE MAN," MAYER SAID, REFERRING TO THE RUSSIAN. "HE SEEMS EASY TO GET ALONG WITH."

TOMORROW THE I.O.C. IS SCHEDULED TO CONSIDER INVITATIONS TO THE 1952 OLYMPIC GAMES AT OSLO AND HELSINKI. MAYER SAID ANY DECISION ON GERMANY'S PARTICIPATION MAY BE HELD UP UNTIL AFTER THE LAUSANNE MEETING.

THE ONLY OTHER BUSINESS AT TODAY'S SESSION, WHICH DIRECTLY CONCERNED THE CONDUCT OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES, WAS RENEWED RECOGNITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ICE HOCKEY FEDERATION.

HOCKEY WAS DROPPED FROM THE OLYMPIC PROGRAM AT THE 1948 WINTER GAMES IN ST.MORITZ WHEN A FIGHT DEVELOPED OVER WHICH OF TWO TEAMS WOULD REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES---ONE SANCTIONED BY THE U.S. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OR ONE SENT OVER BY THE AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION, AN AFFILIATE OF THE INTERNATIONAL GROUP.

30.24- 22739

THE AMERICANS PATCHED UP THEIR DIFFERENCES ABOUT A YEAR AGO AND THE ACTION TODAY WAS ONLY THE FORMAL MOVE TO RESTORE THE SPORTS TO THE PROGRAM.

VS517PED

B42KX (Q)
APW
TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 8-(AP)-NATIONALIST CHINESE AUTHORITIES TODAY BEGAN UNLOADING THE CARGO OF THE WEST GERMAN STEAMER MAI RICKMERS, SEIZED LAST MONTH ENROUTE TO A RED CHINESE PORT.
THE CARGO INCLUDED RADIO RECEIVERS AND OTHER ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.
THE MAI RICKMERS, FIRST SHIP TO FLY THE WEST GERMAN FLAG IN FAR EASTERN WATERS, WAS TAKEN INTO KEELUNG APRIL 26 UNDER NATIONALIST NAVAL ESCORT. SHE WAS ENROUTE FROM HONG KONG TO TIENTSIN.
ACCORDING TO A STATEMENT ASCRIBED TO THE SHIP'S MASTER, CARGO FOR RED CHINA WAS TAKEN ABOARD AT HONG KONG. THE ORIGINAL CARGO WAS LOADED AT HAMBURG AND WAS GRANTED CLEARANCE BY THE ALLIED HIGH COMMISSION FOR GERMANY, PRESUMABLY BEFORE THE U.S. BAN ON EXPORTS TO COMMUNIST CHINA. SOME CARGO WAS ALSO LOADED AT ANTWERP.
THE MAI RICKMERS HAS AN ALL-GERMAN CREW.
VR524ACS NM

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A102KX
(WEST OUT)
TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 8-(AP)-MORE THAN 300 WOUNDED CHINESE COMMUNIST SOLDIERS FROM THE KOREAN FRONT WERE EXECUTED RECENTLY FOR SPREADING "COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS," THE NATIONALIST DEFENSE MINISTRY SAID TODAY.
THE MINISTRY SAID THE EXECUTIONS TOOK PLACE IN THE SOUTH CHINA PROVINCE OF KWANGTUNG.
THE NATIONALIST REPORT SAID THE INFORMATION CAME FROM A GUERRILLA LEADER FROM KWANGTUNG WHO IS VISITING FORMOSA. HE WAS IDENTIFIED ONLY AS "GENERAL WANG."
VR659ACS NM

A116FX
HONG KONG, MAY 8-(AP)-A COMMUNIST DISPATCH FROM THE RED MAINLAND TODAY REPORTED THE EXECUTION OF 13 MORE PERSONS FOR COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES.
THE REPORT FROM FOOCHOW SAID 1,700 PERSONS WITNESSED THE MASS TRIAL AND 100,000 OTHERS HEARD IT OVER A SPECIAL LOUDSPEAKER SYSTEM THROUGHOUT THE CITY.
RT655APD

B24KX
(150)
HONG KONG,TUESDAY,MAY 8-(AP)-RED CHINA HAS ACCUSED ANOTHER CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE OF "SHOCKING ATROCITIES" AGAINST WAIFS AND FOUNDLINGS UNDER THEIR CARE. THE NEW TARGET IS ST.JOSEPH'S CHURCH IN WUCHANG, HUPEH PROVINCE.
CATHOLIC SOURCES IN HONG KONG HAD EXPLAINED EARLIER IN ANSWER TO SIMILAR CHARGES THAT THE ORPHANAGES ACTUALLY WERE RECEIVING CENTERS FOR COUNTLESS WAIFS PICKED UP ON CITY STREETS DAILY. THESE SOURCES SAID MOST OF THE WAIFS ALREADY WERE DYING FROM MALNUTRITION OR FROM ATTACKS BY VICIOUS DOGS WHEN PICKED UP.
THE LATEST CHARGE, AS CARRIED BY THE OFFICIAL SINO-RED NEWS AGENCY

IN A DISPATCH FROM HANKOW, SAID 16,000 CHILDREN AT THE WUCHANG ORPHANAGE HAD DIED SINCE IT WAS FOUNDED IN 1928.

SIMILAR CHARGES HAVE BEEN MADE AT CATHOLIC MISSION GROUPS IN CANTON NANKING AND IN HUNAN PROVINCE. FIVE CANTON NUNS HAVE NOT BEEN HEARD FROM SINCE THEY WERE ARRESTED BY THE REDS SEVERAL MONTHS AGO.

MASS MEETINGS SINCE THEN HAVE CALLED FOR THE NUNS,TO BE TRIED, SENTENCED AND MARCHED THROUGH THE STREETS AS EXAMPLES OF "WESTERN IMPERIALISM."

VRV322ACS

AGGWX

PRECEDE HONG KONG DAY (A117FX)

WASHINGTON,MAY 8-(AP)-STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID TONIGHT AMERICAN CONSULS OVER THE WORLD HAVE BEEN ADVISED TO USE UTMOST CARE IN CONSIDERING VISA APPLICATIONS BY PERSONS FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES WHO SEEK TO COME TO THE U. S.

A VISA IS IN EFFECT AN ENTRY PERMIT TO THE COUNTRY WHICH ISSUES IT.

CONSULS UNDER AMERICAN LAW ARE PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ISSUING VISAS, BUT ARE OFTEN GUIDED BY ADVISORY OPINIONS FROM WASHINGTON. THE PRACTICAL EFFECT OF THE LATEST WARNING IS THAT VIRTUALLY ALL VISA APPLICATIONS FILED BY PERSONS FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES WILL BE SUBMITTED HERE FOR SCREENING.

IN NORMAL TIMES CONSULS ARE UNDER INSTRUCTION TO REFER "DOUBTFUL CASES" TO WASHINGTON. OFFICIALS SAID THAT TECHNICALLY CONSULS HAVE NOW BEEN ADVISED TO STUDY EACH APPLICATION FROM A PERSON WHO HAS JUST COME FROM A COMMUNIST CONTROLLED LAND TO SEE IF IT IS NOT IN THE DOUBTFUL CATEGORY.

ONE REASON FOR THIS TIGHTENING UP PROCESS IS THAT FOREIGNERS FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES SOMETIMES HAVE OBTAINED TEMPORARY PERMITS TO COME TO THE U. S., THEN AFTER ARRIVAL HERE HAVE SOUGHT TO STAY IN THIS COUNTRY. IN SOME INSTANCES, WHEN THE GOVERNMENT RULED AGAINST THEIR APPLICATION FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE, IT COULD FIND NO PLACE TO WHICH TO DEPORT THEM.

ANOTHER REASON FOR INCREASED CAUTION NOW, OFFICIALS SAID, IS THE POSSIBILITY OF LETTING A BAD SECURITY RISK INTO THE U. S. WASHINGTON SCREENING OF APPLICATIONS INCLUDES A CHECK OF SECURITY FILES.

OFFICIALS SAID THAT CONSULS STILL MAY ISSUE VISAS QUICKLY IN CASES IN WHICH THEY HAVE NO DOUBT ABOUT THE MERITS OF THE APPLICATION.

WY944PED

A117FX

HONG KONG, MAY 8-(AP)-THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL IN HONG KONG CAN NO LONGER ISSUE U.S. VISAS TO FOREIGNERS COMING OUT OF RED CHINA OR COMMUNIST OCCUPIED COUNTRIES, IT WAS REPORTED HERE TODAY.

TRAVEL AGENCY OFFICIALS SAID ALL SUCH APPLICATIONS MUST NOW BE FORWARDED TO WASHINGTON FOR FURTHER SCREENING.

CONSULATE OFFICIALS DECLINED TO COMMENT.

THE NEW REGULATION WOULD MEAN A DELAY OF AT LEAST A MONTH IN PROCESSING INDIVIDUAL APPLICATIONS.

HARDEST HIT WOULD BE MISSIONARIES. ONLY A FEW FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN AND STUDENTS ARE STILL INSIDE COMMUNIST CHINA.

RT659APD

A115FX

HONG KONG, MAY 8-(AP)-THE "VOICE OF RED CHINA" IS BEAMING DAILY PROPAGANDA BROADCASTS TO THE NATIONALIST CHINESE ON FORMOSA.

A SHANGHAI DISPATCH TO A PRO-COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER HERE SAID THE BROADCASTS INCLUDE NEWS AND ANALYSIS IN JAPANESE, MANDARIN AND THE FORMOSAN DIALECT.

RT655APD

A104KX

A104KX

HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9-(AP)-A HONG KONG GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAYS THE COLONY'S TRADE WITH RED CHINA HAS BEEN CUT IN HALF SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.

THE STATEMENT MAY HAVE BEEN PROMPTED BY CHARGES IN WASHINGTON AND LONDON THAT BRITAIN IS SENDING THE REDS WAR MATERIALS THAT ARE BEING USED AGAINST THE ALLIES IN KOREA.

HONG KONG EXPORTED 50,423 TONS TO CHINA BY SEA AND 18,238 TONS BY RAIL IN APRIL, THE SPOKESMAN SAID. HE SAID THIS WAS ROUGHLY A DROP OF 50 PER CENT FROM DECEMBER.

THE NATURE OF THE EXPORTS WAS NOT GIVEN.

EJ101014PCS

A31

(170)

SINGAPORE, MAY 8-(AP)-OFFICIAL STATISTICS ISSUED TODAY SHOWED THAT RUSSIA GOT 6,324 TONS OF MALAYAN RUBBER IN APRIL. NONE WAS SHIPPED TO THE SOVIET UNION IN MARCH FROM THIS BRITISH COLONY.

DESTINATIONAL CONTROL OF RUBBER EXPORTS WAS MADE EFFECTIVE IN MALAYA APRIL 8, BUT THE RUSSIAN CARGO HAD BEEN ORDERED BEFORE THEN.

WINSTON CHURCHILL AND HIS FELLOW CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, AS WELL AS VARIOUS QUARTERS IN THE UNITED STATES, HAVE CRITICIZED BRITAIN'S LABOR GOVERNMENT FOR PERMITTING THE SHIPMENT OF RUBBER TO RUSSIA AND COMMUNIST CHINA.

RED CHINA DURING APRIL RECEIVED 3,265 TONS OF MALAYAN RUBBER, AS COMPARED WITH 7,012 TONS THE MONTH BEFORE. APRIL SHIPMENTS TO HONG KONG TOTALLED 5,846 TONS, DOWN FROM 8,744 TONS IN MARCH. CRITICS HAVE CONTENDED THAT MUCH OF THE RUBBER SHIPPED TO HONG KONG EVENTUALLY GOES TO COMMUNIST CHINA.

THE UNITED STATES REMAINED THE CHIEF CUSTOMER FOR MALAYA'S RUBBER, TAKING 29,735 TONS IN APRIL AND 25,479 TONS THE MONTH BEFORE. SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN ALSO INCREASED, FROM 16,793 TONS IN MARCH TO 20,594 TONS LAST MONTH.

APRIL EXPORTS TOTALLED 108,402 TONS; IN MARCH THEY WERE 97,988 TONS.

MAY 9 1951

IR730AED

A120

SINGAPORE, MAY 8-(AP)-BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY 287 OFFICERS AND MEN WERE KILLED AND 421 WERE WOUNDED IN MALAYAN JUNGLE WARFARE AGAINST COMMUNIST GUERRILLAS SINCE JUNE, 1948. OF THE DEAD, 25 WERE BRITISH OFFICERS, 109 BRITISH SOLDIERS. THE OTHER CASUALTIES WERE GURKHA AND MALAY OFFICERS AND MEN.

B1005AED

A78KX

HONOLULU, MAY 8-(AP)-MRS. MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY, WIFE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER IN TOKYO, ARRIVED BY PLANE AT HICKAM FIELD TODAY ON HER FLIGHT FROM THE UNITED STATES MAINLAND TO JOIN GENERAL RIDGWAY IN TOKYO. SHE WILL DEPART TONIGHT.

EJ821PCS NM

A197

AMS BUDGET (400)

NIGHT LEAD IRAN

BY ROBERT B.HEWETT

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 8-(AP)-AN EMBOLDENED TUDEH (COMMUNIST) PARTY TODAY MADE SEVEN DEMANDS ON PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH THAT INCLUDED EXPULSION OF THE 25-MAN U.S. MILITARY MISSION TO IRAN.

THE OTHER SIX DEMANDS, CONTAINED IN AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PREMIER, WERE:

1. LEGALIZATION OF THE TUDEH PARTY, OUTLAWED SINCE THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF SHAH MOHAMMED REZA PAHLEVI IN FEBRUARY, 1949.
2. RECOGNITION OF RED CHINA.
3. REJECTION OF FOREIGN ARMS AID.
4. RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.
5. AN END TO MARTIAL LAW IN THE SOUTHERN OIL FIELDS.
6. NATIONALIZATION OF THE BEHREIN OIL FIELDS, WHERE THE AMERICAN-OWNED BAHREIN PETROLEUM COMPANY IS PRODUCING 10,000,000 BARRELS OF

30.24- 22741

OIL A YEAR.
THE BAHREIN ISLANDS IN THE PERSIAN GULF ARE CLAIMED BY IRAN, BUT ARE GOVERNED BY A SHEIK UNDER A BRITISH PROTECTORATE. THE COMPANY WHICH HAS THE OIL CONCESSION THERE IS OWNED BY THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA AND THE TEXAS CORPORATION.
THE TUDEH PARTY APPARENTLY WAS ENCOURAGED TO MAKE ITS DEMANDS BY REPORTS THE PREMIER FAVORS LEGALIZING THE COMMUNISTS SO THEIR ACTIVITIES CAN BE BROUGHT INTO THE OPEN. THE PARTY NOW OPERATES UNDERGROUND.
HE ALSO IS ON RECORD AS BEING AGAINST FOREIGN AID OF ANY KIND. BESIDES THE MILITARY MISSION HERE ADVISING THE IRANIAN ARMY, THE U.S. HAS SENT SOME SHIPMENTS OF TANKS AND OTHER ARMS, HAS GRANTED $500,000 FOR "POINT FOUR" TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND HAS OFFERED A $25,000,000 IMPORT-EXPORT BANK LOAN.
THE COMMUNIST DEMANDS WERE THE SECOND ATTACK ON THE PREMIER BY ELEMENTS WHICH SUPPORTED HIS SMALL NATIONALIST BLOC DRIVE IN PARLIAMENT THAT RESULTED IN NATIONALIZATION OF THE BRITISH-OWNED ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY IN SOUTHERN IRAN.
SUNDAY THE FIERY NATIONALISTIC MOSLEM GROUP, FEDAYAN ISLAM, DISTRIBUTED LEAFLETS ACCUSING THE PREMIER OF "CRIMES" AGAINST ISLAM. A MEMBER OF THE GROUP HAS BEEN CHARGED WITH THE ASSASSINATION LAST MARCH OF "STRONG MAN" PREMIER GEN.ALI RAZMARA.
MOSSADEGH SAID IN A SPEECH TODAY TO THE MAJLIS, OR LOWER HOUSE, THAT HE PUSHED THROUGH THE NATIONALIZATION LAW AND AGREED TO BECOME PREMIER BECAUSE HE HAD LEARNED OF A PLOT TO DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT TO BLOCK THE LEGISLATION. THE SHAH ALONE HAS THE POWER TO DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT.
EXECUTION OF THE LAW WAS STALLED AT LEAST TEMPORARILY BY FAILURE OF THE MAJLIS TO AGREE ON THE ELECTION OF ITS FIVE REPRESENTATIVES TO THE OIL CONTROL COMMISSION.
IN A PURELY PROCEDURAL MOVE, THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY APPOINTED LORD RADCLIFFE, 51-YEAR-OLD LAWYER, AS ITS ARBITRATOR AND ASKED MOSSADEGH TO NAME A GOVERNMENT ARBITRATOR TO SETTLE THE DISPUTE OVER NATIONALIZATION. THE COMPANY'S CONCESSION, WHICH HAD UNTIL 1993 TO RUN, PROVIDED FOR ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES.
IF MOSSADEGH FAILS TO APPOINT AN ARBITRATOR WITHIN 60 DAYS, THE COMPANY CAN APPEAL THE CASE TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.
G223PED

A104
FIRST LEAD IRANIAN (220)
BY ROBERT B.HEWETT
TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 8-(AP)-THE UNDERGROUND TUDEH (COMMUNIST) PARTY SENT AN OPEN LETTER TODAY TO PREMIER F. MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH, DEMANDING THAT THE GOVERNMENT BAN ON THE RED PARTY BE REPEALED AND THAT THE AMERICAN MILITARY MISSION ADVISING THE IRANIAN ARMY BE EXPELLED.
THERE HAVE BEEN INCREASING REPORTS IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES THAT THE NEW PREMIER FAVORS LEGALIZING THE TUDEH PARTY, SO ITS ACTIVITIES CAN BE BROUGHT INTO THE OPEN.
THE TUDEH PARTY LETTER ALSO DEMANDED:
1. RECOGNITION OF COMMUNIST CHINA.
2. REJECTION OF FOREIGN ARMS AID.
3. RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.
4. AN END TO THE MARTIAL LAW IN THE SOUTHERN OIL FIELDS.
5. NATIONALIZATION OF THE BAHREIN ISLANDS OIL FIELDS. THE BAHREIN ISLANDS, IN THE PERSIAN GULF, ARE CLAIMED BY IRAN. THE ISLANDS ARE A BRITISH PROTECTORATE, AND BRITAIN INSISTS THEY MAKE UP AN INDEPENDENT SHIEKDOM WITH SPECIAL TREATY RELATIONS WITH LONDON.
THE BAHREIN PETROLEUM COMPANY IS PART OF AN ORGANIZATION OWNED BY THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA AND THE TEXAS CORPORATION. THE COMPANY HOLDS THE ONLY CONCESSION ON THE ISLANDS, WHOSE OIL OUTPUT IN 1947 WAS 10,000,000 BARRELS. ALTHOUGH REGISTERED AS A BRITISH COMPANY IN CANADA. THE CONCESSION IS AMERICAN-OWNED AND REPRESENTS A LARGE CAPITAL INVESTMENT.
THE PREMIER, MEANWHILE, HAS RECEIVED A REQUEST FROM THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, SOLE CONCESSIONAIRE IN IRAN UNTIL NATIONALIZATION TO APPOINT AN ARBITRATOR TO SETTLE THE IRANIAN-BRITISH DISPUTE OVER THE NATIONALIZATION LAW UNDER WHICH THE GREAT OIL FIELDS IN IRAN WERE TAKEN OVER.

THE MOVE BY THE COMPANY, BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED, WAS REGARDED BY IRANIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AS SIMPLY A LEGAL FORMALITY, SINCE MOSSADEGH FREQUENTLY HAS SAID IRAN HAS THE SOVEREIGN RIGHT TO CANCEL THE CONCESSION WITHOUT ARBITRATION.
A LETTER FROM THE COMPANY CHAIRMAN, SIR WILLIAM FRAZER, ANNOUNCED THAT ANGLO-IRANIAN HAD APPOINTED LORD RADCLIFFE AS ITS ARBITRATOR AND ASKED IRAN TO MAKE ITS OWN APPOINTMENT AS PROVIDED UNDER THE TERMS OF THE OIL CONCESSION.
THE CONCESSION UNDER WHICH THE BRITISH OPERATED THE OIL COMPANY HAD SET FORTH THAT IF IRAN FAILED TO APPOINT AN ARBITRATOR, IN THE EVENT OF DISPUTE, WITHIN 60 DAYS OF THE REQUEST, THE COMPANY COULD ASK THE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT TO DO SO. HOWEVER, IRANIANS REGARD THE CONCESSION TERMS AS SCRAPPED BY THE NATIONALIZATION LAW JUST PASSED.
BRITISH DIPLOMATS EXPRESSED LITTLE EXPECTATION THAT MOSSADEGH WOULD APPOINT AN IRANIAN ARBITRATOR.
THE MAJLIS, LOWER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT, FAILED TODAY TO AGREE ON THE SELECTION OF FIVE DEPUTIES TO SERVE ON A JOINT PARLIAMENTARY BOARD AUTHORIZED BY THE NATIONALIZATION LAW TO SUPERVISE THE OIL COMPANY. IN A CLOSED SESSION, THE MAJLIS ASKED THE PARLIAMENTARY OIL COMMISSION TO NOMINATE THE FIVE, BUT THE COMMISSION ANNOUNCED IT COULD NOT AGREE AND HANDED THE PROBLEM BACK TO THE HOUSE. DISCUSSION IS SET FOR SUNDAY.
IN A SPEECH TO THE MAJLIS, MOSSADEGH SAID HE AGREED TO TAKE THE PREMIERSHIP AND PUSHED THROUGH THE NATIONALIZATION LAW IN THREE DAYS BECAUSE HE HAD LEARNED OF A PLOT TO DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT IN AN ATTEMPT TO NATIONALIZATION. HE DID NOT REFER DIRECTLY TO THE SHAH, BUT UNDER IRAN'S CONSTITUTION, ONLY T

BECAUSE HE HAD LEARNED OF A PLOT TO DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT IN AN ATTEMPT TO BLOCK OIL NATIONALIZATION. HE DID NOT REFER DIRECTLY TO THE SHAH, BUT UNDER IRAN'S CONSTITUTION, ONLY THE SHAH CAN DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT.
JR824AED
--DASH--
IN LONDON, A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THE OIL COMPANY'S DECISION TO SEEK ARBITRATION "IN NO WAY PREJUDICED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S DESIRE TO SETTLE THE DISPUTE BY NEGOTIATION."
THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH OWNS MORE THAN HALF THE COMMON STOCK OF THE OIL COMPANY, HAS BEEN PRESSING IRAN TO TALK OVER POSSIBLE SETTLEMENTS WHICH WOULD ENSURE THAT IRANIAN OIL KEEPS FLOWING TO THE WEST.
LORD RADCLIFFE, 51, NAMED BY THE COMPANY AS ITS ARBITRATOR, WAS CREATED A BARON IN 1949. HE WAS DIRECTOR GENERAL AT THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION 1941-45 AND IN 1947 WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS WHEN THE BOUNDARIES OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN WERE FIXED.
B1054AED

A14(CORRECT)
KARACHI, PAKISTAN, MAY 8-(AP)-PAKISTAN LODGED ANOTHER PROTEST TODAY WITH AFGHANISTAN, COMPLAINING OF VIOLATION OF THE PAKISTAN BORDER. IT WAS THE THIRD SUCH PROTEST IN A WEEK.
OFFICIALS HERE SAID 300 AFGHAN SOLDIERS RAIDED THE VILLAGE OF KILLI WALHAM, 25 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CHAMAN IN BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE BORDERING AFGHANISTAN ON SUNDAY. AFTER AN EXCHANGE OF FIRE THE SOLDIERS RETIRED ACROSS THEIR OWN BORDER TAKING WITH THEM A NUMBER OF PAKISTANI CITIZENS, THE OFFICIALS SAID.
IN THE PROTEST NOTE, THE PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT DEMANDED THAT THE RAIDS MUST STOP, THAT AN APOLOGY BE EXTENDED BY AFGHANISTAN AND THAT ALL PAKISTAN NATIONALS CAPTURED BE RETURNED.
WW450PED

A56
BEIRUT, LEBANON, MAY 8-(AP)-A FOUR-DAY CONFERENCE OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES TO STUDY THE MIDDLE EAST REFUGEE PROBLEM ENDED TODAY.
DR.STEPHEN B.L.PENROSE, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY AT BEIRUT, HOST OF THE CONVENTION, GAVE AN ANALYSIS OF THE PALESTINE REFUGEE PROBLEM. HE WAS FOLLOWED BY DR.COSTI K.ZURAYK, PRESIDENT OF SYRIAN UNIVERSITY WHO OUTLINED FORMS OF RELIEF NEEDED.
RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE CONFERENCE WERE NOT RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION.
PS612PED

A55
WITH UN (120)
TEL AVIV, ISRAEL, MAY 8-(AP)-ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER MOSHE SHARETT SAID TODAY ISRAEL REFUSES TO COMPLY WITH A NEW UNITED NATIONS PROPOSAL TO END FIGHTING ON THE SYRIAN-ISRAEL BORDER.
COL.BENNET RIDDER, ACTING U.N. CHIEF OF STAFF POLICING BORDER AREAS, MADE THE PROPOSAL IN A LETTER TO SHARETT AS A LULL IN FIGHTING WAS REPORTED IN THE TROUBLED SEA OF GALILEE AREA.
ALTHOUGH TURNING DOWN THE NEW SUGGESTION, SHARETT WHO IS ALSO ACTING DEFENSE MINISTER, SAID ISRAEL IS STILL PREPARED TO HONOR FULLY THE CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT CONCLUDED MAY 4. BOTH SIDES AGREED TO THE CEASE-FIRE, BUT HOSTILITIES FLARED DESPITE THIS.
ISRAEL HAS ACCUSED SYRIA OF ARMED AGGRESSION AND ORGANIZING ARMED INFILTRATION INTO THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE.
IN THE NEW PROPOSAL, DE RIDDER CALLED FOR A WITHDRAWAL OF MILITARY AND PARA-MILITARY FORCES ON BOTH SIDES.
HA907PED

B63 (Q)
160
RANGOON, BURMA, MAY 8-(AP)-BURMA'S SUPREME COURT TODAY ORDERED DR. GORDON SEAGRAVE TO AMEND THE GROUNDS FOR HIS APPEAL WHEREIN THE FAMED "BURMA SURGEON" HOPED TO UPSET A TREASON CONVICTION.
SEAGRAVE WAS FREED IN MARCH AFTER SERVING A REDUCED TERM ON CONVICTION FOR SUPPLYING REBELS WITH MEDICINES AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. HE IS NOW SEEKING TO HEAVE HIS RECORD CLEARED SO THAT HE MAY RETURN TO HIS NAMKHAM HOSPITAL.
THE NEW DATE ON WHICH THE PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE WILL CLASH IN ARGUMENT BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT WILL BE SET LATER.
IN TODAY'S HEARING, BRITISH LAWYER GILBERT HORROCKS, APPEARING FOR SEAGRAVE, CHARGED THAT THE HIGH COURT "FOR QUITE HOPELESS REASONS" DECIDED SEAGRAVE, "A REPUTABLE MAN", SHOULD NOT BE BELIEVED.
HE SAID SEAGRAVE GAVE THE REBELS A MINUTE QUANTITY OF MEDICINES AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS TO CLEAR THEM FROM HIS HOSPITAL GROUNDS AND PREVENT THEIR ACCESS TO MUCH MORE VALUABLE GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
HORROCKS SAID THE GOVERNMENT OWED CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS TO THOSE UNFORTUNATE ENOUGH TO BE CAUGHT IN REBEL TERRITORY. A MAN WHO SAVED THE GOVERNMENT STOCKS SHOULD BE COMMENDED RATHER THAN BLAMED, THE LAWYER ARGUED.
P1004AED

damascus, syria, may 8-(ap)-the syrian government has asked the arab league's political committee to call an urgent meeting in damascus or beirut on may 15 to discuss recent fighting on the syrian-israeli border, it was announced tonight.

it was learned that rapid developments in the trouble area prevent premier khaled azem's going to cairo, the political committee's usual meeting place, and that is why he asked that the meeting be held here or in nearby beirut.

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A57
95
NIGHT LEAD U.N.PALESTINE
LAKE SUCCESS,N.Y.MAY 8-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TONIGHT ORDERED AN IMMEDIATE CEASE-FIRE IN THE FIGHTING ALONG THE SYRIAN-ISRAELI BORDER.
THE VOTE WAS 10 TO 0, WITH RUSSIA ABSTAINING.
THE PROBLEM WAS COMPLICATED, HOWEVER, BY SYRIAN DENIALS THAT SYRIAN TROOPS WERE INVOLVED IN THE ARMED CLASHES. SYRIA'S FARRIS EL KHOURY SAID THAT ALTHOUGH HIS GOVERNMENT WAS NOT DIRECTLY CONCERNED IN THE FIGHTING IT ACCEPTED THE CASE-FIRE.
ABBA S.EBAN, ISRAELI DELEGATE, CONTENDED REGULAR SYRIAN FORCES WERE REPONSIBLE FOR REPEATED ATTACKS AGAINST ISRAEL. HE PRESENTED WHAT HE CALLED CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF THIS--REPORTS THAT SYRIAN WEAPONS, CLOTHING AND OTHER OBJECTS HAD BEEN FOUND ON ISRAELI TERRITORY WHERE THE FIGHTING TOOK PLACE.
ISRAEL PROMISED TO OBEY THE CEASE-FIRE ORDER BUT EBAN DEMANDED THAT THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE SHOULD NOT SERVE AS A BASE FOR ATTACKS ON ISRAEL. "WE'VE LOST OUR TASTE FOR UNILATERAL CEASE-FIRES," HE SAID.
THE ISRAELI AND SYRIAN REPRESENTATIVES CHARGED EACH OTHER'S COUNTRY WITH AGGRESSION IN THE FIGHTING THAT HAS GROWN UP OUT OF AN ISRAELI ATTEMPT TO DRAIN LAKE HULEH, A SWAMP AREA IN THE JORDAN RIVER BASIN.
EBAN AND KHOURY SAT AT THE COUNCIL TABLE AS INVITED GUESTS, ALONG WITH MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM E.RILEY, U.S.MARINE CORPS, WHO IS THE U.N.CHIEF OF STAFF FOR THE PALESTINE TRUCE AGREEMENT MACHINERY SET UP IN 1948.
RUSSIA'S JACOB MALIK EXPLAINED THAT HE ABSTAINED IN THE NEWEST PALESTINE PEACE MOVE BECAUSE THE CEASE-FIRE RESOLUTION REFERRED TO OTHER SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS ON WHICH RUSSIA HAD NEVER TAKEN A STAND.
THE U.N. BRITAIN, FRANCE AND TURKEY JOINED IN SPONSORING THE CASE-FIRE RESOLUTION. BOTH ISRAEL AND SYRIA PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

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CALLING FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ANY MILITARY OR MILITARY-LIKE FORCES IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE.

THE COUNCIL, HOWEVER, ADOPTED THE ORIGINAL RESOLUTION AND FRANCE'S FRANCIS LACOSTE SAID IT WAS UP TO THE MIXED ARMISTICE COMMISSION, UNDER RILEY, TO WORK OUT THE PROBLEM OF WITHDRAWING FORCES AND CARING FOR CIVILIANS.

RQ729PED

A2

FIRST LEAD U.N.-PALESTINE

LAKE SUCCESS, MAY 8-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, FRANCE AND TURKEY LATE TODAY CALLED UPON THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TO ORDER AN IMMEDIATE CEASE-FIRE IN THE ISRAELI-SYRIAN FIGHTING.

THE DEMAND WAS PRESENTED IN A JOINT RESOLUTION AS THE COUNCIL MET TO RESUME DEBATE ON COMPLAINTS IN WHICH ISRAEL AND SYRIA CHARGED EACH OTHER WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONTINUING CLASHES ALONG THE BORDER.

TH PROPOSAL CALLED UPON BOTH COUNTRIES TO COMPLY WITH PROVISIONS OF THE U.N. CHARTER FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES AND WITH THEIR COMMI S UNDER THE GENERAL ARMISTICE AGREEMENT OF 1948.

IN THE PAST WEEK THERE HAS BEEN A BRIEF TRUCE ON THE ISRAEL-SYRIA BORDER, FOLLOWED BY NEW FIGHTING CENTERED ON THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS.

ISRAEL HAS ACCUSED SYRIA OF ARMED AGGRESSION AND ORGANIZING ARMED INFILTRATION INTO THE ZONE, AND ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER MOSHE SHARETT HAS SAID ISRAEL WILL NOT HEED A CEASE-FIRE AS LONG AS SYRIAN FORCES REMAIN IN THE BUFFER AREA.

REPORTS FROM THE FRONTIER SAID THE REGION WAS QUIET YESTERDAY, FOLLOWING A BRIEF EARLY MORNING ASSAULT IN WHICH, THE ISRAELI'S CHARGED, SYRIANS FIRED ON HOUSES IN THE VILLAGE OF EIN GEB, ON THE EAST SHORE OF THE SEA OF GALILEE.

MK322AED

MAY 9 1951

Second Day of Secretary Marshall's Testimony Upholding Administration Far East Policy

*WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—Following is the censored transcript of today's hearing by the Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees into the Administration's foreign policy. (Censorship deletions are indicated by * * *):*

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL — The committee will come to order.

General Marshall will return to the stand today for further questioning by members of the committee.

Testimony of Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall accompanied by Felix Larkin, general counsel.

THE CHAIRMAN—I have a very few questions that I desire to ask. Before asking them I wanted to inquire of General Marshall as to whether or not you desire to make any further statement with reference to any question that was asked you yesterday, and particularly those that were excluded from the record for security reasons.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I don't think of any at the moment, sir.

Q.—General, did you—I want you to tell us for the record just what restrictions were placed upon the scope of military operations in Korea and where those restrictions originated.

A.—The restrictions imposed on General MacArthur in the conduct of the campaign in Korea were in general to confine the operations to Korea, and under no circumstances to carry out operations beyond the border of Korea into Manchuria.

He was also cautioned against having units within, I think it was, about fifteen miles of the border in Northeast Korea where it touched the perimeter of Siberia, the Soviet Government.

The restrictions did not apply to operations by the Navy on the water along, off the coast of Korea, but those were restricted, in other words, forbidden, in relation to the Manchurian Coast, the China Coast, and most specifically the northeastern tip of Korea in close proximity to the Soviet border.

There was a modification in those restrictions in the event that our forces were attacked outside of Korea, to the effect that he was authorized to retaliate in bombing against such operations.

Q.—Did those restrictions originate with the Joint Chiefs of Staff as a part of the military program for the conduct of the war or did they originate in the United Nations?

A.—Those restrictions directly related to views of the Chiefs of Staff as expressed and discussed in the National Security Council with the representation, with the presence of the President, the Vice President, myself, the Secretary of State and the head of N. S. R. B. [National Security Resources Board]. There was a intermingling there of political necessities along with military directions.

There was an agreement that not were these restrictions necessary in order to avoid a break with our allies and a complete confusion in our relations to the United Nations and specifically the Security Council, but they also felt it would be necessary in regard to the retaliation that could be carried out by a heavy force if they developed on the Communist side. * * * (Two and a half lines deleted.)

Soviet Retaliation Power Regarded as Formidable

Q.—What is your opinion, Mr. Secretary, as to the potential power of retaliation available to the Soviet in the Korean war? A.—You are asking, as I understand it, the retaliation or the action of the Soviet military planes —

Q.—If the Soviet wanted to see fit to enter the Korean war?

A.—From the information estimates that I have seen, it would be a very serious matter, because they have, according to estimates that I have seen, a considerable force — I have forgotten exactly how many thousands in the vicinity of Vladivostok, Dairen, Port Arthur, Harbin. I don't know whether there are any plane concentrations in relation to Sakhalin, but there have been reports of troop concentrations and particularly Japanese prisoner, former prisoner, organizations, presumably of indoctrinated Japanese on the Sakhalin Point, which is not very far off northwest Hokkaido.

You made a reference a moment ago, to the United Nations, and yesterday —

Q.—If you will just pardon me, Mr. Secretary, I have been somewhat confused all through this testimony as to the source of origin of these restrictions, as to whether or not they originated with the United Nations at the time they decided by resolution to resist aggression in Korea, or whether they were the suggestion or the orders of our own Government that were invoked for military or political reasons by the United States, or whether they were directed by the United Nations.

A.—I believe it will be best for me to take the successive resolutions of the United Nations relating to this matter which form the basis for the military directions from their executive agent, the President of the United States, to our military commander in the Far East.

I think you will see, as I read these, that positive directives are not included; policies, permissions, you might say, are included.

Then, it goes beyond that in the reactions of the delegates to the United Nations toward our conduct of operations in which their troops were involved, and which involved the possibility of the development of a world war.

Now, with your permission, I will read what those resolutions are.

Q.—We will be glad to have them.

A.—I gave you a very incomplete statement yesterday.

On June 25 last the Security Council of the United Nations adopted a resolution:

A. Determining that the armed attack upon the Republic of Korea by forces from North Korea constitutes a breach of peace;

B. Calling for the immediate cessation of hostilities;

C. Calling upon the authorities of North Korea to withdraw forthwith their armed forces to the Thirty-eighth Parallel; and

D. Calling upon all members to render their every assistance to the United Nations and to refrain from assisting the North Koreans.

That was June 25. On June 27 last the Security Council of the United Nations adopted a second resolution:

"That the members of the United Nations furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international tack and to restore international

Marshall Defines Mission of MacArthur

On July 7 last the Security Council of the United Nations adopted a third resolution recommending that all members providing military forces and other assistance pursuant to the aforesaid Security Council resolutions make such forces and other assistance available to a unified command under the United States, and requesting the United States to designate the commander of such forces.

From July 8 last and onward, therefore, General MacArthur served as Commanding General of the United Nations forces, with his mission defined by the directive of June 27; that is, to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area.

Late in September the advance being made by the United Nations forces was bringing them back to the vicinity of the Thirty-eighth Parallel.

On Oct. 7 last the General Assembly—not the Security Council—adopted a resolution restating the essential objectives of the United Nations as the establishment of a unified and democratic Government of Korea and recommending that all appropriate steps be taken to insure conditions of stability throughout Korea.

I will read that again:

"The General Assembly adopted a resolution restating the essential objectives of the United Nations as the establishment of a unified and democratic Government of Korea, and recommend that all appropriate steps be taken to assure conditions of stability throughout Korea."

This resolution then went on to provide that the United Nations forces should not remain in any one part of Korea—should not remain in any one part of Korea, except so far as necessary to achieve the two foregoing objectives.

Thus, in this somewhat oblique fashion, the United Nations authorized its forces in Korea to advance beyond the Thirty-Eighth Parallel. This authority, however, has always been considered as permissive, rather than mandatory; and at no time have the United Nations forces been given the task of unifying all of Korea by military action.

In other words, the unification of North and South Korea has been set up as a political, rather than a military, objective of the United Nations.

Following the intervention of the Chinese Communists early in November, the United Nations became gravely concerned about the possible extension of the area of conflict beyond Korea. On Nov. 13, 1950, our Department of State advised several of the member nations having forces in Korea as follows:

"That it may be necessary at an early date to permit United Nations aircraft to defend themselves in the airspace over the Yalu River to the extent of permitting hot pursuit of attacking enemy aircraft up to two or three minutes' flying time into Manchurian airspace—"

Serious concern was registered by several nations that action in the way of hot pursuit might precipitate an extension of the hostilities. In response to this concern our Department of State advised that the United States would continue to give other Governments having forces in Korea information in advance of taking such decisions in order that they may express their views, to which full consideration will be given.

Thereafter, enemy air action in Korea did not develop to such an extent that it was deemed necessary to take a decision with respect to hot pursuit. * * * (Nine lines deleted.)

Now I think that covers pretty generally the outline of our direct connection with the United Nations in the matter of the military operations specifically. And I repeat again the fact that no directive from the United Nations in explicit military terms has been forthcoming, but these policies have been established under which the President, as executive agent

acts for the other nations in directions for the campaign in Korea.

Ending the Korean War Under Present Policies

Q.—General, can you supply for the record the directives and orders and memoranda sent to General MacArthur by the Department of Defense containing these restrictions that were imposed on him in the conduct of the campaign? A.—Yes, sir, that can be done. I suppose it will be acceptable in paraphrase form.

Q.—They will be, if there is no objection, or is there any objection to the release of those? A.—Some, yes, and some, no. I will answer that way.

Q.—Will you please designate which can be printed in the record and which you think not? A.—Yes.

Q.—We want just as many as we can possibly have, with due regard to security.

Yesterday, General, I asked you as to when there was a foreseeable end to the Korean war under the present policies of the Defense Department. In my opinion that is one of the most important matters that are involved in these hearings.

General MacArthur believes that his program will bring to an early end the loss of life that is resulting in Korea today. He presented that viewpoint very forcefully and eloquently to this committee, and he has argued that the Defense Department does not have a program that will bring this war to an end.

Now that is a very vital question. Yesterday you went into some detail in answering that question. Unfortunately, the greater part of your answer was chopped out of the record on the ground that it contained material that would be vital to our country's security and would adversely affect the operations that are now in progress in Korea.

I do not question that decision as to security, General. That is a technical matter and I do not propose to fix my judgment against the judgment of men who are expert in that field, but I do think that a statement should appear in his record from you as to whether or not you think that the mehods now being employed in Korea, the operations being conducted under the limitations and restrictions that exist, can bring that war to a successful conclusion in the foreseeable future.

A.—Mr. Chairman, it is exceedingly hard to decide what may be said in answer to your question because it really amounts to disclosing a war plan. May I project this a little bit beyond that factor?

In the matter of security we all easily recognize that matters must not be brought out here in a way to break down our codes, for example, or to suggest other action by our opponents that would be very harmful to our interests, and I think everybody is in agreement that we must not disclose plans of campaign. I think there is general agreement on that, understanding on that, but I am rather uncertain as to the extent of the understanding in regard to security as to our armed forces.

We have to do always all in our power not only to maintain but to build up the fighting morale of our forces. That is sometimes very difficult.

During the last war it was difficult in certain areas. It is equally difficult here. They have made a magnificent response and I was told only this morning the last reports indicated a very high morale, which is the most important factor, however you approach it, in bringing the operation to a successful conclusion.

But I am disturbed and I should think you would be disturbed at the effect that will sweep through that force of a situation in which their commander has stated his views which accentuate the casualties that they are suffering and in effect that it is without justified purpose.

That is not only one time, but a number of times; and the effect of the fact that their commander has been in complete disagreement with the constituted authorities of this Government, that is a most serious matter, and we should find some way of proceeding with this investigation that does not destroy us in the field by serious reaction in the way of morale.

Secretary Cites the Case Of Soldiers in Italy

Now, I don't approach this in the purely abstract manner because I have gone through some very grueling experiences in connection with it.

A soldier can be very easily made to feel sorry for himself, particularly when he is in most disagreeable, unattractive and dangerous localities, and particularly when he has been called upon to make a tremendous effort over a long period of time.

There were certain statements made in the press during the last war in relation to our "forgotten" soldiers in Italy. I don't recall at the moment how many divisions we had there, but it was in excess of twenty — not all of ours but others, and it was a very critical operation, because the force had been reduced and yet they had to play a decided part in making possible the landing in Normandy.

The effect of those statements was a tremendous mail from wives, mothers and others to these soldiers, until I was told by at least one corps commander—and I think two — that the effect on morale had been so serious they didn't know whether they could carry out successfully the next planned operations.

I went to Korea from Yalta on the request of the authorities there, and had to talk—I remember one day—twenty-five times, in the Apennines, in the mountains, to various groups to try to bring them into an understanding of the general situation.

Army Is Declared First Consideration

Q.—Did you mean you went to Korea or to Italy?

A.—Did I say Korea? Italy. That has been somewhat on my mind. This was Yalta—Italy; but I was occupied three or four days there doing nothing but talking to groups of troops all through the mountains because they thought it was urgently necessary that I do so because of the serious—they felt, almost calamitous—effect of this tremendous mail from home resulting from these statements.

Now, translate this investigation to the soldiers in Korea, who are doing a very wonderful job but under very difficult circumstances, and hearing and reading that no reinforcements are coming and that these casualties probably, possibly, are not being sacrificed to an advantageous result.

Now, that to me is the most important part of our security considerations. The other two are important, but by comparison they are almost trivial.

I make this comment so that you may have in mind what our difficulties are. I said yesterday that it was tremendously important that we give General Ridgway what support we could in his extraordinarily difficult situation—coming into command as he has.

That is all involved with this. This is the reason it is so difficult to give the answers or release for publication to the public the answers that you think would be desirable.

I have tried to be very frank. I have read from secret documents to you, I have tried to go right down to the nubbin of this thing, so far as I could, but I do think we have to question very carefully whether we advise the public at the expense of our Army or not. I say the Army is the primary consideration of this Government.

Now, that is a war plan that this question leads to. I did state it yesterday, but it was—I said we had three choices, Mr. Chairman, as I saw them. The one was the extension of the campaign along the lines suggested by General MacArthur. The one was to withdraw from Korea and violate our promise to those people and sacrifice them to assassination and probably almost extinction, and the other was to fight where we were, to what advantage we could gain by the method that we followed.

That method was to inflict the greatest number of casualties we could in order to break down not only the morale, but the trained fabric of the Chinese armies.

* * * (Five lines deleted).

Chance for Negotiation After Victories Is Seen

That is, inflict terrific casualties on the Chinese Communist forces. If we break the morale of their armies, but more particularly, if we destroy their best trained armies as we have been in the process of doing, there, it seems to me, you develop the best probability of reaching a satisfactory negotiatory basis with those Chinese Communist forces, without getting ourselves into what we think would be a great hazard toward developing a much enlarged struggle with consequently larger casualties or a complete world war.

And also that we will retain our Allies, bring them to more satisfactory reactions before the United Nations as their confidence in our leadership in this delicate matter is increased, and generally improve the situation.

You don't object to my talking along at length here, do you?

THE CHAIRMAN—No, sir. I want you to go into this.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I have some notes here relating to this, you might say, the criticism of stalemate which is directed so often at the campaign in Korea.

In the first place, in the last five years the United States has been engaged in a unique struggle, unique struggle against Communist imperialism and aggression. This for us is an unprecedented situation and has called for unprecedented measures to deal with it.

I want to recite these because this is part and parcel to them.

For the last five years our supreme policy has been to curb Communist aggression and, if possible, to avoid another world war in doing so. The execution of this policy has required extraordinary patience, firmness and determination in meeting and helping our Allies to meet, and helping them to meet challenges in Iran, Greece, Turkey, Trieste, Berlin and Indo-China, and finally Korea.

Now many of you will recall discussions of some of these by me in person, notably relation with Greece, appropriations and policies, and things of that sort—and Berlin. And, of course, we have to consider appropriations regarding Indo-China. But the results I think speak for themselves.

Year by year the United States has opposed these aggressions with courage and poise, and in each instance the threats were curbed or overcome without involving this Government in a total war.

The struggle between the democracies, as we define the term, and the Communist powers is a continuing one. It has already lasted over five years, and it may last much longer.

There can be, I think, no quick and decisive solution to this global struggle short of resorting to another World War. The cost of such a conflict is beyond calculation. It is, therefore, our policy to contain Communist aggression in different fashions in different areas without resorting to total war, if that be possible to avoid.

This policy may seem costly, if maintained over a period of years, but those costs would not be comparable at all to what happens if we get involved in what you might call an atomic war.

Korea is only the latest challenger in this long, hard, continuing world-wide struggle. We are applying there the same policy that has been successfully applied in the attempted aggressions that preceded it elsewhere in the world.

Each incident has required different military and diplomatic efforts on our part, to cope with the situations as they develop, in one area or another. All of them have been costly, but Korea is the most costly of all, for it has involved the lives of our American troops.

Nevertheless, even though the conditions have been different, our policy has been uniform in the following respects:

We have spurned appeasement; we have brought to bear whatever has been necessary, in money and manpower, to curb the aggressor; and we have sought in every possible way to avoid a third World War.

The application of this policy has not always been easy or popular. Korea is not the first time there have been complaints of a stalemate, and it is not the first time that there have been demands for a quick and decisive solution.

I think these periods are of interest. Korea has lasted for ten months, but the Berlin crisis lasted almost fifteen months and was a very daring undertaking. And, entirely off the record, * * * (nine and a half lines deleted.)

It was carried out, as you know, and ended up in relieving the blockade without our getting into an actual war, but it lasted fifteen months. There were times when the fight for Berlin also looked like a stalemate, but we kept our heads and persevered and in the end won a notable victory.

Incidentally, off the record * * * (three and a half lines deleted.)

How Our Foreign Policy Has Affected the Russians

SENATOR KNOWLAND — Mr. Chairman, might I ask a question just on procedure here? I am not sure whether the general is saying "off the record" for the purpose of advising Admiral Davis or is stopping the stenographer. I think everything that said here ought to be in the official record of the committee and then cut out for security.

THE CHAIRMAN—Those instructions were given to the reporters.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I am sorry but I am going pretty far afield here, but I thought I wanted to give you the full complexion as I see it. There were those who wanted to end this situation by smashing through the Russian blockade, even though this might have precipitated a war at that time. We refused to take that risk as long as there were other means of accomplishing our ends, and I at that time was Secretary of State.

It should also be recalled that there are critics who were impatient over our policy in Greece. Some of you sat in the hearings we had in regard to Greece.

The effort to free Greece from Communist aggression took eighteen months. There were those who said that this was a hopeless adventure, and that we were merely wasting our economic and military assistance to that country.

It is true that our rescue of Greece was costly, but I do not think very costly in comparison to the stakes involved; but it paid off not only by our saving Greece, or enabling Greece to save itself, but during the course of this fight the Soviet Government suffered its greatest post-war setback in the defection of Yugoslavia.

I do not believe—I do not know, but I do not believe—that the action in Yugoslavia would have taken the course it did if Communist domination of Greece had occurred.

While our foreeign policy has placed a considerable burden upon the United States in recent years, it is likewise true that it has imposed great strains on the Soviet Government, and has created significant tensions within the Soviet orbit, which, in the end, may yield decisive advantages to this country and our allies.

What is going on in Korea is a very difficult campaign. It has been met by very able leadership, and very remarkable action by our troops and those of our allies. It is a unified force. It is now a tremendously skillful force, and in the coordination between the air and the ground and the ships it has developed to an astonishing degree.

I repeat that I think the course we are following now is virtually the only course you could follow, and I merely am referring to previous struggles we have had of the same basic nature, but the procedure we have taken has been adapted to the particular locality.

Q.—You have stated, Mr. Secretary, that there were only three possible courses of action open. A.—That I see.

Q.—That you could see. A.—I repeat again, Mr. Chairman, though, that you can get this much more in technical detail from the Chiefs of Staff, because they discussed it for hours and almost days, whereas I get the results of their discussion because I am administering all the other affairs of the Defense Department.

Russell Asks Summary Of Three Courses Open

Q.—Well, we will have the Joint Chiefs before us before we conclude this hearing, Mr. Secretary, but I should like to ask you to summarize, if you will, as you see it, the advantages and the disadvantages of the three possible avenues open to us: First, as to the extension of the war. A.—First as to what?

Q.—As to the extension of the war; the adoption of the MacArthur plan, in other words. What do you think would be the advantages or the disadvantages of that plan? You have gone into the defense of our present program in Korea, but I would like for you to deal with the effects, advantages and disadvantages, of the first possibility, I believe you mentioned, which is, I believe you called it, the extension of the war.

A.—Mr. Chairman, I want to qualify what I am going to say by reminding you again that I have opinions, naturally, in my position, but the detailed study of all these considerations is taken by others, and I get the reflection of those, and the papers of them passing through my hands.

Q.—I understand that, Mr. Secretary, but there is a responsibility——

A.—I am going to make a statement, but I will qualify it before I do. I am a little fearful that you are thinking I was a Chief of Staff and maybe I am a kind of Chief of Staffs now.

I am not. There are considerable other matters I have to attend to and I have tremendous confidence in these particular men.

So what I am saying is largely a reflection of what they bring to me. I think the extension of the conflict would not be profitable. I don't quite see how it could bring us to a quick and what you might call a victorious conclusion for a number of reasons.

In the first place, China is a vast country and is a country where human life is not put on the same standard of values that we have, and losses that would occur, we will say, from bombing and things like that they can wipe off the slate very easily where we could not.

But you don't destroy much when you do hit at that. You make it difficult, you interfere, but when you bombard a coastal city, when you bomb a coastal city or an interior city, I don't think you accomplish a great deal.

The Japanese had a long trial of that and had troops all through China, but were not able to take over the country. When you turn to the next factor involved in that you come to the question of the employment of the troops of the Nationalist Government in Formosa. That is concerned with this very affair. We are all of the opinion that Formosa itself is of great importance and it is impera-

tive that it be kept out of Communist hands.

Now, the problem is: Can we effectively use the troops from Formosa, completely disregarding the hazard that we think might grow out of their use in relation to the development of another world war?

I referred yesterday to a mission whose report exercised influence on the Chiefs of Staff in connection with their decision.

If I can find it in my original statement, I will read it.

I cannot find it.

However, there was a mission of thirty-seven officers sent from General MacArthur's headquarters, by him, at the direction of the Chiefs of Staff, in early August, about the 3rd of August, I think, to Formosa, to go over the command there, air, sea and ground, in connection with the defense of Formosa against any Communist attack on that island.

They returned to Tokyo about the 26th or 27th of August, and submitted their report on the 11th of September; and the substance of that report—this should be off the record— * * * (four lines deleted).

That had a great effect upon the opinion of the Chiefs of Staff in relation to the utilization of these particular troops; and I came into the record yesterday with the first recommendation of General MacArthur, in August, I think it was, and his later recommendation along a different line, along in November; so that, we think, would have prejudiced the campaign because of the small result we would get from incursions of that force on the mainland, and the hazards we would take in reducing the effective force of those troops that are equipped, and those troops that are reasonably trained, in action on the mainland, not to mention the support that we would give them, in addition to what we were actually doing in Korea with our Navy and our Air.

Therefore, the feeling has been that an extension of the present war, under the terms proposed by General MacArthur, would not only hazard the development of a very much enlarged and probably a world war, but would not lead to a quick decision—decisions of a decisive nature which would not only terminate the actual fighting in Korea but relieve us of very heavy troop obligations in the immediate future in that region.

Now, the next point I mentioned was whether or not we evacuated Korea.

'Very Real Possibility' Russia Might Intervene

Q.—Before you get to that, Mr. Secretary, you said the hazard of Soviet intervention; do you think that that possibility is remote or that it is very real—that the Soviet might intervene?

A.—I think it is a very real possibility, and like all other matters pertaining to the Soviet Government, the decision is of a few men and can be an instant decision whenever they choose to make it. They may make it without any reference to a specific event; and again they may find themselves imperiled, as they feel it, in their future development of communism in the world, and therefore take action to reduce that peril.

Q.—Now, with particular respect to this question—the extension of the war—you stated on yesterday that you thought there was a great likelihood that the adoption of General MacArthur's policy would result in greater losses in Korea than to follow the present policy. I believe you stated that substantially yesterday.

A.—I assumed, and we have assumed, that if we started on that procedure, particularly the bombing and the naval action, in relation to Manchuria and China, we would immediately have whatever retaliation they were able to effect * * *. (Part of one line deleted.)

* * * (Three lines deleted.)

I am here dealing with something that the commander on the ground thought quite differently about, and presumably his air chiefs advised him differently about. However, on this side there are a number of officers who have had tremendous experience in the matter and also have had plenty of time, and all the information obtainable, to come to a pretty clear idea of what the possibilities are in the build-up of Communist China air power, which has been very evident for several months. * * * (One and one-half lines deleted.)

Q.—That answers, but not directly, what I intended to ask—as to whether or not that statement envisioned the Soviet entering the war, or whether you thought that the losses might be greater if the war were confined solely to Communist China under the program advanced by General MacArthur.

A.—Well, if you din't achieve a decisive result, I would say the losses were bound to be greater because there would be an extension of the effort and presumably heavy air action against us until we crushed all possibility of air retaliation.

Now as to the extent to which we can crush that, the issue is immediately created as to whether or not the Soviets will stand by and see this crushed, they having furnished continuously all these planes in the Chinese Communist build-up.

Q.—Well, if that is your opinion as to its effect if the war were confined to the Chinese Communists, can you state for the record what would be likely to occur if the Soviet intervened? A.—The question is what would be the effect if he Sovie inervened?

Q.—If I understand it, it is your statement that the losses would be greater if the MacArthur plan were adopted and the war was not ended by any other power than Communist China. What would the effect be if it did provoke the fect if the Soviet intervened?

A.—Well, of course that would immediately involve the defense of Japan, Hokkaido in particular, attacks on our air all over Japan, all over Korea, at the bases, probably Okinawa, and we couldn't accept that without the maximum retaliation on our part which inevitably means a world war, which means unlimited losses for a considerable period of time.

Q.—You do not believe then that the war could be limited to the Far East but would spread to Europe and all other places of the world? A.—That is our view of the matter.

Secretary Sees Tragedy If Forces Quit Korea

Q.—What would be the effect on our world posture of military strength to oppose communism if we withdraw from the Korean Peninsula immediately, Mr. Secretary?

A.—I feel that that would have a tragic consequence in relation to Communist efforts in the Far East, the build-up of the Chinese Communist party, the effect on Indo-China, Thailand, Indonesia, the efforts in the Philippines which are directed against that Government by Communist-inspired groups of people.

It would be, I feel, a very tragic affair. That is the reason the Chiefs of Staff in this particular document of Jan. 12 were dealing in the light of possibility which seemed at times to be verging on a probability that we would have to evacuate from Korea until the campaign was turned in our favor, because it was felt that we just couldn't merely evacuate and do nothing. We had to do something to try to maintain our position.

Q.—What, if any, effect would it have in Europe and the Middle East, Iran and India, and other parts of the world?

A.—It would, I think, very clearly have a very depressing effect on all of those people who have been looking to us for leadership and as an example, I think it would have a distressing effect.

I think all of us will recall the general effect in Western Europe in particular and all through Germany during that period of July when our very small forces were steadily driven back until they were reduced to a narrow bridgehead around Pusan. The papers, I think, carried very extensive comments on the reaction in Europe. A myth had been exploded—we were not the powerful country we were thought to be.

Q. Do you care to comment further on your third alternative present plan of operations.

A. I certainly wouldn't want to comment on that for publication. (234 lines deleted.)

General MacArthur destroyed one North Korean army and portions of the newly constituted army trained in Manchuria have been pretty largely torn to pieces, almost decimated, and now that they have brought in new groups of Chinese Communist troops, a very large percentage of those have been really so torn to pieces that they are not capable of effective action and will no for some time to come.

There has been a difficulty in arriving at casualties but it appears that the losses have been somewhere between 500,000 and 800,000 that have been suffered by the North Koreans, and by the Chinese Communist forces.

No people can continue at that rate very long. While we have had heavy losses, for us—considering the distance from home, the small forces involved they have been very, very small in comparison with those suffered by the Chinese Communists and the North Koreans, and remarkably small during the last two to three months.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Connally?

SENATOR CONNALLY—I will defer questions. I want to ask the general some questions later on.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Bridges?

On the Method Employed For Recalling MacArthur

SENATOR BRIDGES—Mr. Secretary, you spoke yesterday of your concurrence in the recall of General MacArthur. Would you approve of the method by which it was done?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I tried to explain that yesterday as well as I could. As to the factual part, it was arranged hat the relief would be carried to him by the Secretary of the Army, and at his Embassy, his home, and before he went to the office, so that there would be the least embarrassing reaction so far as that specific thing occurring.

The issue seemed to be the immediacy of the relief in relation to his own leavetaking of his forces.

I explained that as frankly as I could yesterday. In fact, we had to consider what was going to be the position in which General Ridgway found himself suddenly required to not only direct the campaign in Korea, but to take over the responsibilities with the Japanese Government.

I said at the time I answered the question that I couldn't give the views of the others, if I recalled them, which I didn't on that specific subject, and I tried to analyze what mine would have been as to that specific factor, of the immediacy of his relief, and though I didn't recall analyzing it myself at the time in such detail, however, since the question and my having a chance to recall a little more about it, I do recall that there was a specific discussion as to whether or not it would be desirable to retain General MacArthur in his role in relation to Japan only, particularly his relations to the Japanese treaty, and turn over to Ridgway the conduct of the campaign in Korea.

I recall that that was set aside on the ground that it would put Ridgway in an almost impossible position because Japan was his base, and there would be a divided authority there that might make it very difficult to conduct affairs. They are difficult enough at best. That was discussed.

I recall, after I had talked here yesterday, that it was felt that it mus no be on a divided basis.

SENATOR BRIDGES — Do you have, General Marshall, any one in military service in the United States who has a wider experience in the Far East than General MacArthur?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I do not think we have, Senator Bridges.

Q.—Do we have any——. A.—In fact, I know we have not.

Q.—Do we have anyone in political life who has a wider knowledge and experience in the Far East than General MacArthur? A.—I do not think we have. In political life?

Q. — Yes, in public life. A. — When you say Far East, you mean the whole Far East? Q. — Yes. A.—Well, there might be some difference about that; I don't think of them at the moment.

Q.—Do you know of any military man on the side of the free world that has a greater experience in the Far East than General MacArthur? A.—Any military man?

Q.—In the service of the free nations, our allies, in other words.

A.—Offhand, I do not know of any.

Q. — We have received the so-called General Wedemeyer Report on Korea, General Marshall. Would you tell us, first, who suppressed that and, second, for what reason it was suppressed for these several years?

A.—As to the Wedemeyer Report on Korea, I can't answer that question; I will have to tie it up with the Wedemeyer Report on the whole result of his visit.

I restricted that from publication myself for the reason that he engaged in proposals in connection with putting the China problem before the United Nations, and specifically proposing that Korea —Manchuria, be put under trusteeship with the Soviet Government, the British Government and ourselves, and I believe, the French, to handle the matter.

That occurred at the time we were heavily involved in the discussion with the Congress in relation with Greece, or discussion with the United Nations, in relation to the affairs in Greece, when we were attempting to make certain that we had a proper commission to investigate and see what was going on and represent our interests, and it was thought inadvisable to release that for publication.

Now, I also might add that that report, that visit, was instigated in order to provide information for me, and for the President. I proposed sending General Wedemeyer out, and I had him write his own directive, which brought it into the Presidential set-up.

I thought I would just send him out to look over the ground for me, and come back and tell me what he thought; but his idea, and I think it was right, was — he needed as much prestige as possible in what he was doing, and therefore he needed a Presidential directive; and my recollection is, he drew up most of the directive himself.

Now, when it came to the publicizing of the report, that was quite another matter, but it might have been done. I know they did go through it to see how we could delete, and it seemed to be so woven into the report, that part of the United Nations phase, that it would excite more speculation and more complications than would be desirable.

Now, I don't know as to the Korean section, because I did not know it had not been released until this recent matter came up; and I only presume that you can be told directly by the State Department that it was not included in their White China Book, because they felt, I presume, it didn't directly affect the China situation.

As far as I could see, there were only very few deletions necessary in connection with the report.

Q.—Do you consider Korea as militarily strategic, to the United States? A.—What?

Q.—Strategic to the United States. A.—Of strategic importance?

Q.—Yes. A.—If we can afford, and find it possible to maintain it, it is not absolutely vital, but its close relationship to Japan, and, of course, to Manchuria, makes it of very material importance. The question largely is to what extent we can commit forces continuously, or under special circumstances, for the defense of Korea.

Q.—General Wedemeyer said, and I quote: "The political, social, economic and military situations in South Korea are mingled. A Soviet-dominated Korea would constitute a serious political and psychological threat to Manchuria, North China, Japan, and hence to the United States' strategic interests in the Far East. It is therefore to the best interest of the United States to insure the permanent military neutralization of Korea. Neutralization can only be assured by its occupation until its future independence as a buffer state is assured."

Do you concur in that?

A.—In the rough, yes.

Difficulty of Maintaining Forces in Korea Recalled

Q.—Rather than suppressing it?

A.—I wouldn't answer that in the direct fashion you apparently would like me to do, because if we take every advice that we get we would never arrive anywhere. There have to be modifications in all of these matters.

I might say that my great concern when I was Secretary of State with regard to Korea was the fact of the difficulty in maintaining our forces there. I know my last recollection is that they wanted to have at least 33,000 of our troops there, and the best they could recruit, enlist, was 18,000.

But what I was more concerned about was the character of the South Korean forces that had been set up—as to command, as to leadership. And I knew at that time that in North Korea those forces had been given preliminary leadership and development by Soviet officers who were replaced, as the force was built up, by Koreans who had served with the Russian Army as far west as Stalingrad. So my concern at that time was the character of the South Korean forces, having in mind their importance in holding together a stable state.

Q.—The Wedemeyer report also said:

"Consideration was given by the mission to the organization, training and equipping of a strong Korean military force along the lines of the former Philippine Scouts. This force should be under the control of the United States military commander and initially should be officered by Americans, but with a program for replacement and understudy by Korean officers. It should be of sufficient strength to cope with the threat from the north. Such a force will become truly effective only if the United States commander in Korea is given clear-cut authority to establish and control it."

What is your comment on that, General Marshall?

A.—Well, part of that is what I was just saying, Senator Bridges—that my worries with regard to the

Q.—He further said: "The long-term purpose of military aid to Korea should be to enable South Korea, and later all Korea, to engage in a holding operation against the progressive expansion of militaristic communism."

Now, do you think that we would have been better off today, possibly not at war in Korea, had we followed the report rather than suppressing it?

A.—Followed the report — that was the end of that?

South Korean development of strength, ability of them to support themselves, was related to the question of command, development of leaders, and the immediate installation of competent leaders. And I had reference to the Philippine Scouts; I had reference to the Marines in Haiti and other places where the local forces had been built up.

I was concerned with this matter when I was Secretary of State. I found there had been an involvement in which the War Department had been involved, and I presume the State Department with the War Department, and there was the feeling that we could not place commanders of companies and battalions, regiments and later brigades over South Koreans because, as I understood it, it would have been very strongly opposed by Syngman Rhee and the other Korean leaders.

The Philippines, on the contrary, were under our control all the time up until 1946. That was not the case in Korea, and that was the reason they gave me for not having these leaders doing the build-up of that force.

Q.—You think that if these recommendations of the Wedemeyer report had been carried out and the forces there had been built up, that it might have resulted in the Korean conflict not developing?

A.—That is possible, but a great many other factors are involved in it, so I can't make a categorical answer to the proposition. In a general way most of the things he recommended were actually done, but there is a very important difference which you have read there which I have been commenting on in the character of stability, the discipline, the leadership of that South Korean force.

Q.—Do you think, General Marshall, that there was any ulterior motive or there was any planned procedure by the Soviet in having the Korean attack take place when they were absent from the Security Council?

In other words, what I am getting at, do you think this was a long-range program on the part of the Soviet to start the Korean involvement when they were not participating or boycotting the Security Council because if they had been there they might have vetoed it or probably would have vetoed it in letting us become involved?

A.—I had not thought that true as you state, and the general reaction at the moment was it was rather fortunate they were not present on the Security Council at that time, and as I recall the return to the Security Council when the leadership automatically fell, the chairmanship fell to them, they did everything in the world to obstruct what we were doing.

Of course that could be tied up with the same scheme which you have implied there. I hadn't thought about that in that connection.

Number of Subcontractors In Atom Bomb Work Cited

Q.—Do you think Russia has the atomic bomb?

A.—Senator, I know little beyond what has largely been in the press in connection with it. I assume they have.

I assume it will be a tedious and difficult development because I think in such matters we go much more rapidly than they would, and it's been a long tedious business with us, particularly because we have a real industrial complex and I illustrate what I mean by that in saying that when we discussed with the engineers, the directors of our operations over here, not the scientists, shortly after the explosion of the bomb, Mr. Stimson and I had them there in the office have a real industrial complex, and one of the statements made was tremendously impressive to me. I think it related to the man that ran the Oak Ridge thing.

I am always afraid to talk about this for fear I get off into secret things, but I don't think it's a secret, he said there were 10,000 subcontractors.

Well, I don't think they've got 4,000 subcontractors or 2,000 subcontractors in all of Soviet Russia with the skills that are required because of the extreme refined tolerances involved, so my own guess is the build-up would be slower than ours until they have developed some entirely new process, but they have the bomb I am quite convinced, and I couldn't even give you an estimate if I had the information as to when it might be available for use against us.

Q.—General Marshall, do you feel the Soviet is improving its military strength from day to day, week to week, month to month, year to year?

A.—Those are the evidences that we get and particularly in regard to its deployment. I don't know how much they are improving it in the way of better operative methods; I couldn't answer that.

I do know something about that as to aviation; but what has been going on behind the scenes has seemed to us to be a steady development in deployment in western Russia and in the Far East, notably in the Vladivostok region and Sakhalin Islands and places of that sort.

Q.—You see our intelligence, of course, and do you gain from our intelligence that the type of weapons, type of planes, and so on, which the Russians are now producing is increasing in efficiency and comparability with our own?

A.—I think that is correct. I think, however, there has been some exaggeration about some phases of it, particularly not exaggeration so much as depreciation of what we have in the way of tank power and things of that sort, but there has been a constant development; and it shows they are going ahead in every way they can.

Q.—General, as a former General of the Army and as a former Secretary of State, were you consulted on the decision to enter the Korean war? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know who made the decision? A.—I don't know the details of that, Senator.

Q.—General MacArthur told the Congress that he was not consulted. Do you think that as head of the command, the man who represented us in the Far East, our commander over there, that he should have been?

A.—I have read the messages covering that period, and I would say the messages disclosed what is the approximation of consultation, because they were back and forth, several in a day, to the various authorities, and his returning comments, and his recommendations for certain actions. Now, as to the actual initial decision, I don't know.

Bridges Asks Secretary About Faith in Leaders

Q.—General Marshall, while we had the issue up of military aid to Europe, troops to Europe, and so forth, it was pointed out by various people including yourself that you had to have faith in the military leaders, you had to have faith in the Supreme Commander in Europe, General Eisenhower.

For instance, you made the statement, and I quote:

"As a result of the various steps outlined earlier, these plans are now well advanced. General Eisenhower, as you know, has assumed supreme command. In order for him to succeed in this most difficult and critical of assignments, it is essential that he not be deprived of that freedom of action which is so necessary to a military commander."

That is a pretty straightforward statement, general, and General Eisenhower in Europe and the need for faith in our Supreme Commanders in a given area and the necessity for them to have freedom of action—that was your thought as far as Europe was concerned.

Don't you think that should apply equally to the Far East?

A.—If the circumstances were the same and the men were the same. I have great regard for General MacArthur's military capabilities. In fact, I played a very large part in his various assignments, promotions, and decorations; but when it comes to the point of the Commander not recognizing, being unwilling to recognize the decisions of his Government, that is quite another matter.

General Eisenhower has been restricted at times in his operations, particularly during the last war, but there was no repercussion resulting from that. There was discussion and decision and that ended the matter.

I do not think the comparison is quite a fair one, sir.

Q.—In 1945, G-2 [Intelligence] of the Army, prepared and published a report,—prepared for publication a report which explained that the Chinese Communists were the same brand of Communists, as were the Russian Communists. Was that report withdrawn, and if so, why? A.—In 1945?

Q.—Yes, sir. A.—And it was by the Army G-2?

Q.—Yes. What I am getting at is, the State Department, many of the officials of the State Department at that time were saying that the Chinese Communists were merely agrarian reformers; but apparently the War Department—because we had not the Department of Defense at that time—took an opposition position; and, as early as that time recognized that the Chinese Communists were not agrarian reformers, but really Communists of the same basic background that the Communists of Russia were; and we have understood that that report was never published, and that somebody suppressed it; and I wondered if you knew about it?

A.—No, I have no knowledge of that particular thing; but I have my own knowledge of when I—I got out to China and looked the ground over, from the very start, and there was no doubt that the leadership of this group were Marxist Communists, and so stated in my presence, and insisted, in my presence, that they were.

And, when I visted Yunan, in that mountain fastness of theirs, in their little theatre building which they used for all sorts of purposes, and they had some kind of entertainment prepared for me—over the proscenium arch was a large picture of Lenin and a large picture of Stalin; and I recall Chou En-lai, the Prime Minister of the Chinese Government, came to me protesting, in Chungking, in the late winter or early spring of 1946, against the dragging of Stalin's portrait through the streets, in the mud.

Chou's Plan Recounted For Communist Regime

I have heard him assert not once, but a number of times, that he was a Marxist Communist. His story always was that they would approach the desired end, which was a Communist form of government, through, first, the democratic processes, as they called them, until there was enough stability and industrial strength and development to permit them to go the whole way to a Marxist Communist state.

The only phase of the agrarian belief would have been, I should suppose, the fact that most of the members of the party were of the agrarian type, as there were almost no industries within the Communist bounds in the early days in China.

There was never any doubt in my mind and never any thought there was any misunderstanding about it.

Q.—General Marshall, at one time this morning you said, in effect, that human life was very cheap in China; that they did not have any regard for human life that we have, or many other areas of the world have.

Then you made another statement, in answer to Chairman Russell, about the conduct of the war, and in advocating your procedure for fighting within the boundaries of Korea, the Korean war, to the effect that we just keep on killing Chinese Communists, and you thought that in that way, was the best way of proceeding with the war, and of bringing it to a conclusion.

If what you say is that they hold human life in much less regard in so far as the degree of dignity and value than we do here—with which I agree—do you not think that that lessens the value of your thought that by staying within the confines of Korea, and just killing Chinese Communists, where a few hundred thousand or even, perhaps, millions, wouln't make any difference to a country with the terrific manpower reserve—

A.—Senator, I referred, I think, several times in my statement—and I should have if I didn't—to trained Communist forces. There is a limit to what they have in trained Communist forces and presumably a limit as to equipment, although I imagine the Soviets would supply them, certainly, up to quite an extent.

What we have been doing, so far, as all our reports go, and it it has been tearing down the best of their trained forces.

We have gotten, I think, four different general army groups—I don't mean these army corps—the general army groups that have come in there, and some have been reduced down to about 25 or 30 per cent strength, and even that includes reinforcements that have been put into the ranks.

I am talking about the vital effect of destroying their trained Communist armies. It takes a long time to create such an army; it also presents problems of equipment, and things of that sort; and during the last three months, as I remarked, our losses have been greatly reduced, and that has been one reason we have been able to cut our calls on Selective Service, because they were so much below what we had anticipated.

On the other hand, the losses of the Communist force have been tremendously increased, and that is the trained force that we are tearing down.

I spoke, I think, yesterday, of on the front of the First Corps, which was on the left of our line in Korea, and it was calculated there were thirty-four divisions, and the last report I heard, which was about a week or maybe a little more ago, where they had a good basis for the statement, twenty-six of those had been pretty largely chewed up; and I think they said it was eight to ten remained to be committed to the action on that part of the front. That is what I meant when I said were were tearing them down.

It has been published before, but as we know, we have filled the hospitals all over China, and what happens with the wounded that are released, and naturally talk, though they may do it secretly, is bound to have its effect on the Chinese people in the end, although it will never have a sudden effect.

But they have tremendous manpower availabilities and they have built them up into very large forces and our very small force in Korea with the air and naval aid has cut them down to a remarkable extent.

Johnson Linked To Korean War

Q.—General Marshall, was Louis Johnson's removal as Secretary of Defense and your succeeding him as Secretary of Defense, did that have anything to do with the conduct of the Korean war? I mean was the Korean war involved in that, his removal and your succession?

A.—Well, I suppose it was involved, but not as a reason for the change that I know of. I was called in there and then I went about the business in the same way I had heretofore, such administrative business.

I think the only major change I made immediately was to authorize, require very general backs and forths informally, discussions with the working staffs which had not been the case prior to my arrival there.

THE CHAIRMAN — What do you mean by the "working staff?" Will you excuse me?

SENATOR BRIDGES — Certainly.

THE CHAIRMAN — What do you mean by the "working staff?"

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Well, if the Chiefs of Staff are involved in something that has relationship to the world picture and matters of that sort, this problem is always turned over to the group under the Chiefs of Staff to get all of the facts spread out and to make a proposal for an attitude or decision by the Chiefs of Staff.

The Chiefs of Staff then take that and may be two or three days on it, but in getting this preparatory paper, it was very important in my opinion that they be free to discuss for instance with the State Department, to go over or bring the State Department in in the lower echelons to discuss these things so that we didn't get on a basis of trying to handle the thing all in the form of a memorandum over there and then a memorandum from over there back to us on the highest level.

SENATOR BRIDGES — General Marshall, you commented yesterday about General MacArthur answering the letter of Congressman Joseph Martin. Don't you believe that if a United States Senator or a Congressman of the United States writes a letter to a military policy-making man in authority, whether it is here or in some area of the world, that he is entitled to get a frank reply?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — No, sir, I don't think from the senior commander when he knows he is advocating something to the leader of the opposition party to the Administration that he, as the commander, is in total disagreement with his own people. That sets up a chain of events in this tragic state that we have arrived at here, which is a most unfortunate thing for everybody concerned.

Q.—What is the rule so far as anybody in the military establishment answering a letter from a Senator or a Congressman?

A.—Well, I think he has to use considerable discretion. I have had to write a good many thousand, and it depends on the back and forth, but I don't think I would ever be involved myself in a criticism of the Commander in Chief to any Congressman of either party concerned.

I don't think—that goes contrary to my precepts and understanding as a soldier. I think, on the other hand, what we suffer from at times, rather critically at times, is the willingness of the individual to take issue on the confidential basis with his Commander in Chief. That is pretty hard to get people to do. There is where you state your case and put your own commission or command or position in peril, and there is where we lack and there is the place to state.

That isn't easy to do, particularly with the President of the United States. I am not referring to Mr. Truman, I am not referring specifically to Mr. Roosevelt, though I went through six years, or almost six years, under Mr. Roosevelt, but I think the chains of events are bound to be set up, and particularly the effect on the troops concerned.

You preach loyalty all the time. You are dealing with an organization where a man receives an order from even a captain which leads to his death or his wound, and he has to obey that order. He doesn't abate it, he obeys it, and that has to be instinctive. Now, if the example at the top is contrary to that, then you have got a very serious situation.

I am reminded now of a criticism that was brought to me regarding myself shortly after I became Chief

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of Staff, and the criticism was to this general effect: That I was giving my support to the then Secretary of War, Mr. Woodring, and not giving it to others.

Now, my reply, I remember distinctly, was this: When the Chief of Staff of the Army sets an example to the whole Army by disloyalty to his chief and superior, who is the Secretary of War, he has just about ruined the Army, in my opinion.

Experience of Pershing In Mexico Recounted

SENATOR McMAHON — Just about what, Mr. Secretary?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Ruined it. I will give you an example of what I am talking about that is much better than that.

I recall General Pershing telling me of his own experience. In the first place, he was suddenly ordered to conduct an operation into Mexico, and I think he went some 600 miles into Mexico in the effort to capture Villa.

In the first place, he was barred from using the railroad. We had no motor truck organizations in that day, and they just had to buy trucks and organize and do the best they could to carry tremendous supplies over these tremendous distances, in many cases there being no trails. He was barred from using the railroads. That was the most severe prohibition that could be placed on him. I don't think he ever made a public comment; he assured me he had not.

It went further than that. Just as he thought he was going to effect the capture of Villa, he received a communication to cease his efforts and retire, which meant he failed in his business. He told me he didn't mention that to any of his staff, and that he walked around his tent, and around the bivouac there most of the night, and gave the order the next morning for the beginning of the withdrawal without any explanation whatever to anybody concerned. That was his reaction from a military basis to Mr. Wilson's prohibition and to Mr. Wilson's orders.

I think it was a very good model to follow in the Army.

SENATOR BRIDGES — Don't you think there is a little difference between issuing a public statement, General Marshall, and writing a letter to an official of the United States Government like a United States Senator or Congressman?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Well, I don't know how to better explain it than I have gone into it, because you have to take the backgronud preceding that letter into consideration—what had happened.

I recited all that yesterday, and it is a disagreeable business. I will go through it again if you would like me to.

Q —No, that is all right.

Now, General Marshall, isn't it a fact that the Defense Department at under Mr. Forrestal, under Mr. Johnson, and I think even under you as Secretary of Defense, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff have consistently urged a policy toward China and a course of action in the Far East more positive than that of the Department of State.

A.—You are referring to my period as Secretary of Defense and you are going back to—

Q.—I am referring—

A.—That is all right. I am just getting it in my mind.

The Chiefs of Staff, I know, were concerned as to decision regarding Formosa, and that concern was finally completely washed out by a firm decision of this Government that under no circumstances was Formosa to come under the control of a Communist dominated or Communist Government.

What There Was Available As Base for Decisions

At the same time, they were just as firm in their conclusions that we must not commit our strength in relation to Formosa and other points in China, in a manner which we could not afford, unless there was a rather complete change in the situation regarding the armed forces in this country.

I cannot speak as to Korea. The relationships with the Communist Government, I think, were always those of not recognizing that Government.

The relationship to the Philippines was one of our poverty in troops available. In Indonesia, I don't know what the reactions of the Chiefs of Staff were to that issue.

As to Indo-China, their reaction was we should, so far as we could, provide in the light of our own requirements and some other requirements, we should provide equipment, and if they asked for it, training individuals, * * * (deleted).

That is as far as I can recall the backs and forths in these various discussions.

I think it is essential also, Senator Bridges, to keep in mind the situation that we were in at these times. Now, while Mr. Forrestal was Secretary of Defense, I was Secretary of State, and there were urgings to do a great many things. My recollection is, at that particular time there were one-and-a-third divisions in the entire United States. I know I was concerned and the Chiefs of Staff were very much concerned over obtaining enough men to guard the air strips at Fairbanks against a possible drop there, which would have been a great hazard to the Northwest.

We had literally almost no military forces outside of our Navy and outside of an effective, but not too large, Air Force, except the occupation garrisons and, as we know, even in Japan they were only at about 60 per cent strength.

There was very little with which to do. When you judge decisions, you have to judge them in the light of what there was available to do it.

That leads you up to your budget, the actions of Congress, and matters of that kind. A great many involvements were there which I was not concerned with after my departure from the State Department until I came into the picture again in September.

Q.—Well, General Marshall, aside from the time you have been Secretary of Defense, it wouldn't be surprising to you, then, to know that under Forrestal and under Johnson, the Defense Department and the Joint Chiefs of Staff took a much stronger position for positive help and action toward China and the Far East than the State Department was taking? A.—Wouldn't surprise me to learn——

Q.—Yes. You have explained, somewhat, your own position, but when, in other words, Mr. Forrestal, who was a very distinguished American, and unfortunately is not with us any more, but Mr. Johnson certainly could be produced here—and I have heard, directly and indirectly from them, that they favored a much stronger position toward the Chinese and the Far East than the State Department did, during the period of their service; and I wondered if you recognized that as being true?

A.—I don't know enough of the facts at the time. I was just thinking of Mr. Forrestal, and my own contacts, in relation to China.

Now, Mr. Forrestal visited me in Nanking. I recall, at the time he visited me, I was in the middle of a conference at the Executive Yuan, endeavoring to work out that impossible situation, and he came up and got someone to come in and have me leave the conference so that he could tall to me.

Now, his concern at that time was this:

Urging me to get the Marines out of their job at that time, of keeping the railroad open from Tientsin, nor of Chin Wan Tao, and also over to Peiping. He was very much concerned by the continuation of the Marines in the situation.

I had been trying for some time to lessen that tension, but the fact remained that we could not continue the supplies of coal which were essential to Central China, if the railroad was cut off from Chin Wan Tao on down to Tientsin.

He wished to get the Marines out of there, and I was holding them longer than he thought advisable.

Now, that is the one contact in connection with China that I recall in connection with Mr. Forrestal.

There were more reactions of a naval nature than any others, because the Navy, very naturally, found it of tremendous value to them to have a port, a safe anchorage, you might say, and possible repair point on the China coast, and they had gotten that fairly well established at Tsingtao, and they felt very deeply in regard to any matter that didn't strongly support that installation.

Incidentally, I had arranged through the surplus property deals that the repair set-up of a naval nature would be covered as to costs through a period, I think it was, of fifteen years; that when we turned over certain equipment to them from our surplus property, in connection with the naval repair shops in Shanghai, that was to give the Navy something closer than Guam.

I recall very distinctly they had very strong feelings on this subject. In so far as I was concerned, in my knowledge of the matter, I thoroughly sympathized with the naval point of view.

On the other hand, I was not only skeptical, but alarmed at the possibilities of the ground involvements in connection with China. Now, beyond that, I cannot answer your question.

THE CHAIRMAN.—You turned over surplus property to them, you said. Who do you refer to?

SECRETARY MARSHALL. The Chinese.

Q.—What Chinese? A.—The Kuomintang Government; Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Government.

Relations of Departments Explained by Secretary

SENATOR BRIDGES. General Marshall, is it not a fact that when there has been, generally speaking, a division between the Defense Department and the Chiefs of Staff, whether it has been Forrestal, Johnson, or you in command of the situation, and the State Department, which advocated or stood for more pacifying methods, if that is a fair word to use, toward the Far Eastern situation, has not the President generally sided with the State Department views?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Well, I can answer that pretty accurately out of my own knowledge and my own experience. I know of no occasion where—I can recall no occasion where—Mr. Truman has acted adversely to the Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of Defense, in relation to the State Department.

What has happened is this: I spoke of enabling the lower echelons, the working echelons to work back forth without restrictions; that had been previously been forbidden.

We had a great many discussions. It has been a rather common procedure for the Secretary of State and one or two of his principal men, Mr. Lovett and myself, and the Chiefs of Staff, to meet in the Chiefs of Staff room and hold discussions of two and three hours over these various matters, generally with some specific document that we were concerned with; one which had probably been furnished us, in the first place, by the State Department.

Then we would investigate it, or the Chiefs of Staff had, through their lower working levels, and then their reply had gone back informally, and then this meeting would occur. Now, that occurred time after time.

We always reached agreement, and it was an agreement where the Chiefs of Staff sat on one side of the table and Secretary of State Acheson, with his people, and Lovett and myself sat on the other; in other words, the civil discussing it from our point of view, as nearly as I was civil, and the military across from us.

Now, those were carried either to the Security Council or directly to the President and I think I am being very accurate when I say I think I do not recall a case where the President overrode the Secretary of Defense and the Chiefs of Staff in preference to the advantage of the State Department.

As a matter of fact, we practically didn't take anything to him that we could not resolve, and I found that with discussion we could resolve practically everything that came up.

Q.—General, is it, in your opinion, the aim of the Soviet, Soviet Russia, or the Kremlin, to destroy or take over the free world? A.—I think their purpose is to dominate the whole free world.

Q.—You have said before that we should build up our Allied forces in Europe, and if we do that we could successfully defend ourselves, certainly, by 1953. The military assumptions on which these statements are based, I suppose, are full European cooperation and ample American assistance in troops and air power; is that correct?

A.—That is roughly correct, but what I was talking about there is a set-up which would be successful in deterring full war, deterring the Soviet military aggression.

Now there is also involved, of course, Soviet political aggression such as occurred in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and at a much earlier date in Poland, and that is where the European Recovery Program came into play to work against such a matter as that.

That phase of the matter was one of the great failures in connection with China in their battle with the Communist forces there. We start with the development of deterrents and thereafter it is a question of good government.

Q.—Now, General, supposing that the worst should happen and that Russia should override Europe and the skills and resources of Europe became at Russia's disposal,

Continued on Following Page

would in your judgment then Russia be able to threaten the security of the United States? A.—I think very clearly they could do so. That would be a terrific loss to us.

Q.—At the present time do we have enough strength in Europe to prevent that?

A.—Not at the present time. We have enough to start them to think before they leap, and of course we have an atomic advantage that they are aware of.

Q.—To summarize what I was getting at, if Russia needs the skills and resources and industry of Europe and we are not going to be fully prepared there until '53, is Russia therefore going to permit us to turn Europe into a prepared area against them, and in light of the facts isn't our present program for Europe ten times more provocative for example to bring on a world war than would for instance the bombing of the bases in Red China?

I mean in Europe if they can get possession of the skills, the industries, the resources of Europe and they see those resources, skills drifting away from them as a result of Allied preparation in Europe with American cooperation, and perhaps we will be so prepared in a period of two years if all our hopes materialize there—and I believe we should do it. I fully concur in that—

A.—I understand you are making a comparison.

Q.—Isn't that a provocative place where the world war will come on, rather than a far off incident in China where you bomb some Chinese?

A.—I agree with you as to hazards we have accepted in Western Europe. The hazards were inescapable there unless we just abandoned Germany and let the other part go. We had to take them.

We had no choice, literally no choice whatever there. I don't think the same is true in Korea, but as to the Soviet determinations there is a great similarity because of the feeling on the part of many that are well advised, is the Soviets are determined that we be cast out of Korea.

Whether that determination will carry them to the overt act that provokes a war, remains to be seen.

There is also the Soviet concern as to the situation in Western Europe, but I don't think for a minute their advisers consider that we are preparing for an offensive campaign against them, other than the political reactions which will result from a prosperous and clean Europe, free people in comparison to what goes on in the satellite states and in that part of Germany that is dominated by the Soviet Government.

The situation, rather, in those respects is somewhat different in Korea, because there it is not Soviet ground that is occupied, but territory to which they attach, undoubtedly, great importance.

Secretary Believes Reds Expected Quick Decision

I think that if you want to get at what goes on behind the scenes, I think they had to assume that this force they had carefully trained, equipped, developed its leadership and its numbers—which far outnumbered those of the smaller Korean force—was in expectation that they would very quickly solve the situation in Korea and we would not involve ourselves in it, that we would hold back. I think they suffered a great surprise in that respect.

Now, there is also undoubtedly the question, aside from hazards, of the extent to which we become involved in that part of the world. That can be a very serious matter to us and one, we will say, of some satisfaction to the Soviets if we become engaged in a full-out war with China.

But you are questioning me regarding comparison of hazards. I will sum up again what I think of that. There were those hazards and are those hazards in Western Europe, and there has been no choice in taking them other than just surrendering the situation to the Soviet Government.

That is not entirely the case in Korea. The conditions are quite different.

Q.—Now, another question, General. You referred earlier in your testimony this morning in telling us why you were opposed to the proposals of General MacArthur, you stated that, you cited the fact that the Japanese spent eight or ten years on the mainland of China and they couldn't conquer China. You don't propose—certainly General MacArthur hasn't proposed or anyone I have heard, that our problem is to conquer China.

It is to rid Korea of the Chinese Communists or all enemy Communists; isn't that true?

A.—I think that is a good point. I was referring, though, to the fact that, when I spoke of the loss of life, of the cheapness of life, that the effect of blows like that would be rather remote as to the immediate situation, in my opinion, in regarding China proper and Korea as to the reaction to the Communist forces in Korea.

The same thing as a blockade or an economic blockade, that eventually wears them down, that eventually threatens the endurance of their government. But it doesn't have any immediate effect except to the extent of inconvenience.

Incidentally, Senator, if I may inject, if you don't mind, into what we have just been talking about—do you mind my making a comment about the blockade?

Q.—Certainly not.

A.—I looked up very carefully what were the factors and found that in December, that is, following the entrance of the Chinese Communists into the Korea action that this country placed a complete embargo on all exports to Communist China, Manchuria and North Korea. But in order to support this embargo, this Government applied stringent controls over exports from or through the United States to Hong Kong and Macao.

These controls cover all items except those having no strategic significance and are designed to prevent goods of United States' origin, either in original or processed form, from contributing directly or indirectly to the military potential of Communist China.

The United States has also prohibited all United States shipping and aircraft from calling at Chinese Communist ports or transporting cargo from non-United States sources destined for Communist China. It has also brought all Chinese Communist assets within the jurisdiction of the United States under control by a blocking order.

In further support of the foregoing measures which have been taken unilaterally, the United States has been pressing for the application of such international control measures as will be effective in diminishing the Chinese Communist potential for aggression.

A resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, Feb. 1 last, provides the basis for sanctions to be invoked against the Chinese Communists.

Under this resolution the United States is currently pressing in the United Nations for the imposition by as many of the member nations as possible of an embargo on the shipment to the Chinese Communists of ammunitions, and other implements of war, as well as petroleum, rubber, and other materials useful to the Communist war effort.

Finally, on May 7 last, the United Kingdom (deleted) indicated that they were now prepared to support a resolution introduced by the United States for an international embargo against Communist China. Now that is quite a change there of the British Government (2¼ lines deleted). Imposition of such an international embargo will, of course, make the question of a naval blockade of far less importance, almost academic.

Recalls No Reversal Of State Department

Q.—I asked you earlier if you were aware of whether the President had ever overridden the Department of Defense in favor of the State Department's position, and I would like to reverse that question and ask if you are aware that the President of the United States ever overrode the State Department in favor of the Defense.

A.—I don't recall any such instance. He may have used his influence out of court. I don't know.

Q.—Someone has issued down to the Pentagon, we are informed, a statement or order to the effect that all officers when asked about the MacArthur case, so called, mus treply, "No comment." Did you issue that order? A.—I didn't issue it, and I didn't know about it.

Q.—New let's take General Eisenhower, for example. I pointed out that you had quoted statements made about General Eisenhower, and call attention to the fact that Europe, you pointed out there that we have got to have faith in our military, got to have faith in our Supreme Commander, and that you said yourself he should have a reasonable amount of latitude in action.

Now the program of the Administration is to put through the arms implementation program in Europe under our plans set up in the Atlantic Pact and other steps and negotiations which we have had.

Now, assuming that General Eisenhower, after being over there, comes back and says honestly that, having been around there, it is unworkable, and that he isn't getting the cooperation that he should, and so forth, and issues that statement which would be in opposition to the program of the Administration, will he be dismissed?

A.—That's a very precise question covering a considerable portion of the waterfront. He might make that statement with the approval of the Administration in order to jerk those other countries into action.

If he expressed that in opposition to a continuation of the affair which the Administration, the President, Chiefs of Staff are insisting upon, I should think he would have to be taken out of command.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—I wonder if the Senator would yield at this point for the reading of what I think to be a very pertinent statement.

SENATOR BRIDGES — I yield with the permission of the committee and the chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN — Any objection?

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—I do not want to insist on it.

SENATOR BRIDGES—All right.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—There is a book called "The Armed Forces Officer" that is rolling on the press right now, issued by the Secretary of Defense, General Marshall. It took me considerable time to get a hold of a copy of this book, but I have it, and I would like on that very point to read passages which are put out for the official guidance of officers of the Army or of the armed forces.

I am reading from Page 8, so that the record will be clear.

"The service officer is charged only to take a lively interest in all such discussions"—that is about public matters and affairs of the military—"has no more right to condemn the service unfairly than has any other American.

"On the other hand, he is not expected to be an intellectual eunuch oblivious to all the faults in the institution to which he gives his loyalty; or to the contrary, that the nature of that loyalty requires that he will use his force towards righting of those things which reason convinces him are going wrong, though making certain that his actions will not do more damage than repair. His ultimate commanding loyalty at all times is to his country and not to his service or superior."

I thought perhaps that might be pertinent in connection with the obligations and responsibilities of officers at this point in your questioning, Senator Bridges.

SENATOR BRIDGES — Based upon that statement, General Marshall.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — You mean the one just read?

SENATOR BRIDGES — Which has just been read, which I have been aware of and others have been aware of, which has been issued by your department under your direction. Don't you think General MacArthur could have been within that province putting his first loyalty to his country rather than with respect to—rather than, perhaps, differing with the Commander in Chief or, perhaps, you on the ways that it should be carried out, the methods of carrying it out?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I had not heard that particular paragraph before. It is a generalization, of course. My own thought would be that it could not be given application in this matter.

Q.—Well, now, what is your idea, General Marshall—is an officer's first loyalty, as this order in this book reads, this directory reads, is his first loyalty to his country? A.—Yes, it is to his country.

Q.—And he takes an oath under the Constitution? A.—Yes.

Q.—And the President of the United States is a creature of the Constitution, is he not?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Therefore, his primary object of loyalty should be to his country and to—his country, as provided by the Constitution. A.—Would you repeat that last one?

Q.—His primary loyalty, his first loyalty, is to his country, as set up under the Constitution of the United States. A.—Correct.

'You Have to Accept Inhibitions' in Service

Q.—And then his next obligation, taking it from there up—what I am pointing out is under those rules laid down under the Constitution, on which the man takes his oath, there might be a difference of opinion as to whether General MacArthur was carrying out his responsibilities in a loyal manner or a manner set up according to our processes.

A.—I suppose so. I don't agree though, because I feel that when you take a commission and you take your oath of office under that, you accept in the military service, because of the state of loyalty you have to feel toward your respective commanders, as you go up in the military hierarchy, which is very compelling to any effective army force and military force and, therefore, that you have to accept those inhibitions if you undertake that type of career.

It does not apply to a lawyer or an industrialist, a man in political life, such as yourself, but it does apply, in my opinion, very directly to an individual with a commission in the Army, Navy, the Air Force or in the Marine Corps.

There has come to be built up the feeling that when an officer retires he is a free agent, and that, I think, is more or less accepted. I have no comments on that. I never went into the various backs and forths concerned with it; but that is, I think, a common reaction that once a man is retired he is a free agent and can step out and say what he feels.

So long as he holds his post of military nature he is not that same free agent that he otherwise would be.

I recall in the days of Mr. Wilson there was a considerable difficulty in connection with General Wood, who was quite a conspicuous character in the military service. He was Governor of Cuba, Governor General in the Philippines, and as a military leader. In that particular case General Wood was not relieved, but they subdivided the entire Eastern Department, which extended from Maine to Florida, into three pieces in order to locate him in Charleston or out of the country.

Then his career was very seriously interefered with thereafter, because he was a man of great military competence, in my opinion; and he was a great administrator, in my opinion; but he had virtually defied his Commander in Chief on what was the appropriate policy.

I didn't agree with the defiance, but as a young officer I was in agreement with the difference.

Mr. Wilson was considering the whole world, he was considering American public reactions, and finally came out with his proposal to Congress that we declare war.

General Wood was, in effect, denied service that he might have rendered in a large way in that war by virtue of, by reason of these acts.

There have been other cases in our history very much along the same line. I suppose there will continue to be, but I think they are very poor examples to the Army; unless the man takes off the mantle of command and steps out and states his views.

Q.—Now, General, for a minute assuming in World War II, where you served with distinction as Chief of Staff of the United States Army, you had felt that a policy enunciated by the Administration at that time was not in the best interests of the United States, you felt very strongly then about that, what would you have done?

A.—I would have done my best, directed to the President, to have it changed, and I might say I had some very difficult scenes with Mr. Roosevelt over certain phases of the matter because, naturally, he had a great many irons in the fire and I only had one, which was the Army and the Air Corps, but I didn't make any public speeches.

I was frequently embarrassed here before the Congress and committees as to the questions, because I thought it was ruinous, I honestly thought it was ruinous for me to come out in opposition to my Commander in Chief.

I must find some other way to accomplish the end, and in most instances I was able to do so. In some, I was not. Some, later, it seemed to me the President was right. Others, I thought it was convincingly proved that I was right, but I had very difficult scenes in the early stages, particularly when we were building up our forces, but I had them with the President directly and I was not a very cheerful visitor on many occasions. In the end, Mr. Roosevelt gave me his confidence and we had no discussions and debates whatsoever.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Senator will yield as to an inquiry for procedure. I understand that we now have on the floor the Supplemental Appropriation bill which includes some important civil defense items, N. P. A. [National Production Authority] and other matters of some considerable moment. How long does the chairman expect to run along?

THE CHAIRMAN—I had planned to run along until about 12:30, Senator, but I am perfectly willing to recess at any time the majority of the committee wishes.

SENATOR KNOWLAND — I just wanted to raise the point because there are a good many members of the Appropriations Committee who are Senators here who will be interested in some of those items.

THE CHAIRMAN—I realized the Appropriations Bill was on the floor and for that reason I decided not to have an afternoon session today. We can recess now or we can continue for a few moments and recess around 12:30. It is wholly immaterial to anybody on the committee.

SENATOR McMAHON—I'd like to finish, and I don't think it will take very long, with this present line of questioning. I would like to see the Senator build up as to what the general might have done.

SENATOR BRIDGES—Now, my question to you, General, is:

Suppose the difference between you and the Administration, the President, had become an absolute difference of opinion, where you thought the best interests of the country were not being served by the President, or the Administration?

What would you have done, then?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I probably would have resigned as Chief of Staff.

Q.—And then, following your resignation, what would you have done?

A.—That would have depended on the effect of my resignation. That might be effective without any explanation; and then again, I might have felt that the situation was so glaring that I must talk to the public.

Q.—Well now, supposing that an Army officer saw his country just, for example, going into ruin? That is, what he thought was ruin, through Communistic infiltration? Do you consider it his duty to remain silent, and say nothing? A.—As to Communist infiltration?

Q.—Yes. Supposing, we will say, that—it is perhaps a far-reaching case—but just assume that you had an Administration where somebody, with very pro-Communist views, was in your position, today, or some other very principal position, and the Army officer held a very responsible place, or theatre — or, let's take General MacArthur; for example, supposing he had assigned to him over there, as adviser, or somebody, people that he knew to be pro-Communist in their outlook, in their approach; and then, he protested, and no action was taken. What should he do—just remain silent?

A.—Well, I think it would depend on all the circumstances.

For one thing, he might isolate the fellow so that he couldn't do anything; and he might say it was intolerable, and insisted, if they insisted that he should accept the man—he would have to relinquish the responsibility that was placed on him.

He might be able to make his case in some other way.

Incidentally, I thought it would have been immensely profitable if General MacArthur, on his own motion, had come over here, responded to invitations to come over and talk to the President about a great many of these things, and come in touch with reactions which didn't reach him, except in a rather vague way, in Japan.

So, his recourse was to these statements, released through the press, and others, and of course we all know that what makes a good press may be very bad business, as to its news value.

Marshall Says Hypothesis Depends on Gravity

Q.—The answer to my question on this Communist issue, assuming for a moment, and supposing that isolating these people were not possible, then he should remain silent, or should he speak out; because he has taken his oath, and his first loyalty is to his country.

A.—Yes, but when you are talking about the country you are not necessarily talking about the public reactions of the day, or the week. It depends entirely or how serious the matter is.

I would say, off hand I'd say that he could isolate the individual; if it was within his power, he could make it virtually impossible for the man to function, and he would probably find some other way to get rid of him; and also, I think he could probably give expression to the facts—why he would not use the individual.

Q.—Could he do that publicly?

A.—Wait a minute, Senator.

I had some occasion, out in China, along that line; because there were those there who had very decided leanings toward this so-called agrarian Communistic group, and many or some, and "many" might be a more accurate statement, were so embittered by the attitude toward the conduct of the Kuomintang Government that they sort of automatically got themselves on the other side of the fence.

I ran into that at the start. I had one man removed within three days of my arrival there, and sent back to the United States.

I don't know whether he was a Communist or not, but I know the way he was talking was inimicable to good government, and he ought to get out, and his actions were in a direction other than what we were doing, and I moved him out without publicity at all, and he went back home; and others I discovered in a variety of ways; but to take one issue, one man, and whether we make a speech about that, and our duty to our country or not, you can't answer that "yes" or "no."

Q.—Well, it comes down to a point—but the time may come when that issue could conceivably come up in this country, whether or not a man commanding as Chief of Staff, or a man commanding one of the great armies of this country, whether his loyalty was to his country first, or whether it was to the Administration in power; and, I believe in civil control, as you do, but I mean there is a vast difference of judgment.

It could conceivably come to where a man might be very direct in having to take that position, could it not?

A.—It seems to me, Senator, you are refining this down to a sort of an isolated situation.

I don't mean that an Army officer is an absolute mummy, in a sense that he can't speak, he hasn't any view, or when he gets to the card table he is absolutely mum, and things of that sort.

I think these factors—we are dealing with a Commander in Chief, a Supreme Commander, technically, and Commander in Chief of our military forces, and also, in effect, the Commander in Chief for the United Nations forces.

Now, that is a very important relationship. The letter you referred to was written to the former Speaker of the House of Representatives, a man of great political influence, and you are now moving—you have to take all the past things that have occurred here, political as well as military, and then against that background this is released to the public.

I don't think that was a correct action.

Q. — Now, General, this line — General MacArthur has testified here, and you have, too, that MacArthur didn't violate a single military order. A.—That is correct.

Q.—So we are talking about a directive—— A.—That is, a single directive as to military operations.

Martin Letter Called Only One Instance

Q.—As to military operations. Now, we are talking about a directive as to whether a man in a responsible position has a right to express himself vitally on a matter.

Now, don't you think that if the Martin letter was a factor in the firing of MacArthur, that MacArthur should have had an inquiry addressed him as to whether or not he knew it was going to be public.

He might have written that in what he supposed to be a confidential vein to a Congressman, to Congressman Martin; and Congressman Martin on his own initiative made that public. If so, General MacArthur shouldn't be blamed for the publication of such a letter.

A.—That was only one instance of a great many.

Q.—Would you tell us the name of the man you removed when you had been in China three days and sent home?

A.—I don't remember his name, didn't within twenty-four hours of his removal. He had done this, though, I found: he had taken the announced policy of the President, sent out there, and in its distribution through the various agencies this Government had in China had changed the terminology, changed the expressions of the President to create quite a different reaction; because he felt deeply on this thing, he did that.

Q.—Will you furnish the committee with the name of that man when you have a chance? A.—I will try to find out who he was.

SENATOR BRIDGES—I have a lot of questions, but I won't take more time. I will pass on to the second round.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator George, do you desire to conduct your examination now?

SENATOR GEORGE—I am not going to ask a lot of questions, but I will ask the general some questions. I think it will take fifteen or twenty or twenty-five minutes maybe, but if you are going to quit for the day——

THE CHAIRMAN—I am trying to ascertain the pleasure of the committee. You are next in order.

SENATOR CONNALLY—I think we could run on for a half hour until 1 o'clock.

SENATOR GEORGE—I have no business on the floor, but a conference.

SENATOR FULBRIGHT — We ran until 1 yesterday.

THE CHAIRMAN—Suppose we proceed and see how far we get here.

SENATOR GEORGE—Is Senator Bridges finished?

THE CHAIRMAN—Yes.

SENATOR GEORGE — General Marshall, you went in as Secretary of Defense in September, but may I ask if there is in the office of the Secretary of Defense, your department, any estimate of the number of troops that would be required of us in Korea after the decision or when the decision was made that we would go into Korea to repel the invasion of Southern Korea by the North Koreans?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Senator, there are successive messages in response to General MacArthur's recommendations as to the number of divisions they would have to have, and that would be increased if the situation changes.

Q.—I meant at the time we decided to go in, General. A.—I don't know about that, sir; I will have to look it up.

Q.—If there is an estimate there of the troops that would be required, and if it meets with the pleasure of the chairman and the committee, I would be glad for you to direct me where I can get it. A.—I will find out about that, sir.

George Asks Ability To Support Troops

Q.—Was there also an estimate furnished the President at the time of our ability to adequately support the troops that we were committing in Korea, both in manpower and matériel of war? Could you say whether that estimate was made, and if so I would be very glad if you could get that for us. A.—I will endeavor to get that, Senator, but I might say, Senator, those questions might be answered very directly by the Chiefs of Staff, who have all the data and are cognizant of what exists and what does not.

Q.—Yes, but, of course, I know that the estimate may have varied from time to time, but I am speaking now of the entry into Korea. A.—You are talking about the initial estimates.

Q.—What did you say? A.—You are talking about the initial estimates.

Q.—The initial estimates, yes, sir; and not only of the number of troops then required, but an estimate of our ability and capacity to adequately support those troops by additional manpower and implements of war. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—General, you referred to the time that you visited China. That was in 1945, was it not? A.—I arrived in China a few days before Christmas, 1945; yes, sir.

Q.—You were there almost a year? A.—I was there until the following January, a year later, January, 1947, with the exception of a period, I think, of five weeks, in March and April of 1946.

Q.—Now, General, did you not come back with a rather definite impression that in order to successfully organize or reorganize the Chinese Nationalist Government, it would be necessary to bring about a coalition of the Communists with the Nationalist group in power? A.—Would you state the first part of your question again please, Senator?

THE CHAIRMAN—The reporter, I think, has it right there where he can read it back.

(The reporter read back the last question.)

SECRETARY MARSHALL — First, Senator, I will have to turn to the world "coalition." I went over, very hurriedly of course, and in studying the various policy directives, public statements from this Government and the conditions over there, I came to the conclusion very early that two things had to happen.

One was that there should be a normal democratic form of government; that is, with the minority as well as the majority actions and representations in whatever legislative group they had.

The use of the word "coalition" as relating to cabinet coalition was another matter because I gradually reached the feeling that it was practically impossible for the Nationalist Government Cabinet appointees to work in any degree of harmony, as a matter of fact to work other than with great bitterness constantly of any other members of that cabinet group that came from the Communist party.

The temporizing proposal involved there by their own initiative—that is the Kuomintang Government, the Communist group and this minority party group — was sort of an over-all council wherein the dominant party, the only party really that had any representation in the legislative assembly, was to have forty members, and all the other groups combined were to have forty, but its action could be vetoed by the Generalissimo, and that veto could only be over-ridden by a two-thirds vote, which meant that defections would have to be from his own group before he could be countered in his action by veto.

Now that was the only approach to a coalition, it seemed to me, that had any possibility of working. They would have a long way to go even legislatively because the bitternesses were so great, they were founded on so many years of contest and also the resistance of those that were members of the Government by a long period of years of exclusive authority had become great to the point it was seemingly almost impossible to cut their power.

So when you speak of coalition, I would feel that you have to define between that and a two-party government and a three-party government, any way members of the legislative assembly which represented other parties, which was not the case at the time I was there, because the ruling faction in China at that time was the group, the top-level group, which included military leaders, civil authorities and others which actually made the laws themselves, and that was the equivalent under their particular form of a national committee here, the Generalissimo deriving his authority from being chairman of that national committee, that overrode everything else.

Problem in China To Reduce Animosities

The great problem was how to reduce these animosities, this complete distrust on both sides.

There was in between various minor groups, notably the Democratic League, I believe they called it, which lined up with the Communists, and the Young China party, a democratic scientific group, I think you could call it, which didn't step to either side, and all of those minor groups represented a very small following, but the tops were intelligent men.

Now the problem, to go back to your word, is a coalition, and the actual situation was one where the bitternesses were so extreme that any normal coalition such as we conceive the word was an impractical proposition in my opinion.

However, in their own Political Consultative Conference, their P. C. C. as they called it, they themselves shortly after my arrival when their meeting was finally held, had created an organization in which all had agreed—there had been the signatures and the approval of the Generalissimo — to a procedure which involved a coalition cabinet, and that was one of the most serious factors in trying to reach any basis of action.

You were confronted with a force on one side of about 3,000,000, a military power, and a force on the other side of something between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000, of which about 400,000 were pretty well trained troops in the way of organization.

Those were in the field against each other, and to set up a political agreement in the midst of that, of course, presented an extraordinary difficult proposition.

They had decided themselves, that is the Generalissimo, with an open statement in 1937 and finally up to meetings which started back in 1944 which Mr. Hurley participated in that the matters should be settled by political negotiation to bring a cessation to the fighting.

They finally had this meeting and this P. C. C. conference and come out with a form, with the structure of a government, and immediately the fight broke out as to the good faith of the parties in setting up the number of delegates to the proposed Constitutional Convention which was to have met on May 5, 1946.

I myself did not enter into the political phase of the matter. My job was first to create an armistice so there would be no active fighting during the period of the meetings, the political meetings, and later at the resolution of this P. C. C. I was to act as an adviser in the integration and demobilization of the military forces, Communists, and government.

From that time onward it was a development of inability to produce any agreements between the two forces, political groups, the Communists and the Government which did not involve such extreme suspicions on both sides that a coalition cabinet to my mind was just out of the question.

But they had involved themselves in that in their political convention. What I had understood from the start was, particularly as to the desire of the United States Government, was a two-party system.

Of course there might be other parties too, but their legislature would have included a minority group as well as a majority group. Theretofore it would have been purely a majority group without any other representation. Does that answer the question, Senator George?

Instructions on China Noted by Secretary

Q.—My recollection, General, when you came back, was that you stated to the committee that you had endeavored to bring about, perhaps coalition isn't exactly the right term, but to bring about some integration of the Communists and the anti-Communist groups, and I had the very definite impression that you had recognized the very great difficulties involved but that you came back with the view that the only hope of China, long run view of it, was to bring about the integration of the Communists with the Nationalist force.

A.—Those were the instructions that I went to China with in the beginning.

Q.—But on you those were more or less your directives, but I thought you came back with that view.

A.—When I came back I was hard put to find a long view conclusion in the matter because of the failing structure of the Kuomintang and the determination, organization and discipline of the Communist group and their undoubted advice and possible support that would occur later from the Soviet Government.

Q.—Let me ask you one or two questions more. As I understand your position, your view is that in Korea we have three choices. You spoke of the three choices and the number one choice was the recommendation as made to this committee by General MacArthur.

I would like to ask you this direct question: If you were assured that Soviet Russia would not come in to the action in Korea, the war in Korea, would you be disposed to favor the recommendation made by General MacArthur in the hope that it might bring a speedy determination of the war in Korea?

If you will just let me elaborate for just one or two sentences.

The Red Chinese are already in; I feel there would be no dispute about that point. Whether they are in to the utmost of their capacity to wage war ultimately, they probably are in to the extent that they are presently able to wage war. They are already in, therefore. And if you were assured that the Soviet Russia forces would not be thrown into that war, would you be disposed to favor the recommendation of General MacArthur that we follow planes into Manchuria and bomb the military set-ups that were there being formed for troops and for attack purposes on our troops in Korea?

A.—Once the Chinese Communist troops had appeared in force in Manchuria and if, from a hypothetical point of view, there was no danger whatever of a Soviet intervention, I would say that certainly the bombing you mention would start almost immediately.

Q.—I apprehended that you would say that. A.—I beg your pardon?

Q.—I say I apprehended that you, as a great soldier, would conclude that, because it seems to me it would have to be concluded. Now, then, General, that brings me to this question—— A.—Senator, will you let me amplify a little here?

Q.—Yes.

A.—When you say the Soviet would not intervene, I have to include in that the consideration of whether you are talking about a direct intervention, or, we will say, as to air power, furnishing these people all sorts of matériel and strength in other matters in connection with it. They can do so much sub rosa that can be very harmful.

The question then is—will it be so harmful as to make a less profitable procedure? But I would say, if you can say that we are certain and know beyond a doubt that the Soviet Government is not going to intervene, I think we would use our naval power, and we would use our air power very freely. The restrictions would be, I would say, not to use those powers, if avoidable, in a way that claimed a great many innocent victims and left a bitterness that we would be fifty years in overcoming. But I certainly would feel that once the Communist Chinese forces are in Korea in large measure, you would go after the communications, would go after their air installations, and we would do what we could along the coast of China to weaken their hand.

Q.—General, there is absolutely no finality in dealing with any international problems, as I think you will agree. I know you will recall when even your recommendations for European aid were advanced that there were some people who were so timorous they felt like that might involve us in war with Russia. I never felt so, but there were others who did and who were better informed about conditions than I was.

A.—This was the possibility and yet against that there was the very decided probability, in my opinion, that Western Europe was going communistic.

Q.—I agree that there was a responsibility— A.—We either had to allow them to go communistic or do something.

Q.—That was a possibility in the minds of a great many well-informed people. A lot of people in this country were skeptical about our direct assistance to Greece and Turkey.

We talk a lot about calculated risks. We took them. We regarded that as unavoidable. I think the decision was wise. And on down through to the very present effort to build up the North Atlantic Treaty group.

I am quite sure you will agree that we talked again with Greece about calculated risks. There was nothing absolutely sure about what the Russians or Communist reaction would be to our efforts in that regard.

So it seems to me that when you are dealing with this matter in

Korea, you have to consider, of course, whether there is a risk of spreading the war, but it doesn't seem to me that we are required to be certain that to bomb the military set-ups as they are being organized across the boundary from our own troops, that we have to know absolutely that Soviet Russia will not come in.

A.—You will never know absolutely, of course, Senator.

Q.—You can't know.

A.—But I would like to expand a little bit on your development there of the idea that some things are unavoidable. I would say, if we don't do them, we lose definitely, and we know that. That would be the European Recovery Program.

Now to step up to another issue we had to meet, there was the question of Greece. It was quite apparent to us that unless we did something, Greece would go wholly communistic and that meant probably Italy would, and Turkey was then in a serious predicament. In a sense we had no choice but to let the thing go or try to save it.

Take the Berlin blockade. There were many that advocated that we breach the Russian set-up and go through their territory with an armed convoy.

We didn't do that. We took the air lift, which was expensive, complicated, and extreme, but we managed to get through without the break.

There was another way to do the thing and we did it that way; whereas, we might have put our trains on the road and shot back the Soviet obstruction and undoubtedly would have promoted a general conflict.

Now, when we come to Korea, you have a question of conducting the operation under the possibilities and we feel to a certain extent the probabilities. * * * (Three and one-half lines deleted.)

But up to the present time what we think has happened to the troops from their air, their air bases and in Manchuria, has not had a significant effect.

We might easily be forced into action and are prepared to take that action, but it is avoidable up to the present time. It may not be avoidable beginning tomorrow, but it is avoidable at the present time, and we have to relate that to the opinion of many other countries, many other peoples that are involved in this same struggle.

Some things are avoidable and the others are almost an abject surrender.

Q.—General, I want to ask you this: When the Red Chinese came in in force in late October, early November, I do not recall the exact time, was not that a very definite danger, actual disaster almost, to our troops? A.—It threatened to be.

Q.—It threatened to be so. A.—Threatened to be disastrous in its results.

Q.—Now then, if the Red Chinese should get an Air Force themselves and come with air, would we be any more justified in going over the boundary line and destroying their lines of communication, breaking up their military formations, than we would have been to have taken that same action after they came over in November in large forces? A.—Senator George—

Q.—I am assuming that the Red Chinese do it, not the Soviets; I am not speaking of someone else.

A.—I know. * * * (three and a half lines deleted.) Up to the present time, the reaction so far as our troops are concerned on the ground, has been that they have not suffered in a direct way and have not suffered seriously in an indirect way, from the fact that these air bases exist in Manchuria and that we have not bombed them out of commission.

There was a brief period there when this Communist movement into Korea was under way when their air activity threatened to be serious. Its most serious effect was not the destruction it did at that time, but it was having its decided effect on the morale of our aviators who could not strike back because of the immediate retirement of these fast planes behind the Yalu River.

But no material harm was being done to our armies on the ground, none to our ships whatsoever, and to our stores and our communications; so we did not have a demanding action there where we had no choice in the matter. We may have no choice, as I say, tomorrow, * * * (two and one-half lines deleted.)

However, there has been a choice up to that moment—up to this moment—as to whether or not we engage in these other measures, and that choice has been very materially influenced by the large majority of our allies in the United Nations, and that is a very important factor.

Q.—I do not question the importance of it. I am not so sure that it should be absolutely controlling on us when the lives of our own troops are at stake. A.—* * * (Six lines deleted.)

Q.—Yes, sir, I understand. Now, I am getting to this, General, in the face of your very strong admonition that we should not do anything, and very properly, very proper admonition, to destroy the morale of our troops, that no one should do it.

I am not speaking only of General MacArthur, and I am not reciting it for the purpose of affecting the morale of our troops, I assure you; but nevertheless, we went into Korea, did we not, about the twenty-seventh of June, 1950?

A.—I think about that date.

Q.—About that date. A.—The invasion was the twenty-fifth.

Q.—And up to now our casualties are what, General? A.—I think 10,000 killed.

Q.—Are there not more than that, General? A.—I beg pardon?

Q.—More than that, is it not? A.—No, I think it is 10,000 killed at the present time; and missing and wounded, 50,000.

Q.—Missing and wounded, 50,000? A.—I think that is right.

Q.—Well, I am speaking of combat casualties. A.—That is what I am talking about, combat casualties.

Q.—And it includes prisoners of war and missing in action, and the wounded as well as the dead, and I am assuming that General MacArthur's statement to us must have been in the neighborhood of being correct, when he said when he left Korea that our casualties had reached 65,000. I do not mean reported casualties, I mean casualties. A.—Well, that would be a difference in what I have said of 5,000.

Q.—Yes, sir. A.—And I will have the figures as they are correctly up to date, tomorrow morning.

Q.—Whatever it is, it is considerable. Now, those casualties have been accumulated since June or the first of July, practically, of 1950. Now, going on another ten months, or any "X" months, certainly means that a continued build-up of casualties would result, in the American forces or the United Nations forces, would it not? A.—Yes, sir; but—.

Q.—That is unavoidable, of course. A.—May I finish the answer?

Q.—Yes, sir.

A.—But if matters go on, as they have in the past two or three months, the percentage would not apply, because they are going on at a greatly reduced rate.

What occurred in July and August mounted up the casualties very high on account of missing, who are counted as casualties, and they were cut off here and there in very large numbers, and the casualties during the fall were heavy for us to endure.

The casualties, fortunately, beginning in about the first of February, have been greatly reduced, and we have reasonable hope that they will continue at that greatly reduced rate. So, if you say since, from July to the present date, they have been 60,000 or 65,000, I do not think you would be justified in taking the same proportion.

Q.—Well, that may be true, and I certainly hope it is. A.—Well, that has a great bearing on what we endure, what we can undertake and what we can maintain.

Q.—And at the same time, they might be in greater proportion. A.—That is always possible.

Q.—That is always one of the military possibilities. When we speak about assuming risks, that is involved. A.—That is involved, but also the type of campaign is involved very decidedly.

Q.—Type of campaign, yes, sir. A.—And we are trying to conduct it on the basis of not paying.

Q.—What I am trying to get at, General, is this: Without regard to the use of any of the Generalissimo's troops down on Formosa, and wholly aside from the question of whether they are going to—the wraps are going to be taken off there and leave them free to infiltrate as they may the mainland of China, as a matter of sound military strategy, of common sense, as a non-military man, such as I am, must exercise, if the commander in the field knows his troops are being cut down through a period, and if he believes that through the use of his air power he can prevent these build-ups across a boundary line, whether a river or imaginary line, and interrupt their supplies—do you see that there is anything other that he can do except that of recommending that course of action, and insist upon it to his superior officers, if he believes that thereby he can shorten the war, terminate it or shorten it, certainly?

A.—Well, that is a perfectly proper recommendation from any military commander.

Q.—Yes. Now then, as to whether or not Soviet Russia would come in, do you not think it likely that if Soviet Russia is going to directly intervene or indirectly intervene by furnishing planes and more implements of war, that she had already made that decision in any event?

A.—That has been the view of some of our officials. It is a question almost of guesswork. And also there is this factor to be considered: A certain incident developes issues that go beyond the control of the Government itself—becomes committed. An example of that is that the Soviets and the Japanese fought actions in Manchuria that involved, I think, three or four divisions. That was not even considered a war and was, practically—I don't suppose it was reported to the people of either country, certainly not to the Soviet people at all.

Now, with us it is a little different, even if it is a squad involved, the whole country takes issues with that matter, and the demand to do something becomes almost imperative. So that is some of the fear we have had in connection with this thing, this situation. And when it comes to just how the Soviets will act, that's guesswork.

Whether Russia's Course Has Already Been Fixed

Q.—Of course, I agree it is entirely speculative, General. But what I am trying to ask of you is this: That if the probabilities, and strong probabilities, are that whatever decision Soviet Russia finally follows has already been made in Korea, is there not sound reason in saying that our Air Force should be used to prevent military build-ups aimed at our own troops across the northern boundary line of Korea. A.—Senator, that is generally a hypothetical question, and there are——

Q.—It is pretty real. A.—I beg pardon?

Q.—It is pretty real in Korea, if there are only 65,000 dead, wounded and missing. A.—I will say in regard to that, the casualties, the casualty list is just as tragic to those responsible for the operations—

Q.—That is correct.

A.—As they are to anybody else, and when we have to see them every day and check them every day, that is the first question we ask. It is a very agonizing business.

But you are surrounding your question with factors that make it too hypothetical to get a concrete answer. I have said before, and I repeat again, * * * (eleven and one-half lines deleted) that we do not feel up to the present time that the action against the supply bases materially affects the campaign to a degree that makes it advisable to accept the hazards of what occurs next.

Now, as to basing our action on what we think is the Soviet procedure in the direction of their affairs, I don't think we can very well do that because it is speculative.

Q.—I agree with you, General, but— A.—It is what has been our critical complication from the very start.

Use of Berlin Airlift Described as 'Realistic'

Q.—I agree with, and don't you also agree that nations have fallen in many wars in an unrealistic effort to talk around them?

A.—I imagine, I don't think offhand of the various occasions, but certainly they have occurred. But you could have had a lack of realistic appreciation of what was happening in connection with our Berlin blockade before we got it established. Others thought we should go right in and smash our way through. We were not being realistic. That word was used in the criticism of what we were aiming to do. I think we were realistic, and I think we avoided a tragic consequence.

Q.—I have no word of criticism to offer on that point. A.—I am talking about the realistic approach, Senator.

Q.—Yes. A.—And you have referred to my being a soldier, which I was. But every reaction of a soldier is to hit back, counter immediately and destroy the enemy, all the enemy's possibilities for a build-up of his strength and execution of his plans. But here is a case where we have a great many other factors we have to consider, and I think they are very important considerations.

Q.—I grant you that, General. I am not overlooking or leaving out of mind the other factors — our allies, their viewpoints, and all of that. But I am speaking of the Korean thing directly and almost only at this moment.

I think you would agree, would you not, that it is pretty hard to win the purely defensive war in a narrow area like the Korean peninsula, particularly if your enemy may immunize himself from your shot by merely going across the river and there rebuilding his forces?

A.—I would answer that reference to past history, by saying it is very difficult to win on a defensive basis. It is very reckless when you are under strength to plunge in on an aggressive offensive procedure. There have been some notable defensive campaigns in history which have ended in an offensive and decisive action.

I will say notably one was the peninsula campaign under Wellington. He endured for quite a period of time. His campaign was measured in years, largely, almost entirely for long periods on the defensive. Of course, Terres Vedra's lines are famous in history. In the end he really played a leading part in the complete upset of the Napoleonic regime. He had to start on a defensive basis, he had no other choice. We have had to start on a defensive basis because we have really no other choice.

However, we are discussing one phase where we have a choice, which is the use of our air power and our naval power. And I think in regard to them I am just repeating myself time and again on the same issue.

Q.—Yes, I understand. I don't care to occasion that, General. I have no further questions, and I thank you very much.

THE CHAIRMAN—In view of the time, I assume we had best recess here now. And if there is no objection we will stand in recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon at 1:10 o'clock P. M., the committee adjourned, to reconvene at 10 o'clock A. M. [E. D. T.], Wednesday, May 9, 1951.)

30.24- 22751

A1SWX
(1,000) AMS BUDGET
NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR-MARSHALL

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WASHINGTON, MAY 8-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL GRAVELY WARNED TODAY THAT RUSSIA MAY ENTER THE KOREAN WAR WITHOUT NOTICE BUT HE DECLARED THIS THREAT WOULD BE FAR GREATER IF THE NATION FOLLOWS THE WAR PLANS PROPOSED BY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

FOR THE SECOND DAY, THE 70-YEAR-OLD SECRETARY URGED THAT THIS COUNTRY NOT TAKE THE ADDED RISK OF OPEN CONFLICT WITH RUSSIA BY STEPPING UP THE WAR AGAINST CHINA.

HE SAID THE SOVIETS HAVE MASSED STRONG GROUND AND AIR FORCES IN THE FAR EAST AND THEIR ENTRY INTO THE KOREAN STRUGGLE WOULD "BE A VERY SERIOUS THING."

WITH THIS WARNING, MARSHALL SHARPLY TOOK ISSUE WITH MACARTHUR WHO TESTIFIED LAST WEEK HE DID NOT BELIEVE THE BOMBING OF CHINA WOULD DRAW THE RUSSIANS INTO THE CONFLICT--OR THAT THE RUSSIANS COULD WAGE MUCH OF A WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

AT THE SAME TIME, MARSHALL VOICED CONCERN THAT MACARTHUR'S REMARKS ABOUT THOUSANDS OF CASUALTIES IN A BLOODY KOREAN "STALEMATE" MAY SERIOUSLY DAMAGE THE MORALE OF THE UNITED NATIONS' COMBAT TROOPS.

HE TOLD THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES--LOOKING INTO THE CAUSES OF THE MACARTHUR OUSTER--THAT THERE IS THE "VERY REAL POSSIBILITY" OF RUSSIA'S ENTRY INTO THE KOREAN WAR.

"LIKE ALL OTHER MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT," HE SAID, "THE DECISION IS OF A FEW MEN AND CAN BE AN INSTANT DECISION WHENEVER THEY CHOOSE TO MAKE IT.

"THEY MAY MAKE IT WITHOUT ANY REFERENCE TO A SPECIFIC EVENT AND AGAIN THEY MAY FIND THEMSELVES IMPERILED X X X AND THEREFORE TAKE ACTION TO REDUCE THAT PERIL."

HE CONCEDED, ALSO, THAT U.S. POLICY OF BUILDING UP DEFENSES IN EUROPE MAY PROVOKE A WAR WITH RUSSIA. BUT HE INSISTED THE RISK MUST BE TAKEN BECAUSE THIS COUNTRY HAS "NO CHOICE WHATEVER THERE."

MARSHALL DECLARED ADMINISTRATION POLICY IN ASIA MAY SEEM COSTLY AND A STALEMATE IN KOREA MAY APPEAR THE ONLY END. BUT HE ADDED THE COST CANNOT BE COMPARED AT ALL "TO WHAT HAPPENS IF WE GET INVOLVED IN WHAT YOU MIGHT CALL AN ATOMIC WAR."

MACARTHUR HAS CHALLENGED THE ADMINISTRATION POLICY AND CALLED STRONGER MEASURES AGAINST THE RED CHINESE--BOMBING, A BLOCKADE AND THE USE OF CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS. HE EXPRESSED FIRM BELIEF THIS COULD BRING A QUICK END TO THE KOREAN CONFLICT.

A17WX

BUT MARSHALL PICTURED KOREA AS ONLY PART OF A WORLD STRUGGLE WITH COMMUNISM. HE SAID:

"THERE CAN BE, I THINK, NO QUICK AND DECISIVE SOLUTION TO THIS GLOBAL STRUGGLE SHORT OF RESORTING TO ANOTHER WORLD WAR. THE COST OF SUCH A CONFLICT IS BEYOND CALCULATION.

"IT IS, THEREFORE, OUR POLICY TO CONTAIN COMMUNIST AGGRESSION IN DIFFERENT FASHIONS IN DIFFERENT AREAS WITHOUT RESORTING TO TOTAL WAR, IF THAT BE POSSIBLE TO AVOID. X X X

"KOREA IS ONLY THE LATEST CHALLENGER IN THIS LONG, HARD, CONTINUING WORLD-WIDE STRUGGLE."

MARSHALL CONTENDED THE BEST WAY TO WIN THE KOREAN WAR IS TO SHATTER THE MORALE OF CHINESE RED ARMIES WITH "TERRIFIC CASUALTIES" ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

WITHOUT MENTIONING MACARTHUR BY NAME, MARSHALL SAID THE DEPOSED GENERAL HAD IN EFFECT CALLED U.N. CASUALTIES IN KOREA "WITHOUT JUSTIFIED PURPOSE."

THE SECRETARY PLEADED FOR A PROCEDURE IN THE ASIA POLICY HEARING BY THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES "THAT DOES NOT DESTROY US IN THE FIELD BY SERIOUS REACTION IN THE WAY OF MORALE."

MARSHALL SAID YESTERDAY HE DID NOT THINK THE MACARTHUR PROGRAM WOULD BRING VICTORY. AND HE ARGUED TODAY: "THE FEELING HAS BEEN THAT AN EXTENSION OF THE PRESENT WAR, UNDER THE TERMS PROPOSED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR, WOULD NOT ONLY HAZARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF A VERY MUCH ENLARGED AND PROBABLY A WORLD WAR, BUT WOULD NOT LEAD TO A QUICK DECISION."

AS DID MACARTHUR, MARSHALL TESTIFIED BEHIND CLOSED DOORS AND A CENSORED VERSION OF HIS REMARKS WAS MADE PUBLIC.

MACARTHUR, WHOSE DISAGREEMENT WITH U.S. ASIA POLICY LED TO HIS DISMISSAL, CONTENDED THE PRESENT COURSE IN KOREA CAN LEAD ONLY TO A "BLOODY STALEMATE" COSTING THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN LIVES.

MARSHALL REPLIED TO THIS ARGUMENT BY SAYING THE BERLIN BLOCKADE WHICH LASTED FOR 15 MONTHS APPEARED TO BE A STALEMATE AND SOME PEOPLE WERE WILLING TO RISK WAR AT THAT TIME BY SMASHING THROUGH THE BLOCKADE.

"THERE WERE TIMES," HE SAID, "WHEN THE FIGHT FOR BERLIN ALSO LOOKED LIKE A STALEMATE, BUT WE KEPT OUR HEADS AND PRESEVERED AND IN THE END WON A NOTABLE VICTORY." ARSHALL WAS SECRETARY OF STATE DURING THIS PERIOD.

HE ALSO RECALLED THERE WERE THOSE WHO WERE IMPATIENT OVER U.S. POLICY IN GREECE AND CALLED IT A "HOPELESS ADVENTURE"--A WASTE OF MILITARY AND ECONOMIC AID.

"IT IS TRUE THAT OUR RESCUE OF GREECE (FROM THE COMMUNISTS) WAS COSTLY IN COMPARISON TO THE STAKES INVOLVED," HE ADDED. "BUT IT PAID OFF X X X."

HE SAID HE BELIEVED YUGOSLAVIA WOULD NOT HAVE BROKEN WITH THE KREMLIN HAD THE COMMUNISTS BEEN ABLE TO DOMINATE GREECE.

A18WX

MARSHALL DISCLOSED THAT THE SOVIETS ARE BUILDING UP RED CHINA'S AIR POWER (AT THIS POINT THE CENSOR DELETED 15 WORDS OF TESTIMONY).

HE SAID IF RED CHINA IS ATTACKED BY AIR, THERE PROBABLY WOULD BE RETALIATION AND THE ALLIED LOSSES WOULD BE GREATER THAN THEY ARE NOW.

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) OF THE ARMED SERVICES GROUP ASKED WHAT THE EFFECT WOULD BE IF THE BOMBING OF CHINA PROVOKED THE SOVIET TO INTERVENE.

MARSHALL REPLIED: "WELL, OF COURSE THAT WOULD IMMEDIATELY INVOLVE THE DEFENSE OF JAPAN, HOKKAIDO IN PARTICULAR, ATTACKS ON OUR AIR ALL OVER JAPAN, ALL OVER KOREA, AT THE BASES, PROBABLY OKINAWA, AND WE COULDN'T ACCEPT THAT WITHOUT THE MAXIMUM RETALIATION ON OUR PART, WHICH INEVITABLY MEANS A WORLD WAR, WHICH MEANS UNLIMITED LOSSES FOR A CONSIDERABLE PERIOD OF TIME."

HE SAID IN HIS BELIEF SUCH A WAR WOULD NOT BE LIMITED TO THE FAR EAST BUT WOULD SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. HE DECLARED THESE STATEMENTS REFLECTED THE VIEWS OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF WHO MACARTHUR HAS SAID WERE IN ACCORD WITH HIS WAR PLANS.

MARSHALL DECLARED A WITHDRAWAL BY THE ALLIES FROM KOREA WOULD HAVE "A TRAGIC CONSEQUENCE" ON THE OTHER ASIATIC NATIONS IN THEIR FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNIST FORCES.

REFERRING TO THE MACARTHUR STATEMENTS ABOUT WAR CASUALTIES BEING "TOO COSTLY," MARSHALL SAID:

"I AM DISTURBED AND I SHOULD THINK YOU WOULD BE DISTURBED AT THE EFFECT THAT WILL SWEEP THROUGH THAT FORCE OF A SITUATION IN WHICH THEIR COMMANDER HAD STATED HIS VIEWS THE CASUALTIES THAT THEY WERE SUFFERING AND IN EFFECT THAT IT IS WITHOUT JUSTIFIED PURPOSE.

"THAT IS NOT THE ONLY TIME, BUT A NUMBER OF TIMES. AND THE EFFECT OF THE FACT THAT THEIR COMMANDER HAS BEEN IN COMPLETE DISAGREEMENT WITH THE CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES OF THIS GOVERNMENT--. THAT IS A MOST SERIOUS MATTER."

THE ADMINISTRATION PLAN, THE SECRETARY SAID, IS TO "INFLICT THE

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GREATEST NUMBER OF CASUALTIES WE COULD IN ORDER TO BREAK DOWN NOT ONLY THE MORALE, BUT THE TRAINED FABRIC OF THE CHINESE ARMIES."

AND THEN HE WENT ON:

"IF WE BREAK THE MORALE OF THEIR ARMIES, BUT MORE PARTICULARLY, IF WE DESTROY THEIR BEST TRAINED ARMIES AS WE HAVE BEEN IN THE PROCESS OF DOING, THERE, IT SEEMS TO ME, YOU DEVELOP THE BEST PROBABILITY OF REACHING A SATISFACTORY NEGOTIATORY BASIS WITH THOSE CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES, WITHOUT GETTING OURSELVES INTO WHAT WE THINK WOULD BE A GREAT HAZARD TOWARD DEVELOPING A MUCH ENLARGED STRUGGLE WITH CONSEQUENTLY LARGER CASUALTIES OR A COMPLETE WORLD WAR."

THE ADMINISTRATION WAR PLAN IS BASED ON THE THEORY THAT IF ALLIED FORCES CAN KILL ENOUGH CHINESE IN KOREA--THE CHINESE RED LEADERS WILL BE FORCED TO SUE FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE WAR.

EARLIER, HE TESTIFIED THAT U.N. TROOPS IN KOREA ARE BARRED FROM GOING WITHIN 15 MILES OF THE RUSSIAN BORDER IN NORTHEAST KOREA--AND THAT MACARTHUR HAD BEEN ORDERED "UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES" TO CARRY OUT OPERATIONS BEYOND THE BORDER OF KOREA INTO MANCHURIA.

MACARTHUR HAS PROTESTED THAT THIS BAN PREVENTED HIM FROM STRIKING AT RED BASES AND SUPPLY LINES IN MANCHURIA TO PREVENT THE FLOW OF ENEMY TROOPS INTO KOREA.

APPARENTLY THE U.N. FORCES STILL ARE FIGHTING UNDER THESE SAME RESTRICTIONS UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT.GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY, WHO SUCCEEDED MACARTHUR IN ALL HIS COMMANDS.

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HOWEVER, MARSHALL DECLARED THE EARLY RESTRICTIONS ON MACARTHUR HAD BEEN MODIFIED TO PERMIT HIM TO STRIKE BACK AT RED BASES IF THE ALLIED FORCES WERE ATTACKED OUTSIDE KOREA.

QUESTIONED BY RUSSELL, THE SECRETARY EXPLAINED THE RESTRICTIONS "RELATED DIRECTLY" TO THE VIEWS OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AND HAD BEEN DISCUSSED BY THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL. THIS IS A TOP-LEVEL BOARD ON WHICH THE PRESIDENT, MARSHALL, SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON AND OTHER HIGH OFFICIALS SIT.

MARSHALL SAID OF THE RESTRICTIONS: "THERE WAS AN INTERMINGLING THERE OF POLITICAL NECESSITIES ALONG WITH MILITARY DIRECTIONS."

HE SAID THE COUNCIL FELT THESE LIMITATIONS WERE NECESSARY "IN ORDER TO AVOID A BREAK WITH OUR ALLIES AND A COMPLETE CONFUSION IN OUR RELATIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS X X X."

AND HE ADDED THIS 15-MILE SAFETY BELT WAS NECESSARY TO AVOID ANY POSSIBLE RETALIATION FROM A HEAVY FORCE WHICH MIGHT BE DEVELOPED ON THE COMMUNIST SIDE OF THE KOREAN FRONTIER.

MACARTHUR HAD ARGUED THAT THE RUSSIANS' WAR POTENTIAL IN ASIA WAS NOT VERY GREAT BECAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY OF SUPPLYING A LARGE FORCE OVER THE LONG TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILROAD.

BUT MARSHALL SAID RUSSIA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR "WOULD BE A VERY SERIOUS MATTER." HE ADDED THE SOVIETS HAVE "A CONSIDERABLE FORCE" IN THE VICINITY OF VLADIVOSTOK, DAIREN-PORT ARTHUR, AND HARBIN.

MACARTHUR TESTIFIED LAST WEEK RUSSIA HAS LAND AND NAVAL PLANES IN THE AREA BUT CENSORS DELETED THE NUMBERS. OTHER SOURCES SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE GENERAL ESTIMATED THERE WERE SOME 1000 SOVIET LAND PLANES AND FROM 200 TO 300 NAVAL PLANES INCLUDING MODERN TYPE JETS.

MD624PED

A218WX

(700) AMS BUDGET

MARSHALL HIGHLIGHTS

WASHINGTON,MAY 8-(AP)-FOLLOWING ARE THE HIGHLIGHTS OF DEFENSE SECRETARY MARSHALL'S INTERROGATION BEFORE THE SENATE'S ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES TODAY. SOME OF THE TESTIMONY HAS BEEN CENSORED ON GROUNDS OF NATIONAL SECURITY.

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA): GENERAL, I WANT YOU TO TELL US FOR THE RECORD JUST WHAT RESTRICTIONS WERE PLACED UPON THE SCOPE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS IN KOREA AND WHERE THOSE RESTRICTIONS ORIGINATED.

SECRETARY MARSHALL: THE RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED ON GEN.MACARTHUR XXX WERE IN GENERAL TO CONFINE THE OPERATIONS TO KOREA, AND UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES TO CARRY OUT OPERATIONS BEYOND THE BORDER OF KOREA INTO MANCHURIA. HE WAS ALSO CAUTIONED AGAINST HAVING UNITS WITHIN, I THINK IT WAS, ABOUT 15 MILES OF THE BORDER IN NORTHEAST KOREA WHERE IT TOUCHED THE PERMIETER OF SIBERIA XXX. THERE WAS A MODIFICATION IN THOSE RESTRICTIONS IN THE EVENT THAT OUR FORCES WERE ATTACKED OUTSIDE OF KOREA, TO THE EFFECT THAT HE WAS AUTHORIZED TO RETALIATE IN BOMBING AGAINST SUCH OPERATIONS. XXX THERE WAS AN AGREEMENT THAT NOT ONLY WERE THESE RESTRICTIONS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO AVOID A BREAK WITH OUR ALLIES AND A COMPLETE CONFUSION OF OUR RELATIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS XXX BUT THEY ALSO FELT IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO REGARD THE RETALIATION THAT COULD BE CARRIED OUT BY A HEAVY FORCE IF THEY DEVELOPED ON THE COMMUNIST SIDE.

RUSSELL: WHAT IS YOUR OPINION, MR.SECRETARY, AS TO THE POTENTIAL POWER OF RETALIATION AVAILABLE TO THE SOVIET IN THE KOREAN WAR?

MARSHALL: FROM THE INFORMATION ESTIMATES THAT I HAVE SEEN, IT WOULD BE A VERY SERIOUS MATTER.

RUSSELL: YESTERDAY, GENERAL, I ASKED YOU AS TO WHEN THERE WAS A FORESEEABLE END TO THE KOREAN WAR UNDER THE PRESENT POLICIES OF THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT.

MARSHALL: (LAUNCHING INTO A DISCUSSION OF SPECIAL SECURITY FACTORS WHICH HE SAID MAKE AN ANSWER DIFFICULT) WE HAVE TO DO ALWAYS ALL IN OUR POWER NOT ONLY TO MAINTAIN BUT TO BUILD UP THE FIGHTING MORALE OF OUR FORCES. XXX THEY HAVE MADE A MAGNIFICENT RESPONSE AND I WAS TOLD ONLY THIS MORNING THE LAST REPORTS INDICATED A VERY HIGH MORALE, WHICH IS THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR, HOWEVER YOU APPROACH IT, IN BRINGING THE OPERATION TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION. XXX WE SHOULD FIND SOME WAY OF PROCEEDING WITH THIS INVESTIGATION THAT DOES NOT DESTROY US IN THE FIELD BY SERIOUS REACTION IN THE WAY OF MORALE.

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A219WX

MARSHALL (STILL ANSWERING THE SAME GENERAL QUESTION): FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS OUR SUPREME POLICY HAS BEEN TO CURB COMMUNIST AGGRESSION, AND, IF POSSIBLE, TO AVOID ANOTHER WORLD WAR IN DOING SO.

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE DEMOCRACIES XXX AND THE COMMUNIST POWERS IS A CONTINUING ONE. IT HAS ALREADY LASTED OVER FIVE YEARS, AND IT MAY LAST MUCH LONGER.

THERE CAN BE, I THINK, NO QUICK AND DECISIVE SOLUTION TO THIS GLOBAL STRUGGLE SHORT OF RESORTING TO ANOTHER WORLD WAR.

WE HAVE SPURNED APPEASEMENT; WE HAVE BROUGHT TO BEAR WHATEVER HAS BEEN NECESSARY, IN MONEY AND MANPOWER, TO CURB THE AGGRESSOR XXX

RUSSELL: XXX I SHOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU TO SUMMARIZE, IF YOU WILL, AS YOU SEE IT, THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE THREE POSSIBLE AVENUES OPEN TO US: FIRST, AS TO THE EXTENSION OF THE WAR.

MARSHALL: I THINK THE EXTENSION OF THE CONFLICT WOULD NOT BE PROFITABLE. I DON'T QUITE SEE HOW IT COULD BRING US TO A QUICK AND WHAT YOU MIGHT CALL A VICTORIOUS CONCLUSION XXX THEREFORE, THE FEELING HAS BEEN THAT AN EXTENSION OF THE PRESENT WAR, UNDER THE TERMS PROPOSED BY GEN.MACARTHUR, WOULD NOT ONLY HAZARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF A VERY MUCH ENLARGED AND PROBABLY A WORLD WAR, BUT WOULD NOT LEAD TO A QUICK DECISION.

RUSSELL: TO YOU THINK THAT THAT POSSIBILITY IS REMOTE OR THAT IT IS VERY REAL--THAT THE SOVIET MIGHT INTERVENE?

MARSHALL: I THINK IT IS A VERY REAL POSSIBILITY XXX AND CAN BE AN INSTANT DECISION XXX

RUSSELL: CAN YOU STATE FOR THE RECORD WHAT WOULD BE LIKELY TO OCCUR IF THE SOVIET INTERVENED?

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MARSHALL: WELL, OF COURSE, THAT WOULD IMMEDIATELY INVOLVE THE DEFENSE OF JAPAN XXX, ATTACKS ON OUR AIR ALL OVER JAPAN, ALL OVER KOREA, AT THE BASES, PROBABLY OKINAWA, AND WE COULDN'T ACCEPT THAT WITHOUT THE MAXIMUM RETALIATION ON OUR PART WHICH INEVITABLY MEANS A WORLD WAR XXX

RUSSELL: WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT ON OUR WORLD POSTURE OF MILITARY STRENGTH TO OPPOSE COMMUNISM IF WE WITHDRAW FROM THE KOREAN PENINSULA IMMEDIATELY?

MARSHALL: I FEEL THAT WOULD HAVE A TRAGIC CONSEQUENCE IN RELATION TO COMMUNIST EFFORTS IN THE FAR EAST XXX

A220WX

SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH): MR.SECRETARY, YOU SPOKE YESTERDAY OF YOUR CONCURRENCE IN THE RECALL OF GEN.MACARTHUR. WOULD YOU APPROVE OF THE METHOD BY WHICH IT WAS DONE?

MARSHALL: I EXPLAINED THAT AS FRANKLY AS I COULD YESTERDAY. XXX I DO RECALL THAT THERE WAS A SPECIFIC DISCUSSION AS TO WHETHER OR NOT IT WOULD BE DESIREABLE TO RETAIN GEN.MACARTHUR IN HIS ROLE IN RELATION TO JAPAN ONLY, PARTICULARLY HIS RELATIONS TO THE JAPANESE TREATY, AND TURN OVER TO RIDGWAY THE CONDUCT OF THE CAMPAIGN IN KOREA.

BRIDGES: DO YOU THINK RUSSIA HAS THE ATOMIC BOMB?

MARSHALL: SENATOR, I KNOW LITTLE BEYOND WHAT HAS LARGELY BEEN IN THE PRESS IN CONNECTION WITH IT. I ASSUME THEY HAVE.

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BRIDGES: GENERAL, AS A FORMER GENERAL OF THE ARMY AND AS A FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE, WERE YOU CONSULTED ON THE DECISION TO ENTER THE KOREAN WAR?

MARSHALL: NO, SIR.

BRIDGES: GENERAL MARSHALL, YOU COMMENTED YESTERDAY ABOUT GEN. MACARTHUR ANSWERING THE LETTER OF CONGRESSMAN JOSEPH MARTIN. DON'T YOU BELIEVE THAT IF A UNITED STATES SENATOR OR A CONGRESSMAN OF THE UNITED STATES WRITES A LETTER TO A MILITARY POLICY-MAKING MAN IN AUTHORITY, WHETHER IT IS HERE OR IN SOME AREA OF THE WORLD, THAT HE IS ENTITLED TO GET A FRANK REPLY?

MARSHALL: NO, SIR, I DON'T THINK FROM THE SENIOR COMMANDER WHEN HE KNOWS HE IS ADVOCATING SOMETHING TO THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION PARTY TO THE ADMINISTRATION THAT HE AS THE COMMANDER IS IN TOTAL DISAGREEMENT WITH HIS OWN PEOPLE. THAT SETS UP A CHAIN OF EVENTS IN THIS TRAGIC STATE THAT WE HAVE ARRIVED AT HERE, WHICH IS A MOST UNFORTUNATE THING FOR EVERYBODY CONCERNED.

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MARSHALL (ENLARGING ON AN ANSWER TO A QUESTION BY BRIDGES): YOU PREACH LOYALTY ALL THE TIME. YOU ARE DEALING WITH AN ORGANIZATION (THE ARMY) WHERE A MAN RECEIVES AN ORDER FROM EVEN A CAPTAIN WHICH LEADS TO HIS DEATH OR HIS WOUND, AND HE HAS TO OBEY THAT ORDER. HE DOESN'T ABATE IT, HE OBEYS IT. X X X NOW, IF THE EXAMPLE AT THE TOP IS CONTRARY TO THAT, THEN YOU HAVE GOT A VERY SERIOUS SITUATION.

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BRIDGES: IS IT NOT A FACT THAT WHEN THERE HAS BEEN, GENERALLY SPEAKING, A DIVISION BETWEEN THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT AND THE CHIEFS OF STAFF X X X AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT, WHICH ADVOCATED OR STOOD FOR MORE PACIFYING METHODS, IF THAT IS A FAIR WORD TO USE, TOWARDS THE FAR EASTERN SITUATION, HAS NOT THE PRESIDENT GENERALLY SIDED WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT VIEWS?

MARSHALL: X X X I CAN RECALL NO OCCASION WHERE MR.TRUMAN HAS ACTED ADVERSELY TO THE CHIEFS OF STAFF AND THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, IN RELATION TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

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BRIDGES: GENERAL, IS IT, IN YOUR OPINION, THE AIM OF THE SOVIET, SOVIET RUSSIA, OR THE KREMLIN, TO DESTROY OR TAKE OVER THE FREE WORLD?

MARSHALL: I THINK THEIR PURPOSE IS TO DOMINATE THE WHOLE FREE WORLD.

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BRIDGES: NOW, GENERAL, SUPPOSING THAT THE WORST SHOULD HAPPEN AND THAT RUSSIA SHOULD OVERRIDE EUROPE X X X WOULD IN YOUR JUDGMENT RUSSIA THEN BE ABLE TO THREATEN THE SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES?

MARSHALL: I THINK VERY CLEARLY THEY COULD DO SO. THAT WOULD BE A TERRIFIC LOSS TO US.

A58WX

BRIDGES: AT THE PRESENT TIME DO WE HAVE ENOUGH STRENGTH IN EUROPE TO PREVENT THAT?

MARSHALL: NOT AT THE PRESENT TIME. WE HAVE ENOUGH TO START THEM TO THINK BEFORE THEY LEAP, AND OF COURSE WE HAVE AN ATOMIC ADVANTAGE THAT THEY ARE AWARE OF.

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SENATOR GEORGE (D-GA): IF YOU WERE ASSURED THAT SOVIET RUSSIA WOULD NOT COME INTO THE ACTION IN KOREA X X X, WOULD YOU BE DISPOSED TO FAVOR THE RECOMMENDATION MADE BY GEN.MACARTHUR IN THE HOPE THAT IT MIGHT BRING A SPEEDY DETERMINATION OF THE WAR IN KOREA?

MARSHALL: ONCE THE CHINESE COMMUNIST TROOPS HAD APPEARED IN FORCE IN MANCHURIA, AND IF, FROM A HYPOTHETICAL POINT OF VIEW, THERE WAS NO DANGER WHATEVER OF A SOVIET INTERVENTION, I WOULD SAY THAT CERTAINLY THE BOMBING (BEYOND KOREAN BOUNDARIES) YOU MENTION WOULD START ALMOST IMMEDIATELY.

WY758PED

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6WX (CSEG)

(400) MACARTHUR DISMISSAL

BY G. MILTON KELLY

WASHINGTON, MAY 8-(AP)-WHY AND HOW DOES A PRESIDENT FIRE A FIVE-STAR GENERAL LEADING UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN A WAR 10,000 MILES AWAY?

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL GAVE INVESTIGATING SENATORS THE FIRST AUTHORITATIVE ACCOUNT YESTERDAY OF EVENTS WHICH HE SAID LED TO THE FIRING OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ON APRIL 11 FROM HIS FAR EAST COMMANDS AND JUST NOW IT WAS DONE. (MACARTHUR TESTIFIED LAST WEEK HE DID NOT KNOW WHY HE WAS DISMISSED.)

THIS WAS THE GIST OF MARSHALL'S SUMMARY:

MARCH 20--THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF ADVISED MACARTHUR THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN WOULD PROPOSE NEW DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS TO END THE WAR IN KOREA BEFORE ANY MAJOR NORTHWARD DRIVE ACROSS THE 38TH PARALLEL BY U.N. FORCES. THEY REQUESTED THE GENERAL'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

MARCH 21--MACARTHUR REPLIED HIS ORDERS WERE ADEQUATE AND REQUESTED THAT "NO FURTHER LIMITATIONS BE IMPOSED UPON HIM IN THE CONDUCT OF HIS OPERATIONS IN KOREA."

MARCH 24--MACARTHUR, WITHOUT CONSULTING WASHINGTON ABOUT IT, PUBLICLY INVITED TRUCE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST COMMANDER, JUST AS MR. TRUMAN WAS ABOUT TO CLEAR WITH THE OTHER U.N. ALLIES IN KOREA HIS OWN END-THE-WAR PROPOSALS.

"IN VIEW OF THE SERIOUS IMPACT OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S STATEMENT ON THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THESE NATIONS," MARSHALL SAID, "IT BECAME NECESSARY TO ABANDON THE EFFORT, THUS LOSING WHATEVER CHANCE THERE MAY HAVE BEEN AT THAT TIME TO NEGOTIATE A SETTLEMENT OF THE KOREAN CONFLICT."

PRESIDENT TRUMAN PROMPTLY ORDERED THE JOINT CHIEFS TO "CALL GENERAL MACARTHUR'S ATTENTION" TO A DEC. 6 PRESIDENTIAL ORDER FORBIDDING SUCH STATEMENTS WITHOUT FIRST CLEARING THEM WITH WASHINGTON.

"SHORTLY AFTERWARD"--REP. JOSEPH MARTIN (R-MASS) MADE PUBLIC A MARCH 20 LETTER FROM MACARTHUR ON "QUESTIONS OF WHETHER TO CARRY THE WAR TO CHINA, WHETHER TO USE THE NATIONALIST CHINESE FORCES ON FORMOSA

AND WHETHER TO APPLY OUR MAXIMUM STRENGTH IN ASIA OR IN EUROPE."
THE LETTER "HAD NOT BEEN CLEARED" AS ORDERED IN THE DEC. 6 DIRECTIVE.
APRIL 7--PRESIDENT TRUMAN ORDERED MARSHALL TO GET THE JOINT CHIEFS' VIEWS ABOUT FIRING MACARTHUR.
APRIL 8--THE CHIEFS, HEADED BY GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY, AND MARSHALL MADE THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS, "BASED ON PURELY MILITARY CONSIDERATIONS"--TO FIRE HIM.
APRIL 9--MR. TRUMAN RECEIVED THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND "WITH THE UNANIMOUS CONCURRENCE OF ALL THOSE PRESENT AT THAT TIME, MADE HIS DECISION TO RELIEVE GENERAL MACARTHUR." PRESENT, HE SAID, WERE THE PRESIDENT, BRADLEY, SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON, PRESIDENTIAL ASSISTANT W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, AND MARSHALL.
APRIL 10--IT WAS DECIDED IN THE MORNING TO ANNOUNCE THE DECISION AT 8 P.M., WASHINGTON TIME, THE NEXT DAY. BUT LATER IN THE DAY "THERE WERE INDICATIONS" THAT SOMEONE HAD LEAKED THE SECRET, SO THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS ADVANCED 20 HOURS, AND ANNOUNCED JUST AFTER MIDNIGHT THAT NIGHT.
WHO LEAKED THE SECRET? MARSHALL SAID HE DID NOT KNOW.
DC321AED

A186WX

(250)
WASHINGTON, MAY 8-(AP)-THE NORTHEAST KOREAN TOWN OF RASHIN (NAJIN), WHICH GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID HE WAS DENIED PERMISSION TO BOMB, ACTUALLY WAS HIT BY A B-29 RAID LAST AUG. 12, A REVIEW OF FAR EAST COMMUNIQUES SHOWED TODAY.
HOWEVER, THAT WAS SEVERAL MONTHS BEFORE MACARTHUR SAID HE REQUESTED PERMISSION TO BOMB THE TOWN, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS AN IMPORTANT RED SUPPLY CENTER.
DEFENSE SECRETARY MARSHALL, TESTIFYING BEFORE A JOINT SENATE COMMITTEE, WAS ASKED BY CHAIRMAN RUSSELL YESTERDAY IF HE COULD "GIVE ANY JUST OR LOGICAL REASON WHY THAT TOWN SHOULD NOT BE BOMBED WITHIN NORTH KOREA."

MARSHALL REPLIED THAT "IT WAS A QUESTION OF THE RISK INVOLVED IN AN OPERATION SO CLOSE TO THE SOVIET FRONTIER, AND AS TO THE QUESTION OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOR, AND OTHER MISHAPS THAT MIGHT OCCUR."
THE COMMITTEE MADE PUBLIC A PREVIOUSLY CENSORED PORTION OF MACARTHUR'S TESTIMONY IN WHICH HE SAID HE WAS "FORBIDDEN" TO BOMB RASHIN; THAT THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF WHETHER THE DECISION WAS THAT OF THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT OR STATE DEPARTMENT, AND THAT HE MAD REQUEST FOR PERMISSION LAST FEBRUARY OR MARCH.
RASHIN, IT WAS EXPLAINED IN THE TESTIMONY, IS ON A ROUTE OVER WHICH EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FROM RUSSIA MOVED DOWN TO THE COMMUNIST TROOPS IN KOREA.
HERE IS WHAT AVAILABLE RECORDS SHOW:
RASHIN IS 20 AIR MILES FROM THE SIBERIAN BORDER.
LAST AUGUST, AN ATTACK WAS MADE ON THE CITY BY "THREE SUCCESSIVE WAVES OF SUPERFORTRESSES."
CLOUDS OBSCURED THE TARGET, A COMMUNIQUE REPORTED, SO THE BOMBS WERE AIMED BY RADAR. THE REFERENCE TO THREE SUCCESSIVE WAVES OF BOMBERS INDICATED THAT PERHAPS 70 TO 80 B-29'S WERE IN THE RASHIN MISSION.
IN LIGHT OF THIS, MACARTHUR'S TESTIMONY LAST WEEK SEEMED TO INDICATE THAT PERMISSION HAD BEEN REQ

IN LIGHT OF THIS, MACARTHUR'S TESTIMONY LAST WEEK SEEMED TO INDICATE THAT PERMISSION HAD BEEN REQUESTED TO RETURN TO RASHIN FOR RENEWED STRIKES, BUT THAT IT WAS REFUSED.
CZ134PED

A42WX

NIGHT LEAD A-BOMB (230)
WASHINGTON,MAY 8-(AP)-DEFENSE SECRETARY MARSHALL SAID TODAY HE IS CONVINCED THE RUSSIANS HAVE THE ATOMIC BOMB.
BUT WHETHER THEY HAVE SCALED THE SCIENTIFIC MOUNTAIN THAT STANDS BETWEEN "HAVING" THE BOMB AND DEVELOPING IT INTO A PRACTICAL WEAPON OF WAR IS ANOTHER QUESTION, HE INDICATED TO THE SENATE'S ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES.
THE QUESTION WAS RAISED BY SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) DURING MARSHALL'S INTERROGATION ON KOREAN POLICY. THE SECRETARY'S ANSWER WAS A GUARDED ONE, AND CONSEQUENTLY SUBJECT TO INTERPRETATION.
"THEY HAVE THE BOMB, I AM QUITE CONVINCED," MARSHALL STATED. "I COULDN'T EVEN GIVE YOU AN ESTIMATE IF I HAD THE INFORMATION AS TO WHEN IT MIGHT BE AVAILABLE FOR USE AGAINST US.
"I ASSUME IT WILL BE A TEDIOUS AND DIFFICULT DEVELOPMENT BECAUSE I THINK IN SUCH MATTERS WE GO MUCH MORE RAPIDLY THAN THEY WOULD, AND IT'S BEEN A LONG TEDIOUS BUSINESS WITH US X X X."
MARSHALL ILLUSTRATED WHAT HE MEANT BY RECALLING A STATEMENT BY AN ATOMIC ENGINEER WHICH HE SAID WAS "TREMENDOUSLY IMPRESSIVE TO ME."
"I THINK IT RELATED TO THE MAN WHO RAN THE OAK RIDGE THING (AMERICA'S FIRST HUGE ATOMIC PLANT). I AM ALWAYS AFRAID TO TALK ABOUT THIS FOR FEAR I GET OFF INTO SECRET THINGS, BUT I DON'T THINK IT'S A SECRET, HE SAID THERE WERE 10,000 SUB-CONTRACTORS.
"WELL, I DON'T THINK THEY'VE GOT 4,000 SUB-CONTRACTORS OR 2,000 SUB-CONTRACTORS IN ALL OF SOVIET RUSSIA WITH THE SKILLS THAT ARE REQUIRED BECAUSE OF THE EXTREME REFINED TOLERANCES INVOLVED, SO MY OWN GUESS IS THE BUILDUP WOULD BE SLOWED THAN OURS UNTIL THEY HAVE DEVELOPED SOME ENTIRELY NEW PROCESS X X X."
HY642PED

A47WX

MACARTHUR-BOMBING (220)
WASHINGTON,MAY 8-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL CITED JAPAN'S EXPERIENCE TODAY IN QUESTIONING GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S THEORY THAT BOMBING CHINA BASES WOULD SPEED A VICTORIOUS END TO THE KOREAN WAR.
HE SAID THE JAPANESE USED BOMBS AND TROOPS BUT WERE NEVER ABLE TO TAKE OVER CHINA.
AT THE SENATE HEARINGS, SENATOR RUSSELL (D-GA) HAD ASKED MARSHALL TO DISCUSS THE POLICY OF "EXTENSION OF THE WAR? THE ADOPTION OF THE MACARTHUR PLAN, IN OTHER WORDS."
MARSHALL PREFACED HIS REMARKS BY SAYING THEY WERE LARGELY A REFLECTION OF THE VIEWS OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF. THEN HE SAID:
"I THINK THE EXTENSION OF THE CONFLICT WOULD NOT BE PROFITABLE. I DON'T QUITE SEE HOW IT COULD BRING US TO A QUICK AND WHAT YOU MIGHT CALL A VICTORIOUS CONCLUSION FOR A NUMBER OF REASONS.
"IN THE FIRST PLACE, CHINA IS A VAST COUNTRY AND IS A COUNTRY WHERE HUMAN LIFE IS NOT PUT ON THE SAME STANDARD OF VALUES THAT WE HAVE AND LOSSES THAT WOULD OCCUR, WE WILL SAY, FROM BOMBING AND THINGS LIKE THAT THEY CAN WIPE OFF THE SLATE VERY EASILY WHERE WE COULD NOT.
"BUT YOU DON'T DESTROY MUCH WHEN YOU DO HIT AT THAT. YOU MAKE IT DIFFICULT, YOU INTERFERE, BUT WHEN YOU BOMBARD A COASTAL CITY, WHEN YOU BOMB A COASTAL CITY OR AN INTERIOR CITY, I DON'T THINK YOU ACCOMPLISH A GREAT DEAL.
"THE JAPANESE HAD A LONG TRIAL OF THAT AND HAD TROOPS ALL THROUGH CHINA, BUT WERE NOT ABLE TO TAKE OVER THE COUNTRY."
HY706PED

A43WX

MARSHALL-COMMUNISTS (350)
WASHINGTON,MAY 8-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL SAID TODAY THERE WAS NEVER ANY DOUBT IN HIS MIND THAT RED LEADERS IN CHINA WERE "MARXIST COMMUNISTS" WHEN HE WAS THERE IN 1946.
HE GAVE THAT REPLY AT SENATE HEARINGS WHEN SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) TOLD HIM MANY STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS WERE SAYING IN 1946 THAT THE CHINESE REDS WERE "MERELY AGRARIAN REFORMERS."
MARSHALL VISITED CHINA IN 1946 AS A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN. ONE PURPOSE OF HIS MISSION WAS TO TRY TO CLOSE THE GAP BETWEEN THE CHINESE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT AND THE CHINESE REDS.
BRIDGES ASKED IF ARMY INTELLIGENCE HAD NOT PREPARED IN 1945 A

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REPORT--WHICH BRIDGES SAID WAS SUPPRESSED--"WHICH EXPLAINED THAT THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS WERE THE SAME BRAND OF COMMUNISTS AS WERE THE RUSSIAN COMMUNISTS."

MARSHALL SAID HE DIDN'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THAT. HE ADDED:

"BUT I HAVE MY OWN KNOWLEDGE OF WHEN I,--I GOT OUT TO CHINA AND LOOKED THE GROUND OVER, FROM THE VERY START, AND THERE WAS NO DOUBT THAT THE LEADERSHIP OF THIS GROUP WERE MAXIST COMMUNISTS."

"AND WHEN I VISITED YUNAN, IN THAT MOUNTAIN FASTNESS OF THEIRS, IN THEIR LITTLE THEATER BUILDING WHICH THEY USED FOR ALL SORTS OF PURPOSES, AND THEY HAD SOME KIND OF ENTERTAINMENT PREPARED FOR ME,--OVER THE PROSCENIUM AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

THE PROSCENIUM ARCH WAS A LARGE PICTURE OF LENIN AND A LARGE PICTURE OF STALIN."

HE SAID HE HEARD CHOU EN LAI, THE RED PRIME MINISTER, ASSERT "NOT ONCE BUT A NUMBER OF TIMES THAT HE WAS A MARXIST COMMUNIST."

"HIS STORY ALWAYS WAS THAT THEY WOULD APPROACH THE DESIRED END, WHICH WAS A COMMUNIST FORM OF GOVERNMENT, THROUGH, FIRST, THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES, AS THEY CALLED THEM, UNTIL THERE WAS ENOUGH STABILITY AND INDUSTRIAL STRENGTH AND DEVELOPMENT TO PERMIT THEM TO GO THE WHOLE WAY TO A MARXIST COMMUNIST STATE."

SENATOR GEORGE (D-GA) ASKED WHETHER MARSHALL, WHEN HE RETURNED FROM HIS MISSION, FELT "THE ONLY HOPE OF CHINA, LONG RUN VIEW OF IT, WAS TO BRING ABOUT AN INTEGRATION OF THE COMMUNISTS WITH THE NATIONALIST FORCE."

"THOSE WERE THE INSTRUCTIONS, THAT I WENT TO CHINA WITH IN THE BEGINNING," MARSHALL SAID.

"WHEN I CAME BACK I WAS HARD PUT TO FIND A LONG VIEW CONCLUSION IN THE MATTER BECAUSE OF THE FAILING STRUCTURE OF THE KUOMINTANG (NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT) AND THE DETERMINATION, ORGANIZATION AND DISCIPLINE OF THE COMMUNIST GROUP AND THEIR UNDOUBTED ADVICE AND POSSIBLE SUPPORT THAT WOULD OCCUR LATER FROM THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT."

HY652PED

A50WX

MARSHALL-PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT (220)

WASHINGTON,MAY 8-(AP)-SECRETARY MARSHALL SAID TODAY THAT WHEN IN CHINA IN 1946 HE SENT BACK TO THE UNITED STATES A MAN WHO HAD "ALTERED" A STATEMENT FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO "CREATE QUITE A DIFFERENT REACTION" THAN THE PRESIDENT INTENDED.

"I DON'T KNOW WHETHER HE WAS A COMMUNIST OR NOT," MARSHALL SAID OF THE MAN.

THE DEFENSE SECRETARY RELATED THE STORY IN TESTIMONY TO SENATE COMMITTEES INQUIRING INTO GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL.

MARSHALL SAID THAT WHEN HE WAS IN CHINA HE FOUND THAT "MANY" OF THOSE ASSOCIATED WITH HIM "WERE SO EMBITTERED X X X TOWARD THE CONDUCT OF THE JUOMINTANG (NATIONALIST) GOVERNMENT THAT THEY SORT OF AUTOMATICALLY GOT THEMSELVES ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE FENCE" AND FAVORED THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

"I RAN INTO THAT AT THE START," HE SAID. "I HAD ONE MAN REMOVED WITHIN THREE DAYS OF MY ARRIVAL THERE, AND SENT BACK TO THE UNITED STATES.

"I DON'T KNOW WHETHER HE WAS A COMMUNIST OR NOT."

HE SAID HE DOESN'T REMEMBER THE MAN'S NAME, BUT RECALLS THAT THE MAN HAD ALTERED THE WORDING OF A STATEMENT OF POLICY BY THE PRESIDENT WHICH WAS DISTRIBUTED TO VARIOUS UNITED STATES AGENCIES IN CHINA.

MARSHALL SAID THE EFFECT WAS "TO CREATE QUITE A DIFFERENT REACTION" THAN THE PRESIDENT HAD INTENDED.

HE PROMISED TO TRY TO FIND RECORDS WHICH WOULD IDENTIFY THE OFFENDER FOR THE COMMITTEES.

HY723PED

A53WX

WITH MARSHALL (140)

WASHINGTON,MAY 8-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL WAS ASKED IN EFFECT TODAY WHAT HE WOULD HAVE DONE HAD HE BEEN IN GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S SHOES.

THE POINT AROSE WHEN MARSHALL WAS TELLING THE SENATE'S ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE HOW HE SETTLED ARGUMENTS WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WHEN HE WAS ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF.

"SUPPOSE," SAID SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH), "THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN YOU AND THE ADMINISTRATION, THE PRESIDENT, HAD BECOME AN ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE OF OPINION, WHERE YOU THOUGHT THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY WERE NOT BEING SERVED BY THE PRESIDENT, OR THE ADMINISTRATION. WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE DONE THEN?"

"I PROBABLY WOULD HAVE RESIGNED AS CHIEF OF STAFF," MARSHALL REPLIED.

"AND THEN, FOLLOWING YOUR RESIGNATION, WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE DONE?"

"THAT WOULD HAVE DEPENDED ON THE EFFECT OF MY RESIGNATION," MARSHALL SAID. "I MIGHT HAVE FELT THAT THE SITUATION WAS SO GLARING THAT I MUST TALK TO THE PUBLIC."

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A190WX

(380)

MARSHALL-WEDEMEYER

WASHINGTON, MAY 8-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL SAID TODAY HE HELD UP PUBLICATION OF THE 1947 WEDEMEYER REPORT BECAUSE IT PROPOSED PUTTING MANCHURIA UNDER A TRUSTEESHIP.

ANOTHER REASON, MARSHALL TOLD THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES, WAS THAT THE REPORT "ENGAGED IN PROPOSALS IN CONNECTION WITH PUTTING THE CHINA PROBLEM BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS X X ."

THE REPORT WAS WRITTEN BY LT. GEN.ALBERT WEDEMEYER, WHO, MARSHALL SAID, WENT TO CHINA IN 1947 "TO LOOK OVER THE GROUND FOR ME." MARSHALL THEN WAS SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE CHINA SECTIONS OF THE REPORT WERE MADE PUBLIC SEVERAL MONTHS AGO. THE PART DEALING WITH KOREA WAS RELEASED ONLY LAST WEEK BY THE SENATE COMMITTEES INVESTIGATING THE REMOVAL OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FROM HIS TOKYO COMMANDS.

WEDEMEYER REPORTED ON THE POSSIBILITY OF A RED-DIRECTED ATTACK ON SOUTH KOREA.

AT TODAY'S COMMITTEE SESSION, SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) ASKED MARSHALL WHO SUPPRESSED THE WEDEMEYER DOCUMENT AND WHY.

MARSHALL FIRST SAID HE COULD NOT ANSWER REGARDING THE SECTION ON KOREA. BUT THEN HE SAID OF THE REPORT AS A WHOLE:

"I RESTRICTED THAT FROM PUBLICATION MYSELF FOR THE REASON THAT HE (WEDEMEYER) ENGAGED IN PROPOSALS IN CONNECTION WITH PUTTING THE CHINA PROBLEM BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS, AND SPECIFICALLY PROPOSING THAT KOREA -- MANCHURIA, BE PUT UNDER TRUSTEESHIP WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND OURSELVES, AND I BELIEVE, THE FRENCH, TO HANDLE THE MATTER.

"THAT OCCURRED AT THE TIME WE WERE HEAVILY INVOLVED IN THE DISCUSSION WITH THE CONGRESS IN RELATION WITH GREECE, OR DISCUSSION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS, IN RELATION TO THE AFFAIRS IN GREECE, WHEN WE WERE ATTEMPTING TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT WE HAD A PROPER COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE AND SEE WHAT WAS GOING ON AND REPRESENT OUR INTERESTS, AND IT WAS THOUGHT INADVISABLE TO RELEASE THAT FOR PUBLICATION."

BRIDGES ASKED MARSHALL WHETHER THE KOREAN WAR MIGHT HAVE BEEN AVOIDED IF THE WEDEMEYER RECOMMENDATIONS HAD BEEN CARRIED.

"THAT IS POSSIBLE," MARSHALL REPLIED, "BUT A GREAT MANY OTHER FACTORS ARE INVOLVED IN IT SO I CAN'T MAKE A CATEGORICAL ANSWER TO

THE PROPOSITION.

"IN A GENERAL WAY, MOST OF THE THINGS HE RECOMMENDED WERE ACTUALLY DONE X X X."

WEDEMEYER, WHO YESTERDAY APPLIED FOR RETIREMENT FROM THE SERVICE, WENT TO CHINA UNDER A DIRECTIVE FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

MARSHALL TESTIFIED, HOWEVER, THAT HE PROPOSED SENDING WEDEMEYER "AND I HAD HIM WRITE HIS OWN DIRECTIVE, WHICH BROUGHT IT INTO THE PRESIDENTIAL SET-UP."

MARSHALL SAID THAT AT THE TIME THE REPORT WAS SUBMITTED IT WAS EXAMINED "TO SEE HOW WE COULD DELETE" CERTAIN MATERIAL, "BUT IT SEEMED TO BE SO WOVEN INTO THE REPORT, THAT PART ON THE UNITED NATIONS PHASE, THAT IT WOULD EXCITE MORE SPECULATION AND MORE COMPLICATIONS THAN WOULD BE DESIRABLE."

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A65WX

MARSHALL-EISENHOWER (130)

WASHINGTON,MAY 8-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL WAS ASKED TODAY WHETHER GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER WOULD BE REMOVED FROM HIS COMMANDS IF HE SAID THE ATLANTIC DEFENSE PLAN WAS "UNWORKABLE" AND HE WASN'T GETTING THE COOPERATION HE NEEDED.

THE QUESTION WAS PUT AT SENATE HEARINGS BY SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH), A VIGOROUS CRITIC OF THE REMOVAL OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FROM HIS COMMANDS.

THE RECORD SHOWED MARSHALL TOLD BRIDGES THAT WAS "A VERY PRECISE QUESTION COVERING A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THE WATERFRONT."

MARSHALL ADDED:

"HE (EISENHOWER) MIGHT MAKE THAT STATEMENT WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE ADMINISTRATION IN ORDER TO JERK THOSE OTHER COUNTRIES INTO ACTION.

"IF HE EXPRESSED THAT IN OPPOSITION TO A CONTINUATION OF THE AFFAIR WHICH THE ADMINISTRATION, THE PRESIDENT, CHIEFS OF STAFF ARE INSISTING UPON, I SHOULD THINK HE WOULD HAVE TO BE TAKEN OUT OF COMMAND."

HY93SPED

A62WX

MACARTHUR-BENTON

WASHINGTON,MAY 8-(AP)-SENATOR BENTON (D-CONN) TOLD THE SENATE TODAY HE TELEPHONED PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND URGED HIM TO FIRE GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR THE DAY BEFORE THE PRESIDENT TOOK THE ACTION.

MACARTHUR "ACTED LIKE A MAN WHO WANTED TO BE RECALLED IN TAKING SEVERAL ACTIONS CONTRARY TO ADMINISTRATION FOREIGN POLICY IN THE FAR EAST, BENTON SAID, ADDING:

"THE PRESIDENT'S HAND WAS FORCED; HE HAD TO ACT."

THE SENATOR SAID "MANY POPULAR GENERALS HAVE BEEN FIRED AND I PERSONALLY HOPE THEY WILL CONTINUE TO BE FIRED WHEN THEY PUSH FOR TOO MUCH AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY."

BENTON'S SPEECH WAS THE FIRST ON THE SUBJECT ON THE SENATE FLOOR SINCE MACARTHUR TESTIFIED BEFORE THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES LAST WEEK.

IT BROUGHT TO THEIR FEET NUMEROUS REPUBLICAN DEFENDERS OF MACARTHUR WHO ASKED DOZENS OF QUESTIONS AND KEPT THE CONNECTICUT SENATOR ON THE FLOOR FOR THREE HOURS.

SOME OF THE G.O.P. SENATORS, INCLUDING HENDRICKSON (NJ) AND KNOWLAND (CALIF), SUGGESTED THAT IT WOULD BE BETTER NOT TO MAKE SPEECHES ON THE MACARTHUR CONTROVERSY UNTIL ALL THE EVIDENCE IS IN BEFORE THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

BENTON SAID, HOWEVER, THAT MANY PERSONS IN CONNECTICUT HAD ASKED HIM FOR HIS VIEWS AND THAT HE FELT THE THOUSANDS OF WORDS OF TESTIMONY BY MACARTHUR AND DEFENSE SECRETARY GEORGE C.MARSHALL HAD PRODUCED MANY OF THE FACTS NEEDED FOR CONCLUSIONS.

"IF YOU WAIT FOR ALL THE EVIDENCE TO BE PRODUCED, THEN YOU ARE GOING TO STERILIZE YOURSELVES A LONG TIME BECAUSE STUDENTS WILL BE WRITING BOOKS ON THIS MATTER 20 YEARS FROM NOW," BENTON DECLARED.

HY932PED

A27WX (COMPARISON)

(600) AMS BUDGET

MARSHALL-MACARTHUR

WASHINGTON,MAY 8-(AP)-HERE IS A COMPARISON OF THE VIEWS OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL ON AMERICAN POLICY IN THE FAR EAST.

THE POINTS ARE TAKEN FROM THE CENSORED RECORD OF THEIR TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMBINED ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

-MILITARY RESTRICTIONS IN KOREA-

MACARTHUR--THE AIR AND NAVAL FORCES THAT WERE AT MY DISPOSAL OUT THERE WERE ONLY OPERATING AT A FRACTION OF THEIR EFFICIENCY. THEY ARE IN EFFECT BEING CONFINED TO THE NARROW AREA OF THE BATTLE-GROUND OF KOREA, THEY ARE IN EFFECT MERELY PERFORMING THAT FUNCTION WHICH WOULD BE REGARDED AS TACTICAL SUPPORT OF THE INFANTRY LINE. XXXX IF YOU WOULD TAKE OFF (THE RESTRICTIONS) AND PERMIT THEM THEIR FULL CAPACITY, I DO NOT BELIEVE IT WOULD TAKE A VERY GREAT ADDITIONAL COMPONENT OF GROUND TROOPS TO WIND THIS THING UP.

MARSHALL--THERE WAS AN AGREEMENT (AT HIGH LEVELS IN WASHINGTON) THAT NOT ONLY WERE THESE RESTRICTIONS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO AVOID A BREAK WITH OUR ALLIES AND A COMPLETE CONFUSION IN OUR RELATIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS XXX, BUT THEY ALSO FELT IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO (GIVE) REGARD TO THE RETALIATION THAT COULD BE CARRIED OUT BY A HEAVY FORCE IF THEY DEVELOPED ON THE COMMUNIST SIDE.

-KOREAN WAR PLAN-

MACARTHUR: NOW THERE ARE ONLY THREE WAYS THAT I CAN SEE XXX: EITHER TO PURSUE IT TO VICTORY; TO SURRENDER TO THE ENEMY AND END IT ON HIS TERMS; OR, WHAT I THINK IS THE WORST OF ALL CHOICES--TO GO ON INDEFINITELY AND INDEFINITELY, NEITHER TO WIN OR LOSE, IN THAT STALEMATE; BECAUSE WHAT WE ARE DOING IS SACRIFICING THOUSANDS OF OUR MEN WHILE WE ARE DOING IT.

MARSHALL--XXX I AM DISTURBED AND I THINK YOU WOULD BE DISTURBED AT THE EFFECT THAT WILL SWEEP THROUGH THAT FORCE (OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN KOREA) OF A SITUATION IN WHICH THEIR COMMANDER HAS STATED HIS VIEWS WHICH ACCENTUATE THE CASUALTIES THAT THEY ARE SUFFERING AND IN EFFECT THAT IT IS WITHOUT A JUSTIFIED PURPOSE. THAT IS NOT ONLY ONE TIME, BUT A NUMBER OF TIMES; AND THE EFFECT OF THE FACT THAT THEIR COMMANDER HAS BEEN IN COMPLETE DISAGREEMENT WITH THE CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES OF THIS GOVERNMENT, THAT IS A MOST SERIOUS MATTER, AND WE SHOULD FIND SOME WAY OF PROCEEDING WITH THIS INVESTIGATION THAT DOES NOT DESTROY US IN THE FIELD BY SERIOUS REACTION IN THE WAY OF MORALE. XXXX I SAID WE HAD THREE CHOICES, MR.CHAIRMAN, AS I SAW THEM. THE ONE WAS THE EXTENSION OF THE CAMPAIGN ALONG THE LINES SUGGESTED BY GEN. MACARTHUR. THE ONE WAS TO WITHDRAW FROM KOREA AND VIOLATE OUR PROMISE TO THOSE PEOPLE AND SACRIFICE THEM TO THE ASSASSINATION AND PROBABLY ALMOST EXTINCTION, AND THE OTHER WAS TO FIGHT WHERE WE WERE, TO WHAT ADVANTAGE WE COULD GAIN BY THE METHOD THAT WE FOLLOWED. THAT METHOD WAS TO INFLICT THE GREATEST NUMBER OF CASUALTIES WE COULD IN ORDER TO BREAK DOWN NOT ONLY THE MORALE, BUT THE TRAINED FABRIC OF THE CHINESE ARMIES.

A28WX

-POLICY-

MACARTHUR--THE INERTIA THAT EXISTS; THERE IS NO POLICY--THERE IS NOTHING, I TELL YOU, NO PLAN, OR ANYTHING.

MARSHALL--FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS OUR SUPREME POLICY HAS BEEN TO CURB COMMUNIST AGGRESSION AND, IF POSSIBLE, TO AVOID ANOTHER WORLD WAR IN DOING SO. THE EXECUTION OF THIS POLICY HAS REQUIRED EXTRAORDINARY PATIENCE, FIRMNESS AND DETERMINATION IN MEETING AND HELPING OUR ALLIES TO MEET CHALLENGES IN IRAN, GREECE, TURKEY, TRIESTE, BERLIN, AND INDO-CHINA, AND FINALLY KOREA. XXXX YEAR BY YEAR THE UNITED STATES HAS OPPOSED THESE AGGRESSIONS WITH COURAGE AND POISE, AND IN EACH

30.24- 22757

INSTANCE THE THREATS WERE CURBED OR OVERCOME WITHOUT INVOLVING THIS GOVERNMENT IN TOTAL WAR.

MACARTHUR--I BELIEVE XXX THAT THE INITIATORY ATTACK OF YOUR POTENTIAL ENEMY IS ALREADY UNDER WAY. I BELIEVE IF YOU DON'T MEET IT IN KOREA YOU ARE DOOMED TO DESTRUCTION. I BELIEVE IT IS ALREADY STARTED, AND IF YOU LET IT GROW AND INCREASE BY THE ENEMY, YOU WILL GET ENGULFED.

MARSHALL--KOREA IS ONLY THE LATEST CHALLENGER IN THIS LONG, HARD, CONTINUING WORLD-WIDE STRUGGLE. WE ARE APPLYING THERE THE SAME POLICY THAT HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY APPLIED IN THE ATTEMPTED AGGRESSIONS THAT PRECEDED IT ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD.

MD559PED

A61WX

MARSHALL-GAG

WASHINGTON, MAY 8-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL SAID TODAY HE KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT A REPORTED PENTAGON ORDER PROHIBITING OFFICERS FROM PUBLICLY DISCUSSING THE FIRING OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

AT THE SENATE INQUIRY INTO PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S DISMISSAL OF MACARTHUR, SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) TOLD MARSHALL:

"SOMEONE HAS ISSUED DOWN AT THE PENTAGON, WE ARE INFORMED, A STATEMENT OR ORDER TO THE EFFECT THAT ALL OFFICERS WHEN ASKED ABOUT THE MACARTHUR CASE MUST REPLY 'NO COMMENT.' DID YOU ISSUE THAT ORDER?"

"I DIDN'T ISSUE IT, AND I DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT IT," MARSHALL REPLIED.

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MAY 9 1951

A201WX (WHU LETTERS, BJT)

WASHINGTON, MAY 8-(AP)-THE WHITE HOUSE SAID TODAY IT HAD RECEIVED 85,000 LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS SINCE PRESIDENT TRUMAN REMOVED GEN. MACARTHUR FROM HIS FAR EASTERN COMMANDS.

A SPOKESMAN SAID A CHECK SHOWED ABOUT 55 PER CENT SUPPORTED MACARTHUR'S POSITION AND 45 PER CENT THE PRESIDENT'S.

CZ239PED

A195WX

KEM-TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, MAY 8-(AP)-SENATOR KEM (R-MO) SAID TODAY PRESIDENT TRUMAN "INVITED THE HORRORS OF ATOMIC RETALIATION" BY SENDING AMERICAN TROOPS INTO BATTLE IN KOREA.

"I THOUGHT AT THE TIME IT WAS A POOR WAY TO PRESERVE THE PEACE," KEM SAID IN A STATEMENT REPLYING TO MR.TRUMAN'S SPEECH OF LAST NIGHT. "I THINK SO NOW. I OBJECTED TO THE PRESIDENT LOOSING THIS WAR ON HIS OWN--IN VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION."

"WE HAVE BEEN IN A WAR FOR NEARLY 11 MONTHS," KEM CONTINUED. "THE THREAT OF ATOMIC RETALIATION EXISTS. WHAT WE, THE PEOPLE, ASK OF MR. TRUMAN IS: WHAT IS YOUR PLAN TO END THIS WAR?"

CZ212PED

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(150)

SECOND NIGHT LEAD MAC ARTHUR

NEW YORK,MAY 8-(AP)-GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WENT ON AN INSPECTION TOUR TODAY--TO LOOK OVER SOME BLOSSOMING DOGWOOD.

HIS UNANNOUNCED TRIP TO CONNECTICUT LED TO A LOT OF SPECULATION. SOME PEOPLE THOUGHT HE WAS HOUSE-HUNTING. OTHERS SUGGESTED IT WAS A BUSINESS TRIP.

UPON MACARTHUR'S RETURN, HOWEVER, HIS AIDE, MAJ.GEN.COURTNEY WHITNEY SAID THE OUSTED FAR EASTERN COMMANDER READ ABOUT CONNECTICUT'S SPRING DOGWOOD AND DECIDED TO "INSPECT IT."

"VERY LOVELY," WHITNEY PRONOUNCED IT ON BEHALF OF MACARTHUR.

"THERE'S NO TRUTH TO IT AT ALL,"S SAID WHITNEY OF A REPORT THAT MACARTHUR HAD LEASED A 20-ROOM MANSION AND ESTATE ON CONTENTMENT ISLAND, OFF DARIEN, CONN.

"THEY HAVEN'T ENTERED INTO ANY NEGOTIATIONS NOR HAVE THEY LEASED OR BOUGHT A HOUSE."

WHITNEY WAS ASKED IF THE FIVE-STAR GENERAL SAW JAMES RAND OF REMINGTON RAND, INC. MACARTHUR REPORTEDLY IS READY TO BECOME THE FIRM'S BOARD CHAIRMAN AT $100,000 A YEAR.

THE AIDE SMILED AND SAID NOTHING.

MEANWHILE, THE GENERAL'S FOUR-ENGINED PERSONAL PLANE, WHICH HE RELEASED YESTERDAY FOR ITS RETURN TO THE MILITARY SERVICES, TOOK OFF LATE TODAY FOR THE TRIP BACK TO JAPAN. IT HAD BEEN RENAMED "SCAP" AND PRESUMABLY WILL GO TO GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY, MACARTHUR'S SUCCESSOR. IT WAS NAMED "BATAAN" FOR MAC ARTHUR'S TRIP HOME.

THE PILOT, MAJ.WILLIAM GREGG OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, SAID THE RETURN WOULD TAKE ABOUT FOUR DAYS. MACARTHUR'S PERSONAL PILOT, LT.COL. ANTHONY F.STORY, IS REMAINING HERE WITH THE GENERAL.

BEFORE THE PLANE TOOK OFF ITS SIX-MAN CREW WAS ASKED WHAT PART OF THE MACARTHUR HOMECOMING TOUR WAS LIKED BEST. THE UNANIMOUS ANSWER WAS--"MILWAUKEE."

"THEY TOOK CARE OF THE CREW," SAID ONE OF THE MEN. "WE'RE ALL FOR MILWAUKEE. NEW YORK WAS JUST ANOTHER WHISTLE STOP."

M/SGT.EARL W.BARTHOLOMEW, ENGINEER, OF HUNTINGTON, W.VA., BROKE IN TO SAY THAT "THE HOSPITALITY OF MILWAUKEE WAS WONDERFUL. THEY HAD BEER IN THE ROOMS. ALL WE HAD TO DO WAS SIGN AND WE NEVER GOT A BILL. THEY WENT ALL OUT FOR US."

THE OTHER CREWMEN, EQUALLY PLEASED BY THE RECEPTION AT THE GENERAL'S ANCESTRAL HOME, WERE T/SGT.WILLIAM J.BARNES, ENGINEER, DECATUR, ILL.; CAPT.CHARLES M.EVANS, CO-PILOT, OAKLAND, CALIF.; S/SGT.ALEXANDER G.AGUILAR, FLIGHT CLERK, LOS ANGELES, AND RALPH T.SLUSSER OF PASADENA, CALIF., A CIVILIAN REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORP. THE RADIO OPERATOR, M/SGT.CLARENCE E. VOGELGESANG OF BALTIMORE, WAS TO BOARD THE PLANE AT A WASHINGTON STOPOVER.

JR8PED

MAY 9 1951

A131

STAMFORD, CONN., MAY 8-(AP)-THE STAMFORD ADVOCATE SAYS GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAD LEASED FOR TWO YEARS A HOME ON CONTENTMENT ISLAND OFF DARIEN.

COL.CHARLES LINDBERGH, NOTED FLYER, LIVES WITH HIS FAMILY ON THE SAME ISLAND.

THE ADVOCATE SAID THAT MACARTHUR, HIS WIFE AND SON WOULD TAKE UP RESIDENCE IN SHENNEMERE, A LARGE MANSION IN A NINE ACRE TRACT.

THE ISLAND LIES IMMEDIATELY OFF THE COAST AND IS CONNECTED WITH THE MAINLAND BY A ROADWAY THAT LEADS DIRECTLY TO THE U.S.NO.1 IN DARIEN.

B1051AED

A85

NEW YORK, MAY 8-(AP)-GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND GOV. THOMAS E. DEWEY TALKED TOGETHER FOR TWO AND A HALF HOURS LATE YESTERDAY IN THE GENERAL'S HOTEL SUITE.

A SPOKESMAN FOR DEWEY SAID THE VISIT WAS A COURTESY CALL, BUT ADDED THAT THE WORLD SITUATION WAS DISCUSSED.

NO FURTHER DETAILS WERE AVAILABLE.

JR748AED

A212WX (BJT)

(400) AMS BUDGET

NIGHT LEAD JAPAN

BY EDWARD E.BOMAR

WASHINGTON,MAY 8-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES ACCUSED RUSSIA TODAY OF TRYING TO "STALL" PREPARATIONS FOR AN EARLY JAPANESE PEACE TREATY AND BRUSQUELY REJECTED A SOVIET PROPOSAL TO TURN THE TASK OVER TO A PACIFIC BIG FOUR.

MOSCOW ADVANCED THE PROPOSAL YESTERDAY, AND INCLUDED COMMUNIST CHINA ALONG WITH RUSSIA, THE U.S.AND BRITAIN AS THE FOUR POWERS WHICH SHOULD LAY DOWN THE TERMS FOR A WORLD WAR II SETTLEMENT WITH JAPAN.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT BRUSHED THE IDEA ASIDE WITH THIS COMMENT: "IT IS A MOCKERY TO PRETENT THAT TO NEGOTIATE A JAPANESE PEACE UNDER THESE CONDITIONS WOULD ACTUALLY PRODUCE PEACE."

WHAT MOSCOW IS SEEKING, THE DEPARTMENT CHARGED, IS A "DOUBLE VETO" BY INCLUDING COMMUNIST CHINA AMONG THE BIG FOUR.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT MADE PLAIN THAT THE UNITED STATES INTENDS TO GO AHEAD WITH MOVES NOW IN PROGRESS WITH 14 OTHER NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES TO COMPLETE THE JAPANESE SETTLEMENT, POSSIBLY THIS SUMMER.

THE SOVIET PROPOSAL, AS IT WAS PUT FORWARD IN THIS LATE STAGE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS, DIMMED THE FEW REMAINING HOPES OF AMERICAN OFFICIALS THAT RUSSIA MIGHT GO ALONG WITH THE SETTLEMENT AND NOT INSIST ON THE "VETO" WHICH HAS BLOCKED PEACE WITH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

SOME HOPES HAD BEEN RETAINED EVEN THOUGH RUSSIA TWO MONTHS AGO BROKE OFF, WITHOUT EXPLANATION, THE DISCUSSIONS WHICH AMBASSADOR JOHN FOSTER DULLES HAD BEEN CARRYING ON AT LAKE SUCCESS WITH RUSSIA'S JACOB MALIK.

THE AMERICAN STATEMENT WAS READ TO NEWSMEN BY PRESS OFFICER MICHAEL J.MCDERMOTT SHORTLY AFTER THE ARRIVAL FROM MOSCOW OF THE NOTE HANDED YESTERDAY TO U.S. AMBASSADOR ALAN G.KIRK.

"THE SOVIET PROPOSAL THAT THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY BE PREPARED BY A COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOVIET UNION, COMMUNIST CHINA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES IS A PROPOSAL WHICH THE SOVIET UNION MAKES PERIODICALLY WHENEVER IT WANTS TO STALL THE CONCLUSION OF A JAPANESE PEACE. IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN REJECTED AND WILL BE AGAIN," THE STATEMENT SAID.

"THE SOVIET EFFORT IS TO GET A VETO AND NOW, THROUGH COMMUNIST CHINA A DOUBLE VETO ON A JAPANESE PEACE. IT IS A MOCKERY TO PRETEND THAT TO NEGOTIATE A JAPANESE PEACE UNDER THESE CONDITIONS WOULD ACTUALLY PRODUCE PEACE."

MCDERMOTT DESCRIBED THE SOVIET NOTE AS A "LONG DOCUMENT CONTAINING MUCH PROPAGANDA" AND SAID IN DUE COURSE IT WOULD BE FULLY ANSWERED. WHAT HE HAD TO SAY CONSTITUTED A DEFINITE REJECTION, REGARDLESS OF THE FORMAL REPLY.

THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN GOING AHEAD WITH PREPARATIONS FOR A TREATY ON A BROAD BASIS SINCE 1947 WHEN FUTILE MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS MADE IT EVIDENT THAT A BIG POWER AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA ON TERMS COULD BE OBTAINED ONLY AT THE PRICE OF CONCESSIONS TO MOSCOW.

SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON AND AMBASSADOR DULLES HAVE STATED REPEATEDLY THAT THE U.S. IS UNWILLING TO LET RUSSIA OR ANY OTHER POWER "VETO PEACE."

MD329PED

MAY 9 1951

B77WX Q

WASHINGTON,MAY 8-(AP)-THE TEXT OF A STATEMENT BY STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER MICHAEL MCDERMOTT REJECTING RUSSIA'S LATEST PROPOSAL FOR HANDLING THE JAPANESE PEACE SETTLEMENT: (ABOUT 100)

THE SOVIET PROPOSAL THAT THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY BE PREPARED BY A COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOVIET UNION, COMMUNIST CHINA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES IS A PROPOSAL WHICH THE SOVIET UNION MAKES PERIODICALLY WHENEVER IT WANTS TO STALL THE CONCLUSION OF A JAPANESE PEACE. IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN REJECTED AND WILL BE AGAIN.

THE SOVIET EFFORT IS TO GET A VETO AND NOW, THROUGH COMMUNIST CHINA, A DOUBLE VERO, ON A JAPANESE PEACE. IT IS A MOCKERY TO PRETEND THAT TO NEGOTIATE A JAPANESE PEACE UNDER THESE CONDITIONS WOULD ACTUALLY PRODUCE PEACE.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT ONLY RECEIVED THIS MORNING A TRANSLATION OF THE TEXT OF THE SOVIET REMARKS MADE AT MOSCOW. IT IS A LONG DOCUMENT CONTAINING MUCH PROPAGANDA. IT WILL IN DUE COURSE BE FULLY ANSWERED.

(END TEXT)

A42WX

WASHINGTON, MAY 8-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT NEEDLED MOSCOW TODAY ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF V-E DAY FOR IGNORING THE WESTERN ALLIES IN SOVIET VICTORY CLAIMS.

SIX YEARS AGO GENERALISSIMO STALIN TOLD THE RUSSIANS WHEN THE NAZIS SURRENDERED THAT "FASCIST GERMANY HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO HER KNEES BY THE RED ARMIES AND THE TROOPS OF OUR ALLIES."

A YEAR LATER, IT WAS RECALLED BY A "VOICE OF AMERICA" BROADCAST TODAY, STALIN TOLD THE RUSSIANS VICTORY WAS WON "BY OUR PEOPLE." IN 1947 MOSCOW WAS SAYING THE SOVIET ARMY COULD HAVE DONE IT SINGLEHANDED. THEN RUSSIA BANDONED ANY FURTHER OBSERVANCE OF V-E DAY.

DC435AED

MAY 9 1951

B93WX Q

ISRAEL (120)

WASHINGTON,MAY 8-(AP)-DAVID BEN-GURION, PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL, SAID AFTER A WHITE HOUSE VISIT TODAY THAT HE AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN "SEE EYE TO EYE" ON WORLD PROBLEMS.

THEPRIME MINISTER SAID HE DISCUSSED PEACE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN ISRAEL AND THE MIDDLE EAST WITH THE PRESIDENT.

"I AM HAPPY TO SAY THAT ON ALL BIG QUESTIONS WE SEE EYE TO EYE," HE TOLD REPORTERS.

THE PRIME MINISTER WAS ASKED IF HE DISCUSSED AMERICAN FINANCIAL HELP FOR ISRAEL. WHEN HE STARTED TO REPLY, ISRAELIAN AMBASSADOR ABBA EBAN INTERRUPTED WITH "NO COMMENT."

EARLIER, BEN GURION CONFERRED FOR 40 MINUTES WITH SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON.

AFTER THE MEETING, BEN GURION TOLD REPORTERS THE "MAIN THING" HE AND THE SECRETARY DISCUSSED WAS "HOW TO STRENGTHEN PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST."

ACHESON SAID THE TALK WAS LIMITED TO QUESTIONS WHICH "AFFECT ISRAEL AND THE UNITED STATES."

HY135PED NM

A118WX (CX)

PRECEDE CINCINNATI ROBERTSON (A100CO)

WASHINGTON, MAY 8-(AP)-REUBEN B. ROBERTSON, JR., SAID TONIGHT THAT HE EXPECTS TO RESIGN SHORTLY AS ONE OF THE SIX INDUSTRY MEMBERS OF THE NEW 18-MEMBER WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD.

HE GAVE THE PRESS OF PERSONAL BUSINESS AS THE REASON FOR HIS PLANNED RESIGNATION. ROBERTSON IS PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMPION PAPER AND FIBRE CO. (CORRECT) OF HAMILTON, OHIO.

ROBERTSON WAS NAMED TO THE BOARD FOR THE SECOND TIME LESS THAN A WEEK AGO BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN. HE WAS FIRST NAMED TO THE POST LAST NOVEMBER WHEN HE AGREED TO SERVE TWO OR THREE MONTHS OR UNTIL THE BOARD BEGAN ACTIVE OPERATIONS.

ROBERTSON SAID HE HAS NOT YET HANDED HIS RESIGNATION TO THE PRESIDENT BUT INTENDS TO DO SO SOON. A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE SAID THE RESIGNATION WOULD BE OFFERED BY JUNE 1.

DC1217AED

A100CO

CINCINNATI,MAY 8-(AP)-THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER SAID TONIGHT THAT REUBEN B.ROBERTSON,JR., IS EXPECTED TO RESIGN HIS POST SHORTLY AS ONE OF THE SIX INDUSTRY MEMBERS OF THE NEW 18-MEMBER WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD.

ROBERTSON, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMPION COATED PAPER & FIBRE CO.,

HAMILTON, O., WAS NAMED TO THE BOARD LESS THAN A WEEK AGO BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN. IT MARKED THE SECOND TIME IN LESS THAN A YEAR THAT THE PRESIDENT APPOINTED HIM TO THE WSB.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID PRESS OF BUSINESS WOULD BE THE REASON FOR HIS RESIGNATION.

F1102PES

A69WX (150)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 P.M., E.S.T., TODAY TUESDAY MAY 8)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,MAY 8-(AP)-UNITED STATES STRENGTH OVERSEAS MAY SOON BE REINFORCED BY ADDITIONAL GUARD DIVISIONS, THE ACTING CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU SAID TONIGHT.

MAJ.GEN.RAYMOND H.FLEMING ALSO DISCLOSED THAT THE ARMY MAY CALL MORE NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONS TO ACTIVE SERVICE AFTER JULY.

FLEMING SAID IN A TEXT PREPARED FOR BROADCASTING ON A "TIME FOR DEFENSE" RADIO PROGRAM THAT FEDERALIZATION OF SIX GUARD DIVISIONS, TWO REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAMS AND NUMEROUS SMALLER UNITS LEFT "OVER 250,000 ARMY GUARDSMEN REMAINING AT THEIR HOME STATIONS."

TWO GUARDS DIVISIONS, THE 40TH FROM CALIFORNIA AND THE 45TH FROM OKLAHOMA, RECENTLY ARRIVED IN JAPAN.

THE GENERAL SAID ONE-THIRD OF THE ARMY GUARD STRENGTH AND THREE-FOURTHS OF THE AIR GUARD ARE ALREADY ON ACTIVE DUTY. "THE ENTIRE AIR NATIONAL GUARD WITH THE EXCEPTION OF FIVE FIGHTER WINGS WILL BE IN THE ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE BY THE END OF THE YEAR."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 P.M., E.S.T., TODAY TUESDAY MAY 8)

WY951PED NM

MAY 9 1951

A68WX (125)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 P.M., E.S.T., TONIGHT, TUESDAY,MAY 8)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,MAY 8-(AP)-THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT DR.K.S.PITZER HAS RESIGNED AS THE AEC'S DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH TO BECOME DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

THE RESIGNATION IS EFFECTIVE JUNE 18. A SUCCESSOR HAS NOT YET BEEN SELECTED.

ACTING CHAIRMAN SUMNER T.PIKE AND GENERAL MANAGER N.W.BOYER BOTH EXPRESSED REGRET AT DR.PITZER'S RESIGNATION.

PIKE SAID IN A STATEMENT:

"THE GROWING EFFECTIVENESS OF THE (ATOMIC) PROGRAM CAN BE ATTRIBUTED IN CONSIDERABLE MEASURE TO DR.PITZER'S CRITICAL EVALUATION OF RESEARCH PROPOSALS AND SCIENTIFIC PERFORMANCE, COMBINED WITH HIS SOUND BUSINESS JUDGMENT."

IN HIS LETTER OF RESIGNATION, DR.PITZER NOTED THAT HE ORIGINALLY AGREED TO SERVE AS AN AEC DIRECTOR FOR TWO YEARS AND HAS NOW WORKED IN THAT CAPACITY FOR TWO AND ONE-HALF YEARS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 P.M., E.S.T., TONIGHT, TUESDAY MAY 8)

WY949PED

A54WX

WASHINGTON,MAY 8-(AP)-DIPLOMATS SPECULATED TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES MAY SOON REACH A DECISION ON REQUESTS FROM GREECE AND TURKEY FOR AMERICAN SECURITY GUARANTEES.

THE REQUESTS CALL EITHER FOR INCLUSION OF THE TWO COUNTRIES IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY OR FOR CREATION OF A MEDITERRANEAN SECURITY PACT.

AMBASSADOR JOHN E.PEURIFOY, WHO HAS JUST RETURNED HERE FROM ATHENS FOR CONSULTATION, IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE URGED THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO SPEED ACTION ON THE PROPOSALS.

OFFICIAL OPINION IS UNDERSTOOD TO BE STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF BROADENING THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY TO INCLUDE THE TWO EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES AND ALSO YUGOSLAVIA, IF THAT NATION CARES TO JOIN.

AN AMERICAN DECISION ALONG THIS LINE CANNOT BE FINAL, HOWEVER, IN THE SENSE OF PRODUCING ACTION. THIS IS BECAUSE NEW MEMBERSHIP IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC PACT IS SUBJECT TO APPROVAL OF ALL 12 OF THE PRESENT MEMBER NATIONS.

WY739PED

A222WX (U.S. GRANTS)

(480) (ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7 (CORRECT) P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TONIGHT MAY 8)

AMS BUDGET

TRADE AGREEMENTS

(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON,MAY 8-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES HAS GRANTED SWEEPING NEW TARIFF CONCESSIONS TO 17 WESTERN COUNTRIES IN ANOTHER MAJOR MOVE TO EXPAND WORLD COMMERCE.

REDUCED DUTIES COVERING $419,271,000 IN FOREIGN SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES WILL START GOING INTO EFFECT JUNE 6 UNDER THE NEW INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.

AT THE SAME TIME, EXISTING LOW RATES WILL BE MAINTAINED ON $58,305,000 IN FOREIGN IMPORTS.

IN RETURN, FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS HAVE AGREED TO CUT TARIFFS OR KEEP FROM HIKING RATES ON $1,157,000,000 OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

THIS COUNTRY REDUCED ITS LEVIES ON MANY ARTICLES RANGING FROM METALS IN SHORT SUPPLY HERE TO CERTAIN FOODS. IT WON CONCESSIONS FOR SALE ABROAD OF MANY AMERICAN FARM PRODUCTS, CHEMICALS AND MACHINERY AMONG OTHER THINGS.

MAY 9 1951

THE NEW AGREEMENTS, ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT, WERE NEGOTIATED DURING A SEVEN-MONTH TARIFF CONFERENCE AT TORQUAY, ENGLAND, WHICH ENDED APRIL 21.

THIRTY-FOUR NATIONS, ACCOUNTING FOR 80 PER CENT OF WORLD COMMERCE, ATTENDED THE MEETING. IT MARKED THE THIRD TIME THAT WESTERN COUNTRIES HAVE BANDED TOGETHER TO REDUCE TRADE BARRIERS SINCE WORLD WAR TWO ENDED.

IN ANNOUNCING THE RECIPROCAL CONCESSIONS, THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAILED THEM AS "A VERY SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCE IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE RELATIONS AND THE RELAXATION OF UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS ON WORLD COMMERCE."

WESTERN GERMANY AND CANADA WON THE BIGGEST CONCESSIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND IN TURN GRANTED THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS TO AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

WESTERN GERMANY WAS INCLUDED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SUCH TARIFF-CUTTING AGREEMENTS.

A 474-PAGE "ANALYSIS" MADE AVAILABLE BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT SHOWED THAT GERMANY GRANTED MORE THAN HALF OF THE CONCESSIONS THE UNITED STATES PICKED UP AT THE TORQUAY MEETING--AFFECTING $557,594,000 OF AMERICAN EXPORTS.

A223WX

CANADA RANKED NEXT IN IMPORTANCE, PROMISING LOWER DUTIES ON $290,049,000 OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

THE 17 NATIONS WITH WHICH THE UNITED STATES CONCLUDED NEW AGREEMENTS ARE BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CANADA, DENMARK, THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, FRANCE, INDONESIA, ITALY, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, LUXEMBOURG, SWEDEN, AUSTRIA, GERMANY, SOUTH KOREA, PERU AND TURKEY.

EVEN THOUGH THE TARIFF CUTS WERE NEGOTIATED WITH THESE NATIONS, THEY WILL APPLY TO ALL COUNTRIES INCLUDING THE RUSSIAN BLOC, WHICH SHIP THE SAME PRODUCTS TO THE UNITED STATES. IN MOST CASES, HOWEVER, THE 17 NATIONS ARE THE PRINCIPAL SUPPLIERS.

THE SENATE IS CURRENTLY CONSIDERING A HOUSE-APPROVED BILL WHICH WOULD DENY ALL AMERICAN TARIFF CONCESSIONS TO COMMUNIST NATIONS.

THE NEW AGREEMENTS WERE NEGOTIATED UNDER THE RECIPROCAL TRADE ACT WHICH GIVE THE PRESIDENT POWER TO CUT TARIFF RATES IN EFFECT JAN. 1, 1945, UP TO 50 PER CENT.

AMONG THE PRODUCTS ON WHICH THE UNITED STATES GRANTED CONCESSIONS ARE LEAD, ZINC, CANADIAN-TYPE WHISKEY, CIGARETTE LEAF TOBACCO, ALUM-

INUM, LONG-STAPLE COTTON, PRECIOUS AND SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, FLOWER BULBS, SUGAR, (EXCEPT FROM CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES), CHEESE, AND CERTAIN TYPES OF FISH.

THE LIST OF PRODUCTS ON WHICH THE UNITED STATES WON CONCESSIONS INCLUDES MOST AMERICAN PRODUCTS SHIPPED ABROAD.

THE MAIN ONES ARE WHEAT, FLOUR, CORN, COTTON, LARD, MEAT PRODUCTS, DRIED, CANNED AND FRESH FRUIT, MANY CHEMICALS AND RELATED PRODUCTS, MACINERY RANGING FROM INDUSTRIAL TO APPLIANCES, ELECTRICAL MOTORS, ALL TYPES OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7 (CORRECT) P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TONIGHT MAY 8)

MD353PED

A45WX

(260)

WASHINGTON,MAY 8-(AP)-SENATOR MCCARTHY (R-WIS) ACCUSED SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON TODAY OF TRYING TO GET THE NAVY TO REINSTATE A SUSPENDED SCIENTIST WHO MCCARTHY SAID WAS A "COMMUNIST AGENT."

MCCARTHY TOLD THE SENATE "TREMENDOUS PRESSURE" IS BEING APPLIED TO RESTORE STEPHEN BRUNAUER TO HIS JOB IN NAVAL EXPLOSIVES WORK AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT IS EXERTING THE PRINCIPAL INFLUENCE.

EVEN SO, HE SAID, "THE ACHESON GROUP" CONCEDES THAT BRUNAUER "IS DANGEROUS AND HE IS INVOLVED IN ESPIONAGE WORK."

BRUNAUER WAS SUSPENDED BY THE NAVY APRIL 10 AS A "SECURITY RISK." AT THE SAME TIME THE STATE DEPARTMENT SUSPENDED THE SCIENTIST'S WIFE, MRS.ESTHER BRUNAUER, EXPLAINING THE ACTION WAS TAKEN BECAUSE OF THE NAVY'S MOVE AGAINST HER HUSBAND.

AT THE TIME OF HIS SUSPENSION, BRUNAUER SAID IN A STATEMENT "I AM A COMPLETELY LOYAL AMERICAN WHO NEVER VIOLATED ANY SECURITY REGULATIONS."

MRS.BRUNAUER WAS NAMED BY MCCARTHY LAST YEAR IN HIS CHARGES OF COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

MCCARTHY TOLD THE SENATE TODAY THAT THE NAVY SUSPENDED BRUNAUER BECAUSE IT HAD BEEN LEARNED "DURING THE ATOMIC SPY TRIALS THAT BRUNAUER WAS, ALTHOUGH NOT THE MAJOR FIGURE, ONE OF THE FIGURES IN THE ATOMIC SPY RING."

REFERRING TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT, MCCARTHY SAID:

"THEY SAY "'YES, WE ADMIT HE (BRUNAUER) IS INVOLVED IN ESPIONAGE WORK, OR THAT HE WAS SO INVOLVED. WE CANNOT QUESTION THE EVIDENCE WHICH WAS DEVELOPED DURING THE ATOMIC SPY TRIALS.

"'HOWEVER, IF WE FIRE HIM, HE IS SUCH AN OUTSTANDING MAN IN ESPIONAGE HE WILL LEAVE THIS COUNTRY AND DISAPPEAR BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN.'

"FOR THAT REASON, THEY SAY 'PUT HIM BACK IN TOP SECRET WORK IN THIS COUNTRY AND WE WILL ISOLATE HIM AND PUT HIM UNDER SURVEILLANCE 24 HOURS A DAY.'"

MRS.BRUNAUER HAD BEEN A STATE DEPARTMENT LIAISON OFFICER TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

MCCARTHY SAID "SHE HAS A VERY IMPORTANT JOB INSOFAR AS THE WORK OF STEPHEN BRUNAUER IS CONCERNED--THAT IS, HIS WORK AS A COMMUNIST AGENT" BECAUSE SHE WAS ABLE TO TRAVEL TO CAPITALS OF MANY COUNTRIES.

"THE EVIDENCE SHOWS VERY EXTENSIVE CONTACTS IN THOSE CAPITALS WITH MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST DELEGATION," THE SENATOR SAID.

DEMOCRATS ON A FOREIGN RELATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH INVESTIGATED MCCARTHY'S STATE DEPARTMENT CHARGES LAST YEAR CLEARED MRS. BRUNAUER OF HIS ACCUSATIONS.

SHE TESTIFIED BEFORE THE GROUP, DENYING THE CHARGES.

A STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN DECLINED TO COMMENT ON MCCARTHY'S CHARGES "UNTIL ALL THE FACTS ARE KNOWN."

JA912PED

A50WX

INDIA WHEAT

WASHINGTON,MAY 8-(AP)-SENATE DEMOCRATIC LEADER MCFARLAND (ARIZ) SAID TODAY THE SENATE WILL TAKE UP THE WHEAT-FOR-INDIA BILL AFTER DISPOSING OF AN APPROPRIATIONS MEASURE NOW UNDER DEBATE.

MCFARLAND MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT AFTER A DEMOCRATIC POLICY COMMITTEE MEETING.

GRAIN-SHORT INDIA WOULD GET 1,000,000 TONS OF WHEAT AS A GIFT AND ANOTHER 1,000,000 AS A LOAN UNDER THE BILL WHICH MCFARLAND HOPES TO BRING BEFORE THE SENATE THURSDAY.

A SIMILAR RELIEF BILL, WHICH WOULD PROVIDE THE GRAIN AS A LOAN, S STYMIED IN THE HOUSE.

MY924PED

A202WA

(350) AMS BUDGET

DEFENSE KIT

BY ARTHUR EDSON

WASHINGTON, MAY 8-(AP)-AND NOW, THE "ATOMIKIT." JUST THE THING TO HAVE HANDY, ITS MAKERS SAY, IF THE YOU-KNOW-WHAT SHOULD HIT.

THE "ATOMIKIT," ASSISTED ABLY BY TWO BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES IN BATHING SUITS, HAD ITS UNVEILING HERE YESTERDAY.

THE KIT TURNED OUT TO BE A SMALL PASTEBOARD SUITCASE LOADED WITH THINGS THAT CIVILIAN DEFENSE EXPERTS SAY WOULD BE HELPFUL EITHER IN AN ATOMIC OR CHEMICAL WAR.

IT CONTAINED SUCH ITEMS AS EMERGENCY EYE DROPS, BAKING SODA, WATER PURIFICATION TABLETS, SAFETY PINS (12), RAZOR BLADES(2), SOAP (2 BARS), ENVELOPE DRINKING CUPS (36) AND FLASHLIGHT (1).

"THE BEST PART OF IT IS," SAID RUSSELL BIRDWELL AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, "ANY ITEM IN THIS KIT CAN BE DUPLICATED IN THE AVERAGE KITCHEN. IN CASE OF AN ATTACK, IF YOU RUN LOW ON ANY ITEM, YOU CAN REPLACE IT FROM THE KITCHEN."

BIRDWELL, A PUBLIC RELATIONS MAN, SAID HE IS ACTING IN A DUAL CAPACITY. HE NOT ONLY IS PRESS AGENT FOR THE MAKER OF THE KIT--UPLAND INDUSTRIES,INC., OF UPLAND,CALIF.--HE ALSO IS ITS PRESIDENT.

"I STARTED OUT ON THIS THING ACADEMICALLY," HE SAID, "AND WOUND UP GOING INTO BUSINESS FOR MYSELF. IT'S THE LAST THING I EVER THOUGHT WOULD HAPPEN TO ME."

BIRDWELL TURNED TO THE BATHING SUITED BABES, WHO WERE BANDAGED TO REPRESENT VICTIMS. FORTUNATELY,NONE OF THE BANDAGES SPOILED THE GIRLS' BETTER FEATURES.

"MISS PAT MCGOWAN," SAID BIRDWELL, INDICATING A BLOND IN A BLOND BATHING SUIT. HER TOENAILS WERE BRILLIANT RED.

"MISS CARLENE TALIAFERRO," SAID BIRDWELL, INDICATING A BROWN HAIRED GIRL WEARING THE BOTTOM HALF OF A TWO-PART BATHING SUIT. SUBSTITUTING THE THE UPPER HALF WAS A BANDAGE. HER TOENAILS WERE BRILLIANT RED.

A PHOTOGRAPHER CAME IN AND BOTH GIRLS PERKED UP. VICTIM MCGOWAN STARTED FLUFFING HER HAIR.

BIRDWELL SAID THE KIT WILL BE ON THE MARKET WITHIN 30 OR 40 DAYS, THAT IT WILL RETAIL FOR AROUND $14 OR $15, AND THAT IT WILL FILL TWO OF THE FOUR REQUIREMENTS SUGGESTED BY THE CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION.

"IT GIVES YOU A FLASHLIGHT AND THE FIRST AID EQUIPMENT," BIRDWELL SAID, "BUT THE DEFENSE EXPERTS SUGGEST YOU'LL ALSO WANT A RADIO AND A SUPPLY OF CANNED GOODS."

HOW ABOUT THE GIRLS? DO THEY GO WITH THE KIT?

"NO," SAID BIRDWELL.

OH WELL, NO HARM IN ASKING.

ER246PED

A26WX

(350) AMS BUDGET

NIGHT LEAD CIVIL DEFENSE

WASHINGTON,MAY 8-(AP)-MILLARD CALDWELL, ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL DEFENSE, SENT 2,000 CIVIC LEADERS HOMEWARD TODAY WITH ADVICE TO GET BUSY ON LOCAL DEFENSE PROGRAMS.

THE FORMER FLORIDA GOVERNOR TOLD A CONFERENCE OF CITY, COUNTY AND STATE OFFICIALS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS THAT THE ADMINISTRATION IS "DOING EVERYTHING HUMANLY POSSIBLE" TO PREVENT WAR

AND AT THE SAME TIME IS ARMING RAPIDLY.
"THE LEAST PREPARED OF ALL IS THE HOME FRONT," CALDWELL SAID.
"PREPAREDNESS FOR THE HOME FRONT IS CIVIL DEFENSE. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE MUST BE CONVINCED OF THIS, AND THEY MUST ACT FAST."
CALDWELL SAID STATE AND LOCAL CIVIL DEFENSE DIRECTORS WILL BE ASKED TO HOLD SIMILAR CONFERENCES IN THE NEAR FUTURE.
"WHEN THE LIVES OF OUR PEOPLE AND THE SECURITY OF OUR WAY OF LIFE ARE AT STAKE, THERE CAN BE NO DELAYS, NO STUMBLING, NO INACTION," HE SAID.
"TOGETHER, WE CAN HELP MAKE ATTACK ON OUR HOMELAND SO UNPROFITABLE TO AN ENEMY THAT IT MAY HELP PREVENT A THIRD WORLD WAR."
EARLIER THE CONFERENCE HEARD SIMILAR WARNINGS ON THE URGENCY OF CIVIL DEFENSE FROM CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR EARL WARREN, VARIOUS FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE OFFICIALS, AND--LAST NIGHT--FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN.
WARREN IN A MAJOR ADDRESS TODAY, SAID THAT THERE IS "A WORLD CONSPIRACY XXX AND OUR COUNTRY IS THE MAIN OBJECT OF ITS WRATH."
WARREN SAID RUSSIA HAS DECREED THAT THIS BE "ENTIRELY A SLAVE WORLD."
HE ADDED THAT THE UNITED STATES IS APPROACHING "SOME KIND OF DEADLING"--THE DAY THAT RUSSIA DECIDES SHE IS STRONG ENOUGH AND THE DEMOCRACIES WEAK ENOUGH TO WARRANT AN ATTACK, OR THE DAY THAT THE FREE WORLD IS STRONG ENOUGH TO CONVINCE RUSSIA THAT SUCH AN ATTACK WOULD BE DISASTROUS.
APPLAUSE INTERRUPTED THE CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR WHEN HE SAID "I ADMIT TO COMPLAINING AT CONGRESS FOR NOT APPROPRIATING MORE PROMPTLY THE FUNDS NECESSARY FOR A PROGRAM COMMENSURATE WITH THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION".
WARREN ADDED THAT WHILE IT IS AN AMERICAN RIGHT "TO DO A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF GROUSING, THE TIME ARRIVES IN ANY SERIOUS SITUATION WHEN WE SHOULD OCCUPY OURSELVES WITH MORE IMPORTANT THINGS."
"WE MUST BE SERIOUSLY ABOUT THIS BUSINESS OF CIVIL DEFENSE," HE DECLARED.

MD545PED

A55WX
NIGHT LEAD WAGE BOARD (400)
WASHINGTON,MAY 8-(AP)-FEDERAL MACHINERY WAS SET IN OPERATION TODAY TO DEAL WITH SPECIAL PLEAS FOR HIGHER PAY AND TO SETTLE MAJOR LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES WITHIN THE DEFENSE PROGRAM.
THE OUTCOME MAY BE NEW HOLES IN THE GOVERNMENT'S WAGE AND SALARY CEILINGS.
THE 18-MAN WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD HELD ITS FIRST MEETING AND QUICKLY BEGAN TO TACKLE A BACKLOG OF 1,200 WAGE CASES.
SIMULTANEOUSLY, ECONOMIC STABILIZER ERIC JOHNSTON SET UP A THREE-MAN SALARY STABILIZATION BOARD TO DEVELOP POLICY ON THE PAY OF NON-UNION WHITE COLLAR WORKERS AND OTHERS. THE LIST INCLUDES EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, PROFESSIONAL AND CERTAIN SALES AND SUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES.
CHAIRMAN GEORGE W.TAYLOR OF THE WAGE BOARD TOLD NEWSMEN HE HOPES TO CLEAR UP THE PENDING 1,200 WAGE CASES AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE.
OFFICIALS NOTED THAT DISPUTES ARE SMOULDERING IN SEVERAL MAJOR INDUSTRIES, SUCH AS MEAT PACKING, SHIP BUILDING AND TEXTILES.
THESE OFFICIALS INDICATED THAT THE MEAT PACKING CASE IS LIKELY TO GET PRIORITY ATTENTION BECAUSE IT IS FURTHER ADVANCED THAN THE OTHERS. THE AFL MEAT CUTTERS AND CIO PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS HAVE PUT OFF A STRIKE AT LEAST UNTIL MAY 20 TO GIVE THE BOARD A CHANCE TO CONSIDER THEIR SPECIAL CLAIMS ON AN 11-CENT INCREASE, AGREED TO BY THE PACKERS.
STABILIZER JOHNSTON HAS REFUSED TO APPROVE THE 11-CENT BOOST, WHICH WOULD BE EIGHT CENTS ABOVE THE 10 PERCENT CEILING ON WAGE HIKES OVER JANUARY, 1950, LEVELS.
IT WAS IN PROTEST AGAINST THAT CEILING THAT LABOR MEMBERS OF THE OLD NINE-MAN WAGE BOARD WALKED OUT THREE MONTHS AGO. THE NEW BOARD WAS CREATED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN AN EFFORT TO RESTORE HARMONY.
THE 18-MAN WAGE BOARD HELD ITS INITIAL MEETING AFTER SUPREME COURT JUSTICE HUGO BLACK SOWRE IN ALL BUT THREE OF THE MEMBERS AT A MASS OATH-TAKING CEREMONY.
ONE BY ONE, THE BOARD IS GOING TO HAVE TO CONSIDER PLEAS OF SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND THE THREAT OF POSSIBLE STRIKES WHICH COULD ENDANGER THE DEFENSE PROGRAM.
IN TIME IT MAY BE NECESSARY FOR THE BOARD TO ALLOW ITS OWN CEILING TO BE LIFTED ANOTHER COUPLE OF PERCENTAGE POINTS, BECAUSE OF THE RISE IN THE COST OF LIVING SINCE THE FREEZE OF LAST JAN. 25.
MEANWHILE, JOHNSTON SAID MEMBERS OF THE NEW THREE-MAN SALARY BOARD WILL BE APPOINTED IN THE NEAR FUTURE. THERE WILL BE ONLY PUBLIC REPRESENTATIVES IN CONTRAST TO THE LABOR-MANAGEMENT-PUBLIC SETUP ON THE WAGE BOARD.
IN GENERAL, EMPLOYEES REPRESENTED BY UNIONS IN BARGAINING RELATIONS WILL COME UNDER THE WAGE BOARD.
THE SALARY BOARD WILL LOOK AFTER THOSE WHO ARE EXEMPT FROM THE OVERTIME PAY PROVISIONS OF THE WAGE-HOUR LAW.

HY747PED

A49WX
NIGHT LEAD CONTROLS (300)
WASHINGTON,MAY 8-(AP)-SECRETARY OF LABOR TOBIN TODAY WARNED CONGRESS THAT NO PRESENT OR FUTURE WAGE LINE CAN BE HELD "IF INFLATION CONTINUES TO PUSH UP PRICES."
TOBIN BACKED UP PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S DEMAND FOR A TWO-YEAR EXTENSION OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT, WITH BROADER CONTROL POWERS, IN TWO HOURS OF TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE.
HE URGED THE LEGISLATORS NOT TO BE "MISLED" BY PRESENT PRICE DIPS. THESE, HE SAID, ARE MAINLY THE UNLOADING OF TELEVISION SETS AND SOME OTHER CONSUMER GOODS AND TEXTILES "WHERE SMALL MANUFACTURERS HAVE SPECULATED BEYOND THEIR DEPTH AND ABILITY."
"THE BASIC FORCES ARE STILL INFLATIONARY AND WILL BECOME INCREASINGLY SO AS SUPPLIES ARE CURTAILED BY THE STEPPED-UP MILITARY PROGRAM, WITH HEAVY CONSUMER DEMAND," TOBIN PREDICTED.
DESPITE SHARP ATTACK BY SENATOR BRICKER (R-OHIO), TOBIN ARGUED THAT RENTS IN SOME DECONTROLLED CITIES WILL NEED THE PROTECTION OF RESTORED FEDERAL RENT CEILINGS. MR.TRUMAN'S RENT PROPOSALS WOULD PERMIT FEDERAL RECONTROL EVEN WHERE CEILINGS HAVE BEEN LIFTED BY STATE OR LOCAL ACTION.
BRICKER EXPLODED IN PROTEST AGAINST THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT "TELLING ANY CITY WHAT'S GOOD FOR IT."
"IF YOU DO THAT, YOU'RE DESTROYING THE WHOLE FOUNDATION OF OUR FEDERAL SYSTEM, LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT," HE SAID.
TOBIN REPLIED THAT 10 OF THE 34 LARGE CITIES COVERED BY THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX HAVE BEEN DECONTROLLED, MOST OF THEM BEFORE KOREA. RENT SURVEYS SHOW THAT IN NINE OF THEM, RENTS HAVE BEEN BOOSTED ON 28 TO 70 PERCENT OF ALL DWELLINGS, HE SAID, WITH THE BIGGEST PERCENTAGE RISE ON THE LOWEST-RENT HOUSES.
THE CITIES INCLUDE SUCH INDUSTRIAL CENTERS AS BIRMINGHAM, HOUSTON, LOS ANGELES, NORFOLK AND PORTLAND,ORE., HE TESTIFIED. HE PREDICTED ANOTHER ROUND OF INCREASES FOR THEM AS DEFENSE WORK INCREASES "BUT NO RELIEF WOULD BE POSSIBLE UNDER PRESENT LAW."
TOBIN ENDORSED MR.TRUMAN'S PROPOSAL THAT PARITY BE "FROZEN" EACH YEAR AT PLANTING TIME TO STABILIZE FOOD PRICE CEILINGS.

HY721PED

A180WX
MARINES (70)
WASHINGTON, MAY 8-(AP)-THE MARINE CORPS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT MAJ. GEN. G.B.ERSKINE, NOW COMMANDER OF ITS PACIFIC DEPARTMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO, WILL TAKE COMMAND OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET MARINE FORCE ON JULY 2.
HE WILL SUCCEED LT. GEN. LEROY P.HUNT WHO IS EXPECTED TO RETIRE THIS YEAR.
THE CORPS ALSO SAID MAJ. GEN. FIELD HARRIS, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST MARINE AIRCRAFT WING IN KOREA, WILL RETURN TO THE U.S. ABOUT MID-JUNE. HE WILL BE SUCCEEDED BY MAJ. GEN. CHRISTIAN F.SCHILT, AS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.
CZ106PED NM

A22AW (PX)
(160)
DWIGHT, NEB., MAY 8-(AP)-MASTER SERGEANT ERNEST R. KOUMA, WHO'LL RECEIVE THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR THIS WEEK, WAS PROMISED A REWARD FROM HIS MOTHER TODAY: DUMPLINGS AND SAUERKRAUT.
MRS. JOSEPH KOUMA EXPLAINED THAT WAS HER SON'S FAVORITE DISH, AND SAID THERE WILL BE PLENTY OF IT AT THE KOUMA FARM BEFORE THE KOREAN WAR HERO LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON ON THURSDAY.
THE SERGEANT FLEW INTO OMAHA FROM KOREA LAST NIGHT. PHOTOGRAPHERS, TELEVISION CAMERAS AND MICHROPHONES WERE WAITING. BUT KOUMA HUGGED HIS GRAY-HAIRED MOTHER AND IMPATIENTLY WAITED A CHANCE TO BREAK AWAY FROM THE CROWD AND START THE 50 MILE DRIVE TO DWIGHT.
KOUMA WAS A TANK COMMANDER ON THE NAKTONG RIVER DEFENSE LINE IN KOREA AUG. 21. ALMOST SINGLEHANDEDLY HE HELD OFF A 500-MAN RED TANK ATTACK WHILEWHILE THREATENED AMERICAN UNITS WITHDG

RED TANK ATTACK WHILE THREATENED AMERICAN UNITS WITHDREW.
TO REPORTERS' QUESTIONS ABOUT THAT FEAT, SGT. KOUMA WOULD ONLY SAY: "I GUESS YOU KNOW AS MUCH ABOUT IT AS I DO. -- I'D RATHER NOT TALK ABOUT IT."
WK113ACS NM

B79
KX (170)
SYRACUSE, N.Y., MAY 8-(AP)-THERE IS NO CHANCE OF A TITO ARISING IN COMMUNIST CHINA, DR. V.K. WELLINGTON KOO, CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S., SAID TONIGHT.
SPEAKING BEFORE THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE AGENTS, KOO SAID THOSE WHO HOPE FOR A TITO IN CHINA "ARE ONLY VISIONARIES."
THERE HAS BEEN SUCH CLOSE COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE PEIPING AND MOSCOW GOVERNMENTS THAT "TITOISM IN CHINA IS OUT OF THE QUESTION, CERTAINLY IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE," KOO SAID.
NOTING THAT THE CHINESE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT STILL HOLDS OPEN ITS OFFER OF A FORCE OF 33,000 MEN TO FIGHT IN KOREA, KOO HELD THAT THE ARMED FORCES OF HIS GOVERNMENT MAKE UP THE GREATEST SINGLE ANTI-COMMUNIST FORCE IN ASIA.
"THE CONTROL OF ASIA CONSTITUTES A VITAL PART OF THE COMMUNIST PLOT OF WORLD CONQUEST," HE SAID. "IT WAS ORDAINED BY LENIN MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO AND HAS SINCE BEEN REPEATEDLY CONSECRATED BY STALIN AND THE POLITBURO.
"WHILE THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES CONSIDER EUROPE AS A VITAL REGION TO BE DEFENDED AGAINST COMMUNIST AGGRESSION AT ALL COSTS, IN THE KREMLIN'S STRATEGY THE CONTROL OF ASIA IS DEEMED TO BE OF FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE IN ITS STRUGGLE TO ESTABLISH COMMUNIST DOMINATION OVER THE WORLD."
FH1153PED

B37PX (Q) (AYE SKEDS)
(190)
PHILADELPHIA, MAY 8-(AP)-THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE TODAY CALLED UPON AMERICANS TO CONSIDER A RIGHT-ABOUT-FACE IN THE UNITED STATES' FOREIGN POLICY.
THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE QUAKER ORGANIZATION, CONTAINED IN A 64-PAGE BOOKLET, CALL FOR A NEW APPROACH TO DISARMAMENT, EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS AS AN INSTRUMENT OF MEDIATION, MORE IMAGINATIVE AND MORE EXTENSIVE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS AND BETTER TECHNIQUES IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH MORE RELIANCE ON THIS THAN ON FORCE OF ARMS.
THE REPORT SAYS THE PRESENT FOREIGN POLICY DOES NOT WIN FRIENDS OR CONFIDENCE FOR THE UNITED STATES IN THE WORLD, DOES NOT ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF HUMAN FREEDOM OR WELFARE AND HAS RESULTED IN INCREASED INSECURITY.
THE COMMITTEE SUGGESTS:
1. POSTPONEMENT OF THE GOAL OF WORLD FEDERATION UNTIL THE UNITED NATIONS HAS STRENGTHENED ITSELF IN ITS ORIGINAL ROLE OF MEDIATE AND NEGOTIATOR WHICH HAS BEEN DISTORTED BY ITS PRESENT EFFORTS AT COLLECTIVE MILITARY MEASURES.
25£)0,19

2. APPEALS FOR PATIENCE AND YET MORE PATIENCE IN NEGOTIATIONS.
3. NEW FACTS IN REGARD TO ATOMIC ENERGY AND OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES WARRANT NEW EFFORTS AT WORLD DISARMAMENT.
4. COMBINATION OF THE FIRST THREE SUGGESTIONS WITH A CHALLENGING MUTUAL AID PROGRAM INTERNATIONAL IN ALL ITS ASPECTS.
RH845PED

A117KX (CX)
(WEST OUT) (220)
SEATTLE, MAY 8-(AP)-SEN. MAGNUSON (D-WASH) SAID TODAY OTHER NATIONS BESIDES GREAT BRITAIN HAVE BEEN SUPPLYING RED CHINA WITH STRATEGIC MATERIALS THROUGHOUT THE KOREAN WAR.
"IT ISN'T ONLY BRITISH SHIPS THAT HAVE BEEN CALLING AT RED CHINA PORTS," THE SENATOR SAID IN AN INTERVIEW.
"DANISH SHIPS AND 'TRAMP' SHIPS REGISTERED UNDER VARIOUS FOREIGN FLAGS HAVE BEEN REGULAR CALLERS IN THOSE PORTS. ALL SUCH 'LEAKS' MUST BE STOPPED TO MAKE ANY EMBARGO EFFECTIVE."
MAGNUSON CRITICIZED BRITISH POLICY UP UNTIL THE PRESENT FOR "DOING ONE THING WITH THE RIGHT HAND AND ANOTHER WITH THE LEFT" IN CONTINUING TRADE WITH CHINESE COMMUNIST PORTS.
"WE HAD SOME 'BAD BOYS' TRADING WITH THE RED CHINESE OURSELVES UP UNTIL THE U. S. EMBARGO WAS IMPOSED LAST DECEMBER," HE SAID, "BUT THE ENTIRE EFFORT IS WORTHLESS UNLESS ALL NATIONS AGREE ON JOINT ACTION."
MAGNUSON RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A TOUR OF JAPAN, FORMOSA AND HONG KONG. HE SAID SUPREME COMMAND ALLIED POWERS (SCAP) IN TOKYO IS INVESTIGATING REPORTED SHIPMENTS FROM JAPAN IN JAPANESE SHIPS TO CERTAIN RED CHINA AREAS.
DESPITE THE U. S. EMBARGO ON SHIPMENTS TO HONG KONG THERE ARE STILL SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG TO COMMUNIST PORTS WEEKLY, HE SAID.
"THESE SAILINGS ARE IN ADDITION TO THE HUNDREDS OF HEAVY JUNKS THAT SHUTTLE BETWEEN HONG KONG AND RED CHINA. THERE IS NO TELLING HOW MUCH IS SHIPPED IN THIS MANNER. BUT IT MUST BE CONSIDERABLE."
FJ1114PCS

A77KX
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 8-(AP)-HARRY BRIDGES TODAY WAS GRANTED A THIRD 30-DAY EXTENSION FOR THE FILING OF OPENING BRIEFS IN APPEAL FROM HIS PERJURY CONVICTION.
THE U. S. NINTH COURT OF APPEALS CHANGED THE DEADLINE FROM MAY 9 TO JUNE 9 AFTER ATTORNEY NORMAN LEONARD ASKED MORE TIME TO STUDY

THE 8,000-PAGE TRIAL TRANSCRIPT ON WHICH THE BRIEFS WILL BE BASED.
BRIDGES, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S AND WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION, IS APPEALING FROM HIS CONVICTION LAST YEAR ON CHARGES HE LIED DURING HIS NATURALIZATION HEARING IN DENYING HE EVER BELONGED TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY.
FJ820PCS

B77KX (G)
(120)
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 8-(AP)-THE PEIPING RADIO TODAY NAMED THREE MORE AMERICANS IT SAID WERE HELD AS WAR PRISONERS IN NORTH KOREA.
THE COMMUNIST BROADCAST, HEARD IN SAN FRANCISCO BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, MADE ITS STANDARD PLEA FOR AMERICAN FORCES TO GET OUT OF KOREA THROUGH PROPAGANDA "MESSAGES" SIGNED BY THE PRISONERS.
THOSE LISTED WERE SGT. ROY C. JOHNSON, RA-16285687 OF THE NINTH REGIMENT, U. S. SECOND DIVISION; PVT. ELLIOTT SORTILLO IN A MESSAGE TO HIS AUNT AND UNCLE RESIDING AT 5719 RIDGE AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA., AND SGT.1/C JAMES L. ARMOUR, TO HIS WIFE CATHERINE, TACOMA, WASH.
JOHNSON'S MESSAGE WAS ADDRESSED TO THE U. S. AIRFORCE AND SAID HE WAS WOUNDED DEC. 2 DURING AN ATTACK BY AMERICAN WARPLANES. HIS HOME ADDRESS WAS NOT GIVEN.
FJ941PCS

MAY 9 1951

A64
NEW YORK, MAY 8-(AP)-THE LINER AMERICA SAILED TODAY WITH 15 HOMEBOUND RUSSIANS ABOARD BUT WITH A LOT OF THEIR BAGGAGE REMAINING BEHIND.
AFL LONGSHOREMEN REFUSED TO LOAD CRATED TELEVISION SETS, WASHING MACHINES AND REFRIGERATORS ABOARD WHEN THEY NOTED RUSSIAN NAMES STENCILED ON THEM.
THE LONGSHOREMEN EVEN REMOVED SOME OF THE SOVIET-DESTINED CRATES THAT ALREADY HAD BEEN PUT ABOARD.
THE 15 RUSSIANS WERE SOVIET UNITED NATIONS DELEGATES AND EMBASSY STAFF MEMBERS.
THEY SAILED AWAY WITH 17 CRATES STILL ON THE PIER.
THE UNITED STATES LINES SAID IT WILL "DO EVERYTHING WE CAN" TO GET THE CRATES SHIPPED LATER.
SN934PED

A12
NEW YORK, MAY 8-(AP)-SOCIALIST NORMAN THOMAS RETURNED FROM A TOUR OF EUROPE AND ASIA TODAY AND ASSERTED THAT "THE MACARTHUR SPIRIT AND THE MACARTHUR PROGRAM WOULD PRACTICALLY STRIP US OF FRIENDS."
HE DESCRIBED THE MACARTHUR PROGRAM AS "THE IDEA THAT THE ALL IMPORTANT PLACE IS ASIA--IT ISN'T--AND THE USE OF CHIANG IN AN ATTACK ON THE MAINLAND."
THE FORMER SOCIALIST PARTY CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT SAID HE FOUND IN INDIA A WIDESPREAD FEAR OF MACARTHUR AS A SYMBOL OF THE MILITARY DOMINATING CIVILIAN POPULATION.
"I'M IN THE TRUMAN-MARSHALL CORNER," THOMAS SAID.
WW447PED

A30
(350)
U.N. -- KOREA BUDGET
BY MAX HARRELSON
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 8-(AP)-EVENTUAL UNITED NATIONS APPROVAL OF AN ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST RED CHINA APPEARED ASSURED TODAY AS A RESULT OF CRUMBLING OPPOSITION IN THE WORLD ORGANIZATION. BOTH BRITAIN AND FRANCE WERE REPORTED TO HAVE DROPPED THEIR PREVIOUS OBJECTIONS.
THE EMBARGO, IF VOTED BY THE U.N., PRESUMABLY WOULD BE IGNORED BY THE SOVIET BLOC.
THE UNITED STATES LATE YESTERDAY SUBMITTED A FORMAL PROPOSAL FOR THE EMBARGO AT A CLOSED DOOR MEETING OF THE U.N.'S 12-NATION SANCTIONS COMMITTEE. A VOTE IS EXPECTED EITHER LATE THIS WEEK OR ON MONDAY.
A BRIEF DISCUSSION AFTER THE PROPOSAL WAS SUBMITTED INDICATED THAT IT WOULD NOT MEET WITH ANY SERIOUS OPPOSITION, ALTHOUGH MOST DELEGATIONS WITHHELD FINAL COMMITMENT UNTIL THEY HAD CONSULTED THEIR GOVERNMENTS.
AT A MEETING LAST THURSDAY BOTH BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAD GIVEN THE IDEA A COOL RECEPTION, LEADING TO THE BELIEF THAT THE U.S. MIGHT RUN INTO DIFFICULTIES. BUT YESTERDAY, BRITAIN'S SIR GLADWYN JEBB SAID IT WAS QUOTE POSSIBLE HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD FEEL THE U.S. WAS RIGHT IN SUBMITTING ITS RESOLUTION AT THIS TIME. FRANCIS LACOSTE OF FRANCE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD GIVE IT SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION.
ONE OBSERVER FAMILIAR WITH THE DISCUSSIONS SAID THE EMBARGO PROBABLY WOULD BE ADOPTED BY A VOTE OF 11 TO 0, WITH EGYPT ABSTAINING. OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SANCTIONS COMMITTEE ARE THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, FRANCE, AUSTRALIA, CANADA, VENEZUELA, THE PHILIPPINES, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, TURKEY AND MEXICO.
IF THE COMMITTEE APPROVES THE PROPOSAL, IT THEN WILL GO TO THE 60-NATION POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND FINALLY TO A PLENARY MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY, THERE IT NO DOUBT WILL BE BITTERLY OPPOSED BY THE SOVIET BLOC.
MAJOR PROVISIONS OF THE U.S. RESOLUTION:
THE SHIPMENT OF ARMS, AMMUNITIONS, IMPLEMENTS OF WAR, ATOMIC ENERGY MATERIALS, PETROLEUM, AND ITEMS USEFUL IN THE PRODUCTION OF ARMS SHOULD BE PROHIBITED TO AREAS CONTROLLED BY THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS.
THE SANCTIONS COMMITTEE SHOULD CONTINUE TO STUDY OTHER POSSIBLE MEASURES AGAINST RED CHINA, BUT SHOULD DEFER ANY FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS IF THE U.N. GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE MAKES SATISFACTORY PROGRESS TOWARD A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT. THIS THREE-MEMBER COMMITTEE SO FAR HAS FAILED EVEN TO ESTABLISH CONTACT WITH THE PEIPING REGIME.
SALVADOR LOPEZ, PHILIPPINES DELEGATE, SAID THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL REPRESENTED A MODERATE COMPROMISE AND WAS THE "IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUM" AT THIS TIME.
MK/RB350AED

MAY 9 1951

B14 (SEG) (300)
NEW YORK, MAY 8-(AP)-JUDGE JOHN C. KNOX RULED IN FEDERAL COURT YESTERDAY THAT A NEWSPAPERMAN IS NOT ENTITLED TO CLAIM PRIVILEGE IN U.S. COURT IN ORDER TO PROTECT HIS NEWS SOURCES.
BUT THE JUDGE DID NOT INDICATE WHETHER HE WOULD RULE THAT NEW YORK POST COLUMNIST LEONARD LYONS MUST REVEAL THE SOURCE OF SEVERAL ITEMS HE HAS WRITTEN ABOUT MRS. ETHEL ROSENBERG, CONDEMNED ATOM SPY FOR RUSSIA.
JUDGE KNOX SAID HE WOULD HAND DOWN A DECISION ON THAT QUESTION THURSDAY.
LYONS HAS REFUSED TO DIVULGE THE SOURCES OF HIS INFORMATION.
"THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A NEWS SOURCE AND A NEWSPAPERMAN," HE SAID, "IS AS SACRED AS BETWEEN A LAWYER AND HIS CLIENT, A DOCTOR AND HIS PATIENT, AND A CLERGYMAN AND A CONFESSOR."
JUDGE KNOX, DISAGREEING, DECLARED:
"I HAVE GONE INTO THE LAW VERY CAREFULLY AND I CAN FIND THAT HE HAS NO SUCH PRIVILEGE.
"I WISH TO GO AS FAR AS I CAN TO PROTECT HIM FROM DISCLOSING HIS SOURCES OF INFORMATION IF I FEEL THAT WHAT HE HAS SAID IS WITHOUT SUBSTANCE SO FAR AS THIS LITIGATION IS CONCERNED. I WILL RULE ON THURSDAY AS TO WHETHER OR NOT I WILL ORDER HIM TO TELL HIS SOURCE OF INFORMATION."
IN SOME STATES, NEWSPAPERMEN ARE PROTECTED BY LAW FROM REVEALING THEIR CONFIDENTIAL NEWS SOURCES IN STATE COURTS.
THE JUDGE'S RULING CAME DURING AN ACTION BROUGHT BY MRS. ROSENBERG

TO BE TRANSFERRED FROM SING SING PRISON DEATH HOUSE TO THE WOMEN'S DETENTION PRISON HERE.

A PSYCHIATRIST, DR. FREDERIC WERTHAM, TESTIFIED THAT PROLONGED IMPRISONMENT OF MRS. ROSENBERG IN THE DEATH HOUSE "WILL LEAD TO A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN AND APPARENTLY, IN ALL PROBABILITY, DRIVE HER INSANE."

MRS. ROSENBERG'S HUSBAND, JULIUS, CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TO DEATH WITH HER, IS A PRISONER IN THE FEDERAL HOUSE OF DETENTION IN NEW YORK CITY.

MRS. ROSENBERG CLAIMS THE GOVERNMENT TRANSFERRED HER TO THE DEATH HOUSE AT OSSINING, N.Y., TO SUBJECT HER TO "CRUEL AND INHUMAN" TREATMENT TO MAKE HER TALK.

M418AED

410 (470)

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED V-E DAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE EUROPEAN PHASE OF WORLD WAR II ENDED SIX YEARS AGO YESTERDAY (TUESDAY). CONCERN OVER THE POSSIBILITY OF A WORLD WAR III OVERSHADOWED OBSERVANCE OF THE ANNIVERSARY IN THE WESTERN WORLD. IN THE COMMUNIST SPHERE, THE SOVIET ARMY DREW ITS USUAL PRAISE.

FOUR MEN WHO MET IN A LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE AT REIMS, THE SUPREME HEADQUARTERS OF GEN.DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, SIGNED THE DOCUMENT BY WHICH A BEATEN GERMANY SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY.

THEY WERE COL.GEN.ALFRED JODL, GERMAN ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF; U.S. LT.GEN.WALTER BEDELL SMITH, GEN.DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S CHIEF OF STAFF; FRENCH GEN.FRANCOIS SEVEZ, AND SOVIET MAJ.GEN.IVAN SUSLOPAROV.

NOW JODL IS DEAD, HANGED AT NUERNBERG FOR WAR CRIMES.

SMITH IS FACING A NEW FOE--AGGRESSIVE COMMUNISM--AS DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

MAY 9 1951

SEVEZ IS DEAD, THE VICTIM OF A HUNTING ACCIDENT.

SUSLOPAROV IS--WHO OUTSIDE THE KREMLIN KNOWS?

ONLY AFTER THE SURRENDER DID EISENHOWER RECEIVE JODL. THAT WAS TO DEMAND COLDLY AN ASSURANCE THAT JODL UNDERSTOOD THE TERMS.

EISENHOWER SPENT THE ANNIVERSARY YESTERDAY IN A CHILLING RAIN INSPECTING BELGIAN MILITARY AIR FIELDS IN HIS NEW JOB AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ATLANTIC ALLIANCE DEFENSE FORCES.

AND, SIX YEARS AFTER THE SURRENDER, WEST GERMAN PRESIDENT THEODORE HEUSS APPEALED TO ALL NATIONS TO REPATRIATE THEIR GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR "AS A MATTER OF SIMPLE HUMANITY."

"THE DISTRESS OF THOSE ARBITRARILY DETAINED AND THE SORROW OF THEIR RELATIVES CANNOT BE ENTERED INTO A LIST OF REPARATIONS," HEUSS SAID IN A SPEECH BROADCAST FROM BONN.

HE DID NOT NAME ANY COUNTRY, BUT IT WAS CLEAR TO LISTENERS THAT HE WAS CHIEFLY ADDRESSING THE SOVIET UNION. WEST GERMAN AUTHORITIES CHARGE THAT RUSSIA STILL HOLDS THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS WHO SHOULD BE RETURNED, DESPITE HER DECLARATION THAT SHE HAS SENT BACK ALL EXCEPT WAR CRIMINALS. THESE AUTHORITIES DECLARE OTHER FORMER GERMAN SOLDIERS ARE HELD IN SOVIET SATELLITES AND YUGOSLAVIA.

A11

V-E DAY, LIKE EVERYTHING ELSE IN DIVIDED GERMANY, GOT DIVIDED ATTENTION IN BERLIN.

WEST GERMANS LARGELY IGNORED THE ANNIVERSARY.

EAST GERMANY, PLAYING THE SOVIET UNION'S GAME, HAILED THE OCCASION AS A HOLIDAY TO BE CELEBRATED FOREVER IN GRATITUDE FOR LIBERATION FROM THE NAZIS. RED FLAGS WAVED IN A LIGHT BREEZE AT A RUSSIAN MILITARY CEMETERY AS EAST GERMANS EXTOLLED THE MERITS OF THE RED ARMY WHICH STORMED BERLIN.

THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT'S VOICE OF AMERICA CHIDED MOSCOW FOR IGNORING THE WESTERN ALLIES' CONTRIBUTION TO VICTORY IN RECENT YEARS, NOTING THAT PRIME MINISTER STALIN GAVE THEM FULL CREDIT IN 1945.

THE HIGH POLICY DEBATE ON HOW TO DEFEAT COMMUNIST FORCES IN KOREA AND MEET COMMUNIST AGGRESSION ELSEWHERE WENT ON IN WASHINGTON. SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL TESTIFIED BEFORE A SENATE COMMITTEE THAT IF THERE WAS AN ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY RUSSIA WOULD NOT ENTER THE KOREAN WAR HE WOULD FAVOR GEN.MACARTHUR'S PLAN TO BOMB CHINESE MANCHURIAN SUPPLY BASES.

IT WAS A DOUBLE ANNIVERSARY FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN. THE DAY MARKED HIS 67TH BIRTHDAY AS WELL AS THE ANNIVERSARY OF HIS VICTORY PROCLAMATION.

WW444PED

A42PA

-95-

FIFTH NIGHT LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (150)

BY DON HUTH.

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9-(AP)-MORE THAN 300 ALLIED PLANES TODAY HIT THE RED KOREAN BORDER CITY OF SINUIJU, ACROSS THE YALU RIVER FROM MANCHURIA, IN THE BIGGEST AIR STRIKE OF THE WAR.

FIELD DISPATCHES SAID THE MISSION'S AIM WAS TO KNOCK OUT 70 TO 100 COMMUNIST AIRCRAFT CAMOUFLAGED ON THE GROUND.

SOME 50 RED AIRCRAFT ROSE FROM THE CHINESE BASE OF ANTUNG, ACROSS THE YALU IN MANCHURIA. BUT ONLY 13 SWOOSHED ACROSS THE YALU, SAID LT.GEN.EARLE E.PARTRIDGE, U.S.FIFTH AIR FORCE COMMANDER, IN A SPECIAL SUMMARY.

MAY 9 1951

A FEW AIR FIGHTS FLARED.

FIRST REPORTS SAID ONE MIG WAS DAMAGED. THERE WERE NO REPORTS OF ALLIED LOSSES.

BUT THE DESTRUCTION OF RED AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND WAS DESCRIBED AS TERRIFIC.

IN THE GROUND FIGHTING, THE REDS PULLED BACK NEAR PARALLEL 38 AMID GROWING REPORTS OF FRICTION BETWEEN RED CHINA AND RUSSIA OVER CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

MOUNTING ALLIED X X X 8TH GRAF 4TH NIGHT LEAD.

FT159APD

END MAY 8, 1951

STARTING May 9, 1951 30.24- 22765

A122KXM

SECOND NIGHT LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (500)

BY TOM STONE

TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 10-(AP)-ALLIED FORCES KILLED OR ROUTED 6,000 KOREAN REDS TRYING TO FLANK SEOUL FROM THE WEST, AN EIGHTH ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA (ROK) TROOPS, SUPPORTED BY ARTILLERY AND PLANES, SMASHED BACK TWO RED REGIMENTS BETWEEN THE HAN RIVER AND THE SEOUL-MUNSAN ROAD, 20 TO 25 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE OLD CAPITAL.

ELSEWHERE ALONG THE RUGGED, CURVING FRONT, AGGRESSIVE U. N. PATROLS MET LITTLE OR NO RESISTANCE. THE COMMUNISTS APPARENTLY STILL WERE WITHDRAWING TO LICK THEIR WOUNDS FROM THE FIRST PHASE OF THEIR BOGGED-DOWN SPRING OFFENSIVE.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND PILOTS' REPORTS INDICATED THAT WEDNESDAY'S MASS AIR STRIKE BY 312 PLANES AGAINST THE SINUIJU AIRBASE IN RED NORTHWEST KOREA---LARGEST RAID OF THE WAR---DIDN'T INFLICT AS MUCH DAMAGE AS AT FIRST ANTICIPATED.

THE U. S. FIFTH AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY DESTRUCTION OR DAMAGE OF 95 BUILDINGS HOUSING RED TROOPS AND SUPPLIES, A LARGE FUEL DUMP AND FIVE VEHICLES.

THE REPORT DID NOT AND APPRECIABLY TO WEDNESDAY'S PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF RED PLANE LOSSES. IT SAID ONE---INSTEAD OF TWO---WAS DESTROYED ON THE GROUND AND TWO DAMAGED. TWO RUSSIAN-BUILT MIG-15 JETS AND ONE U. S. PLANE WERE DAMAGED IN DOGFIGHTS.

MARINE FLIERS SAID EIGHT OF THEIR PLANES SUFFERED MINOR DAMAGE FROM THE HEAVY COMMUNIST ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. SOME OF THIS FIRE CAME FROM RED GUNS ON THE MANCHURIAN SIDE OF THE BORDER WHICH U. N. POLICY BARRED THE ALLIED PLANES FROM ATTACKING.

HOWEVER, THE BIG STRIKE MAY HAVE BEATEN THE REDS TO THE PUNCH. INTELLIGENCE REPORTS HAD INDICATED THE CHINESE WERE BUILDING UP AIR STRENGTH TO SUPPORT A RENEWAL OF THEIR GROUND OFFENSIVE ALONG CENTRAL KOREA.

AT U. S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, AP CORRESPONDENT ROBERT EUNSON REPORTED THAT THE COMMUNISTS ROUTED NORTHWEST OF SEOUL HAD THREATENED TO MAKE AN END RUN AROUND THE WESTERN FRONT AND TRAP ALLIED FORCES ABOVE SEOUL FROM THE REAR.

MAY 10 1951

A123KX

EUNSON REPORTED THAT, ALLTHOUGH THE REDS NOW WERE PULLING OUT GENERALLY ON THE WESTERN SECTOR, ONE FORCE STILL HELD AN AREA EAST OF THE SEOUL-MUNSAN ROAD. ABOUT 1,000 OF THE ENEMY PUT UP A STIFF SCRAP WEDNESDAY SOME 13 MILES NORTHWEST OF SEOUL BUT PULLED BACK UNDER HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE.

TO THE EASY, U. N. PATROLS PUNCHED NORTH OF UIJONGBU, 11 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL, AND ABOVE CHUNCHON---ON THE CENTRAL FRONT SOME 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL. SKIRMISHES WERE REPORTED AT

TO THE EAST, U. N. PATROLS PUNCHED NORTH OF UIJONGBU, 11 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL, AND ABOVE CHUNCHON---ON THE CENTRAL FRONT SOME 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL. SKIRMISHES WERE REPORTED AT POINTS ALONG PARALLEL 38 ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT.

THE EIGHTH ARMY REPORTED AN ESTIMATED 2,100 REDS KILLED OR WOUNDED WEDNESDAY---PRESUMABLY MOST OF THEM NORTHWEST OF SEOUL.

THE RED RADIO AT PYONGYANG, NORTH KOREAN CAPITAL, BOASTED THAT MORE THAN 20,000 ALLIED TROOPS WERE KILLED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED BETWEEN APRIL 22 AND APRIL 30---DURING THE COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE. THE REPORT WAS NOT CONFIRMED BY ANY OTHER SOURCE.

CONTINUED SLACKENING OF COMMUNIST ROAD TRAFFIC TOWARD THE FRONT WAS NOTED BY THE FIFTH AIR FORCE. ONLY SMALL, SCATTERED GROUPS OF VEHICLES WERE SPOTTED WEDNESDAY NIGHT. LAST WEEK SEVERAL THOUSANDS WERE ONTEOVE.

THE STRIKE ON SINUIJU AIR BASE, ACROSS THE YALU RIVER FROM MANCHURIA, FEATURED THREE FLIGHTS OF U. S. MARINE CORSAIRS---LIKEWISE THEIR LARGEST SINGLE ATTACK OF THE WAR.

LEATHERNECK PILOTS REPORTED SPOTTING MANY PLANES AND TANKS ARRAYED ACROSS THE YALU IN MANCHURIA.

RETURNING PILOTS REPORTED 10 SQUARE MILES AROUND SINUIJU WERE COVERED WITH DUST, SMOKE AND FLAME FROM 1,000-POUND BOMBS, ROCKETS AND FIRE BOMBS.

FIFTY SWEPT-WING RED JETS ROSE FROM ANTUNG ACROSS THE YALU BOUNDARY, BUT ONLY 13 CHALLENGED THE ALLIED FIGHTERS -- AND NOT FOR LONG. THEY HIGH TAILED IT BACK ACROSS THE RIVER AFTER A BRIEF DOGFIGHT.

THE FIRST WAVES OF ALLIED FIGHTERS RAN INTO HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. BUT FOLLOWING WAVES BOMBED OUT THE ACK ACK GUNS. RED PLANES, SUPPLY AND FUEL DUMPS AND BUILDINGS WERE ENVELOPED IN SMOKE.

FOR SEVERAL WEEKS THE CHINESE HAVE BEEN REPORTED MASSING PLANES TO SUPPORT THEIR GROUND EFFORT TO DRIVE UNITED NATIONS FORCES INTO THE SEA.

THE BIG RED SPRING OFFENSIVE RAN OUT OF STEAM LESS THAN 10 DAYS AFTER IT BEGAN APRIL 22. AFTER TRADING GROUND FOR RED CASUALTIES -- MORE THAN 70,000 OF THEM -- U.N. FORCES HAVE BEEN ROLLING SLOWLY BACK NORTHWARD BEHIND AGGRESSIVE PATROLS.

ALLIED PATROLS MET ONLY LIGHT OPPOSITION IN SOME SECTORS ALONG THE FRONT WEDNESDAY. THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE REPORTED GAINS OF MORE THAN THREE MILES ON THE WESTERN FRONT, NORTHWEST OF SEOUL, THE REPUBLICAN CAPITAL.

ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, A TANK-INFANTRY PATROL REPORTED THE FIRST CONTACT WITH THE REDS IN SEVERAL DAYS. IT ENGAGED THE COMMUNISTS IN AN HOUR-LONG SKIRMISH A MILE NORTH OF CHUNCHON, 15 AIR MILES SOUTH OF PARALLEL 38.

ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT, ADDITIONAL SOUTH KOREAN PATROLS CROSSED THE PARALLEL AT POINTS ROUGHLY BETWEEN INJE AND THE EAST COAST. INJE IS 25 AIR MILES INLAND.

RUMBLINGS OF CHINESE DISCONTENT WITH THE RUSSIANS WERE REPORTED BY HIGHLY-PLACED AMERICAN OFFICERS.

MAY 10 1951

A208KX

AP CORRESPONDENT JIM BECKER, SAID THESE SOURCES REPORTED THE CHINESE "ARE HIGHLY DISGUSTED WITH THE RUSSIANS FOR NOT SUPPLYING LARGE QUANTITIES OF TANKS AND PLANES SUPPOSEDLY PROMISED RED CHINESE LEADERS BY THE KREMLIN."

IT WAS BELIEVED THE CHINESE WERE STOCK-PILING THEIR RUSSIAN-SUPPLIED PLANES AT SINUIJU. THOSE THAT THE MASS AIR STRIKE PLASTERED "WERE BLASTED TO PIECES," AP CORRESPONDENT ROBERT EUNSON REPORTED.

"BUT EVEN IF THEY WERE DUMMIES, THEY SHOWED THE CHINESE HOW HARD WE CAN HIT IF WE HAVE TO," EUNSON ADDED.

LT. OTIS (FLASH) GORDON, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., AND MAJ. ANDREW JACKSON ALEXANDER OF ANDERSON, S.C., WERE CREDITED WITH DAMAGING THE TWO RED JETS IN WEDNESDAY'S DOGFIGHT.

B1254PCS NM

A115FX
FIRST LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (150)
BY OLEN CLEMENTS
TOKYO, MAY 9-(AP)-MORE THAN 300 ALLIED PLANES SMASHED A RED AIR FIELD ON THE KOREA-MANCHURIA BORDER TODAY TO PREVENT AN EXPECTED COMMUNIST AERIAL OFFENSIVE.
IT WAS THE BIGGEST RAID OF THE WAR. BUT FIRST OFFICIAL REPORTS DIDN'T LOOK LIKE MUCH. THE FIFTH AIR FORCE SAID TWO RED PLANES WERE DAMAGED IN THE AIR, TWO WERE DESTROYED AND ONE WAS DAMAGED ON THE GROUND.
PRECISELY WHAT HAPPENED IN THE THUNDERING RAID WAS SCREENED BY FLAMES AND SMOKE. RETURNING PILOTS SAID 10 SQUARE MILES WERE BLANKETED BY SMOKE AND FLAMES.
THE TARGET WAS SINUIJU AIR FIELD WHERE 70 TO 100 RED PLANES HAD BEEN SPOTTED ON THE GROUND

PRECISELY WHAT HAPPENED IN THE THUNDERING RAID WAS SCREENED BY FLAMES AND SMOKE. RETURNING PILOTS SAID 10 SQUARE MILES WERE BLANKETED BY SMOKE AND FLAMES.
THE TARGET WAS SINUIJU AIR FIELD WHERE 70 TO 100 RED PLANES HAD BEEN SPOTTED ON THE GROUND.
THE ATTACK WAS MADE BY 312 JETS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS. THEY CAME FROM EVERY UNITED NATIONS AIR FIELD IN KOREA. FOR HALF AN HOUR EARLY WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON THEY BLASTED AND BURNED THE AIRFIELD IN NORTHWESTERN KOREA.
EIGHTY RUSSIAN TYPE JET FIGHTERS WERE PARKED ON AN AIR FIELD AT ANTUNG, MANCHURIA ACROSS THE YALU RIVER FROM SINUIJU.
FIFTY ROSE. BUT LT.GEN.EARLE E.PARTRIDGE, FIFTH AIR FORCE COMMANDER SAID ONLY 13 CROSSED THE YALU. A FEW AIR FIGHTS FLARED.
HOWEVER, LT.ROBERT DIXON, NEWTON, IOWA, SAID THE RED JETS WERE OUT IN STRENGTH.
"IT'S A MASSACRE." HE SAID, "AND THEY ARE BEING MASSACRED, NOT US."

FIELD DISPATCHES SAID ONE RUSSIAN TYPE MIG-15 WAS PROBABLY SHOT DOWN AND ANOTHER DAMAGED. ONE U.S. PLANE WAS DAMAGED.

THE BIG BLOW AT SINUIJU FOLLOWED FRONT LINE REPORTS THAT CHINESE WERE ANGERED AT RUSSIAN FAILURE TO SUPPLY TANKS OR PLANES FOR THEIR SPRING OFFENSIVE. THE AIR SHOW COMPLETELY OVERSHADOWED GROUND OPERATIONS. RED TROOPS CONTINUED TO PULL BACK FROM ARMORED ALLIED JABS.
SOUTH KOREANS ADVANCED THE WESTERN END OF THE U.N. LINE TWO MORE MILES WEDNESDAY. THEY WERE HELPED BY TANKS THAT LITERALLY OVERRAN 14 RED GUNS. OTHER SOUTH KOREANS MOVING UP ON THE EAST SEIZED CONTROL OF THE SUPPLY HIGHWAY BETWEEN HONGCHON AND THE RED BASE AT INJE.

ALLIED INTELLIGENCE REPORTS SAID ABOUT 70 TO 100 CAMOUFLAGED PLANES HAD BEEN MASSED IN SINUIJU REVETMENTS. THE LONG EXPECTED RED AIR STRIKE WAS BELIEVED IMMINENT.
THEN THE ALLIES STRUCK. AMERICAN AIR FORCE AND SOUTH AFRICAN FIGHTER PLANES HIT IN TWO WAVES.
THE FIRST WAVE SWEPT THROUGH HEAVY FLAK, ROCKETING, BOMBING AND STRAFING ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS.
THE SECOND WAVE HIT REVETMENTS AND THE AIR FIELD WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVE, FRAGMENTATION AND FIRE BOMBS.
"I DON'T THINK THE REDS WILL FLY ANY MORE PLANES OFF THAT STRIP," SAID CAPT. H.L. WILLIAMS, WATONGA, OKLA. "THE NAPALM (JELLIED GASOLINE FIRE BOMBS) COVERED THE WHOLE PLACE."
U.N. PILOTS WERE GUIDED BY "BEAUTIFUL PHOTOS," SAID MAJ.JOE BAGLIO OF ROSLINDALE, MASS. THEY WERE "SO CLEAR THEY COULD SEE THE PLANES THROUGH THE CAMOUFLAGE ON THEM."
RETURNING PILOTS REPORTED THEY HIT THE REVETMENTS SQUARELY. BUT, IN THE WORDS OF COL.DONALD K.YOST OF PRINCETON, N.J., THEY COULDN'T SEE WHETHER THEY SHELTERED PLANES--"THEY WERE SO WELL CAMOUFLAGED."
"WE WATCHED THE BUILDUP OF ENEMY PLANES IN THIS AREA," SAID MAJ. CARL G.CARLSON OF DENVER, INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, "AND WHEN IT GOT SO FAR WE HAD TO HIT IT. WE THINK A GOOD JOB WAS DONE."
AP CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM BARNARD REPORTED NO U.N. PLANES OR AIRMEN WERE LOST. THE DAMAGED RED JET WAS HIT BY LONG-RANGE FIRE.
THE STRIKING FORCE WAS COMPOSED OF 206 U.N. FIGHTER-BOMBERS, COVERED BY 106 JET FIGHTERS.

A52FX
THE POWER OF THE U.N. STRIKE COMPARED TO THE OPPOSITION IT MET UNDERSCORED REPORTS OF CHINESE DISSATISFACTION OVER INADEQUATE RUSSIAN AID.
A FRONT LINE DISPATCH FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT JIM BECKER, DELAYED BY CENSORS, SAID ABSENCE OF RUSSIAN-MADE ARMOR BOGGED DOWN THE RECENT RED OFFENSIVE AFTER IT HAD BROKEN THROUGH U.N. LINES. BECKER QUOTED A HIGH RANKING ALLIED OFFICER AS SAYING:
"WE HAVE LEARNED FROM MANY SOURCES THAT THE CHINESE DID NOT FOLLOW UP THEIR BREAKTHROUGH BECAUSE THEY HAD PLANNED ON USING PLANES AND TANKS AND THE RUSSIANS DID NOT DELIVER THEM.
"WE HEAR THAT MANY TOP CHINESE GENERALS ARE DISGUSTED BY THIS RUSSIAN FAILURE TO DELIVER."
SIMILAR REPORTS OF CHINESE ANGER WITH RUSSIANS CAME PREVIOUSLY FROM AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH.
BECKER SAID THE U.N. PUSH NORTHWARD FORCED THE CHINESE TO LAUNCH THEIR OFFENSIVE PREMATURELY, WITH INFANTRY ALONE.
SINCE THAT DRIVE FIZZLED, THE REDS HAVE MADE STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO RE-EQUIP THEIR FRONT LINE FORCES. A U.S. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN IN WASHINGTON SAID 16,000 RED VEHICLES WERE SPOTTED ON NORTH KOREAN ROADS LAST WEEK.
TUESDAY 1,625 WERE SEEN ON THE ROADS. THIS IS LESS THAN RECENT TRAFFIC, BUT STILL FAR ABOVE ROAD MOVEMENTS BEFORE THE OFFENSIVE.
SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS EXPANDED THEIR THREE BRIDGEHEADS INSIDE RED KOREA. ALL WERE ON THE EASTERN FRONT.
THE THIRD CROSSING OF THE 38TH PARALLEL WAS MADE TUESDAY SOUTHEAST OF THE RED SUPPLY BASE OF INJE. AN EARLIER WEDGE WAS DRIVEN SOUTH OF INJE. OTHER SOUTH KOREANS WERE NORTH OF THE BORDER ON THE EASTERN SEABOARD.
SOUTH KOREANS ON THE WESTERN SECTOR ON BOTH SIDES OF THE HAN RIVER ALSO ADVANCED NORTH OF SEOUL.
THESE WERE THE ONLY SOLID FRONTS. THE EIGHTH ARMY ESTIMATED RED LOSSES FOR THE DAY AT 915 KILLED OR WOUNDED.
IN ADDITION TO THE LIMITED ADVANCES, A GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID GROUND ACTIVITY WAS LIMITED TO PATROLS "PROBING DEEP INTO ENEMY TERRITORY AGAINST SPORADIC RESISTANCE."

RT259APD NM

A112KX
(160)
TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 10-(AP)-THE RED CHINA RADIO CLAIMED TODAY THAT MORE THAN 20,0000 UNITED NATIONS TROOPS WERE KILLED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED DUR
D EIGHT DAYS UP TO APRIL 30 IN KOREA.
THAT APPROXIMATED THE PERIOD OF THE BIG COMMUNIST SPRING OFFENSIVE IN WHICH RED LOSSES WERE ESTIMATE

OR CAPTURED DURING EIGHT DAYS UP TO APRIL 30 IN KOREA.
THAT APPROXIMATED THE PERIOD OF THE BIG COMMUNIST SPRING OFFENSIVE IN WHICH RED LOSSES WERE ESTIMATED BY ALLIED SOURCES TO HAVE EXCEEDED 70,000. SOME ESTIMATES REACHED 80,000.
THE RED CLAIM OF MORE THAN 20,000 U. N. CASUALTIES WAS NOT SUBSTANTIATED BY ANY OTHER SOURCE.

30.24- 22767

(IN WASHINGTON, THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED MAY 2 THAT U. S. CASUALTIES FOR THE WEEK THROUGH FRIDAY APRIL 27 (CQ) WAS 1,055. A NEW ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE WEEK THROUGH FRIDAY MAY 4 TOTALLED 1,256.

(AT THE HEIGHT OF THE COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE. A VETERAN SOUTH KOREAN DIVISION COLLAPSED. A BRITISH BRIGADE ALSO WAS BADLY CUT UP. THE TOTALS FOR OTHER THAN U. S. TROOPS HAVE NOT BEEN DISCLOSED).

THE PEIPING RADIO BROADCAST, MONITORED IN TOKYO, QUOTED A CORRESPONDENT IN THE FIELD AS SAYING THE COUNTRYSIDE IN CENTRAL KOREA WAS LITTERED WITH "AMERICAN DEAD, SMASHED TANKS AND GUNS."

THE PEIPING BROADCAST BROKE DOWN THE CLAIMS THIS WAY:

U. S. FORCES KILLED OR WOUNDED 5,447; BRITISH FORCES 2,823; TURKISH FORCES 945; SOUTH KOREAN AND OTHER U. N. FORCES 7,671.

PRISONERS 3,906.

FJ823PCS

B36KX (Q) (WARSHIPS & CAMPER)

NY (CP-APW) (230)

TOKYO, MAY 9-(AP)-TWO VETERAN WARSHIPS OF THE KOREAN CAMPAIGN HAVE SAILED FOR HOME--ONE TO CANADA AND THE OTHER TO NEW ZEALAND.

THE CANADIAN DESTROYER ATHABASKAN, COMMANDED BY CMDR. R.P. WELLAND, AND THE NEW ZEALAND FRIGATE TUTIRA, COMMANDED BY LT. CMDR. P.J. HOARE, ARE TO UNDERGO REFITTING AT THEIR HOME PORTS AFTER 10 MONTHS' SERVICE.

THE ATHABASKAN, NICKNAMED BY THE AMERICANS THE "LITTLE MO" AFTER OPERATIONS IN COMPANY WITH THE USS MISSOURI, SAILED OVER 60,000 MILES AND SPENT 202 OF HER 273 DAYS AT SEA. SHE WAS ONE OF THE DESTROYERS WHICH SAILED UP THE CHINNAMPO ESTUARY TO RESCUE ALLIED PERSONNEL.

VICE ADM. C. TURNER JOY, COMMANDER OF U.N. NAVAL FORCES IN THE FAR EAST, SENT THE ATHABASKAN THE FOLLOWING SIGNAL: "ATHABASKAN HAS SERVED THE UNITED NATIONS EFFORT IN KOREAN WATERS HONORABLY AND BRAVELY, AND IT IS WITH DEEP REGRET THAT I NOTE HER DEPARTURE FOR A WELL DESERVED REST. TO THE COMMANDER, OFFICERS AND MEN MY SINCERE 'WELL DONE.'"

REAR ADM. A. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, WHO RECENTLY ASSUMED COMMAND OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH FLEET, SIGNALLED, "THANK YOU FOR YOUR GOOD HARD WORK DURING YOUR TIME OUT HERE. HAPPY HOMECOMING TO ALL."

THE TUTIRA, WITH OTHER FRIGATES, PERFORMED ROUTINE ESCORT DUTIES AND BLOCKADE PATROLS. REAR ADM. A.E. SMITH, U.S. COMMANDER OF THE U.N. BLOCKADING FORCES, SIGNALLED HER:

"TO LT. CMDR HOARE, HIS OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE TUTIRA

"TO LT. CMDR HOARE, HIS OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE TUTIRA. YOUR HARD FIGHTING SHIP HAS PERFORMED ITS MANY DUTIES IN HIGHLY EFFICIENT MANNER. IT HAS BEEN A PLEASURE TO HAVE HAD YOU UNDER MY COMMAND. GOODBYE AND A PLEASANT JOURNEY HOME; WELL DONE."

VR447ACS

MAY 10 1951

A33KX

TOKYO,MAY 9-(AP)-MILITARY SOURCES SAID TODAY U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE AGENTS HAVE ARRESTED 45 KOREANS AND JAPANESE ON CHARGES OF SPYING. A MAJOR OF THE RED NORTH KOREAN ARMY WAS AMONG THOSE ARRESTED.

THE MAJOR WAS SEIZED WITH MORE THAN 100 DOCUMENTS IN HIS POSSESSION. THEY INCLUDED MAPS OF OCCUPATION INSTALLATIONS, DATA ON LOCATION OF ALLIED TROOPS, AND DETAILS OF A TRAINING PROGRAM FOR JAPAN'S POLICE, THE INFORMANTS SAID.

THE SPY RING APPARENTLY WAS ORGANIZED BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR.

TRIAL OF 18 OF THE ACCUSED WILL BEGIN FRIDAY BEFORE AN ALLIED PROVOST COURT. THE DEFENDANTS ARE CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ESPIONAGE AGAINST OCCUPATION FORCES. THE MAXIMUM PENALTY THE PROVOST COURT CAN IMPOSE IS 10 YEARS.

B-RA402PCS

A115KX

(180)

TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 10-(AP)-THE AIR FORCE SAID TODAY ALLIED AIR MEN ARE USING IMPROVED RADAR BOMBING TECHNIQUES WHICH BLAST COMMUNIST NIGHT TROOP MOVEMENTS ALMOST AS ACCURATELY AS VISUAL DAYLIGHT BOMBING.

LT. GEN. GEORGE E. STRATEMEYER, COMMANDER OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCE, SAID NIGHT-FLYING B-29 AND B-26 BOMBERS ALSO ARE USING 500-POUND FRAGMENTATION BOMBS WITH PROXIMITY FUSES.

THESE BOMBS, WHEN THEY NEAR THE GROUND, EXPLODE INTO 15,000 SCATTERED SHELL FRAGMENTS, STRATEMEYER SAID.

USING THIS TECHNIQUE, A SINGLE B-29 CAN RAIN DOWN ABOUT 600,000 PIECES OF SHRAPNEL ON AN ENEMY TROOP CONCENTRATION.

STRATEMEYER SAID AN ALLIED PATROL WHICH RECENTLY SCOUTED AN AREA HIT BY SUCH A RAID NEAR KAPYONG IN CENTRAL KOREA FOUND 600 ENEMY DEAD.

KOREAN REPUBLICAN FORCES COUNTED 800 ENEMY BODIES AFTER A SIMILAR RAID NEAR INJE IN EAST-CENTRAL KOREA.

STRATEMEYER SAID THE LATEST IN NIGHT-BOMBING METHODS WERE DISCOURAGING COMMUNIST TROOPS WHO HAD BEEN ACCUSTOMED TO MOVING SAFELY DURING DARKNESS. HE SAID PRISONERS TOLD OF "AN INCREASING SENSE OF HELPLESSNESS AND FUTILITY AMONG RED FRONT LINE UNITS."

THE USE OF POWERFUL FLARES ALSO HAS INCREASED THE EFFECTIVENESS OF NIGHT BOMBING, STRATEMEYER SAID.

A126KX

-95-

10 MILES EAST OF

TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 10-(AP)-TWO U. S. F-80 JET FIGHTER PLANES LOCKED WINGS IN A PRACTICE DIVE OVER THE BIG SOUTHERN JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF FUKUOKA TODAY. ONE CRASHED IN FLAMES, KILLING THE PILOT AND 10 JAPANESE.

KYODO NEWS AGENCY SAID THE PLANE STRUCK THE HOME OF IMAKICHI KONISHI. HE AND HIS FAMILY OF EIGHT WERE BURNED TO DEATH.

THE FIRE SPREAD TO ANOTHER HOME AND ANOTHER PERSON PERISHED.

FUKUOKA IS THE LARGEST INDUSTRIAL CITY IN NORTHERN KYUSHU ISLAND.

FAR EAST AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS SAID ONE OF THE JETS FAILED TO PULL OUT OF THE DIVE AND CRASHED. THE OTHER MANAGED TO RETURN TO BASE.

THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED ABOUT 8:10 A.M. JAPAN DAYLIGHT TIME (5:10 P.M., EST, WEDNESDAY).

IDENTITY OF THE PILOT WAS WITHHELD.

FJ191PCS

MAY 10 1951

B53KX (Q)

APW (150)

TOKYO, MAY 9-(AP)-AN ADVANCE PARTY OF A NORWEGIAN MOBILE ARMY SURGICAL UNIT ARRIVED TODAY ENROUTE TO KOREA. IT IS NORWAY'S FIRST CONTRIBUTION TO UNITED NATIONS FORCES.

THE ADVANCE PARTY INCLUDED LT.COL.CHRISTIAN EGER, COMMANDING THE UNIT, AND MAJ.BERNARD PAUS, CHIEF OF SURGERY. EVENTUALLY THE UNIT WILL BE LARGE ENOUGH TO HANDLE A 200 BED HOSPITAL. IT WILL USE AMERICAN SUPPLIES, FURNISHED ON A REIMBURSABLE BASIS.

SIMILAR UNITS HAVE BEEN SENT BY SWEDEN, DENMARK AND INDIA. MAJ.GEN.EDGAR ERSKINE HUME, COMMANDING SURGEON OF THE FAR EAST FORCES, COMMENTED:

"THE MEDICAL UNITS WHICH HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE U.N. FORCES BY MEMBER NATIONS HAVE BROUGHT THE KOREAN FRONT SOME OF THE FINEST MEDICAL TALENT FROM THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES, AND THEIR EFFORTS HAVE SAVED THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF OUR FIGHTING FORCES."

VR651ACSV

A147KX
TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 10-(AP)-AN ATTRACTIVE, 36-YEAR-OLD WOMAN TODAY BECAME "FIRST LADY OF THE OCCUPATION" IN FACT AS WELL AS IN NAME.

MRS. MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY AND TWO-YEAR-OLD SON, MATTHEW, JR., ARRIVED BY PLANE TO JOIN THE GENERAL WHO SUCCEEDED TO THE COMMANDS OF GENERAL MACARTHUR.

THE GENERAL DASHED UP THE RAMP TO THE PLANE, TWO STEPS AT A TIME, EMBRACED HIS WIFE AND PLANTED A RESOUNDING KISS ON THE FOREHEAD OF HIS SON.

MRS. GEORGE E. STRATEMEYER, WIFE OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCE COMMANDER, ALSO WAS AT HANEDA AIRPORT FOR THE WELCOME.

THE RIDGWAYS THEN LEFT FOR THE AMERICAN EMBASSY, THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE OCCUPATION COMMANDER.

"THIS IS THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE," MRS. RIDGWAY COMMENTED.

FJ1046PCS

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A116KX
(150)
TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 10-(AP)-BRIG. GEN. CRAWFORD F. SAMS, CHIEF OF THE U. N. COMMAND'S PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION, HAS RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR A DARING TRIP BEHIND ENEMY LINES IN KOREA TO CHECK REPORTS OF WIDESPREAD DISEASE AMONG RED TROOPS.

THE CITATION SAID THE ST. LOUIS, MO., ARMY DOCTOR MADE AN AMPHIBIOUS LANDING IN ENEMY TERRITORY THE NIGHT OF MARCH 13. FOR THREE AND A HALF HOURS, HE GATHERED INFORMATION ON PESTILENCE AMONG THE COMMUNIST FORCES.

THE INFORMATION WAS IMPORTANT ENOUGH "TO AFFECT THE IMMEDIATE CONDUCT OF THE U. N. ARMED EFFORT IN KOREA," THE CITATION SAID.

SAMS TOOK THREE ASSISTANTS ASHORE DESPITE THE FACT OTHER LANDING PARTIES HAD BEEN CAPTURED AND THE REDS KNEW HIS OPERATION WAS PLANNED. THE FOUR LANDED IN A RUBBER RAFT AT A SITE NOT DISCLOSED FOR SECURITY REASONS.

THE CITATION REVEALED OFFICIALLY FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT U. N. MEDICAL TEAMS HAVE BEEN OPERATING BEHIND ENEMY LINES, GATHERING VITAL INFORMATION OF DISEASE AND OTHER MEDICAL PROBLEMS.

E49KX(Q)
TOKYO, MAY 9-(AP)-BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM A. BEIDERLINDEN, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-1 (PERSONNEL), SINCE NOVEMBER 1946, HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE THIRD ARMY WITH HEADQUARTERS IN ATLANTA.

HE PROBABLY WILL REPLACE MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM C. CHASE, RECENTLY APPOINTED CHIEF OF THE U.S. MILITARY ADVISORY GROUP TO NATIONALIST CHINA.

CHASE WAS DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 3RD ARMY.

BEIDERLINDEN WILL BE REPLACED BY BRIG. GEN. BRYAN MILBURN OF FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., COMMANDING GENERAL OF HEADQUARTERS AND SERVICE COMMAND IN TOKYO.

THE FAR EAST COMMAND'S SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICER, BRIG. GEN. EDWIN W. PIBURN OF LAMONT, OKLA., WILL TAKE GENERAL MILBURN'S POST.

COL. RICHARD W. STEPHENS OF PIERRE, S.D., FORMER COMMANDER OF THE 21ST REGIMENT IN KOREA, IS THE NEW SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICER.

GHQ ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT COL. ELTON P. HAMMOND OF ARLINGTON, VA., AND BOSTON, HAS BEEN APPOINTED FAR EAST SIGNAL OFFICER AND CHIEF OF SCAP'S CIVIL COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. HE REPLACES MAJ. GEN. GEORGE I. BACK, NEWLY APPOINTED CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

VR633ACS

A79FX
FIRST LEAD AIR (7650)
BY WILLIAM C. BARNARD AND JOHN RANDOLPH
U.S. 5TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, MAY 9-(AP)-MORE THAN 300 ALLIED WARPLANES TODAY SCORCHED THE NORTHWEST KOREA SINUIJU AIR-BASE ON THE MANCHURIAN BORDER.

IT WAS THE BIGGEST ALLIED RAID OF THE WAR AGAINST A SINGLE TARGET.

FIFTY COMMUNIST PLANES ROSE FROM RED CHINA'S ANTUNG AIRBASE ACROSS THE YALU RIVER IN MANCHURIA, BUT ONLY 13 CROSSED THE YALU TO CHALLENGE THE MIGHTY ALLIED AIR ARMADA, SAID THE FIFTH AIR FORCE COMMANDER, LT.GEN. EARLE E.PARTRIDGE. THE REDS DIDN'T SHOW MUCH FIGHT.

PARTRIDGE'S EVENING SUMMARY SAID TWO RED MIG-15 JETS WERE DAMAGED IN THE AIR FIGHT AND TWO YAK-TYPE AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED AND ANOTHER WAS DAMAGED ON THE GROUND.

A FIELD DISPATCH SAID ONE ALLIED PLANE WAS DAMAGED.

AIR PHOTO TEAMS HAD SPOTTED 70 TO 100 COMMUNIST AIRCRAFT CAMOUFLAGED ON THE SINUIJU BASE. ALLIED INTELLIGENCE REPORTED THE REDS WERE PLANNING THEIR FIRST BIG AIR STRIKE OF THE KOREAN WAR.

"WE HAD WATCHED THE BUILDUP OF ENEMY PLANES IN THE AREA AND WHEN IT GOT SO FAR WE HAD TO HIT IT," AN INTELLIGENCE OFSCER EXPLAINED.

FIFTH AIR FORCE, MARINE

GOT SO FAR WE HAD TO HIT IT," AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER EXPLAINED.

FIFTH AIR FORCE, MARINE AND SOUTH AFRICAN FLIERS BLANKETED THE AIRSTRIP WITH EMOLITION AND FRAGMENTATION BOMBS,

AIRSTRIP WITH DEMOLITION AND FRAGMENTATION BOMBS, JELLIED GASOLINE FIREBOMBS, ROCKETS AND MACHINEGUN FIRE.

"I DON'T THINK THE REDS WILL FLY ANY MORE PLANES OFF THAT STRIP," SAID CAPT.H.L.WILLIAMS, WATONGA, OKLA. "THE NAPALM COVERED THE WHOLE PLACE."

MAJ.JOE BAGLIO, ROSLINDALE, MASS., SAID THE PILOTS WERE GUIDED BY "BEAUTIFUL PHOTOS--SO CLEAR THEY COULD SEE THE PLANES THROUGH THE CAMOUFLAGE ON THEM."

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BUT FROM THE AIR THE COMMUNIST PLANES COULD NOT BE SPOTTED BY EYE ALONE, ANOTHER PILOT SAID.

THERE WAS NO WAY OF KNOWING QUICKLY HOW MANY PLANES WERE DESTROYED AND DAMAGED ON THE GROUND.

BUT RETURNING PILOTS WERE CONFIDENT THEY HAD DEALT A HEAVY BLOW.

MAJ.CARL G.CARLSON, 1400 SYRACUSE ST., DENVER, A FIFTH AIRFORCE INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, SAID, "WE THINK A GOOD JOB WAS DONE."

MAJ.GEN. FIELD HARRIS, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. FIRST MARINE AIR WING, SAID "THIS IS THE LARGEST AIR OPERATION OF THE WHOLE WAR OVER HERE."

A80FX
MAJ.WILLIAM CROWE OF 466 E. 19TH ST., COSTA MESA, CALIF., A MARINE OPERATIONS OFFICER, SAID "OUR 1,000 POUNDERS LANDED RIGHT ON THE TARGET. THEN WE SWUNG AROUND AND STRAFED THE WHOLE AREA AROUND THE FIELD UNTIL OUR GUNS WERE EMPTY."

ANOTHER MARINE PILOT, LT.COL. DONALD K.YOST, 918 JEFFERSON ROAD, PRINCETON, N.J., SAID:

"WE COULDN'T SEE WHETHER THE PLANES WERE INSIDE OR NOT, THEY WERE SO WELL CAMOUFLAGED."

FIFTH AIR FORCE OFFICERS SAID RECENT AERIAL PHOTO RECONNAISSANCE SHOWED THE REDS WERE BUILDING UP THEIR AIR STRENGTH AT SINUIJU WITH NEW PLANES, FUEL AND SUPPLY DUMPS AND BUILDINGS.

THE FIELD WAS CONSIDERED RIPE TODAY FOR A HEAVY ATTACK.

FOR MORE THAN 30 MINUTES, 312 ALLIED PLANES ROARED OVER THE FIELD AND ITS NEARBY INSTALLATIONS. SMOKE AND DUST ROSE HIGH INTO THE AIR, MAKING ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS DIFFICULT.

THE STRIKE BEGAN AT 2 P.M. (11 P.M. EST TUESDAY) WHEN A MASS FLIGHT OF F-80 SHOOTING STARS SWEPT DOWN TO DESTROY ANTI-AIRCRAFT INSTALLATIONS WITH ROCKETS AND MACHINEGUNS.

P-51 MUSTANGS FOLLOWED WITH NAPALM, BOMB AND ROCKETS, HITTING FUEL DUMPS, SUPPLY AREAS AND AIRFIELD INSTALLATIONS.

THEN CAME ANOTHER LARGE FLIGHT OF F-30S, PUMPING ROCKETS AND

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MACHINEGUN BULLETS INTO COMMUNIST PLANES FOUND ON THE GROUND.
ANOTHER WAVE OF F-80S POUNDED THE AREA WITH 500 AND 1,000 POUND DEMOLITION BOMBS.
AN EVEN LARGER GROUP OF MARINE F-4-U'S SCREAMED DOWN WITH MORE ROCKETS AND MACHINEGUNS.
WHILE THAT ATTACK WAS GOING, F-86 SABRE JETS, F-9-F PANTHER JETS AND F-84 THUNDERJETS ALTERNATED AT FLYING TOP COVER.
MIDWAY IN THE ATTACK ABOUT 50 MIG-15S ROSE FROM ANTUNG BUT ONLY 13 CAME ACROSS.
ONE GROUP OF FOUR MIGS CAME IN LOW AND STARTED A PASS, THEN FADED AWAY.
EIGHT MIGS JUMPED A FOUR-PLANE FLIGHT OF F-84 S AT HIGH RANGE, MAKING ONE DIVING PASS BEFORE SCURRYING ACROSS THE BORDER. ONE F-84 WAS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BUT RETURNED SAFELY TO BASE.

MAJ.ANDREW JACKSON ALEXANDER, ANDERSON, S.C., WHO WAS IN A GROUP OF 24 F-84S, SAID:
"AS THE FIGHTER PLANES STARTED BACK TO THEIR BASES WE FLEW BACK AND FORTH IN PROTECTIVE COVER OVER THEM.
"ABOUT 20 MILES SOUTH OF SINUIJU, WHEN WE HAD REACHED AN ALTITUDE OF 20,000 FEET, THE FIRST TWO OF EIGHT RUSSIAN PLANES DOVE TOWARD ME AND MY WING MAN. I YELLED 'BREAK,' AND THE WINGMAN BROKE TO THE LEFT AND I TO THE RIGHT. I COULD SEE RED GOLF BALLS (20 MM. CANNON FIRE) GOING PAST MY WING. JUST AS THE SECOND OF THE TWO MIGS SWEPT PAST I TURNED ON MY OWN MACHINEGUNS AND I CALCULATE EIGHT BULLETS--INCENDIARIES--GOT HIM IN THE FUSELAGE. HE WENT DOWN AND I AM LISTING HIM AS PROBABLY DESTROYED.
"THERE WAS A LOT OF CONFUSION AFTER THAT AND MY WINGMAN GOT LOST FROM ME AND I HAD NO ONE TO WARN ME WHEN TO BREAK AT THE TIME OF THE MIG ATTACKS. THEIR TECHNIQUE WAS EXCELLENT. ON THE THIRD PASS AT ME, I FELT A COUPLE OF SHOTS HIT MY PLANE--THERE WAS A SHUDDER--I THINK IT WAS 30 MM. CANNON FIRE. IT HAD HIT MY TAILPIPE. I RETAINED CONTROL OF THE PLANE BUT LOST POWER DOWN TO ONLY 200 MILES PER HOUR.
"I FIGURED I WAS A SITTING DUCK NOW--I DIDN'T SEE HOW THEY COULD MISS. BUT I KEPT WATCHING THEM OVER MY SHOULDER, LOOKING RIGHT DOWN THEIR GUN BARRELS AND BREAKING TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT AS THEY MADE MORE PASSES AT ME. I HAVE A SORE NECK FROM WATCHING THEM...WE WERE ALL GLAD TO GET BACK.
"THERE WAS NO FLAK WHEN I GOT UP TO SINUIJU. I BELIEVE IT HAD ALL BEEN KNOCKED OUT. IT MUST HAVE BEEN A GREAT JOB. I HAVE SEEN FLAK AROUND THAT CITY SO HEAVY YOU COULD GET OUT AND WALK ON IT."
LT. OTIS "FLASH" GORDON OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA., WAS THE F-86 PILOT WHO DAMAGED THE MIG.
"THE MIGS STARTED ACROSS THE RIVER TOWARD THE F-80'S DOWN ON THE DECK," GORDON SAID. "THE REDS WERE AT 3,000 FEET. MY FLIGHT LEADER, LT.COL.GLEN EAGLESON, OF ALHAMBRA, CALIF., BROKE INTO THEM AND THEY TURNED AND RAN FOR THE RIVER BUT I SCORED BURSTS ON THE WINGTIP AND WING ROOF OF ONE OF THEM."

THE FIRST MAN OVER THE TARGET WAS MAJ.GEORGE G.LOVING, JR., OF LYNCHBURG, VA., WHO LED A FLIGHT OF 45 PLANES AGAINST SINUIJU.
"WHEN WE ARRIVED OVER THE TARGET WE RECEIVED INTENSE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE--40 MM. 90 MM. AND 20 MM. STUFF," HE SAID.
"RIGHT ACROSS THE YALU RIVER AT ANTUNG, MANCHURIA, WE COULD SEE 80 MIGS SITTING ON THE FIELD."
LOVING ADDED:
"BUT OF COURSE WE WERE NOT PRIVILEGED TO HIT THEM. ANTIAIRCRAFT WAS COMING AT US FROM ACROSS THE RIVER THAT WE COULD NOT HIT BACK AT EITHER. THE JOB OF OUR FIRST FLIGHT WAS TO KNOCK OUT ANTIAIRCRAFT IN THE SINUIJU AREA SO OTHER PLANES GOING THERE LATER COULD KNOCK OUT ENEMY PLANES."
LOVING SAID BATTERIES NORTHWEST, WEST AND SOUTH OF THE SINUIJU

FIELD WERE HIT BY HIS FLIGHT FROM THE 49TH BOMBER WING.
"IT WAS A BIG SHOW," HE SAID.
ON THE WAY BACK, LOVING SAID HIS FLIGHT DREW INTENSE COMMUNIST ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE AS FAR AS 20 MILES SOUTH OF SINUIJU.

A136KX
(330)
PRECEDE 5TH AF DAY
BY WILLIAM C. BARNARD
U. S. AIR BASE, KOREA, THURSDAY, MAY 10-(AP)-FIGHTER PILOTS IN THE 312-PLANE ALLIED STRIKE AT SINUIJU YESTERDAY RETURNED VOICING INCREASED DISLIKE FOR THE YALU RIVER BOUNDARY BETWEEN KOREA AND MANCHURIA.
IT WAS GALLING, THE PILOTS SAID, TO WATCH THE ENEMY STRIKE AT THEM FROM WHAT GENERAL MACARTHUR HAS CALLED THEIR "MANCHURIAN SANCTUARY." IT IS JUST ACROSS THE RIVER FROM SINUIJU.
U. N. POLICY BARRED THE FLIERS FROM KNOCKING OUT THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WHICH FIRED AT THEM FROM ACROSS THE YALU. NOR WERE THEY PERMITTED TO ATTACK COMMUNIST PLANES THEY SAW JUST OVER THE BORDER.
THE ENEMY CRAFT WERE RIGHT THERE IN PLAIN SIGHT, FIRST WARMING UP TO TAKE THE AIR AND LATER GAINING ALTITUDE ON THEIR OWN SIDE OF THE RIVER, PILOTS SAID. FIFTY RED PLANES TOOK THE AIR BUT ONLY 13 ATTACKED.
FIFTH AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED THAT 95 BUILDINGS CONTAINING ENEMY TROOPS AND SUPPLIES WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED IN THE STRIKE, ALONG WITH A LARGE FUEL DUMP AND FIVE VEHICLES.
ONE RED PLANE WAS DEFINITELY DESTROYED AND TWO DAMAGED ON THE GROUND, THE AIR FORCE SAID. THEY WERE IDENTIFIED AS RUSSIAN-BUILT LA-5S--CONVENTIONAL-TYPE FIGHTERS---INSTEAD OF RUSSIAN YAKS, ALSO PROPELLER-DRIVEN PLANES, AS FIRST ANNOUNCED.
THE AIR FORCE ACKNOWLEDGED DAMAGE TO ONE OF ITS PLANES. MARINE FLIERS REPORTED EIGHT OF THEIRS SUFFERED MINOR DAMAGE.
MAJ. GEORGE G. LOVING, JR., LYNCHBURG, VA., AND MAJ. ANDREW JACKSON ALEXANDER OF ANDERSON, S. C., WERE AMONG THE FLIERS WHO REPORTED THEY COULD SEE THE RED PLANES SITTING ON THE FIELD AT ANTUNG, MANCHURIA, AND IN THE AIR ON THE MANCHURIAN SIDE.
LOVING SAID AA GUNS ON THE MANCHURIAN SIDE TRIED TO GET HIM BUT "OF COURSE, I WAS NOT ALLOWED TO SHOOT BACK AT THEM." HE SAID HE SAW 80 MIG-15 RUSSIAN-TYPE JETS ON THE ANTUNG FIELD, IN PLAIN VIEW, BUT "I COULDN'T CROSS THAT BORDER TO GET THEM."
ALEXANDER SAID ENEMY PLANES SWEPT DOWN ON THE ALLIED FLIERS FROM THEIR SUPERIOR ALTITUDE AS THE AMERICANS HEADED FOR THEIR BASES. CANNON FIRE HE DOWNED ONE, BUT ANOTHER MIG DAMAGED HIS PLANE WITH

HE THOUGHT HE DOWNED ONE, BUT ANOTHER

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HE THOUGHT HE DOWNED ONE, BUT ANOTHER MIG DAMAGED HIS PLANE WITH CANNON FIRE. HE WAS LUCKY TO GET HOME.
JET PILOTS ARE A BREEZY, GOOD-HUMORED LOT. THEY JOKE ABOUT THEIR EXPLOITS. BUT THE RED MANCHURIAN SANCTUARY IS THE ONE THING THEY DON'T JOKE ABOUT. TO THEM, IT IS NO LAUGHING MATTER.

ASFA EJ&RA1002PCS
BULLETIN
WESTERN FRONT,KOREA,MAY 9-(AP)-RUSSIAN-TYPE JET FIGHTERS ROSE IN MASS TODAY TO MEET A STRONG ALLIED FIGHTER BOMBER AND JET AIR STRIKE ON SINUIJU, SOUTH OF THE YALU RIVER ON THE MANCHURIA FRONTIER.

(AP CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM C.BARNARD TELEPHONED FROM U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS THAT THE ALLIED AIR RAID "IS THE BIGGEST AIR STRIKE OF THE WAR.")

MORE THAN 100 PLANES LEFT AN ADVANCED ALLIED AIR FIELD TO MAKE THE STRIKE ON THE ENEMY BASE.

LT. ROBERT DIXON OF NEWTON, IA., FORCED DOWN WHEN HIS PLANE RAN OUT OF FUEL, SAID THE COMMUNIST JET FIGHTERS WERE OUT IN STRENGTH.

"IT'S A MASSACRE," HE SAID, "AND THEY ARE BEING MASSACRED AND NOT US."

DIXON WOULD NOT ESTIMATE HOW MANY REDS WERE IN THE AIR BUT HE SAID: "THERE'S PLENTY OF THEM."

HE HAD JUST ENOUGH FUEL TO MAKE IT BACK TO THIS ADVANCE BASE.

A CORSAIR FIGHTER COMING IN WAS ORDERED TO CLEAR THE FIELD OR DIXON WOULD HAVE CRASHED BEFORE HE COMPLETED ANOTHER ROUND IN THE LANDING PATTERN.

LT. LEE HARPER, CHARLESTOWN, W.VA., ONE OF THE LAST PILOTS OVER THE FIELD, SAID THE WHOLE AREA WAS COVERED WITH SMOKE, DUST AND DEBRIS.

"I GOT AN AIRPLANE," HE SAID. "I SAW IT BURNING ON THE GROUND AS I FLEW OFF."

HARPER SAID THE COMMUNIST REVETMENTS AT SINUIJU WERE AS MUCH AS ONE AND ONE HALF MILES FROM THE AIRSTRIP. IT WAS THIS AREA THAT HIS FLIGHT HIT.

LT. COL. HENRY W. LAWRENCE, NEW LONDON, CONN., SAID "THE SHOW LOOKED PRETTY GOOD TO ME, LOTS OF SMOKE FROM THE BUILDING AREA WHERE WE HIT. I DON'T BELIEVE I'VE SEEN IT SO CROWDED IN A LONG TIME AS IT WAS OVER SINUIJU WHILE WE WAITED TO GO IN.

"ALL OF US WERE CIRCLING AT ABOUT 6,000 FEET AND ALL YOU COULD SEE WERE AIRPLANES.

LT. LOUIS H. DILLON, ROANOKE, VA., SAID GUN POSITIONS AROUND THE RED AIRFIELD WERE WRECKED.

"WE WENT IN AND KNOCKED HELL OUT OF THEM," HE SAID.

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A124FX

GI PACKAGES (270)

BY JOHN RANDOLPH

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, MAY 9-(AP)-LITTLE HEALDSBURG, CALIF., GOT THE BALL ROLLING AND THOUSANDS OF GIS HOPE IT NEVER STOPS--AT LEAST AS LONG AS WAR KEEPS THEM AWAY FROM HOME.

HEALDSBURG ADOPTED A BATTALION OF FRONTLINE TROOPS. NOW THE BATTALION IS THE BEST-SUPPLIED OUTFIT IN KOREA.

WHO ELSE GETS SO MANY AIR-MAIL ENVELOPES? AND MIRRORS? AND WASHRAGS? AND COMBS? AND BOOKS AND MAGAZINES?

THESE THINGS ARE MORE PRECIOUS THAN GOLD IN KOREA, AND HARDER TO FIND.

IT ALL STARTED WHEN THE BATTALION'S COMMANDING OFFICER, LT.COL. FRED WEYAND, WROTE HIS WIFE HOW SHORT THE MEN WERE OF "ALL THE LITTLE THINGS."

HIS WIFE, ARLINE, MENTIONED THE LETTER AT A HEALDSBURG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.

"SOMEONE GOT THE IDEA OF ADOPTING THE BATTALION," WEYAND SAID.

THE WHOLE TOWN (POPULATION 3,184) LIKED THE IDEA.

THE FIRST SHIPMENT GOT HERE ABOUT 10 DAYS AGO--JUST AS THE WEARY DOUGHBOYS CAME OFF THE LINE AFTER THE CHINESE OFFENSIVE.

"WE'D HAD A ROUGH WEEK, AND WERE REALLY BEAT OUT," WEYAND RECOUNTED. "THE VERY LAST DAY--AFTER A WEEK OF FIGHTING AND DIGGING--AND NO SLEEP--WE HAD A 15-MILE MARCH WITH FULL PACK. IT WAS THE FINISHING TOUCH, AND EVERYONE WAS DOWN IN THE MOUTH.

"WE GOT INTO OUR AREA AND FOUND THE FIRST PACKETS HAD ARRIVED. THEY WERE FULL OF READING STUFF AND THINGS LIKE MIRRORS AND WASHRAGS AND COMBS THAT WE WOULD USE RIGHT AWAY FOR OUR CLEAN-UP.

"MAYBE THAT DOESN'T SOUND LIKE VERY MUCH, BUT, BELIEVE ME, IT MADE US ALL FEEL BETTER TO KNOW THAT SOMEONE, AT LEAST, WAS THINKING OF US."

WEYAND SAID HE HAD WRITTEN THE TOWNS PEOPLE OF HEALDSBURG A LETTER OF THANKS AND "NOW WE'RE KINDA HOPING FOR SOME EATING SNACKS---THINGS LIKE SARDINES AND CRACKERS--JUST SO IT ISN'T ARMY STUFF."

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A99FX

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, MAY 9-(AP)-PRESIDENT SYNGMAN RHEE FLEW TO THE FRONT TODAY TO CHECK ON THE COLLAPSE OF A SOUTH KOREAN DIVISION APRIL 22 IN THE COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE.

"SOME OF THE MEN RESPONSIBLE WILL BE PUNISHED," RHEE SAID.

HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY U.S.AMBASSADOR JOHN J.MUCCIO AND LT.GEN. JOHN B.COULTER, DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE U.S.EIGHTH ARMY.

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BULL[illegible]N

U. S. E[illegible]TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, THURSDAY, MAY 10-(AP)-THE 6,000 NOR[illegible]KOREAN REDS WHO WERE TRYING TO FLANK SEOUL FROM THE WEST HAVE BEEN [illegible].ED OR PUT TO FLIGHT, AN EIGHTH ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

THE NORTH KOREANS HAD ATTEMPTED TO CROSS THE HAN RIVER NORTHWEST OF SEOUL LAST WEEK AND THRUST DOWN KIMPO PENINSULA.

THE ALLIES THWARTED THIS, THEN BEGAN HITTING BACK. THE REDS STOOD THEIR GROUND UNDER PROBING ATTACKS BEGUN LAST FRIDAY.

THIS WEEK, SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS BEGAN SLOWLY ROLLING THE COMMUNISTS BACK WITH THE SUPPORT OF ALLIED ARTILLERY.

(TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT APPARENTLY EASED THE LAST RED THREAT---AT LEAST FOR THE TIME BEING---POSED BY AN OFFENSIVE OPENED APRIL 22 WITH THE EXPRESS PURPOSE OF CAPTURING SEOUL BY MAY DAY).

ON THE EAST COAST, A SOUTH KOREAN PATROL MET NO OPPOSITION AS IT PUSHED FAR NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL. ANOTHER PATROL AGAIN ENTERED INJE NORTH OF THE PARALLEL ON THE EAST CENTRAL FRONT AND FOUND NO TRACE OF THE ENEMY.

FJ711PCS

B71KX (Q)

(180)

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, MAY 9-(AP)-ROTATION IS TAKING THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF AIRMEN FROM THE KOREAN WAR BACK TO THE UNITED STATES--BY STEAMSHIP.

ABOUT 200 AIR FORCE OFFICERS AND MEN SAILED TODAY FOR SAN FRANCISCO ON THE NAVY SHIP EDWIN D. PATRICK.

AMONG THEM ARE MAJ. LEO G. FRADENBURG OF FORT WAYNE, IND., WHO FLEW 86 MISSIONS IN CARGO PLANES. HE IS GOING HOME WITH HIS WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN.

TWO FLIGHT NURSES, VETERANS OF THE KOREAN AIR LIFT, ARE ALSO ABOARD. THEY ARE CAPT. VALERIE CIGAGNA, SPENCER, OHIO, AND LT. VIRGINIA V. PECAN, 7846--75TH ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPT. EDNA M. COLLINS, KNOXVILLE, TENN., THE FIRST ARMY NURSE TO BE ROTATED, IS TAKING BACK THE SAME SOUTHERN ACCENT SHE BROUGHT TO THE ORIENT 34 MONTHTS AGO.

"I'D GO BACK TO KOREA TOMORROW," MISS COLLINS SAID, "BECAUSE I THRIVE ON WORK AND THERE IS PLENTY OF IT THERE. ALL THE TIME I WAS OVER THERE I FELT I WAS DOING A JOB THAT WAS A CHALLENGE TO MY PROFESSION."

SINCE JULY, 1947, SHE HAS BEEN SERVICE IN THE PHILIPPINES, JAPAN AND KOREA. SHE'S HEADED FOR A NEW ASSIGNMENT AFTER 30 DAYS LEAVE. THE CAPTAIN PLANS TO SPEND THE LEAVE VISITING HER SISTER, MRS. S.E. FENNELL OF 5825 CENTRAL AVE. (PIKE) KNOXVILLE, TENN.

B830ACS NM

A2
LONDON, MAY 9-(AP)-MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT RUSSIAN MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV AND DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER V.A.ZORIN ARE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE TWO RUSSIAN OFFICIALS HAD GONE TO PRAGUE TO CELEBRATE THE "SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIBERATION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY THE SOVIET ARMY."

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS CIRCULATING IN PRAGUE LAST JANUARY SAID KONEV, WHO COMMANDED THE SOVIET ARMY ON THE AUSTRIAN FRONT IN WORLD WAR II, WOULD TAKE OVER A HIGH COMMAND FUNCTION IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK DEFENSE ORGANIZATION.

A CZECH GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN BRANDED THE REPORT AS "SILLY."

IN FEBRUARY THE BELGRADE PRESS AND RADIO SAID KONEV AND OTHER HIGH SOVIET OFFICERS WERE DIRECTING A PURGE OF THE CZECH ARMY IN ORDER TO WIPE OUT SUSPECTED TITOISM.

THE REPORTS ALSO SAID THAT ZORIN, WHO REPUTEDLY PLAYED A HAND IN THE 1948 COUP WHICH PUT THE COMMUNISTS IN POWER IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WAS BACK IN PRAGUE FOR THE PURGE.

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A193

PRECEDE LONDON

PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, MAY 9-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THE DEPARTURE OF SOVIET MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV AND DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER V.A.ZORIN BY PLANE FROM PRAGUE.

THEY HAD BEEN HERE IN CONNECTION WITH THE CELEBRATION OF THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CZECH LIBERATION FROM GERMAN OCCUPATION. THEY HAD BEEN PRESENT SUNDAY AT A GIANT MILITARY PARADE AT WHICH PRESIDENT KLEMENT GOTTWALD STRESSED PREPARATION AGAINST AN "IMPERIALIST" WAR.

KONEV AND ZORIN VISITED FACTORIES IN PRAGUE AND KLADNO AFTER THE CELEBRATION. REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COMINFORM COUNTRIES WERE ALSO IN ATTENDANCE.

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A26
LONDON, MAY 9-(AP)-PRAVDA PINNED A FEW EDITORIAL LAURELS ON THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE TODAY FOR WHAT IT DESCRIBED AS THE SINGLE-HANDED FEAT OF WINNING WORLD WAR II.

"IT IS SIX YEARS SINCE THE DAY OF THE VICTORIOUS CONCLUSION OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE AGAINST THE HITLER INVADERS," RUSSIA'S COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER SAID IN AN EDITORIAL BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO.

"AS A RESULT OF THE HEROIC STRUGGLE OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE, GERMAN IMPERIALISM WAS TURNED TO DUST. SOON AFTER THE WINNING OF THIS VICTORY, THE SOVIET ARMY AND NAVY CRUSHED JAPANESE MILITARISM."

"THE TWO SOURCES OF WORLD AGGRESSION," PRAVDA CONCLUDED NONCHALANTLY, "IN THE WEST AND IN THE EAST, WERE LIQUIDATED."

TA357AED

A105
PRECEDE LONDON RUSSIAN V-E (A26)

MOSCOW, MAY 9-(AP)-MARSHAL VASILY SOKOLOVSKY, FIRST DEPUTY MINISTER OF WAR, USED THE OCCASION OF THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY IN EUROPE TO ATTACK THE UNITED STATES BITTERLY TODAY. HE SAID THE VICTORY OVER GERMANY WAS A SOVIET ONE.

(THE SOVIET UNION MARKS V-E DAY ONE DAY LATER THAN THE WESTERN NATIONS.)

WRITING IN PRAVDA, OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SOKOLOVSKY SAID "AMERICAN RULING CIRCULES ARE FOLLOWING IN HITLER'S PATH AND MAKING THE SAME MISTAKES REGARDING THE U.S.S.R." HE INTIMATED THE AMERICANS WOULD COME TO THE SAME END AS THE NAZIS.

SOKOLOVSKY, FORMER SOVIET OCCUPATION COMMANDER IN GERMANY, SAID THE WESTERN POWERS "TRAITOROUSLY VIOLATED THEIR OWN SOLEMN OBLIGATIONS DURING THE WAR ON OPENING A SECOND FRONT, AND UNLEASHED HITLER'S ARMS FOR THE WAR IN THE EAST." BECAUSE OF THIS, HE SAID, SOVIET ARMED FORCES HAD TO BEAR THE BRUNT OF THE WHOLE WAR. IT WAS THE WESTERN POWERS' PLAN, HE SAID, TO LEAVE THE SOVIET UNION SO WEAK AFTER THE WAR THAT IT WOULD HAVE TO GO ON BENDED KNEE TO THE WEST FOR ASSISTANCE.

"THE SOVIET PEOPLE CAN BE ASSURED," WROTE SOKOLOVSKY, "THAT OUR ARMED FORCES WITH HONOR WILL FULFILL THE GREAT NOBLE TASK PUT BEFORE THEM BY COMRADE STALIN: TO VIGILANTLY GUARD THE PEACEFUL CREATIVE LABOR OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE, TO SECURE RELIABLY THE STATE INTERESTS OF THE SOVIET UNION AND MAKE UNATTAINABLE FOR ENEMIES THE BORDERS OF OUR COUNTRY."

JJ925AED

A178
LONDON, MAY 9-(AP)-INDIA'S HIGH COMMISSIONER, KRISCHNA MENON, ENTERTAINED BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON AND SOVIET AMBASSADOR GEORGI N.ZARUBIN AT LUNCH TODAY.

MENON'S AIDES DENIED REPORTS THAT THE KOREAN WAR SITUATION WAS DISCUSSED. A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THE 70-MINUTE LUNCHEON WAS PURELY SOCIAL AND "REPORTS THAT THE KOREAN WAR WAS DISCUSSED ARE PHONEY."

ML1259PED

A194

LONDON, MAY 9-(AP)-ALBANIA HAS SENT A FORMAL PROTEST NOTE TO YUGOSLAVIA AGAINST EIGHT ALLEGED FRONTIER VIOLATIONS, TIRANA RADIO REPORTED TODAY.

THE BROADCAST, HEARD IN LONDON, CLAIMED THAT YUGOSLAV TROOPS AND AIRCRAFT REPEATEDLY CROSSED THE ALBANIAN BORDER BETWEEN APRIL 9 AND APRIL 30.

THE NOTE PROTESTED THAT THE BELGRADE GOVERNMENT IS SERVING AMERICAN AND BRITISH WARMONGERS AND ATTEMPTING "TO DISTURB THE PEACE IN THE BALKANS AND IN EUROPE."

TIRANA RADIO SAID ALBANIA HAD ALSO PROTESTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS AGAINST 19 ALLEGED FRONTIER VIOLATIONS BY GREEK TROOPS AND AIRCRAFT LAST MONTH.

JA153PED

MAY 10 1951

A39
LONDON, MAY 9-(AP)-PLANS TO SUPPLY THE ROYAL AIR FORCE WITH U.S. F86 SABRE JET FIGHTERS ARE "STILL UNDER DISCUSSION," AIR MINISTER ARTHUR HENDERSON TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

HE SAID IN REPLY TO A QUESTIONER THE SUGGESTION IS THAT BRITAIN BE GIVEN THE PLANES UNDER THE MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

THE SABER JETS ARE THE FASTEST FIGHTERS OWNED BY ANY OF THE WESTERN ALLIES.

JA624PED

A192

WITH ACHESON A159

PARIS, MAY 9-(AP)-THE BIG FOUR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MET FOR JUST ONE MINUTE TODAY.

THE START OF THE MEETING WAS DELAYED FOR TWO HOURS AT THE REQUEST OF SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI GROMYKO, THE CHAIRMAN. WHEN THEY GOT TOGETHER HE ASKED IF ANYONE HAD ANYTHING TO SAY. NO ONE DID.

"ALTHOUGH I RESERVE THE RIGHT TO SPEAK TOMORROW, I NOW DECLARE THE MEETING ADJOURNED," GROMYKO SAID.

IT WAS THE 46TH SESSION IN AN ATTEMPT TO REACH AGREEMENT AN AGENDA FOR A BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE. IT IS BELIEVED GROMYKO IS AWAITING NEW INSTRUCTIONS FROM MOSCOW.

JA149PED

A95
PARIS, MAY 9-(AP)-THE FRENCH CABINET SUSPENDED TODAY UNTIL JUNE 30 ALL CUSTOMS DUTIES ON BEEF.
THE DECISION INCLUDES LIVE CATTLE AS WELL AS FRESH AND FROZEN BEEF
THE DECISION WAS MADE IN AN EFFORT TO STEM THE SHARP RISE IN BEEF PRICES, WHICH HAVE APPROXIMATELY DOUBLED IN FRANCE IN THE PAST YEAR. MOST OF FRANCE'S BEEF SUPPLY IS HOME GROWN, BUT CONSIDERABLE AMOUNTS ARE IMPORTED, PRINCIPALLY FROM ARGENTINA.
LG44AED

A19
LEAD DAY EISENHOWER (STANDS FOR AMS) (300)
STRASBOURG, FRANCE, MAY 9-(AP)-THE EUROPEAN CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY REJECTED TODAY A MOVE TO BRING GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER HERE FOR ITS DEBATE ON DEFENSE NEXT SATURDAY DESPITE REPEATED EXPRESSIONS OF CONFIDENCE IN HIM.
MEMBERS MADE IT CLEAR THE VOTE SHOULD NOT BE INTERPRETED AS SHOWING HOSTILITY TO EISENHOWER, BUT THAT MOST THOUGHT HIS APPEARANCE IN THE ASSEMBLY WOULD BE IMPROPER PROCEDURE.
SOME MEMBERS WERE SOLIDLY OPPOSED TO BRINGING MILITARY MATTERS INTO THE ASSEMBLY. OTHERS WENT ALONG RATHER THAN CAUSE A SPLIT. AMONG THE OPPONENTS ON GROUNDS OF PRINCIPLE WERE THE GERMANS AND SWEDES, WHOSE GOVERNMENTS ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE ATLANTIC PACT FROM WHICH EISENHOWER DERIVES HIS AUTHORITY.
BRITISH LABOR MEMBERS ALSO OPPOSED MIXING THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE WITH THE ATLANTIC PACT.
THERE WAS AN ALMOST UNANIMOUS SHOW OF HANDS TURNING DOWN THE PROPOSAL MADE BY ITALY'S UGO LAMALFA, TO INVITE THE ATLANTIC PACT COMMANDER. HIS MOTION WOULD HAVE CONSTITUTED AN ADDITION TO THE ASSEMBLY'S PROGRAM.
BEFORE THE VOTE, ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT PAUL HENRI SPAAK OF BELGIUM AND SEVERAL OTHER MEMBERS PLEADED WITH LAMALFA TO WITHDRAW HIS MOTION AND AVOID A SHOWDOWN, BUT THE ITALIAN DELEGATE REFUSED.
"I MUST EMPHASIZE THIS AGAIN," SPAAK SAID AFTER THE VOTE. "THIS MUST NOT BE CONSIDERED A SIGN OF HOSTILITY TOWARD THE GENERAL. ON THE CONTRARY, WE ARE CERTAINLY UNANIMOUS IN OUR CONFIDENCE AND ADMIRATION FOR GENERAL EISENHOWER."
DUNCAN SANDYS, BRITISH CONSERVATIVE, SUGGESTING LAMALFA'S PROPOSAL BE DELAYED, URGED THAT THE ASSEMBLY ADOPT A PROCEDURE SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS, WHICH CAN HOLD JOINT SESSIONS TO HEAR DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.
HE SAID THIS WOULD BE A MORE PROPER WAY FOR THE ASSEMBLY, THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, TO RECEIVE THE GENERAL. THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IS AN UNOFFICIAL WESTERN EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT.
EISENHOWER WAS IN THE NETHERLANDS TODAY ON AN INSPECTION TRIP.
SK-FH518PED

A196
STRASBOURG, FRANCE, MAY 9-(AP)-THE EUROPEAN CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY VOTED TODAY AGAINST INVITING GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER HERE SATURDAY TO ATTEND ITS DEBATE ON DEFENSE.
THE ASSEMBLY IS THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE--AN UNOFFICIAL PARLIAMENT OF WESTERN EUROPEAN NATIONS IN SESSION HERE. ITALY'S UGO LAMALFA HAD PROPOSED THAT EISENHOWER, THE ATLANTIC PACT COMMANDER, BE INVITED.
EISENHOWER WAS IN THE NETHERLANDS TODAY ON A THREE-DAY INSPECTION OF THAT COUNTRY'S TRAINING CENTERS. AT AN OFFICERS' LUNCHEON IN AMERSFOOT HE EXPRESSED SATISFACTION AT THE MORALE, ENERGY AND PERSEVERANCE OF WESTERN TROOPS HE HAS INSPECTED THUS FAR.
JA154PED

A28
ROME, MAY 9-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER IL TEMPO SAID TONIGHT YUGOSLAV REFUGEES REACHING TRIESTE FROM BELGRADE SAID MARSHAL TITO HAD BEEN SHOT AND WOUNDED IN A RECENT ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT AT HIS PALACE. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE.
ACCORDING TO THE REFUGEES, IL TEMPO SAID, THE ATTEMPT ON TITO'S LIFE WAS "COVERED UP" BY RECENT REPORTS FROM BELGRADE THAT THE YUGOSLAV CHIEF WAS IN THE HOSPITAL AFTER A GALL BLADDER OPERATION.
THE BELGRADE RADIO SAID ON APRIL 19 THAT TITO HAD UNDERGONE AN OPERATION FOR REMOVAL OF GALL STONES, AND ADDED THAT THE OPERATION WAS MINOR AND SUCCESSFUL. ON APRIL 24, THE RADIO SAID TITO WAS MAKING A SPEEDY RECOVERY. FIVE DAYS LATER IT SAID THE MARSHAL WOULD BE UNABLE TO ATTEND MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS IN BELGRADE, EXPLAINING THAT ALTHOUGH HE WAS MUCH BETTER HE HAD TO BE UNDER CONSTANT MEDICAL SUPERVISION UNTIL COMPLETE RECOVERY.
THE REFUGEES ARE AMONG THE STEADY TRICKLE OF YUGOSLAVS EMIGRATING THROUGH TRIESTE FROM YUGOSLAVIA, IL TEMPO, A CONSERVATIVE INDEPENDENT ROME DAILY, SAID.
IT QUOTED THEM AS SAYING:
TWO YOUNG MEN FIRED AT TITO WITH REVOLVERS AS HE LEFT HIS CAR IN FRONT OF THE PALACE, THE FORMER RESIDENCE OF KING PETER ON A HILL OVERLOOKING BELGRADE.
TITO WAS HIT IN THE THIGH AND FELL TO THE GROUND.
THE MARSHAL'S AIDES RUSHED TO HIS ASSISTANCE AND BELGRADE POLICE CAUGHT BOTH THE YOUNG MEN BEFORE THEY COULD ESCAPE FROM THE WALLS AROUND THE CASTLE.
THE TWO WOULD-BE ASSASSINS WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH AND SHOT WITHIN A FEW HOURS. TITO'S WOUND, THEY ADDED, NEVER WAS REGARDED AS SERIOUS.
FUSSORED

MAY 10 1951

A93
ROME, MAY 9-(AP)-ITALY'S COMMUNIST DEPUTIES HAVE ADOPTED A "WALKOUT" STRATEGY TO DELAY THE NATION'S DEFENSE PROGRAM.
THE 130 COMMUNIST AND PRO-RED SOCIALIST DEPUTIES IN THE CHAMBER SUCCESSFULLY DELAYED CONSIDERATION OF A PROPOSED CIVIL DEFENSE LAW BY TAKING A WALK.
THE PROPOSAL WAS THE FIRST ON THE PARLIAMENTARY CALENDAR YESTERDAY, BUT THE COMMUNISTS MOVED TO SET IT ASIDE AND CONSIDER OTHER LEGISLATION
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR MARIO SCELBA OBJECTED AND POINTED OUT THAT ITALY WAS "THE ONLY NATION IN THE WORLD" WITHOUT A CIVIL DEFENSE SYSTEM.
THE COMMUNIST MOTION, PUT TO A VOTE, WAS HEADING FOR DEFEAT WHEN ITS SUPPORTERS LEFT THE CHAMBER, LEAVING IT WITHOUT A QUORUM. LATER THE DEPUTIES RETURNED AND ANOTHER VOTE WAS STARTED. ANOTHER WALKOUT FOLLOWED.
THEN THE CHAMBER ADJOURNED UNTIL TODAY WHEN, IT IS EXPECTED, A THIRD VOTE WILL BE THE FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS.
JJ840AED

A65
GENEVA, MAY 9-(AP)-DR.BROCK CHISHOLM, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, SAID TODAY THE ORGANIZATION SUFFERED "A SHARP SET-BACK" DURING THE CURRENT YEAR THROUGH LACK OF FUNDS.
DR.CHISHOLM TOLD THE ANNUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE 70-NATION ORGANIZATION THAT UNLESS THE ANNUAL BUDGET OF THE ORGANIZATION WAS RAISED FROM THE PRESENT $6,300,000 TO AT LEAST $8,500,000, WHO WOULD BE COMPELLED TO MAKE DRASTIC CUTS IN ITS OPERATING PROGRAMS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
JR752PED

A197
FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 9-(AP)-A HUNGARIAN DELEGATION WILL ARRIVE HERE TOMORROW TO DISCUSS WITH AMERICAN OFFICIALS THE RETURN OF HUNGARIAN PROPERTY IN GERMANY WHICH WAS PROMISED IN RETURN FOR THE RELEASE OF ROBERT A.VOGELER.
DISCLOSING THIS TODAY, U.S. HIGH COMMISSION OFFICIALS SAID THE DISCUSSIONS "WILL INVOLVE CERTAIN VEHICLES REMOVED FROM HUNGARY IN

1945, CULTURAL OBJECTS AND OTHER MOVABLE PROPERTY OF HUNGARIAN ORIGIN OF UNESTIMATED VALUE."

AMERICAN OFFICIALS SAID THE VEHICLES INCLUDE 50 TO 100 TRUCKS AND AUTOMOBILES. AMONG THE CULTURAL OBJECTS ARE OLD COINS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ITEMS FROM MUSEUMS.

JA158PED

A62 (120)

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 9-(AP)-MAYOR ERNST REUTER OF BERLIN ASSAILED TONIGHT THE "WAVERING AND SHYNESS" OF WESTERN POLICY TOWARD THE SOVIETS. HE SAID THE DANGER TO THE WORLD WAS THE WEST'S WEAKNESS NOT THE EAST'S STRENGTH.

ADDRESSING A FRANKFURT PRESS CLUB DINNER IN HIS HONOR, REUTER SAID, "I AM CONVINCED THE SOVIETS WILL NOT GO TO WAR. I AM CONVINCED THAT AS THEY SEE THE WEST GROW STRONGER THEY EVENTUALLY WILL BE INCLINED TO GIVE UP WHAT THEY CANNOT DIGEST."

"ONE OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF OUR TIME," THE FIERY ANTI-COMMUNIST MAYOR CONTINUED, "IS THAT WE DO NOT KNOW WHAT WESTERN POLICY WILL BE.

"EVEN THE MIGHTIEST COUNTRY ON EARTH, AMERICA, IS LOSING POLITICAL INFLUENCE BECAUSE ITS POLICY IS STILL TOO MUCH IN THE MAKING."

JB843PED

MAY 10 1951

A66

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 9-(AP)-AN AMERICAN LABOR LEADER SAID TONIGHT THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN GERMANY AS SHOWN BY THE RECENT ELECTION SUCCESS OF THE SOCIALIST EMPIRE PARTY "HAS CAUSED GREAT CONCERN IN U.S. LABOR UNIONS."

"WE HOPE THAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND PARLIAMENT, AND ESPECIALLY THE GERMAN LABOR MOVEMENT, WILL SUCCESSFULLY RESIST THESE REACTIONARY FORCES," SAID VICTOR REUTHER, EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CIO.

HE ADDRESSED A GROUP OF TRADE UNIONIST DEPUTIES.

JB754PED

B65 (Q)

(150)

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 9-(AP)-THE U.S. ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY IT WAS DISCONTINUING A MEAT PURCHASE PROGRAM WHICH INCLUDED IMPORTS OF BEEF FROM COMMUNIST HUNGARY.

SEVERAL WEEKS AGO THE ARMY SAID IT WOULD CONDUCT A TEST PROGRAM TO SUPPLY BEEF FOR THE U.S. COMMISSARIES IN GERMANY. SHORTLY AFTERWARD IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT PRIME CATTLE WERE BEING BOUGHT FROM COMMUNIST HUNGARY AND PAID FOR IN DOLLARS.

TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE PROGRAM WOULD END MAY 31 BECAUSE THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE U.S. HAD DECIDED THAT FUNDS FOR THE DEFENSE APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1951 PROHIBITED THEIR USE FOR PURCHASE OF OTHER THAN AMERICAN BEEF.

THE ARMY QUARTERMASTER ANNOUNCEMENT DEFENDED ITS "TEST" BUYING PROGRAM AS HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL. DURING ITS EXISTENCE AS MUCH AS 30,000 POUNDS OF PRIME HUNGARIAN BEEF WAS BROUGHT INTO THE U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY IN ONE MONTH.

MT958AED

A171

FIRST LEAD RIOT (A72)

KARLSRUHE, GERMANY, MAY 9-(AP)-NEARLY 100 WHITE AND NEGRO U.S. SOLDIERS FOUGHT A WILD BATTLE IN A GERMAN CAFE HERE LAST NIGHT. THE U.S. PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, ANNOUNCING AN INVESTIGATION, SAID NINE SOLDIERS WERE TAKEN TO A MEDICAL DISPENSARY FOR TREATMENT. EARLIER GERMAN POLICE HAD SAID 40 WERE HOSPITALIZED.

THE POLICE REFUSED TO GIVE DETAILS, OTHER THAN TO SAY NO GERMAN PATRONS IN THE NEARLY-RUINED CAFE WERE INJURED.

A CROWD OF SOME 400 GERMANS RETURNING FROM A NEARBY MOVIE CROWDED THE SIDEWALKS IN FRONT OF THE CAFE TO WATCH THE FIGHT.

30.24- 22773

U.S. ARMY AUTHORITIES DECLINED TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT ON THE FRACAS UNTIL THEIR INVESTIGATION IS COMPLETED.

KM729AED

A64

BONN, GERMANY, MAY 9-(AP)-THE WESTERN ALLIES TODAY PROMISED TO RE-EXAMINE THE AMOUNT OF OCCUPATION COSTS CHARGED TO THE GERMANS AS PART OF THE EXPENSE OF KEEPING ALLIED DEFENSE TROOPS IN GERMANY.

THIS WAS ANNOUNCED AFTER A MEETING BETWEEN WEST GERMAN CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER AND THE THREE ALLIED HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

ADENAUER ASKED FOR A RE-EXAMINATION AND METHODS OF PAYMENT OF OCCUPATION COSTS "IN THE LIGHT OF THE PRESENT SITUATION."

THIS REFERRED TO THE FACT THE STATUS OF WESTERN GERMANY IS STEADILY BEING CHANGED FROM THAT OF AN OCCUPIED COUNTRY TO A DEFENSE PARTNER.

JB751PED

MAY 10 1951

A90

STUTTGART, GERMANY, MAY 9-(AP)-AN AMERICAN COURT SENTENCED A 35-YEAR OLD CZECH TO 12 YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR GATHERING U.S.MILITARY INFORMATION AND SENDING IT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THE COURT, PASSING SENTENCE LAST NIGHT, DISCLOSED THAT IT HAD COST THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT $50,000 TO CONDUCT THE INVESTIGATION WHICH RESULTED IN THE CONVICTION OF EMIL SZWIERTNA.

TESTIMONY DISCLOSED THAT SZWIERTNA HUNG AROUND U.S. SEVENTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS HERE TO COLLECT INFORMATION. WHEN HE WAS SUCCESSFUL, HE HID HIS NOTES IN MARMALADE JARS, BURIED THEM, AND A CONFEDERATE DUG THEM UP AND TOOK THEM ACROSS THE BORDER.

HIS ACCOMPLICE HAS NOT BEEN APPREHENDED.

A175

BERLIN, MAY 9-(AP)-THE EAST GERMAN PARLIAMENT APPROVED TODAY A COMMUNIST PLAN FOR A PLEBISCITE IN THE SOVIET ZONE NEXT MONTH ON THE QUESTION OF A PEACE TREATY FOR ALL GERMANY THIS YEAR. WEST GERMANY HAS ALREADY REJECTED THE PROPOSAL AS A SOVIET PROPAGANDA MOVE.

THE 18,000,000 GERMANS IN THE SOVIET ZONE WILL BE ASKED TWO QUESTIONS: "ARE YOU FOR PEACE AND AGAINST REMILITARIZATION?" AND "ARE YOU FOR A PEACE TREATY FOR ALL GERMANY IN 1951?"

THE EAST ZONE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT HAS MADE CLEAR THAT ANYONE VOTING NO WILL BE STAMPED AS AN ENEMY OF THE STATE.

ML1258PED

A41

BERLIN, MAY 9-(AP)-A WEST BERLIN COURT TODAY FIXED MAY 21 FOR THE TRIAL OF A FORMER S.S. MAJOR ACCUSED OF BEING ONE OF HITLER'S GUNMEN IN THE NOTORIOUS "BLOOD PURGE" OF JUNE 30,1934.

A MURDER CHARGE HAS BEEN PLACED AGAINST KURT WERNER GILDISCH, 47.

THE TRIAL IS EXPECTED TO BRING INTO THE OPEN THE DETAILS OF THE NIGHT OF TERROR WHEN HITLER ORDERED THE SUMMARY EXECUTIONS OF SCORES OF POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

JA628PED

SP52 (550)

NIGHT LEAD OLYMPICS

BY BEN PHLEGAR

VIENNA, MAY 9-(AP)-WEST GERMANY WILL TAKE PART IN THE 1952 OLYMPIC GAMES, OLYMPIC CHANCELLOR OTTO MAYER DECLARED TODAY.

HE SAID THE WEST GERMANS PARTICIPATION DID NOT DEPEND ON THEM REACHING AN AGREEMENT WITH THE EAST GERMANS.

HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT IF CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE EAST GERMAN AND WEST GERMAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEES -- AIMED AT FORMING ONE UNIFIED COMMITTEE -- BECAME "TRAGIC, WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO WITHDRAW OUR RECOGNITION OF WEST GERMANY. I DO NOT THINK THIS WILL HAPPEN."

MAYER SPENT MUCH OF HIS FINAL PRESS CONFERENCE, FOLLOWING THE END OF THE THREE DAY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE, IN CLARIFYING THE I.O.C. POSITION ON GERMANY.

HE SAID HE APPARENTLY HAD LED TO A NUMBER OF MISUNDERSTANDINGS YESTERDAY WHEN HE ANNOUNCED FINAL ACCEPTANCE OF A GERMAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF WEST GERMANS.

MAY 10 1951

AT THAT TIME MAYER SAID THE WEST GERMANS AND THE EAST GERMANS "MUST GET TOGETHER" IF ANY GERMANS WERE TO BE ALLOWED TO COMPETE IN THE 1952 GAMES AT OSLO AND HELSINKI.

TODAY HE SAID THIS WAS NOT ENTIRELY TRUE.

"THE IOC HOPES AND TRUSTS THAT THE TWO COMMITTEES CAN GET TOGETHER," HE SAID. "WE HAVE ASKED THEM TO APPEAR BEFORE THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSION OF THE IOC AT LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND, ON MAY 21 AND 22.

"IN FACT THEY HAVE ALREADY HAD A ONE-HOUR MEETING HERE TODAY, AND WHO KNOWS, THE MEETING IN LAUSANNE MAY NOT EVEN BE NECESSARY. THEY MAY REACH AN AGREEMENT BEFORE THEN."

MAYER SAID HE DID NOT KNOW THE RESULTS OF TODAY'S GERMAN MEETING.

HE SAID ANOTHER MISUNDERSTANDING REGARDING THE GERMAN POSITION WAS HIS ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE VOTE HAD BEEN UNANIMOUS.

THE FOUR IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES REPRESENTED ON THE IOC -- RUSSIA, POLAND, HUNGARY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- PROTESTED TODAY WHEN THEY READ THE NEWSPAPERS.

"I WAS IN ERROR," MAYER SAID. "I THOUGHT THEY VOTED IN FAVOR. THEY TELL ME THEY WERE NOT IN FAVOR, AND IF THEY HAD UNDERSTOOD THE COMMITTEE WAS VOTING ON FINAL ACCEPTANCE OF WEST GERMANY THEY WOUL HAVE VOTED AGAINST."

MAY 10 1951

MAYER SAID THE IOC RECOGNIZED THE PROTEST, WHICH HE CALLED A MILD INFORMAL ONE, BUT TOOK NO ACTION.

THE PROBLEM OF WHICH NATION WILL BE INVITED TO THE WINTER AND SUMMER GAMES NEXT YEAR WAS NOT DISCUSSED, MAYER SAID.

HE ADDED THAT IT IS RIGID CUSTOM FOR ALL COUNTRIES WITH RECOGNIZED OLYMPIC COMMITTEES TO BE INVITED, BUT THAT HE COULD NOT SAY FOR CERTAIN THAT WEST GERMANY OR ANY GERMAN SQUAD WOULD BE ASKED TO THE WINTER GAMES AT OSLO.

"HOWEVER, I CERTAINLY WOULD EXPECT THE GERMANS TO BE INVITED," HE DECLARED.

MAYER SAID HE HAD BEEN TOLD THERE WAS EXCITEMENT IN TOKYO OVER THE SUPPOSED FORMAL ACCEPTANCE OF JAPAN FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

"I CANNOT UNDERSTAND THAT," HE SAID. "WE HAVE TAKEN NO ACTION ON JAPAN. THERE NEVER HAS BEEN ANY DOUBT THAT THEY WOULD BE INVITED ALTHOUGH THE FORMAL INVITATION WILL NOT BE SENT OUT UNTIL LATER THIS SUMMER. JAPAN IN FACT, WAS INVITED TO THE 1948 GAMES BUT WAS UNABLE TO ATTEND."

THE IOC WILL MEET FOR AN HOUR TOMORROW TO APPROVE THE MINUTES OF ITS VIENNA SESSION AND WILL THEN ADJOURN UNTIL THE WEEK PRECEDING THE WINTER GAMES AT OSLO.

THE COMMITTEE SAID IT HAD RECEIVED INVITATIONS FROM BRUSSELS, ATHENS, LOS ANGELES, MONTE CARLO AND KARACHI FOR ITS 1953 MEETING. NO DECISION WILL BE TAKEN UNTIL NEXT YEAR.

ML532PED

B60 (Q)
(230)
VIENNA, MAY 9-(AP)-JAPAN WILL SEND ATHLETES IN ALMOST ALL SPORTS TO THE 1952 WINTER AND SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES, DR. RYOTARO AZUMA, PRESIDEI OF THE JAPANESE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE SAID TODAY.

MAY 10 1951

"OUR JAPANESE FEDERATIONS HAVE BEEN RECOGNIZED BY THE INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS IN ALMOST EVERY SPORTS FOR WHICH THEY HAVE APPLIED," HE DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW.

"ONLY ROWING AND THE EQUESTRIAN SPORTS ARE STILL PENDING AND WE THINK THESE WILL BE FAVORABLE."

DR. AZUMA SAID NO SPECIFIC ACTION REGARDING JAPAN HAS BEEN TAKEN AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE WHICH ENDS TODAY, AND THAT NONE WAS SCHEDULED.

"THE HELSINKI AND OSLO ORGANIZING COMMITTEES HAVE TOLD US THEY WILL INVITE EVERY COUNTRY RECOGNIZED BY THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE," HE SAID, "WHICH MEANS THAT WE WILL TAKE PART."

DR. AZUMA, A PROFESSOR AT TOKYO UNIVERSITY AND AN OFFICIAL OF THE JAPANESE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, WAS ELECTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE AT ITS COPENHAGEN MEETING A YEAR AGO. AT THAT SAME MEETING JAPAN AGAIN BECAME A FULL MEMBER OF THE OLYMPIC FAMILY OF NATIONS. DR. AZUMA WAS TOLD BY THE IOC THAT THE ONLY QUALIFICATION JAPAN WOULD HAVE TO FULFILL TO TAKE PART IN THE 1952 OLYMPICS WAS TO REJOIN THE VARIOUS INDIVIDUAL INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS.

"WE HAVE HAD NO DIFFICULTY AT ALL ALONG THAT LINE," HE SAID. "THIS AUTOMATICALLY REMOVED THE LAST BARRIER TO OUR PARTICIPATION."

DR. AZUMA SAID JAPAN WILL NOW HAVE TO DECIDE HOW BIG AN OLYMPIC SQUAD IT CAN AFFORD TO ENTER.

"THERE ARE TWO SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT," HE SAID. "ONE GROUP THINKS WE SHOULD SEND THE LARGEST POSSIBLE DELEGATION.

"IF WE ARE TO FOLLOW THE OLYMPIC IDEAL, WE SHOULD SEND AS MANY MEN AND WOMEN AS WE CAN, EVEN THOUGH THEY ARE NOT THE BEST. JAPAN'S ECONOMIC SITUATION, HOWEVER, DOES NOT MAKE THIS POSSIBLE. WE'LL HAVE TO REACH A COMPROMISE.

"WE WANT TO SEND TEAMS THAT WILL MAKE THE BEST POSSIBLE IMPRESSION SO THAT WE CAN UPHOLD JAPAN'S REPUTATION IN THE SPORTS WORLD."

DR. AZUMA WILL GO FROM VIENNA TO GENEVA FOR A MEETING OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF HEALTH AND WELFARE. HE PLANS TO RETURN TO JAPAN THE FIRST WEEK IN JUNE.

W1028AED

A25
PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, MAY 9-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER LIDOVA DEMOCRACIE REPORTED TONIGHT THAT COMMUNIST ROMANIA'S RUBBER INDUSTRY HAS BEGUN PRODUCTION OF ITS OWN SYNTHETIC RUBBER, "WITH THEHELP OF SOVIET EXPERTS AND USING SOVIET TECHNOLOGY." IT SAID THE ROMANIAN ECONOMY THUS "FREED ITSELF FROM THE NECESSITY" OF IMPORTING PURE RUBBER FROM ABROAD.

FH531PED

A73
MOSCOW, MAY 9-(AP)-THE SOVIET PRESS TODAY HEADLINED THE ARRIVAL OF U.S. TROOPS IN ICELAND AND DECLARED THEIR PRESENCE THERE AMOUNTS TO OCCUPATION OF THE REPUBLIC.
(THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF AMERICAN ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCES--208 MEN--LANDED IN ICELAND MONDAY TO HELP DEFEND THE NORTH ATLANTIC PACT ISLAND NATION.)

KM730AED

A144KX
(190)

MAY 10 1951

PRECEDE TAIPEH DAY

BY STANLEY RICH

HONG KONG, THURSDAY, MAY 10-(AP)-SHANGHAI NEWSPAPERS REACHING HONG KONG TODAY REPORTED 719 PERSONS WERE EXECUTED IN THREE RED CHINA CITIES JUST PRIOR TO THE BIG COMMUNIST MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS.

THIS LATEST PHASE OF THE CONTINUING RED PURGE OF "COUNTER REVOLUTIONARIES" MET SOME OPPOSITION. ONE SHANGHAI NEWSPAPER SAID FOUR COMMUNIST OFFICIALS AND POLITICAL WORKERS "WERE WOUNDED WHEN RESISTANCE WAS OFFERED."

THE SINO-RED NEWS AGENCY REPORTED THAT 376 WERE KILLED IN NANKING APRIL 29. ON THE NEXT DAY, 293 WERE EXECUTED AT SHANGHAI AND 50 AT HANGCHOW.

THE ACCOUNTS SAID THAT 110,000 PEOPLE "WADED THROUGH RAIN-SOAKED STREETS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE TRIAL" OF THE 50 EXECUTED AT HANGCHOW.

IN SHANGHAI, THE REDS PICKED NINE OF THE 293 FOR A PUBLIC TRIAL BEFORE 10,000 PEOPLE IN THE CITY'S CANIDROME---ONCE FASHIONABLE DOG RACING TRACK AND FOOTBALL FIELD.

THE SHANGHAI NEWS SAID THE TRIAL ENDED IN "A UNANIMOUS ROAR FROM THE AUDIENCE DEMANDING THEIR DEATH." THE EXECUTIONS WERE CARRIED OUT AT FOUR AIRFIELDS.

FORTY THOUSAND PEOPLE ATTENDED THE MASS TRIAL WHICH PRECEDED THE EXECUTIONS IN NANKING.

(AT TAIPEH, FORMOSA, THE NATIONALIST CHINESE DEFENSE MINISTRY SAID WEDNESDAY THAT THE CHINESE REDS HAD EXECUTED 50,000 PERSONS IN THE SOUTH CHINA PROVINCE OF KWANGSI IN A SINGLE MONTH.)

FJ1025PCS

A102FX
TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 9-(AP)-THE NATIONALIST CHINESE DEFENSE MINISTRY TODAY SAID CHINESE REDS HAD EXECUTED 50,000 PERSONS IN THE SOUTH CHINA PROVINCE OF KWANGSI IN A SINGLE MONTH.

THE EXECUTIONS WERE DESCRIBED AS PART OF A MASSIVE EFFORT TO STAMP OUT NON-COMMUNIST RESIDENCE IN THAT STRATEGIC PROVINCE, WHICH BORDERS INDO-CHINA.

THE MINISTRY SAID THE COMMUNISTS WERE USING 400,000 MEN IN AN ATTEMPT TO DESTROY NATIONALIST GUERRILLA FORCES IN KWANGSI.

FT610APD

A101FX
HONG KONG, MAY 9-(AP)-CHINESE COMMUNISTS TODAY JAILED A MAN THEY SAID HAD KILLED MORE THAN 600 PERSONS AND "ATE THE HEARTS OF HIS VICTIMS."

HE WAS IDENTIFIED AS HWA SHOU-FUNG, ALIAS "BOSS MERCURY." THE COMMUNIST DISPATCH SAID HE SERVED AS AN OCCUPATION OFFICIAL UNDER THE JAPANESE IN WORLD WAR II.

HWA WAS ONE OF A LARGE GROUP OF "COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES" ARRESTED IN NANKING.

FT600APD

A166KX
HONG KONG, MAY 9-(AP)-THE U.S. TROOPSHIP MONTROSE LEFT TODAY WITH 800 BRITISH TROOPS GOING TO THE KOREAN FRONT.
THE SHIP WAS DELAYED NEARLY 24 HOURS BY TYPHOON WEATHER.
ABOARD WERE MEN OF THE FIRST BATTALION OF THE SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY. THEY WILL REPLACE THE FIRST BATTALION OF THE ARGYLE AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS, WHICH RETURNED HERE LAST MONTH.
B1025ACS NM

A148KX
(WEST OUT)
HONG KONG, THURSDAY, MAY 10-(AP)-BLISS WIANT, FORMER CHANCELLOR OF PEIPING'S AMERICAN-ENDOWED YENCHING UNIVERSITY, ARRIVED WEDNESDAY WITH HIS FAMILY IN HONG KONG. THE WIANTS WERE BELIEVED TO BE THE LAST AMERICAN METHODIST FAMILY IN RED CHINA.
WIANT HAD BEEN AT YENCHING FOR 28 YEARS. HE SAID HE AND HIS FAMILY GRADUALLY HAD BEEN FORCED INTO A LIFE OF COMPARATIVE SECLUSION SINCE THE COMMUNISTS OCCUPIED PEIPING. THE REDS TOOK OVER THE UNIVERSITY IN FEBRUARY.
EJE1049P 'S

MAY 10 1951

A103FX
TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 9-(AP)-THE CHINA UNION PRESS TODAY SAID NINE RUSSIAN GUNBOATS AND THREE LST'S (LANDING SHIP, TANKS) ARRIVED IN SHANGHAI APRIL 16 AND ARE STILL THERE.
A FOURTH LST WAS REPORTED AT WOOSUNG.
ALL THE CRAFT CAME FROM PORT ARTHUR AND DARIEN IN MANCHURIA, THE AGENCY SAID.
ANOTHER NEWSPAPER REPORT SAID 200 RUSSIAN SOLDIERS WITH FIELD PIECES ARRIVED IN LANCHOW, CAPITAL OF KANSU PROVINCE, IN MID-APRIL. NO REASON WAS GIVEN.
ET611APD

A211 (290)
AMS BUDGET
NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE
BY ERIC GOTTGETREU
TEL AVIV, ISRAEL, MAY 9-(AP)-BORDER WARFARE NORTH OF THE SEA OF GALILEE EASED TODAY WITHIN A FEW HOURS AFTER THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL ORDERED SYRIA AND ISRAEL TO CEASE FIRE.
THE CEASE-FIRE ORDER WAS VOTED 10-0 AT LAKE SUCCESS ABOUT 5 P.M. EST TUESDAY (2 A.M. WEDNESDAY ISRAELI TIME). BUT THERE WAS SOME SHOOTING BEFORE DAWN.
AN ISRAELI MILITARY SPOKESMAN BLAMED SYRIANS ENTRENCHED IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE NEAR MUTEILA HILL, WHICH THE ISRAELIS HAVE HELD AGAINST A SCORE OF ATTACKS SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES A WEEK AGO. HE SAID ISRAELI TROOPS RETURNED THE FIRE AND THE EXCHANGE DIED DOWN AFTER ABOUT 90 MINUTES.
"IT IS NOW UP TO THE U.N. TO SEE THAT THE SYRIANS LEAVE THE DEMILITARIZED AREA, WHICH IS ISRAELI TERRITORY," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.
(THE SYRIAN ARMY CHARGED THAT ISRAELI GUNS OPENED A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT OF THE SHAMLNEH AREA IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE AND LOBBED SHELLS ON THE SYRIAN ARMY POST AT NEARBY EL HASSEL "AT THE VERY MINUTE THE SECURITY COUNCIL ISSUED THE CEASE-FIRE ORDER AT LAKE SUCCIDR
THE U.N. OBSERVERS. SYRIA INSISTS THAT NONE OF HER TROOPS HAVE ENTERED THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE. THE SYRIANS CONTEND ARAB RESIDENTS OF THE ZONE ARE FIGHTING A DEFENSIVE BATTLE AGAINST ISRAELI RAIDERS.)
FOR THE THIRD STRAIGHT DAY, ISRAELI CREWS DRAINING THE HULEH SWAMPS IN THE FRONTIER ZONE WORKED UNMOLESTED. THEY HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN SUBJECT TO SMALL ARMS FIRE. ISRAELI'S PROJECT TO RECLAIM THE SWAMPS AND CONVERT THE AREA TO FARM LAND IS OPPOSED BY SYRIA AS A VIOLATION OF THE ARMISTICE TERMS WHICH ENDED THE PALESTINE WAR OF 1948. THE SYRIANS WANT THE NATURAL BARRIER LEFT AS IT IS.
ISRAEL IS CELEBRATING THIS WEEKEND HER THIRD ANNIVERSARY AS A NATION.

SIRENS SOUNDED ACROSS THE COUNTRYSIDE TODAY IN MEMORY OF ISRAELI SOLDIERS KILLED IN THE PALESTINE WAR.
(SYRIAN PREMIER KHALED BEY AZEM TOLD HIS PARLIAMENT THE SECURITY COUNCIL ORDER, IF SINCERELY APPLIED, "PUTS AN END TO MASSACRES IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE, BUT WE DON'T CONSIDER IT THE FINAL OR DECISIVE SOLUTION." HE DESCRIBED THE BOMBARDMENT OF SHAMINEH AS "A NEW EXAMPLE OF HOW THE JEWS RESPECT THEIR ENGAGEMENTS." AT THE SAME TIME HE SAID SYRIA HAS REFUSED A REQUEST BY COL. DE RIDDER TO PULL BACK HER MILITARY FORCES FROM DEFENSIVE POSITIONS IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR A DISTANCE OF 500 METERS. HE SAID SYRIA IS DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN MEASURES CAPABLE OF REPELLING "THE AGGRESSORS.")
JA512PED

MAY 10 1951

A148
SECOND LEAD ISRAELI A110
TEL AVIV, ISRAEL, MAY 9-(AP)-QUIET PREVAILED ON THE TROUBLED ISRAELI-SYRIAN FRONTIER TODAY AFTER AN ORDER FROM THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL DEMANDING AN IMMEDIATE CEASE-FIRE.
THERE WAS SOME PRE-DAWN SKIRMISHING FROM THE DEMILITARIZED AREA NORTH OF THE SEA OF GALILEE, BUT 12 HOURS AFTER ISSUANCE OF THE CEASE-FIRE THERE WAS NO RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES ON A MAJOR SCALE, AN ISRAELI MILITARY SPOKESMAN SAID.
THE SPOKESMAN ADDED: "IT IS NOW UP TO THE U.N. TO SEE THAT THE SYRIANS LEAVE THE DEMILITARIZED AREA, WHICH IS ISRAEL'S TERRITORY."
THE SYRIANS SAY THEY HAVE NO TROOPS IN THE DEMILITARIZED AREA. THEY DO NOT RECOGNIZE ISRAEL'S CLAIM TO THE TERRITORY. DISPATCHES FROM DAMASCUS ACCUSED THE ISRAELIS OF "NEW AGGRESSION" IN THE REGION.
A DISPATCH FROM THE FRONTIER SAID THAT SYRIAN TROOPS ACTIVITY IN FORTIFYING POSITIONS WITHIN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE COULD BE CLEARLY SEEN. THIS DISPATCH SAID THE ISRAELIS RETURNED THE SYRIAN FIRE IN A 90-MINUTE EXCHANGE.
(NO PICKUP)
(EDS--PICK UP DAMASCUS (A68) UNDER DASH IF DESIRED)
JJ951AED

A63
NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE (WITH TEL AVIV) (230)
DAMASCUS, SYRIA, MAY 9-(AP)-PREMIER KHALED BEY AZEM SAID TODAY SYRIA INTENDS TO MAINTAIN STRENGTH ALONG THE PALESTINE FRONTIER DESPITE THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL'S ORDER DIRECTING SYRIA AND ISRAEL TO CEASE FIRE.
HE REJECTED A U.N. STAFF REQUEST TO PULL BACK SYRIAN TROOPS FROM A CHAIN OF DEFENSE POSTS ALONG THE ARMISTICE LINE.
OF THE CEASE-FIRE ORDER, HE TOLD THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
"WE HAVE NO OBJECTION AGAINST THIS RESOLUTION WHICH, IF SINCERELY APPLIED, PUTS AN END TO MASSACRES IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE, BUT WE DO NOT CONSIDER IT THE FINAL OR DECISIVE SOLUTION."
CITING A SYRIAN ARMY REPORT OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE ARAB VILLAGE OF SHAMLNEH IN THE ZONE EARLY TODAY, AZEM SAID "THIS IS A NEW EXAMPLE OF HOW THE JEWS RESPECT THEIR ENGAGEMENTS."
THE U.N. STAFF REQUEST TO PULL BACK SYRIAN TROOPS "IMPOSES ON US NEW OBLIGATIONS INCONSISTENT WITH THE ARMISTICE CONDITIONS," AZEM SAID, REFERRING TO THE DOCUMENT WHICH ENDED THE PALESTINE WAR OF 1948.
CREATION OF THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE WAS AIMED AT SEPARATING THE FIGHTING FORCES "BECAUSE THIS AREA WAS OCCUPIED BY OUR FORCES DURING THE PALESTINE WAR," HE ASSERTED.
"WHY DO THEY WANT US NOW TO EVACUATE ANOTHER AREA BEHIND THE

30.24- 22777

ARMISTICE LINE?"

HE DECLARED THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE SEVEN-NATION ARAB LEAGUE WILL MEET MAY 14 TO DECIDE THE ATTITUDE OF ALL ARAB STATES TOWARD THE BORDER WARFARE.

ALL THE PARTIES REPRESENTED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APPROVED WITHOUT RESERVATION THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY AND THE MEASURES IT HAS TAKEN IN REGARD TO ISRAEL.

JB749PED

A68

(250)

MAY 10 1951

DAMASCUS, SYRIA, MAY 9--(AP)--SYRIA EARLY TODAY ACCUSED ISRAEL OF BOMBING HER TROOPS JUST AS THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL ORDERED AN IMMEDIATE CEASE-FIRE ALONG THE SYRIAN-ISRAELI BORDER.

A SYRIAN ARMY COMMUNIQUE CHARGED ISRAEL WITH "HEAVY BOMBING" OF THE SHAMLNEH REGION NORTH OF THE SEA OF GALILEE BETWEEN 1 A.M. AND 3 A.M. (6 P.M. TO 8 P.M. EST) -- JUST AS THE COUNCIL AT LAKE SUCCESS VOTED 10 TO 0 FOR THE CEASE-FIRE.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID MANY SHELLS FELL ON THE SYRIAN POST NEARBY AT EL HASSEL.

"THIS NEW AGGRESSION," A SYRIAN MILITARY SPOKESMAN COMMENTED, "TOOK PLACE AT THE VERY SAME MINUTE THE SECURITY COUNCIL WAS GIVING THE CEASE-FIRE ORDER AT LAKE SUCCESS."

SYRIA'S REPRESENTATIVE AT THE U.N. DENIED YESTERDAY THAT HIS COUNTRY'S TROOPS WERE INVOLVED IN THE RECENT ARMED CLASHES ALONG THE SYRIA-ISRAEL BORDER BUT SAID THAT HIS GOVERNMENT NEVERTHELESS ACCEPTED THE CEASE-FIRE. ISRAEL EARLIER SAID IT WOULD HEED NO SUCH ORDER UNTIL THE WITHDRAWAL OF SYRIAN TROOPS WHICH IT CHARGED WERE ILLEGALLY IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE WAS SET UP ALONGSIDE THE SEA OF GALILEE BY THE 1948 ARMISTICE WHICH ENDED THE ARAB-JEW WAR IN PALESTINE. DRAINING OF THE HULEH SWAMPS IN THE AREA BY THE ISRAELIS, ACCOMPANIED BY DISLODGMENT OF ARAB VILLAGERS, SET OFF THE RECENT SERIES OF CLASHES.

ISRAEL HAS CHARGED THAT THE ZONE, AWARDED TO HER BY THE ARMISTICE, AND OTHER ISRAELI TERRITORY HAS BEEN INVADED BY THE SYRIANS. SYRIA REPLIED THAT ARAB SETTLERS IN THE AREA REPULSED ISRAELI ARMY ATTACKS ON THEIR HOMES AND ACCUSED THE JEWISH NATION OF LAND AND AIR ASSAULTS ON SYRIAN FORCES.

SYRIA ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT IT HAD ASKED THE ARAB'S LEAGUE POLITICAL COMMITTEE TO MEET IO

SYRIA ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT IT HAD ASKED THE ARAB'S LEAGUE POLITICAL COMMITTEE TO MEET IN DAMASCUS OR BEIRUT ON MAY 15 TO DISCUSS THE RECENT BORDER FIGHTING.

KM715AED

A69

FOLO DAMASCUS

TEL AVIV, ISRAEL, MAY 9-(AP)-SYRIANS ENTRENCHED IN THE "DEMILITARIZED ZONE" NORTH OF THE SEA OF GALILEE OPENED FIRE EARLY TODAY ON ISRAELI POSITIONS WEST OF THE ZONE, AN ISRAELI ARMY SPOKESMAN CHARGED. HE ADDED THAT THE FIRE WAS RETURNED.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT DURING THE NIGHT THE SYRIANS WERE SEEN FORTIFYING THEIR POSITIONS IN THE DEMILITARIZED AREA.

THE EXCHANGE OF FIRE LASTED ABOUT 90 MINUTES. LATEST REPORTS SAID IT WAS DYING DOWN.

JJ829AED

A37 (250)

NIGHT LEAD IRAN

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 9-(AP)-PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH'S GOVERNMENT MADE CLEAR IN A NOTE TO BRITAIN TODAY THAT IT HAS NO INTENTION OF RETREATING ON NATIONALIZATION OF THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY.

THE NOTE DENIED THAT NATIONALIZATION WAS A "COMMUNISTIC ACT," AS CHARGED BY BRITAIN. IT SAID ELIMINATION OF THE BRITISH-DOMINATED COMPANY WOULD EASE DISCONTENT IN THIS COUNTRY AND LEAD TO BETTER RELATIONS WITH LONDON.

IRAN SAID SHE WAS PREPARED TO LOOK INTO BRITISH CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION AND TO GUARANTEE THAT FORMER CUSTOMERS--THE BRITISH--WOULD BE PUT AT THE HEAD OF THE LINE IN THE SALE OF NATIONALIZED OIL.

MEANWHILE, THE SENATE GAVE MOSSADEGH'S GOVERNMENT A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE, 48 TO 0. THREE SENATORS ABSTAINED. THE MAJLIS (LOWER HOUSE) GAVE THE GOVERNMENT A SIMILARLY OVERWHELMING VOTE SUNDAY.

PREMIER MOSSADEGH'S NOTE INFORMED BRITAIN THAT THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY "WILL BE INVITED" SOON TO HELP DISSOLVE ITSELF AND TRANSFER ITS MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR ASSETS TO IRANIAN OWNERSHIP.

THE AIOC IS BRITAIN'S BIGGEST SINGLE FOREIGN ASSET AND THE MAIN SOURCE OF THE BRITISH NAVY'S FUEL. ITS CONCESSION IN THE RICH OIL FIELDS ALONG THE PERSIAN GULF NORMALLY WOULD HAVE RUN UNTIL 1993. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OWNS 52 PER CENT OF THE STOCK IN THE COMPANY, WHOSE ASSETS HAVE BEEN ESTIMATED VARIOUSLY FROM $500,000,000 TO MORE THAN $1,000,000,000.

"BY EXERCISING ITS SOVEREIGN RIGHTS," MOSSADEGH WROTE, "THE IMPERIAL IRANIAN GOVERNMENT WISHES TO STRENGTHEN THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE COUNTRY THROUGH ITS OIL REVENUES, TO PROVIDE FOR THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE AND TO PUT AN END TO GENERAL POVERTY AND DISSATISFACTION.

"THIS MEASURE WILL BRING ABOUT PROSPERITY AND TRANQUILLITY IN IRAN AND WILL PREVENT ANY DISORDER AND DISTURBANCE."

JA617PED

A83

210

MAY 10 1951

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 9-(AP)-IRAN DISCLOSED TODAY--AND DENIED--A BRITISH CHARGE THAT RECENT NATIONALIZATION OF BRITISH-CONTROLLED IRANIAN OIL RESOURCES WAS A COMMUNIST ACT.

THE DENIAL WAS MADE IN A DIPLOMATIC NOTE TO BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON IN WHICH IRANIAN PREMIER F.MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH DECLARED THAT THE TAKEOVER OF THE GIANT ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY WILL STOP DISCONTENT IN THIS COUNTRY AND LEAD TO BETTER RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN.

MEANWHILE, THE SENATE GAVE MOSSADEGH A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE, WITH 48 OF THE 51 MEMBERS PRESENT BACKING THE NEW NATIONAL FRONT GOVERNMENT. THREE ABSTAINED. THE SENATE ACTION FOLLOWED AN OVERWHELMING CONFIDENCE VOTE BY THE MAJLIS (LOWER CHAMBER) ON SUNDAY.

FOREIGN MINISTER BAGHER KAZEMI MADE THE IRANIAN NOTE PUBLIC AT A NEWS CONFERENCE. HE MADE CLEAR THAT IRAN HAD NO INTENTION OF RETREATING FROM THE GO-AHEAD WITH OIL NATIONALIZATION, DESPITE BRITISH PROTESTS.

IT WAS THE FIRST DISCLOSURE OF DETAILS OF THE IRANIAN-BRITISH DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGES AND REVEALED FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT MORRISON VIEWED THE NATIONALIZATION OF IRANIAN OIL AS A COMMUNIST ACT.

THE CHARGE ANGERED IRANIAN OFFICIALS WHO POINTED OUT THAT BRITAIN'S LABOR GOVERNMENT HAS NATIONALIZED MANY OF ITS HOME INDUSTRIES.

MOSSADEGH'S NOTE SAID THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT WAS PREPARED TO EXAMINE ANGLO-IRANIAN CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION AND TO GUARANTEE THAT FORMER CUSTOMERS--WHO HAVE BEEN CHIEFLY BRITISH--WOULD HAVE PRIORITY IN PURCHASING IRANIAN OIL.

IN RESPONSE TO A PLEA FROM THE PREMIER FOR SPEEDING UP THE MACHINERY FOR NATIONALIZATION, THE SENATE NAMED FIVE MEN AS ITS REPRESENTATIVE ON THE 11-MAN JOINT BOARD WHICH WILL SUPERVISE ACQUISITION OF THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY. THE MAJLIS--THE LOWER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT--FAILED TO REACH AGREEMENT YESTERDAY ON ITS REPRESENTATIVES AND WILL TRY AGAIN ON SUNDAY.
JJ833AED

B78
(KX FOR FX-APW)
NEW DELHI, INDIA, THURSDAY, MAY 10-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER NEHRU TOLD PARLIAMENT TODAY THAT RUSSIAN SHIPS WERE ALREADY ON THE WAY TO INDIA WITH A CARGO OF WHEAT.
NEHRU BROKE IN WITH THE SURPRISE ANNOUNCEMENT WHILE COMMERCE MINISTER H. K. MAHATAB WAS EXPLAINING EFFORTS TO NEGOTIATE AN INDIAN-SOVIET TRADE PACT. A BURST OF APPLAUSE GREETED THE PRIME MINISTER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.
A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID FURTHER DETAILS WOULD BE ANNOUNCED LATER.
INDIA STARTED NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SOVIET EMBASSY HERE LAST WEEK FOR 500,000 TONS OF GRAIN TO EASE THE COUNTRY'S FAMINE THREAT.
BB144AED

A215WX BJT
(900) AMS BUDGET
NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR-MARSHALL

MAY 10 1951

BY DON WHITEHEAD
WASHINGTON,MAY 9-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL DECLARED TODAY THAT GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S WAR PROPOSALS HAD THREATENED TO SPLIT THE UNITED NATIONS ALLIES AND FORCE THE UNITED STATES TO "GO IT ALONE" IN KOREA.
HE TOLD SENATORS THE FIVE-STAR GENERAL'S OUTSPOKEN OPPOSITION TO THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION'S KOREAN POLICY RAISED THE ISSUE OF "WHAT VOICE SPOKE FROM THIS COUNTRY ON FOREIGN POLICY."
"BY HIS PUBLIC STATEMENTS," MARSHALL TESTIFIED, "X X X HE SET UP A VERY SERIOUS REACTION AMONG OUR ALLIES, WHICH THREATENED OUR COLLECTIVE ACTION WITH THEM, AND WHICH THREATENED OUR POSITION IN THE WORLD IN RELATION TO THIS GREAT CRISIS, AND WHICH THREATENED TO LEAVE US IN A SITUATION OF GOING IT ALONE."
HE DENIED, HOWEVER, THAT FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS HAD DICTATED MACARTHUR'S REMOVAL BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN OR HAD EVEN SUGGESTED SUCH A STEP.
MARSHALL SHARPLY CHALLENGED A SUGGESTION THAT THIS COUNTRY ALREADY IS "GOING IT ALONE" IN THE CONFLICT.
SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS) INDICATED THERE ARE ABOUT 30,000 U.N. TROOPS ON THE KOREAN BATTLEFIELD FIGHTING ALONGSIDE AN ESTIMATED 350,000 AMERICAN TROOPS.
HE ADDED: "COULD IT NOT BE SAID IN THE LIGHT OF THESE FIGURES THAT WE ARE ALREADY GOING IT ALONE?"
"I DON'T THINK SO, SIR," MARSHALL RETORTED.
GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAS PROPOSED THAT THE UNITED STATES "GO IT ALONE" IN KOREA IF NECESSARY TO BOMB RED CHINA AND TRY TO FORCE A QUICK END TO THE BLOODY STRUGGLE.
CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) OF THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE SAID HE BELIEVED WILEY'S ESTIMATE OF 350,000 AMERICAN TROOPS WAS TOO HIGH AND HE NEVER HAD HEARD THE FIGURE BEFORE.
MARSHALL'S TESTIMONY ON THE COMBAT STRENGTH OF THE 8TH ARMY WAS DELETED FROM THE RECORD BY CENSORS APPOINTED TO PRESENT SECURITY LEAKS IN THE SUPER-CHARGED HEARING ON FAR EAST POLICY.

HE SPENT MOST OF HIS TIME EXPLAINING TO THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES THE STEPS WHICH LED TO THE OUSTER.
THIS WAS MARSHALL'S THIRD DAY BEHIND CLOSED DOORS TO DEFEND THE ADMINISTRATION'S ASIA POLICIES AND THE FIRING OF MACARTHUR WHO LAID HIS CASE BEFORE THE GROUP LAST WEEK. AS IN THE CASE OF MACARTHUR, THE SECRETARY'S TESTIMONY IS BEING CENSORED TO PREVENT SECURITY VIOLATIONS BEFORE THE TRANSCRIPT IS MADE PUBLIC.
MACARTHUR WANTED TO HIT THE CHINESE REDS HARDER BY A NAVAL BLOCKADE, AIR OPERATIONS OVER MANCHURIA AND THE USE OF CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS. THE ADMINISTRATION SEEKS TO CONFINE THE WAR TO KOREA, HOPING TO INFLICT SUCH CASUALTIES ON THE FOE THERE AS WILL INDUCE HIM TO MAKE PEACE.
IN ESSENCE, MARSHALL SAID THE HISTORIC DISPUTE BOILS DOWN TO A CLASH OF OPINION OVER WHAT RUSSIA CAN AND WILL DO IN THE FAR EAST.
MACARTHUR DOES NOT BELIEVE RUSSIA CAN WAGE A STRONG WAR IN ASIA AND HE IS WILLING TO RISK SOVIET ENTRY INTO THE KOREAN WAR BY BOMBING CHINA.
THE ADMINISTRATION BELIEVES RUSSIA HAS STRONG FORCES IN ASIA WHICH MIGHT COME TO CHINA'S AID AND CREATE THE THREAT OF A WORLD-WIDE ATOMIC WAR.
GIVING HIS OWN VIEWS ON THE VOICE OF AUTHORITY, MARSHALL SAID:
"THE IMPORTANT ASPECT OF THE MATTER IS THERE CAN BE ONLY ONE VOICE--THERE CAN BE ONE VOICE--CONSTITUTIONAL AND OTHERWISE X X X IN THE DECISIONS AS TO THE FOREIGN POLICY AT THE TIME THEY ARE GIVEN OUT."

MAY 10 1951

A216WX
"I DON'T MEAN BY THAT THAT YOU DON'T DEBATE THEM UP HERE X X X BUT YOU CANNOT HAVE TWO VOICES."
IF HE HAD BEEN IN MACARTHUR'S PLACE, MARSHALL SAID, HE WOULD HAVE KEPT HIS FIGHT WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT AND NOT CARRIED IT TO THE PUBLIC. AND HE ADDED IF HE HAD LOST--HE WOULD HAVE RESIGNED.
MOST OF MARSHALL'S STATEMENTS WERE IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS FROM SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS) WHO VOICED DOUBT THAT MACARTHUR HAD VIOLATED DIRECTIVES FROM WASHINGTON IN SPEAKING OUT PUBLICLY ON KOREAN POLICY.
AT ONE POINT WILEY SAID: "DO YOU MEAN TO SAY THAT A MAN IN GENERAL MACARTHUR'S POSITION, WHO WAS THE CHIEF OF STAFF WHEN YOU WERE A COLONEL, HAD NO RIGHT TO DISCUSS OR ADVISE OR RECOMMEND TO YOU LEADERS IN WASHINGTON? IS THAT WHAT YOU MEAN IS A VIOLATION OF POLICY?"
MARSHALL RETORTED: "THERE WAS NO LIMIT WHATEVER ON HIS REPRESENTATIONS OF HIS VIEWS TO THE OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON. THERE IS A GREAT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THAT AND THE PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS."
THE SECRETARY DISCLOSED MACARTHUR NEVER WAS REBUKED PRIOR TO HIS OUSTER FOR THE STATEMENTS HE MADE IN OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT POLICY, ALTHOUGH THE GENERAL REPUTEDLY IGNORED A DEC. 6 DIRECTIVE TO CLEAR ALL POLICY STATEMENTS WITH THE DEFENSE AND STATE DEPARTMENTS.
HE SAID THE EFFECT OF THE MACARTHUR STATEMENTS WAS "CUMULATIVE" AND THE DECISION TO FIRE HIM CAME AFTER REP.MARTIN OF MASSACHUSETTS, REPUBLICAN HOUSE LEADER, MADE PUBLIC A LETTER IN WHICH MACARTHUR PROPOSED THE USE OF CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS.
IN THIS LETTER, MACARTHUR ALSO SAID: "IT SEEMS STRANGELY DIFFICULT FOR SOME TO REALIZE THAT HERE IN ASIA IS WHERE THE COMMUNIST CONSPIRATORS HAVE ELECTED TO MAKE THEIR PLAY FOR GLOBAL CONQUEST X X X THAT HERE WE FIGHT EUROPE'S WAR WITH ARMS WHILE THE DIPLOMATS THERE STILL FIGHT IT WITH WORDS X X X."
THAT WENT OVER INTO FOREIGN POLICY, OUTSIDE OF A FIELD GENERAL'S REALM, MARSHALL SAID.
WILEY SAID THE ISSUE IS WHETHER THE MACARTHUR LETTER "JUSTIFIED THE METHOD AND THE ACT IN REMOVING" THE GENERAL.
MARSHALL ARGUED THIS LETTER WAS NOT THE SOLE REASON FOR HIS REMOVAL AND THAT DISPLEASURE WITH THE GENERAL'S PUBLIC STATEMENTS HAD BEEN GROWING OVER A PERIOD OF MONTHS.
WILEY SAID HE UNDERSTOOD FROM MARSHALL'S REMARKS THAT BECAUSE THE ALLIES DISAGREED WITH MACARTHUR "YOU PEOPLE CAME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT HE WAS VIOLATING A DIRECTIVE OF SOME KIND WHICH JUSTIFIED HIS REMOVAL."
MARSHALL REPLIED: "I'LL SAY THIS, SENATOR: BY HIS PUBLIC STATEMENTS HE HAD CREATED A FEELING OF GREAT UNEASINESS AMONG OUR ALLIES X X X. HE WAS CREATING A FEELING OF UNCERTAINTY WITH OUR ALLIES AS TO WHO

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WAS DIRECTING THESE AFFAIRS X X X."

BUT MARSHALL SAID THE ALLIES DID NOT FORCE THE OUSTER. HE ALREADY HAS SAID THE DECISION WAS AGREED TO UNANIMOUSLY BY THE PRESIDENT, THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AND HIMSELF.

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"THEY (THE ALLIES) DID NOT DETERMINE WHAT SHOULD BE DONE," HE DECLARED.

MARSHALL DETAILED FOR THE COMMITTEES THE BEGINNINGS OF THE DISPUTE WHICH LED TO MACARTHUR'S OUSTER--AND WHICH CREATED ONE OF THE BITTEREST MILITARY AND POLITICAL DEBATES IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

FIRST, HE SAID, A DIRECTIVE WAS SENT TO MACARTHUR IN TOKYO ON DEC. 6 REQUESTING ALL POLICY STATEMENTS BE CLEARED THROUGH THE STATE AND DEFENSE DEPARTMENTS.

THIS ORDER WAS DIRECTED AT MACARTHUR, HE TESTIFIED, BUT WAS COUCHED IN GENERAL TERMS "SO AS NOT TO EMBARRASS HIM WITH PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS ON THIS PARTICULAR OCCASION."

(MACARTHUR HAS SAID HE DID NOT REGARD THIS DIRECTIVE AS APPLYING TO HIM AND THAT HE KNEW OF NO PROHIBITION ON PUBLIC STATEMENTS.)

THEN MARSHALL LISTED THE STATEMENTS WHICH WERE OFFENSIVE TO THE ADMINISTRATION:

DEC. 26--A STATEMENT IN A WAR COMMUNIQUE CHARGING THE "SURREPTITIOUS INTERVENTION" BY CHINESE REDS HAD BLOCKED THE UNITED NATIONS FROM THEIR OBJECTIVE IN THE NOVEMBER OFFENSIVE WHICH FAILED.

MACARTHUR ALSO SAID IN THIS RELEASE THAT "POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE HAD FAILED TO PENETRATE THE IRON CURTAIN AND PROVIDED NO SUBSTANTIAL INFORMATION OF THE ENEMY'S INTENT." AND HE PROTESTED HIS INTELLIGENCE HAD BEEN HANDICAPPED "BY THE SEVEREST LIMITATIONS" WHICH COULD NOT BE OVERCOME BECAUSE HIS AIRMEN COULD NOT FLY BEYOND THE MANCHURIAN BORDER.

FEB. 13--IN A NEWS CONFERENCE IN TOKYO ON RETURNING FROM A FLIGHT TO KOREA, MACARTHUR TOLD REPORTERS THAT U.N. TROOPS WERE BEING KEPT SOUTH OF PARALLEL 38 BY POLITICAL AND NOT MILITARY FACTORS.

MAR. 7--IN A NEWS CONFERENCE AT SUWON, KOREA, THE GENERAL SAID THE WAR COULD NOT FAIL TO END IN A STALEMATE BECAUSE OF THE "LIMITATIONS" ON THE FIELD COMMANDERS.

MARSHALL HAS TESTIFIED THAT MACARTHUR'S MARCH 24 CO

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ON THE FIELD COMMANDERS.

MARSHALL HAS TESTIFIED THAT MACARTHUR'S MARCH 24 CEASE-FIRE PROPOSITION TO THE RED COMMANDER IN KOREA DESTROYED ANY CHANCES FOR A U.N. PEACE MOVE AT THAT TIME, WHICH HE SAID WAS BEING PLANNED WITH MACARTHUR'S KNOWLEDGE.

HE SAID THE CLIMAX CAME WITH PUBLICATION OF THE NOW-CELEBRATED LETTER TO REP.MARTIN. HE CONCEDED NONE OF THE EARLIER STATEMENTS BY MACARTHUR HAD BEEN "APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED" OFFICIALLY.

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Transcript of Third Day's Testimony by Secretary Marshall in Defense of Foreign Policy

MAY 10 1951

*WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—Following is the censored transcript of today's hearing by the Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees into the Administration foreign policy (censorship deletions are indicated by * * *):*

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL — The committe is now in order.

We welcome here Senator Brewster, who, due to the action of the Democratic Steering Committee and the Republican Conference, will today formally be assigned to a seat on the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator, we are glad to take time by the forelock, and hereby invest you with all the rights, powers and privileges and benefits and handicaps and disadvantages of being a member of this committee. I do not think it will serve any use and purpose today because I doubt if you will have a chance to ask questions; but you are clothed with all of the rights of a member of this joint committee.

SENATOR BREWSTER—I appreciate very much your courtesy, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN—When the committe recessed yesterday, Senator George, I think, had about concluded his questions for the time being. He is not present now. So, Senator Wiley, under my system of switching from committee to committee, I will now pass to Senator Byrd.

I have been requested, Mr. Secretary, to ask if you are ready to furnish the name of the individual whom you told the committee about in China, whom you had seen fit to relieve of his duties and return to the States.

Testimony of Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall, accompanied by Felix Larkin, general counsel.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I have not located the man yet. I might say that, when I said I had seen fit to relieve him, I inquired about him and said we ought to get him out of there, and they reported to me he had been put on a boat and sent to the United States.

THE CHAIRMAN—You are still trying to find his name?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Yes, sir, we are trying to spot the name.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Byrd.

SENATOR BYRD—I have quite a few questions to ask but I will defer most of them until General Bradley takes the witness stand. These questions relate for the most part to his responsibilities and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

I would like to ask Secretary Marshall if he has any knowledge of this peace pact, defense pact, made between Red China and the Soviet, the Mutual Assistance Pact.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I just know they have the pact, and that has been a consideration the possibility of Russian intervention, and the details of that course, the State Department can handle much better than I can.

The fact that the pact directly referred to the Japanese, possible intervention on the mainland of Asia, I know controlled the action of this Government in not using any Japanese whatsoever in Korea. Beyond that, Senator, I think I will have to pass it up to the State Department.

SENATOR BYRD — Just one other observation. Have you furnished for the record a copy of the directive of Dec. 6? I have not seen it.

THE CHAIRMAN—General, it appears on page 178 of the compilation of information which was prepared for this committee.

SENATOR BYRD—I just wanted to locate that.

THE CHAIRMAN—I think it could also be printed in the record, and I asume that it has been furnished to appear at the end of the day's procedings for the permanent record as in the case of other documents that have been offered.

SENATOR WILEY—Have you got the committee print there?

MR LARKIN—Yes, sir.

SENATOR BYRD—I have no further questions.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Wiley?

Marshall Reacts Faster to 'General'

SENATOR WILEY—Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Secretary, how are we supposed to address you now, as Secretary or General?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I react more quickly to "General."

SENATOR WILEY — General, all right. To your knowledge, was General MacArthur, after he was appointed to take over Japan, ever consulted by you on your mission to China or by anybody else in the Government in relation to the formation of what was to be or what resulted in our China policy?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I have no recollection of discussing the matter with General MacArthur on my way out—no, I did not see him on my way out to China. On my return to the United States for a temporary period in March, 1946, I did see him, and I don't recall any discussion with him, specifically regarding the matter. I can't recall what else we talked about, but I was with him in his office for a considerable period, and at his house.

Q.—What I am getting at ——. A.—I have no recollection of refraining from comment, and I would assume that I made comment, but I have no—there was no formal consultation.

Q.—Then what I get from your answer is that to your knowledge this man, who has had that vast experience in the Philippines, who had fought his way up, and lived off and on twenty-five years out there, was not consulted by those in government who were planning the policy in the East. Am I right? A.—I couldn't answer that specifically, Senator, because I think there were consultations with individuals sent out by the State Department, but they can answer that directly.

Q.—All right. When you saw him, what was your position in the Government. A.—At that time I just referred to I was special representative of the President to China, with the rank of Ambassador.

Q.—You had no directive from President to consult then with in relation to the matter we are now discussing? A.—No, sir, I did not.

Q.—Now, General, if you will take this exhibit, the committee print, and turn to Page 184, you will find there a message from the Joint Chiefs of Staff under date of March 24, 1951, which reads as follows:

"To: Commander in Chief, Far East, Tokyo, Japan.

"From: Joint Chiefs of Staff, personal for MacArthur.

"The President has directed that your attention be called to his order as transmitted 6 December 1950. In view of the information given you 20 March 1951 any further statements by you must be coordinated as prescribed in the order of 6 December.

"The President has also directed that in the event Communist military leaders request an armistice in the field, you immediately report that fact to the JCS for instructions."

I call your attention particularly to March 24, the date of this message. Now at that time was there any objection to what MacArthur had previously said?

A.—The reason for the directive of Dec. 6 which I referred to in my testimony on the first day specifically.

Q.—Yes, but I am asking you if at this date—— A.—March 20.

Q.—Was there any particular objection to anything he had said or any statement he had made as of that date? A.—Yes, sir. The reference there pertained to his public announcement for the Chinese military commander.

Q.—Of what date? A.—I am just trying to get a date.

Q.—What I am getting at is if at that time there had been any specific objection to any of his previous statements. A.—I first said there was to his statements prior to Dec. 6 which gave rise to the Dec. 6 instruction. There was now in connection with this date that you have mentioned the issue by General MacArthur towards a meeting on the field with the Chi-

nese Communist commander, and I am trying to get the date of that.

Recalls Statement To Chinese Commander

THE CHAIRMAN.—You will find that on Page 183 of the compilation.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—Page what?

THE CHAIRMAN—183 of the compilation, the middle of the page.

SENATOR WILEY—Well, you will note, General, that that is the same date, so you certainly didn't have that objection in mind, or did you? Now let's find out.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I couldn't identify these headings. It related to his statement on March 24 to the Chinese military commander for a meeting in connection with a—where he states, "I stand ready at any time to confer in the field with the commander in chief of the enemy forces in an earnest effort to find any military means whereby the realization of the political objectives of the United Nations in Korea, to which no nation may justly take exception, may be accomplished without further bloodshed."

In that communication——

SENATOR WILEY—That is the same date as the message. You mean to say you had already gotten that statement——

SECRETARY MARSHALL—That message referred to that statement, whatever the dates are.

Q.—All right. Well, now, we will come—if you are satisfied about that, that you are telling what you think is your best recollections, then on March 24 this message to MacArthur had reference to the statement that MacArthur made on the same date—— A.—There is a difference there, sir, because you are getting west of the 180th Meridian.

Q.—Was there any consultation about any violation by any—— A.—I referred to that in my statement that there was a consultation between the Secretary of State and his assistants and Mr. Lovett and General Bradley and I don't remember who else. I think Mr. Harriman, and then a meeting with the President. And out of that came this direction to the Chiefs of Staff to send the message that you originally referred to.

SENATOR WILEY—Well, now, let us again refer to this same message of March 24. You say there was "your attention is called to the order transmitted the 6th of December." All right. Now, as stated by the chairman, that order is found on Page 178 of this committee reprint.

Now, if you will kindly turn to that order and tell me what clause in that order—is that in the record?

THE CHAIRMAN—I instructed that to be put in the record. We are not printing these orders along with this transcript, but they will appear in the printed record of the hearings and they are identified where they can be found immediately by referring to this compilation that was prepared under my direction for the committee.

SENATOR WILEY—I understand, Mr. Chairman. I am asking the general to tell me what clause, and please read it, because this order is from the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the Far East and the first paragraph says:

"The President as of the fifth of December forwarded a memo to all Cabinet members, to the chairman of the N. S. R. B. [National Security Resources Board] the Administrator E. C. A. [Economic Cooperation Administration], Director C. I. A. [Central Intelligence Agency], Administrator E. S. A. [Economic Stabilizing Agency] and Director of Selective Service, which reads as follows."

Then there are a number of paragraphs. Now, please tell me where in your judgment this statement that you claim—that was made of March 24, that MacArthur claims was scattered, as I recall it—I thought he said it was scattered by the millions over the troops and others—what provision of this order of Dec. 6 he violated.

SECRETARY MARSHALL (Reading):

"No speech, press release or other public statement concerning foreign policy should be released until it has received clearance from the Department of State.

"No speech, press release or other statement concerning military policy should be released until it has received clearance from the Department of Defense."

That first paragraph that I read is directly involved in this matter, because in his public statement that has been referred to here, on March 24, he refers to the fact—he says:

"These basic facts being established, there should be no insuperable difficulty in arriving at decisions on the Korean problem, if the issues are resolved on their own merits without being burdened by extraneous matters not directly related to Korea, such as Formosa and China's seat in the United Nations."

SENATOR WILEY—What date is that you are referring to?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—That is his statement on March 24, which caused the message of March 24, that is, in the United States, March 24, to be sent, which specifically directed him in the future that ——

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Mr. Chairman, I wonder, for clarification, isn't there one day's difference in there—isn't March 24 here, the 23d in Korea?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—Or vice versa.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—That way, one day earlier—there would have been one day earlier in Korea, it would have been. In other words, the 25th of June, here, was the 25th (sic) of June in Korea, the day that the fighting broke out.

SENATOR WILEY—I think the fact is just what is demonstrated, but we can demonstrate that by someone who is an expert on it.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—Here, Senator, is an explanation, in the fine type at the top of that statement of General MacArthur's, on March 24, that was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and is dated, Tokyo, 25th of March.

Q.—I don't want to be confused. What you have just read out of the statement of Dec. 6, 1950, follows directly under Paragraph 1, where it says that the President forwarded to all these people. Does it mention there that MacArthur, or his connection—

A.—It says, "This applies to officials in the field, as well as those in Washington."

Actually, it was intended to do this, in this way: So as to not embarrass him with the public instruction on this particular occasion. It was generated because of these previous articles of a few days before, and in order not to put before the public this difference, the decision was made to make it a broadcast; but that, Senator, was added—to that was added, "This applies to officials in the field as well as to those in Washington."

Q.—Well, Dec. 6 does that—does it—the statement of Dec. 6? A.—That is the last sentence in Paragraph 1.

Q.—Now then, when MacArthur issued his statement of Dec. 26, 1950, was there any objection to that—was there any objection to that? Was there any approval or disapproval sent him? A.—In his statement which is reported—did you say March 25?

SENATOR WILEY—No, Dec. 26; that was his first statement after the Dec. 6 document.

THE CHAIRMAN—The bottom of Page 178, following the order of Dec. 6.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—And your question is, was that referred here for clearance or was anything, any action, taken, actually taken in relation to it, is that your question?

SENATOR WILEY—That is right. Did you or anyone else in authority in Washington notify him that this statement was in violation of any order, of the Dec. 6 statement, or did you approve it or disapprove it?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I have no recollection of approving or disapproving, and I am reasonably certain there was no action to that extent.

Q.—All right. Now, refer to the statement on page 181, the statement of MacArthur on Feb. 13th. Was that approved or disapproved by you or by anyone in authority in Washington? A.—I know of no approval or disapproval.

Q.—All right. Now, the statement of MacArthur on March 7, 1951, was that approved or disapproved by anyone in authority, you or anyone else? A.—I have no knowledge of approval or disapproval.

Q.—Well then, I call your attention to a message from the Joint Chiefs of Staff on March 20th on Page 183. A.—Yes, I have that.

Q.—All right. You will notice that there is nothing in there that specifically approves or disapproves, criticizes the previous statements made by MacArthur after Dec. 6th. I am going to read it because it is very brief.

"To: Commander in Chief, Far East, Tokyo, Japan.

"From: Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"State planning Presidential announcement shortly that, with clearing of bulk of South Korea of aggression, United Nations now prepared to discuss conditions of settlement in Korea. Strong U. N. feeling persists that further diplomatic effort toward settlement should be made before any advance with major forces north of Thirty-eighth parallel." Now, you notice you say, "strong U. N. feeling persists." Then continuing:

"Time will be required to determine diplomatic reactions and permit new negotiations that may develop. Recognizing that parallel has no military significance, State has asked J. C. S. what authority you should have to permit sufficient freedom of action for next few weeks to provide security for U. N. forces and maintain contact with enemy. Your recommendations desired."

What was the answer to that?

A.—I haven't the message here in my hand, but the reply from General MacArthur was to the effect that he had no request for additional authorities. But he did state that he wanted no further limitations imposed on the employment of his command.

Q.—Have you the answer in record from any place? A.—You mean the actual message?

Q.—What? A.—You mean the actual message?

Q.—Yes. A.—From MacArthur?

Q.—Yes. A.—He has got it right there.

Q.—Well, if it's brief, put it in the record.

A.—This is the message from General MacArthur in reply to that message you have just read from the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

"Recommend no further military restrictions be imposed upon the United States command"—that is "the United Nations command in Korea."

Q.—Is this from the Chiefs of Staff to MacArthur?

A.—This is from MacArthur to the Chiefs of Staff in reply to the message you just read.

"The inhibitions which already exist should not be increased. The military disadvantage arising from restrictions upon the scope of our air and naval operations, coupled with the disparity between the size of our command and the enemy ground potential renders it completely impractical to attempt to clear North Korea, or to make any appreciable effort to that end."

That is his answer to the message you have just read.

Q.—All right. What is the date of it? A.—The date of that is the 21st of March.

Q.—At that time was there any notice to MacArthur that he had violated any particular order or directive. A.—None other than that of Dec. 6.

Q.—Well, was there any notice in there that he had violated the Dec. 6 directive? A.—I said the only order that he had received from the Chiefs of Staff or the President, or otherwise, that I know of——

Q.—You did not understand my question. My question is this: Up to that date, now, was there any formal notice to MacArthur that he was guilty of violating any directive? A.—None other than that that would be drawn from the message of Dec. 6.

Q.—Well, Dec. 6 that you are talking about is the message to MacArthur that you claim determined definitely the scope of his activity. Now I am asking you between December——. A.—That I claimed what, sir?

Q.—I am asking you between Dec. 6, now, and March 21, was there any communication to him that any of these communications that he had made were in violation of the Dec. 6 directive? A.—I answered that, I think twice, Senator, that I knew of none.

Letter From MacArthur To Martin Discussed

Q.—Thank you, thank you. All right. Now, General, will you look at the letter to Mr. Martin, which is on Page 185 and 186? Do you have it? A.—I have it, sir.

Q.—Now that letter, you will notice, was written on March 8. A.—General MacArthur's letter was written on March 20, Mr. Martin's letter on March 8.

Q.—I beg your pardon, letter from Joseph Martin to General MacArthur was March 8. The letter from MacArthur to Joseph Martin, as you say, was March 20.

Now will you read the language in that letter that you claim was violative of any order or directive, because up to that time as I understand your testimony, the general had received no notice that he had violated any previous order or directive. Will you read to me the language that violates?

A.—"It seems strangely difficult for some to realize that here in Asia is where the Communist conspirators have elected to make their play for global conquest, and that we have joined the issue thus raised on the battlefield; that here we fight Europe's war with arms which the diplomats there still fight it with words; that if we lose the war to communism in Asia the fall of Europe is inevitable, win it and Europe most probably would avoid war and yet preserve freedom. As you pointed out, we must win. There is no substitute for victory."

That is the leading paragraph in that letter which involves foreign policy, involved the reactions of all our Allies in Western Europe and involved our dealings with our Allies, and the question of what voice spoke from this country in the matter of foreign policy.

Q.—I think you have definitely stated the issue. I think the issue now before the bar of public opinion—and that is the only place it could be tried—is whether or not that paragraph justified the method and the act in removing — A.—Oh, there were other passages all through this.

Q.—Removing General MacArthur? A.—I don't think you can confine it to this one final letter involved in this matter.

Q.—General, until this letter was written, had the President ever called or been consulted with by you people as to the advisability of removing General MacArthur?

A.—There was a meeting—until this letter. I am quite certain there was no discussion to the effect that General MacArthur might be relieved in connection with the drafting of the order from the Chief Executive of Dec. 6.

The matter came to a head with this letter we have just been reading. I might say, Senator, that every time there is an indication of a difference, an important difference or an important attitude, you do not necessarily call the individual to account. It is cumulative, and it was decidedly so in this particular instance.

Q.—Now what I am calling for, then — and I think the record should be clear on it. You say it is cumulative. You should give a bill of particulars and not just simply generalities like that because somehow or other I see a similarity here between the situation in the Senate when a nomination comes in and a Senator says "he is obnoxious," if the Senator doesn't explain that generally kills the nomination.

When the Senator starts to explain, starts to give his reasons, then the Senate sees whether or not the reasons justify the act. Now we know there is no question about the legal authority or the power—

Statement by President Enters Discussion

A.—There is no question about what?

Q.—We know there is no question about the legal authority or the power of the President, but we are called upon, as an investigative body to get out all the facts, and that is all I am trying to do here. I am trying to put myself in the position of General MacArthur and also in the position of the President and you gentlemen who apparently initiated and consummated this job.

We will carry on this examination. If you will refer to Pages 188 and 189, which is the dimissal by the President, and the public statement by the President, in the dismissal he says among other things:

"My reasons for your replacement will be made public concurrently with the delivery to you of the foregoing order and are contained in the following message."

That is dated April 10. Then in the statement he says:

"With deep regret I have concluded"—this is to the press and to the public—"that General of the Army Douglas MacArthur is unable to give his whole-hearted support to the policies of the United States Government and of the United Nations in matters pertaining to his official duties."

Who wrote that last paragraph, General?

A.—You mean what you are just reading?

Q.—The one I just read. A.—You said last paragraph.

Q.—That is a statement to the public. A.—I am trying to get the particular reference. Are you talking about the whole message?

Q.—I will reread it. Who wrote this statement? The President states:

"With deep regret I have concluded that General of the Army Douglas MacArthur is unable to give his wholehearted support to the policies of the United States Government and of the United Nations in matters pertaining to his official duties."

A.—That message was prepared partially in the Department of Defense, partially in the Department of State and partly, I believe, by the Chiefs of Staff.

Q.—What does that language in your judgment mean? A.—I think it is very specific. That he is unable to give his wholehearted support to the policies of the United States Government and of the United Nations in matters pertaining to his official duties.

Q.—What policy? A.—You are referring, I presume, by that question that there is no definite policy in your mind.

Q.—You say first he can't support policies. I want to know what policies he can't support wholeheartedly and didn't support.

A.—The policies involved here

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related to the conduct of the operations in Korea, our relations with the United Nations in the responsibility of the Chief Executive of this country as the commander of those units, the resolutions of the United Nations in relation to the matters in Korea, over which General MacArthur was the United Nations commander.

Q.—All right. Those are generalities or conclusions. A.—The resolutions were not generalities.

Q.—I am asking you specifically what policies. What policy did he not support, what policy could he not support?

I might say in court I would move to strike that out as not a response, because it simply states a conclusion and not a response, and because it simply states a conclusion and not a fact. Now, if you can state definitely what policies, then we will have the answer.

A.—In the first place the policies were determined by the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council. The further development in connection with the orders from the Chief Executive acting for the United Nations—that is, the President—were based on the original resolutions and were based on the continual contact with the representatives of the nations who were involved in that fight and those pertained to the restrictions on bombing, those pertained to the blockade of the China Coast, and those pertained to the use of the troops from Formosa of the Government of China.

Q.—Don't you mean that what you have referred to as policies, he may have made counter-recommendations? There may have been disagreements but in your previous statement you said he carried out every military policy. Do you mean that?

A.—He did not violate these restrictions. He carried out the military directives, which is quite a different thing from the discussion of the limitations, as they were related to our allies, all of our allies, in the conduct of that campaign.

Q.—Do you mean to say that a man in General MacArthur's position, who was the Chief of Staff when you were a Colonel, had no right to discuss or advise or recommend to you leaders in Washington? Is that what you mean as violation of policy?

A.—There was no limit whatever on his representations of his views to the officials in Washington. There is a great difference between that and the public announcements.

Q.—We must not get into any heated argument, but I have a right to ask you specifically what was meant by that language, and what policy he violated. A.—Well, I have tried to define it.

Q.—Be specific. Let us see. A.—I think I have been sufficiently speci-

Negative Vote Received On 'Hot Pursuit' Policy

Q.—You have been as specific as you can be?

A.—I think I have been sufficiently specific. It starts with a resolution or resolutions of the United Nations Security Council; it goes on in the development of affairs in Korea, in relation to the representatives of the various nations concerned.

For example, I went into the details of our effort to introduce "hot pursuit' 'in the air. That was formally taken up with each of the thirteen nations involved, and we received a negative vote. There was a phase of policy precisely which I have already covered, but we were in constant contact with them in relation to the various movements or actions that General MacArthur was proposing to us, the constituted authorities, meaning the Commander in Chief.

Q.—It seems to me what you have shown is that your associates on the United Nations did not want to follow the policy, and you do not claim that there was any violation then by MacArthur, do you, because he wanted, first, to bomb north of the Yalu, and he wanted to bomb these two sacred precincts that have been set aside. He wanted to blockade the coast, and so forth.

Now, someone said, "no," to his suggestions. Now, did he violate that "no?"

A.—By his public statements or statements that were made public in the ordinary press, he set up a very serious reaction among our allies, which threatened our collective action with them, and which threatened our position in the world in relation to this great crisis, and which threatened to leave us in a situation of going it alone.

Q.—Now, let us be specific about that. What did he say or do that caused these allies of ours to have so much power that they apparently determined what should be done? What did he say and do? A.—You say that they apparently determined what should be done.

Q.—What is that?

A.—You say, referring to the allies, they apparently determined what should be done. I want to keep that phase of your question before us. They did not determine what should be done, but we had an issue with our allies before the world, when, in effect, this country, in connection with foreign policy, was speaking with two voices.

Now, what was to be the reaction to that, among those allies who were concerned with troops on the ground, who were desperately concerned as to the avoidance of a general war, which would have reached them far more quickly than it would have us so far as our homeland is concerned?

SENATOR WILEY—May I see if I understand that answer, General? The answer is—that because MacArthur, on the ground, 10,000 miles away, had a different idea as to how the battle should be carried on, than when he gave those different ideas to his superiors here in Washington, and they must have given them to the allies, that they disagreed with his ideas, and because they disagreed with MacArthur's ideas, you people came to the conclusion that he was violating a directive of some kind, which justified his removal?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I'll say this, Senator:

By his public statements he had created a feeling of great uneasiness among our allies, as to the consequent results from his proposals.

He was creating a feeling of uncertainy with our allies as to who was directing these affairs—that our Chief Executive, as the executive agent for those allies, or otherwise; when he proposed the utilization of the Chinese Nationalist troops from Formosa, he was setting up a very serious consideration, entirely remote from the quality of those troops, which is a matter that the Chiefs of Staff can talk to more definitely in regard to than I can, because the employment of Chinese Nationalist troops in Korea set up a possible political consequence of great importance to those allies.

Q.—He didn't use them, sir. A.—I beg pardon?

Q.—He didn't use them. A.—He was proposing their use, sir.

Q.—Was that a sufficient crime to take a man of his position out of that job? A.—When you create the feeling among your allies that you are on the verge of doing something which they feel is of great misfortune to them and a hazard to them, you are now involved in a question of policy, and the President of the United States by the Constitution is the only one who should interpret that.

Wiley Asks What MacArthur's Sin Was

Q.—I recognize the power, General. You, yourself, testified yesterday that you often had a strong disagreement with Roosevelt but you did not violate policy when it was decided.

Now, then, once you folks decided MacArthur's suggestion in relation to utilization of the Chinese, in relation to not bombing north of the Yalu, in relation not to bomb Rashin, or whatever they call it, he did not violate that policy, did he?

A.—He did not violate the policy by military action, but he took issue with the policy before the world.

Q.—And that was his major sin? A.—And created a situation where apparently we had two voices speaking for this country because he was the Supreme Commander of those troops of those various nations involved.

Q.—Yes. Now have you any documents in the nature of communications from our allies indicating what would prove the statement you just made? A.—I will have to ask you to make that request of the State Department.

Q.—Well, I certainly request it, because I am very much interested in ascertaining, as I look through this record, just how the situation all at once exploded in our faces as it did. Now, General—— A.—Senator, may I intervene with another comment regarding what you have just said?

Q.—Yes. A.—As to our Allies, they did not determine General MacArthur's relief. They gave no expression of that kind even remotely that I can recall pertaining to his relief. But as to them and the importance of our relations with them, I gave you the example of our failure to establish a basis with them for the hot pursuit. * * * (about thirty-five lines deleted).

Q.—General, I am not going to discuss the merits or the demerits of MacArthur's proposition because I don't think that is the issue. I say to you that the future alone may determine whether he was right or you people were right in limiting his authority. What I want to get from you now is this.

Supposing you had said to the allies, "You gave us this command and we are going to keep MacArthur on the job," what would have happened?

Supposing you had said to the allies, "You gave us this command and we are going to keep MacArthus on the job," what would have happened?

A.—Well, I don't know whether you would call that a hypothetical question or not.

Q.—You are pretty good at any questions. A.—Well, I don't think so. However, I would feel that we were jeopardizing our entire relationship on a collective security basis.

Q.—Then you mean that the pressure by the allies was so severe because MacArthur had dared to say what he did say—and I want a bill of particulars—what he did say irritated the allies, that if we had not listened, it would have jeopardized our relationship. You mean they would have pulled out?

A.—That would remain to be seen.

Q.—Did they call attention to any specific statement of MacArthur's that irritated them so? A.—You will have to ask that of the State Department, sir.

Q.—What? A.—You will have to ask that of the State Department who had received those. I can only give you second-hand, and I don't think that is advisable.

MacArthur's Stand Explained by Whitney

Q.—Now, general, if you will refer to Page 914 of this record, you will find a statement by Maj. Gen. Courtney Whitney on April 12 that gives the explanation apparently

Continued on Following Page

from MacArthur to Whitney of his understanding of the directive of Dec. 6. Will you take Paragraph 2? I will read it:

"Immediately after its receipt, General MacArthur submitted a proposed communiqué to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who informed him, among other things, that it was not necessary to submit communiqués referencing military operations."

Is that a fact?

Q.—That is correct.

SENATOR WILEY—All right, now let's refer to 2:

"The President, in a press conference in January, appeared to this headquarters to specifically define General MacArthur's authority, but denied that there was any curb on his authority 'to speak freely on the Korean war.'"

SENATOR SMITH. Paragraph 3.

SENATOR WILEY. Paragraph 3, I beg your pardon. Did MacArthur do anything but speak freely on the Korean war?

SECRETARY MARSHALL. You have, I think, to read that in connection with the direction of the Chiefs of Staff to MacArthur, who informed him among other things that it was not necessary to submit communiqués reference to military operations.

I would assume, though I have not discussed this with the President, that his statement related to military operations and did not relate to the general policy of this Government.

Q.—All right, refer to 4:

"Furthermore, the directive of Dec. 6, by its terms and spirit, was interpreted at this headquarters as applying solely to formal public statements and not to communiqués, correspondence, or personal conversations with others."

Do you think that is a fair implication?

A.—I do not. There was, in the second paragraph of the message of Dec. 6, specifically said, "this applies to officials in the field." Now the only officials in the field we had were in Korea and in Japan.

Q.—All right, now 6:

"The general has interpreted both his statements of March 24"—which I might say parenthetically we have already referred to, you and I—"and his letter to Congressman Joseph Martin, dispatched from here four days prior thereto, as dealing exclusively with the military situation and within the area of his uncontested authority to speak. The one bore no slightest relationship to the other."

What do you think of that?

A.—I think that is inconsistent with the statement that he made, because he refers directly to Formosa and China's seat in the United Nations.

Question of Procedure In Dismissal Raised

Q.—What? A.—I think that is inconsistent with the statement that General MacArthur made because he referred in that statement to both Formosa and China's seat in the United Nations.

Q.—You wouldn't say, would you, General, it was a customary procedure to dismiss a commander of General MacArthur's stature as abruptly as was done in this case? A.—Well, I think when you say "stature," that is another matter, but as to commanders and senior commanders of armies, there have been other cases.

In this particular case, as I explained to the committee, it was arranged that a high official of the Government, the Secretary of the Army, should present the message of the President and the draft of his statement that he would make to the public at General MacArthur's embassy, which was his home, and at a specific hour in the morning before he went to his office, under those circumstances.

I also explained that what actually happened was that Secretary of the Army Pace, who was in Korea, never received that message, though we did not know it at the time, and that prior to that there came to the attention of the President, his advisers, a leak which they felt would disclose in advance the actions to be taken, and in those circumstances it was the decision of the President to carry out the relief immediately.

Q.—Is it customary to notify the press of the Commander's dismissal before notifying the theatre Commander? A.—I would say no, and I thought under these circumstances they had managed to avoid that.

Q.—The main criticism of General MacArthur, as I get it from your testimony, has been concerned with his actions as a theatre Commander. Why was it considered necessary to relieve him of his other offices, notably that of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Japan? A.—I think I stated previously in my testimony, Senator, that that was considered——

Q.—When and what dates? A.—That was considered on several dates.

Q.—By whom? A.—By meeting with the President between his special adviser, Ambassador Harriman, by the Secretary of State, by the Secretary of Defense, and by General Bradley, and the discussion—this was prior to the decision as to his relief——

Q.—How soon?

A.—And the discussion ran along the line of: Was it possible as a practical proposition to first retain General MacArthur in his capacity as Supreme Commander until a Japanese treaty could be effected? That was not felt to be a practical proposition.

Then the discussion took up the question of: Could it be arranged to retain General MacArthur in his Japanese control role particularly because of the matter of the Japanese treaty, and the opinion as to that was it was not a practical proposition, because General Ridgway not only would have an unusually hard task owing to the circumstances of his replacement of General MacArthur and his junior position, but he must use all of Japan as a base for his operations in Korea.

And, there would be a divided control, and no one could tell how that would work out.

Therefore, it was considered, in the interest of the campaign, that General Ridgway should not be put in such a complicated position.

I am stating that the matter was considered, and it was felt unwise.

Secretary Says Meeting Was Held on April 6

Q.—Now, I asked you—was that after the Martin letter had come to the attention of—. A.—That is correct, sir.

Q.—Okay; and how soon before the 1 o'clock session that we all heard about did that take place? This other discussion? A.—I think that was first discussed, as nearly as I can recall, on Saturday morning, following—that would be——

MR. LARKIN—Wouldn't it be about——

SECRETARY MARSHALL—It isn't "about," it is one date. Saturday morning, following the first discussion with the President on Friday, which began this group discussion with him.

SENATOR WILEY—I wonder if we could have the dates, so that we could get the chronology of this?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I have got it here. On Friday, April 6, there was a first meeting with the President; and those in attendance were the same that I named: Ambassador Harriman, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, and General Bradley—on Friday, April the 6th.

Q.—Were there minutes kept of that meeting? A.—No, sir. I know of no minutes. There was no secre-

tary in the room, nobody but the President and ourselves.

Q.—Was it there agreed upon, at that meeting, that MacArthur would have to go? A.—MacArthur would—what?

Q.—Would have to go? A.—No, sir; there was no such agreement; and as I have already explained, there was this preliminary discussion, and the President directed us to gather the facts and data and bring it to his attention on the following morning, Saturday, April 7.

There was then a discussion on April 7, and I think, there, at that discussion, arose the discussion as to whether it was possible—whether it was a desirable procedure to attempt to find a method of keeping General MacArthur in command until the conclusion of the Japanese treaty.

Then, I think, on that same Saturday morning, there was a discussion of whether or not it would be wise to continue him in command in Japan, while passing over the military leadership to General Ridgway.

That, for the reasons I have just stated, was not found advisable as a course of action.

At that meeting the President directed that we think over the matter over the week-end, and meanwhile, I was to obtain the views of the Chiefs of Staff as to the purely military aspects of the matter. Those were obtained on Sunday afternoon, and we met on Monday morning.

There the discussion was renewed, and General Bradley presented there the actions of the Chiefs of Staff, and the President then took his decision.

Q.—May I ask you to name the Chiefs of Staff, the personnel? A.—General Vandenberg, General Collins and Admiral Sherman and, of course, General Bradley, as the chairman.

Q.—Their reaction was that he had to go? A.—The reaction that he should be relieved was unanimous, but I prefer that you ask General Bradley specifically as to their reasons.

Q.—All right. Now, in this meeting on the 9th——

A.—That is on Monday, is it not, the 9th—that the decision was taken.

Then, there was not another meeting until Tuesday, the 10th, at 3 o'clock, and at that meeting the President considered the various drafts of his communication to General MacArthur, his announcement to the press, my instructions to General Ridgway, as to taking over command.

There were some minor alterations, and those were accepted by the President; then also the instructions to the Secretary of the Army, Mr. Pace, who was then in Korea.

Then, that meeting broke up after about an hour, I presume, 4 o'clock, maybe longer, and the matter then passed into the hands of the White House as to the arrangements for any background or particular release to the press other than the documents I have referred to, and it was during that procedure that this matter of a threatened leak came to our attention, and it was in the interval between that and the preparation of whatever press release was going to be made that involved the action, including the neostyling, up to midnight; I was not in that, so I am just telling you that as it was told me.

Q.—All right. General, who initiated that first meeting? A.—The first meeting was initiated by the President.

Procedure in Timing Of Dismissal Questioned

Q.—Now, As I remember your testimony already, you said that MacArthur did not, in spirit or in letter, fail to carry out any military instructions issued to him as the Far Eastern commander, nor did he violate any military order. A.—That is correct.

Q.—All right. And I repeat, that in your testimony of May 7 you said, "What is new, what has brought about the need for MacArthur's removal is the wholly unprecedented situation of a local theatre commander publicly expressing his displeasure at and his disagreement with the foreign and military policies of the United States."

You agree that is the fact?

A.—I stated that.

Q.—All right.

The dismissal directing General MacArthur's removal was to take effect immediately upon receipt. Now some time elapsed before General Ridgway was notified of his appointment. Did anyone think that during this time a contingency might have happened that might have in the interval affected the security of the United States troops and the security of the United States, so that it might have been jeopardized?

A.—Very careful arrangements were made for the simultaneous notification of General Ridgway with that to General MacArthur. Specifically, the Secretary of the Army, Mr. Pace, was directed, he being in Korea, to arrange to have delivered to General Ridgway at the same time that he made an appointment to deliver the basic communication to General MacArthur, the fact of this relief and the message for his appointment.

General Hull, who is on the General Staff in the Army Department, was to be left in Korea by Mr. Pace, and with the time of Mr. Pace's meeting with General MacArthur, so that the two services would occur simultaneously. Now, so far as I know, the release and the notification of General Ridgway were approximately simultaneous; though, as I have referred to before, the message to Mr. Pace, which went through Pusan, failed to reach him because of a power failure in the radio set-up there.

Q.—It has been charged that the American troops in Korea are subject to the control of the United Nations and of our partners in Korea, in which we lost independence of military action in a war involving 350,000 of our men, which has resulted to date in over 65,000 casualties. Would you comment on that statement? A.—Will you read it again, please, Senator?

Q.—The gist of it is that with our arrangements and allies we have lost our independence of command over our own 350,000 troops. A.—I am sorry, I was looking down at this paper when you started this sentence there and I missed it again.

Q.—All right, I will read it over again, General.

It has been charged that the American troops in Korea are subject to the control of the United Nations and of our partners in Korea, in which control we have lost independence of military action in a war involving 350,000 of our men, which has resulted to date in 65,000 of our own casualties. Do you want to comment on that statement?

A.—Well, I think the figures as to our men are approximately accurate. The figures that I have here are 62,799 and you said 65,000, which included, according to these figures, 9,600 dead, and some 42,000 wounded. So that is a reasonably accurate statement in relation to these figures that you have just made.

Now the total casualties I understood you to say were three hundred and some thousand.

Q.—That is not the point. The point is by virtue of this arrangement we have virtually lost control of our own men. That is what I want to know. Our men amounted to 350,000, our own men in the field. A.—I would say that the causalties suffered by our troops on the ground—

Q.—It is not casualties— A.—Will you allow me to finish, Senator?

Senator Russell Demands Order

THE CHAIRMAN—Yes, let's proceed in order. The witness will not interrupt the questioner and the questioner will not interrupt the witness.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Beg pardon?

THE CHAIRMAN—I was merely observing that we would get along better if there was no interruption on the part of anyone.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I guess I am guilty of a couple of interruptions here, too.

THE CHAIRMAN—That the witness should wait until the questioner had completed the question and the questioner wait until the witness completed his answer. All right.

SENATOR WILEY—May I say, Mr. Chairman, that I do not want to interrupt. But I thought the general did not understand my question. I tried to make the point that it isn't a question of the number of casualties; it is a question of whether or not we, the American Government, have lost control of the 350,000 soldiers we have got in the field over there by virtue of our alliance with our allies. That is the question—control, not casualties. We have had evidence on casualties.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I would say we have not any more than we lost control of our troops in Europe though it was an American Allied commander, just as in this case it is an American Allied commander.

What I was leading on to say in relation to the casualty figure which has been introduced with this question is that the numbers of the casualties, I think, are very slightly affected, maybe not at all—but very slightly affected by the retrictions that have been imposed partly because of the feeling of our allies and partly because of our own feelings that to act otherwise in those limitations under the general conditions would possibly result in a very much larger casualty list.

Q.—General, do you nave any figures showing what the contribution of the other United Nations partners has been to date in the Korean affair?

A.—Yes, sir; we have that here. * * * (five lines deleted). I am sorry, I read one as of an October date, so please strike out that. I have got them on different dates.

I think it is in reply to a question made by Senator Knowland. I am sorry, I got into the wrong sheet.

Q.—If that is already in the record, give me the total. A.—At the present time, as of April 30, * * * (six lines deleted).

Q.—And what is our forces there, Army, Air and Navy? A.—Sorry to delay you here, but I have to get the right paper. I will have to get you the figure. We can't find it here right now.

Q.—Well, I use the figure 350,000 that was given to me before. Do you think that is approximately right? A.—I don't know, sir. I know it more in terms of divisions and tank units.

Q.—These figures that you gave us now are the total contributions made by our allies? A.—That is the present status of those contributions and does not include the men that have been evacuated as casualties.

SENATOR WILEY—I have a note saying that this is 3,000 less than the allies had contributed in June of 1950.

Figures on Contribution Of Allies Discussed

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Three thousand less than the Republic of China offered in June of 1950.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — That was 36,000.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Thirty-three thousand.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Thirty-three thousand.

SENATOR WILEY—Well, what I am getting at is could it not be said in the light of these figures that we are already going it alone?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I do not think so, sir. I haven't mentioned their ships, carriers, matters of that course, and also airplanes.

Q.—Are they included in the numbers? A.—As to personnel, but there is a large difference there as to the numbers when it is reflected in terms of a cruiser or reflected in terms of a carrier as compared to a company of infantry, we will say, or a battalion of infantry.

Q.—There was some statement that at the time of the withdrawal from the Yalu, that one of our allies refused to order their troops to fight at the Chosin Reservoir, is that correct? A.—Will you please read the question? (The reporter read back the last question.) I have never heard of that. I have here the matériel data if you wish to add that to my statement as to the individual contribution of the allies as to people.

Q.—I think it would be worthwhile, if it is not too long. A.—* * * (twelve lines deleted).

Q.—Do you know how much the war has cost us, in dollars and cents, to date? A.—I would have to have that calculated for you.

Q.—Are we providing all of the ammunition, the food, guns and so forth? A.—I don't think we are, sir; but the Chiefs of Staff can give you that very accurately.

Q.—All right, sir.

Now, General, the Colonial Office has announced that 120 tons of natural rubber were sold from British-controlled Malaya to Red China, in the nine months ending May 1, 1951. This is only one of many such transactions. What effort has the United States made to bring about an end to this traffic, so far as your knowledge is concerned, and with what success?

A.—I stated yesterday, that the complete economic blockade—that we were making—and there was an effort to obtain a United Nations cooperation with that; and that on May 7, two days ago, the United Kingdom and France indicated they were prepared to support a resolution introduced by the United States, for an international embargo against Communist China.

SENATOR CONNALLY — You meant the United Kingdom and France.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — The United Kingdom and France indicated they are now prepared to support a resolution introduced by us, for an international embargo against Communist China.

The support of the United Kingdom and France practically assures the adoption of the United States proposal. The imposition of such an international embargo would, of course, make the question of any such blockade of less importance.

Actually, the movement of such critical items throngh Hong Kong into China has been a matter of serious concern.

I say, it was recently exposed and debated in the British Parliament.

Wiley Summarizes MacArthur Program

SENATOR WILEY—Of course, General, we see here an evidence of one of the recommendations of General MacArthur coming about rather belatedly.

He wanted to blockade the coast and stop all this stuff from going in months ago; but now they come to a point where they are going to inaugurate an international embargo, and I think it must be acknowledged it will have little effect, so far as the Russian ports are concerned.

Whether or not it would be effective in Hong Kong is another thing.

But, slowly, it seems that the hands of the clock are turned around to some of these four recommendations that he made; including bombing, not conditionally, as you have got it now, of points north of the Yalu River, but bombing them outright, as nests of rats that have caused casualties to our forces.

Now, with your vast experience with this sort of problem, in two World Wars, you must realize the dilemma confronting a theatre commander in such a situation.

What would you have done, if you had been General MacArthur; what would you have done that he didn't do, or what would you not have done that he did do?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—Well, that question, to use an expression I used the other day, pretty nearly covers the entire waterfront, and it is a hypothetical question.

I was not sitting in his chair, not under the pressures that he was, and my reply to that would have to be from the abstract, rather than from the concrete.

SENATOR WILEY—Mr. Chairman, I don't want to interrupt the witness, but I am calling now for specific, concrete acts that I called for before.

THE CHAIRMAN—I think we will make better progress if we let the witness answer in his own way, just as the questioner is permitted to propound his questions in his own way.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I think there is a Supreme Court ruling on the hypothetical and the problematical question.

However, I am willing to go ahead with my reply.

I would think, in the main, as I say, speaking from the abstract, rather than his concrete situation, that my struggle would have been with the Government, direct with the Government rather than with the public—the spread of the discussion so that it would reach the whole world.

Whether or not I would have reached the situation where I felt that the interests of my country demanded that I step from my responsibility and take the problem to the country is a problematical procedure. But in my own experience, I have had occasions where I had to think very carefully as to whether I should take up an issue which really would mean an opposition to the Government policy and which would necessitate, I felt, my own retirement.

Recalls Difficulties Of Other Commanders

I said in the record the other day that my own reaction was that it would be highly destructive as to the team and, therefore, not in the interests of the country.

There are minor cases where I never got in the point of thinking about retirement in order to clear my hand to speak more frankly, but in each instance, when I was pressing hard for something, and I was not getting it, I had to consider primarily the interests of the team which I thought were the primary interests of the country.

Now, as I say, I have to deal with this in the abstract; it is a hypothetical question, and I think that my answer is about the best that I could make under those conditions.

I have seen other difficulties of commanders and how they have handled them. I referred to one in relation to General Pershing yesterday or the day before, which I think is a very excellent example, in that he was deprived by a Government policy, which related to foreign relations, from even using the railroad to support his penetration of Mexico.

That was almost unheard of for a commander, you might say, that he could not use the river or could not use the railroad—in this case it was a railroad—and that was Mr. Wilson's reaction in the international complications as to our relationship with Mexico. Could this be an isolated operation towards Villa or would it be a war with Mexico?

There he accepted that, and it imposed the most difficult situation because we had no motor transport organization at that time, and there were very few roads.

That was certainly a limitation

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directly on his campaign. He did not appeal to the public, and when his whole expedition was canceled, as it were, and he was ordered to withdraw just as he thought he was going to accomplish his capture of Villa, he did not even inform his staff of the order of that withdrawal; he directed it, and it was carried out.

Now, there is one exhibition of a commander in the field being even denied his line of communications, and we know exactly what happened.

He had other difficulties in Europe, but it never went to the public. He was involved in Allied affairs that never went to the public. He was concerned there with the reactions of this Government in the way of foreign policy, there is nothing new to that.

The important aspect of the matter is there can be only one voice, there can only be one voice, constitutional and otherwise, it seems to me, in the decisions as to foreign policy at the time they are given out.

I don't mean by that that you don't debate them up here, because you come to the Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs Committees; but you cannot have two voices.

SENATOR WILEY—Well, has the British Government or any other of the nations partners in Korea had a vocie in removing MacArthur?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — They did not. They were not advised, there was no suggestion that I know of, there was nothing of that sort whatever that I know of.

I know this: That in this matter I have mentioned the people that the President called in. I understand that he spoke to a few, maybe three or four, outside of Army, Defense Department, outside of the State Department.

I am not at liberty to say who they were, and I don't know but one specifically—two specifically—but outside of that, I don't know of anybody drawn into this discussion at the time, and certainly there was no influence that I know of other than the abstract way from discussions in the press of things abroad.

Sessions With President Declared Confidential

Q.—In the various discussions was there anyone that raised the voice in favor of General MacArthur? A.—I do not feel at liberty to discuss that aspect of these meetings with the President. It was a confidential relationship, and I would make no comment on that.

Q.—Who was the chief prosecutor? A.—I will make no comment on that, sir.

Q.—It has been alleged that the decisions of the President, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other high-ranking American officials, Defense officials, have been vetoed in secret by other governments. You say that isn't true.

A.—I would say that that is not true except as specifically stated, where the Chiefs of Staff brought forward a plan authorizing "hot pursuit," and that was disapproved by other governments refusing to concur. (Sixteen lines deleted).

Q.—Was General MacArthur fully informed about everything which affected his command? In other words, for example, was he informed on any friction that might have existed between the United States and its allies? A.—He was notified of the extremely delicate situation regarding a great many of these points.

Q.—You mean notified by the communiqués we have referred to in the cross-examination here? Any other way? A.—By cables from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or radios, and also by the President himself in a rather lengthy message in one case that I recall specifically.

Q.—Can we have copies of those? A.—All of them?

Q.—The ones that you think are material. A.—I understand that practically all of them are paraphrased in the papers of the Joint Chiefs which have been submitted here to the committee.

Q.—United States policy, at least at the present, opposes the seating of representatives of Communist China in the United Nations and turning over to Communist China Formosa. Yet if these were basic principles, why were we ready to negotiate them under the proposed cease-fire arrangements of the thirteen nations cease-fire proposal? Incidentally, was General MacArthur kept informed of these developments?

A.—He was kept informed of those developments because I recall that terms were sent out to him for his comment. However, the draft of the proposed armistice terms excludes any consideration of the Formosa question, and not any discussion, excludes the Formosa question and the seating of the Chinese Communists in the armistice terms.

The discussion of those two factors is a matter we don't control because you always have that in the United Nations and you can't avoid it.

The problem with us is how we handle it under our own terms, which are that Formosa must not be permitted to fall under the control of a Communist government or of a government that is dominated by the Soviet Government, nor must we be involved, must we permit, if it is possible for us to avoid it, an action which permits a nation to shoot its way into the United Nations regime.

Armistice Call Held Violation of Authority

Q.—I think you have already stated that you felt that MacArthur's statement in relation to a suggested armistice which is found on Page 183, was in violation of what you thought was his authority as a military commander. A.—The first half of the question, read it, please.

(The reporter read back the last question.)

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now will you turn to that statement and show me where—on Page 183. That is one specific item probably we may get. A.—I read, as I recall, from this communication this paragraph:

"These basic facts being established, there should be no insuperable difficulty arriving at decisions on the Korean problem if the issues are resolved on their own merits without being burdened by extraneous matters not directly related to Korea, such as Formosa and China's seat in the United Nations."

There are other parts involved with that when he is talking of military weaknesses.

"Even under inhibitions which now restrict activity of the United Nations and the corresponding military advantages which accrue to Red China, it has been shown its complete inability to accomplish by force of arms the conquest of Korea.

"The enemy therefore must by now be painfully aware that a decision of the United Nations to depart from its tolerant effort to contain the war to the area of Korea through expansion of our military operations to his coastal areas and interior bases would doom Red China to the risk of imminent military collapse."

That involves reactions of our allies as to that phase of the matter. It involves, therefore, foreign policy. And the first paragraph I read is a more direct one, relating to membership in the United Nations and Formosa.

Q.—Now, then, you do not think that as a military commander that he had any authority in relation to seeking with the enemy an armistice or a cease-fire situation?

A.—I think under the instructions that he had received, that the President was in the midst of preparing for such a negotiatory effort and was clearing that with the nations involved with us in the fighting in Korea, that it should have been evident to him that that would very seriously complicate, if not terminate at that time, that particular effort by the executive agent of the United Nations.

Actually what happened was this matter had been cleared through most of the nations involved.

Q.—What matter? A.—Of the question of the President's negotiatory effort to bring about a termination of the fighting in Korea, and General MacArthur had been notified that that was in process.

Following hat notification, very shortly thereafter, he came out with this announcement which we have just been discussing, and which I just read portions of.

The result of that was that the agreement that was just about reached for he President to come forward, as the executive agent of the United Nations, with an effort which it is thought had a possible chance of terminating the fighting—that was dropped because we had spoken again with two voices—General MacArthur's out in the theatre and the President about to speak and in consultation with the other nations involved. It terminated immediately their reaction to what we were doing. As one characterized it—that particular move had now become an academic matter.

Q.—Mr. Chairman, I do not want to take a great deal more of the time of the committee. I have felt this matter very seriously, but I repeat that the statement just made by the General is a conclusion and that some witness should take that statement and get the facts.

I want to say definitely that in the message of March 20th, which is the one he talks about, and found on Page 183, the President does not tell him not to negotiate, does not tell him to stop. There is the very assignment that we are talking about.

I want to find out specifically, and I think it is very important, because to me it is getting more and more a question of sensibility, stepping on somebody's toes 10,000 miles away, which is not like stepping on somebody's toes at home, so I am going to leave that for somebody else to develop because to me that is very insignificant.

I will go on with a few prepared questions that I have.

I think it is very important—it may have been covered, General—how do you visualize the Korean conflict will be terminated?

A.—If it goes on in the manner that it has for the last two months, and particularly in the last two weeks, it would appear that the trained fabric of the Chinese Communist forces will be pretty well torn to pieces.

They must have—I know they must have—a decided limit in the development of trained troops and trained armies no matter how great their population or, we will say, the availability of manpower.

We have apparently been encountering their best troops, and this most recent encounter has involved tremendous casualties for them. * * * Four lines deleted.

Plight of Chinese Reds Is Believed 'Serious'

Now, the question is how long can they bring forth trained forces sufficient to present a very serious situation to us in Korea. How long under the conditions that have been developing during the last two months will they go along before they find it necessary in some way to reach an agreement? Those are matters that no one can foretell.

I would assume, and the Chiefs of Staff can give you much more detail as regards this than I can, that their situation is assuming very serious proportions, and it is not merely a question of a horde of manpower. That overwhelming force was confronting us when they first appeared in Korea, and General MacArthur had the battle to fight against his tremendously outnumbered United Nations forces.

The situation now has resolved itself into one where the Communist powers are being steadily limited by the extremely heavy losses they are suffering.

Whether or not they resort to other means, referring specifically to air operations, I do not know. * * * Eight lines deleted.

In any campaign there is always an uncertainty until you reach a successful conclusion. The problem here is what can we do to increase the chances for a successful conclusion without getting ourselves fatally involved in a world struggle.

Q.—Well, is there any way the enemy can be brought to the peace table? He came without announcement and began to fight. Supposing he slips across the Yalu without announcement and concentrates in force there without negotiating at the peace table. How do you visualize this conflict will end?

A.—That is, you are talking about later events, that he slips across the Yalu? He did slip across the Yalu without any announcement, and he introduced the fight which was so difficult to meet in December and January.

Now, do I understand from your question that you are asking me how a future arrangement might be carried out with the possibility of his slipping across the Yalu again?

Q.—My question involves this: That how are we going to terminate this war? I said that the enemy came without announcement, and he may depart without announcement. How are we going to get him to the peace table? Once we get him to the peace table, what is the peace worth?

Supposing he goes north of the Yalu again and without announcement concentrates up there without negotiating at the peace table? How do you visualize the conflict will end then?

A.—We always have the difficulty of whether or not agreements reached by negotiation with the Communist groups anywhere in the world can be depended upon and I think in each case where we struggle for negotiatory arrangements we must remain on guard until good faith is established. That would apply to Korea.

If an occasion, development, such as you have pictured should occur, then I would say we have to take up the most economical position in readiness that we can and that would apply to what we can do with the South Korean forces, for them on their own ground, what supporting troops we would have to leave in reserve, what we would leave in Japan in reserve.

Those are all military questions that I think can better be answered, if it is advisable, by the Chiefs of Staff themselves. They have been discussed at considerable length.

Reasons for Raid Ban At Rashin Outlined

Q.—Why was General MacArthur forbidden to bomb, I think, Rashin, a point thirty-five miles within the Korean border?

A.—That again is a detail which the Chiefs can give you more exactly than I can, but, in the rough, it was felt that the destruction of the stores at that depot would be accomplished, that immediate destruction, but they could do almost the same thing right over the Soviet border where we could not touch them and in doing the bombing we were running a certain risk as to the involvement of our people, involvement of us with the Soviet Government, because we had to consider the shipping, we had to consider the proximity to the border, and I don't contest General MacArthur's distance there, because we can determine that exactly from the messages, but it seemed to me it was closer than he mentioned.

But the main determining factor, I think—and the Chiefs of Staff can give you that exactly—was that we would only accomplish an immediate destruction of these particular stores and an equivalent arrangement could be set up just across the Soviet boundary.

Q.—I have looked at your testimony on Monday and heard your testimony this morning, general.

For my own benefit, if nobody else's I wonder if I could get what we in the law call a bill of particulars, showing specifically the language that violated what you think the responsibility of MacArthur was as a theatre commander.

I would appreciate getting that very much, because I think upon that analysis will depend the judgment of the people of this country if they ever take time to study it out.

A.—When you say "theatre commander," it is United Nations theatre commander, which is a little different from the normal.

Q.—I accept that amendment. Yesterday in answering Senator George's questions you seemed to have some reservation about Soviet intentions with regard to Korea. If I read the record correctly, those reservations would seem to apply to General MacArthur's statement that he did not believe that Soviet action would necessarily be meshed with our moves.

General MacArthur's estimate of what Russia plans to do in Asia coincides exactly with General Eisenhower's estimate of what Russia plans to do in Europe.

You will perhaps recall that General Eisenhower said in testimony before our committee:

"If Russia is going to find an excuse for aggression because the Allies have in France, Belgium and along the Rhine and up through Holland and Norway thirty or forty divisions, then they are going to attack anyway."

General Marshall, will you please explain why it is assumed that Russian intentions and planning may be so different in the Far East from those plans and intentions in Europe?

A.—There is actual fighting going on in the Far East, and Communist China is a very important factor to the Soviet Union in that it provides forces to carry out their aggression against our world, and the Soviets suffer no losses except in the way of the matériel they furnished.

Now whether or not the Soviet Government can afford to have China defeated decisively by the Allies and put in a position where the reaction of China toward the Soviet Government might be one of deep distrust because they were not fully supported, that introduces a factor in a current active situation that is not duplicated in Europe.

It is a problem of estimates, but it has to be considered against the background of at least in point of numbers a very important nation, certainly important to the situation of the Soviet Government in the Far East.

Secretary Is Questioned On Bids to MacArthur

Q.—I find in THE NEW YORK TIMES this statement in which it is said:

"What is new and what has brought about the necessity for General MacArthur's removal is the wholly unprecedented situation of a local theatre commander publicly expressing his displeasure and his disagreement with the foreign and military policy of the United States."

I think that substantially states what you have said formerly. Thank you, Mr. Secretary General Marshall, and thank all of you for the patience you have manifested.

THE CHAIRMAN—Before I turn it over to Senator Saltonstall, I have one question that grew out of yesterday's hearings that I am very curious to clear up.

You testified yesterday, Mr. Secretary:

"Incidentally, I thought it would have been immensely profitable if General MacArthur on his own motion had come over here, responded to the invitations to come over and talked to the President about a great many of these things and come in touch with reactions which didn't reach him except in a rather vague way in Japan."

What invitations if any did you have reference to?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I was under the impression that there had been suggestions before this Korean matter started through the past two or three years to General MacArthur to come over. I will have to have that checked very carefully.

Q.—Well, now I know of my own knowledge that committees of Congress have invited him to come here, but what I want to ascertain from you is whether or not you referred to those invitations or whether any invitations or suggestions were extended him by either you or by the President of the United States?

A.—I extended him no invitation, but my period of position in the Defense Department is only recent and in the middle of this battle.

Q.—I understand.

A.—His return from there during this fighting is quite another question, and I arranged with General MacArthur where he would meet the President in this Wake Island conference.

The question was whether he should come to Hawaii, which is a more convenient point for the President, or I proposed Wake Island if that took him too long away from his command, and he chose Wake Island rather than Hawaii.

That was at the time which was very critical in the conduct of operations in Korea, so that during the period that I have been Secretary of Defense, I would not apply that comment of mine, but General MacArthur had been abroad many years, since 1937, I think, and we find officers who have been out of the country one year or even two years get very much out of touch with conditions and with the problems of the old War Department, in my day there, and I think with the Defense Department in the present setup, so it is rather difficult to get the full view unless you understand the conditions back home.

I found in my own experience as Chief of Staff that it was difficult for me to get the proper reactions, and for that reason I flew here and there all over the United States and pretty much all over the world, I think some eight or nine hundred thousand miles.

I found recommendations to me from the Chiefs of Staff of which I was a member, from the working parties of the Chiefs of Staff, of which I was a member, that I didn't agree with when I arrived on the ground and talked to the people concerned.

Now, on way, we have had a great many trips by the Chiefs of Staff in person to Korea and to Japan to see General MacArthur. But one gets decidedly out of touch without being aware of it when he is completely removed from the conditions here at home in the United States and in Washington in particular. To that is what I have reference.

THE CHAIRMAN — General, with particular reference to the invitation, you do not know of any invitation that was extended by the President?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—No, I don't, but I will check that.

Q.—What date did you become Secretary of Defense. A.—I think it was late September. I think it was the 18th of September last.

Q.—The Korean conflict. A.—Started June 25.

Q.—Had been in progress for almost two months at that time—nearly three months. A.—July, August and most of September.

THE CHAIRMAN—Nearly three months.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—Did you say Secretary of State in your question, Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN—I intended to say Secretary of Defense, and I think I said that.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—Pardon me.

Marshall Proposes Different Action

SENATOR WILEY—There is one question that I neglected to ask. I might say that I said to you, General—if you had been in MacArthur's place, had the same conviction he had, what would you have done? And you said it was a hypothetical question.

Now, let me put a direct question. If you had been in MacArthur's place, and a representative of the Legislative branch of this Government wrote you a letter, and you had the same convictions that MacArthur had, would you have written your Senator or your Congressman?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I do not think I would have written it in the terms that General MacArthur employed. I have had many requests of members of Congress related to various disputed matters, but I don't think I have ever taken that line.

Q.—Were you a theatre commander? A.—No, sir, I was not.

Q.—Ten thousand miles away, not twenty miles like Sheridan. A.—I might say I suffered more from close proximity than he has suffered from it by distance.

THE CHAIRMAN—Senator Saltonstall.

SENATOR SALTONSTALL—Mr. Chairman, I have a very few questions.

The first thing I would like to clear up for the record this morning—which I think is very important, General Marshall, to clear up—you gave us an exact list of the number of men from other countries that were in Korea, and you stated you did not know the exact number of our men. But you did say that you knew it more by divisions. Can you make an estimate by the number of divisions, of approximately how many of our men are in Korea? I think it is very important that we know that. * * * (Five lines deleted).

Difference on Soviet Called Central Issue

SENATOR SALTONSTALL—Now, Senator Wiley has asked you about the background, and the facts leading up to General MacArthur's unfortunate and sudden dismissal.

Now, as I see it, there were two general categories of questions that we are involved in here, in this committee:

One is the question of his disobeyal of orders, that led to his dismissal; and, the other is the question of the differences of opinion with relation to policy in the Far East.

Now, I have listened to all of General MacArthur's testimony, all of yours, and it appears to me that the differences between the Administration's policy, as stated by you, and General MacArthur's opinion, really boils down to a clash of opinion as to the Soviet's intentions, and the Soviet's capabilities for waging war in the Far East. Do you agree that that is the basis of the difference in between you?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—That is the principal basis of the difference of opinion—as to what is the proper course to follow.

SENATOR SALTONSTALL—And that comes down to, really, a question of trying to interpret the Soviet's intentions, and trying to determine from our knowledge, through our intelligence, of his capabilities in the Far East for waging war, an aggressive war, rather than purely defensive, and as to his intentions of putting those capabilities to work; is that not about it?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—Including his relations with the Chinese Communist regime, which is an important factor; but you mention the dominant factors.

Q.—So that, sitting as members of this committee, really we have—and trying to get the basic facts on which these opinions are based—that is the essential question that we have got to determine, is it not? A.—I would say so.

Q.—Now, another thing that is not clear in my mind, and has worried me with relation to these hearings, is, you have stated that the Administration's policy is one of resisting aggression in Korea.

Under such a policy how can we take the initiative in negotiating a cease-fire order? Must not any request for a cease-fire order come from the Red Chinese? In other words, must not they say "we have had enough?"

How can the United Nations or the United States, acting for the United Nations take the initiative?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—They are the aggressors very specifically. When we halt that aggression, when we destroy large portions of the armies of that aggression, I do not think it is out of the way for us, as a United Nations group, to ask them if they didn't have enough to bring to a halt this sacrifice of life, and find a basis for adjustment.

Q.—As General MacArthur stated to us, as I understood it, he advocated policies of action on our part that might lead us to be able to tell them:

"Now we are going to continue to go on unless you say you have had enough."

Now, the Administration's policy, on the other hand, is to try to kill off enough Red Chinese, when they come on us, so that they will say that they have had enough; isn't that about the difference? A.—I think that is about it.

Q.—So, it is very difficult for us to take the initiative, really, or more difficult. A.—Well, I don't know about that, Senator. If we are in a position of having inflicted terrific losses on them—not only done it once, but a number of times—and the trained fabric of their armies is being destroyed, I don't see any limitation, or I mean, any hesitation that would be imposed on us in trying to bring what they usually term as "this useless effusion of blood" to an end.

We have that basis always, because the part of this affair that touches us most deeply is this sacrifice of life. It is bad with us, but it is terrible with them.

Now, our effort throughout is to find a solution that is not an appeasement in any manner, but stops this sacrifice of life, and particularly that prevents it from extending itself over wider areas, and possibly, the entire world.

Saltonstall Asks About a Stalemate

Q.—In connection with what we have just been discussing, there is another possibility which you may rightly say is hypothetical, but really is quite realistic in my opinion.

Assuming for a moment that the Red Chinese simply leave substantial forces in Korea and make no attack upon us—they just stay there, which seems to me to be a real possibility—what do we do then if we have not got in Korea sufficient forces to put on an aggressive attack to drive them out?

Won't just a stalemate exist that may last for some years?

A.—We have considered that specifically and I would ask that this part of the record be kept clear of publication. * * * (seven lines deleted) We have studied that a great deal and what we might do under the circumstances.

Q.—Now, may I ask three or four detailed questions rather than questions of policy.

Admiral Hillenkoeter testified before the appropriations committee last June that the Department of Defense and the Department of State were repeatedly warned by the C. I. A. of build-ups of North Korean forces just above the Thirty-eighth Parallel, with a final warning given on June 17, I think was the date.

Is there anything in the records—I know you weren't Secretary of Defense at the time—is there anything in the records to show that these warnings went out to General MacArthur to give him or his staff information concerning this build-up?

A.—You would have to ask the Chiefs of Staff in regard to that Senator. I checked or had checked for me and the individual officers responsible brought to me to see if there was any doubt at all as to the information of that nature, that it was or was not transmitted to General MacArthur. I was assured that it was.

They checked over all the various things, particularly the information from the C. I. A., which was Admiral Hillenkoeter's responsibility at that time, but that check may have been limited to the period I was Secretary of Defense.

I don't think it was, but the Chiefs of Staff can answer that much more accurately than I can.

Q.—So far as you know—and I think you testified to this yesterday—the information that General Bedell Smith and his C. I. A. department were getting and evaluating was going to General MacArthur in the field. A.—It was going to General MacArthur's headquarters.

Q.—Now, Senator Wiley has suggested that I ask this question of you, sir, with relation to the questions that I had asked you.

It has been suggested that the Russian tactics are to get its stooges, the Red Chinese in this instance, so exhausted that it can easily take over the country if the Red Chinese are essentially weakened. Do you think that is a possibility in the minds of the Russians?

A.—I don't know. It is a consideration.

Message by President On War Policy Cited

Q.—Now, here is one thing that interests me very much, and I don't know that it has been asked you.

In the record of the Joint Chiefs of Staff there is a rather full statement—I refer by the records of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the records of the Joint Chiefs of Staff report for the Senate Committee on Korean operations—I refer particularly to page 87—in this record there is a rather full statement concerning the President's message of Jan. 13 to General MacArthur.

This was written the day after the statement of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of Jan. 12 on which the sixteen objectives were set forth. This message of the President states certain objectives that we wish—we, the Administration—wish to obtain.

Do you know anything about the circumstances surrounding the writing of this message and its purpose and were you consulted about it?

Now, I refer particularly to these several sentences:

"The President emphasized that pending the build-up of our national strength, we must act with great prudence in so far as extending the area of hostilities was concerned. Steps which might in themselves be fully justified, which might lend some assistance to the campaign in Korea, would not be beneficial if they would involve Japan or western Europe in large-scale hostilities.

"The President recognized that continued resistance might not be militarily possible with the limited forces available to General MacArthur. In any event, the United Nations forces must be preserved as an effectifve instrument for the defense of Japan and elsewhere. A successful resistance in Korea, however, would serve the following purposes."

And then goes on to suggest purposes from A to J. The first one is to demonstrate that aggression would not be accepted by the free world.

Now, I think it is very interesting to know that the President followed up the statement of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to General MacArthur, or the recommendations, by an apparent letter.

I wondered how that letter happened to be written and how it was delivered to General MacArthur.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I haven't the specific recollection of the incident and the Chiefs of Staff can give you this more accurately, but my possibly imperfect recollection of it is that in discussing the paper of the Chiefs of Staff of Jan. 12 the question came up as to whether there should be included in it definements of foreign policy and that in order to avoid any confusion in the matter this message, which covers the foreign policy aspects, the high governmental aspects, was made a separate message to General MacArthur.

At that time we were in a very difficult situation in Korea. General MacArthur was entertaining the possibility, which was approaching a probability, that we might have to withdraw from the country.

Therefore, it was felt very important to give him this intimate outline by the President himself as to what were the factors concerned at this time.

Meanwhile, the other message—that of the Chiefs of Staff with their tentative proposals—went to the Security Council for a careful working over, but also they went to General MacArthur for his information.

So he had those tentative proposals and he had this detailed statement by the President on the high policy basis of this Government.

Q.—In other words, the President wanted to give him the high policy purposes and the Joint Chiefs of Staff the military purposes. A.—Their paper of Jan. 12 was intended for the Security Council, but General MacArthur should have the benefit of that paper.

I stated yesterday I didn't recall exactly the manner of its being brought to General MacArthur's attention, but I was quite certain that General Collins went over it with him personally, because he arrived out there about the 13th, I think, in Tokyo.

Q.—Thank you. Now, I have just two more questions, General. Do I understand, from your testimony, that you do not approve of using the Chinese Nationalist troops, or forces in Korea, because you still consider them necessary for the defense of Formosa? A.—That is the view I am certain the Chiefs of Staff have.

Questioned on Calling MacArthur Home

Q.—Now, Senator Russell asked you this question, and I think this is not a reiteration of his question, I hope it is a little different from what Senator Russell asked, but—it seems to me that if this had been done, it might have avoided this very sad and unfortunate dismissal of General MacArthur. I ask it in this form:

You stated yesterday you felt MacArthur should have taken the initiative to come home and discuss his opinions with the authorities here in the Department of Defense, and with the President, and my question is—Why was he not requested to come home, by either the Joint Chiefs of Staff or yourself, or possibly the President, in order that these differences of opinion could have been discussed here, face to face, and his summary dismissal avoided?

A.—I thought I just answered that, Senator.

Q.—I think you did, sir, except for the fact that you said—you used the word "invitation," and I used the word "request."

A.—No. What I was referring to was that during actual fighting I doubted the advisability of General MacArthur coming back, because all during the fall, and up to the middle of January, the situation was terrible, and his direction and control might have to be exercised almost hourly; so I related to that the fact that the President undertook to meet him more than half way, and that I personally suggested that, got the President's approval to the suggestion that General MacArthur give his choice between Wake Island and Hawaii, so as not to take him away from Tokyo any longer than might be necessary.

Therefore, he selected Wake Island, rather than meeting the President in Honolulu. I think I said "Tokyo." I should have said "Honolulu."

So, that was my reaction to the actual fighting period out there; but there was a long period in which he was Supreme Commander in Japan where he had not been in the United States, and a much longer period when he had been in the Far East and had not been home at all; and his reactions were obtained merely from the papers, and from visitors.

Q.—May I say, most respectfully, and I hope I say this respectfully to you—I want to know—

General Eisenhower, during World War II, was brought home to this country one or two times, very secretly.

A.—He was brought home, I think, off-hand, once, when he was transferring from Africa to England, and an immediate action from England was not due for some time, some months, and we were the ones that would order that action.

Q.—May I ask this final question:

Do you not agree with me—assuming we both feel that General MacArthur's dismissal under the circumstances was most unfortunate, and that it stirred up the emotional feelings of the country to a tremendous degree—do you not think it could have been avoided, and the benefits of General MacArthur's knowledge and ability in the Far East continued, if there had been more face-to-face discussions of the points of view?

A.—We thought we were getting that in the meeting at Wake Island where it was face to face. I presume that if it had been practicable for him to leave his theatre of operations during these critical days and come back here and talk to the President personally and the Defense Department, particularly the Chiefs of Staff, that it would have been decidedly helpful, decidedly helpful, but many other reactions to be considered also, but the main point was that he was engaged in a very active operation and a very perilous one for a long period of time, and I personally thought, as I endeavored to explain, that he should not be drawn away from his command unless he elected himself to that arrangement.

Wake Island Proposed As Site for Discussion

The original proposal to the President was that he was to come to Hawaii, and I intervened with the President to say that I thought with conditions of affairs in Korea, that might be a very serious matter and would he have any objection if I also proposed Wake Island, and he said he had none, and I did it on that basis, but my purpose in doing it was to protect him from a long trip and being absent at a critical moment.

Q.—And to give him the opportunity to talk to his commander in chief? A.—Yes, and there was an opportunity and the length of that interview was largely decided by General MacArthur.

SENATOR SALTONSTALL—I thank you, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Smith.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Mr. Chairman, might I raise just a procedural question? I understand that we have had one quorum call to the floor of the Senate relative to the supplemental appropriation bill, and there is a matter dealing with civil defense which the Senator from Connecticut and myself as well as, I assume, all the other Senators have quite a vital interest in one way or the other. What is the intention of the Senator on procedure today?

THE CHAIRMAN—Well, due to the fact that this bill is pending on the floor, Senator Knowland, I had not planned to have an afternoon session, but unless there is some discussion which members of this committee are very intensely interested in, I would like to push along here for a while and see what develops.

I am not trying to hurry anybody. I have not made any statement here with respect to repetitious questions or anything else. Of course, the committee can recess at any time it sees fit.

My own view is that we should not undertake to have an afternoon session this afternoon. I don't know how long Senator Smith will take. He is a very keen student of international questions and a ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, but I thought we might start and see how far we go, and when we get down to the voting stage in the Senate, why we will, of course, recess until tomorrow morning. Is that agreeable to the Senator?

SENATOR KNOWLAND—That is agreeable. I just wanted to know so I could adjust myself accordingly.

THE CHAIRMAN—All right, Senator Smith, you may proceed

SENATOR SMITH — General Marshall—I say General and you are as well as Secretary—I want to open my questions by expressing to you my appreciation of your great services. And you recall well the support I gave you in your Marshall Plan in Europe and so forth, and my eagerness to cooperate in every way possible.

I am frank to say that I am very much troubled over this incident, as I assume you are, and I want to get for the record and my own satisfaction some facts here which I still don't find the answers to.

Let me start by saying this: General, in your opening statement I find what seem to me to be the two charges in which General MacArthur was summarily removed. First, I find on Page 700 of the record where you made this statement:

"General MacArthur, on the other hand, would have us on our own initiative carry the conflict beyond Korea against the mainland of Communist China, both from the sea and from the air. He would have us accept the risk involvement not only in an extension of the war with Red China, but in an all-out war with the Soviet Union. He would have us do this even at the expense of losing our allies and wrecking the coalition of free peoples throughout the world. He would have us do this even though the effect of such action might expose Western Europe to attack by the millions of Soviet troops poised in Middle and Eastern Europe."

I was present at all of the testimony MacArthur gave. I have tried to read every document that has a bearing on this, and I am frank to say that I can not find in any of that material documentation that would support this general statement you have made here. Can you support this with documentation? I will not delay it now. I would like to have that first paragraph on Page 700 supported by any statement that MacArthur may have made, took that position.

SECRETARY MARSHALL: I will endeavor to do so.

Smith Sees Implication MacArthur Courted War

Q.—Because he made it appear to us that he was just as anxious to limit the war to Korea as anybody else was, but he was trying to do something to draw off those troops, those Communist troops, who were pressing us so hard, and every suggestion he made was wtih the idea simply or drawing off those troops and relieving the pressure on our boys in Korea.

I think it is an unjust implication to General MacArthur, which has been carried in the papers all over the place, that he is trying to carry the war to Communist China and get us mixed up in an all-out war with Communist China and bring Russia in.

I just mention that in passing, but it seems to be an overstatement of General MacArthur's position if you examine the record.

The other matter was brought out by Senator Wiley this morning, and is on Page 800, and this seems to be the real reason for General MacArthur's removal. It has already been read, but I will read it again as I want to follow it up.

"What is new, and what has brought about the necessity for General MacArthur's removal, is the wholly unprecedented situation of a local theatre commander publicly expressing his displeasure at and his disagreement with the foreign and military policy of the United States."

You have indicated your reasons why you think General MacArthur did the things implied in this statement, but I think we can not emphasize too much that that seems to be the gist of the complaint against him. And this documentation which we had reference to this morning seems to be all that we have to carry this out.

Now I find in the documentation the three documents that are important.

One was the Presidential statement of Dec. 6, and which you said was aimed directly at General MacArthur apparently for some previous acts which he had done, and which we have no evidence whatsoever on.

A.—I read them in my statement the first day, sir.

Q.—How is that? A.—I outlined them the first day.

Q.—What previous actions were they? A.—It was statements that appeared in the press and interviews in answering questions of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Q.—Well, I did not get that. Is that all in the record? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is that full documentation in the record. A.—Yes, sir; that is all in the record.

Q.—Let me ask you in that connection, in this statement of the President of Dec. 6, which was issued to MacArthur, but among others, as Senator Wiley brought out, that the general memo covered a large area of authorities and they would all apply to them; and the two sections you read were:

"No speech, press release or other public statement concerning foreign policy should be released until it has received clearance from the Department of State.

"No speech, press release or other statement concerning military policy should be released until it has received clearance from the Department of Defense."

I just wanted to ask you this question: I have noticed recently in the papers a number of statements by General Ridgway, apparently in line with his command.

Are you requiring him to check all those things here before he puts them out? Are they all cleared here?

A.—Whenever they apply to foreign policy, yes, to clear them.

Q.—Have any of General Ridgway's statements up to date been cleared? A.—I would have to check up on that. I don't think he has made any statement regarding foreign policy.

Had Specific Authority To Issue Communiques

Q.—I have had called to my attention—I don't recollect right now—— A.—He has the specific authority, just as General MacArthur had, the specific authority of making communiqués which related to the actual battle in Korea.

Q.—And you think that General MacArthur violated that in the statement you complained about? A.—No, sir; it was where he passed beyond that into matters that affected our foreign policy.

Q.—Well, is that particular statement of his of the 20th the particular reference you have in mind?

I have just had called to my attention in this connection statements by General Ridgway, which I wondered if they were cleared with the Department of State. This is in Look magazine of May 22.

A.—I will check on that for you, sir.

Q.—Well, it is a statement here which says: "There is no finer military team than the United Nations command which was organized by the brilliant, inspired leadership of its former commander in chief, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur." I assume there is no question on that.

Then it goes on to say:

"The deadly purpose of communism is unchanging. Nowhere is its menace more manifestly alive and potent than in Korea. Here its intent is implacable so that all can see. It has announced its intention, and every action supports that intention, of either driving United Nations' forces from the peninsula or destroying them in place. The Eighth Army is fully aware of this menace. It trusts that the peoples from whom it comes are likewise aware."

It seems to me that the language here is along the line of the language that General MacArthur's statements are criticized for, and I am just pointing that out because I am a little troubled by this attack on MacArthur in these statements.

I asked the question whether this has been cleared.

A.—I said I would have that checked.

Q.—This article by Ridgway, which is a very conclusive article, was cleared by the State Department, was it? If it was not, was this a violation of this regulation—by the Defense Department? A.—I will have that checked, Senator, but I might observe there is nothing in that article, so far as you read it to me, that is at all in contrast to our foreign policy.

Q.—I did not know what was in the statements that you complained of that General MacArthur made that was in contrast with our foreign policy.

All he said was that Formosa and the question of admission of Red China were not matters that should be brought to any discussion for a cease-fire. Certainly that is not foreign to our policy, is it? I thought we had said right along we were not going to let those two things come along in the cease-fire negotiation or discussion?

A.—The issue there, Senator, was he was bringing up those matters, and mentioning them and taking action just ahead of the time the President was going to come out with an announcement in accordance with the other thirteen allies that we have.

Secretary Supported Request for Opinion

Q.—Well, do you feel that the statement which you read here, which Senator Wiley read, was an adequate statement to ask MacArthur not to say anything about it? It seemed to me they asked him for his recommendations. They did not tell him not to enter into negotiations. I realize there is a difference of opinion; I realize that, but it seems to me that would not be a ground for summarily dismissing General MacArthur; that is a——

A.—Taking, first, your reference to that sentence for his reactions, that was largely on my initiative, because I thought that it was important that we have an opportunity to state whether the existing limiting factors and the instructions, particularly regarding the Thirty-eighth Parallel, in any way embarrassed him in trying to maintain the security position of his command, while the President was bringing about this negotiatory arrangement.

Now, it was put in the terms that the State Department then agreed that we would ask General MacArthur what he had to say about that. Did he want any specific authority other than what he already had in order to cover this time factor that I indicated there.

Q.—Well, did you think that was a warning to him not to say anything on the subject? A.—It was not intended as a warning at all. It was intended . . .

Q.—That is quite what my point is. A.—It was intended as an accommodation to him.

Q.—I am not quite clear. A.—His answer was not direct to the question, because he spoke of he did not want any more limitations. What we were asking him was did he need any extension of what he understood his present limitations were and we were thinking particularly of the 38th Parallel, because he was poised right along it at that time.

Q.—I would think, from the language of this message from the Joint Chiefs winding up with "your recommendations are desired," that it was not a violation of anything that I can read in here when he said he didn't want any more limitations on his operations.

A.—Well, it was not a violation. We just were trying to find out from him if he wanted some extension of what he thought his limitations were in relation to the Thirty-eighth Parallel, and that was always a very difficult thing to handle, because, on the one side, we felt it had no real significance; and on the other side, there was a feeling, particularly by certain foreign governments that it was of importance in relation to any movement of ours north of that parallel.

Q.—Well, I understand that. There may be a question of what your strategy was that was being discussed there. What I am getting at is where General MacArthur, by anything he did at that time, violated any of these directives you are talking about.

I am still in the dark on that, especially as it is called to my attention that the President in his press conference in January appeared "to this headquarters to specifically define General MacArthur's authority, but denied that there was any curb on his authority 'to speak freely on the Korean war.'"

That is the statement that General Whitney made as to what they understood in Tokyo was the interpretation of this document of December 6.

A.—Well, the President's statement, where he uses the term or the phrase "and the Korean war," presents a question of whether or not the war includes comments that go into the foreign policy in relation to that war.

I am quite certain that was not the intention of the President; but the issue there, I think, Senator, that is troubling you in particular, is that this message from which you have been reading was a message primarily of information to General MacArthur that the President was preparing to make an approach towards trying to bring to a halt the operations in Korea; and the message indicates that it had to be negotiated among our allies or with our allies engaged with is, in the fighting of Korea, and it would take us a certain possible period of time in which to do that.

Now it went on to add the questions you have been referring to which were for General MacArthur's convenience, we will say, that is in his military disposition.

What the issue in the matter is, that he himself stepped forward in an approach to a possible settlement with the Communist forces just in advance of the time he knew the President was going to do the same thing and was in communication with our allies to arrange a procedure that would be acceptable to all of them.

Q.—Well, you imply by that that General MacArthur jumped the gun, so to speak, and moved in before the President. Is that your implication? A.—That is what was done.

Q.—Well, I can say that the question that was discussed here in the testimony of General MacArthur will show that he denied it definitely. He had no such thought in any way, shape or manner like that. A.—I am merely talking about what happened.

Q.—There is doubt among us as to what these messages mean. It is strange that a man of his experience, of his character, of his being our conqueror in the war with Japan, winding that up, his wonderful record in Japan, should be fired summarily for that particular item. It is just beyond my comprehension. A.—He was not fired summarily for that particular item. It was an accumulation of things.

Q.—I am going to try to bring out, if I can, why he was fired. A.—Yes.

Q.—Now the other thing that you mentioned. General, was the letter to Joe Martin, to Congressman Martin.

General MacArthur testified here that that was a routine letter. He had many of them from Congressmen and Senators, and he always tried to write when he had an opportunity to.

He said when he was told that this had created a sensation here he forgot and had to look it up to see what it was all about. He forgot exactly what he had said.

I have tried in reading that letter to see what was so terrible about it. You state in your testimony here on Page 858:

"Shortly after General MacArthur's statement of March 24 Congressman Joseph Martin of Massachusetts released for publication a letter addresed to him by General MacArthur dated March 20."

Note that date. We brought out this morning that the letter from Representative Martin was dated March 8, I think. This answer is dated March 20, so this has no relation to this other statement you are referring to, nor did it have any relation to this notice that was sent about the President planning this next announcement. They were not related obviously.

SENATOR WILEY—The 24th.

Martin Responsible For Letter's Release

SENATOR SMITH — General MacArthur's statement was the 24th, but this statement of the Commander in Chief, from the Joint Chiefs to the Commander in Chief with regard to the Presidential announcement, that was dated March 20, but the letter, the routine answer that General MacArthur called it to the Martin letter, was dated March 20, and he wasn't responsible for publication. Representative Martin did that on his own responsibility.

I asked him why he did it, did he have any authority to, and he said he did not have any authority to, but he assumed it was all right to do it because he was not told not to, but I do not see how we can possibly blame General MacArthur for giving publicity to those views in writing a friend of this kind.

Does that mean from your statement—in my case I was out there with General MacArthur and I asked him a lot of questions. Should he not have answered them? What is your attitude toward those who are in the Congress trying to get facts? Aren't we entitled to be told what these leaders feel?

I talked to military men and naval men. I did not give any publicity to their answers, but I did talk with them very freely and I am just wondering whether it is the attitude of the Administration that we, members of the Foreign Relations Committee, can't go to Tokyo and can't get help from any source that has to do with our foreign policy.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — There is always the issue of the position of the military official in relation to his directives from his superiors and in relation to his testimony before the committees of Congress and in relation to his conversation with members of the committees of Congress.

That always is a very serious matter for consideration, and I think all the circumstances surrounding the procedure have to be taken under very careful thought, and in this particular instance I think those are the facts and the judgments will have to be made by you gentlemen.

SENATOR SMITH—Now, General, you said in your testimony here referring to the letter to Joseph Martin:

"In this letter which like the March 24 release had not been cleared in accordance with the President's directive of Dec. 6, General MacArthur dealt further with the question of whether or not to carry the war to China, whether to use the Nationalist Chinese forces on Formosa, and whether to apply our maximum strength in Asia or in Europe."

Well, I have read that letter over and over again and I can't see how those conclusions could necessarily be drawn from it. He did agree generally with the views apparently that Congressman Martin had expressed to him, whatever he said. I don't know what Congressman aMrtin did say what Congressman Martin did say

SENATOR McMAHON—Would the Senator like that speech inserted in the record at this point?

SENATOR SMITH — Which speech?

SENATOR McMAHON — Martin's speech.

SENATOR SMITH—I don't care one way or the other. I have no objection to it.

SENATOR McMAHON—If the Senator doesn't object, I offer it for the record. (The document above referred to will appear as Appendix B at the end of this record. [to be published later by the committee].)

SENATOR SMITH—The point I am making is that in this letter which caused such a furore, I can't see what was said that would justify the summary dismissal of General MacArthur.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — That single letter I am quite certain, Senator, did not act to his dismissal. It was an accumulation.

Q.—That is what I want to get at. I am glad you said that. A.—I have referred to that several times.

Q.—That is exactly what I want to get at. I just assumed that this letter to Congressman Martin and this statement of the 24th by General MacArthur couldn't be the grounds for the summary dismissal.

A.—It was an accumulation, and the letter to Congressman Martin brought it to a head.

Letter to Martin Called Spark Plug

Q.—It probably was the spark-plug or something that set the engine off. That might have been.

I have another question here I think is relevant. Then I will go on to some others. I would like to ask you whether General Stratemeyer's interview with the United States News and World Report, which I read with great interest a week or so ago, and which had General Stratemeyer's view certainly, was that cleared with the State Department or the Defense Department?

A.—I do not think it was, sir, and I will have that checked for you?

Q.—Is the plan contemplated of dismissing General Stratemeyer because of that interview?

A.—That issue has not been brought up with the President. We didn't particularly appreciate the article at the time it came out, but we had enough of excitement in the air at the moment, and he was not a person in the prominent position of General MacArthur.

Q.—I would like to ask you this in connection with your testimony of yesterday, if I may. You said that with your testimony of yesterday, if I may, you said that you discharged one individual in the China theater approximately three days after you got there, because of his Communist leanings. I believe you also stated you discovered he was making changes in documents sent from Washington for distribution.

A.—I probably had better restate that because I don't get it very clearly in the words you have just read.

When I arrived in China it was, I think, about two or three days after the President's statement of policy was made public, and in the transmittal of that policy by the agency that we had in China, which was under the State Department, a member of that agency who directed the transmittal of this policy statement over the various communication lines for public information we had there, materially changed some of the wording so that it took the policy out of it which had been very carefully thought into it, so as not to give offense to the Generalissimo.

The Associated Press went ahead with its distribution, not changing any of the language whatsoever, and that fortunately got out, but there was a very unfortunate reaction which was immediately set up which would seem to have been the intention of the individual who did it to embarrass Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

When I was told of this immediately after my arrival — and I don't even recall the individual's name; I suppose they mentioned it to me—I found out what service he was in and I said, "Well, you ought to get him out of here right away," and they reported back that he had left within three days. That is what I know about it.

Q.—Since your statement yesterday, I have been trying to see who that individual was. A.—We are trying to find out. I know what service he was in.

Q.—Is it by any chance Mr. Benjamin Kaiser? A.—U. S. I. S. was the service.

Q.—Do you recall whether it was a man by the name of Benjamin Kaiser, K-a-i-s-e-r? A.—I wouldn't attempt to guess because that came and happened and was over in a few moments so far as I was concerned. He was in the U. S. I. S. which had been taken over by the State Department just a short time before in the dissolution of the O. S. S., that is Donovan's organization.

Q.—Now general, we were discussing this morning earlier this question of the dismissal. As Senator Saltonstall said, we have two things here. One is a difference of opinion on strategy and so on, and the other is the dismissal and the necessity for it.

I would like to ask you the question because I explored it before and I was quite shocked when I was out there at what I discovered. Did the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of State ever invite MacArthur to come to the United States and confer on these issues, or, on the other hand, did either of the Secretaries themselves ever go to the Far East since MacArthur has been there to confer on the Far East question?

A.—During my term of office I certainly did not, and I haven't been to the Far East during that period.

No Cabinet Invitation To MacArthur Recalled

Q.—Your visit was prior to being Secretary of State, of course, and Secretary of Defense? A.—That question——.

Q.—I say your visit to the Far East——. A.—I made no visit to the Far East since becoming Secretary of Defense, and I know of no invitation to General MacArthur by the Secretary of Defense, or by the Secretary of State for that matter, though I cannot be certain of that.

Q.—Could you give me any reason why he was left isolated out there? Was it because you had every confidence in his judgment in managing the difficult job he had?

A.—I didn't get the first part of that. (The reporter read back the last question.) So far as I personally was concerned, I had just taken over the Department of Defense, and we had a tremendous program of immediate build-up of our forces, and legislation which is still now pending before the Congress. I was involved in three different appropriations preparations, n billions. I was involved in appearing before committees up here; and I was attempting to adjust and set up procedures different from what had been, in the Department of Defense; and—a rather short period of time was involved.

However, prior to my becoming Secretary of Defense, my predecessor, Mr. Johnson, did go to Tokyo and talk to General MacArthur—the exact date I don't recall, I think he only went once.

The members of the Chiefs of Staff were out there frequently; and, at one stage, General Bradley and myself were conferring together as to our going, but we found our involvements here of such critical importance that it was not arrangeable, at least for me, to go with him, or for me to go alone.

Q.—Of course, since the outbreak of the Korean war, the Joint Chiefs have been out there a number of times; but prior to that, and since V-J Day, since the Japanese war closed, unless I was wrongly informed, no members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or the Joint Chiefs together, had been to the Far East to confer with MacArthur.

In other words, there wasn't a single member of the Joint Chiefs had been to the Far East until '49, when I got there and General Collins came.

A.—I will check up on that. I thought they had.

Q.—General Collins came when I was there in 1949, but I was told that prior to that time the Joint Chiefs had been so much occupied in other parts of the world they were not able to get out there and discuss the problems of the Far East, and MacArthur was left without the direct advice of his superiors.

I was quite upset about that, and I asked about it, and I would like to have it confirmed, one way or the other.

A.—In the first place, General Bradley and the Joint Chiefs can answer that directly.

In the next place, I will check with Mr. Johnson as to whether he made more than one visit, and the date of the visit I know he did make. I have answered as to myself.

Senator Reads Question Put to MacArthur

Q.—General Marshall, when General MacArthur was here, I asked him this question, I said:

"General MacArthur, prior to your abrupt dismissal, had you been called to Washington to confer with your superiors, or had the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or either of them, gone to Tokyo to discuss any possible disagreement with you, would it have been necessary to dismiss you summarily, or would you, on request, have turned your command over to General Ridgway?"

General MacArthur's reply was as follows:

"There isn't any possibility of my disagreeing with any order I might have received, whether I regarded it as good, bad or indifferent.

"What I was requesting was some directive. The lack of directives was what I was trying to bring to their attention and ask them for a decision.

"Had any decision whatsoever been reached, I would have, to the very best of my ability, carried it out.

"I resent, with every fiber in my body, any inference that can be drawn that I have been, in any degree insubordinate or disrespectful of the President of the United States, or the policies of this country, or even of the policies and directives of the United Nations.

"SENATOR SMITH—Then, had you been requested to turn over your command, by the request of the United States Administration, you would have done so, without it being necessary to dismiss you summarily, wouldn't you?

"GENERAL MacARTHUR—Of course I would. The slightest indication from higher authorities that they believed I should withdraw—I would have complied with.

"SENATOR SMITH—In that case then, you could have left your responsibilities in Japan as the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers to continue the negotiations with Senator Dulles or Ambassador Dulles, on the Japanese peace treaty.

"In other words, there was no connection between the S. C. A. P. job you had and other personal difference on Korean strategy?

"GENERAL MacARTHUR — There is no connection whatsoever, as far as I know.

"The two offices are entirely separate and distinct."

Now, my question is this, General. Assuming a difference of judgment on the Korean campaign strategy, what did that actually have to do with General MacArthur's position in Japan as Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers?

A.—In effect, Senator, it had this to do with having two high American authorities, one conducting a campaign, using all of Japan as a base, and the other in a very preeminent position and with a very conspicuous career, particularly in the minds of the Japanese people, being on the ground also where possible conflicts might arise.

We have had in connection with the possible basis for a peace treaty with Japan the complication of how we approach that portion which might under some terms take Japan entirely of the main control of the United States and while our troops are still engaged in fighting in Korea.

That would present a very serious consideration for the Commander of those troops because he would have to depend on Japan as a base and yet his authority over that would have been eliminated. There are also several other factors connected with the possible terms of that Japanese peace treaty settlement, and you would have the interim situation as to whether or not there should be a civilian representative of our Government in supreme authority on the ground while we had a military commander using all of the country necessarily as a base for an active operation in Korea. Now, in those ways the matters were interwoven.

Knowland Asks For Adjournment

SENATOR KNOWLAND — Might I just raise a query here? I don't want to certainly interrupt the able Senator from New Jersey, who is doing an excellent job bringing out points in which we are all vitally interested, but it is now past 1 o'clock, and I was wondering whether it would be any great inconvenience if we stopped at this point, because we do have a Supplemental Appropriations Bill

involving vast sums on the floor, including civil defense and other matters of importance.

I am wondering whether it wouldn't be a good place to break off, to meet tomorrow, since the chairman had previously indicated we would run to 1 o'clock.

SENATOR SMITH—I am entirely willing to do that if that is the Chairman's wish, providing I can continue by interrogation tomorrow morning.

SENATOR MORSE—I move we recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

THE CHAIRMAN—Before I put that motion, I would like to state in view of my pleasantry this morning with regard to Senator Brewster, that I understand that he has now been confirmed by the Senate as a member of this committee and obtains the rights and matters that I mentioned.

SENATOR WILEY—May I say, Mr. Chairman, on behalf o fthe Republican branch of the Foreign Relations Committee, that we accept him with all that graciousness that one Republican or one Democrat can extend to another. With his fine ability I am sure he will contribute toward the constructive work in the Foreign Relations Committee.

SENATOR SMITH—I echo that sentiment for the record because I think we are very happy to have the distinguished Senator.

THE CHAIRMAN—Senator Saltonstall has advised me he thought perhaps the Secretary was in a position to make a more definite statement with respect to the number of American troops in Korea. I think it would be well to have it.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I have that data for you. Do you want me to read that into the record?

* * *

THE CHAIRMAN—Yes. (Four lines deleted.)

THE CHAIRMAN—There is another matter that I desire to introduce before this record is closed. There has been handed me from a reputable representative of the press what purports to be a dispatch which states as follows:

"While the Senate Armed Forces-Foreign Relations Committees pressed Defense Secretary George C. Marshall for the name of a Government employe whom he summarily fired during his 1945 mission to China, United Press Bureau Manager Victor Kendrick advised his home office from Hong Kong that he was the man.

"But Kendrick put the incident in a light considerably different from Marshall's."

I shall ask the reporter at this juncture to copy the text of this dispatch for the record that will be released, unless some member of this committee insist I read it all into the record.

Dispatch in Full Entered in Record

The dispatch reads in full as follows:

"While the Senate Armed Forces-Foreign Relations Committees pressed Defense Secretary George C. Marshall for the name of a Government employe whom he summarily fired during his 1945 mission to China, United Press Bureau Manager Victor Kendrick advised his home office from Hong Kong that he was the man.

"But Kendrick put the incident in a light considerably different from Marshall's. The Secretary was discussing before the committees yesterday his mission to China, which he visited in 1945 as President Truman's special representative, when the matter of the discharged employe came up.

"He said he fired one Government employe three days after arriving in China on charges of misrepresenting Mr. Truman's Dec. 15, 1945, policy statement seeking agreement between the Chinese Nationalists and Communists.

"'He had taken the announced policy of the President, sent out there, and, in its distribution through the various agencies of this Government and in China, and changed the terminology, changed the expressions of the President to create quite a different reaction; because he felt deeply on this thing, he did that,' Marshall said of the discharged employe.

"The point at issue apparently was whether Mr. Truman's policy was or was not to persuade the Chinese Nationalists to admit Chinese Communists into the Government.

"Marshall said many Americans in China had become so embittered against the Nationalists that they almost automatically sympathized with the Chinese Communists.

"'I don't know whether he (the discharged employe) was a Communist or not,' Marshall said, 'but I know the way he was talking was inimacable to good government, and he ought to get out.'

"Senators demanded the man's name, which Marshall said he could not remember. Again today Marshall said he had so far been unable to determine who it was, but that the search still was on.

"Bureau manager Kendrick learned of Marshall's testimony yesterday in the regular news dispatches received by his bureau for distribution to U. P. clients in the Hong Kong area. His communication to his home office was as follows:

"'General Marshall's Tuesday testimony mentions a Government employe whom Marshall fired in Shanghai in December, 1945, because he claimed the employe misrepresented President Truman's Dec. 15 policy statement urging the (Chinese) Nationalists to accept the Chinese Communists into the Government.

"'According to the U. P. report, Marshall said he did not remember the employe's name but told Senator Styles Bridges, R., N. H., he would try to find out.

"'Since I was the person involved, I wish to go on record and authorize you to issue a statement in my behalf in case my name is mentioned publicly.

"'At that time I held the job of news editor in the Shanghai Office of War Information with the principal function of trying to get O. W. I. news releases printed in Shanghai newspapers. Mr. Truman's statement arrived via O. W. I. radio in the form of bare text with no accompanying news story.

"'In accordance with accepted journalistic procedure, I rewrote the story so that the papers would have both text and story (news summary). Marshall, therefore, was incorrect when he claimed I 'changed the terminology of a Presidential statement.'

"'Mr. Truman's statement implied that the United States would quit giving the Nationalists further aid unless they accepted the Chinese Reds into the Government and that is precisely what my rewritten story said.

"'This is borne out by Mr. Truman's directive to Marshall of the same date wherein (the directive said):

"'In your conversations with Chiang Kai-shek and other Chinese leaders, you are authorized to speak with utmost frankness. Particularly, you may state, in connection with the Chinese desire for credits, technical assistance in the economic field and military assistance, * * * that a China disunited and torn by civil strife could not be considered realistically as a proper place for American assistance along the lines enumerated.

"'The public disclosure of something which was common knowledge among American officials and newsmen in Shanghai—that the State Department was trying to pressure Chiang into accepting Chinese Communists—may have embarrassed the State Department at that particular time, but it was the truth and Marshall knows it.''

THE CHAIRMAN—The motion is that the committee stand in recess until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Without objection, that will be so ordered.

(Whereupon, at 1:15 o'clock P. M., the committee adjourned, to reconvene at 10 o'clock A. M., [E. D. T.] Thursday, May 10, 1951.)

The paragraphs in which deletions were made on Pages 974 and 975 of the hearings for May 8, 1951, are reproduced in full hereunder:

Page 974:

"Finally, on May 7, last, the United Kingdom and France indicated that they were now prepared to support a resolution introduced by the United States for an international embargo against Communist China."

Page 975:

"Now that is quite a change there of the British Government and the French Government. The support of the United Kingdom and France practically assures the adoption of the United States' proposal. Imposition of such an international embargo will, of course, make the question of a naval blockade of far less importance, almost academic."

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(750) MARSHALL HIGHLIGHTS

WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-HIGHLIGHTS OF DEFENSE SECRETARY MARSHALL'S TESTIMONY TODAY BEFORE THE COMBINED ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE:

(THIS TESTIMONY IS TAKEN FROM A CENSORED RECORD OF THE HEARING, WHICH IS CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC, AND INCLUDES QUESTIONS AS WELL AS ANSWERS WHEN THE QUESTIONS ADD TO UNDERSTANDING OF THE SUBJECT)

SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS): I WANT TO KNOW WHAT POLICIES HE (GEN. MACARTHUR) CAN'T SUPPORT WHOLE-HEARTEDLY AND DIDN'T SUPPORT.

SECRETARY MARSHALL: THE POLICIES INVOLVED HERE RELATED TO THE CONDUCT OF THE OPERATIONS IN KOREA, OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THIS COUNTRY AS THE COMMANDER OF THOSE UNITS, THE RESOLUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN RELATION TO THE MATTERS IN KOREA, OVER WHICH GEN. MACARTHUR WAS THE UNITED NATIONS COMMANDER.

WILEY: DO YOU MEAN TO SAY THAT A MAN IN GEN. MACARTHUR'S POSITION, WHO WAS THE CHIEF OF STAFF WHEN YOU WERE A COLONEL, HAD NO RIGHT TO DISCUSS OR ADVISE OR RECOMMEND TO YOU LEADERS IN WASHINGTON? IS THAT WHAT YOU MEAN IN VIOLATION OF POLICY?

MARSHALL: THERE WAS NO LIMIT WHATEVER ON HIS REPRESENTATIONS OF HIS VIEWS TO THE OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON. THERE IS A GREAT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THAT AND THE PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WILEY: NOW, SOME ONE SAID "NO" TO HIS SUGGESTIONS. NOW, DID HE VIOLATE THAT "NO"?

MARSHALL: BY HIS PUBLIC STATEMENTS OR STATEMENTS THAT WERE MADE PUBLIC IN THE ORDINARY PRESS, HE SET UP A VERY SERIOUS REACTION AMONG OUR ALLIES, WHICH THREATENED OUR COLLECTIVE ACTION WITH THEM, AND WHICH THREATENED OUR POSITION IN THE WORLD IN RELATION TO THIS GREAT CRISIS, AND WHICH THREATENED TO LEAVE US IN A SITUATION OF GOING IT ALONE.

WILEY: THE ANSWER IS -- THAT MACARTHUR, ON THE GROUND, 10,000 MILES AWAY, HAD A DIFFERENT IDEA AS TO HOW THE BATTLE SHOULD BE CARRIED ON, THAT WHEN HE GAVE THOSE DIFFERENT IDEAS TO HIS SUPERIORS HERE IN WASHINGTON, AND THEY MUST HAVE GIVEN THEM TO THE ALLIES, THAT THEY DISAGREED WITH MACARTHUR'S IDEAS, YOU PEOPLE CAME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT HE WAS VIOLATING A DIRECTIVE OF SOME KIND, WHICH JUSTIFIED HIS REMOVAL?

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MARSHALL: I'LL SAY THIS, SENATOR. WAS CREATING A FEELING OF UNCERTAINTY WITH OUR ALLIES AS TO WHO WAS DIRECTING THESE AFFAIRS, -- THAT OUR CHIEF EXECUTIVE, AS THE EXECUTIVE AGENT FOR THOSE ALLIES, OR OTHERWISE. WHEN HE PROPOSED THE UTILIZATION OF THE CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS FROM FORMOSA HE WAS SETTING UP A VERY SERIOUS CONSIDERATION.

WILEY: IT HAS BEEN CHARGED THAT THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN KOREA ARE SUBJECT TO THE CONTROL OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OF OUR PARTNERS IN KOREA, IN WHICH WE LOST INDEPENDENCE OF MILITARY ACTION IN A WAR INVOLVING 350,000 OF OUR MEN, WHICH HAS RESULTED TO DATE IN OVER 65,000 CASUALTIES. WOULD YOU COMMENT ON THAT STATEMENT?

MARSHALL: I WOULD SAY THAT WE HAVE NOT, ANY MORE THAN WE LOST CONTROL OF OUR TROOPS IN EUROPE X X X JUST AS IN THIS CASE, IT IS AN AMERICAN ALLIED COMMANDER.

WILEY: WELL, WHAT I AM GETTING AT IS, COULD IT NOT BE SAID IN THE LIGHT OF THESE FIGURES (ON ALLIED TROOP CONTRIBUTIONS IN KOREA; THE ACTUAL FIGURES WERE CENSORED) THAT WE ARE ALREADY GOING IT ALONE?

MARSHALL: I DO NOT THINK SO, SIR. I HAVEN'T MENTIONED THEIR SHIPS, CARRIERS, MATTERS OF THAT COURSE, AND ALSO AIRPLANES.

WILEY: WHAT EFFORT HAS THE UNITED STATES MADE TO BRING ABOUT AN END TO THIS TRAFFIC (OF BRITISH-MALAYAN RUBBER INTO RED CHINA) XXX?

MARSHALL: XXX TWO DAYS AGO, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE INDICATED THEY WERE PREPARED TO SUPPORT A RESOLUTION INTRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES (IN THE UNITED NATIONS) FOR AN INTERNATIONAL EMBARGO AGAINST COMMUNIST CHINA.

WILEY: OF COURSE, GENERAL, WE SEE HERE AN EVIDENCE OF ONE OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF GEN.MACARTHUR COMING UP RATHER BELATEDLY. HE WANTED TO BLOCKADE THE COAST AND STOP ALL THIS STUFF COMING IN MONTHS AGO XXX. SLOWLY, IT SEEMS THAT THE HANDS OF THE CLOCK ARE TURNED AROUND TO SOME OF THESE FOUR RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HE MADE. XXX WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE DONE IF YOU HAD BEEN GEN.MACARTHUR XXX?

A49WX

MAY 10 1951

MARSHALL (AFTER A MILD PROTEST THAT THE QUESTION WAS VERY BROAD AND HYPOTHETICAL): I WOULD THINK, IN THE MAIN, AS I SAY, SPEAKING FROM THE ABSTRACT RATHER THAN HIS CONCRETE SITUATION, THAT MY STRUGGLE WOULD HAVE BEEN WITH THE GOVERNMENT, DIRECT WITH THE GOVERNMENT RATHER THAN WITH THE PUBLIC---THE SPREAD OF THE DISCUSSION SO THAT IT WOULD REACH THE WHOLE WORLD. WHETHER OR NOT I WOULD HAVE REACHED THE SITUATION WHERE I FELT THAT THE INTERESTS OF MY COUNTRY DEMANDED THAT I STEP FROM MY RESPONSIBILITY AND TAKE THE PROBLEM TO THE COUNTRY IS A PROBLEMATICAL PROCEDURE. XXXX THE IMPORTANT ASPECT OF THE MATTER IS THERE CAN BE ONLY ONE VOICE XXX CONSTITUTIONAL AND OTHERWISE, IT SEEMS TO ME, IN THE DECISIONS AS TO FOREIGN POLICY AT THE TIME THEY ARE GIVEN OUT.

WILEY: HAS THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OR ANY OTHER OF THE NATION'S PARTNERS IN KOREA HAD A VOICE IN REMOVING MACARTHUR?

MARSHALL: THEY DID NOT. THEY WERE NOT ADVISED XXX

WILEY: IN THE VARIOUS DISCUSSIONS (WITH THE PRESIDENT ABOUT THE RECALL OF MACARTHUR) WAS THERE ANY ONE THAT RAISED THE VOICE IN FAVOR OF GEN.MACARTHUR?

MARSHALL: I DO NOT FEEL AT LIBERTY TO DISCUSS THAT ASPECT OF THESE MEETINGS WITH THE PRESIDENT. IT WAS A CONFIDENTIAL RELATIONSHIP XXX.

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A78WX (GOVT INFO MAN AHD)

(400) MARSHALL-FIRING

WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-SECRETARY MARSHALL SAID TODAY IT WAS A STATE DEPARTMENT INFORMATION MAN HE SENT HOME FROM CHINA IN 1945 ON GROUNDS HE "CHANGED" A PRESIDENTIAL POLICY STATEMENT SO THAT IT CREATED A DIFFERENT IMPRESSION THAN INTENDED.

AT THE SAME TIME, SENATOR RUSSELL (D-GA) PUT INTO SENATE HEARING RECORDS A UNITED PRESS DISPATCH WHICH IDENTIFIED THE MAN IN QUESTION AS VICTOR KENDRICK, NOW MANAGER OF THE U.P. BUREAU IN HONG KONG.

THE DISPATCH INCLUDED A STATEMENT FROM KENDRICK DENYING HE HAD CHANGED THE LANGUAGE OF A PRESIDENTIAL TEXT. HE SAID HE WAS WORKING IN SHANGHAI AT THE TIME FOR THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION (OWI), ENGAGED IN TRYING TO GET OWI NEWS RELEASES PRINTED IN SHANGHAI NEWSPAPERS.

KENDRICK SAID HE PREPARED A STORY FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL TEXT BUT MADE NO CHANGE IN THE TEXT ITSELF. HIS STATEMENT ADDED:

"MR. TRUMAN'S STATEMENT IMPLIED THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD QUIT GIVING THE NATIONALISTS FURTHER AID UNLESS THEY ACCEPTED THE CHINESE REDS INTO THE GOVERNMENT AND THAT IS PRECISELY WHAT MY RE-WRITTEN STORY SAID. X X X

"THE PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF SOMETHING WHICH WAS COMMON KNOWLEDGE AMONG AMERICAN OFFICIALS AND NEWSMEN IN SHANGHAI -- THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT WAS TRYING TO PRESSURE CHIANG INTO ACCEPTING CHINESE COMMUNISTS -- MAY HAVE EMBARRASSED THE STATE DEPARTMENT AT THAT PARTICULAR TIME, BUT IT WAS THE TRUTH AND MARSHALL KNOWS IT."

MARSHALL FIRST MENTIONED THE INCIDENT YESTERDAY IN TELLING SENATORS ABOUT HIS 1945-46 MISSION TO CHINA. PRESIDENT TRUMAN SENT HIM THERE AS A SPECIAL AMBASSADOR TO TRY TO END THE CIVIL STRIFE IN CHINA.

MARSHALL RELATED THAT THREE DAYS AFTER HE ARRIVED HE HAD AN EMPLOYE SENT HOME, BUT SAID HE COULDN'T RECALL THE MAN'S NAME.

"I DON'T KNOW WHETHER HE WAS A COMMUNIST OR NOT," MARSHALL SAID, ADDING: "I KNOW THE WAY HE WAS TALKING WS INIMICABLE TO GOOD GOVERNMENT."

A79WX

HE WENT ON THEN TO SAY HE HAD FOUND OUT THE MAN, IN DISTRIBUTING A PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT, "HAD CHANGED THE TERMINOLOGY, CHANGED THE EXPRESSIONS OF THE PRESIDENT TO CREATE QUITE A DIFFERENT REACTION."

SENATOR H. ALEXANDER SMITH (R-NJ) BROUGHT THE MATTER UP AGAIN WHEN MARSHALL WAS BACK BEFORE THE SENATORS TODAY.

SMITH ASKED: "DO YOU RECALL WHETHER IT WAS A MAN BY THE NAME OF BENJAMIN KAISER?"

MARSHALL SAID AGAIN THAT HE DIDN'T RECALL THE MAN'S NAME. RUSSELL THEN PUT THE UNITED PRESS DISPATCH INTO THE RECORD.

MARSHALL SAID THE MAN WAS "IN THE U.S.I.S. (UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE) WHICH HAD BEEN TAKEN OVER BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT."

HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT AGENCY, IN DISTRIBUTING THE PRESIDENTIAL POLICY STATEMENT, "MATERIALLY CHANGED SOME OF THE WORDING SO THAT IT TOOK THE POLICY OUT OF IT WHICH HAD BEEN VERY CAREFULLY THOUGHT INTO IT, SO AS NOT TO GIVE OFFENSE TO THE GENERALISSIMO." MARSHALL ADDED:

"THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WENT AHEAD WITH ITS DISTRIBUTION, NOT CHANGING ANY OF THE LANGUAGE WHATSOEVER, AND THAT

"THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WENT AHEAD WITH ITS DISTRIBUTION, NOT CHANGING ANY OF THE LANGUAGE WHATSOEVER, AND THAT FORTUNATELY GOT OUT X X."

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A74WX

MAY 10 1951

(160)

TRUMAN LETTER

WASHINGTON, MARCH 9-(AP)-SENATORS DISCLOSED TODAY THAT IN THE UNITED NATIONS' DARKEST MILITARY HOUR IN KOREA LAST JANUARY, PRESIDENT TRUMAN WROTE GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR A LETTER OUTLINING THE PRESIDENT'S "HIGH POLICY PURPOSES."

PARAPHRASED EXCERPTS FROM THIS LETTER, READ INTO THE RECORD OF THE INQUIRY INTO MACARTHUR'S OUSTER, SHOWED THAT AT THAT TIME, JAN. 12, MR.TRUMAN "RECOGNIZED THE CONTINUED RESISTANCE MIGHT NOT BE MILITARILY POSSIBLE WITH THE LIMITED FORCES AVAILABLE TO GENERAL MACARTHUR."

THE PARAPHRASING WAS FURNISHED TO THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES AND SENATOR SALTONSTALL (R-MASS) READ THIS EXCERPT INTO THE RECORD:

"THE PRESIDENT EMPHASIZED THAT PENDING THE BUILD-UP OF OUR NATIONAL STRENGTH, WE MUST ACT WITH GREAT PRUDENCE INSOFAR AS EXTENDING THE AREA OF HOSTILITIES WAS CONCERNED.

"STEPS WHICH MIGHT IN THEMSELVES BE FULLY JUSTIFIED, WHICH MIGHT LEND SOME ASSISTANCE TO THE CAMPAIGN IN KOREA, WOULD NOT BE BENEFICIAL IF THEY WOULD INVOLVE JAPAN OR WESTERN EUROPE IN LARGE SCALE HOSTILITIES.

"THE PRESIDENT RECOGNIZED THE CONTINUED RESISTANCE MIGHT NOT BE MILITARILY POSSIBLE WITH THE LIMITED FORCES AVAILABLE TO GENERAL MACARTHUR. IN ANY EVENT, THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES MUST BE PRESERVED AS AN EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT FOR THE DEFENSE OF JAPAN AND ELSEWHERE. A SUCCESSFUL RESISTANCE IN KOREA, HOWEVER, WOULD SERVE THE FOLLOWING

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PURPOSES."
SALTONSTALL SAID THE LETTER LISTED 10 SUCH PURPOSES, THE FIRST OF WHICH WAS "TO DEMONSTRATE THAT AGGRESSION WOULD NOT BE ACCEPTED BY THE FREE WORLD."

CZ820PED

A56WX
MACARTHUR-FORTRESS (500)
BY G.MILTON KELLY
WASHINGTON,MAY 9-(AP)-CAPITOL HILL IS STILL DEBATING WHAT GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR MEANT IN SOME PARTS OF HIS TESTIMONY LAST WEEK DEALING WITH THE "FORTRESS AMERICA" CONCEPT.
THE QUESTION: DID MACARTHUR WRITE OFF THE DEFENSE POLICY ADVOCATED BY FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER AND SOME REPUBLICAN SENATORS, INCLUDING WHERRY OF NEBRASKA, THE GOP FLOOR LEADER.
SENATOR KERR (D-OKLA) CONTENDED THE GENERAL NOT ONLY REPUDIATED IT, BUT RIDICULED IT.
WHERRY ARGUED HE DID NOT.
SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) PUT IT THIS WAY: "I SAW NO ENDORSEMENT BY THE GENERAL OF THE FORTRESS AMERICA IDEA."
"FORTRESS AMERICA" IS A TERM WHICH HAS BEEN APPLIED FREQUENTLY TO HOOVER'S PROPOSAL THAT THE UNITED STATES CONCENTRATE PRIMARILY ON DEFENSE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS AND IMPORTANT ISLANDS IN THOSE OCEANS.
HOOVER LAST DECEMBER SAID THIS COUNTRY SHOULD REFUSE TO SEND MORE MEN AND DOLLARS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC UNTIL WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES HAVE BUILT A "SURE DAM" AGAINST COMMUNIST AGGRESSION.
IN FEBRUARY, THE FORMER PRESIDENT PROPOSED THAT THE UNITED STATES PUT PRODUCTION EMPHASIS ON AIR AND NAVAL STRENGTH AND MUNITIONS, RATHER THAN ON LAND ARMIES.
HERE ARE EXCERPTS FROM THE QUESTIONING OF MACARTHUR BY SENATOR LYNDON B.JOHNSON (D-TEX) WHICH PROVOKED THE CONFLICTING INTERPRETATIONS:
JOHNSON: "THERE IS A SCHOOL OF THOUGHT IN THE UNITED STATES WHICH BELIEVE THAT WE SHOULD CONFINE THE BULK OF ALL OUR GROUND FORCES TO THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND THAT WE SHOULD PROVIDE OTHER NATIONS WITH NOTHING BUT SEA AND AIR SUPPORT IN THE BATTLE AGAINST COMMUNISM.
"NOW I GATHER FROM YOUR STATEMENTS THAT YOU DO NOT EMBRACE THAT THEORY COMPLETELY, AND I AM JUST WONDERING IF I AM CORRECT IN THAT ASSUMPTION."
MACARTHUR: "I BELIEVE THAT IT IS THE GRAVEST POSSIBLE MISTAKE IN THE USE OF THE ARMED FORCES OF A NATION TO TRY TO DRAW THE LINES OF DEMARCATION BETWEEN GROUND TROOPS, AIR TROOPS AND NAVY TROOPS. THEY ARE AN INTEGRATED TEAM.
"AT ONE PLACE YOU MAY NEED THE PREPONDERANCE OF ONE ELEMENT OR THE OTHER, BUT THE FORCE THAT WE APPLY SHOULD BE BASED UPON THE COMPLETE INTEGRATION OF THE POTENTIAL OF THOSE THREE FORCES. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO MAKE SUCH A SIMPLIFICATION IN MY OPINION."
PRESSED FOR A MORE SPECIFIC REPLY, MACARTHUR CONTINUED:
"I BELIEVE IN QUESTIONS OF THE UTILIZATION OF THE MILITARY POWER OF THE COUNTRY, WITHIN THE MISSIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT, THAT THE CONGRESS WOULD DO WELL TO PAY THE CLOSEST ATTENTION TO THE PROFESSIONAL ADVICE THAT IS RENDERED BY THOSE SERVICES."
WHERRY TOLD A REPORTER: "I'M NOT SPEAKING FOR GENERAL MACARTHUR, OF COURSE. BUT HIS ANSWER WAS NOT RESPONSIVE TO THE QUESTION, COMPLETELY. HE DID NOT WRITE OFF FORTRESS AMERICA.
"WE'RE BOTH FOR A MOBILE ARMY, I THINK HIS TESTIMONY SHOWS THAT. BUT I DON'T UNDERSTAND THAT HE SAID HE WRITES OFF FORTRESS AMERICA."
SAID KERR: "HE REPUDIATED IT. AND HE RIDICULED, I BELIEVE, THE TAFT-WHERRY PHILOSOPHY OF GIVING OUR MILITARY AUTHORITIES AN ASSIGNMENT AND THEN IMPOSING RESTRICTIVE SPECIFICATIONS BY LEGISLATION."

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"AS I UNDERSTAND HIS WORDS," KERR ADDED IN AN INTERVIEW, "HE WAS JUST AS MUCH OPPOSED TO THE VIEWS OF THE ISOLATIONISTS WHO HAD EMBRACED HIM AS THEIR DARLING, AS HE WAS TO THE POSITION OF THE CHIEFS OF STAFF AND THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WHO REMOVED HIM FROM HIS COMMAND.
"I THINK HE'S TRYING TO DISCREDIT THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP AND THE ACCEPTED REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP ALIKE."

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A213WX
95
MARSHALL-STRATEMEYER
WASHINGTON,MAY 9-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL SAID TODAY "WE DIDN'T PARTICULARLY APPRECIATE" A RECENT INTERVIEW THAT LT.GEN.GEORGE E.STRATEMEYER GAVE TO A MAGAZINE.
STRATEMEYER IS COMMANDER OF FAR EAST AIR FORCES. AN INTERVIEW WITH HIM WAS PUBLISHED BY THE U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT IN ITS APRIL 22 ISSUE.
THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THIS INTERVIEW HAD BEEN CLEARED WITH THE STATE OR DEFENSE DEPARTMENTS WAS RAISED BY SENATOR H.ALEXANDER SMITH (R-NY) AT SENATE HEARINGS ON THE FIRING OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.
MARSHALL SAID HE DID NOT THINK STRATEMEYER'S INTERVIEW WAS CLEARED, BUT WOULD HAVE TO CHECK TO MAKE SURE.
"IS THE PLAN CONTEMPLATED OF DISMISSING GENERAL STRATEMEYER BECAUSE OF THAT INTERVIEW?" ASKED SMITH.
"THAT ISSUE HAS NOT BEEN BROUGHT UP WITH THE PRESIDENT," MARSHALL REPLIED. HE ADDED: "WE DIDN'T PARTICULARLY APPRECIATE THE ARTICLE AT THE TIME IT CAME OUT, BUT WE HAD ENOUGH OF EXCITEMENT IN THE AIR AT THE MOMENT, AND HE WAS NOT A PERSON IN THE PROMINENT POSITION OF GENERAL MACARTHUR."
IN THE COPYRIGHT INTERVIEW, A CORRESPONDENT OF THE U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT QUOTED STRATEMEYER AS SAYING "WE ARE ALMOST CERTAIN" THE REDS ARE BUILDING UP THEIR AIR POWER IN MANCHURIA, AND AS ADDING:
"YOU CAN'T STOP A DETERMINED AIR OFFENSIVE UNLESS YOU CAN GET AT THE FACILITY FROM WHICH IT ORIGINATES. AS YOU KNOW, GOING NORTH OF THE YALU RIVER IS NOT PERMISSIBLE, AND AS A CONSEQUENCE OUR STOPPING OF AIR ATTACKS CAN'T BE AIRTIGHT. X X HE CAN HIT ME WHERE I AM BASED, BUT I CAN'T HIT HIM."
AT THE TIME, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS ASKED THE PENTAGON IF THE INTERVIEW HAD BEEN CLEARED. A SPOKESMAN REPLIED ONLY THAT THE STATEMENTS MADE AND THE SITUATION STRATEMEYER MENTIONED HAD BEEN PRETTY WELL COVERED IN COMMUNIQUES.
IN A DISPATCH FROM TOKYO APRIL 13, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HAD QUOTED STRATEMEYER AS SAYING IN AN INTERVIEW THAT A RED AIR BUILD UP APPARENTLY WAS UNDER WAY. HE ALSO TOLD THE AP CORRESPONDENT: "THE MILITARY SOLUTION TO SUCH AN AIR THREAT IS TO DESTROY THE ENEMY FIGHTER IN ITS NEST OR AT LEAST IN THE REAR AREAS. SUCH TECHNIQUE IS NOT PERMISSIBLE HERE X."

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A100WX
(220) MARSHALL CENSORSHIP
WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-A REPUBLICAN SENATOR ROSE ON THE FLOOR TODAY TO PAY "HIGH TRIBUTE" TO THE ADMIRAL WHO IS CENSORING THE MARSHALL-MACARTHUR HEARING TESTIMONY FOR POSSIBLE SECURITY LEAKS.
SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) SAID HE WAS "PERSONALLY SATISFIED" THAT VICE ADM.ARTHUR C.DAVIS, THE MILITARY CENSOR, HAS TAKEN A "BROAD-GAUGED" VIEW OF HIS JOB.
"I'M SURE HE'S TRYING TO MAKE AVAILABLE THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF TESTIMONY AND CUT OUT THE MINIMUM AMOUNT CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY," THE CALIFORNIAN TOLD THE SENATE.

KNOWLAND, A MEMBER OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE, IS ON A SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH HAS BEEN CHECKING THE DELETIONS MADE BY DAVIS.

THE ISSUE WAS RAISED BY SENATOR MUNDT (R-SD) WHO SAID HE HAD BECOME CONCERNED ABOUT THE "INCREASING GAPS" IN THE TESTIMONY RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC SINCE DEFENSE SECRETARY MARSHALL BECAME THE WITNESS.

KNOWLAND SAID THERE HAD BEEN MORE DELETIONS DURING MARSHALL'S TESTIMONY BUT ADDED THAT HE WAS SATISFIED NOTHING HAD BEEN CUT OUT THAT WOULD NOT VIOLATE MILITARY SECURITY.

HE POINTED OUT THAT IN SOME CASES IT HAD BEEN POSSIBLE TO RE-PHRASE THE MATERIAL AND GET IT RELEASED.

MUNDT ASKED ABOUT THE STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL, ADRIAN FISHER, WHO IS AIDING DAVIS.

KNOWLAND REPLIED THIS OFFICIAL HAD BEEN SUPPLIED AT THE REQUEST OF THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT TO HELP IN CHECKING MATTERS OF POLITICAL SECURITY.

FISHER HAS BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR KNOCKING OUT ONLY ONE SENTENCE SO FAR, THE CALIFORNIAN REPORTED. HE ADDED HE HAD CHECKED THIS AND WAS SATISFIED THE SENTENCE SHOULD HAVE BEEN DELETED.

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A98WX

MARSHALL-TITLE

WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-MAKE IT "GENERAL", NOT "MR.SECRETARY," WHEN ADDRESSING GEORGE CATLETT MARSHALL. THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE PREFERS IT THAT WAY.

THE POINT WAS SETTLED AT TODAY'S HEARING OF THE SENATE'S ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES.

SENATORS HAVE BEEN ADDRESSING MARSHALL VARIOUSLY AS "GENERAL", "MR. SECRETARY," AND "SIR". BEARING IN MIND THAT MARSHALL IS STILL A FIVE-STAR GENERAL OF THE ARMY, SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS) ASKED HIM, "HOW ARE WE SUPPOSED TO ADDRESS YOU NOW?".

"I REACT MORE QUICKLY TO 'GENERAL'," THE SECRETARY SAID.

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A105WX

(150) MACARTHUR VOICE

WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-SECRETARY MARSHALL REFUSED TODAY TO SAY WHETHER ANYONE SPOKE OUT AGAINST DISMISSING GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AT WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCES ON THAT QUESTION.

THE RECORD OF HIS TESTIMONY AT SENATE HEARINGS SHOWED SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS) ASKED WHETHER IN THE WHITE HOUSE DISCUSSIONS THERE WAS "ANYONE THAT RAISED THE VOICE IN FAVOR OF GENERAL MACARTHUR?"

MARSHALL REPLIED: "I DO NOT FEEL AT LIBERTY TO DISCUSS THAT ASPECT OF THESE MEETINGS WITH THE PRESIDENT. IT WAS A CONFIDENTIAL RELATIONSHIP, AND I WOULD MAKE NO COMMENT ON THAT."

WILEY: "WHO WAS THE CHIEF PROSECUTOR?"

MARSHALL: "I WILL MAKE NO COMMENT ON THAT, SIR."

IN PREVIOUS TESTIMONY, MARSHALL HAD SAID THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF MADE A UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATION THAT MACARTHUR BE RELIEVED, AND THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S DECISION WAS MADE AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH HIM, SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON, GEN.OMAR BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS, AND W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, SPECIAL FOREIGN POLICY ADVISER TO MR. TRUMAN.

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A83WX

(170)WASHINGTON, MAY 9(AP)-SENATOR MCCARTHY (R-WIS) SUGGESTED IN THE SENATE TODAY THAT UNDER OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS "SOME ONE WOULD HANG" FOR HAVING COUNTERMANDED AN ORDER BY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TO BOMB THE YALU BRIDGES IN NORTH KOREA.

THE ORDER WAS DESIGNED TO SAVE AMERICAN LIVES, THE WISCONSIN SENATOR SAID.

MCCARTHY WAS REFERRING TO PART OF MACARTHUR'S TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEES LAST WEEK. MACARTHUR HAD RELATED THAT AFTER HE BECAME CERTAIN THE RED CHINESE HAD INTERVENED IN THE FIGHTING AND WERE POURING ACROSS THE YALU RIVER, HE ORDERED THE BRIDGES BOMBED TO MID-STREAM.

"THAT ORDER WAS COUNTERMANDED FROM WASHINGTON," MACARTHUR TESTIFIED, "AND IT WAS ONLY WHEN I PROTESTED VIOLENTLY THAT I WAS ALLOWED TO CONTINUE MY ORIGINAL DIRECTIVE."

MCCARTHY RAISED THE POINT DURING A SPEECH BY SENATOR MUNDT (R-SD) ON FAR EASTERN POLICY.

HE ASKED MUNDT IF HE DID NOT AGREE THAT IN "ANY OTHER PERIOD OF HISTORY, OR UNDER ANY OTHER ADMINISTRATION WE EVER HAD, UNDOUBTEDLY SOMEONE WOULD HANG FOR HAVING COUNTERMANDED SUCH AN ORDER AND SIGNED THE DEATH WARRANT OF AMERICAN BOYS?"

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A99WX

MARSHALL--MCCARTHY

WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-SENATOR MCCARTHY (R-WIS) INTERPRETED PART OF SECRETARY MARSHALL'S TESTIMONY TODAY AS, IN EFFECT, MAKING THIS ARGUMENT:

1. THE RUSSIANS MAY COME INTO THE KOREAN WAR IF RED CHINA IS BEING DEFEATED:

2. SINCE WE ARE TRYING TO AVOID WAR WITH RUSSIA, WE MUST NOT DEFEAT RED CHINA.

MCCARTHY TOLD REPORTERS THAT IS THE WAY HE UNDERSTOOD IT, AND HE COMMENTED: "THAT IN MY OPINION IS A MOST UNUSUAL STRATEGY."

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A210WX (BJT)
(250) AMS BUDGET

NIGHT LEAD RIDGWAY

MAY 10 1951

BY ROGER D.GREENE

WASHINGTON,MAY 9-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY PROMOTED LT.GEN.MATTHEW W.RIDGWAY, WHO SUCCEEDED GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN THE FAR EAST, TO BECOME A FULL FOUR-STAR GENERAL.

MR.TRUMAN'S RECOMMENDATION, SUBJECT TO SENATE CONFIRMATION, CAME JUST TWO DAYS SHORT OF A MONTH AFTER THE DRAMATIC OUSTER OF GEN.MACARTHUR LAST APRIL 11 AND THE NAMING OF GEN.RIDGWAY AS SUPREME COMMANDER IN THE KOREAN WAR.

THE SWIFTNESS OF RIDGWAY'S PROMOTION MATCHED HIS METEORIC RISE FROM VIRTUAL OBSCURITY TO FAME IN THE PRECEDING THREE MONTHS.

HE HAD SUCCEEDED THE LATE LT.GEN.WALTON H.WALKER AS COMMANDER OF THE U.S.8TH ARMY IN KOREA AFTER WALKER WAS KILLED IN A JEEP ACCIDENT AT THE FRONT LAST DECEMBER.

TAKING OVER AN ARMY IN RETREAT, RIDGWAY GALVANIZED IT INTO A SPIRITED OFFENSIVE FORCE THAT STEMMED THE CHINESE COMMUNIST HORDES AND DROVE THE ENEMY BACK TO THE NORTH.

NOW 56, A HARD-BITTEN, VIGOROUS CAMPAIGNER, RIDGWAY WAS GRADUATED FROM WEST POINT IN 1917.

DURING WORLD WAR II, HE COMMANDED THE FAMED 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION AND JUMPED WITH HIS TROOPS ON D-DAY IN THE NORMANDY INVASION. HIS FAMILIAR TRADE MARKS--THE LIVE HAND-GRENADE AND FIRST-AID KIT TAPED TO HIS SHOULDERS--ARE HOLDOVERS FROM HIS PARATROOP DAYS.

THE NEW FOURTH STAR WILL MATCH HIS "FOUR HAT" JOB AS SUPREME COMMANDER, ALLIED POWERS (SCAP); COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, UNITED NATIONS COMMAND; COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, FAR EAST; AND COMMANDER GENERAL, U.S.ARMY, FAR EAST.

RIDGWAY IS THE SON OF AN ARMY COLONEL AND A NATIVE OF FORT MONROE, VA.

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A73WX

WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-THE CONSTELLATION "BATAAN" WHICH BROUGHT GEN.MACARTHUR BACK FROM TOKYO WILL RETURN TO THE FAR EAST TO SERVE HIS SUCCESSOR, LT.GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY.

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A200AB
(120)
BINGHAMTON, N.Y., MAY 9-(AP)-A FORMER CHAPLAIN OF THE 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION HAS INVITED GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TO BECOME AN EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY IN JAPAN.

THE REV.STANLEY P.GASEK, RECTOR OF GRACE CHURCH, UTICA, TOLD THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE 83RD CONVENTION OF THE EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF CENTRAL NEW YORK TODAY THAT HE HAD MADE THE REQUEST IN A LETTER TO THE GENERAL.

MACARTHUR IS A MEMBER OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

FATHER GASEK SAID HE WROTE MACARTHUR:

"YOU HAVE BEEN SUCH A GREAT SUCCESS AS A SOLDIER OF THIS NATION THAT THE RESULTS WOULD BE EVEN GREATER IF YOU WENT TO JAPAN AS A SOLDIER OF THE CROSS."

FATHER GASEK SAID HE WROTE MACARTHUR:
"YOU HAVE BEEN SUCH A GREAT SUCCESS AS A SOLDIER OF THIS NATION THAT THE RESULTS WOULD BE EVEN GREATER IF YOU WENT TO JAPAN AS A SOLDIER OF THE CROSS."

FATHER GASEK IS CHAIRMAN OF THE ARMED FORCES COMMISSION OF THE DIOCESE. APPOINTMENTS TO MISSIONARY POSTS MUST BE HYD

FATHER GASEK IS CHAIRMAN OF THE ARMED FORCES COMMISSION OF THE DIOCESE. APPOINTMENTS TO MISSIONARY POSTS MUST BE ENDORSED BY THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH BOARD.

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MAY 10 1951

A44
NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR (430)
NEW YORK, MAY 9-(AP)-GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S AIDE SAID TODAY THE GENERAL'S VIEWS ON FAR EASTERN POLICY HELPED RATHER THAN HARMED MORALE OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN KOREA.

DEFENSE SECRETARY MARSHALL YESTERDAY TOLD A SENATE INQUIRY MORALE WAS DAMAGED BY MACARTHUR'S EMPHASIS ON CASUALTIES AND HIS HINT THAT SUCH CASUALTIES WERE NOT JUSTIFIED.

MACARTHUR'S PERSONAL AIDE, MAJ. GEN. COURTNEY WHITNEY, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE:

"I WOULD BE INCLINED TO SAY THE CONTRARY. THE FACT THAT GEN. MACARTHUR HAS HAD THE COURAGE TO CALL FOR MEASURES DESIGNED TO PROTECT HIS FORMER COMMAND WILL REACT FAVORABLY ON THE MORALE OF THE TROOPS.

"THIS INDEED SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN THE CASE."

WHITNEY ALSO MADE THESE POINTS IN BEHALF OF MACARTHUR:

1. HE SAID MACARTHUR NEVER BUCKED ESTABLISHED ADMINISTRATION POLICY IN THE FAR EAST BUT TRIED TO GET A "DEFINITIVE" POLICY TO FILL A VACUUM AFTER CHINA ENTERED THE WAR.

2. HE SAW NO CONFLICT BETWEEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PLANS FOR A NEGOTIATED PEACE IN KOREA AND MACARTHUR'S PUBLIC CALL FOR A BATTLEFIELD TRUCE.

MARSHALL TOLD THE SENATE INQUIRY MACARTHUR'S CEASE-FIRE SUGGESTION UPSET MR. TRUMAN'S PLANS FOR A TRUCE.

"THERE WAS NO APPARENT CONFLICT BETWEEN ANY PLANS WHICH HAD BEEN COMMUNICATED TO GEN. MACARTHUR AND HIS CALL TO THE CHINESE TO SIT DOWN TO A PARLEY IN THE FIELD," WHITNEY SAID.

THE CALL, THE AIDE ADDED, WAS A MILITARY ACTION DESIGNED "TO STOP THE SHOOTING."

MARSHALL TESTIFIED THAT HE FELT A HIGH-RANKING OFFICER IN CONFLICT WITH HIS SUPERIORS SHOULD RESIGN.

"GEN. MACARTHUR WAS NOT ARGUING AGAINST ANY POLICY IN EFFECT," SAID WHITNEY IN REFERENCE TO THE POLICY SPLIT THAT LED PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO OUST THE FIVE STAR GENERAL. "AS HE CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENTED ALL POLICIES AND DIRECTIVES TO THE BEST OF HIS ABILITY.

"WHAT HE WAS CALLING FOR WAS A DEFINITIVE POLICY TO FILL THE POLICY VACUUM LEFT IN THE WAKE OF CHINA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR."

MARSHALL REFERRED TO THE DANGER OF WORLD WAR III BECAUSE OF RUSSIAN AIR AND TROOPS STRENGTH NEAR KOREA.

WHITNEY REPLIED THAT MACARTHUR CONSIDERS THESE SOVIET FORCES FROM THEIR NATURE AND THEIR DISPOSITION AS "DEFENSIVE."

"IF ANYONE ELSE BELIEVES THEM TO BE OFFENSIVE, IT IS A MATTER OF OPINION," HE ADDED.

WHITNEY AGAIN SAID MACARTHUR'S CONTROVERSIAL LETTER TO REP. MARTIN (R-MASS) WAS "NOT CONTRARY" TO A DEFENSE DEPARTMENT EDICT THAT FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENTS MUST BE CLEARED IN WASHINGTON.

MARTIN MADE THE LETTER PUBLIC AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN FIRED MACARTHUR SOON AFTERWARDS.

WHITNEY SAID MACARTHUR IS GETTING TRANSCRIPTS OF MARSHALL'S TESTIMONY BUT "HAS NOT READ A WORD OF IT." INSTEAD WHITNEY SAID HE WOULD BRIEF MACARTHUR ON THE DEFENSE SECRETARY'S TESTIMONY.

RJ641PED

MAY 10 1951

A51
NEW YORK, MAY 9-(AP)-GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S INTEREST IN CONNECTICUT DOGWOOD HAS LED TO A LOT OF SPECULATION.

IS THE FIVE-STAR GENERAL HOUSE HUNTING?

OR IS HE THINKING ABOUT BUSINESS?

THOSE WERE THE QUESTIONS ASKED TODAY AFTER MACARTHUR AND HIS WIFE MADE AN UNANNOUNCED TRIP YESTERDAY TO CONNECTICUT.

HIS AIDE, MAJ. GEN. COURTNEY WHITNEY, SAID MACARTHUR HAD READ ABOUT THE STATE'S SPRING DOGWOOD AND DECIDED TO "INSPECT IT."

IN BEHALF OF THE OUSTED FAR EASTERN COMMANDER, WHITNEY PRONOUNCED THE FLOWER "VERY LOVELY."

WHITNEY SAID THERE AS "NO TRUTH TO IT AT ALL" OF A REPORT THAT MACARTHUR HAD LEASED A 20-ROOM MANSION AND ESTATE ON CONTENTMENT ISLAND, OFF DARIEN, CONN.

NEW YORK NEWSPAPER REPORTS TODAY SAID MACARTHUR SAW THE DOGWOOD ON THE DARIEN ESTATE OF JAMES RAND, OF REMINGTON RAND, INC. MACARTHUR REPORTEDLY IS READY TO BECOME THE FIRM'S BOARD CHAIRMAN AT $100,000 A YEAR.

WHITNEY, WHO ACCOMPANIED MACARTHUR ON YESTERDAY'S OUTING, REFUSED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS CONCERNING RAND. HE ONLY SMILED FOR NEWSMEN.

HOWEVER, NEWSPAPERS HERE QUOTED RAND AS SAYING THE MACARTHUR PARTY SPENT THE AFTERNOON WITH HIM. RAND, THE REPORTS ADDED, DESCRIBED THE VISIT AS SOCIAL AND SAID NO BUSINESS WAS DISCUSSED.

RAND ALSO SAID HE KNEW NOTHING OF MACARTHUR'S PLANS CONCERNING A HOME, ACCORDING TO THE NEWSPAPERS.

ONE, THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, QUOTED RAND AS SAYING THAT MACARTHUR WANTS "TO BE IN THE REALM OF AN ELDER STATESMAN."

KM&P806AED

A20
NEW YORK, MAY 9-(AP)-GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAS BEEN FITTED BY TAILORS FOR CIVILIAN CLOTHING--FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 11 YEARS.

HIS AIDE, MAJ. GEN. COURTNEY WHITNEY, TOLD NEWSMEN TODAY HE DOESN'T KNOW WHEN THE OUSTED FAR EASTERN COMMANDER WILL DOFF HIS FAMED BRAID HAT AND UNIFORM, HOWEVER.

FH520PED

A150FX
BY LEIF ERICKSON (420)
HONOLULU, MAY 9-(AP)-THE MAN WHO ONCE HEADED THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA) SAID TODAY HE BELIEVED IT WAS WASHINGTON'S RESPONSIBILITY

TO SUPPLY GENERAL MACARTHUR ANY AVAILABLE EVIDENCE ON CHONESE RED MOBILIZATION IN MANCHURIA.

CIA OPERATIONS HAVE FIGURED IN THE HEARINGS NOW IN PROGRESS IN WASHINGTON OVER THE REMOVAL OF MACARTHUR FROM HIS COMMANDS.

MACARTHUR HAS SAID WASHINGTON FAILED TO REPORT TO HIM ON THE SHIFT OF THE CHINESE THIRD AND FOURTH FIELD ARMIES FROM CHINA INTO MANCHURIA.

REAR ADM.ROSCOE H.HILLENKOETTER, HEAD OF CIA FROM JUNE, 1946 TO OCT.1, 1950, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW CIA WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR REPORTING SUCH STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE AS CHINESE TROOP MOVEMENTS TO MANCHURIA.

NORMAL PROCEDURE, HE SAID, WAS FOR CIA TO REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT, THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF. IT WOULD BE NORMAL FOR THE JOINT CHIEFS TO ADVISE MACARTHUR, HE ADDED.

HILLENKOETTER SAID HE DID NOT REMEMBER PRIOR TO OCT.1 ANY REPORTS OF CHINESE TROOP SHIFTS INTO MANCHURIA. AND HE ADDED HE KNEW NOTHING OF CIA OPERATIONS SINCE GEN.WALTER BEDELL SMITH, THE PRESENT CIA CHIEF, REPLACED HIM.

THE CHINESE REDS INTERVENED IN KOREA IN late OCTOBER.

HILLENKOETTER SAID THAT CIA HAD CORDIAL AND EFFECTIVE RELATIONS WITH MACARTHUR'S FAR EAST COMMAND UP TO THE TIME HE LEFT THE INTELLIGENCE POST.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE LAST WEEK THAT MACARTHUR HAD DENIED CIA OPERATIONS IN TOKYO UNTIL PERSUADED BY SMITH. MACARTHUR, IN NEW YORK, CALLED THAT "TOMMYROT."

HILLENKOETTER SAID CIA COULD NOT BE CALLED ON TO REPORT MORE THAN THE LOCATION AND ESTIMATE OF THE CAPABILITIES OF ANY CHINESE TROOPS IN MANCHURIA.

"TO PREDICT THE INTENTIONS OF THE ENEMY, REAL OR POTENTIAL, YOU WOULD NEED A CRYSTAL BALL," HE ADDED.

MAY 10 1951

A151FX

THE ADMIRAL HAD HEARD NOTHING OF REPORTS HE MAY BE CALLED TO TESTIFY IN THE PRESENT HEARING IN WASHINGTON OF THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES.

HE ARRIVED AT PEARL HARBOR ABOARD THE HEAVY CRUISER ST.PAUL. HILLENKOETTER COMMANDED CRUISER DIVISION ONE IN KOREA WATERS SINCE LAST NOV.2.

HE WILL PROCEED FRIDAY WITH THE ST.PAUL TO LONG BEACH, CALIF., WHERE THE CRUISER WILL BE OVERHAULED AFTER NINE MONTHS OF FAR EAST DUTY.

THE ADMIRAL WAS ASKED HIS OPINION ON THE FEASIBILITY OF A NAVAL BLOCKADE OF CHINA AS URGED BY MACARTHUR. HE REPLIED THAT SUCH A BLOCKADE WOULD BE RELATIVELY SIMPLE.

"ALL CHINA'S EXTERNAL TRADE MOVES ON FOUR BIG RIVERS," HE SAID. "BLOCK THOSE RIVERS AND YOU WOULD ACHIEVE A VIRTUAL 100 PER CENT BLOCKADE."

PY1007PPD NM

A167

LONDON, MAY 9-(AP)-THE TEXTS OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S SPEECH BEFORE CONGRESS AND THE TESTIMONY MADE PUBLIC BEFORE THE JOINT SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE WILL BE PLACED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY, FOREIGN SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON TOLD THE HOUSE TODAY.

MI1227PED

A108 (230)

NEW YORK, MAY 9-(AP)-SECRETARY OF LABOR MAURICE J.TOBIN SAID TONIGHT "GREAT GENERALS SOMETIMES FADE AWAY, BUT THE PROBLEMS THAT CONFRONT A GREAT NATION LIVE ON."

"THEY MUST BE MET WITH COOLNESS AND DELIBERATION," HE ADDED.

TOBIN DEFENDED PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S FOREIGN POLICY IN A PREPARED SPEECH AT A DINNER SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL LABOR COUNCIL OF THE "CITY OF HOPE," A LABOR-SUPPORTED MEDICAL CENTER AT DUARTE, CALIF.

WITHOUT MENTIONING GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S NAME, TOBIN LASHED OUT AT MEN WHO HAVE BECOME "PREOCCUPIED WITH THE FAR EAST" AND WOULD HAVE THE U.S. MAKE THE "DISASTROUS MISTAKE" OF THINKING ONLY IN TERMS OF THE FAR EAST.

HE SAID THE ADMINISTRATION'S FOREIGN POLICY AT FIRST WAS CHALLENGED "IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF POLITICAL RECRIMINATION, IN A MAZE OF TICKER TAPE, AND IN A SERIES OF COMMUNIQUES FROM THE WALDORF-ASTORIA TOWERS UPSTAIRS."

HE OBVIOUSLY REFERRED TO THE WELCOMING PARADE FOR MACARTHUR AND TO THE RESIDENCE OF MACARTHUR AND HIS STAFF IN A WALDORF TOWERS SUITE.

SAYING THAT SOME OF THE "HEAT AND EMOTION" HAD DIED DOWN BY NOW, TOBIN ADDED THAT THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION IS FOLLOWING A "STEADY AND LESS SPECTACULAR WAY THAN THE WAY PROPOSED BY ITS CRITICS."

"BUT IT'S THE ONLY WAY DESIGNED TO STOP COMMUNISM AND AVOID WORLD WAR THREE," HE SAID.

HE DESCRIBED THE POLICY AS DOING "DIFFERENT THINGS AT DIFFERENT TIMES" TO ACHIEVE TWO GOALS--STOPPING COMMUNIST EXPANSION AND SAVING THE PEACE.

JB1002PED

MAY 10 1951

A4WA

(500) AMS BUDGET

NIGHT LEAD FOREIGN AID

BY WILLARD H.MOBLEY

WASHINGTON,MAY 9-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND A BUSINESSMEN'S GROUP MADE ALMOST IDENTICAL PLEAS TODAY FOR FURTHER ECONOMIC AID TO WESTERN EUROPE.

THESE WERE THE BASIC ARGUMENTS:

FROM THE RESEARCH AND POLICY COMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (CED)--THE CONTRIBUTION IS NECESSARY TO HELP THE STRAINED ECONOMIES OF WESTERN EUROPE CARRY REARMAMENT; IF THAT REARMING EFFORT FAILS THIS COUNTRY WILL HAVE TO SPEND MORE ON ITS OWN DEFENSES.

FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT--REBUILDING OF DEFENSES THREATENS TO STRAIN EUROPE'S INDUSTRIAL SET-UP "BEYOND THE BREAKING POINT"; IF THAT HAPPENS EUROPE WILL BE "DEFENSELESS BEFORE SOVIET AGGRESSION" AND AMERICA'S OWN SECURITY WILL BE GONE.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S REPORT WAS PUT OUT ALONG WITH AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT A NEW "MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM" WILL BE PRESENTED TO CONGRESS SOON. IT IS EXPECTED TO TOTAL ABOUT $11,000,000,000 (B), SOME OF WHICH WOULD GO TO COUNTRIES OUTSIDE WESTERN EUROPE.

THAT PROPOSAL, STILL BEING WORKED OUT IN DETAIL, WILL PROVIDE (1) WEAPONS, (2) ASSISTANCE IN TRAINING AND ARMS PRODUCTION AND (3) ECONOMIC DEFENSE AID IN THE FORM OF RAW MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT AND OTHER GOODS, TO HELP EUROPE'S FREE NATIONS REARM AND AT THE SAME TIME AVOID AN ECONOMIC SMASH.

THE PLAN IS EXPECTED TO BE SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN LATE THIS MONTH. IT WILL INCLUDE "POINT FOUR" MONEY FOR TECHNICAL AND OTHER SUCH AID TO UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS OF THE WORLD.

PRESENT THINKING WOULD ASSIGN ABOUT $9,5000,00,000 (B) OF THE M

PRESENT THINKING WOULD ASSIGN ABOUT $9,500,000,000 (B) OF THE MONEY TO MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND ECONOMIC BACKING FOR THE DEFENSE EFFORT ABROAD. MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS OF THAT PORTION WOULD GO TO WESTERN EUROPE.

"OUR ASSISTANCE WILL BE GIVEN ONLY WHERE IT IS WANTED BY THESE GOVERNMENTS AND WHERE THEY CAN MAKE MAXIMUM USE OF SUCH AID IN ACHIEVING OUR COMMON GOALS," THE REPORT SAID.

THE DOCUMENT, ENTITLED "MUTUAL SECURITY FOR THE FREE WORLD," SAID WESTERN EUROPE'S PEOPLES "HAVE JUST MANAGED TO GET THEIR HEADS ABOVE WATER." IT WENT ON:

"THE ADDED EFFORT THEY MUST NOW EXERT--ARE EXERTING--COULD WELL PUSH THEM UNDER AGAIN."

NONE OF THE FREE NATIONS NOW "WOULD HAVE ANY HOPE OF STANDING OFF

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SOVIET AGGRESSION" WITHOUT THE STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES BACK OF THEM, THE REPORT SAID AND ADDED:
"NOR COULD WE STAND LONG ALONE."

A5WX
THE COMMITTEE FROM THE CED ESTIMATED THAT THE NON-COMMUNIST NATIONS OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE FACE A DOLLAR DEFICIT OF AROUND $1,000,000,000 (B) DUE LARGELY TO DEFENSE EFFORTS. IT PROPOSED THAT THIS COUNTRY, BRITAIN AND CANADA MAKE UP THE SHORTAGE AS A MEASURE LARGELY FOR THEIR OWN PROTECTION.
THERE IS MORE TO SECURITY THAN MERE REARMAMENT HERE, THE GROUP SAID, EXPLAINING:
"IF THROUGH THE INADEQUACY OF U.S. AID, THE EUROPEAN REARMAMENT EFFORT WERE TO FAIL, THE U.S. PROBABLY WOULD HAVE TO INCREASE ITS MILITARY EXPENDITURES IN ORDER TO SAFEGUARD ITS OWN SECURITY WITHOUT COOPERATION OF THE COUNTRIES OF WESTERN EUROPE."
THE REPORT COVERED A STUDY OF MORE THAN A YEAR MADE BY A GROUP HEADED BY GARDNER COWLES, PRESIDENT OF THE DES MOINES REGISTER AND TRIBUNE AND COWLES MAGAZINES,INC.
IT CAME OUT ON THE EVE OF A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CED, WHICH DESCRIBES ITSELF AS A NON-PROFIT, NON-POLITICAL GROUP FOR "OBJECTIVE RESEARCH (INTO) THOSE ECONOMIC POLICIES THAT WOULD ENCOURAGE THE ATTAINMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF HIGH PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF A FREE SOCIETY."

MD421PED

A204WX
(450) AMS BUDGET
NIGHT LEAD ACHESON-FOREIGN

MAY 10 1951

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER
WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON SAID TODAY THE UNITED STATES HAS ABOUT COME TO THE END OF ITS ROPE IN NEGOTIATING WITH THE RUSSIANS ON TERMS FOR A BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING. HIS WORDS IMPLIED THAT THE WHOLE PROJECT MAY FALL THROUGH.
THE RUSSIANS IN THEIR TALKS WITH AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH REPRESENTATIVES AT PARIS ARE IN EFFECT DEMANDING THAT THE WEST SUSPEND ITS DEFENSE PROGRAM, ACHESON SAID. HE DECLARED EMPHATICALLY THAT IS TOO HIGH A PRICE--A PRICE THE WEST CANNOT PAY--FOR A BIG FOUR MEETING.
THE AIM OF SUCH A MEETING WOULD BE TO EASE WORLD TENSIONS AND TRY TO MAKE SOME PROGRESS TOWARD REAL PEACE. ACHESON SAID THE UNITED STATES HAS PRESENTED PLANS FOR A CONFERENCE WHICH ARE THE ULTIMATE IN REASONABLENESS. BUT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' DEPUTIES, MEETING IN PARIS TO PAVE THE WAY FOR THE BIG PARLEY, ARE DEADLOCKED OVER WHAT ACHESON CALLED RUSSIA'S OUTRAGEOUS INSISTENCE ON ITS OWN KIND OF ARMS REDUCTION FORMULA.
ACHESON SAID ANDREI GROMYKO, SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER, HAS TAKEN THE ATTITUDE THAT THERE CAN BE NO BIG FOUR MEETING UNLESS HIS FORMULATION OF THE ARMS REDUCTION SECTION OF THE PROPOSED AGENDA IS ACCEPTED BY THE OTHER POWERS.
HE INSISTS ON THAT, ACHESON SAID, BECAUSE HE WANTS TO COMMIT THE GREAT POWERS TO A REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS PRIOR TO A FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING WITHOUT REFERENCE TO EITHER THE GENERAL LEVEL OF ARMAMENTS OR THE REARMING OF THE COMMUNIST SATELLITE STATES.
THE WESTERN NATIONS HAVE CONTENDED THAT WHAT IS INITIALLY IMPORTANT IS THE LEVEL OF ARMAMENTS, BY WHICH THEY MEAN AN EXCESS OF RUSSIAN MILITARY POWER OVER THE MOBILIZED POWER OF THE WEST; ALSO THAT IN ANY CONTROL SYSTEM THE SATELLITE NATIONS MUST BE COVERED BECAUSE OTHERWISE THE RUSSIANS WOULD HAVE PUPPET ARMIES TO USE AGAINST RELATIVELY UNARMED FREE NATIONS.
IN AN EFFORT TO BREAK THE DEADLOCK ACHESON'S AGENT AT PARIS, AMBASSADOR AT LARGE PHILIP JESSUP, PRESENTED THREE POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS.
THE FIRST WAS THAT THE FOUR NATIONS AGREE ON AN AGENDA INCLUDING ARMS REDUCTION. IN THIS, ACHESON SAID, JESSUP WENT THE LIMIT IN MAKING CONCESSIONS TO THE RUSSIANS ON THE WORDING OF THE ARMS SECTION.

A205WX
THE SECOND POSSIBLE SOLUTION JESSUP PUT FORTH WAS THAT THE FOUR POWERS AGREE ON AN AGENDA EXCEPT FOR THOSE POINTS ON WHICH THEY ARE STUCK AND GO AHEAD WITH A FOREIGN MINISTERS SESSION. THIS WOULD LEAVE IT TO THE MINISTERS TO DECIDE HOW THEY WOULD GET AT THE ARMS PROBLEM.
AS A THIRD POSSIBILITY JESSUP SUGGESTED THAT THE BIG POWERS SIMPLY STATE IN GENERAL TERMS THE SUBJECTS THEY WOULD TALK ABOUT SO THAT THE MINISTERS COULD GO AHEAD WITH THE MEETING. THUS THEY WOULD SIMPLY LIST "GERMAN QUESTIONS" "AUSTRIAN QUESTIONS," AND THE LIKE.
ACHESON SAID THAT THE RESULT OF ALL THIS WAS TO PUT THE UNITED STATES--AND PRESUMABLY BRITAIN AND FRANCE SINCE THE THREE POWERS HAVE COOPERATED CLOSELY--IN THE POSITION OF SAYING "HERE IS WHAT WE ARE PREPARED TO DO. WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?" SOME REPORTERS THOUGHT THIS SOUNDED LIKE DIPLOMATIC PHRASING FOR THE MORE FAMILIAR IDIOM "PUT UP OR SHUT UP."

MD233PED

A11WX (BJT)
(480) AMS BUDGET
NIGHT LEAD TRUMAN-CONTROLS

MAY 10 1951

BY STERLING F.GREEN
WASHINGTON,MAY 9-(AP)-NAMING "RELAXATION" AS THE COUNTRY'S WORST ENEMY AT THIS MOMENT, PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY ASKED INDUSTRY TO BUCKLE DOWN UNDER FEDERAL CONTROLS FOR "THE NEXT TWO OR THREE YEARS AT LEAST."
THE PRESIDENT TOLD 600 LEADERS OF THE OIL, POWER, FUEL AND MINING INDUSTRIES THAT IT IS "FOOLISH" AND "IMPOSSIBLE" TO TALK OF ABANDONING PRICE AND WAGE CEILINGS.
"YOU OUGHT TO BE ASKING CONGRESS FOR HIGHER TAXES," HE SAID. "BUT WHEN YOU DO THAT, BE SURE TO URGE THEM TO EXTEND PRICE AND WAGE CONTROLS TOO."
ADDRESSING THE INDUSTRY ADVISORY COUNCILS OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT'S DEFENSE AGENCIES, MR.TRUMAN SAID HIS DEFENSE CHIEFS HAVE A "DEFINITE, CONCRETE" PLAN BOTH TO BUILD THE ARMED STRENGTH NEEDED TO DETER SOVIET AGGRESSION AND TO FIGHT ALL-OUT WAR IF THE KREMLIN IS "RECKLESS ENOUGH" TO START ONE.
THEN, LAYING ASIDE HIS PREPARED TEXT, THE PRESIDENT DELIVERED A LITTLE SERMON ON STICKING TO THE JOB. HE SAID:
"WE HAVE THREE ENEMIES TO OVERCOME--ONE OF THEM ABROAD AND TWO OF THEM AT HOME.
"AGGRESSION IS THE FIRST; WE'RE TAKING CARE OF THAT IN KOREA.
X X X THE SECOND IS INFLATION--THAT'S A HOME PRODUCT.
"NUMBER THREE IS THE WORST OF ALL. IT IS RELAXATION. YOU BUSINESSMEN CAN CURE THE TENDENCY TO RELAX EVERY TIME THERE IS A LULL IN HOSTILITIES. YOU CAN MEET THIS SITUATION HEAD-ON."
HE WENT INDIRECTLY INTO HIS CONTROVERSY WITH GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WITH THIS BRIEF REFERENCE TO THE KOREAN FIGHTING:
"WE ARE TRYING TO KEEP THE CONFLICT LIMITED AND TO BRING IT TO A VICTORIOUS END, JUST AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE.
"BUT PEACE IN KOREA WOULD NOT PUT AN END TO THE GLOBAL DANGER OF SOVIET AGGRESSION. WE MUST BUILD UP ENOUGH MILITARY STRENGTH--ENOUGH MILITARY STRENGTH ACTUALLY IN EXISTENCE--TO CONVINCE THE KREMLIN THAT IT OUGHT NOT TO START A WORLD WAR."

A12WX
MOBILIZATION DIRECTOR CHARLES E.WILSON REINFORCED MR.TRUMAN'S WARNINGS. BY THE END OF 1953. HE PREDICTED. THE COUNTRY SHOULD POSSESS

THE STRENGTH TO MEET "ANY POSSIBLE THREAT TO OUR SECURITY." MEANTIME, HE ADDED, IT NEED NOT WEAKEN ITS "MAGNIFICENT CIVILIAN ECONOMY."

BUT THE FORMER PRESIDENT OF GENERAL ELECTRIC CORP. WENT ON TO SAY THAT THE POWERS REQUESTED IN MR.TRUMAN'S PROPOSED TWO-YEAR EXTENSION OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT ARE "ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL" TO SUCCESS.

"I DON'T LIKE CONTROLS ANY MORE THAN YOU OTHER ECONOMIC ROYALISTS," HE TOLD THE INDUSTRIALISTS, "BUT I BELIEVE THEY ARE ESSENTIAL."

THE CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY, MANLY FLEISCHMANN, WHO WILL IMPOSE WAR-STYPE ALLOCATION CONTROLS ON DEFENSE INDUSTRY JULY 1, FORESAW AN "ENORMOUS PRODUCTION THIS YEAR AND NEXT OF ALL THE THINGS WE NEED AND MOST OF THE THINGS WE WANT."

BUT HE APPEALED TO THE PETROLEUM, COAL, GAS, POWER, AND MINING EXECUTIVES NOT TO DEMAND OR TAKE MORE METAL THAN THE MINIMUM THEY NEED UNDER THE ALLOCATION SYSTEM. IN SOME CASES, HE EXPLAINED, REQUESTS OF THE MILITARY AND OF "ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY" EVIDENTLY WILL TOTAL 140 PER CENT OF THE METAL SUPPLY IN PROSPECT, SO THAT REQUESTS MUST BE CHIPPED DOWN.

"THAT'S NOT A HAPPY PROSPECT FOR INDUSTRIES GEARED UP FOR A TREMENDOUS DEMAND," HE ADDED. "ALL I CAN SAY IS: FIRST, IT IS INESCAPABLE. SECOND, IT WON'T BE FOR LONG."

MD452PED

MAY 10 1951

Text of Truman Address to Industry Advisory Group

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—Following is the text of the address delivered by President Truman today to the Industry Council of the Department of the Interior:

Thank you very much. My first visit to this auditorium, Mr. Secretary was on a "Meet-the-Press" program, when I was a United States Senator, making some investigations in the second World War. It was not a very satisfactory meeting for me. I hope this one will be more satisfactory to you. It came out all right, though. They got me into more trouble than any man has ever gotten into in the history of the world.

Mr. Secretary, and gentlemen of the conference: I am glad to meet with you gentlemen here today.

I know that you are all ready to do everything you can to help out in this time of emergency—and I want to emphasize that statement: the country never has been in a greater emergency—and I know you will do a good job. You have a fine man to work with in Oscar Chapman. He is thoroughly familiar with the natural resources you gentlemen are here to advise us about, and we could not have a better man in charge of the mobilization of those resources for the defense effort.

Now, I want to say to you that every man that I have asked to help in this project has been a man of ability and patriotism, and don't let anybody tell you anything else.

I appreciate very much the fact that you are willing to come and help us with our mobilization problems. It shows that when our country has a big job to do people are ready to pitch in and help. And let me tell you now, our country does have a big job to do—just about the biggest and the hardest job in history.

Warns Against Relaxing

One of the worst difficulties we have to overcome is the feeling that we can relax because we are not in an all-out war. That is a terrible mistake. We can not afford to relax. We have three enemies to overcome, one abroad and two at home.

Aggression is the first one. We are shooting that one out in Korea, as we did in Greece and Berlin and other places.

Number two is inflation. That is a home product we are taxing and by controls curing inflation—we hope.

Number three is the worst of all, and that is relaxation. You can't cure the tendency to relax every time there is a lull in the hostilities.

The Secretary of the Treasury was talking to me at the Cabinet meeting recently, in which he said that every time it looks as if we are winning, either the fight against inflation or the fight against aggression, you can see the country relax as the crises, and securities and things of that kind go up and down. You must meet this situation head-on. And the thing that you gentlemen can do is to overcome the worst of our three enemies: relaxation.

Our mobilization problem is different in some ways from what it was in World War II, but it is just as urgent, and just as important to our national survival.

Today, the danger is worldwide, but the actual fighting is limited to a small area, where we are trying to keep it. We are trying to keep the conflict limited, and to bring it to a victorious end, just as rapidly as possible.

Strength Must Increase

But peace in Korea will not put an end to the global danger of Soviet aggression. We must build up enough military strength—enough military strength actually in existence—to convince the Kremlin that it ought not to start a world war.

We must prepare ourselves to mobilize quickly for war in case the Kremlin is reckless enough, in spite of everything, to plunge the world into a general conflict.

Our defense experts—both military and civilian—have developed a definite, concrete plan to do these two things. This plan provides for bigger active armed forces, and lays the foundation for complete mobilization, if that should become necessary. We must carry out that plan as rapidly as we possibly can. We want to reach our goal just as fast as the men can be trained, the plants built, and the equipment and supplies turned out.

During the next couple of years, while we are building up this military strength, we shall be diverting materials, converting plants, and disrupting normal life for business men and consumers. It will not be as drastic a shake-up as if we were in a global war, but whatever the situations calls for must be done. Our continued existence as a nation may depend on how well we carry out this program.

In the next year or two, the military production program is going to require extensive use of production controls and a good strong anti-inflation program. So far, we have only begun to feel the effect of military demands on our supplies of raw materials, manpower, and plant capacity. But we are going to feel this effect severely in the months to come. The largest part of the problem is still ahead of us. Now, I want to emphasize this: the largest part of the problem is still ahead of us.

Amount of Orders Placed

Since last June, about 26 billion dollars worth of orders have been placed for military equipment and construction. Only a small part of that has been delivered as yet.

Moreover, we still have about 58 billion dollars worth of orders to place, in the next fourteen months, under our present military plans.

You can easily see, therefore, that the demands of military production on materials and manpower will be going up month by month for a long time. That is why it is urgently necessary that the Congress continue for two years more the production controls authorized by the Defense Production Act.

It is also urgently necessary for the Congress to extend the authority for inflation controls—controls on prices, wages and credit, and rents. And by that I mean adequate authority to do the job—authority not crippled by a lot of special exemptions for special groups. This is absolutely vital for the future of this great nation of ours.

Most of you are business men, who understand the terrible effects that the inflationary spiral could have on our economy if it is not kept in check. Now you have got a leading business man in control of that very thing. You know how extremely important it is to hit inflation and hit it hard. To do that, we will have to use price and wage controls for the next two or three years at least.

There are some people who think we can now abandon price and wage controls and still stop inflation. They say that heavy taxes and other so-called indirect controls can do the whole job from here on. But as bigger and bigger military orders hit our economy, that will be clearly impossible.

Heavy Taxes Needed

Of course, heavy taxes are needed, and I'm doing my best to get the Congress to enact enough taxes to keep the budget in balance. I would be delighted if each one of you would urge your Congressman and Senators to raise taxes. I am serious about this; I think you ought to be asking the Congress for higher taxes.

But when you do that, be sure to urge them to extend price and wage controls, too. It all goes together, if we are going to meet this situation.

The plain fact is that when you expend production, as we are doing now in this country, people have more money to spend. And when that expanded production goes into military goods, there aren't enough civilian goods for people to spend the extra money on. This creates an inflationary gap. That is what is going to happen over the next year or two. There is no escaping it. It is going to get worse before it gets better. And those who are spreading the foolish notion that we can get through this period without price and wage controls are doing the country an immense amount of harm.

We hope that this period will not be long and that the time will come in two or three years when we can begin to take controls off. We are moving as rapidly as we can to expand the productive capacity of the country. Assuming that the Kremlin does not bring on a world war, we hope that our productive capacity will soon be great enough so that we can carry the defense program and still produce an ample supply of civilian goods. When that time comes, we should be able to do without controls.

If we are to bring that about, you gentlemen here must help us. You are particularly concerned with producing various types of raw materials and minerals, fuel and power. Increased capacity to produce these vital materials is basic not only to our defense, but to the kind of economy we want to have in the future.

I see no limit to the economic future of this country. I have said that time and again and have been called a dreamer and a visionary for doing it, but it is coming about.

Rate of Production

In the first half of this year, we are producing goods and services at an estimated annual rate of about 307 billions of dollars. This is about the same allowing for price changes, as the annual rate achieved in 1944—the peak production year of World War II. The present rate is almost 40 billion dollars higher than what we did in 1948. But we have not yet reached the ceiling. We have the resources and the technology to grow by about 5 per cent a year, over the next few years. In about three years, this would lift our output to about 350 billion dollars, measured in present prices. And we can go far beyond that.

That is the sort of picture I ask you gentlemen to keep before you during this emergency period. The world is in a dangerous condition, but we know what we must do about it. It will take patience and determination. It will take good solid American patriotism—the kind that puts the national interest ahead of the selfish interest.

The people of the United States, together with the people of the other free countries, can win a victory in the struggle with Soviet communism. I'm just as sure of that as I'm sure I am standing here.

What it will take is hard work by everybody in the country, willingness by everybody to carry his fair share of the load.

That is what we are asking of you gentlemen here. And I am very sure that you are going to do your part.

Thank you very much.

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30.24- 22795

A71WX (RED SHIPMTS, BATAAN, INSERT, HST LETTER TO MAC)
(230)
WAR SHIPMENTS
WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-LEGISLATION TO CURB SHIPMENT OF CRITICAL MATERIALS TO COMMUNIST STATES WAS INTRODUCED IN BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS TODAY. IT WOULD INFLUENCE OTHER NATIONS BY THREATENING TO CUT OFF U.S. AID TO THEM.
THE DAY BROUGHT ALSO THESE OTHER DEVELOPMENTS:
THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE DECIDED TO ASK THE STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ALL AVAILABLE DATA ON BRITISH MATERIAL SHIPMENTS TO RED CHINA.
SENATOR ROBERTSON (D-VA) SAID THE BRITISH EMBASSY HAS PROMISED HIM THAT BRITAIN IS TAKING STEPS TO PREVENT FURTHER SHIPMENTS ON RUBBER OR OTHER WAR MATERIALS TO RED CHINA AND OTHER SOVIET SATELLITES.
AND SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON SAID HE IS HAVING A FULL STUDY MADE OF ALL

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SATELLITES.
AND SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON SAID HE IS HAVING A FULL STUDY MADE OF ALL TRADE WITH COMMUNIST CHINA.
PENDING RESULTS OF THIS INVESTIGATION, ACHESON SAID HE HAD NO COMMENT ON REPORTS OF SHIPMENTS MADE OUT OF BRITISH-CONTROLLED HONG KONG TO THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS.
REP.KENNEDY (D-MASS) SUBMITTED A MEASURE WHICH WOULD REQUIRE THAT U.S. ECONOMIC AID BE CUT OFF FROM ANY NATION SENDING CRITICAL MATERIALS TO COMMUNIST CHINA OR HONG KONG.
IT ALSO WOULD FORBID EXPORT OF SUCH SUPPLIES FROM THIS COUNTRY WITHOUT A PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION THAT THE SHIPMENT IS TO THE ADVANTAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.
SENATOR KEM (R-MO) PROPOSED TO STOP ALL ECONOMIC OR FINANCIAL RELIEF, OTHER THAN MILITARY ASSISTANCE, TO ANY COUNTRY SELLING WAR MATERIALS TO RUSSIA OR ITS SATELLITES, INCLUDING RED CHINA.
KEM MADE HIS PROPOSAL IN THE FORM OF AN AMENDMENT TO THE THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL NOW BEFORE THE SENATE.
C7813PED

A104WX
(275) WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-SENATOR MUNDT (R-SD) ASKED CONGRESS TODAY TO DETERMINE BY WHAT AUTHORITY PRESIDENT TRUMAN PUT THE UNITED STATES INTO THE KOREAN WAR.
"FOR BETTER OR WORSE, AMERICA WAS INVOLVED IN IT BY THE UNILATERAL ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT ACTING WITHOUT CONSULTATION WITH CONGRESS AND WITHOUT ITS AUTHORIZATION," MUNDT SAID IN A SPEECH TO THE SENATE.
"IN TIMES PAST, SOME AMERICAN PRESIDENTS HAVE INVOLVED THE FIGHTING FORCES OF THIS COUNTRY IN MINOR SKIRMISHING ABROAD X X X. UP TO NOW, HOWEVER, THESE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN JUSTIFIED AS A MILITARY VENTURE ORDERED BY THE PRESIDENT IN DEFENSE OF EITHER THE LIVES OR PROPERTY OF AMERICA OR IN FULFILLMENT OF TREATY OBLIGATIONS X X X. IT APPEARS THAT NEITHER OF THESE JUSTIFICATIONS IS APPLICABLE TO THE WAR IN KOREA."
MUNDT SAID THE PRESIDENT ACTED BEFORE ANY RECOMMENDATION CAME FROM THE UNITED NATIONS. HE ALSO ASSERTED "WE HAVE ALREADY HAD 10 TIMES AS MANY BOYS KILLED IN KOREA AS THE PRESIDENT WAS AUTHORIZED BY LEGISLATION IN 1949 TO ASSIGN TO THE UNITED NATIONS FOR NON-COMBATANT PURPOSES".
THE SOUTH DAKOTA SENATOR SAID HE HOPED THE CURRENT MACARTHUR HEARINGS WOULD CLEAR UP THE LEGAL BASIS ON WHICH MR.TRUMAN ACTED.
HE CALLED FOR A "NOBLY DRAWN" PLAN OF ACTION TO END THE WAR ON A BASIS SO THAT "THE TERRIFIC PRICE WE HAVE ALREADY PAID WILL NOT BE A SACRIFICE COMPLETELY MADE IN VAIN".
"WE LEARN FROM THE LESSON OF THIS KOREAN WAR THE AGELESS FACT THAT LEGISLATIVE BODIES HAVE HISTORICALLY BEEN BETTER DEFENSE LINES AGAINST THE STEPS TO WAR THAN HAVE THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF ANY LAND," MUNDT SAID. "LET US WORK TO RECAPTURE, RATHER THAN SURRENDER ADDITIONAL WAR-MAKING POWERS TO THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT."
VX951PED

A184WX
(320) MOBILIZATION-CONTROLS
WASHINGTON,MAY 9-(AP)-A "TREMENDOUS BACKLOG" OF DEFENSE ORDERS "WILL PLACE INCREASINGLY SEVERE STRAINS ON OUR PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES," THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE WAS TOLD TODAY.
EDWIN T.GIBSON, ACTING DEFENSE PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATOR, APPEARED AS A WITNESS TO URGE STRENGTHENING AND RENEWAL OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT BEYOND JUNE 30.
"WITH RESPECT TO IMPACT ON THE SUPPLY OF MATERIALS AND FACILITIES, THE DEFENSE PROGRAM IS IN ITS INFANCY," GIBSON SAID.
"OF THE $84,000,000,000(B) WORTH OF DEFENSE ORDERS NOW AUTHORIZED, LESS THAN HALF HAVE BEEN PLACED AND ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THOSE HAVE BEEN FILLED."

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THE INCREASING EFFECT OF THIS BACKLOG, HE SAID, MAKES IT "NECESSARY TO APPLY MORE DRASTIC CONTROLS ON PRESENT PRODUCTION AND TO CONTINUE TO PRESS FOR INCREASED CAPACITY TO PRODUCE THE THINGS WE NEED."
THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE, AT A HEARING ON THE SAME SUBJECT, WAS TOLD THE ARMED FORCES NEED BROADER AUTHORITY TO MAKE PURCHASES IN BUILDING UP A MILITARY STOCKPILE.
JOHN D.SMALL, CHAIRMAN OF THE MUNITIONS BOARD, URGED A CONTINUATION OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT FOR TWO YEARS AND RECOMMENDED AT LEAST TWO CHANGES.
HE SAID THE PROPOSED CHANGES WOULD GIVE THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT:
1--AUTHORITY TO MAKE LONG TERM PURCHASE CONTRACTS FOR "END ITEMS"--SUCH AS MACHINE TOOLS OR ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT--AS WELL AS CRITICAL METALS, MINERALS AND OTHER RAW MATERIALS; AND
2--THE RIGHT TO MAKE SUBSIDY PAYMENTS FOR RAW MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURED END ITEMS PRODUCED IN THIS COUNTRY.
HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT ALREADY HAS AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO LONG TERM PURCHASE CONTRACTS FOR RAW MATERIALS AND CERTAIN SPECIFIED MILITARY ITEMS.
BUT THAT ISN'T ENOUGH, HE TESTIFIED, TO MEET THE INCREASED DEMAND FOR MILITARY END ITEMS.
SMALL SAID THE SUBSIDY PROPOSAL WAS NEEDED TO FILL A GAP IN THE EXPANSION OF OVERALL PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY. IT WOULD BE USED ONLY "SPARINGLY," HE ADDED.
THE MILITARY NEEDS AUTHORITY ALSO, HE SAID, TO BUILD SOME DEFENSE PLANTS SUCH AS WAS DONE IN WORLD WAR II.
HY1222PED

B46WX Q
NY RELAY SOUTH (170)
AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE
WASHINGTON,MAY 9-(AP)-TWO MOTHERS WILL FLY ACROSS THE ATLANTIC TO SPEND MOTHERS DAY AT U. S. AIR BASES IN WESTERN GERMANY BECAUSE THEIR SONS WON ("DEAR MOM") LETTER WRITING CONTESTS.
MRS.HOYT W.M.WAINWRIGHT (CORRECT) MADISON,FLA., WAS TO LEAVE NEW YORK BY COMMERCIAL AIRLINER THIS AFTERNOON FOR A TEN-DAY VISIT WITH HER SON, SGT.MILES MORRISON AND HIS GROUP AT THE RHEIN-MANE AIRBASE, NEAR FRANKFURT, THE AIR FORCE SAID.
MRS.LILLY V.LARGENT, 40, COMMERCE,OKLA., STOPPED HERE TODAY TO PICK UP HER AIRLINE TICKETS. SHE WILL LEAVE NEW YORK ON A COMMERCIAL PLANE TOMORROW FOR FURSTENFELDBRUCK AIR BASE TO SPEND TWO WEEKS WITH HER SON. SGT.CLYDE FRANKLIN DAVIS. 20. AND HIS GROUP. THE 36TH

FIGHTER BOMBER WING.
THE MOTHERS' EXPENSES WILL BE PAID BY ENLISTED MEN AT THE TWO BASES. THEY RAISED THE MONEY THROUGH CARNIVALS AND BY OTHER METHODS.
CHAPLAIN CARL HEWLETT OF THE AIR FORCE SPONSORED A LETTER CONTEST AMONG THE ENLISTED MEN AT FURSTENFELDBRUCK LAST YEAR. IT PROVED SO POPULAR IT WAS CONDUCTED AGAIN THIS YEAR. ENLISTED MEN AT RHEINE-MANE DECIDED TO HOLD A SIMILAR CONTEST THIS YEAR.
MRS.LARGENT VISITED MAJ.GEN.I.CARPENTER, CHIEF OF AIR FORCE CHAPLAINS AT THE PENTAGON TODAY. MRS.WAINWRIGHT CALLED ON HIM YESTERDAY.

HY958PED

MAY 10 1951

A80WX
(380)
WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY (NPA) TODAY TOLD THE NEWSPAPER INDUSTRY THERE SHOULD BE NO NEED FOR FEDERAL NEWSPRINT CONTROLS IF NEWSPAPERS UNDERTAKE AN "AGGRESSIVE" PAPER SAVING CAMPAIGN.
THE NEWSPAPER INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE, MADE UP OF A SCORE OF PUBLISHERS, AGREED UNANIMOUSLY THAT THE CONSERVATION EFFORT IS "THE MOST PRACTICAL AND EFFECTIVE" METHOD OF AVOIDING RESTRICTIONS.
THE PUBLISHERS WERE TOLD THAT IF DOMESTIC AND CANADIAN PRODUCTION CONTINUES AT THE PRESENT RATE, ABOUT 5,939,000 TONS WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR THE U.S. THIS YEAR. ALLOWING FOR AN ESTIMATED 6.5 PER CENT INCREASE IN CONSUMPTION, NPA PREDICTED THAT 5,889,000 TONS WOULD BE CONSUMED - A DEFICIT OF 55,000 TONS.
THE AGENCY SAID A VIGOROUS CONSERVATION PROGRAM COULD OFFSET THIS DEFICIT.
THE PUBLISHERS AGREED THAT ONE IMPORTANT METHOD WOULD BE TO LIMIT THE PRINTING OF EXCESS COPIES, NARROWING THE GAP BETWEEN THE PRESS RUN AND THE NET PAID CIRCULATION.
THE COMMITTEE UNDERTOOK TO SET UP A TASK GROUP TO RECOMMEND STEPS TO TAKE CARE OF NEWSPAPERS NEEDING EMERGENCY SUPPLIES. NPA OFFICIALS SAID SUCH HARDSHIP CASES HAVE BEEN FEW SO FAR, BUT SUGGESTED THAT THE PROCEDURE BE WORKED OUT FOR USE IN CASE OF FULL-SCALE WAR OR OTHER EMERGENCY.
THE PUBLISHERS RAISED THE QUESTION OF CONSTRUCTION OF NEWSPAPER PLANTS. UNTIL THIS WEEK NEWSPAPERS WERE EXEMPT FROM THE REQUIREMENT THAT THEY OBTAIN NPA AUTHORIZATION BEFORE BUILDING. IN LAST FRIDAY'S TIGHTENING OF BUILDING REGULATIONS, THE EXEMPTION WAS REMOVED.
NPA OFFICIALS SAID CONSTRUCTION STILL IS POSSIBLE THROUGH AUTHORIZATION AND THAT, WITH SUCH AUTHORIZATION, MATERIALS PROBABLY WILL BE MORE READILY AVAILABLE THAN IN THE PAST.
THE PUBLISHERS WERE TOLD ALSO THAT:
1. AN AMENDMENT IS BEING PREPARED TO MAKE IT EASIER FOR PUBLISHERS TO OBTAIN MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND OPERATING SUPPLIES BY PRIORITY. RUEBER ROLLERS FOR PRESSES WIL

TO OBTAIN MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND OPERATING SUPPLIES BY PRIORITY. RUBBER ROLLERS FOR PRESSES WILL BE COVERED BY THIS AMENDMENT.
2. THE SHORTAGE OF SULPHUR PROBABLY WILL BE THE MAJOR FACTOR AFFECTING NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION BUT SO FAR NEWSPRINT OUTPUT HAS NOT BEEN CUT BACK BY LACK OF THE CHEMICAL.

A81WX
3. NPA'S PROPOSED ORDER REQUIRING THAT "INTEGRATED MILLS"--THOSE PAPER MILLS WHICH PRODUCE THEIR OWN PULP--SET ASIDE A RESERVE OF PULP FOR EMERGENCY USE BY NON-INTEGRATED MILLS PROBABLY WILL NOT AFFECT NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION.
A STATE DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVE, HERMAN BARGER, TOLD THE COMMITTEE THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS TENTATIVE PLANS TO HELP PROVIDE A MINIMUM OF NEWSPRINT FOR PAPERS IN FRIENDLY COUNTRIES, "PARTICULARLY THOSE IN THE SHADOW OF COMMUNIST DOMINATION."

JA853PED

A148WX

C O R R E C T I O N

IN WASHINGTON NEWSPRINT (A80WX), THIRD GRAPH, SECOND SENTENCE, READ:
CONSUMPTION REQUIREMENTS WILL BE COVERED IF THERE IS AN INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OF AN ESTIMATED 6.5 PERCENT, IT WAS ESTIMATED.
THE AGENCY SAID, ETC., (DELETING REFERENCE TO NPA'S ESTIMATED TONNAGE CONSUMPTION AND DEFICIT WHICH APPARENTLY INCORRECT).

DC1249AED

A27WX (TAXES)
(350) NIGHT LEAD TAXES
BY FRANCIS J.KELLY

MAY 10 1951

WASHINGTON,MAY 9-(AP)-A $3,000,000,000 INCREASE IN INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES, RAISING RATES ACROSS THE BOARD FOR EVERY TAXPAYER, WAS TENTATIVELY VOTED TODAY BY THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.
THE PLAN, STILL SUBJECT TO HOUSE AND SENATE APPROVAL, WOULD RAISE THE RATES IN EACH SURTAX BRACKET BY THREE PERCENTAGE POINTS.
THAT WOULD BE CONSIDERABLY MORE OF AN INCREASE FOR MOST PEOPLE THAN IT MAY LOOK AT FIRST GLANCE. BASED ON TAXES PAID NOW, THE ACTUAL INCREASE WOULD RANGE FROM ABOUT 15 PER CENT IN THE LOW BRACKETS TO ABOUT 3 PER CENT FOR PEOPLE WITH HALF-MILLION DOLLAR INCOMES.
(A MAN WITH A HALF MILLION DOLLAR INCOME NOW PAYS OVER $400,000 TAXES. A MUCH BIGGER PROPORTION THAT THE LITTLE FELLOW).

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY SNYDER HAD URGED AN INCREASE OF FOUR PERCENTAGE POINTS, WHICH HE ESTIMATED WOULD BRING IN AN ADDITIONAL $3,600,000,000 A YEAR.
THE PROPOSED RATE INCREASE, FIRST BIG POSITIVE STEP TOWARD GETTING THE EXTRA MONEY NEEDED TO PUT THE PREPAREDNESS DRIVE ON A PAY-AS-WE-GO BASIS, WAS AGREED UPON AFTER ALL-DAY DELIBERATIONS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.
FOR A SINGLE PERSON WITH NO DEPENDENTS AND A NET INCOME OF $2,000 A YEAR AFTER DEDUCTIONS BUT BEFORE PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS, THE TAX WOULD GO UP $42, FROM $280 TO $322.
A MARRIED PERSON WITH NO DEPENDENTS AND AN $8,000 NET INCOME NOW PAYS $1,416. HIS OBLIGATION WOULD BE $1,620 UNDER THE COMMITTEE'S PLAN, AN INCREASE OF $204.
FOR A MARRIED MAN WITH TWO DEPENDENTS AND A $15,000 NET INCOME, THE INCREASE WOULD BE $378, FROM $2,900 TO $3,278.
THE LOWEST RATE BRACKET, COVERING THE FIRST $2,000 OF SURTAX NET INCOME, WOULD RISE FROM 20 PER CENT TO 23 PER CENT. THE $2,000-$4,000 BRACKET RATE WOULD RISE FROM 22 TO 25 PER CENT; $4,000-$6,000 FROM 26 TO 29 PER CENT, $6,000-$8,000 FROM 30 TO 33 PER CENT, $8,000-$10,000 FROM 34 TO 37 PER CENT, AND SO ON.
IN ANOTHER DECISION AFFECTING MANY INDIVIDUALS, THE COMMITTEE TENTATIVELY APPROVED SPECIAL TAX TREATMENT FOR UNMARRIED PERSONS WHO NEVERTHELESS ARE THE HEADS OF FAMILIES. SUCH INDIVIDUALS, INCLUDING WIDOWS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN LIVING UNDER THE SAME ROOF, WOULD BE GRANTED APPROXIMATELY HALF THE TAX ADVANTAGE NOW ENJOYED BY MARRIED PERSONS UNDER THE INCOME SPLITTING PROVISIONS OF THE 1948 TAX LAW.
DETAILS REMAIN TO BE WORKED OUT, BUT THE COMMITTEE APPROVED THE IDEA IN PRINCIPLE.
THE TAX-WRITERS DID NOT DECIDE TODAY WHEN TO MAKE THE GENERAL INCOME TAX INCREASE EFFECTIVE.
HOWEVER, IT APPEARS UNLIKELY THAT THE COMMITTEE WILL PERFECT THE BILL BEFORE EARLY JUNE, AFTER WHICH IT MUST BE CONSIDERED BY BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS. THUS THERE SEEMS LITTLE LIKELIHOOD THE INCREASE COULD TAKE EFFECT BEFORE MID-YEAR, OR MORE PROBABLY SOME TIME IN THE FALL.

MD546PED

A86WX

WAGE BOARD

WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-THE NEW WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD, IN ITS FIRST ACTION, TODAY LOOSENED THE REQUIREMENTS FOR SO-CALLED "TANDEM" WAGE INCREASES WHICH ARE ATTACHED TO THE INCREASES GIVEN OTHER GROUPS OF WORKERS.

THE RULING WILL IMMEDIATELY RELEASE 82 OF THE 1,100 WAGE CASES PENDING BEFORE THE BOARD WHEN ITS 18 MEMBERS WERE SWORN IN YESTERDAY.

TANDEM CASES ARE THOSE IN WHICH THE RAISES OF SOME EMPLOYEE GROUPS DEPEND ON THE NEGOTIATIONS OR AGREEMENTS OF OTHER EMPLOYEE UNITS IN A PLANT OR AREA.

FOR EXAMPLE, WHITE COLLAR EMPLOYEES OFTEN GET THE SAME PAY BOOST NEGOTIATED FOR PRODUCTION WORKERS BY A UNION IN A PLANT. WHERE THAT RELATIONSHIP CAN BE PROVED, THE BOARD SAID IT WOULD OKAY THE WAGE INCREASES AUTOMATICALLY.

VX907PED

A187WX

(180)

MAY 10 1951

ACHESON-MCCARTHY

WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-SECRETARY STATE ACHESON TODAY BRANDED AS ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE A CHARGE BY SENATOR MCCARTHY THAT HE IS TRYING TO GET THE NAVY TO REINSTATE A SCIENTIST SUSPENDED AS A "SECURITY RISK."

MCCARTHY, WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN AND BITTER CRITIC OF ACHESON, MADE THE ACCUSATION IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY. MCCARTHY SAID "TREMENDOUS PRESSURE" MAINLY FROM ACHESON AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT IS BEING EXERTED TO RESTORE STEPHEN BRUNAUER AS A NAVY EXPLOSIVES EXPERT.

BRUNAUER WAS SUSPENDED APRIL 10. MCCARTHY DECLARED THE NAVY ACTED BECAUSE WAS IT LEARNED DURING THE ATOMIC SPY TRIALS IN NEW YORK, THAT BRUNAUER "WAS ONE OF THE FIGURES IN THE SPY RING."

MRS. ESTHER BRUNAUER, WIFE OF THE SCIENTIST AND A STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYE WAS SUSPENDED AT THE SAME TIME PENDING COMPLETION OF A LOYALTY INVESTIGATION OF HER HUSBAND.

ACHESON, ASKED AT HIS NEWS CONFERENCE ABOUT MCCARTHY'S CHARGE, SAID THAT ANY SUCH STATEMENT THAT HE HAS BEEN EXERCISING PRESSURE IS ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE IN EVERY RESPECT.

THE SECRETARY SAID HE PERSONALLY HAD HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THE CASE AGAINST BRUNAUER OR HIS WIFE. HE ADDED THAT NO ONE IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH IT.

BRUNAUER HAS SAID HE IS A "COMPLETELY LOYAL AMERICAN."

ACHESON WAS ASKED ALSO WHETHER HE WAS "UNHAPPY" (CQ) THAT MCCARTHY HAS LOST HIS PLACE AS A MEMBER OF THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE WHERE HE DEALTH DIRECTLY WITH STATE DEPARTMENT REQUESTS. ACHESON REPLIED WITH A SMILE THAT THIS MATTER WAS NOT WITHIN HIS JURISDICTION.

CZ132PED

A82WX

(200)

(WX LOCALS OUT)

WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-FEDERAL JUDGE ALEXANDER HOLTZOFF TODAY UPHELD THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT.

WITH THAT RULING HE REFUSED TO DISMISS AN INDICTMENT AGAINST THE "PEACE INFORMATION CENTER" AND FIVE OF ITS FORMER OFFICERS. THE CENTER DISTRIBUTED THE STOCKHOLM PEACE APPEAL, WHICH THE GOVERNMENT HAS BRANDED AS A COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA TRICK.

THE ORGANIZATION IS CHARGED WITH FAILURE TO REGISTER UNDER THE ACT AND THE FIVE INDIVIDUALS WITH FAILURE TO CAUSE IT TO FILE THE REGISTRATION WITH THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

TRIAL HAS BEEN SET FOR NEXT MONDAY.

THE JUDGE RULED THAT THE LAW DOES NOT VIOLATE EITHER THE FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OR THE FIFTH, AS THE DEFENDANTS HAD ARGUED.

THE FIRST AMENDMENT PROVIDES FOR FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND ASSEMBLY. THE FIFTH REQUIRES "DUE PROCESS OF LAW" WHEN A PERSON IS TO BE DEPRIVED OF LIFE, LIBERTY OR PROPERTY.

THE FIVE FORMER OFFICERS OF THE "PEACE INFORMATION CENTER" ARE DR. W. E. DU BOIS (CAPS D AND B), 82-YEAR-OLD NEGRO EDUCATOR AND AUTHOR; MRS. ELIZABETH MOOS, KRYLE ELKIN, ABBOTT SIMON AND MISS SYLVIA SOLOFF.

DR. DU BOIS SAID LAST FEBRUARY THAT THE CENTER NO LONGER EXISTS. LAWYERS FOR THE GROUP SAID IT DISBANDED LAST FALL.

JA856PED

A97WX

WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN URGED CIVILIAN AID TODAY FOR "THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH KOREA, WHO ARE MAKING THE GREATEST SACRIFICES FOR FREEDOM."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CARE (CAPS) WAS READ AT A LUNCHEON AT WHICH THAT CIVILIAN RELIEF ORGANIZATION LAUNCHED A SPECIAL CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS TO ASSIST CIVILIAN VICTIMS OF THE KOREAN WAR.

"UNTOLD MILLIONS OF INNOCENT KOREAN CIVILIANS ARE SUFFERED TERRIBLY FROM THIS WAR---SUFFERING BECAUSE THEY WILL NOT KNUCKLE UNDER TO TYRANNY," THE PRESIDENT SAID.

"IT IS OUR RESPONSIBILITY---AND OUR PRIVILEGE---TO CARE FOR THESE BRAVE PEOPLE," HE ADDED, ASKING SUPPORT FOR THE CARE CAMPAIGN.

DR. Y. T. PYUN, SOUTH KOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER, HELPED IN LAUNCHING THE NATION-WIDE DRIVE. HE SAID MILLIONS OF KOREAN CIVILIANS ARE IN NEED OF RELIEF.

VX930PED

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B23WX (Q)

NIGHT LEAD-WOOL PRICES (250)

WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT TODAY SET DOLLARS-AND-CENTS CEILING PRICES ON WOOL, GENERALLY 65 TO 70 PERCENT HIGHER THAN BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR LAST JUNE.

OFFICIALS SAID THE ORDER WILL PROBABLY RESULT IN HIGHER PRICES FOR WOOL CLOTHING THIS FALL AND NEXT SPRING.

THE ORDER, EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY, FORBIDS DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS TO PAY MORE THAN $3.35 A POUND FOR AN AVERAGE BASIC TYPE OF WOOL. FOR AVERAGE TOP WOOL, THE CEILING PRICE IS $4.13 A POUND.

PRICES WERE ALSO SET FOR ALPACA AND MOHAIR AND VARIOUS GRADES OF THOSE FIBRES.

OFFICIALS OF THE OFFICE OF PRICE CONTROL SAID THE ORDER SHOULD RESULT IN INCREASED WOOL IMPORTS. THEY NOTED THAT WOOL IMPORTS HAVE BEEN LOW IN RECENT MONTHS BECAUSE WORLD PRICES ON WOOL WERE HIGHER THAN CEILING PRICES IN THIS COUNTRY.

THESE OFFICIALS SAID AMERICAN DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS CAN NOW GO OUT AND BUY WOOL IN THE WORLD MARKET BECAUSE WORLD WOOL PRICES, WHICH SHOT UPWARD 210 PER CENT IN NINE MONTHS, HAVE DROPPED OFF SHARPLY SINCE EARLY APRIL.

OPS SAID EVEN HIGHER PRICES FOR SUCH ITEMS AS WOOL SUITS AND COATS NEXT SPRING MAY BE AVERTED IF WORLD WOOL PRICES CONTINUE TO FALL. THE WORLD PRICE HAS GONE DOWN 21 PER CENT SINCE THE APRIL PEAK.

THE PRICE AGENCY IS NOW WORKING ON A SEPARATE REGULATION FOR WEARING APPAREL AS A SEQUEL TO THE MANUFACTURERS' PRICING ORDER.

DETAILS ARE STILL BEING WORKED OUT, BUT OFFICIALS SAID INCREASED COSTS ABSORBED BY MANUFACTURERS WILL HAVE A DEFINITE EFFECT ON RETAIL CLOTHING COSTS IN THE FUTURE.

IN ITS NEW CEILING ORDER, THE OPS SAID IN A STATEMENT:

"THE PEGGING OF WOOL COSTS TO A FIXED LEVEL SHOULD BE

INSTRUMENTAL IN PREVENTION OF FURTHER INCREASES IN PRICES OF WOOL ON WORLD MARKETS."

OFFICIALS SAID THE NEW CEILING PRICES ARE FOR DOMESTIC AS WELL AS FOREIGN WOOLS. THE CEILINGS APPLY TO THE DELIVERED COST OF IMPORTED WOOL.

THE REGULATION SETS UP A SCALE OF PRICES FOR ORIGINAL BAG GREASY MOHAIR, MOHAIR MATCHINGS AND MOHAIR TOP AND NOILS.

IT PROVIDES A CEILING OF $2.28 A POUND FOR ORIGINAL BAG KID AND $1.81 FOR ADULT.

PRICES FOR MOHAIR MATCHINGS RANGE FROM 71 CENTS FOR LOW OFFS (BURRY) TO $3.18 FOR 40S IN THE KID, AND FROM 71 CENTS TO $2.23 FOR 30S IN THE ADULT.

HY045PED

MAY 10 1951

B22WX (WASHINGTON, MAY 10-(AP)-THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY TODAY ISSUED RULES TO PREVENT EXCESS BUYING OR HOARDING OF STEEL, COPPER, OR ALUMINUM WHEN THOSE METALS GO UNDER ALLOCATION JULY 1.

THE METALS ARE TO BE ALLOCATED UNDER A "CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN," KNOWN AS CMP.

PURCHASE ORDERS OF MILITARY CONTRACTORS AND FIRMS IN "DEFENSE-SUPPORTING" INDUSTRIES MUST BE FILLED WHEN CERTIFIED AS CMP ALLOTMENTS. THE NEW REGULATIONS ARE INTENDED TO PREVENT OVER BUYING BY THESE PREFERRED METALS USERS.

IN GENERAL FORM, THE NEW INVENTORY CONTROL LIMITATIONS ARE NOT MARKEDLY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE NOW APPLIED TO THE THREE BASIC DEFENSE METALS.

STARTING AT MID-YEAR, NPA RULED, MANUFACTURERS MAY NOT ACCEPT STEEL BEYOND A 45-DAY OPERATING SUPPLY OR A "PRACTICABLE MINIMUM WORKING INVENTORY," WHICHEVER IS LESS.

IN THE CASE OF FIRMS BUYING STRUCTURAL STEEL FOR BUILDINGS, BRIDGES AND OTHER PROJECTS FOR WHICH STEEL NORMALLY IS CUT TO SPECIFICATIONS, THE BUYER MAY NOT TAKE DELIVERY MORE THAN 45 DAYS BEFORE THE METAL IS TO BE FABRICATED OR ASSEMBLED IN THE PROJECT.

ON COPPER AND ALUMINUM NPA WILL ENFORCE A 60-DAY INVENTORY LIMITATION.

THE ORDER REMINDS BUYERS THAT METAL ACCUMULATED IN EXCESS OF THESE QUANTITIES IS SUBJECT TO REQUISITION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

THE AGENCY ALSO ANNOUNCED THE RULES WHICH WILL GOVERN DEALERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE THREE METALS. DISTRIBUTORS WILL BE REQUIRED TO ACCEPT ALL AUTHORIZED CMP ORDERS, AS WELL AS THOSE BEARING PRIORITY RATINGS, BUT ONLY IN THE QUANTITIES SPECIFIED IN THE EXISTING "SET-A-SIDE" ORDERS. THE LATTER REGULATIONS PROVIDE THAT SUPPLIERS NEED NOT ACCEPT PRIORITY ORDERS ABOVE A CERTAIN PERCENTAGE OF THEIR TOTAL OUTPUT.

THE NEW REGULATION ALSO DIRECTS THAT A DISTRIBUTOR MAY REJECT AN

OTPUT.

THE NEW REGULATION ALSO DIRECTS THAT A DISTRIBUTOR MAY REJECT AN ORDER FOR STEEL, COPPER OR ALUMINUM IF IT DOES NOT CALL FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, OR IF HE DOES NOT HAVE THE ITEM IN STOCK.

HY755PED

D147WX (SULPHUR, BEEF)...(CX-BEEF F)
(400) (ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TONIGHT, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9)

SULPHUR

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-THE WESTERN WORLD TENTATIVELY DECIDED TONIGHT TO START ALLOCATING SCARCE SULPHUR IN AN EFFORT TO HALT THE GLOBAL SCRAMBLE FOR EXISTING SUPPLIES.

A 10-NATION COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED THIS STEP AFTER REPORTING IT EXPECTS A SULPHUR SHORTAGE OF MORE THAN 1,000,000 (M) TONS IN 1951.

SULPHUR THUS BECAME THE FIRST STRATEGIC MATERIAL TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR INTERNATIONAL ALLOCATION SINCE WORLD WAR TWO ENDED.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE COMMITTEE WHICH HAS BEEN MEETING HERE FOR THE PAST THREE WEEKS SAID IT HAS RECOMMENDED "A POSSIBLE METHOD OF EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION FOR THE BALANCE OF 1951."

DETAILS OF THE ALLOCATION PLAN WERE KEPT SECRET.

THE 10 MEMBER GOVERNMENTS WERE ASKED TO EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS BEFORE THE END OF THIS MONTH IN ORDER TO SPEED PLANS FOR ALLOCATION IF ADOPTED, AS EXPECTED.

SULPHUR IS ONE OF THE KEY RAW MATERIALS URGENTLY NEEDED BY WESTERN NATIONS FOR BOTH REARMAMENT AND CIVILIAN PRODUCTION.

BRITAIN ESPECIALLY IS REPORTED SERIOUSLY CONCERNED OVER AN EXPECTED ACUTE SHORTAGE WHICH MIGHT SLOW DOWN BRITISH PRODUCTION.

THE 10-NATION COMMITTEE WHICH PROPOSED ALLOCATION OF SULPHUR WAS HEADED BY PIERRE E.JASPAR OF BELGIUM. OTHER COUNTRIES REPRESENTED ARE, AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, CANADA, FRANCE, ITALY, NEW ZEALAND, SOUTH AFRICA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIALS CONNECTED WITH THE COMMITTEE SAID THE PROPOSED "EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION" DID NOT INCLUDE POSSIBLE ALLOCATION TO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES. AVAILABLE SUPPLIES, THEY SAID, WILL BE DIVIDED NOT ONLY AMONG THE 10 NATIONS ON THE COMMITTEE BUT ALSO NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE WESTERN WORLD.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE STEP SAID:

D148WX

"IN APPROACHING THE PROBLEM, THE COMMITTEE CONSIDERED, SO FAR AS POSSIBLE AT THIS TIME, A NUMBER OF FACTORS WHICH MIGHT BE PRESUMED TO INFLUENCE THE RESULT, SUCH AS, THE BASE PERIOD TO BE TAKEN, THE END USE TO WHICH THE MATERIAL IS PUT, THE AVAILABILITY OF SULPHUR-BEARING MATERIALS OTHER THAN NATIVE SULPHUR, THE TREND OF CONSUMPTION IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES, THE CONVERSION PROGRAMS NOW UNDER WAY IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES AND THE PARTICULAR DEMANDS OF DEFENSE."

THE SULPHUR COMMITTEE WHICH TOOK THE ACTION IS ONE OF SEVEN SET UP BY 24 WESTERN NATIONS TO CONSIDER MEANS OF BOOSTING PRODUCTION OF SCARCE MATERIALS AND ALLOCATIONS WHERE NECESSARY.

THE COMMITTEE ALREADY HAS RECOMMENDED STEPS TO MEMBER GOVERNMENTS FOR INCREASING PRODUCTION, SUBSTITUTION AND ENCOURAGING CONSERVATION OF SULPHUR.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED:

"THE COMMITTEE RECOGNIZED, HOWEVER, THAT THESE MEASURES WOULD NOT PROVIDE A REMEDY FOR THE IMMEDIATE SHORTAGE AND HAS, THEREFORE, CONSIDERED METHODS OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF AVAILABLE SUPPLIES OF SULPHUR."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TONIGHT, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9).

RZ955PED

MAY 10 1951

A95WX

WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-THE ADMINISTRATION'S TOP ECONOMIST SAID TODAY THAT EVEN WITH EFFECTIVE WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS, CONSUMERS WILL HAVE ALMOST $40,000,000,000 (B) EXTRA SPENDING MONEY BY THIS TIME NEXT YEAR.

LEON KEYSERLING, CHAIRMAN OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS, TOLD THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE THIS EXTRA INCOME MUST BE DRAINED OFF THROUGH ADDED TAXES AND SAVINGS. THE COMMITTEE IS CONSIDERING ECONOMIC CONTROLS.

VX926PED

A203WX

UNAMERICAN

WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-THE HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE SAID TODAY IT HAS SUBPOENAED MAJ.GEN.C.A.WILLOUGHBY, GENERAL MACARTHUR'S CHIEF INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, FOR INFORMATION ON RUSSIAN ESPIONAGE IN JAPAN.

CHAIRMAN WOOD (D-GA) SAID THE COMMITTEE WANTED TO QUESTION

WILLOUGHBY ABOUT THE SORGE SPY TRIAL IN JAPAN IN 1943.
RICHARD SORGE WAS ARRESTED BY THE JAPANESE IN 1941 AND EXECUTED IN 1944 ON GROUNDS OF SPYING FOR THE RUSSIANS WHILE A MEMBER OF THE STAFF OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY IN TOKYO.
COMMITTEE COUNSEL FRANK TAVENNER, JR., SAID HE COULD NOT DISCLOSE THE NATURE OF THE TESTIMONY EXPECTED FROM GENERAL WILLOUGHBY.

HOWEVER, REP.POTTER (R-MICH) TOLD NEWSMEN THAT UNITED STATES INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS CAPTURED SORGE'S FILE, WHICH REPORTEDLY CONTAINED NAMES OF AMERICANS IN THE ORIENT WORKING WITH THE COMMUNISTS.
POTTER SAID THE RECORDS "MAY CONTAIN NAMES OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT OR OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCY, INCLUDING SOME WHO MAY STILL BE IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

MD410PED

A191WX

-95-

WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-ANNOUNCED U.S. CASUALTIES IN KOREA REACHED 64,055 TODAY, AN INCREASE OF 1,256 OVER THE PRECEDING WEEK.
THE TOTAL BASED ON DEFENSE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS TO FAMILIES THROUGH LAST FRIDAY INCLUDED 9,765 KILLED, 43,350 WOUNDED AND 10,940 MISSING IN ACTION.
OF THE WOUNDED, 1,135 LATER DIED. THE MISSING TOTAL INCLUDES 101 KNOWN DEAD, RAISING TOTAL COMBAT DEATHS TO 11,001.
THE FIGURE FOR MISSING ALSO INCLUDES 1,163 MEN WHO HAVE RETURNED TO U.S. MILITARY CONTROL AND 114 KNOWN PRISONERS OF WAR, LEAVING 9,562 CURRENTLY MISSING.

ARMY CASUALTIES INCREASED 810 DURING THE WEEK, REACHING A 53,115 TOTAL. THE NAVY REPORTED 14 ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES FOR A NEW TOTAL OF 682. MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES REACHED 9,695, AN INCREASE OF 417. THE AIR FORCE REPORTED 15 CASUALTIES DURING THE WEEK FOR A TOTAL OF 563.
RELEASE OF THE WEEKLY CASUALTY SUMMARY WAS DELAYED MORE THAN ONE HOUR TODAY SO THE TABULATION COULD BE SENT TO SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL WHILE HE WAS TESTIFYING BEFORE TWO SENATE COMMITTEES ON THE MACARTHUR CONTROVERSY.

CZ223PED

MAY 10 1951

A46WX
(400) PMS BUDGET
ICELAND
BY ELTON C. FAY
ASSOCIATED PRESS MILITARY AFFAIRS REPORTER
WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-STRATEGIC ICELAND'S AIRFIELDS WILL BE ALMOST USELESS FOR MODERN AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS AND JET FIGHTERS UNTIL AND UNLESS THEY CAN BE REBUILT.
NONE OF THE RUNWAYS OF THE FOUR FIELDS CONSTRUCTED DURING WORLD WAR II ARE LONG ENOUGH FOR HANDLING FULLY-LOADED WARPLANES LIKE THE B-36 OR THE SWIFT JET FIGHTERS, A CHECK TODAY INDICATED.
BUT ICELAND--WHERE UNITED STATES ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCES HAVE LANDED UNDER AN AGREEMENT WITH DENMARK (OWNER OF ICELAND) TO HELP DEFEND THE ISLAND UNDER THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY PROVISIONS--HAS TWO OTHER MAJOR FUNCTIONS IN GUARDING AGAINST POSSIBLE SOVIET ATTACK ACROSS THE ARCTIC:
1. AS LOCATION FOR RADAR AIR RAID WARNING STATIONS.
2. AS A BASE FOR SUBMARINES AND SURFACE CRAFT PATROLLING THE HIGH ARCTIC LATITUDES ON WATCH FOR AIRBORNE ATTACKERS.
EXTENSIVE HARBOR FACILITIES, INCLUDING FUEL STORAGE DUMPS AND UNLOADING PIERS, WERE BUILT BY THE UNITED STATES DURING WORLD WAR II AND PRESUMABLY ARE STILL USABLE AFTER SOME REPAIR AND REHABILITATION WORK.
ICELAND, LIKE ITS BIG NEIGHBOR GREENLAND, COULD HAVE ANOTHER VALUABLE USE IN THE FUTURE -- AS A LAUNCHING BASE FOR LONG-RANGE GUIDED MISSILES. HOWEVER, IN ADDITION TO THE QUESTION OF WHETHER DENMARK WOULD WANT HER TERRITORIES USED FOR OFFENSIVE WARFARE THERE IS THE FACT THAT REALLY LONG-RANGE GUIDED MISSILES SO FAR ARE ONLY EXPERIMENTAL GADGETS AND NOT ACTUAL WEAPONS.
THE LONGEST RUNWAYS ON ICELAND ARE AT THE KEFLAVIK AIRPORT -- FOUR STRIPS OF ABOUT 6,600 FEET. JET FIGHTERS AND HEAVY BOMBERS, TAKING OFF WITH ANYTHING EXCEPT A LIGHT LOAD OF FUEL AND FEW OR NO BOMBS, NEED FROM 8,000 TO 10,000 FEET OF RUNWAY.
THREE OTHER FIELDS WERE BUILT IN ICELAND DURING THE WAR -- KASSOS, PATTERSON AND REYKJAVIK. SOME OF THOSE STRIPS WERE ONLY 2,500 FEET AND THE LONGEST WAS 5,200.
GREENLAND, THE SUBJECT OF A RECENT AGREEMENT SIMILAR TO THAT FOR ICELAND, HAD THREE FIELDS -- ALL OF THEM ON THE SOUTHERN OR WESTERN COASTS. THE LONGEST STRIP THERE (AND THE ONLY ONE NOW USED BY THE U.S.) IS THE 6,500-FOOT RUNWAY AT NARSARSSUAK, NEAR THE SOUTH TIP OF GREENLAND.
IN THAT SAME GENERAL AREA, THE NAVY STARTED IN 1947 TO CONSTRUCT AT GRONDAL A SMALL NAVAL OPERATING BASE. LITTLE WAS DISCLOSED AT THAT TIME ABOUT THE PROJECT -- AND LESS HAS BEEN SAID SINCE. SUCH A BASE, HOWEVER, OBVIOUSLY WOULD BE USEFUL IN FUELING AND PROVIDING LIGHT SERVICE FOR SUBMARINES AND OTHER SCOUT CRAFT.
THE INITIAL 200-MAN FORCE THAT HAS LANDED IN ICELAND IS ONLY A TINY FRACTION OF THE APPROXIMATE 50,000 THERE AT ONE TIME IN WORLD WAR II. OF THAT TOTAL PEAK STRENGTH, ABOUT 32,000 WERE ARMY PERSONNEL.
DC523AED

A85WX

MAY 10 1951

C O R R E C T I O N

WASHINGTON--ICELAND (A46) IN THIRD GRAPH BEGINNING "BUT ICELAND, ETC. MAKE IT READ X X X UNDER AN AGREEMENT WITH THE ICELANDIC GOVERNMENT TO HELP DEFEND, ETC. IN 7TH GRAPH BEGINNING "ICELAND, LIKE, ETC. MAKE IT READ X X X BIG NEIGHBOR DANISH-OWNED GREENLAND, ETC.
THE AP

SU824AED

B43WX (TARIFFS-400)
(400) TARIFFS
WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES HAS AGREED TO LOWER ITS TARIFF WALLS FOR NEARLY HALF A BILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF PRODUCTS A YEAR FROM 17 WESTERN COUNTRIES.
IN RETURN, THOSE COUNTRIES HAVE AGREED TO MAINTAIN PRESENT RATES OR CHARGE LOWER ENTRY DUTIES ON OVER A BILLION DOLLARS A YEAR OF U.S. PRODUCTS.
TTHE RECIPROCAL GAINS WERE MADE IN A SEVEN-MONTH PUT-AND-TAKE SESSION ENDED APRIL 21, AT TORQUAY, ENGLAND, ATTENDED BY 34 NATIONS WHO DO 80 PERCENT OF THE WORLD'S TRADE. IT WAS THE THIRD SUCH SESSION AT WHICH WESTERN NATIONS MADE A CONCERTED EFFORT TO WHITTLE DOWN THE TARIFF BARRIERS WHICH BLOCK INTERNATIONAL TRADE.
TARIFFS, FOOR THE MOST PART, ARE "PROTECTIVE." EACH NATION TRIES TO PROTECT ITS OWN INDUSTRIES BY CHARGING A DUTY--TARIFF-ON PRODUCTS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES. A U.S. RECIPROCAL TRADE ACT ALLOWS THE PRESIDENT TO CUT TARIFFS CHARGED BY THE UNITED STATES IF OTHER COUNTRIES AGREE TO LOWER THEIR TARIFFS AGAINST AMERICAN GOODS.
THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED THE TORQUAY AGREEMENTS LAST NIGHT IN A 474-PAGE BOOK GIVING DETAILS AND HAILING THE MULTILATERAL PACT AS "A VERY SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCE IN THE . . . RELAXATION OF UNNECESS-

ARTY RESTRICTIONS ON WORLD COMMERCE."
THE DEPARTMENT SAID THE U.S. MADE CONCESSIONS AMOUNTING TO $419,271,000 TRADE A YEAR, AND AGREED NOT TO RAISE DUTIES ON ANOTHER $59,305,000 WORTH OF IMPORTS.
THE 17 NATIONS WHICH GOT CUTS IN U.S. TARIFFS ON THEIR PRODUCTS AGREED TO LOWER THEIR DUTIES--OR NOT TO RAISE PRESENT ONES--ON $1,157,000,000 WORTH OF U.S. PRODUCTS A YEAR.
WESTERN GERMANY--PARTICIPATING FOR THE FIRST TIME--AND CANADA WERE THE CHIEF GIVERS AND TAKERS WITH THE U.S. THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID WESTERN GERMANY GRANTED CONCESSIONS ON $557,594,000 A YEAR OF AMERICAN GOODS. CANADA PROMISED LOWER DUTIES ON $290,049,000 OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS.
BY TERMS OF THE RECIPROCAL TRADE ACT CONCESSIONS GRANTED TO ONE NATION ON A PRODUCT ARE EXTENDED TO ALL OTHER NATIONS, SO THE CUTS GIVEN FOR PRODUCTS OF THE 17 NATIONS--NONE OF THEM COMMUNIST--WILL APPLY TO THE SAME PRODUCT WHEN SENT TO THE U.S. BY ANY OTHER NATION. BUT IN MOST CASES, THE 17 NATIONS ARE THE CHIEF SUPPLIERS. THE HOUSE HAS APPROVED AND THE SENATE IS CONSIDERING A CHANGE IN THE LAW WHICH WOULD FREEZE COMMUNIST NATIONS OUT OF THE BENEFITS.
INCLUDED AMONG U.S. CONCESSIONS ARE IMPORTS OF LEAD, ZINC, CANADIAN-TYPE WHISKEY, CIGARET LEAF TOBACCO, ALUMINUM, LONG-STAPLE COTTON, PRECIOUS AND SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, FLOWER BULBS, SUGAR (EXCEPT FROM CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES), CHEESE AND SOME FISHES.
ALMOST EVERYTHING THE U.S. SENDS ABROAD WAS ON THE LIST OF CONCESSIONS GRANTED THIS COUNTRY. PRINCIPAL ITEMS WERE WHEAT, FLOUR, CORN, COTTON, LARD, MEAT PRODUCTS, DRIED, CANNED AND FRESH FRUIT, CHEMICALS, MACHINERY, ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
SUB03AED

A38WX
WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-THE COMMUNISTS ARE MAKING STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO SUPPLY THEIR FIGHTING FORCES IN KOREA, THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT SAYS.
A SPOKESMAN TOLD REPORTERS YESTERDAY THAT 16,000ENEMY VEHICLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS WERE SPOTTED IN NORTH KOREA DURING THE WEEK ENDING SUNDAY AND THAT "THE BULK OF THEM WERE MOVING SOUTH."
THE SPOKESMAN DEFINED THE TERM VEHICLE AS MEANING "ANYTHING THAT MOVES ON WHEELS, EXCEPT BICYCLES." THE TOTAL INCLUDED NUMBERS OF ANIMAL DRAWN CARTS, WHEELBARROWS AND VEHICLES DRAWN OR PUSHED BY HUMANS.
DC442AED

A45WX
(370) PMS BUDGET
RICHARDS
BY MARGARET KERNODLE
WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-A TOBACCO-CHEWING SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRAT, JAMES PRIOLEAU RICHARDS, IS TAKING OVER AS CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.
"I RECKON YOU'D CALL ME A FELLOW WHO'D LIKE TO STAY OUT OF WORLD RESPONSIBILITIES BUT REALIZES THE UNITED STATES CAN'T STAY OUT OF IT IF IT WANTS TO," HE DRAWLED TODAY.
"I'M CERTAINLY NOT AN ISOLATIONIST ALTHOUGH I'VE DIFFERED WITH THE ADMINISTRATION FROM TIME TO TIME ON SOME FOREIGN POLICIES. I DON'T THINK I'M AN INTERVENTIONIST."
RICHARDS HAS BEEN ACTING AS HEAD OF THE COMMITTEE MUCH OF THIS YEAR BECAUSE OF THE ILLNESS OF REP. KEE (D-WVA), THE CHAIRMAN, WHO DIED YESTERDAY.
ASKED IN AN INTERVIEW HOW HE FEELS ABOUT PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S FIRING OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, RICHARDS REPLIED:
"IN VIEW OF THE CLASH BETWEEN MACARTHUR AND THE PRESIDENT AND JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, THE FIRING OF MACARTHUR WAS INEVITABLE. BUT I HATED TO SEE HIM GO BECAUSE HE PROVED A GREAT GENERAL AND A SUCCESSFUL ADMINISTRATOR.
"SO FAR AS MY VIEWS IN REGARD TO THE PACIFIC ARE CONCERNED, I FELT ALL ALONG WE MADE MANY MISTAKES BUT THE FACT REMAINS THAT THE PACIFIC IS NOT THE PRINCIPAL AREA OF CONFLICT WITH COMMUNISM.
"THE CENTER OF COMMUNISM IS STILL MOSCOW, NOT PEIPING. THE MOST IMPORTANT VALLEY CONTINUES TO BE THE RUHR, NOT THE YANGTSE.
"IF CONFLICTS COME WITH FORCES OF COMMUNISM, THE WORLD OVER, WE'VE GOT TO DEFEAT IT AT THE SOURCE OF ITS POWER. THAT'S EUROPE."
RICHARDS SAID HE HAS NO "ILLUSION ABOUT EVER TRYING TO GET ALONG WITH COMMUNISM AND THE RUSSIANS UNLESS WE ARE STRONG. WE MADE THE MISTAKE OF THINKING WE COULD GET ALONG WITH COMMUNISTS." HE ADDED:
"IF WE ARE GOING TO STAY OUT OF THE BIG FIGHT -- I MEAN OUT OF ANOTHER WORLD WAR, WE HAVE TO STAY STRONG.
"I'M FOR HELPING ANY NATION THAT IS SINCERE IN JOINING HANDS WITH US AND HELPING BY USING THEIR OWN RESOURCES. IF THEY DON'T DO THAT, CHARGE THEM OFF AS A LIABILITY, NOT AN ASSET. THERE ARE SOME SO-CALLED DEMOCRATIC NATIONS LIKE THAT."
AS FOR HIS PLANS AS COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, RICHARDS SAID, "I'LL GO SLOW IN THE COMMITTEE. JUDGE KEE'S PLACE WILL BE HARD TO FILL. I HAVE NO CHANGES IN MIND."
RICHARDS, A 56-YEAR-OLD LAWYER-FARMER, IS CALLED "DICK" BY HIS FRIENDS IN THE HOUSE AND "PRIOLEAU," HIS MIDDLE NAME, BY HIS FAMILY. HE HAS BEEN IN CONGRESS FOR 18 YEARS.
HIS HOBBIES? HUNTING AND FISHING, HE SAID, ADDING:
"I LIKE TO TAKE MY SHOES OFF AND PUT MY FEET IN HANGING ROCK CREEK MOST OF ALL."
DC514AED

MAY 10 1951

A75CX
NIGHT LEAD BEEF PRICES (410)
CHICAGO, MAY 9-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT'S NEW BEEF PRICE ROLLBACK PROGRAM WENT INTO EFFECT TODAY. THERE WERE SOME CUTS IN WHOLESALE PRICES BUT FEWER ANIMALS WERE SHIPPED TO MARKET.
HOUSEWIVES IN SOME CITIES MAY NOTICE A FEW MINOR REDUCTIONS IN BEEF PRICES STARTING MONDAY. HOWEVER, NO IMPORTANT RETAIL PRICE CHANGE IS EXPECTED UNTIL AUG. 1. RETAIL CEILINGS WILL BE ROLLED BACK FOUR TO FIVE CENTS A POUND THEN WITH ANOTHER FOUR TO FIVE CENTS SLASH DUE OCT. 1.
TODAY, DOLLARS AND CENTS PRICE CEILINGS WERE PLACED ON WHOLESALE BEEF PRICES. THAT MEANT RETAILERS BOUGHT THEIR BEEF AT OR BELOW A PRICE CEILING FIXED BY GOVERNMENT ORDER.
A SIMILAR PRICE CEILING FIXED BY THE GOVERNMENT WILL GO INTO EFFECT MONDAY IN RETAIL MEAT SHOPS. THESE PRICES WILL VARY SLIGHTLY IN THE VARIOUS GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND IN THE TYPES OF STORES.
MEANWHILE CATTLE RECEIPTS AT THE COUNTRY'S 12 LEADING MARKETS LAGGED FOR THE THIRD DAY IN A ROW. THEY TOTAL 113,300 THE FIRST THREE DAYS OF THIS WEEK, COMPARED WITH 156,700 THE SAME THREE DAYS A WEEK AGO AND 140,700 A YEAR AGO. THE DECLINE FROM LAST WEEK AMOUNTS TO 28 PER CENT.
IN THE CHICAGO WHOLESALE MEAT MARKET, THE PRICES OF ALL CLASSES OF BEEF DECLINED FROM A WEEK AGO TO CONFORM WITH THE CEILING. GOOD TO PRIME BEEF WAS $1 TO $3 A HUNDRED POUNDS LOWER THAN A WEEK AGO WHILE COMMERCIAL GRADES WERE $5 TO $6 LOWER.
IN THE PHILADELPHIA MARKET, PRIME STEER BEEF WAS $1 TO $1.80 LOWER THAN YESTERDAY A HUNDRED POUNDS WHILE CHOICE AND GOOD GRADES DECLINED 55 CENTS TO $1. THE OPA PERMITTED A DELAY UNTIL FRIDAY FOR FULL COMPLIANCE, HOWEVER, AND FURTHER DECLINES WILL BE NECESSARY TO BRING PRICES TO CEILING LIMITS.
WHOLESALE PRICES WERE UNCHANGED IN THE NEW YORK MARKET.
TRADE SOURCES SAID THE CEILING GENERALLY WOULD PLACE WHOLESALE BEEF PRICES AT THE PRICE LEVEL EXISTING IN FEBRUARY BUT BELOW THOSE OF MARCH

AND APRIL.
THIS IS THE SCHEDULE OF STEPS TO BE TAKEN UNDER THE GOVERNMENT'S BEEF PRICE ROLLBACK PROGRAM:

A76CX
MAY 9--DOLLARS AND CENTS CEILINGS WERE FIXED FOR WHOLESALERS.
MAY 14--DOLLARS AND CENTS CEILINGS WILL BE FIXED FOR RETAILERS.
MAY 20--THE PRICE SLAUGHTERERS PAY FARMERS FOR CATTLE WILL BE CUT 10 PER CENT.
JUNE 4--BUTCHER SHOPS MUST POST RETAIL CEILING PRICE CHARTS.
AUG. 1--RETAIL PRICES WILL BE CUT 4 TO 5 CENTS A POUND.
AUG. 1--THE PRICE SLAUGHTERERS PAY FARMERS FOR CATTLE WILL BE CUT AGAIN -- BY 4 1/2 PER CENT.
OCT. 1--RETAIL PRICES WILL BE CUT ANOTHER 4 TO 5 CENTS A POUND.
OCT. 1--THE PRICE SLAUGHTERERS PAY FARMERS FOR CATTLE WILL BE CUT ANOTHER 4 1/2 PER CENT.
THE NEW REGULATIONS BY THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION APPLY ONLY TO BEEF. OPS, HOWEVER, IS WORKING ON PORK REGULATIONS.
OPS CONTENDED THE NEW REGULATIONS WILL SAVE CONSUMERS $700,000,000 (M) A YEAR. HOWEVER, THE AMERICAN MEAT INSTITUTE, REPRESENTING THE PACKING INDUSTRY, CONTENDS "THE BLACK MARKETEERS ARE GETTING SET FOR A FLOURISHING BUSINESS."
SZ729PCD

A67AB (BX DT F)
MAY 10 1951
W160)
BUFFALO, N.Y., MAY 9-(AP)-ROBERT H. JACKSON, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT, SAID TODAY THE COMMON SENSE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WOULD SAVE THE NATION'S HERITAGE OF FREEDOM FROM WAR-TIME EXTREMES.
IT IS EASY, HE SAID, TO GIVE WAY IN WARTIME TO PASSION AND INTEOLERANCE, OFTEN IN ANSWER TO EXAGGERATED CLAIMS OF SECURITY.
AND IT IS ALSO EASY, HE ADDED, TO IGNORE THE NORMAL ANXIETIES OF WARTIME AND CALL THEM "HYSTERIA," THUS SETTING THE STAGE FOR BY-PASSING THE COURTS IN IMPATIENCE TO DEAL WITH THE ENEMIES AT HOME.
"LAX LAW ENFORCEMENT," JACKSON DECLARED IN A LECTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO LAW SCHOOL, "IS THE ENEMY OF CIVIL RIGHTS UNDER LAW, FOR IT CREATES THE DEMAND FOR THE MILITARY TRIAL AND FOR EXTRA-LEGAL VIGILANTE ORGANIZATIONS X X X.
"AND IF THE PEOPLE COME DEEPLY TO FEEL THAT CIVIL RIGHTS ARE BEING SUCCESSFULLY TURNED AGAINST THEIR INSTITUTIONS BY THEIR ENEMIES, THEY WILL REACT BY BECOMING ENEMIES OF CIVIL RIGHTS."
"WE SHALL BLUNDER AND DISPUTE, AND DECIDE AND OVERULE DECISIONS," HE DECLARED. "AND THE COMMON SENSE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL PRESERVE US FROM THE EXTREMES WHICH WOULD DESTROY OUR HERITAGE."
X758PED

B37DT
KX FOR FRISCO
(170)
ANN ARBOR,MICH.,MAY 9-(AP)-SHIGERU EBIHARA WILL HAVE A NOVEL SET OF SPONSORS WHEN HE ENTERS THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN NEXT FALL.
EBIHARA, 23, NOW A DISTRICT JUDGE IN JAPAN, WILL GET HIS HIGHER EDUCATION THROUGH THE GENEROSITY OF THE HUNDREDS OF CREW MEMBERS OF THE U.S.S. PHILIPPINE SEA.
WHEN HE WAS ONLY 17, HE BEFRIENDED THE MEN ON THE BIG AIRCRAFT CARRIE WHEN IT STEAMED INTO SASEBO HARBOR DURING WORLD WAR II. HE HELPED THEM ADJUST TO JAPANESE CUSTOMS AND ALWAYS SHOWED AN ENTHUSIASM FOR AMERICAN CUSTOMS.
LAST DECEMBER, WHEN THE CARRIER WAS OFF THE COAST OF KOREA THE MEN REMEMBERED EBIHARA. THEY PASSED THE HAT AND COLLECTED $3,600 TO FINANCE THE LIVING EXPENSES FOR THE FRIENDLY JAPANESE DURINSTUDY IN THIS COUNTRY.
BY THEN HE HAD BEEN GRADUATED FROM TOKYO UNIVERSITY AND BEEN NAMED AN ASSISTANT JUDGE IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF NAGANO CITY.
THE CREWMEN ALSO DONATED ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO SUPPORT EBIHARA'S MOTHER, WIDOWED EARLY IN THE WAR, AND HIS SISTER. THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN GRANTED HIM A SCHOLARSHIP TO COVER TUITION FOR HIS THREE YEARS
MICHIGAN GRANTED HIM A SCHOLARSHIP TO COVER TUITION FOR HIS THREE YEARS
OF STUDY.
BZ815PES---BZ819PES NM

A118CO
MAY 10 1951
(180)
COLUMBUS, O., MAY 9-(AP)-ARE YOU TROUBLED BY WAR JITTERS AND INFLATION BLUES?
THEN LET THE LETTERS FROM A MARINE IN KOREA BOLSTER YOUR MORALE.
PFC.DANIEL D.DUFFEY OF COLUMBUS IS CONDUCTING A ONE-MAN CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE MAILS TO KEEP UP SPIRITS ON THE HOME FRONT. HIS MOTHER, MRS.RICHARD B.SHERTS (CQ), SAYS THE LETTERS HAVE BEEN COMING FOR EIGHT MONTHS.
SHE SAYS HE MAKES THE LETTERS CHEERFUL BY USING "HA, HA" PHRASES FOR PUNCTUATION MARKS.
ONE LETTER TOLD HOW A MARINE CALMLY WENT AHEAD GETTING HIS HAIR CUT DURING A NORTH KOREAN BANZAI (SUICIDE) CHARGE. DUFFEY WROTE:
"THE BULLETS WERE FLYING AROUND THIS GUY GETTING THE HAIRCUT. THEY DIDN'T BOTHER HIM, BUT THE GOOK (A CAPTURED NORTH KOREAN) WAS HACKIN' THE HECK OUT OF HIS HAIR BECAUSE HE WAS SO SCARED. HA, HA."
DUFFEY INJURED HIS HAND IN FEBRUARY WHEN HE FELL DOWN A MOUNTAINSIDE. THREE WEEKS LATER HE WAS BACK IN COMBAT. THEN HE WAS WOUNDED IN THE LEFT FOOT, NEAR CHUNCHON. HE NOW IS IN A NAVAL HOSPITAL IN JAPAN.
THE MARINE ONCE WROTE THAT IF EVERYONE BACK HOME WAS AS HEALTHY AS HE WAS, "YOU'LL PUT THE DOCS OUT OF BUSINESS."
HE HEARD ABOUT OHIO'S BATTLE LAST WINTER WITH BELOW ZERO TEMPERATURES AND ICE-GLAZED STREETS AND WROTE:
"WELL, YOU WATCH THOSE ICY STREETS. YOU'RE WORSE OFF THERE THAN I AM HERE."
RA940PES NM

A121AH (RM AX)
DWIGHT, NEB., MAY 9-(AP)-KOREA WAR HERO ERNEST KOUMA WAS TRYING TO GET IN A LITTLE REST TODAY BEFORE LEAVING FOR WASHINGTON TO ACCEPT THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR.
BUT BETWEEN THE TELEPHONE AND WELL-WISHING NEIGHBORS IT WAS A BIT DIFFICULT.
LAST NIGHT ABOUT 150 NEIGHBORS PITCHED IN FOR AN IMPROMPTU PARTY AT THE KOUMA (PRONOUNCED "COMA") FARM PLACE. THERE WAS DANCING IN THE KITCHEN OF THE THREE-ROOM HOME.
MRS.JOSEPH KOUMA, THE MASTER SERGEANT'S MOTHER WHO HAD HOPED TO GET THE KITCHEN FLOOR PAINTED BEFORE HER SON RETURNED, SURVEYED THE EFFECTS OF THE NIGHT'S ACTIVITIES AND REMARKED:
"I GUESS IT'S JUST AS WELL."
SERGEANT KOUMA WILL LEAVE OMAHA BY PLANE TOMORROW AND ON FRIDAY WILL RECEIVE THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN. IT RESULTS FROM GALLANT ACTION BY THE CAREER SOLDIER, A TANK COMMANDER IN KOREA, ON THE NAKTONG RIVER DEFENSE LINE LAST AUG.31.
FW/EE854PCS

A138KX
(200)
TUCSON, ARIZ., MAY 9-(AP)-A COMBAT VETERAN WAS DENIED TREATMENT AT THE VETERANS' HOSPITAL HERE TODAY BECAUSE THE U.S. IS NOT OFFICI-

ALLY AT WAR IN KOREA.
DAVID R.ARELLANO JR., 21, TUCSON, WHO WAS DISCHARGED FROM MILITARY SERVICE TWO MONTHS AGO, WAS TAKEN TO THE PIMA COUNTY HOSPITAL TODAY AFTER AMERICAN LEGION OFFICIALS WERE UNABLE TO GET HIM ADMITTED TO THE VETERANS' HOSPITAL. HE WAS GIVEN A SURGICAL OPERATION TO REMOVE A THROAT CANCER.
COL. J. E. GAINES, MANAGER OF THE VETERANS' HOSPITAL, SAID HE WAS POWERLESS TO HELP THE KOREAN VETERAN BECAUSE CONGRESSIONAL LAW STILL CONSIDERS THE KOREAN COMBAT VETERAN AS A PEACETIME SOLDIER.
GAINES SAID, "UNDER THE PRESENT SETUP NO RETURNED VETERAN FROM KOREA IS ELIGIBLE FOR HOSPITAL BENEFITS UNLESS HE HAS BEEN DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE BECAUSE OF A DUTY DISABILITY."
ARELLANA AND 14 COMPANIONS WERE INJURED LAST NOVEMBER WHEN THEIR TRUCK RAN OVER A LAND MINE IN KOREA. HE WAS LATER GIVEN A DISCHARGE UNDER THE ARMED SERVICES DEPENDENCY ACT. THE CANCER REPORTEDLY APEARED WHILE IN KOREA.
COL. GAINES SAID "WE AT THE VETERAN'S HOSPITAL ARE COMPLETELY SYMPATHETIC WITH THE PLIGHT OF THESE MEN. UNDER THE PRESENT STATUS WE ARE NOT AT WAR IN KOREA SO THESE MEN ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR TREATMENT."
GAINES ADDED "IF IT ISN'T A WAR, I'D LIKE TO KNOW WHAT THE HELL IT IS."
RA/FJ1008PCS

A156SX

MAY 10 1951

SE, SK OUT
SPOKANE, WASH., MAY 9-(AP)-SIX MONTHS IN A FEDERAL ROAD CAMP IS THE PRICE CLOY MAGNUSON, MEAT MARKET OPERATOR, MUST PAY FOR VIOLATING REGULATIONS OF THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION.
MAGNUSON WAS SENTENCED YESTERDAY AFTER PLEADING GUILTY TO CHARGES OF NOT KEEPING PROPER INVOICES OF OWNERSHIP AND TRANSFER ON 1,850 POUNDS OF BEEF.
OPS OFFICIALS SAID MAGNUSON WAS ONE OF THE FIRST PERSONS IN THE NATION PROSECUTED UNDER THE NEW LAW GOVERNING MEAT DEALERS.
ASSISTANT U.S.ATTORNEY FRANK FREEMAN SAID THE MEAT WAS STOLEN FROM A PACKING PLANT AT DAVENPORT, WEST OF HERE.
MAGNUSON KNEW THE MEAT WAS STOLEN, FREEMAN SAID, "BECAUSE HE UNLOADED IT AT 4 A.M. SUNDAY MORNING AND PAID ONLY 30 CENTS A POUND FOR IT."
FEDERAL OFFICIALS WERE TIPPED OFF ON THE ILLEGAL TRANSACTION BY PROWL CAR OFFICERS WHO SAW THE MEAT BEING UNLOADED.
MAGNUSON'S ATTORNEY URGED A LIGHT SENTENCE SAYING MAGNUSON HAD BEEN LOSING $1000 A MONTH IN HIS TWO MARKETS AND COULD NOT PAY A FINE.

A143KX
(200)
TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF., MAY 9-(AP)-BRIG. GEN. JOHN H. (IRON MIKE) MICHAELIS, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE FAMED ARMY WOLFHOUNDS IN KOREA, ARRIVED TONIGHT ON HIS WAY TO JOIN HIS WORLD WAR II BOSS, GENERAL EISENHOWER, IN EUROPE.
"IT'S WONDERFUL," SAID THE 38-YEAR-OLD GENERAL, WHEN ASKED HOW IT FELT TO BE HOME AFTER 10 MONTHS FIGHTING IN KOREA.
HOW ABOUT THE FIGHTING IN KOREA?
"IT'S LIKE A YO-YO; UP AND DOWN."
THE LATE LT. GEN. WALTON H. WALKER, THEN COMMANDER OF THE U. S. EIGHTH ARMY IN KOREA, CALLED MICHAELIS, THEN A COLONEL, HIS "FIRE CHIEF."
WALKER SAID THAT MANY TIMES HE SENT MICHAELIS AND HIS 27TH INFANTRY REGIMENT WOLFHOUNDS TO CRITICAL SPOTS IN THE LINE AND THE WOLFHOUND "FIRE BRIGADE" ALWAYS DID THE JOB.
LATER, MICHAELIS WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS. WAS PROMOTED TO BRIGADIER GENERAL, AND LATELY WAS ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF THE U. S. 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION.
MICHAELIS SAID TONIGHT THE FIGHTING MAN IN KOREA IS TIRED, BUT "AS LONG AS WE ARE CONTINUING TO KILL CHINESE, IT'S WORTHWHILE."
"THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE IS ONE OF THE BIGGEST REASONS FOR OUR BEING ABLE TO STAY IN KOREA," HE SAID. "BUT IT'S NOT JUST THE AIR FORCE, IT'S NOT THE ARMY---IT'S ONE BIG TEAM."
MICHAELIS SAID THE TROOP ROTATION PLAN HAS BOOSTED MORALE AMONG THE FIGHTING MEN.
THE GENERAL, WHOSE HOME IS AT LANCASTER, PA., IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO TONIGHT BY PLANE FOR WASHINGTON.
FJ1021PCS

A54 (130)
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 9-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST NORTH KOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER TODAY DEMANDED THE ARREST OF GENS.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS MILITARY LEADERS FOR USING "BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS."
THE DEMAND FROM PAK EN HEN WAS IN A COMMUNICATION RECEIVED AT U.N. HEADQUARTERS AND ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
THE FOREIGN MINISTER ASSERTED THAT BY GERM WARFARE THE U.N. COMMAND HAD CAUSED AN EPIDEMIC OF SMALLPOX IN NORTH KOREA.
THE COMMUNICATION, AS TRANSLATED UNOFFICIALLY BY A U.N. OFFICIAL, SAID THAT "FOLLOWING IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE BEATEN AND UNIVERSALLY CONDEMNED JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS, MACARTHUR, ROOSEVELT AND THEIR HENCHMEN IMPLEMENTED THIS THREAT TO USE BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE IN NORTH KOREA."
THE COMMUNICATION DID NOT EXPLAIN THE REFERENCE TO ROOSEVELT.
JB719PED

A198
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 9-(AP)-A SPECIAL UNITED NATIONS COMMITTY REPORTED TODAY THAT "SLAVERY, EVEN IN ITS CRUDEST FORM, STILL EXISTS IN THE WORLD."
THE REPORT IS THE RESULT OF A STUDY MADE BY FOUR EXPERTS. IT GOES TO THE U.N. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL FOR CONSIDERATION THIS SUMMER.
THE EXPERTS DID NOT NAME THE COUNTRIES WHERE CRUDE SLAVERY NOW EXISTS, BUT OTHER U.N. QUARTERS SAID IT WAS MOST WIDESPREAD IN YEMEN AND ETHIOPIA.
"OTHER FORMS OF SERVITUDE," THE REPORT SAID, "EXIST IN PRACTICALLY ALL REGIONS OF THE WORLD."
THESE FORMS INCLUDE DEBT BONDAGE, SERFDOM AND EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN.
1A200PED

B16 (Q) (170)
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 9-(AP)-UNITED NATIONS OFFICIALS AND A DELEGATION FROM IOWA STATE COLLEGE AT AMES, IOWA, JOINED TODAY IN A CEREMONY SYMBOLIZING EDUCATION'S ROLE IN PROMOTING WORLD FREEDOM.
THE FOUR-MAN DELEGATION FLEW HERE IN A PRIVATE PLANE AND RETURNED TO AMES SHORTLY AFTER THE CEREMONY AT U.N. HEADQUARTERS. BENJAMIN COHEN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL, AND ERNEST A.GROSS, DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION, TOOK PART IN THE PROGRAM.
COHEN PRESENTED THE GROUP WITH A SCROLL, SIGNED BY SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE, AND GROSS LIGHTED A TORCH WHICH WILL BE A CENTRAL FEATURE IN THE OPENING OF THE COLLEGE'S ANNUAL SPRING FESTIVAL TOMORROW.
PROF.C.A.IVERSON, HEAD OF THE COLLEGE'S DEPARTMENT OF DAIRY INDUSTRY, ACCEPTED THE SCROLL ON BEHALF OF THE PRESIDENT, DR. CHARLES E. FRILEY.
H. "PETE" SANDBERG, PRESIDENT OF THE STUDENT BODY, PRESENTED MEDALS

TO COHEN FOR HIMSELF AND LIE AND TO GROSS.
OTHER MEMBERS OF THE AMES DELEGATION WERE WILLIAM H. BUSE, PUBLIC RELATIONS CHAIRMAN OF THE FESTIVAL, AND EARL HOWARD, REPRESENTING THE PEOPLE OF AMES.
THE DELEGATION WILL BE MET AT AMES BY DR. FRILEY AND GOVERNOR WILLIAM S. BEARDSLEY, WHO WILL ACCEPT THE SCROLL AND TORCH ON BEHALF OF THE COLLEGE. THE TORCH WILL BURN CONTINUOUSLY DURING THE THREE-DAY CELEBRATION.
PS/RJ702PED

B28

MAY 10 1951

(120)
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 9-(AP)-DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ALES BEBLER OF YUGOSLAVIA WILL LEAVE TOMORROW ON A CROSS-COUNTRY TRIP DURING WHICH HE WILL MAKE SIX SPEECHES. HIS TOPIC WILL BE GENERALLY ABOUT YUGOSLAVIA'S PLACE IN THE PRESENT WORLD CRISIS.
BEBLER'S SCHEDULE WAS ARRANGED BY UNITED NATIONS OFFICIALS IN CONNECTION WITH VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS IN THE TOWNS HE WILL VISIT.
THE SCHEDULE FOLLOWS:
MAY 11--INDIANA UNIVERSITY.
MAY 12--CHICAGO, SPEECH SPONSORED BY UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF GREATER CHICAGO.
MA 14--UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN. HE WILL MEET GOV. VAL PETERSON ALSO.
MAY 15--COLORADO AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE, FORT COLLINS, COLO.
MAY 17--SAN FRANCISCO AT A LUNCHEON GIVEN BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.
MAY 18--LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY, PALOALTO, CALIF.
RJ823PED

A6

(150)
NEW YORK, MAY 9-(AP)-FIFTEEN RUSSIANS SAILED FOR THE HOMELAND YESTERDAY, BUT A LOT OF THEIR "MADE IN U.S.A." BAGGAGE REMAINED BEHIND.
AFL LONGSHOREMEN REFUSED TO LOAD CRATED TELEVISION SETS, WASHING MACHINES AND REFRIGERATORS ABOARD THE LINER AMERICA WHEN THEY NOTED RUSSIAN WORDS STENCILED ON THE CRATES.
SEVERAL OF THE DEPARTING RUSSIANS--DESCRIBED AS SOVIET UNITED NATIONS DELEGATION AND EMBASSY STAFF MEMBERS--EVEN HAD TO CARRY THEIR OWN PERSONAL LUGGAGE ON BOARD THE SHIP.
WHEN THE AMERICA SAILED AWAY, THERE STILL WERE 17 CRATES ON THE PIER. A UNITED STATES LINES OFFICIAL SAID THE COMPANY WOULD "DO EVERYTHING WE CAN" TO GET THE GOODS SHIPPED LATER.
DURING AN ARGUMENT ON THE PIER, GENE SAMPSON, A UNION DELEGATE, TOLD A SOVIET CONSULAR OFFICIAL:
"TELL YOU WHAT, WE'LL LEND YOU A HAND-TRUCK."
RB230AED

B22 (SEG) (300)
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME WEDNESDAY MAY 9).

(ADVANCE)...NEW YORK, MAY 9-(AP)-THE IRON AGE, METALWORKING TRADE WEEKLY, SAID TODAY IT EXPECTS THE "FREE MARKET" SUPPLY OF STEEL WILL SHRINK TO ABOUT 25 PER CENT OF TOTAL OUTPUT BY THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1951.
THE REST WILL BE GOVERNED BY PROVISIONS OF THE CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN (CMP) WHICH GOES INTO EFFECT JULY 1.
"FIRST HOPE OF ALL CONSUMERS IS TO GET THEIR METAL PROGRAMMED UNDER CMP," THE PUBLICATION SAID. "BUT THE WAY THINGS STAND NOW SOME KNOW THEY HAVEN'T A CHANCE. OTHERS WILL BE ON THE DOUBTFUL LIST FOR SOME TIME. THESE CONSUMERS KNOW THEY FACE TOUGH CUTBACKS ON THE AMOUNT OF STEEL THEY WILL BE PERMITTED TO USE--EVEN IF THEY CAN LOCATE IT IN THE FREE MARKET."
THE IRON AGE REPORTED THAT "BOTH CONSUMERS AND PRODUCERS GENERALLY FEEL THAT IF RESTRICTIONS ON USE ARE NECESSARY THEY SHOULD CONTINUE TO FOLLOW THE PRESENT PATTERN--THAT IS, TO CONTROL THE AMOUNT OF METAL WHICH MAY BE USED BUT NOT THE NUMBER OF UNITS WHICH MAY BE MADE FROM IT."
AUTOMOBILE PRODUCERS, IT SAID, ARE TOO BUSY LOOKING FOR ALLOY AND CARBON BARS, AND SPRING STEELS AND TESTING SUBSTITUTES, INCLUDING BORON TREATED STEELS, TO PAY TOO MUCH HEED TO THE FURTHER REDUCTION IN STEEL USE FOR AUTOS.
THE TRADE WEEKLY SAID: "ONE LARGE PRODUCER OF HEAVY FORGING ALLOY BARS REPORTS THAT ONLY 26 PER CENT OF ITS ORDERS BOOKED FOR AUGUST WILL BE 'FREE' TONNAGE. THEY SAY SPRING STEEL WILL BE ONLY A LITTLE BETTER. REQUIREMENTS OF 'ESSENTIAL' INDUSTRIES ARE ALMOST CERTAIN TO EAT INTO EVEN THIS SMALL PERCENTAGE OF UNCONTROLLED TONNAGE.
"IT WON'T MAKE MUCH DIFFERENCE HOW MUCH OTHER STEEL AUTO PEOPLE FIND, IT WON'T BE OF MUCH HELP TO THEM IF THEY CAN'T BREAK THESE BOTTLENECKS. COLD-ROLLED SHEETS ARE NOW BEING TRADED 2 FOR 1 FOR ALLOY BARS."
STEELMAKING OPERATIONS THIS WEEK WERE PLACED AT 104 PER CENT OF RATED CAPACITY, UNCHANGED FROM LAST WEEK'S RECORD PACE.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M. EST WEDNESDAY MAY 9).
M504AED

MAY 10 1951

A55
NIGHT LEAD BEN-GURION (160)
NEW YORK, MAY 9-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER DAVID BEN-GURION OF ISRAEL WAS WELCOMED HERE TODAY WITH A PARADE MARKED BY SHOWERS OF CONFETTI AND CRIES OF "SHOLEM"--THE HEBREW WORD FOR "PEACE."
THRONGS OF NEW YORKERS, ESTIMATED AT 1,000,000(M) BY POLICE, LINED THE ROUTE OF THE ISRAELI LEADER AS THE CITY GAVE HIM ITS TRADITIONAL WELCOME.
AN ESTIMATED 100,000 CROWDED AROUND CITY HALL AND HEARD MAYOR VINCENT IMPELLITTERI DESCRIBE BEN-GURION AS "A GREAT WORLD PERSONAGE."
LATER, AT A LUNCHEON IN THE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL, GOV. THOMAS E. DEWEY PRAISED THE ISRAELI MINISTER AS A MAN WHO "MATCHED HIS INDOMITABLE COURAGE WITH WISDOM AND FORCE OF CHARACTER IN ONE OF THE MOST TROUBLESOME TIMES IN MODERN HISTORY."
BEN-GURION AND HIS WIFE ARRIVED THIS MORNING BY PLANE FROM WASHINGTON FOR THE LAUNCHING OF A NATIONWIDE DRIVE TO AID ISRAEL'S $500,000,000(M) INDEPENDENCE BOND ISSUE.
AT CITY HALL BEN GURION SAID THAT 600,000 IMMIGRANTS ABSORBED BY ISRAEL IN THREE YEARS, AND ANOTHER 600,000 EXPECTED IN THE NEXT THREE YEARS, "ARE BRINGING TO US IN ISRAEL A NEW STRENGTH, JUST AS DID THE IMMIGRANTS TO NEW YORK."
JB723PED

END may 9 1951

Starting May 10, 1951

30.24- 22805

A124KX

-95-

-95-

SECOND NIGHT LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (140)

BY DON HUTH

TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 11-(AP)-FRESH RED FORCES STREAMED INTO BUILDUP AREAS ALONG THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL FRONTS TODAY. RESISTANCE AGAINST AGGRESSIVE ALLIED PATROLS STIFFENED GENERALLY ACROSS THE PENINSULA.

AN EIGHTH ARMY SPOKESMAN REPORTED "A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT" OF RED MOVEMENT EAST OF MUNSAN, SOME 10 MILES BELOW PARALLEL 38 AND 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF SEOUL.

AP CORRESPONDENT GEORGE MCARTHUR, ON THE WEST-CENTRAL FRONT, SAID ALLIED BOMBERS RAN INTO HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE LAST NIGHT IN ATTACKS ON A BUILDUP IN THE KAPYONG AREA.

KAPYONG IS 12 MILES SOUTH OF THE PARALLEL AND 32 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL. MCARTHUR REPORTED THE CHINESE EVIDENTLY HAVE SHIFTED EAST AFTER WITHDRAWING NORTH OF THE OLD KOREAN CAPITAL.

FIELD COMMANDERS EXPECT A RENEWAL OF THE BIG RED SPRING OFFENSIVE AT ANY TIME IN THIS BATTLE OF KOREA.

GEN. MATTHEW R. RIDGWAY SAID THURSDAY THE BATTLE MARKED A TURNING OF THE TIDE AGAINST WORLD COMMUNISM.

MAY 11 1951

THE STIFFEST RED OPPOSITION ALONG THE 120-MILE FRONT WAS REPORTED NORTH OF UIJONGBU, 11 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL, AND NORTHEAST OF INJE, ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT ABOVE PARALLEL 38.

AP CORRESPONDENT ROBERT EUNSON, AT EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SAID AN ALLIED TANK-INFANTRY PATROL WAS SLOWED BY MINEFIELDS AND HEAVY RED SMALL ARMS FIRE NORTH OF UIJONGBU THURSDAY.

THE RED BUILDUP EAST OF MUNSAN--BETWEEN THAT RUBBLED CITY AND UIJONGBU-- WAS A NEW ONE. AN ALLIED PATROL PUNCHED INTO MUNSAN THURSDAY AND FOUND THE REDS HAD WITHDRAWN. PLANES SPOTTED THE REDS TO THE EAST AND SOUTHEAST OF MUNSAN LATER.

ON THE WEST-CENTRAL FRONT, CHINESE WERE SPOTTED MOVING ALONG THE PUKHAN RIVER TO ASSEMBLY AREAS SOUTHEAST OF KAPYONG. EUNSON REPORTED IT WAS THE FIRST RED BUILD-UP OF ANY SIZE THERE SINCE THE RED OFFENSIVE BEGAN APRIL 22 AND FIZZLED OUT ABOUT 10 DAYS LATER.

"THE BUILDUPS CONFIRMED FIELD COMMANDERS' BELIEF THAT THE REDS' NEXT DRIVE WOULD COME IN TWO MOVES," EUNSON ADDED. "ONE, A HEAD-ON SMASH AT THE CAPITAL (SEOUL) AND THE OTHER AN ENCIRCLING MOVE EAST OF THE CITY."

ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT, SIX BRISK SKIRMISHES WERE REPORTED EAST OF INJE. INJE IS ABOUT FIVE MILES NORTH OF PARALLEL 38 AND SOME 25 MILES INLAND FROM THE EAST COAST.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA (ROK) TROOPS BATTLED THE REDS HAND-TO-HAND IN ONE SKIRMISH AFTER ARTILLERY FAILED TO DISLODGE THEM FROM THEIR BUNKERS, EUNSON REPORTED.

THE EIGHTH ARMY ESTIMATED 1,080 REDS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED ON ALL SECTORS THURSDAY. SOME 213 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN AT THE FRONT AND AN ADDITIONAL 480 KOREAN RED PRISONERS CAPTURED IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF SOUTH KOREA.

IN WASHINGTON, THE NOMINATION OF RIDGWAY FROM LIEUTENANT GENERAL TO FULL GENERAL WAS APPROVED BY THE SENATE SHORTLY AFTER THE UNITED NATIONS COMMANDED REVIEWED ALLIED SUCCESSES IN KOREA.

RIDGWAY SAID THAT, BECAUSE OF THOSE SUCCESSES, HISTORY MIGHT RECORD "THAT THE CREST OF THE COMMUNIST WAVE HAS BEEN BROKEN."

HIS MESSAGE WAS ADDRESSED TO LT. GEN. JAMES A. VAN FLEET, EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER WHOSE ARMORED PATROLS PUNCHED INTO MUNSAN, 21 MILES NORTHWEST OF SEOUL AND 10 MILES SOUTH OF THE PARALLEL.

VAN FLEET HAD CONGRATULATED RIDGWAY ON HIS NOMINATION TO FULL GENERAL BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN. RIDGWAY TOLD VAN FLEET IT WAS "QUITE POSSIBLE" HISTORY WOULD SHOW THAT THE FLOOD OF COMMUNIST AGGRESSION, "REACHING ITS HIGH MARK ON YOUR FRONT, THEREAFTER BEGAN ITS RECESSION."

VAN FLEET HAD SAID EARLIER THAT HE FELT MORE CONFIDENT OF WHIPPING THE REDS NOW THAN HE DID AT THE OUTSET OF THE CHINESE AND KOREAN RED OFFENSIVE APRIL 22. AFTER 10 DAYS AND LOSSES OF AN ESTIMATED 75,000 MEN, THE REDS BEGAN A WITHDRAWAL THAT--IN MOST SECTORS--STILL CONTINUES.

LT.GEN.EDWARD M.ALMOND, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 10TH CORPS, OBSERVED THAT THE CHINESE ARMIES ALONG KOREA'S MID-SECTION WERE "WILTING ON THE VINE" FOR LACK OF SUPPLIES.

RED SUPPLY LINES HAVE BEEN HIT 'ROUND-THE-CLOCK BY ALLIED FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS. MORE THAN 650 SORTIES WERE FLOWN BY DUSK THURSDAY.

ALMOND CAUTIONED THAT THE REDS PRESUMABLY WILL TRY TO RENEW THEIR OFFENSIVE, HOWEVER.

THE TANK-INFANTRY COLUMN STABBED INTO MUNSAN AND WITHDREW THURSDAY AFTER SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS ERASED A THREAT BY 6,000 KOREAN REDS TO FLANK SEOUL FROM THE WEST.

AN EIGHTH ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID THE REDS WERE KILLED OR ROUTED IN THREE DAYS OF FIGHTING.

THAT ACTION WAS WEST OF THE SEOUL-MUNSAN ROAD AND SOME 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE OLD KOREAN CAPITAL. TO THE EAST, ANOTHER

NORTHWEST OF THE OLD KOREAN CAPITAL. TO THE EAST, ANOTHER ALLIED ARMORED COLUMN RAMMED AT LEAST EIGHT MILES NORTH OF UIJONGBU, TO WITHIN 10 MILES OR LESS OF THE 38TH PARALLEL.

THE PATROL HIT ONLY A RED SCREENING FORCE. IT KILLED AN ESTIMATED 20 COMMUNISTS. (FIELD DISPATCHES DID NOT MAKE CLEAR WHETHER THIS PATROL ALSO WITHDREW OR PROBED AHEAD, EVEN CLOSER TO THE PARALLEL.)

INCREASED RED RESISTANCE NORTHEAST OF UIJONGBU WAS REPORTED BY AP CORRESPONDENT GEORGE MCARTHUR. ALLIED PATROLS IN THE KAPYONG AREA WERE STOPPED BY COMMUNIST LAND MINES AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS FIRE.

A209KX

MAY 11 1951

STIFFER OPPOSITION WAS REPORTED ALSO BY AP CORRESPONDENT JIM BECKER ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT. CENSORS KNOCKED OUT 19 LINES OF HIS FIELD DISPATCH WHICH REPORTED A FIVE-HOUR SCRAP WITH ABOUT 300 REDS NORTH-EAST OF CHUNCHON.

"THE ENEMY REMAINED DEEPLY DUG IN THEIR HILLSIDE POSITIONS," BECKER REPORTED.

CHUNCHON, EIGHT MILES BELOW PARALLEL 38, IS A KEY JUNCTION ON THE LATERAL ROAD TO SEOUL. ALLIED PATROLS HAVE RE-ENTERED IT SEVERAL TIMES SINCE THE RED WITHDRAWAL LAST WEEK.

FARTHER EAST, ALLIED PATROLS RE-ENTERED INJE--FIVE MILES NORTH OF THE PARALLEL--WITHOUT FINDING ANY REDS. U.N. FORWARD ELEMENTS ARE INSIDE RED KOREA AT SEVERAL PLACES BETWEEN INJE AND THE 25-AIR-MILE STRETCH TO THE EAST COAST.

ON THE EAST COASTAL FRONT, THE EIGHTH ARMY REPORTED MODERATE RED RESISTANCE.

IN FAR NORTH KOREA, F-86 SABRE JETS PATROLLED ABOVE THE SOUTH BANK OF THE YALU RIVER.

THE AMERICAN SWEPT-WING JETS SPOTTED RED PLANES IN THEIR MANCHURIAN SANCTUARY ACROSS THE BIG STREAM, BUT THE COMMUNISTS DIDN'T CHALLENGE. U.N. POLICY FORBIDS ALLIED ATTACKS ACROSS THE YALU.

THE U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE CONTINUED ITS STUDY OF PHOTOGRAPHS FROM WEDNESDAY'S 321-PLANE RAID ON SINUIJU AIRBASE FOR A MORE ACCURATE ESTIMATE OF DAMAGE.

IT WAS DESCRIBED AS THE BIGGEST SINGLE AIR STRIKE OF THE KOREAN WAR. SINUIJU IS IN NORTHWEST KOREA, JUST ACROSS THE

IT WAS DESCRIBED AS THE BIGGEST SINGLE AIR STRIKE OF THE KOREAN WAR. SINUIJU IS IN NORTHWEST KOREA, JUST ACROSS THE YALU FROM COMMUNIST ASSEMBLY AREAS.

X711PCS NM

A184KX
SECOND LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (120)
BY OLEN CLEMENTS
TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 11-(AP)- ALLIED FORCES CONTINUED THURSDAY NIGHT TO ROLL BACK THE HARD-HIT REDS ON THE KOREAN FRONT-- A BATTLE WHICH LT. GEN. MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY SAID MAY HAVE STARTED THE DEFEAT OF COMMUNISM'S GRASP FOR WORLD POWER.
ARMORED PATROLS STABBED INTO MUNSAN, 21 MILES NORTHWEST OF SEOUL, AFTER WIPING OUT A KOREAN RED THREAT TO FLANK THE RUBBLED REPUBLICAN CAPITAL. ANOTHER TANK COLUMN PUNCHED WITHIN 10 MILES OF PARALLEL 38 19 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL AND EIGHT MILES NORTH OF UIJONGBU.

GENERAL RIDGWAY, SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER REPLACING GENERAL MACARTHUR, SAID HISTORY POSSIBLY WILL RECORD THAT THE U.N. ACTION IN KOREA HAS BROKEN "THE CREST OF THE COMMUNIST WAVE."

TANKS AND SOUTH KOREAN INFANTRYMEN HUNTED THROUGH MUNSAN WITHOUT OPPOSITION, THEN WITHDREW.
ELSEWHERE ALONG THE 100 MILE FRONT THE GREATEST OBSTACLES ENCOUNTERED BY PROBING TANK PATROLS WERE MINE FIELDS COVERED BY SMALL ARMS FIRE.
CHINESE ARMIES ARE "WILTING ON THE VINE" BECAUSE OF LACK OF SUPPLIES, SAID LT.GEN.EDWARD M.ALMOND, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 10TH CORPS.
THE REDS HAVE WITHDRAWN TO KEEP OUT OF RANGE OF U.N. ARTILLERY. NEVERTHELESS, ALMOND CAUTIONED, THEY PRESUMABLY ARE PREPARING FOR ANOTHER ATTACK.
"WE ARE PREPARED FOR THEM," HE SAID. "WE ARE KILLING LARGE QUANTITIES OF THE ENEMY AND WILL KILL THEM IN THE FUTURE."

LT.GEN. JAMES A.VAN FLEET, U.N. GROUND COMMANDER, EMPHASIZED THE POINT. VAN FLEET SAID HIS MEN ARE IN EXCELLENT SPIRIT, AT THE HIGHEST PEAK OF DETERMINATION, AND
"WE ARE READY FOR THE ENEMY NOW AND AT ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE."

AN EIGHTH ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID 6,000 NORTH KOREAN REDS WHO HAD THREATENED TO OUTFLANK SEOUL WERE EITHER KILLED OR ROUTED.
SOUTH KOREANS WERE MOPPING UP REMNANTS OF THIS FORCE THURSDAY WEST OF THE SEOUL-MUNSAN ROAD. AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH SAID REDS, FIGHTING A DELAYING ACTION, WERE FIRING DOWN ON THE REPUBLICANS FROM THE HILLS.
THE TANK-INFANTRY PATROL ON THE HIGHWAY RAN INTO NO OPPOSITION. ON A NEIGHBORING HIGHWAY BETWEEN UIJONGBU AND THE 38TH PARALLEL, ANOTHER ARMORED FORCE HIT A SMALL CHINESE SCREENING UNIT 19 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL.
OTHER ARMORED FORCES ROAMED THE CENTRAL FRONT, REENTERED CHUNCHON 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL, AND CLANKED INTO INJE ON THE EASTERN FRONT WITHOUT OPPOSITION.
THE FIFTH AIR FORCE REPORTED IT STILL WAS STUDYING THE RESULTS OF WEDNESDAY'S RAID ON SINUIJU AIR FIELD BY 312 U.N. PLANES BUT IT WAS CLEAR THEY INFLICTED "CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE."
EIGHT MARINE PLANES WERE HIT IN THE RAID, THE GREATEST AIR STRIKE OF THE WAR. BUT NOT A SINGLE RAIDING PILOT WAS SCRATCHED, THE AIR FORCE SAID.
AMERICAN F-86 SABRE JETS FLEW PATROL OVER SINUIJU THURSDAY, WITHIN SIGHT OF RUSSIAN-TYPE JETS PARKED ON AN AIR FIELD ACROSS THE BORDER IN MANCHURIA. THE RED PLANES REMAINED SAFELY ON THE GROUND.

THURSDAY 275 U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS ROARED OUT BEFORE NOON TO STRIKE AT RAIL YARDS IN HALF A DOZEN NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL CITIES.
IN GROUND ACTIONS WEDNESDAY THE RETREATING REDS SUFFERED 2,130 CASUALTIES, THE EIGHTH ARMY REPORTED.
SIMULTANEOUSLY THE RED RADIO AT PYONGYANG ASSERTED THE REDS KILLED OR CAPTURED 20,792 U.N. TROOPS BETWEEN APRIL 22 AND APRIL 30. THIS APPROXIMATED THE HEIGHT OF THE COMMUNIST SPRING OFFENSIVE. THE ALLIED COMMAND HAS MADE NO ANNOUNCEMENT OF ITS LOSSES FOR THAT PERIOD. THE U.S. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT HAS REPORTED 2,311 AMERICAN CASUALTIES FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDED MAY 4. THIS DID NOT INVOLVE OTHER ALLIED LOSSES, INCLUDING A SOUTH KOREAN DIVISION THAT COLLAPSED OR A BRITISH BRIGADE THAT WAS BADLY CUT UP.
THE U.N. COMMAND ESTIMATED RED LOSSES FOR THE NINE-DAY OFFENSIVE AT 75,000 MEN.

A40FX
THE PYONGYANG BROADCAST SAID 81 ALLIED PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN DURING THE PERIOD, 4,161 RIFLES AND 498 AUTOMOBILES CAPTURED, 76 U.N. TANKS DESTROYED AND 39 OTHERS DAMAGED.
THE RED BROADCAST DID NOT MENTION CURRENT ACTIONS.
THE EIGHTH ARMY REPORTED RED RESISTANCE NORTHWEST OF SEOUL DWINDLED WEDNESDAY IN THE FACE OF A SOUTH KOREAN ADVANCE STARTED THIS WEEK. AN EIGHTH ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID THE REPUBLICAN TROOPS, BACKED BY AMERICAN ARTILLERY AND PLANES, HAD WIPED OUT A FLANKING THREAT TO SEOUL.
BUT REDS STILL HELD OUT EAST OF THE SEOUL-MUSAN HIGHWAY UP WHICH THE SOUTH KOREANS DROVE.
FIELD DISPATCHES SAID ALLIED ARTILLERY KNOCKED OUT 1,000 FIGHTING REDS NORTHWEST OF THE OLD SOUTH KOREAN CAPITAL.
FEW REDS WERE FOUND BY PATROLS ANYWHERE ALONG THE CENTRAL FRONT.
IN THE EASTERN SECTOR, SMALL COMMUNIST FORCES FOUGHT ADVANCING ALLIES SOUTHWEST AND NORTHEAST OF INJE FOR A BRIEF TIME, THEN WITHDREW. THE REDS FLED INJE AFTER U.N. FORCES HAD CUT THE HIGHWAY LEADING TO CHUNCHON.
COMMUNIST TRUCKS AND TRAINS STILL WERE TRYING TO RUN FRESH SUPPLIES DOWN BOMB-POCKED ROADS TO THEIR WITHDRAWING GROUND TROOPS. TRAFFIC DWINDLED BUT THE FAR EASTERN AIR FORCES REPORTED IT WAS STILL "MODERATELY HEAVY."
ROUND-THE-CLOCK ATTACKS ON HIGHWAYS AND TROOPS ARE IMPROVING WITH NEW RADAR BOMBING TECHNIQUES, THE AIR FORCE REPORTED. NIGHT-FLYING BOMBERS ALSO ARE USING 500 POUND FRAGMENTATION BOMBS WITH PROXIMITY FUSES WHICH EXPLODE NEAR THE GROUND. A SINGLE B-29 USING THIS TECHNIQUE, THE AIR FORCE SAID, CAN RAIN 600,000 PIECES OF FRAGMENTATION ON AN ENEMY TROOP CONCENTRATION.
IN WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT TRUMAN NOMINATED LT.GEN. MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY, SUPREME COMMANDER OF U.N. FORCES, FOR ELEVATION TO THE RANK OF FULL GENERAL. LT.GEN. JAMES A. VAN FLEET, U.N. GROUND COMMANDER IN KOREA, MESSAGED RIDGWAY:
"EVERY MAN FROM FOXHOLE SOLDIER TO ARMY COMMANDER SENDS WARM PERSONAL CONGRATULATIONS."

CX22LARD

A42FX
RADAR BOMBING (160)
TOKYO, MAY 9-(AP)-IMPROVED RADAR TECHNIQUES ARE MAKING IT POSSIBLE FOR ALLIED NIGHT-FLYING BOMBERS TO HIT RED CONCENTRATIONS IN KOREA WITH NEARLY THE ACCURACY OF DAYLIGHT VISUAL BOMBING, LT. GEN. GEORGE E. STRATEMEYER SAID TODAY.
THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES COMMANDER SAID NIGHT-FLYING B-29 AND B-26 BOMBERS ARE CUTTING DOWN RED TROOP MOVEMENTS AT NIGHT BY GROUND-DIRECTED, CLOSE SUPPORT MISSIONS EMPLOYING A NEW RADAR TECHNIQUE AND PROXIMITY FUSES ON THER BOMBS.
POWERFUL FLARES ALSO HAVE IMPROVED THEIR EFFECTIVENESS.
THESE NEW PRACTICES, STRATEMEYER SAID, ARE DISCOURAGING COMMUNISTS WHO THOUGHT THEY COULD MOVE SAFELY IN DARKNESS. PRISONERS, HE SAID, TELL OF "AN INCREASING SENSE OF HELPLESSNESS AND FUTILITY AMONG

30.24- 22807

RED FRONT LINE UNITS."
THE PROXIMITY FUSES EXPLODE 500-POUND FRAGMENTATION BOMBS NEAR THE GROUND. STRATEMEYER SAID THERE IS EVIDENCE SUCH BOMBS HAVE TAKEN A HEAVY TOLL. HE TOLD OF 1,400 ENEMY DEAD HAVING BEEN COUNTED IN TWO AREAS WHERE SUCH BOMBS HAD BEEN USED RECENTLY.
CY227APD
B52KX (Q)
CO NR
TOKYO,MAY 10-(AP)-A RED FIGHTER PLANE MADE THREE FIRING PASSES RECENTLY AT A U.S. B-26 ON A NIGHT PHOTO FLIGHT OVER NORTHWESTERN KOREA BEFORE ITS CREW COULD GET IT SAFELY OUT OF THE AREA.
THOSE ON THE FLIGHT OF THE U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE'S 67TH TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE WING INCLUDED:
LT.GEORGE W.HOPPE, 602 EAGLE ROCK AVE., WEST ORANGE, N.J., PILOT; LT.JAMES R.ALTER, 954 SHERIDAN AVE., COLUMBUS, OHIO, RADAR NAVIGATOR; AND LT.JACK E.BLAKELY, 163 GROSWOLD DR., YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.
VR617ACS
A8FX
-95-
AERIAL WEST
TOKYO,THURSDAY,MAY 10-(AP)-TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE ALLIED FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS TODAY ATTACKED RAIL YARDS IN NORTH KOREA FROM PYONGYANG ON THE EAST COAST TO HAMHUNG ON THE WEST. EAST
THE STRIKES FOLLOWED A 312-PLANE RAID WEDNESDAY ON THE SINUIJU AIR BASE IN NORTHWEST KOREA JUST ACROSS THE YALU.
THIRTY U.S. F-86 SABRE JETS FLEW BACK TO SINUIJU ON PATROL TODAY. BUT NONE OF THE 80 MIG-15 RUSSIAN-BUILT JETS SEEN YESTERDAY ON THE AIRFIELD ACROSS THE YALU AT ANTUNG ROSE TO MEET THEM.
MORE THAN A DOZEN OF THE MIGS MADE PASSES AT THE RAIDERS WEDNESDAY.
PILOTS RETURNING FROM TODAY'S 275-PLANE STRIKES AT RAIL YARDS CLAIMED TO HAVE HIT 14 LOADED BOXCARS AND 20 OTHER CARS.
HM1139PPD NM
B30KX (Q)
MAY 11 1951
(230)
TOKYO, .-6 10-(AP)-CANADIAN NAVY LT. MICHAEL BARROW OF TORONTO, STRICKEN WITH ACUTE APPENDICITIS DURING OPERATIONS OFF KOREA, PROBABLY OWES HIS LIFE TO THE COMBINED EFFORTS OF WARSHIPS OF FOUR NAVIES.
BARROW WAS STRICKEN ON THE CANADIAN DESTROYER HURON DURING A CARRIE OFFENSIVE. A NAVY RELEASE SAID TODAY THE OTHER SHIPS THAT HELPED OUT WERE THE BRITISH LIGHT FLEET CARRIER GLORY, THE U.S. LIGHT CARRIER BATAAN AND THE AUSTRALIAN DESTROYER WARRAMUNGA.
TGE CANADIAN IS REPORTED IMPROVED IN A U.S. ARMY HOSPITAL.
AUTHORITIES RELEASED THIS STORY:
BARROW BECAME ILL WHILE THE HURON WAS IN A DESTROYER SCREEN FOR THE GLORY. THE HURON'S DOCTOR, SURGEON LT. WILLIAM COOKE OF TORONTO, DIAGNOSED ACUTE APPENDICITIS. HE RECOMMENDED BARROW'S REMOVAL TO THE GLORY, WHERE BETTER FACILITIES WERE AVAILABLE.
A RIGGING WAS SET UP AND THE PATIENT SENT ACROSS IN A STRETCHER TO THE GLORY. THERE, SURGEON LT. I. B. CRAWFORD OF MILL HILL, LONDON, OPERATED SUCCESSFULLY. TWO DAYS LATER BARROW SUFFERED A RELAPSE. HE BECAME DANGEROUSLY ILL.
THE GLORY'S PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, SURGEON CMDR. J. H. MITCHELL OF ENNIS-CORTH CO., WEXFORD, FLEW IN A HELICOPTER TO THE BATAAN FOR CONSULTATION WITH LT. J. MC BRIDE OF ST.LOUIS, U.S. ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. THE TWO RETURNED TO THE GLORY AND RE-EXAMINED BARROW.
THEY DECIDED TO RUSH HIM TO A HOSPITAL ASHORE WHERE HE COULE BE GIVEN SPECIALIZED TREATMENT.
AGAIN BARROW WAS PLACED IN A STRETCHER. THIS TIME HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE WARRAMUNGA. THE AUSTRALIAN DESTROYER PROCEEDED TO BASE AT FULL SPEED. BARROW WAS REMOVED TO THE ARMY HOSPITAL.
A97KX
PR442ACS
(300)
TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 11-(AP)-THE MARSHALL-MACARTHUR TESTIMONY IN WASHINGTON GENERALLY GETS TOP FRONT PAGE PLAY IN MAJOR JAPANESE NEWS-PAPERS BUT HAS HAD TO YIELD NUMBER ONE SPOT TO THE RUSSIAN NOTE ON JAPANESE PEACE, PREMIER YOSHIDA'S REPORT ON THE DULLES MISSION, AND GENERAL RIDGWAY'S NOMINATION FOR FOUR-STAR RANK.
PLAY WAS SUFFERED SOMEWHAT SINCE THE BEGINNING OF JAPANESE DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME LAST WEEKEND. THIS BROUGHT THE OPENING OF THE MORNING SENATE COMMITTEE SESSION AFTER THE NORMAL MORNING PAPER DEADLINE. HOWEVER, DURING THE THREE DAYS OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S TESTIMONY, ALL MORNING DAILIES HELD THEIR FINAL EDITIONS FOR THE LATEST MACARTHUR STATEMENTS. SECRETARY MARSHALL'S TURN ON THE WITNESS STAND HAS FELT THE COMPETITION OF THE RUSSIAN NOTE AND YOSHIDA'S STATEMENT. ANYTHING ABOUT THE PEACE TREATY IS STILL THE NUMBER ONE STORY IN JAPAN.
EVENING EDITIONS USUALLY HAVE GIVEN TOP BILLING TO THE SENATE HEARINGS WITH THE LONE EXCEPTION THURSDAY, WHEN GENERAL RIDGWAY WAS NOMINATED FOR FULL GENERAL RANK AND WELCOMED MRS. RIDGWAY AND SON, MATTHEW, JR., TO TOKYO.
WHILE THE METROPOLITAN PAPERS HAVE NOT STUDIOUSLY AVOIDED COMMENT ON THE U. S. POLICY CONTROVERSY, EDITORIALS HAVE BEEN RELATIVELY FEW.
THE LIBERAL PAPER ASAHI COMMENTED ON GENERAL MACARTHUR'S REFERENCES TO RED MANCHURIA BASES, SAYING THAT "BOMBING OF MANCHURIA BASES MAY AGGRAVATE THE PRESENT FIGHTING X X X BUT THE SOVIET UNION, HOWEVER, IS NOT LIKELY TO DIRECTLY INTERVENE IN THE WAR, AT THE RISK OF PLUNGING INTO A THIRD WORLD WAR X X X X."
THE OUTSPOKEN EVENING PAPER JIJI SHIMPO SAID, "IF THE U.N. FORCES ARE DEFEATED (IN KOREA), IT MEANS A COMMON DEFEAT OF ALL FREE NATIONS OF THE WORLD. SHOULD ASIA FALL A PREY TO COMMUNISM, EUROPE WOULD BE IMMEDIATELY MENACED." JIJI THEREFORE SAW NO REASON FOR EITHER A EUROPE FIRST OR ASIA FIRST POLICY.
YOMIURI SAY THE FOREIGN DEBATE AS A "SPECTACULAR DEMONSTRATION OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES AT WORK."
THE FINANCIAL NIHON KEIZAI SAW A STRONGER U. S. POLICY TOWARDS ASIA, ADDING:
"THE MACARTHUR AFFAIR IS ALSO HAVING THE EFFECT OF STIFFENING THE FAR EAST POLICIES OF BRITAIN AND OTHER WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES."
FJ-RA753PCS
A117KX
MAY 11 1951
(110)
TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 11-(AP)-THE TRIAL OF 18 KOREANS AND JAPANESE ON ESPIONAGE CONSPIRACY CHARGES OPENED TODAY IN PROVOST COURT. IT IS THE FIRST SPY TRIAL OF ITS KIND SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR.
THE DEFENDANTS ARE CHARGED WITH CONSPIRING AGAINST ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES. MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAVE NOT SPECIFIED FOR WHOM THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY WAS OPERATING.
SOME OF THE DEFENDANTS, HOWEVER, WERE IDENTIFIED AS BEING FROM COMMUNIST NORTH KOREA. AUTHORITIES SAID THREE SUSPECTED SPY RINGS ARE INVOLVED IN THE CASE. TWENTY-SEVEN OTHER DEFENDANTS WILL BE TRIED LATER.
THE FIRST MAN WAS ARRESTED IN AUGUST, ABOUT A MONTH BEFORE THE ALLIED LANDINGS AT INCHON ON KOREA'S WEST COAST. ASKED WHETHER THE CHARGES INVOLVED ESPIONAGE AGAINST THE LANDINGS, ONE OFFICIAL SAID:
"IT'S FAR MORE EXTENSIVE THAN THAT."
PA81PCS
A9DFX
ALMOND (200)
BY NATE POLOWETZKY
SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, MAY 10-(AP)-LT.GEN.EDWARD M.ALMOND, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 10TH CORPS, SAID TODAY THE CHINESE ARMIES IN KOREA ARE "WILTING ON THE VINE" FOR LACK OF SUPPLIES.
"IT'S A MARVEL TO ME HOW THE CHINESE CAN SUPPORT THE MASSED ARMY

THEY HAVE IN KOREA," HE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW.
"WHERE ANY ARMY OPERATES IN FOREIGN TERRITORY IT MUST HAVE THE GRANARIES. BY TRADITION THE CHINESE FOUGHT FROM ONE RICE BOWL TO ANOTHER. WE HAVE DENIED THEM THE GRANARIES. THE CHINESE NOW ARE OPERATING IN A BARREN PART OF KOREA, A LONG WAY FROM THEIR BASES. I JUST DON'T SEE HOW THEY CAN FEED THE MASSES THEY HAVE TO FEED."
ALMOND SAID AMERICAN ARTILLERY AND AIR HAVE BEEN SYSTEMATICALLY DESTROYING WHATEVER STOCKS OF FOOD, AMMUNITION AND OTHER SUPPLIES THE ENEMY HAS STORED UP.
HE WARNED THAT THE ENEMY PROBABLY WAS PREPARING FOR ANOTHER ATTACK, AND ADDED:
"IF THEY WANT TO KEEP ON COMING WE ARE PREPARED FOR THEM."
HE SAID THE CURRENT LULL IS A COMMUNIST MANEUVER TO WITHDRAW FROM ARTILLERY RANGE.
"BUT OUR POLICY IS TO KEEP PUNCHING, PUNCHING, PUNCHING," HE SAID. "WE WILL KEEP PUNCHING INTO THEIR MASSED AREAS."

RT548APD NM

A173KX

BULLETIN

TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 11 (AP)-LT.GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY SAID THURSDAY THE UNITED NATIONS BATTLE IN KOREA MAY HAVE STARTED THE DEFEAT OF COMMUNISM'S EFFORTS AT WORLD DOMINATION.

THE U.N.COMMAND'S COMMANDER'S COMMENT WAS CONTAINED IN AN ANSWER TO LT.GEN.JAMES A.VAN FLEET, ALLIED FIELD COMMANDER, CONGRATULATING RIDGWAY ON HIS NOMINATION TO FULL GENERAL.
RIDGWAY SAID IT IS "QUITE POSSIBLE" THAT BECAUSE OF THE U.N. FIGHT, "HISTORY WILL RECORD THAT THE CREST OF THE COMMUNIST WAVE HAS BEEN BROKEN AGAINST YOUR ARMS AND...THAT THE FLOOD OF THIS MENACE, REACHING ITS HIGH MARK ON YOUR FRONT, THEREAFTER BEGAN ITS RECESSION.'

RIDGWAY PRAISED VAN FLEET'S EIGHTH ARMY AND THE SUPPORTING AIR AND NAVAL UNITS WHICH HE SAID HAD "SET STANDARDS OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE, OF FIDELITY, OF LOYALTY, OF COURAGE AND OF SPIRITUAL STAMINA UNSURPASSED BY ANY ARMY OF ANY AGE."
HE DECLARED, "I BELIEVE IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE THAT HISTORY MAY SOME DAY RECORD THAT IT WAS THESE QUALITIES IN THIS ARMY WHICH CHALLENGED, MET AND HURLED BACK THE MOST VICIOUS FORCES THAT HAVE YET THREATENED MANKIND IN ITS AGE-OLD STRUGGLE FOR INDIVIDUAL DIGNITY AND FREEDOM.
"YOU AND YOUR UNITED NATIONS COMMAND ARE CONSTANTLY IN MY HEART AND PRAYER.
"I HAVE COMPLETE CONFIDENCE IN YOUR UNCONQUERABLE SPIRIT AND YOUR INDOMITABLE DETERMINATION TO INFLICT DECISIVE DEFEAT ON THE COMMUNIST FORCES OPPOSING IT."

XZ1052ACS NM

A89KX

(WEST OUT)

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, MAY 10-(AP)-THERE'S NO ADMISSION CHARGE AT THIS MOTION PICTURE THEATER NEAR THE FRONT LINES.
IT IS IN A BOMBED RAILWAY TUNNEL ONCE USED BY REDS AS AN AMMUNITION DEPOT. SANDBAGS PROTECT BOTH ENDS. IT SEATS 260.
THE SHOWHOUSE WAS IMPROVISED BY MEN OF THE U.S. 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION.
THE FIRST FEATURE WAS "TREASURE ISLAND."
THE GIS LIKED THE ADVENTURE SCENES BUT MOURNED THE LACK OF A LOVE INTEREST.
"I GUESS JIM HAWKINS (THE FILM'S BOY HERO) WAS TOO YOUNG FOR GIRLS, SAID PFC GERALD A.LEONARD, FLUSHING, N.Y.

VR633ACS NM

A127FX

VAN FLEET (110)

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, MAY 10-(AP)-LT.GEN. JAMES A.VAN FLEET SAID TODAY "WE ARE READY FOR THE ENEMY NOW AND AT ANY DAY IN THE FUTURE."
THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER, ON A FRONTLINE INSPECTION, TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THAT ALLIED FORCES HAVE REACHED THEIR HIGHEST PEAK OF DETERMINATION IN THE KOREAN CAMPAIGN.
"I FEEL BETTER ABOUT THE SITUATION AT PRESENT THAN I DID AT THE START OF THE ENEMY OFFENSIVE," APRIL 22, HE SAID.
VAN FLEET FOR THE FIRST TIME VISITED FRENCH AND DUTCH BATTALIONS IN THE FIGHTING LINE.
"THESE MEN REFLECT AN EXCELLENT SPIRIT," HE SAID. "I'M PROUD AND DELIGHTED TO HAVE THEM IN MY COMMAND. I WISH THE PEOPLE IN THEIR HOMELANDS COULD SEE THESE MEN. THEY WOULD BE PROUD."

RT733APD

A94FX

WESTERN FRONT, KOREA, MAY 10-(AP)-A SERGEANT WITHOUT MUCH TO DO IN THE LULL ALONG THE WESTERN FRONT SENT THIS ORDER TO A POST EXCHANGE AT THE REAR:
"ONE SET OF POKER CHIPS.
"FIVE DECKS OF CARDS.
"ONE MONEY BELT."

RT544APD

B55KX (Q)

(110)

U.S. 5TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, MAY 10-(AP)-TWENTY-FOUR SHOOTING STAR JETS TODAY ATTACKED AND SET FIRE TO A BIG COMMUNIST SUPPLY DEPOT NEAR SUKCHON, 80 MILES FROM THE MANCHURIAN BORDER IN NORTHWEST KOREA.
SHOOTING STAR JETS ALSO STRAFED TANKS IN A RIVER BED NORTHEAST OF KAESONG, NEAR PARALLEL 38.
ONE OF THE PILOTS, LT.JOHN M.TOLIVER, INDIANAPOLIS, SAID "AFTER I STRAFED ALL I COULD SEE WAS THE BIG EXPLOSION. THE TANKS MUST HAVE BEEN LOADING AMMUNITION FROM A SUPPLY DUMP."
A MUSTANG PILOT, MAJ.CLELL H.MCHINNEY, 1802 PENSACOLA ST., TALLAHASSEE, FLA., SAID HE DESTROYED SEVEN ENEMY TRUCKS IN NORTH KOREA. HE SAID THEY WERE LINED UP ALONG A ROAD VERY POORLY CAMOUFLAGED.

VR623ACS

A134KX

-95-

U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, FRIDAY, MAY 11-(AP)-AT LEAST 15 SINGLE-ENGINED COMMUNIST PLANES WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED IN WEDNESDAY'S 312-PLANE RAID ON THE COMMUNIST AIR BASE AT SINUIJU, THE FIFTH AIR FORCE SAID TODAY.
THIS REPORT WAS ON THE BASIS OF INCOMPLETE EVALUATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS AND INTERROGATION OF PILOTS. EFFORTS STILL WERE BEING MADE TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF ENEMY CRAFT DESTROYED OR DAMAGED IN THE ALLIES' BIGGEST SIMGLE AIR RAID OF THE WAR.

OFFICERS SAID THEY HAD NOT DETERMINED THE TYPE OF COMMUNIST PLANES HIT IN THE ATTACK. THE REDS STILL ARE USING SOME RUSSIAN YAK PROPELLER-DRIVEN FIGHTERS AS WELL AS MIG-15 JETS.
LAT LEAST 75 PER CENT OF THE BUILDINGS IN THE ATTACK AREA WERE BELIEVED DESTROYED AND THE ENEMY'S PERSONNEL LOSSES PROBABLY WERE HEAVY, OFFICERS SAID.
THE DUST AND SMOKE FROM AN EXPLODED AVIATION FUEL DUMP MADE OHOTO RECONNAISSANCE DIFFICULT.
THE ATTACK WAS AIMED AT KNOCKING OUT THE AIRFIELD AND ANY PLANES FOUND THERE BEFORE THEY COULD BE USED FOR A LONG-EXPECTED ATTACK ON ALLIED TROOPS.

XB1040PCS

30.24- 22809

A4 (450)
AMS BUDGET
NIGHT ~~LEAD~~ RUBBER
BY TOM OCHILTREE

LONDON, MAY 10-(AP)-BRITAIN'S LABOR GOVERNMENT TODAY HALTED RUBBER SHIPMENTS TO COMMUNIST CHINA FOR THE REST OF 1951. AROUSED AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION AND WHIP-SAWING ATTACKS BY WINSTON CHURCHILL'S CONSERVATIVES PROVOKED THE DECISION.

THE RUBBER BAN WAS ANNOUNCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS A FEW MOMENTS AFTER CHURCHILL HAD THUNDERED A DEMAND FOR THE CHANGE AT ONCE "ON THE GROUNDS OF NATIONAL SAFETY AND EVEN SURVIVAL."

CHURCHILL ALSO ATTACKED BRITAIN'S MAINTENANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH RED CHINA, SAYING THESE TIES HAD BROUGHT NO ADVANTAGE TO BRITAIN OR THE UNITED NATIONS "AND THEY HAVE BECOME A REPROACH AGAINST US IN WIDE CIRCLES IN AMERICA."

A REVIVAL OF ISOLATIONIST SENTIMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, HE WARNED MIGHT LESSEN AMERICAN HELP FOR EUROPE, WHICH COULD LEAD TO THE RUIN OF "THE WHOLE FREE WORLD."

HE SAID THE LABOR GOVERNMENT SHOUD AVOID GIVING THE UNITED STATES THE IMPRESSION THAT, WHILE AMERICANS CARRIED THE HEAVIEST LOAD IN KOREA, BRITAIN "PULLED AT THEIR COAT TAILS AND READ THEM MORAL LESSONS IN STATECRAFT AND THE LOVE WE OUGHT TO HAVE FOR CHINA."

SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, SAID THE GOVERNMENT'S OPINION IS THAT CHINA ALREADY HAS IMPORTED ENOUGH RUBBER THIS YEAR TO FILL HER CIVILIAN NEEDS FOR ALL OF 1951.

THEREFORE, HE SAID, BRITAIN IS ASKING ITS COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS "TO ENSURE THAT THERE WILL BE NO FURTHER EXPORTS OF RUBBER TO CHINA FROM MALAYA OR THE OTHER BRITISH TERRITORIES INVOLVED THIS YEAR."

THE BRITISH BAN DOES NOT MEAN THAT COMMUNIST CHINA WILL GET NO MORE RUBBER. INDONESIA, FOR ONE, IS A SOURCE OF FURTHER SUPPLIES WHICH MIGHT GO TO CHINA.

THE ORDER ALSO DOES NOT APPLY TO INDIA AND CEYLON, BOTH MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH. GOVERNMENTS OF COMMONWEALTH MEMBERS MUST MAKE THEIR OWN DECISIONS ON SHIPMENTS. RUBBER ALSO IS PRODUCED IN BURMA, THAILAND, AND INDOCHINA, ALL OUTSIDE BRITISH CONTROL.

ANSWERING QUESTIONS, SHAWCROSS SAID HE DOES NOT THINK THAT LARGE RUBBER SHIPMENTS NOW ARE GOING TO RED CHINA FROM INDONESIA, INDIA AND CEYLON. HE CONCEDED THAT BRITAIN'S ACTION WILL NOT OF ITSELF BAR ALL RUBBER SHIPMENTS TO RED CHINA BUT EXPRESSED HOPE THAT BRITISH ACTION WILL PROMPT OTHER RUBBER-PRODUCING COUNTRIES TO "REFRAIN FROM PROVIDING ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF SUPPLY WHICH MIGHT HELP BUILD UP CHINA'S WAR POTENTIAL."

SHAWCROSS TOLD COMMONS THAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES HAD SENT $357,000,000 WORTH OF GOODS TO RED CHINA IN THE NINE MONTHS AFTER THE FIGHTING BEGAN IN KOREA LAST JUNE, BUT HE INSISTED THESE GOODS WERE NOT OF STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE.

CONSERVATIVE A.C. BOSSOM ASKED WHETHER THE FIGURES "INCLUDED £1,000,000 ($2,800,000) WORTH OF RUBBER WHICH LEFT SINGAPORE FOR HONG KONG AND CANTON ON MAY 10." (AT CURRENT PRICES, SUCH A CONSIGNMENT WOULD BE ABOUT 1,900 TONS.)

"THE FIGURES DO NOT PURPORT TO INCLUDE TODAY, BUT I WILL LOOK INTO THE QUESTION," SHAWCROSS SAID.

SHAWCROSS NOTED THAT BRITAIN IS NOW SUPPORTING A UNITED STATES PROPOSAL IN THE UNITED NATIONS TO EMBARGO STRATEGIC MATERIALS SHIPMENTS TO THE CHINESE AND DECLARED:

"WE HAVE EVERY HOPE OF REACHING A FRIENDLY AGREEMENT ABOUT THIS MATTER." X X X

HE EMPHASIZED THAT BRITAIN DOES NOT INTEND TO IMPOSE A COMPLETE EMBARGO ON ALL GOODS TO CHINA.

SHAWCROSS REFERRED TO "ABNORMALLY HIGH" RUBBER IMPORTS BY COMMUNIST CHINA IN THE FIRST QUARTER.

THE GOVERNMENT'S OWN FIGURES SHOWED BRITISH TERRITORIES SHIPPED 45,000 TONS OF RUBBER TO RED CHINA FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDING IN MARCH--ABOUT TWICE THE TTOTAL IN ALL OF 1949.

LAST WEEK THE GOVERNMENT STRESSED THAT IT HAD IMPOSED CONTROLS ON RUBBER EXPORTS AS OF APRIL 9. OFFICIALS SAID THEN THE SHIPMENTS WOULD BE LIMITED TO AMOUNTS CONSIDERED SUFFICIENT FOR RED CHINA'S CIVILIAN NEEDS. THESE WERE FIGURED AT 2,100 TONS A MONTH.

A5

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT QUIET THE UPROAR OVER RUBBER IN EITHER BRITAIN OR THE UNITED STATES. RECENT HEAVY CASUALTIES SUFFERED BY BRITISH TROOPS IN KOREA SHARPENED THE CRITICISM IN MANY OF THIS NATION'S NEWSPAPERS.

DEFENDING THE GOVERNMENT POSITION, SHAWCROSS TOLD THE HOUSE TODAY THAT BRITAIN HAD FOLLOWED A MORE RESTRICTIVE POLICY ON SHIPMENTS TO CHINA "THAN ANY OTHER COUNTRY APART FROM THE U.S."

"IN DRAWING UP OUR CONTROL LISTS, WE HAD EXCHANGED VIEWS WITH FRIENDLY COUNTRIES AND PARTICULARLY THE UNITED STATES," HE SAID. "MORE RESPONSIBILITY HAD BEEN CLEARLY THEIRS AND THEY STOOD BY THEIR DECISIONS.

"BUT I ASSURE THE HOUSE THAT WE HAVE NOT BEEN EXPORTING GOODS OF STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE AND I PROPOSE TO PUBLISH A STATEMENT SHORTLY OF THE KIND OF GOODS, THE EXPORTS OF WHICH WE HAVE ONLY PERMITTED TO ALLIED OR FRIENDLY POWERS."

HE STRESSED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WANTED TO DO NOTHING TO JEOPARDIZE AMERICAN-BRITISH FRIENDSHIP OR ENDANGER THE U.N. TROOPS IN KOREA.

SHAWCROSS MAINTAINED, AS HAD PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE IN EARLIER DEBATES, THAT THE RUBBER EXPORTS MADE THUS FAR HAD NO MATERIAL EFFECT ON THE MILITARY POTENTIAL OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

A97 WW424PED

LONDON, MAY 10-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT MINISTER SAID TODAY BRITAIN IS PERMITTING EXPORT OF 6,000 TONS OF RUBBER FROM SINGAPORE TO RUSSIA.

JOHN DUGDALE, MINISTER OF STATE FOR COLONIES, IN A WRITTEN REPLY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS SAID THE EXPORT WILL BE PERMITTED "SINCE THE RUBBER IN QUESTION WAS SOLD BEFORE EXPORT CONTROL WAS INTRODUCED." ADDED DUGDALE:

"RESTRICTIVE CONTROL ON EXPORTS OF RUBBER WAS INTRODUCED IN AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EARLY IN APRIL BUT IT WAS AT NO TIME ENVISAGED THAT A TOTAL EMBARGO OF EXPORTS SHOULD BE IMPOSED."

DUGDALE WAS REPLYING TO A QUESTION FROM CONSERVATIVE H.A.PRICE. PRICE ASKED IF DUGDALE WAS AWARE THAT THE RUSSIAN FREIGHTER, VILNIUS, HAD ARRIVED ABOUT THREE WEEKS AGO AT SINGAPORE TO TAKE ON 6,000 TONS OF MALAYAN RUBBER.

IN ANOTHER REPLY TO PRICE, DUGDALE SAID INFORMATION WAS NOT AVAILABLE ON HOW MANY TONS OF RUBBER WERE SOLD TO CHINA, EXCLUSIVE OF SHIPMENTS TO FORMOSA, BY BRITISH COLONIAL SUPPLIERS IN MARCH. DUGDALE ADDED:

"ABOUT 7,000 TONS OF RUBBER WERE, HOWEVER, EXPORTED FROM MALAYA TO CHINA IN MARCH, 1951, WHILE EXPORTS IN THE FOUR WEEKS ENDED APRIL 1, 1951, FROM HONG KONG TO CHINA AND FORMOSA TOTALLED APPROXIMATELY 7,600 TONS."

BB857AED

A165

BULLETIN
2ND LEAD BRITISH-RUBBER

LONDON, MAY 10-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY IT IS CUTTING OFF ALL RUBBER EXPORTS TO RED CHINA FOR THE REST OF 1951.

THE DECISION WAS MADE KNOWN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS A FEW MINUTES AFTER WINSTON CHURCHILL DEMANDED SUCH A STEP IN THE INTEREST OF BETTER RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

DA1230PED

A158 (200)

FIRST LEAD BRITISH-RUBBER

LONDON, MAY 10-(AP)-WINSTON CHURCHILL DEMANDED TODAY AN IMMEDIATE HALT OF ALL BRITISH RUBBER SHIPMENTS TO RED CHINA.

HE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DURING A DEBATE ON EXPORT OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS TO THE CHINESE REDS THAT THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S POLICY ON RUBBER AND OTHER MATTERS INVOLVING PEIPING IS IMPAIRING BRITISH-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

"WE SHOULD STOP AT ONCE--ABRUPTLY, PERMANENTLY AND DECISIVELY--EXPORTS OF RUBBER TO CHINA," THE CONSERVATIVE LEADER SAID.

"THIS WOULD CLEAR THE AIR. IT WOULD BE A STEP THAT EVERYBODY COULD UNDERATND THE MIGHT WELL BE THE PRELUDE TO A WHOLE-HEARTED AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES."

CHURCHILL SAID THAT BRITAIN'S RECOGNITION OF RED CHINA IN 1949 HAD "MUCH OFFENDED" AMERICA, AND ADDED THAT AS A RESULT BRITAIN IS "IN THE ILLOGICAL POSITION OF HAVING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH A CHINESE GOVERNMENT FORMALLY CENSURED BY THE UNITED NATIONS, AND WHICH IS ENGAGED IN ATTACKING UNITED STATES SOLDIERS, UNITED NATIONS SOLDIERS AND ALSO OUR SMALL CONTINGENT IN KOREA."

PRIOR TO OPENING OF THE DEBATE SQR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, TOLD PARLIAMENT THAT BRITAIN AND ITS COLONIES HAD SENT $357,000,000 WORTH OF GOODS TO RED CHINA IN THE NINE MONTHS AFTER THE FIGHTING BEGAN IN KOREA.

A.C. BOSSON, A CONSERVATIVE, ASKED SHAWCROSS IF THE FIGURE INCLUDED $2,800,000 WORTH OF RUBBER WHICH BOSSOM ASSERTED LEFT SINGAPORE TODAY FOR HONG KONG AND CANTON, THE LATTER IN RED CHINA.

"THE FIGURES DID NOT PURPORT TO INCLUDE TODAY, BUT I WILL LOOK INTO THAT QUESTION," SHAWCROSS REPLIED.

(NO PICKUP)

DA1237PED

A122WX

RUBBER

WASHINGTON,MAY 10-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAILED TODAY BRITAIN'S DECISION TO HALT FURTHER SHIPMENTS OF RUBBER THIS YEAR TO COMMUNIST CHINA.

THE DEPARTMENT SAID IN A STATEMENT THE ACTION IS IN LINE WITH THE AMERICAN POLICY OF DENYING MATERIALS WHICH WOULD INCREASE THE MILITARY POTENTIAL OF THE AGGRESSOR IN KOREA.

RZ1106PED

A57

LONDON, MAY 10-(AP)-THE DEFENSE BUDGETS OF THE 12 NORTH ATLANTIC PACT NATIONS NOW TOTAL $57,960,000,000 (B).

CHARLES M. SNOFFORD, AMERICAN CHAIRMAN OF THE PACT COUNCIL DEPUTIES DISCLOSED THE FIGURE TODAY IN A SPEECH TO THE ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY.

"THE OBJECT OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY IS TO MAKE CLEAR THAT THE FREE NATIONS ARE DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND THEIR FREEDOM AND TO MAKE AGGRESSION SO DIFFICULT AND SO UNPROFITABLE THAT NO ONE WILL BE TEMPTED TO TRY IT," SPOFFORD SAID.

K748PED

B21

(240) KX

LONDON, MAY 10-(AP)-A CONSERVATIVE MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS CALLED ON THE GOVERNMENT TONIGHT TO SEEK COMPENSATION FOR BRITSONS IMPRISONED BY THE JAPANESE DURING WORLD WAR II AND FOR DEPENDENTS OF THOSE WHO DIED IN CAPTIVITY.

KENNETH YOUNGER, MINISTER OF STATE, SAID THE GOVERNMENT WOULD SUPPORT THE PROPOSAL BUT ADDED "THERE IS VERY LITTLE CHANCE INDEED OF OBTAINING COMPENSATION FROM THE JAPANESE."

BRIG. J.G. SMYTH, WHO PROPOSED AND MEASURE, SUGGESTED THAT BRITISH DELEGATES AT THE PROPOSED JAPANESE PEACE CONFERENCE SEEK TO OBTAIN THE COMPENSATION FROM FROZEN JAPANESE ASSETS.

"WE INTEND TO HOLD THE JAPANESE RESPONSIBLE," HE SAID, "FOR THE DELIBERATE BRUTALITY EXERCISED ON OUR FAR EAST PRISONERS-OF-WAR AS A RESULT OF WHICH NO LESS THAN 10,000 OF THEM DIED IN CAPTIVITY. X X X

"IF THERE ARE NO ASSETS, WHY NOT LET THE JAPANESE WORK AN HOUR LONGER FOR THE NEXT YEAR AS THEY MADE OUR PRISONERS WORK WHEN THEY HAD THEM IN THEIR HANDS? DON'T LET US BE TOO SOFT."

GEORGE THOMAS, A LABORITE, SUPPORTED THE MOTION. HE SAID THE APPEAL WAS FOR JUST COMPENSATION FOR TREATMENT UN PARALLELED IN THE MILITARY HISTORY OF GREAT NATIONS.

"IN THE FAR EAST," HE SAID, "QUESTIONS OF FACE AND PRESTIGE ARE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE, AND WERE IT NOT FOR THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE MEN, IT WOULD STILL BE DAMAGING FOR BRITAIN IF THE FAR EAST FELT THEY COULD DO THIS TO OUR MEN AND GET AWAY WITH IT."

IN HIS DISCUSSION OF THE PROPOSAL, YOUNGER SAID THE GOVERNMENT IS CONSIDERING WHETHER, AFTER THE PACE TREATY, JAPANESE ASSETS IN BRITAIN MIGHT BE USED TO FURTHER THE WORK OF BENEFIT ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS HELPING THOSE WHO SUFFERED AS PRISONERS IN THE FAR EAST OR THEIR DEPENDENTS.

DV&ME727PED

B (120)

LONDON, MAY 10-(AP)-DEFENSE MINISTER EMANUEL SHINWELL CLASHED ANGRILY WITH CONSERVATIVE LEADER WINSTON CHURCHILL TODAY OVER JUST WHAT COMMENT SHINWELL MADE ON THE FIRING OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

CHURCHILL QUOTED SHINWELL AS SAYING:

"NOW, PERHAPS, THINGS WILL GO BETTER IN KOREA, NOW THAT GEN. MACARTHUR HAS BEEN REMOVED."

SHINWELL JUMPED TO HIS FEET AND SAID HE WAS BEING MISQUOTED BY CHURCHILL. HE DENIED EVER HAVING MADE THE STATEMENT. HE CALLED FOR PROOF.

"YOU OUGHT TO BE ASHAMED OF YOURSELF!" HE TAUNTED CHURCHILL.

CHURCHILL SAID HE WAS QUOTING FROM THE PRESS, AND LATER HANDED A NEWSPAPER ACROSS THE DEBATING ROSTRUM TO SHINWELL.

THE SPEAKER RULED THAT CHURCHILL WAS OUT OF ORDER BECAUSE IT IS AGAINST HOUSE RULES "TO HAND NEWSPAPERS ACROSS THE TABLE."

B438PED

A24 (120)

PARIS, MAY 10-(AP)-RUSSIA AGREED WITH THE THREE WESTERN POWERS TONIGHT ON AN INCOMPLETE AGENDA THAT WOULD LEAVE TO THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS THE QUESTION OF HOW TO DISCUSS DISARMAMENT.

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI GROMYKO ALSO INSISTED THAT THE QUESTION OF THE ATLANTIC PACT AND AMERICAN BASES IN EUROPE BE SUBMITTED TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS AS A "DISAGREED ITEM."

THIS MEANS THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND FRANCE--WHEN AND IF THEY MEET--WOULD HAVE FIRST TO DECIDE ON THE WORDING OF THE AGENDA ITEMS DEALING WITH ARMED FORCES AND ARMS AND ON WHETHER TO TAKE UP THE ATLANTIC PACT.

THE THREE WESTERN DELEGATES MADE ONLY PRELIMINARY COMMENTS ON THE RUSSIAN PROPOSAL, AND TOOK IT UNDER ADVISEMENT UNTIL TOMORROW'S MEETIN(

WM553PED

Nancy, France, May 10--(AP)--Mrs. [redacted] Perle Mesta, American minister t[redacted] Luxembourg, said tonight she will fly to the United States for a speaki[redacted] tour.

"I am going to talk about Western Europe and what is needed over he[redacted] she said.

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Asked if she had spoken to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Western Europ[redacted] commander, about the problem, she answered:

"Oh, yes, I have talked with him about it all the time."

Mrs. Mesta told newsmen in response to another question that she do[redacted] not know whether Margaret Truman will return to Europe with her but tha[redacted] "if she does (go to Europe), I am sure she will come to see me."

apl. hartmans 0233D. rch 7[redacted]p.

Strasbourg, France, May 10--(AP)--Conservatives and Laborites today

30.24- 22811

gave the European Consultative Assembly a preview of a possible British election battle over participation in the Schuman plan.

Britain, under the Labor government, chose not to join the plan for merging Western Europe's coal and steel industries.

At the assembly meeting, Harold MacMillan, a Conservative MP, threw hi party's support behind a partial "if not full" membership in the project. He told the assembly that the Schuman treaty in its final form is now "far closer to what might be acceptable to a British government."

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[redacted]

Taking issue with MacMillan on behalf of the Labor Party, W. R. Blyton called the Schuman treaty "essentially supra-national" and said Britain co not join a supra-national authority. Referring to coal and steel as the foundation of British economy, Blyton said:

"The British Government is not prepared to submit the future of these industries to the decision of a body over which the British people exerci[redacted] no effective control.

MacMillan called for immediate talks by Britain with the six Schuman

plan countries—France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands, and Luxembourg—to see how far Britain could go in participating. He added th Britain then should begin formal negotiations as soon as the plan is ratified.

Calling on the six countries to ratify the treaty which has already been initialed by their foreign ministers, MacMillan said:

"Failure to do so would be a European disaster of the first magnitude.

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cpms dymens thru 2210A. rch 539p.

A64

NIGHT LEAD LOUWERS (170)

AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS, MAY 10-(AP)-CZECHOSLOVAKIA FREED DUTCH BUSINESSMAN J. A. LOUWERS UNEXPECTEDLY TODAY AFTER HE HAD SERVED 14 MONTHS OF A 15-YEAR SENTENCE ON CHARGES OF ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE AND HELPING CZECHS FLEE THE COUNTRY.

HE ARRIVED IN AMSTERDAM BY PLANE, LOOKING MUCH THE SAME AS HE DID BEFORE HIS ARREST.

LOUWERS' CASE RESEMBLED THAT OF AMERICAN BUSINESSMAN ROBERT A. VOGELER, RELEASED BY HUNGARY APRIL 28 UNDER AN AGREEMENT NEGOTIATED WITH THE UNITED STATES.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA SAID IN A NOTE TO THE DUTCH LEGATION IN PRAGUE THAT LOUWERS' RELEASE CAME "AS A RESULT OF REPEATED REQUESTS BY THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT." THE DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTRX, HOWEVER, SAID THERE HAD NOT BEEN ANY DIPLOMATIC BARGAINING IN THE CASE.

UNLIKE VOGELER, WHO ARRIVED HOME THIN AND NERVE-SHATTERED AFTER 17 MONTHS IN A BUDAPEST PRISON, LOUWERS APPEARED FIT, COOL AND COLLECTED.

AS HE STEPPED OFF THE PLANE,HE TOLD REPORTERS HE HAD BEEN WELL TREATED. BUT HE WAS RELUCTANT TO TALK ABOUT HIS LIFE IN PRISON.

AT THE AIRPORT TO MEET LOUWERS WERE HIS WIFE, HIS PARENTS, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND DIRECTORS OF THE DUTCH COMPANY FOR WHICH HE HAD WORKED AS A REPRESENTATIVE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA BEFORE HIS ARREST.

K810PED

A107

(130)

AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS, MAY 10-(AP)-CZECHOSLOVAKIA TODAY RELEASED FROM PRISON J.A. LOUWERS, A DUTCH BUSINESSMAN WHO HAD BEEN CONVICTED IN PRAGUE FOR SPYING. HE ARRIVED THIS MORNING BY PLANE AT AMSTERDAM'S SCHIPHOL AIR PORT.

LOUWERS HAD BEEN IN JAIL IN PRAGUE FOR 14 MONTHS. HE WAS ARRESTED IN MARCH, 1950, ON CHARGES OF ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE AND HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO 15 YEARS IN J[illegible] HIS CASE WAS SIMILAR TO THAT OF AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN ROBERT A. VOG[illegible], SIMILARLY TREATED IN HUNGARY AND RECENTLY RELEASED.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA INFORMED THE DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTRY LOUWERS WAS RELEASED "AS A RESULT OF REPEATED REQUESTS BY THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT." HOWEVER, THE ACTION CAME AS A SURPRISE TO DUTCH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

ON HIS ARRIVAL, LOUWERS SAID HE HAD BEEN TREATED WELL IN PRISON. HE WAS SMILING AS HE STEPPED FROM THE PLANE, ANXIOUS TO SEE HIS SECOND CHILD. THE CHILD WAS BORN TWO MONTHS AFTER HIS IMPRISONMENT.

MT936AED

A108

(220)

AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS, MAY 10-(AP)-GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER SAID TODAY IT IS UP TO THE PEOPLE OF HOLLAND TO DECIDE WHETHER THEIR DEFENSE EFFORT IS ADEQUATE. HE STEPPED GINGERLY AROUND A NATIONAL CONTROVERSY.

THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF ATLANTIC PACT FORCES WAS ASKED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE IF HOLLAND WAS DOING ENOUGH IN MILITARY PREPAREDNESS. AFTER HIS FIRST VISIT TO THE NETHERLANDS LAST JANUARY, EISENHOWER WAS REPORTED TO HAVE EXPRESSED DISMAY OVER INADEQUATE GOVERNMENT PLANS.

EISENHOWER TURNED ASIDE REPORTERS' QUERIES TODAY WITH THE STATEMENT:

"THERE IS ONLY ONE GAUGE OF ADEQUACY--FOR EACH NATION TO DO ITS UTMOST. THE ONLY JUDGE OF WHAT THEY CAN DO ARE THE PEOPLE OF THAT COUNTRY THEMSELVES. THEY KNOW HOW MUCH THEY VALUE THEIR FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE AND HOW MUCH EMPHASIS THEY WANT TO PUT ON THEIR SECURITY."

EISENHOWER SAID, AFTER A THREE-DAY INSPECTION OF DUTCH FORCES, HE WAS GRATIFIED OVER "THE FITNESS, ENTHUSIASM AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIO WHICH SEEMED VERY HIGH INDEED." HE ADDED:

"ALTHOUGH, THERE ARE MANY THINGS THEY NEED AND WANT."

HIS EARLIER CRITICISM ENLIVENED THE NATIONAL CONTROVERSY OVER REARMAMENT. LATER, GEN. HANS J. KRULS, VOCAL ADVOCATE OF INCREASED DUTCH MILITARY PREPAREDNESS WAS DISMISSED AS DUTCH CHIEF OF STAFF.

EARLIER TODAY, EISENHOWER FLEW TO NORTHERN HOLLAND TO INSPECT THE NATION'S LARGEST MILITARY BASE WHILE MRS. EISENHOWER VIEWED TULIP FIELD NEAR HERE. THE GENERAL AND HIS WIFE LATER DROVE TO SOESTDIJK PALACE FOR LUNCHEON WITH QUEEN JULIANA AND PRINCE BERNHARD.

MT941AED

A85

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GENEVA, MAY 10-(AP)-THE PRESIDENT OF COMMUNIST CHINA'S RED CROSS CHARGED TODAY THAT U.S. FORCES IN KOREA WERE USING CHINESE PRISONERS OF WAR FOR "BACTERIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS."

MRS. LI TEH-CHUAN, ADDRESSING THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES, THEN DEMANDED THAT THE LEAGUE CONDEMN THE UNITED STATES.

CHAIRMAN EMIL SANDSTROEM OF SWEDEN RULED HER SPEECH OUT OF ORDER BECAUSE IT WAS BEYOND THE LEAGUE'S JURISDICTION.

K917PED

A101

(260)

BERLIN, MAY 10-(AP)-NEUE ZEITUNG, U.S. HIGH COMMISSION NEWSPAPER HERE SAID TODAY THE SOVIET UNION HAS TOLD COMMUNIST EAST GERMAN LEADERS RUSSIA STILL STANDS BEHIND THE PRAGUE DECLARATION OF LAST OCTOBER CALLING FOR GERMAN UNIFICATION AND DENOUNCING WEST GERMAN REMILITARIZATION.

THE REASSURANCE, SAID THE NEWSPAPER, WAS GIVEN AT THE MEETING OF SOVIET SATELLITE DIPLOMATS AT PRAGUE LAST WEEKEND, OSTENSIBLY CALLED FOR CELEBRATION OF THE SIXTY ANNIVERSARY OF CZECHOSLOVAK LIBERATION.

NEUE ZEITUNG SAID SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER V.A.ZORIN WAS CAREFUL TO TELL EAST GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER GEORG DERTINGER AND THE OTHER COMMUNIST DIPLOMATS THAT RUMORS OF AN IMPENDING SOVIET SWITCH ON THE GERMAN QUESTION WERE UNFOUNDED.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID ZORIN TOLD DERTINGER THE KREMLIN WANTS EAST GERMANY TO CONTINUE AGITATION FOR A 1951 PEACE TREATY OF THE GREAT POWERS WITH A UNITED GERMANY: FOR SIMULTANEOUS WITHDRAWAL OF OCCUPA-

TION TROOPS, AND FOR OPPOSITION TO WEST GERMAN REARMAMENT.
THE CURRENT FOUR-POWER DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING IN PARIS TO SEEK AN AGENDA FOR A TOP-LEVEL CONFERENCE WILL PRODUCE NO CHANGE IN THE SOVIET STAND, ZORIN IS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD THE COMMUNIST MINISTERS.
THE PRAGUE DECLARATION WAS ISSUED LAST OCTOBER AFTER A MEETING IN THE CZECH CAPITAL OF IRON CURTAIN FOREIGN MINISTERS. IT INSISTED THAT REARMAMENT OF WEST GERMANY WOULD JEOPARDIZE WORLD PEACE. THE DECLARATION CALLED FOR AN END TO THE OCCUPATION, ALL-GERMAN ELECTIONS AND OTHER STEPS TOWARD UNIFICATION. THE DECLARATION HAS BEEN REJECTED BY WEST GERMANY.
NEUE ZEITUNG SAID ALSO THAT ZORIN SPOKE TO THE EAST EUROPEAN DIPLOMATS ON MATTERS OF SOVIET "SECURITY MEASURES" TO COUNTERACT INCREASED MILITARY PREPARATIONS BY THE ATLANTIC PACT POWERS.
SOVIET MARSHAL IVAN S.KONEV ATTENDED THE EASTERN BLOC MEETING. HIS JOB IS SAID TO BE COORDINATION OF EAST EUROPEAN MILITARY PROGRAMS.
N923AED

MAY 11 1951

A124 (120)
FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 10-(AP)-FIVE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMUNIST HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT ARRIVED HERE TODAY TO DISCUSS WITH U.S. AUTHORITIES THE RESTITUTION OF NAZI-LOOTED HUNGARIAN PROPERTY PROMISED IN RETURN FOR THE RELEASE OF RT A9VOG

IN RETURN FOR THE RELEASE OF ROBERT A. VOGELER.
THE DELEGATION INCLUDED TAMAS MATRAI, HUNGARIAN MINISTER IN AUSTRIA AND JOSEPH SZABERSKI, DEPARTMENT CHIEF IN THE HUNGARIAN FINANCE MINISTRY.
FRANK J. MILLER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. HIGH COMMISSION'S ECONOMIC BRANCH, SAID THE PROPERTY INVOLVED WAS "NOT OF GREAT MONETARY VALUE."
IT INCLUDES ABOUT 75 MOTOR VEHICLES, MISCELLANEOUS MACHINES, ELECTRIC MOTORS, TOOLS, WOOD, SCRAP METAL, FURNITURE, RAILROAD AND HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT AND CULTURAL OBJECTS, MILLER DISCLOSED.
THE CULTURAL OBJECTS COMPRISE 584 GOLD AND BRONZE ITEMS, ALSO 129 RELIGIOUS ARTICLES, INCLUDING BANNERS, STOLES, CHALICES, A CRUCIFIX AND HYMN BOOKS.
WW1026AED

B72 (Q)
FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 10-(AP)-U.S. CONSULATES IN GERMANY HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO MAKE TIGHT SECURITY CHECKS OF PERSONS FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES SEEKING TO VISIT AMERICA, U.S. CONSULAR OFFICIALS SAID HERE TODAY.
THEY SAID REPORTS THAT CLOSE CHECKS ON VISA APPLICATIONS FROM THESE COUNTRIES ARE BEING RELAXED ARE FALSE.
"INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED FROM WASHINGTON LAST WEEK DIRECTED US TO MAKE CAREFUL SCRUTINY OF ALL VISA APPLICATIONS FROM PERSONS IN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES," AN AMERICAN OFFICIAL SAID.
"THIS HAS BEEN DONE HERE ON AN UNOFFICIAL BASIS ALL ALONG. APPARENTLY THE WORLD-WIDE CRISIS PROMPTED THIS NEW INSTRUCTION FROM WASHINGTON."
THE OFFICIAL SAID HE UNDERSTOOD THAT THE ORDER APPLIES TO U.S. CONSULATES IN ALL COUNTRIES.
W1021AED

A82
(110)
BRUNSWICK, GERMANY, MAY 9-(AP)-A GERMAN WHO ADVERTISED FOR GERMAN RECRUITS FOR THE COLOMBIAN AIR FORCE WAS FINED 50 MARKS ($12) TODAY FOR RECRUITING GERMANS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE WITHOUT PERMISSION.
WOLFGANG MUELLER BROADCAST ANNOUNCEMENTS OVER A LOUDSPEAKER AT THE BRUNSWICK FAIR LAT OCTOBER, URGING FORMER GERMAN FLYERS "WITH A POSITIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD THE POLICIES OF THE (HITLER'S) THIRD REICH" TO JOIN THE COLOMBIAN AIR FORCE.
MUELLER WAS OPERATING AN EXHIBITION STAND FOR THE DUERER PUBLISHING COMPANY OF ARGENTINA AT THE BRUNSWICK FAIR.
BB759AED

A74
WIESBADEN, GERMANY, MAY 10-(AP)-OBSERVERS FROM NINE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN EUROPE WILL GO TO KOREA FOR A MONTH'S STUDY OF LARGE SCALE USE OF JET AIR POWER, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.
U.S. AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN EUROPE SAID TWO EXPERT OBSERVERS WILL BE SENT FROM THE AIR FORCES OF BELGIUM, DENMARK, FRANCE, ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, GREECE AND TURKEY. ALL EXCEPT GREECE AND TURKEY ARE MEMBERS OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC ALLIANCE.
LT. GEN. LAURIS NORSTAD, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF U.S. AIR FORCES IN EUROPE, INVITED THE ALLIED OBSERVERS TO VISIT KOREA. DATE OF THEIR DEPARTURE WAS NOT ANNOUNCED.
BB728AED

A88
(100)
DARMSTADT, GERMANY, MAY 10-(AP)-PRINCE GEORG LUDWIG ERBACH-SCHOENBERG A RELATIVE OF HOLLAND'S ROYAL FAMILY, WENT ON TRIAL IN A GERMAN COURT TODAY, ACCUSED OF ACTIVELY PERSECUTING JEWS IN 1938.
THE PROSECUTION CHARGED THAT DURING THE NAZI ANTI-JEWISH CAMPAIGN IN NOVEMBER, 1938, THE PRINCE:
1. HELPED ORGANIZE PERSECUTIONS OF THE JEWS.
2. FORCED JEWS TO DANCE AROUND A FIRE KINDLED BY RELIGIOUS OBJECTS FROM THEIR SYNAGOGUE.
3. PHYSICALLY ABUSED AND KICKED JEWS.
THE PRINCE TESTIFIED HE COULD NOT REMEMBER ANYTHING ABOUT THE ALLEGED CRIMES.
AFTER HEARING THREE PSYCHIATRISTS GIVE CONFLICTING TESTIMONY ABOUT HIS MENTAL RESPONSIBILITY, THE COURT RECESSED UNTIL MAY 18.
K925PED

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5P21OLYMPICS (290)

BY BEN PHLEGAR

VIENNA, MAY 10-(AP)-OLYMPIC OFFICIALS PATTED THEIR OWN BACKS TODAY AT THEIR SUCCESS IN PRACTICING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

IN THREE DAYS HERE, THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE--WITHOUT SQUABBLE--ADMITTED RUSSIA TO THE 1952 OLYMPIC GAMES, ORDERED EAST AND WEST GERMANY TO GET TOGETHER ATHLETICALLY AND RECEIVED FEELERS FROM MEMBERS LONG LOST BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN IN BULGARIA AND RUMANIA.

RUSSIA HASN'T COMPETED IN THE OLYMPICS SINCE 1912.

"WE BELIEVE THE IOC IS THE FIRST TRULY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION TO MAKE SUCH PROGRESS IN BRINGING TOGETHER THE EAST AND WEST,"

SAID OTTO MAYER, CHANCELLOR OF THE IOC.

THE THREE-DAY MEETING WAS ATTENDED BY DELEGATES FROM 28 COUNTRIES, INCLUDING FOR FIRST TIME SINCE 1948 OFFICIALS FROM POLAND, HUNGARY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

"WE GOT ALONG VERY WELL" MAYER SAID. "EVERYTHING WAS VERY FRIENDLY."

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IOC DELEGATES SEEMED ESPECIALLY OPTIMISTIC THE GERMANS WILL SETTLE DIFFERENCES, ATHLETIC DIFFERENCES.

WEST GERMANY'S OLYMPIC COMMITTEE WAS RECOGNIZED BUT IT WAS ASKED TO MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO COMBINE WITH A NEW EAST GERMAN COMMITTEE. AN HOUR'S SESSION BETWEEN THE TWO WAS HELD YESTERDAY. A FORMAL CONFERENCE IS SCHEDULED FOR LAUSANNE SWITZERLAND MAY 21 AND 22.

IF THEY DON'T GET TOGETHER THERE IS SOME QUESTION WHETHER GERMANY CAN ENTER THE 1952 OLYMPICS AT HELSINKI AND OSLO.

"WE ARE SO CONFIDENT," MAYER SAID, "THAT WE THINK AN AGREEMENT MAY BE REACHED BEFORE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE."

THE RUSSIAN BLOC APPARENTLY MADE ONE MOVE TO ACT TOGETHER BUT SEEMED TO GET NOWHERE WITH THE COMMITTEE.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE VOTE ON ADMISSION OF WEST GERMANY HAD BEEN UNANIMOUS. IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES PROTESTED, SAYING THEY DID NOT REALIZE THEY WERE VOTING ON FINAL APPROVAL AND THAT IF THEY HAD KNOWN THEY WOULD HAVE VOTED AGAINST IT.

THE COMMITTEE HEARD THE FOUR MEN, THANKED THEM FOR THEIR EXPLANATION BUT MADE NO MOVE TO CHANGE THE DECISION OTHER THAN TO ANNOUNCE A PROTEST BEEN MADE.

VOTING IN THE IOC IS ON AN INFORMAL BASIS--A SHOW OF HANDS WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL VOTES BEING RECORDED.

THE COMMITTEE WAS DUE TO MEET FOR AN HOUR TODAY TO APPROVE MINUTES OF ITS THREE-DAY SESSION AND THEN WILL GET TOGETHER AGAIN AT THE WINTER AND SUMMER GAMES AT OSLO AND HELSINKI NEXT YEAR.

RB421AED

$$$

-30-

VIENNA, MAY 10-(AP)-RUSSIA HAS BROKEN OFF A JOINT INVESTIGATION WITH THE UNITED STATES INTO THE SLAYING OF AN AMERICAN MILITARY POLICEMAN IN VIENNA, IT WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

MAY 11 1951

THE WALK-OUT OF THE SOVIETS BREW AN IMMEDIATE PROTEST FROM U.S.HIGH COMMISSIONER WALTER J.DONNELLY TO HIS RUSSIAN OPPOSITE NUMBER, LIEUT. GEN.V.P.SVIRIDOV.

DONNELLY INITIATED A JOINT INVESTIGATION INT THE KILLING OF CORPORAL PAUL GRESENS, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, LAST WEEK AFTER THE SOLDIER DIED ON A VIENNA STREET OF NINE SLUGS FROM A RUSSIAN MACHINE PISTOL.

WITNESSES SAID ONE OF TWO RUSSIAN SOLDIERS FIRED FIRST ON GRESENS AFTER THE RUSSIANS WERE HALTED BY GRESENS AND ANOTHER AMERICAN ON DUTY IN VIENNA'S INTERNATIONAL SECTOR.

DONNELLY AND BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM T.FITTS, U.S.COMMANDER OF VIENNA MILITARY POST, HELD THREE MEETINGS WITH TOP SOVIET OFFICIALS.

WELL-INFORMED SOURCES SAID SVIRIDOV CONDONED THE BEHAVIOR OF THE SOVIET SOLDIERS INVOLVED.

SVIRIDOV SAID HE CONSIDERED A JOINT INVESTIGATION UNNECESSARY SINCE HE CHARGED THE TWO AMERICANS FIRED FIRST. HE ASSERTED THAT THE AMERICANS ACTED CONTRARY TO FOUR-POWER PORCEDURE IN VIENNA AND DEMANDED THAT AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE "BE DULY INSTRUCTED IN THE DISCHARGE OF

30.24- 22815

THEIR PATROL DUTIES."

DONNELLY PROTESTED THE RUSSIAN ATTITUDE IN HIS NEW LETTER TO SVIRIDOV.

HE SAID SVIRIDOV'S LETTER "NOT ONLY PRESENTS AN ACCOUNT OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES COMPLETELY AT VARIANCE WITH ESTABLISHED FACTS, BUT MORE TO MY REGRET, EVIDENCES NO DESIRE ON YOUR PART FOR THAT COOPERATION WHICH IS THE FUNDAMENTAL BASIS OF QUADRIPARTITE RELATION IN AUSTRIA."

MAY 11 1951

Budapest, Hungary, May 10-(ap)-The executive committee of the international organiz tion of journalists, a p ro-communist association, met here today for a three-day conference and was told that the western press is corrupt.

The criticism of the western press came from Derek Kartun, editor of the Communist London Daily Worker, chief speaker for the day, who said that both in the united states and britain, "corruption within our profession is very deep."

Many newsmen, said kartun, "have sold not only their pens, but their very souls to the warmongers." He singled out the Hearst newspapers and the "luce emp ire," (time, life, fortune) for bitter criticism.

Delegates from the soviet union, including pravda writer david zaslavsky and playwright konstantin simonov, and from other eastern european countries were present. The organization's secretary-general, Jiri Hronek of czechoslovakia, reported that "hundreds and thousands of western journalists are prevented from joining us freely, as they are afraid of losing their jobs. Nevertheless, they are in contact with us."

Hronek said jarry martin, president of the american newspaper guild who walked out of the iuj in 1948 after clashing with zaslavsky, "did not succeed in creating a counter organization of journalists."

MAY 11 1951

wr 332p third 1215kartun

A63
(150)
BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, MAY 10-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL YUGOSLAV SPOKESMAN TODAY TERMED "MALICIOUS AND COMPLETELY INVENTED" A REPORT IN THE ITALIAN NEWSPAPER IL TEMPO THAT MARSHAL TITO HAD BEEN SHOT AND SOUNDED IN A RECENT ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT.
THE ROME NEWSPAPER QUOTED YUGOSLAV REFUGEES REACHING TRIESTE FROM BELGRADE AS SAYING THE ATTEMPT ON TITO'S LIFE WAS "COVERED UP" BY RECENT REPORTS FROM BELGRADE THAT THE YUGOSLAV CHIEF WAS IN THE HOSPITAL AFTER A GALL BLADDER OPERATION.
THE DENIAL STATEMENT WAS ISSUED HERE THROUGH THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION SEVERAL HOURS AFTER THE NEWSPAPER STORY APPEARED.
THE OFFICIAL PRESS IN BELGRADE HAS REPORTED TITO UNDERWENT A GALL BLADDER OPERATION APRIL 18. IT HAS BEEN REPORTED ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS SINCE THEN THAT THE OPERATION WAS COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL. IT DID, HOWEVER, PREVENT TITO FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE WAR FROM BEING ON THE REVIEWING STAND FOR THE ANNUAL MAY DAY PARADE.
A PICTURE OF TITO WITH SOME OF HIS TOP AIDES WAS PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPER BORBA ON APRIL 28. THE PICTURE PURPORTEDLY WAS TAKEN AFTER THE OPERATION AND SHOWED HIM LOOKING EXTREMELY FIT.
KM649AED

B67 Q (150)
ATHENS, GREECE, MAY 10-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.REUBEN E.JENKINS, LEAVING GREECE THIS WEEK AFTER THREE YEARS OF SERVICE HERE, TOLD REPORTERS TODAY THIS COUNTRY NOW HAS "THE BEST-TRAINED ARMY, MAN FOR MAN, UNIT FOR UNIT, IN WESTERN EUROPE."
JENKINS, HEAD OF THE U.S.MISSION IN GREECE. SERVED AS DEPUTY

UNDER LT.GEN.JAMES A.VAN FLEET, NOW EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER IN KOREA. HE HELPED THE GREEKS QUELL THE COMMUNIST REBELLION, JENKINS IS BEING TRANSFERRED TO WASHINGTON FOR DUTY WITH THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, AND IS BEING SUCCEEDED HERE BY MAJ.GEN.ROBERT T.FREDERICK, WHO IS BEING TRANSFERRED FROM FORT ORD, CALIFORNIA.

JENKINS, A NATIVE OF CARTERSVILLE, GA., IS SAILING SATURDAY WITH HIS WIFE AND SON. HE SAID HE IS LEAVING WITH "GREAT PRIDE IN THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE GREEKS."

JENKINS GAVE THIS PICTURE OF GREEK STRENGTH NOW: THERE ARE NEARLY 500,000 TRAINED MEN READY FOR IMMEDIATE SERVICE. THE GREEK ARMY WOULD GIVE AN INVADING FORCE "A HELUVA BLOODY NOSE, REGARDLESS OF THE INVADER'S STRENGTH." THE STANDING ARMY NOW NUMBERS 12092--3-8 2

OF THE INVADER'S STRENGTH." THE STANDING ARMY NOW NUMBERS 120,000, WHICH COULD BE EXPANDED TO FULL STRENGTH WITHIN 60 DAYS.

B953AED

A91

MOSCOW, MAY 10-(AP)-A DISPATCH IN PRAVDA SAID TODAY AMERICAN TROOPS ARE USING TEAR GAS IN KOREA AND HAVE OTHER TYPES OF POISON GAS SHELLS IN RESERVE IN JAPAN.

THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER RELAYED A DISPATCH FROM THE CHINESE COMMUNIST NEWS AGENCY SINHUA WHICH QUOTED AN AMERICAN PRISONER OF WAR AS SAYING HE HAD SEEN ARTILLERY SHELLS AND GRENADES WITH TEAR GAS CHARGES AT MUNITION DUMPS, AND THESE WERE "FREQUENTLY USED AT THE FRONT."

THE PRISONER WAS IDENTIFIED ONLY AS LT. L. MOSS, WHO WAS WITH AN ARTILLERY UNIT OF THE U.S. 24TH DIVISION. MOSS WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT OCCUPATION TROOPS IN JAPAN FREQUENTLY PRACTICE WITH THE USE OF TEAR GAS AND OTHER TYPES OF POISON GAS SHELLS.

BB839AED

MAY 11 1951

A56

MOSCOW, MAY 10-(AP)-PRAVDA CLAIMED TODAY THAT 23 AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR HAVE BEEN KILLED AND 31 WOUNDED BY U.S. AIRPLANES BOMBING AND STRAFING PRISON CAMPS IN NORTH KOREA IN THE LAST SEVERAL MONTHS.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER QUOTED THE CHINESE COMMUNIST SINHUA NEWS AGENCY AS SAYING THE CASUALTIES RESULTED FROM FOUR AIR RAIDS, ON FEB. 19, MARCH 17, APRIL 2 AND APRIL 22.

KM618AED

A80

NIGHT LEAD INDIAN (260)

BY SELIG HARRISON

NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 10-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER NEHRU SAID TODAY INDIA IS DEEPLY GRATEFUL FOR U.S. GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO SUPPLY HER 2,000,000 TONS OF WHEAT AND HE SEES NO POLITICAL STRINGS ATTACHED TO THE FAMINE RELIEF BILLS IN CONGRESS.

THE BILLS BEFORE THE U.S. SENATE AND HOUSE "IN OUR VIEW HAVE NO POLITICAL OR DISCRIMINATORY CONDITIONS ATTACHED TO THEM AND THERE CAN BE NO OBJECTION ON THESE GROUNDS TO OUR ACCEPTING EITHER," NEHRU TOLD PARLIAMENT.

HIS STATEMENT OBVIOUSLY WAS INTENDED TO CLARIFY THIS DECLARATION HE MADE MAY 1: "WHILE WE WELCOME ALL THE HELP WE CAN GET FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, WE HAVE MADE IT CLEAR THAT SUCH HELP MUST NOT HAVE POLITICAL STRINGS ATTACHED TO IT, ANY CONDITIONS WHICH ARE UNBECOMING FOR A SELF-RESPECTING NATION TO ACCEPT, ANY PRESSURE TO CHANGE OUR DOMESTIC OR INTERNATIONAL POLICY."

MANY AMERICANS AND INDIANS ALIKE EXPRESSED BELIEF THE DECLARATION WAS AIMED AT THE CONGRESSIONAL BILLS. HOUSE ACTION WAS PROMPTLY SIDETRACKED.

NEHRU EXPLAINED TODAY: "SUCH CONDITIONS AS ARE ATTACHED TO EITHER BILL ARE THE USUAL TERMS OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE."

X X X

NEHRU NOTED THAT THE SENATE VERSION PRODDED INDIA TO SUPPLY CERTAIN MATERIALS IN EXCHANGE FOR THE WHEAT.

"WE WOULD BE GLAD TO SUPPLY THE UNITED STATES SUCH MATERIALS AS WE HAVE AVAILABLE," HE SAID. "BUT IT IS A FUNDAMENTAL PART OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY NOT TO SUPPLY SUCH MATERIALS AS ARE MAINLY RELATED TO ATOMIC ENERGY PRODUCTION TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES."

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ADMINISTRATION PROPOSED LAST WINTER THAT THE GRAIN BE GIVEN TO INDIA, AT A COST OF ABOUT $190,000,000. AS IT CAME FROM COMMITTEE, THE BILL WAS STRIPPED OF ITS GIVE-AWAY FEATURES AND PROVIDED, INSTEAD, FOR A STRAIGHT LOAN.

IN THE INTERVAL, INDIA IS GETTING SOME GRAIN FROM OTHER SOURCES.

THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY RUSSIA HAS AGREED TO SELL 50,000 TONS OF WHEAT FOR CASH AND THAT RUSSIAN SHIPS ARE ALREADY ON THE WAY TO INDIA WITH PART OF IT. NEGOTIATIONS BEGAN WITH THE SOVIET EMBASSY HERE LAST WEEK ON A RUSSIAN OFFER TO SUPPLY 500,000 TONS. COMMUNIST CHINA IS TRADING INDIA RICE FOR JUTE.

K928PED

MAY 11 1951

A26 (300)

NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 10-(AP)-FAMINE-THREATENED INDIA ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SOVIET RUSSIA HAD AGREED TO SELL HER FOR CASH 50,000 TONS OF WHEAT--AND THAT RUSSIANS SHIPS ARE ALREADY ON THE WAY HERE WITH SOME OF IT.

A GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE AGREEMENT TO BUY THE 50,000 TONS WAS THE "FIRST RESULT" OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SOVIET EMBASSY HERE, BEGUN LAST WEEK, ON A RUSSIAN OFFER TO SUPPLY 500,000 TONS.

EARLIER PRIME MINISTER NEHRU IN A SURPRISE ANNOUNCEMENT TO AN APPLAUDING PARLIAMENT SAID RUSSIANS SHIPS ALREADY WERE ON THE WAY TO INDIA WITH WHEAT CARGOES.

THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE 50,000 TONS WOULD BE MOVED IN RUSSIAN SHIPS AND "DELIVERIES SHOULD BE COMPLETED BY THE END OF JUNE."

NEHRU ALSO TOLD PARLIAMENT THAT THE BILLS BEFORE THE U.S. CONGRESS TO SEND WHEAT TO INDIA "IN OUR VIEW HAVE NO POLITICAL OR DISCRIMINATORY CONDITIONS ATTACHED TO THEM AND THERE CAN BE NO OBJECTION ON THESE GROUNDS TO OUR ACCEPTING EITHER OF THESE TWO. WE PREFER THE TERMS OF THE HOUSE BILL BECAUSE THEY ARE SIMPLER," HE ADDED.

HIS STATEMENT APPEARED DIRECTED TOWARD CONCILIATING THE AMERICAN CONGRESS. INDIAN DIFFERENCES WITH AMERICAN POLICIES, ESPECIALLY IN KOREA, HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO A DELAY IN FINAL CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON A GRANT OR LOAN OF 2,000,000 TONS OF WHEAT, WHICH INDIA ASKED FOR IN DECEMBER.

OBSERVERS SAY THE DELAY IN TURN HAS CAUSED A RISE OF ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENT IN INDIA. PARLIAMENT APPLAUDED, HOWEVER, WHEN NEHRU SAID INDIA IS "DEEPLY GRATEFUL" TO EFFORTS OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT TO SUPPLY THE WHEAT.

THE STATEMENT OBVIOUSLY WAS INTENDED TO CLARIFY THE POSITION HE HAS TAKEN RECENTLY IN STRESSING INDIA'S REFUSAL TO ACCEPT OUTSIDE HELP TO WHICH POLITICAL STRINGS OR OTHER CONDITIONS ARE ATTACHED.

NEHRU EXPLAINED TO PARLIAMENT THAT "SUCH CONDITIONS AS ARE ATTACHED TO EITHER BILL ARE THE USUAL TERMS OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE. MUCH, HOWEVER, WILL DEPEND ON THE MANNER OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE CONDITIONS."

THE PRIME MINISTER, NOTING THE CONGRESSIONAL SUGGESTION THAT INDIA PAY FOR THE WHEAT WITH STRATEGIC MATERIALS, INCLUDING MINERALS USED FOR ATOMIC PRODUCTION, DECLARED:

"WE WOULD BE GLAD TO SUPPLY THE UNITED STATES SUCH MATERIALS AS WE HAVE AVAILABLE. BUT IT IS A FUNDAMENTAL PART OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY NOT TO SUPPLY SUCH MATERIALS AS ARE MAINLY RELATED TO ATOMIC ENERGY PRODUCTION TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES."

TA-BB405AED

30.24- 22817

A87
KARACHI, PAKISTAN, MAY 10-(AP)-THIRTEEN TOP PAKISTANI COMMUNISTS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE NATION IN THE LAST 12 HOURS.
OFFICIALS SAID THE ROUNDUP OF REDS WOULD CONTINUE. THEY ARE WANTED FOR QUESTIONING IN CONNECTION WITH A RECENT PAKISTAN ARMY CONSPIRACY.
PRIME MINISTER LIAQUAT ALI KHAN HAS CHARGED LEADING OFFICERS CONSPIRED WITH COMMUNISTS TO BUILD A DICTATORSHIP IN PAKISTAN ON THE COMMUNIST PATTERN.
K922PED

A91
(140)
TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 10-(AP)-PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH SURPRISED ORGANIZERS OF A PARTY FOR IRANIAN CHARITIES IN THE GARDEN OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY TODAY BY CANCELLING A DESCRIPTIVE BROADCAST OF THE FUNCTION OVER THE IRAN GOVERNMENT RADIO.
THE CANCELLATION WAS ORDERED DESPITE AN INFORMAL PROTEST FROM U.S. AMBASSADOR HENRY F.GRADY. THE BROADCAST HAD BEEN AUTHORIZED BEFORE MOSSADEGH BECAME PREMIER.
AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID THE PREMIER OBJECTED TO USING THE GOVERNMENT RADIO FOR ANY PURPOSE CONNECTED WITH A FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC MISSION.
APPROXIMATELY 2,500 IRANIANS AND FOREIGN DIPLOMATS ATTENDED THE "COUNTRY FAIR" BENEFIT PARTY IN THE AMERICAN EMBASSY GARDEN. IT IS AN ANNUAL AFFAIR TO RAISE FUNDS FOR THE AMERICAN-IRANIAN RELIEF SOCIETY.
IT HAD SEEMED LAST WEEK THAT THE FAIR WOULD HAVE COMPETITION. THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY SCHEDULED A GARDEN PARTY FOR THE SAME HOUR AS THE AMERICAN PARTY, BUT YESTERDAY THE SOVIETS SAID THEY WERE POSTPONING THEIR ENTERTAINMENT.
K931PED

MAY 11 1951

A24 (260)
DAMASCUS, SYRIA, MAY 10-(AP)-SYRIA HAS TURNED THUMBS DOWN ON A UNITED NATION'S STAFF REQUEST TO PULL BACK SYRIAN MILITARY FORCES FROM DEFENSIVE POSITIONS ALONG THE PALESTINE FRONTIER.
PREMIER KHALED BEY AZEM TOLD THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES YESTERDAY SYRIA IS DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN EFFECTIVE MEASURES CAPABLE OF REPELLING "THE AGGRESSORS."
THIS STAND CAME IN THE FACE OF A U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL ORDER TO SYRIA AND ISRAEL TO CEASE FIRE IN THEIR "BATTLE OF THE JORDAN."
THE PREMIER SAID SYRIA HAS "NO OBJECTION AGAINST THIS (CEASE-FIRE) RESOLUTION, WHICH IF SINCERELY APPLIED, PUTS AN END TO MASSACRES IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE, BUT WE DO NOT CONSIDER IT THE FINAL OR DECISIVE SOLUTION."
AZEM CITED A SYRIAN ARMY REPORT OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE ARAB VILLAGE OF SHAMLNEH IN THE ZONE EARLY YESTERDAY, AND ASSERTED "THIS IS A NEW EXAMPLE OF HOW THE JEWS RESPECT THEIR ENGAGEMENTS."
SYRIA REFUSES, HE ANNOUNCED, TO COMPLY WITH A NOTE FROM COL. BENNET DE RIDDER OF THE U.N. OBSERVERS STAFF ASKING THAT MILITARY FORCES BE PULLED BACK 500 YARDS FROM DEFENSIVE POSTS SKIRTING THE DEMILITARIZED AREA IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR.
HE ADDED THAT "WE UTTERLY REJECT" A DEMAND BY DE RIDDER FOR DISARMAMENT OF ARAB CIVILIANS REMOVED FROM THE AREA BY U.N. OBSERVERS.
--DASH--
IN TEL AVIV THE BORDER FIGHTING WAS REPORTED QUIETING DOWN YESTERDAY.
ONE ENGAGEMENT WAS REPORTED BY AN ISRAELI MILITARY SPOKESMAN WHO BLAMED IT ON SYRIANS ENTRENCHED IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE NEAR MUTEILA HILL, WHICH THE ISRAELIS HAVE HELD AGAINST A SCORE OF ATTACKS SINCE THE FIGHTING STARTED A WEEK AGO.
THE SPOKESMAN SAID ISRAELI TROOPS RETURNED THE FIRE, AND AFTER ABOUT 90 MINUTES THE EXCHANGE DIED DOWN.
TA355AED

B54KX (Q)
(120)
BY SPENCER MOOSA
TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 10-(AP)-FOREIGN AND CHINESE QUARTERS IN TAIPEH PREDICT BRITAIN WILL WITHDRAW RECOGNITION OF RED CHINA IN THREE TO SIX MONTHS.
BRITAIN RECOGNIZED THE CHINESE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT JAN. 6, 1950. THE REDS HAVE NOT RECIPROCATED.
OFFICIAL NATIONALIST QUARTERS DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER THE CHINESE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT WOULD ACCEPT RE-RECOGNITION BY BRITAIN IF LONDON BREAKS OFF RELATIONS WITH PEIPING.
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND NATIONALIST CHINA CEASED WHEN LONDON RECOGNIZED THE REDS. HOWEVER, A CONTACT HAS BEEN MAINTAINED BETWEEN THE BRITISH CONSULATE IN FORMOSA AND THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT B FORMOSA, WHICH SERVES AS A CHANNEL TO THE NATIONAL ADMINIST

BETWEEN THE BRITISH CONSULATE IN FORMOSA AND THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF FORMOSA, WHICH SERVES AS A CHANNEL TO THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.
VR621APS

MAY 11 1951

A43FX
BLOOD BATH (140)
HONG KONG, MAY 10-(AP)-THE CHINESE REDS EXECUTED 719 SO-CALLED "COUNTER REVOLUTIONARIES" JUST PRIOR TO THE BIG COMMUNIST MAY DAY CELEBRATION. AND SLIGHT OPPOSITION TO THE BLOOD BATH HAD TO BE PUT DOWN.
SHANGHAI NEWSPAPERS ARRIVING TODAY TOLD THE STORY. ONE SAID FOUR COMMUNIST OFFICIALS AND POLITICAL WORKERS "WERE WOUNDED WHEN RESISTANCE WAS OFFERED."
SINO-RED NEWS AGENCY REPORTS SAID THESE EXECUTIONS TOOK PLACE:
NANKING--376 KILLED APRIL 29, AFTER A MASS TRIAL BEFORE 40,000 PEOPLE.
SHANGHAI--293 KILLED APRIL 30, AFTER A MASS TRIAL OF NINE SELECTED DEFENDANTS BEFORE 10,000 IN A FIELD ONCE USED FOR DOG RACING AND FOOTBALL.
HANGCHOW--50 KILLED APRIL 30 AFTER A MASS TRIAL BEFORE 110,000 PEOPLE IN THE RAIN-SOAKED STREETS OF THE CITY.
THE EXECUTIONS APPARENTLY WERE DESIGNED TO DISCOURAGE ANY ANTI-COMMUNIST INCIDENTS ON MAY DAY.
CY230APD NM

A105FX
HONG KONG, MAY 10-(AP)-MA SZE-CHUN WAS A STERN, CORRECT JUDGE OF THE COMMUNIST PEOPLE'S COURT AT CHAOYANG.
SATURDAY HE SENTENCED A FORMER COLLEAGUE TO DEATH.
THE NEXT DEFENDANT WAS JUDGE MA'S 70-YEAR-OLD FATHER, ACCUSED OF BEING A "VICIOUS EXPLOITER."
JUDGE MA DISQUALIFIED HIMSELF AND ASKED ANOTHER JUSTICE TO PRESIDE.
THEREUPON THE CHAOYANG MILITARY SCHOOL COMMISSION STRIPPED JUDGE MA OF HIS COMMUNIST UNIFORM AND DISMISSED HIM FOR "ENTERTAINING INCORRECT IDEAS."
OLD MA WAS CONVICTED, SENTENCED TO DEATH AND SHOT.
JUDGE MA FLED SAID THE INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER WAH KIU YAT PO.
RT628APD

D63
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6PM, EASTERN STANDARD TIME, THURSDAY MAY 10)
RUBBER (450)
BY LARRY ALLEN
(ADVANCE) SINGAPORE, MAY 9-(AP)-THE RUBBER MEN OF MALAYA, MANY OF WHOM,

HAVE BEEN GETTING RICH QUICK OUT OF SOARING PRICES, ARE A LITTLE WORRIED OVER THE FUTURE--THEY DON'T KNOW JUST HOW MUCH PROFIT IT MAY HOLD.

THEY KNOW THAT THE HEAVY WORLDWIDE DEMAND FOR RUBBER, CAUSED MAINLY BY BUYING FOR MILITARY STOCKPILING, IS TAPERING OFF.

THE PRICE OF RUBBER HAS BEEN UP TO THE ALL-TIME PEAK OF STRAITS $2.36 (NEARLY 78 CENTS, U.S.). TODAY IT TUMBLED TO STRAITS $1.67--DIPPING BELOW THE U.S. CEILING FOR THE FIRST TIME.

A BIG FACTOR IN ALL OF THIS HAS BEEN THE STEP-UP OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES. THE AMERICANS LONG HAVE BEEN THE BIGGEST BUYERS OF MALAYAN RUBBER.

NOW, THE AMERICAN DEMAND HAS SLOWED DOWN.

ANOTHER BLOW FOR MALAYA'S RUBBER MEN HAS BEEN THE DECISION OF THE SINGAPORE AND MALAYAN GOVERNMENTS TO ENFORCE DESTINATIONAL CONTROL OF EXPORTS.

THIS MEANS THAT THE UNITED STATES, UNITED KINGDOM, CANADA AND OTHER "FRIENDLY" COUNTRIES ARE TO GET ALL THAT THEY NEED BEFORE SALES TO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES.

IT HAS BEEN THE DEMAND FROM SOVIET RUSSIA, RED CHINA, HONG KONG AND OTHER BUYERS WHICH HAS MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR RUBBER TO STAY AT A HIGH PRICE LEVEL.

MALAYA'S RUBBER PRODUCERS AND TRADERS WANT A FREE MARKET.

THEIR "ANTI-AMERICAN" FEELING IS RUNNING HIGH. THEY BLAMED THE UNITED STATES FOR DEPRESSING THE PRICE OF MALAYAN TIN WHICH WENT AS HIGH AS STRAITS $783 PER PICUL ON LAST FEB. 14.

(ONE STRAITS DOLLAR EQUALS 32 3/4 CENTS UNITED STATES. A PICUL IS 133 1/2 POUNDS).

RUBBER MEN SAY THE AMERICANS, HAVING TRIED TO "PUT THE SCREWS" ON THE TIN PRICE, NOW ARE WIELDING A BIG STICK AGAINST RUBBER.

THEY DECLARE THE DECISION TO ENFORCE DESTINATIONAL CONTROL OF RUBBER EXPORTS IS PURELY A RESULT OF AMERICAN PRESSURE UPON THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

C.THORNTON, PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TOLD ITS ANNUAL MEETING:

"WE HAVE SEEN TO WHAT LENGTHS THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS GONE TO FORCE DOWN THE PRICE OF TIN.

"IT APPEARS TO BE RUBBER PRODUCERS WILL HAVE TO BE ALERT TO AVOID BEING BLUDGEONED BY THIS ADDITIONAL WEAPON (EXPORTS CONTROL) GRATUITOUSLY OFFERED BY OUR GOVERNMENTS TO OUR LARGEST CONSUMER."

A LEADING RUBBER PRODUCER SAID:

"THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT BRITAIN WAS BEEN MADE TO AGREE TO AN ARRANGEMENT AT THE POINT OF A PISTOL."

STILL ANOTHER DOUBTED THAT AMERICA COULD PREVENT BIG RUBBER SUPPLIES GETTING TO RUSSIA AND RED CHINA BECAUSE "THEY CAN BUY FROM INDONESIA AND CEYLON."

A LONE VOICE--THAT OF H.H.FACER, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED PLANTING ASSOCIATION OF MALAYA--SUPPORTED EXPORTS CONTROL. HE SAID IT WAS INCONSISTENT TO SUPPLY RUSSIA WITH IMPORTANT SINEWS OF WAR AND ADDED HE HAS NOT WORRIED ABOUT AMERICA'S INTENTIONS.

NO MALAYAN RUBBER MAN HAS YET SAID WHAT HE CONSIDERS A "REASONABLE AND FAIR" PRICE FOR RUBBER. EVERY RUBBER PRODUCER AND TRADER SEEMS TO TAKE THE LINE THAT IS THE HIGHEST PRICE THEY CAN GET.

MALAYA'S RUBBER PRODUCERS AND TRADERS SAY THEY'VE EARNED THE RIGHT TO A GOOD PROFIT.

THEY POINT OUT THAT THEY CONSTANTLY HAVE TO BE ALERT TO REPEL ATTACKS BY COMMUNIST TERRORISTS.

MANY PLANTERS HAVE BEEN KILLED AND WOUNDED SINCE THE STATE OF EMERGENCY IN THE WAR AGAINST TERRORISTS WAS PROCLAIMED IN MALAYA JUNE 1, 1948. SOME RUBBER MEN ARE URGING THE GOVERNMENT TO DECLARE MARTIAL LAW IN MALAYA.

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF RUBBER TREES HAVE BEEN SLASHED BY THE REDS. THEY HAVE FIRED RUBBER ESTATES. DERAILED TRAINS. BLOWN UP BRIDGES, AND DONE EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO HALT RUBBER OUTPUT. THE HOME OF EVERY RUBBER PLANTER IS A VIRTUAL FORTRESS, PROTECTED BY SANDBAGS AND MACHINEGUNS.

YET THE RUBBER MEN PROUDLY POINT TO THE FACT THAT RUBBER EXPORTS FROM MALAYA IN 1950 TOTALLED 1,106,499 TONS--THE HIGHEST IN HISTORY.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 PM EST MAY 10)

MJ&JA136PED

(110)

HONOLULU, MAY 10-(AP)-A FORMER HEAD OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA), WHICH KEEPS TAB ON FOREIGN MILITARY HAPPENINGS, SAID TODAY IT WAS WASHINGTON'S JOB TO TELL GENERAL MACARTHUR WHAT IT KNEW ABOUT CHINESE TROOP MOVEMENTS TO MANCHURIA.

THE OPINION CAME FROM REAR ADM. ROSCOE H.HILLENKOETER. HE SAID HE DID NOT RECALL ANY WORD OF CHINESE TROOP MOVEMENTS TO MANCHURIA UP TO THE TIME HE LEFT THE CIA OCT. 1. CHINESE ENTERED THE KOREAN WAR IN LATE OCTOBER.

UNDER NORMAL PROCEDURE, HILLENKOETER SAID, THE INFORMATION WOULD BE RELAYED TO MACARTHUR BY THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AFTER THEY RECEIVED WORD FROM THE CIA.

MACARTHUR HAS SAID WASHINGTON DIDN'T TELL HIM WHEN THE CHINESE REDS SHIFTED THEIR THIRD AND FOURTH FIELD ARMIES TO MANCHURIA.

PT631APD NM

A40WX

SECOND NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR-MARSHALL (325)

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WASHINGTON,MAY 10-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL INDICATED TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD USE ITS VETO POWER IF NECESSARY TO BLOCK THE ENTRY OF RED CHINA INTO THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE HAS HELD THAT RED CHINA'S ADMISSION TO THE U. N. IS A "PROCEDURAL" MATTER WHICH CANNOT BE VETOED IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL--EVEN THOUGH THIS GOVERNMENT IS REPORTED OPPOSED TO THE ENTRY.

THE SECRETARY GAVE SENATORS THIS VIEW AS HE DEFENDED--FOR THE FOURTH STRAIGHT DAY--THE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM IN ASIA WITH ARGUMENTS WHICH PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOLD REPORTERS ARE THE EXACT TRUTH, WORD FOR WORD.

HE WILL RESUME HIS TESTIMONY TOMORROW AT 9 A.M., EST.

SENATOR SMITH (R-NJ) RAISED THE QUESTION OF A U. S. VETO OF RED CHINA'S ADMISSION TO THE U. N. BY SAYING:

"DO YOU B

CHINA'S ADMISSION TO THE U. N. BY SAYING:

"DO YOU BELIEVE, IN CASE THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION COMES UP, THE UNITED STATES SHOULD DEFINITELY EXERCISE A VETO?"

MARSHALL REPLIED: "THAT IS THE VERY DECIDED IMPRESSION I HAVE, AT THE PRESENT TIME."

SMITH: "DO YOU THINK WE SHOULD EXERCISE IT?"

MARSHALL: "I THINK WE SHOULD X X X"

SMITH INTERRUPTED: "THAT WE SHOULD EXERCISE THE VETO?

MARSHALL: "I WON'T GO INT THE TECHNICAL PART OF THAT, BUT WE SHOULD CERTAINLY NEVER YIELD TO IT (RED CHINA'S ADMISSION)."

EARLIER, MARSHALL HAD SAID THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WILL FIGHT COMMUNIST CHINA'S ADMISSION TO THE U.N. AND WILL NOT PERMIT THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA TO FALL INTO RED HANDS.

SENATOR SMITH SAID IT WAS HIS UNDERSTANDING THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION GAVE BRITAIN "THE GREEN LIGHT" TO GO AHEAD AND RECOGNIZE THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS. HE ASKED MARSHALL WHETHER THAT WAS A FACT AND WHETHER THE ADMINISTRATION HAD IMPLIED THIS COUNTRY WOULD GO ALONG WITH THE BRITISH.

MARSHALL SAID HE DID NOT KNOW, AND SUGGESTED THE QUESTION BE TAKEN UP WITH SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON, WHO IS TO TESTIFY LATER.

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MARSHALL'S STATEMENT ON THE VETO CAME AFTER HE DENIED THAT OLD PREJUDICES, GROWING OUT OF CLASHING VIEWS OVER THE CHINESE REDS COMING TO POWER, HAD PLAYED A PART IN THE OUSTER OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

HE SAID: "I DON'T THINK THAT HAD ANY CONNECTION WITH IT WHATSOEVER. HE HAS SAID MACARTHUR WAS FIRED BECAUSE HE WAS OPENLY OUT OF SYMPATHY WITH THE PRESENT U. S. POLICIES IN ASIA.

TOWARD THE CLOSE OF THE DAY, SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) NOTED THAT THE COMPLETE RECORD OF THE HEARINGS "PROBABLY AS A RESULT OF INADVERTENCE DID NOT INCLUDE A PARAPHRASE OF SECRETARY MARSHALL'S ENDORSEMENT ON THE JOINT CHIEFS' RECOMMENDATIONS" RELATIVE TO A SETTLEMENT OR CEASE FIRE ARRANGEMENT IN THE KOREAN CONFLICT.

PARAPHRASING OF SECRET DOCUMENTS HAS BEEN EMPLOYED IN THE HEARING TO PREVENT BREAKING OF MILITARY CODES.

THE JOINT CHIEFS HAD RECOMMENDED THAT IN ANY CEASE FIRE DISCUSSIONS THE MATTER OF U.N. MEMBERSHIP FOR RED CHINA AND THE QUESTION OF FORMOSA SHOULD NOT BE SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

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KNOWLAND SAID "GENERAL MARSHALL APPARENTLY SAID HE APPROVED OF EVERYTHING EXCEPT HE DID FEEL THAT THESE MATTERS COULD BE DISCUSSED."

IN ANSWERING, MARSHALL TOOK THE "TOP SECRET" LABEL OFF A LETTER WRITTEN BY ACTING SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ROBERT A.LOVETT, ON MARCH 31.

THIS LETTER EXPRESSED THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT'S VIEW THAT THE QUESTIONS OF FORMOSA AND CHINESE COMMUNIST MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS, QX X WOULD BE FITTING TOPICS IN THE CONSIDERATION OF BASIC TERMS OF SETTLEMENT OF THE KOREAN SITUATION AND MIGHT BE TAKEN UP IN DISCUSSIONS" BETWEEN THE DEFENSE AND STATE DEPARTMENTS.

EARLIER, MACARTHUR WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN READY IN 1945 TO MARCH ALLIED TROOPS AGAINST THE CHINESE RED ARMY UNLESS THE COMMUNISTS LAID DOWN THEIR ARMS AND AGREED TO A FREE ELECTION IN CHINA.

SENATOR SMITH SAID THIS REPORT CAME FROM "A PRETTY GOOD AUTHORITY" AND STATED THAT AFTER V-J DAY MACARTHUR TOLD THE WAR DEPARTMENT THE CHINESE RED FORCE WAS COMPOSED OF ONLY 125,000 TO 250,000 GUERILLAS.

"HE PROPOSED," SMITH SAID, "THAT WITH CHINESE GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT, AMERICA GUARANTEE THE PERSONAL SAFETY OF THE COMMUNIST LEADERS AND THEIR RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE AS A LEGAL POLITICAL PARTY IN FREE ELECTIONS, UNDER AMERICAN SUPERVISION, AFTER PEACE WAS RESTORED.

"FOR THIS, THEY WERE TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS. IF THE COMMUNISTS REFUSED TO AGREE HE (MACARTHUR) PROPOSED THAT HE SURROUND AND DISARM THEM BY FORCE."

SMITH SAID HE WAS TOLD "DOZENS OF OFFICIALS" OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE, MARINES AND OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES SAW THE MACARTHUR REPORT. BUT MARSHALL DECLARED HE HAD NO RECOLLECTION OF EVER HAVING SEEN IT. AT THIS TIME, MARSHALL WAS ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF AND MACARTHUR'S MILITARY BOSS.

SMITH GAVE THIS INFORMATION FROM A LETTER WHOSE AUTHOR REMAINED ANONYMOUS. THE LETTER WENT ON TO IMPLY THAT THE MACARTHUR PROPOSAL TO MARCH AGAINST THE REDS WAS SENT TO JOHN CARTER VINCENT, THEN "HEAD OF THE CHINA GROUP IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT," TO BE "POLISHED UP"--BUT IT CAME OUT "THE EXACT OPPOSITE" IN THE FINISHED REPORT.

VINCENT WAS ONE OF THE MEN SENATOR MCCARTHY (R-WIS) ASSAILED LAST YEAR IN HIS COMMUNISTS-IN-GOVERNMENT CHARGES. DEMOCRATS ON AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE CALLED THE CHARGES UNFOUNDED, LEADING MCCARTHY AND SOME OTHER REPUBLICANS TO CRY WHITEWASH.

TODAY'S TESTIMONY CROPPED UP AS MEMBERS OF THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES DUG INTO THE BACKGROUND OF THE LONG-DISPUTED U.S. POLICY IN ASIA AND THE MEN WHO HELPED FRAME IT.

AGAIN MARSHALL REJECTED THE PRESENT PROPOSALS OF GENERAL MACARTHUR TO BOMB CHINA INTO SURRENDER. MARSHALL DECLARED THIS WOULD RISK A WORLD STRUGGLE WITH RUSSIA FOR WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS NOT PREPARED.

"THE BEST MILITARY ADVICE I HAVE," HE SAID, "X X X IS THAT THE COURSE WE ARE NOW FOLLOWING IS THE ONLY PRACTICAL COURSE AT THE MOMENT WHICH WE FEEL CAN LEAD TO A SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME OF THAT CAMPAIGN IN TERMINATING THE AGGRESSION X X X WITH THE LEAST LOSS OF LIFE AND WITH THE LEAST POSSIBILITY OF THE INTERVENTION OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT."

HE SAID THE UNITED STATES SHOULD "NEVER YIELD" TO ANY ARGUMENT FOR ADMISSION OF RED CHINA INTO THE UNITED NATIONS--AND HE REPEATED THAT THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION IS AGAINST GIVING THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA TO THE REDS.

SENATOR MORSE (R-ORE) ASKED MARSHALL IF HE THOUGHT A BLOCKADE OF PORT ARTHUR--AS PROPOSED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR--MIGHT INFLUENCE THE RUSSIANS ON WHETHER OR NOT THEY ENTER THE WAR.

"THAT IS CORRECT, SIR," HE REPLIED. "I THINK IT WOULD INTRODUCE THAT LIKELIHOOD."

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PORT ARTHUR IS A RUSSIAN-HELD NAVAL BASE IN MANCHURIA.

MORSE CONTINUED: "IN LIGHT OF HISTORY, HAVE WE NOT LEARNED THAT THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE HAVE USUALLY RALLIED TO THE DEFENSE OF THEIR COUNTRY WHENEVER THEY HAVE FELT THAT A FOREIGN POWER WAS ENCROACHING EITHER ON THEIR LAND TERRITORY OR UPON THEIR EXIT TO THE REST OF THE WORLD THROUGH A PORT?"

"I THINK THAT IS CORRECT, SIR," MARSHALL SAID.

MORSE: "THEREFORE, AM I CORRECT IN CONCLUDING THAT ONE OF THE REASONS FOR THE OPPOSITION OF THE DEFENSE ESTABLISHMENT X X X TO GENERAL MACARTHUR'S SUGGESTION X X X WAS THE FEELING OR FEAR X X X THAT IT MIGHT HAVE A VERY DIRECT EFFECT ON HASTENING THE TIME WHEN RUSSIA MIGHT ENTER A FULL SCALE WAR IN ASIA?"

MARSHALL: "THAT IS CORRECT, SIR."

THE SECRETARY ARGUED THAT A PORT ARTHUR BLOCKADE "WOULD HAVE THREATENED A BREAKDOWN OF THE WHOLE UNITED NATIONS PROGRAM FOR THE KOREAN WAR."

HE WENT ON TO SAY:

"WE ARE GATHERING OUR STRENGTH AS RAPIDLY AS WE CAN AND WE CERTAINLY DO NOT WANT TO BECOME INVOLVED IN A WORLD STRUGGLE AT THIS TIME, AND CERTAINLY NOT PRIOR TO THE TIME WE ARE REASONABLY PREPARED TO MEET IT."

SENATOR JOHNSON (D-TEX) SAID: "YOU DO NOT THINK THAT WE ARE PRESENTLY PREPARED TO MEET IT?"

MARSHALL: "I AM QUITE CERTAIN WE ARE NOT."

JOHNSON SAID MACARTHUR HAD TESTIFIED THAT IN 14 YEARS HE HAD NOT GIVEN "MUCH THOUGHT" TO SOME OF THE "IMPORTANT ISSUES OF THE DAY THAT WERE MENTIONED TO HIM."

HE ADDED: "DO YOU CONSIDER THIS SIGNIFICANT IN APPRAISING THE SOUNDNESS OF HIS PROPOSALS FOR THE KOREAN CAMPAIGN?"

MARSHALL REPLIED: "WELL, I THINK THAT IS MADE VERY CLEAR BY GENERAL MACARTHUR HIMSELF THAT THE GLOBAL CONSEQUENCES HAVE NOT BEEN ENTIRELY APPARENT TO HIM."

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(630) MARSHALL HIGHLIGHTS

WASHINGTON, MAY 10-(AP)-HIGHLIGHTS OF DEFENSE SECRETARY MARSHALL'S FOURTH APPEARANCE BEFORE THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES TODAY (TAKEN FROM THE CENSORED RECORD OF THE PRIVATE HEARING):

SENATOR H. ALEXANDER SMITH (R-NJ): NOW, I WOULD LIKE TO ASK THE QUESTION WHETHER IN DETERMINING TO REMOVE GEN. MACARTHUR XXX MR. DULLES (A SPECIAL AMBASSADOR OF THE PRESIDENT'S AND REPUBLICAN ADVISER TO SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON) WAS CONSULTED, WHETHER THE POSSIBLE EFFECT ON THE (JAPANESE) PEACE TREATY WAS CONSIDERED AT ALL XXX

SECRETARY MARSHALL: MR. DULLES WAS NOT CONSULTED.

SMITH: DID THOSE WHO MADE OR CONCURRED IN THIS DECISION TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE INEVITABLE ADVERSE RELATIONS WITH JAPAN IN THIS CRITICAL MOMENT?

MARSHALL: THAT WAS VERY CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

SMITH: WHAT WERE YOU SUPPOSED TO DO IN CHINA (IN 1945-46)?

MARSHALL: I WAS SUPPOSED PRIMARILY TO BRING AN END TO THE FIGHTING. THAT WAS THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF MY TRIP. I WAS NOT, EXCEPT IN AN INFERENTIAL MANNER, TO GO INTO THE POLITICAL FACTORS.

SMITH: GEN. WEDEMEYER WAS ON THE CHIANG KAI-SHEK NATIONALIST SIDE OF THE DEBATE AND WHAT I AM LEADING UP TO IS THAT I UNDERSTAND THAT GEN. MACARTHUR VERY DEFINITELY FAVORED THAT SIDE IN THIS DISCUSSION AND HE THOUGHT WE WERE MAKING A GREAT MISTAKE TO MOVE OVER INTO THE CHINESE COMMUNIST SUPPORT WHICH WAS ADVOCATED BY SO MANY OF OUR OWN STATE DEPARTMENT PEOPLE. I AM JUST TRYING TO BRING OUT WHETHER THAT BACK-GROUND HASN'T SOMETHING TO DO WITH THE PRESENT PREJUDICE OBVIOUSLY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AGAINST GEN. MACARTHUR, HAS SOMETHING TO DO WITH THE CAUSE OF HIS REMOVAL.

MARSHALL: I DON'T THINK THAT HAD ANY CONNECTION WITH IT WHATSOEVER, SENATOR.

SMITH: DO YOU BELIEVE, IN CASE THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION (OF RED CHINA IN THE UNITED NATIONS) COMES UP (IN A DISCUSSION OF KOREAN ARMISTICE TERMS) THE UNITED STATES SHOULD DEFINITELY EXERCISE A VETO?

MARSHALL: THAT IS THE VERY DECIDED IMPRESSION I HAVE, AT THE PRESENT TIME.

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SENATOR LYNDON B. JOHNSON (D-TEX):

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JOHNSON: XXX I WANT TO KNOW WHETHER IT IS YOUR OPINION THAT THE PRESENT COURSE THAT THIS NATION IS FOLLOWING IN KOREA IS CALCULATED TO BRING US THE QUICKEST VICTORY FOR OUR OBJECTIVES WITH THE LEAST LOSSES OF LIFE.

MARSHALL: THE BEST MILITARY ADVICE I HAVE, IN WHICH I CONCUR WITH THE INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO ME, IS THAT THE COURSE WE ARE NOW FOLLOW-ING IS THE ONLY PRACTICAL COURSE AT THE MOMENT WHICH WE FEEL CAN LEAD TO A SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME OF THE CAMPAIGN IN TERMINATING THE AGGRESSION, AND A VICTORY IN CONSEQUENCE, WITH THE LEAST LOSS OF LIFE AND WITH THE LEAST POSSIBILITY OF THE INTERVENTION OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

JOHNSON:: NOW, GENERAL, ARE YOU COMPLETELY SATISFIED IN THE LIGHT OF WORLD CONDITIONS AS WE MEET HERE THIS MORNING WITH THE PREPAREDNESS AND MOBILIZATION EFFORT THAT IS BEING MADE BY THIS COUNTRY AND THE RESULTS WE ARE OBTAINING?

MARSHALL: SPEAKING PURELY FROM THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT'S POINT OF VIEW, AND VERY FRANKLY, I AM NOT. WE ARE IN A SITUATION WHERE TIME IS OF IMPERATIVE IMPORTANCE AND WHERE OUR BASIC PLAN TO MEET THIS CRISIS IN A MANNER THAT CAN BE SUSTAINED WITHOUT TOO SERIOUS ECONOMIC INVOLVE-MENTS IS COMPLETELY HELD UP HERE IN CONGRESS. ALL OUR PLANNING HAS BEEN BASED IN GENERAL ON THAT MANPOWER PROGRAM. XXXX THE MAN-POWER PROBLEM, WHICH REALLY MEANS UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE. XXX NOW IT HAS GOTTEN TO THE POINT WHERE I THINK I CAN SAY WITHOUT OVER-EMPHASIS THAT EVERY DAY OF DELAY IS UNFORTUNATE -- TO PUT IT VERY MILDLY.

JOHNSON: YOU DO NOT THINK THAT WE ARE PRESENTLY PREPARED TO MEET IT (A WORLD STRUGGLE)?

MARSHALL: I AM QUITE CERTAIN WE ARE NOT.

SENATOR MORSE (R-ORE):

IS IT YOUR OPINION, GEN. MARSHALL, THAT IF WE ADOPTED GEN. MACAR-THUR'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AN EXTENSION OF THE WAR IN ASIA, THAT JUST THE OPPOSITE OF THE EFFECT THAT HE BELIEVES WOULD BE THE CASE, NAMELY A REDUCTION OF CASUALTIES, WOULD IN FACT BE THE CASE, NAMELY AN INCREASE IN CASUALTIES?

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MARSHALL: THAT WAS OUR FEAR.

MORSE: ARE WE NOT, GENERAL, SHORT OF TRAINED MILITARY MANPOWER TO A VERY SEROUS DEGEE?

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MORSE: ARE WE NOT, GENERAL, SHORT OF TRAINED MILITARY MANPOWER TO A VERY SERIOUS DEGREE?

MARSHALL: YES, SIR.

MORSE: AND IS IT NOT ALSO TRUE THAT WE ARE SHORT OF MODERN EQUIP-MENT AT THE PRESENT TIME TO A SERIOUS DEGREE INCLUDING PLANES, TANKS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENT?

MARSHALL: YES, SIR.

MORSE: IS IT NOT TRUE THAT OUR ALLIED STRENGTH IS IN EXACTLY THE SAME CONDITION OF INADEQUATE PREPAREDNESS AT THE PRESENT TIME?

MARSHALL: MUCH MORE SO.

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Transcript of Fourth Day of Marshall's Senate Testimony on U. S. Policy in the Far East

MAY 11 1951

*WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP) — Following is the censored transcript of today's hearing by the Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees into the Administration foreign policy (censorship deletions are indicated by * * *):*

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL — The committee will come to order.

At the time the committee recessed on yesterday, Senator Smith was questioning Secretary Marshall. I understand you have not concluded your questions so you will proceed.

Testimony of Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall (resumed) accompanied by Felix Larkin, general counsel.

SENATOR SMITH—Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Secretary Marshall or General Marshall, there was a question that came to my attention this morning from something I saw in the morning paper on this. I will just diverge from my other line of questioning a minute to ask you this question:

Would you consider the question of whether we should settle at the Thirty-eighth Parallel as a political or a policy question or military question?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I would feel that as to the Thirty-eighth Parallel the security of the Army would be involved, as it was in the instructions given General MacArthur on the first return to the Thirty-eighth Parallel after the aggression started there, and more particularly recently, after the withdrawal from North Korea south of Seoul, to south of Seoul, and the return of the Fourth under General Ridgway to the vicinity of the Thirty-eighth Parallel.

There, there [sic] was a military factor of the security of that command, meaning that part of the command might have to move north of the parallel in order to furnish adequate protection against turning movements, for example.

There was also the general political factor as to whether we should renew a movement into North Korea, a limited movement into North Korea. That was a political factor.

Q.—What I am trying to get at is what kind of an issue is a military commander in the field justified in commenting on. We criticized General MacArthur for having said certain things. What brought this question to my mind was to read in Mr. Walter Lippmann's column this morning in commenting on something else, where he said:

"But General Ridgway, who did such extraordinary things in averting what looked like a military defeat, went on record two months ago saying that 'it would be a tremendous victory for the United Nations if the war ended with our forces in control up to the Thirty-eighth Parallel.'"

I am just wondering whether a statement like that was cleared with the Department of Defense or whether that was a statement that General Ridgway was justified in making without clearance?

A.—I am quite certain that that was not cleared with the Department of Defense.

Q.—Well, isn't that the type of statement which you criticized General MacArthur for?

A.—I don't think that there is a sufficient of a parallel there, Senator. We have for example had no general public discussions regarding the Thirty-eighth Parallel so far as the commanders in the field and the Government here in Washington.

There Ridgway was saying something to the encouragement of his forces as he did in a statement that was released this morning.

Q.—I recall that in our discussions yesterday the point was brought out that the President of the United States at the press conference in January appealed to the Tokyo headquarters at least specifically to define General MacArthur's authority but denied there was any curb on his authority to speak freely on the Korean war and that he has been criticized since for speaking on the Korean war, and yet it seems to me General Ridgway was doing the same. I admit it is a close line.

Opinion Is Sought On Ridgway Statement

I want to get the statements military men can make without being cleared with the Department of Defense, and the kind of thing that he would be reprimanded for if he didn't clear with the Department of Defense, but I won't labor the point. I just want to bring this incident to your attention to

see whether you felt there was an indiscretion there by General Ridgway two months in making that sort of a statement. It begins:

"It would be a tremendous victory for the United Nations if the war ended with our forces in control up to the Thirty-eighth Parallel."

If that isn't a matter of policy, I don't see what could be. It doesn't say anything about the safety of the troops.

A.—That quite evidently was directed at this own troops and their morale, I would say. This is my own opinion.

Q.—Now, to continue my discussion of yesterday, General, I want to get clearly in my mind with regard to this other responsibility that General MacArthur had in Japan, and in the first place General MacArthur had as Supreme Commander of the allied nations in Japan. As I understand, it was very much concerned with the Japanese peace treaty. Mr. John Foster Dulles had just come back from Japan after having been in a number of negotiations on the peace treaty, both discussing it with Japanese leaders and with our allies in Australia, and New Zealand and so on, trying to get some overall understanding with regard to it; and supposedly General MacArthur was in on the whole discussion.

Now, I would like to ask the question whether in determining to remove General MacArthur from that position in SCAP, we will call it, whether Mr. Dulles was consulted, whether the possible effect on the peace treaty was considered at all by the groups that removed General MacArthur.

A.—Mr. Dulles was not consulted. I do not know whom the President spoke to other than the four officials I have mentioned—

myself, Secretary of State, Ambassador Harriman and General Bradley. I know the President did speak to three or four others. I am quite certain Mr. Dulles was not among those four, but I can not be positive.

Q.—Does it not seem strange when the President asked Mr. Dulles to take that responsibility of carrying on those negotiations for the peace treaty, the possible effect on all that by the removal of General MacArthur—does it not seem strange Mr. Dulles was not asked what his views would be?

A.—I believe I explained yesterday that that matter of General MacArthur's relation to the peace treaty was discussed at considerable length. However, the Secretary of State was present to give his views in relation to that matter.

Q.—Was there any suggestion in any of the discussions of improper conduct on the part of General MacArthur in the exercise of these other commands other than the Korean command, in the decision to remove him as Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers? Did those who made or concurred in this decision take into account the inevitable adverse relations with Japan in this critical moment? Did they consider what might be the effect on Japan?

A.—That was very carefully considered.

Q.—Let me ask you this question; I think it was asked, in another form by Senator Bridges, yesterday:

Whether there is any other American whose personal prestige with the Japanese people and the Japanese Government was in any way equal to that of General MacArthur?

A.—I think it was generally recognized that this prestige with the Japanese people was not to be duplicated, certainly in a short time, by any other individual.

Q.—Well, I'm not quite clear, then, why all the haste was necessary.

Why wasn't it considered—I read to you yesterday the questions I put to General McArthur, whether he would have turned his command over to General Ridgway, if requested by his superiors.

Why wasn't it possible to send a member of the Joint Chiefs over to talk with him, or have him come here, and explore this with him, and request him to turn over his command, which he would have done—why was it necessary to humiliate him by his public discharge, without notice?

A.—That was the fault of the radio——

Sought to Avoid Division of Authority

Q.—Why was it necessary to humiliate him to the further extent of taking him out of the Japanese command, where it is conceded he has done one of the most outstanding jobs in history, with the Japanese people?

A.—Starting with the last phase of your question, first, Senator: I went into that the other day, and explained that it had been discussed at considerable length, and the feeling was, and decision finally was that it would be most unwise to have the possible confusion of conflict between General Ridgway, who was undertaking an extremely difficult job, under the circumstances, with all of the forces based in Japan, the utilization of Japanese facilities, and, I presume, of the Japanese people, and at the same time to have another American in authority in the same region, and it was felt that that would result in a divided authority which might open up many confusions.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that General Ridgway was General MacArthur's choice for the command in Korea? A.—I was not in Washington at that time. I don't know whether he sent the name in or it was proposed to him. But I know he highly approved.

Q.—General MacArthur testified here he would have suggested the name of Ridgway. It seems with the divided command, with General Ridgway in Japan and General Van Fleet in Korea, you have the divided command. A.—But General Van Fleet is under General Ridgway.

Q.—Sir? A.—He is subordinate to General Ridgway.

Q.—General Ridgway on every matter except Korean strategy could have been subordinate to General MacArthur. A.—I didn't understand.

Q.—You say General Van Fleet is subordinate to General Ridgway. A.—Yes.

Q.—You didn't think it was possible to have General Ridgway in command of Korea in the matter of strategy there and still have General Ridgway subordinate to General MacArthur so far as Japanese relationships are concerned,

the peace treaty and those things he is so concerned with. I am frankly concerned because I am on the subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee. We have been considering this Japanese peace treaty for a long time, have been in constant talks with Mr. Dulles, and I feel very much frustrated by this development, because I don't know what our responsibilities are, how we carry through on them.

General Ridgway admittedly knows nothing about them, and Mr. Dulles may have to go out there with very little background and carry the load.

Is that what the group contemplated?

A.—You are going now into a detail which comes within the State Department and does not come within the Defense Department.

Q.—I thought that you, as one of those who participated in deciding that General MacArthur must go, must realize the importance of the Japanese situation. A.—All I can say is, as I explained, that it was discussed at length.

SENATOR SMITH—Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like very much to have it appear in the appendix—I think we have all these documents, but they ought to appear together—the documents which include the President's order dismissing General MacArthur and the supporting documents that were given to the press, so that the appendix will show those documents together—I want the documents together with the justification in the President's statement for General MacArthur's dismissal.

THE CHAIRMAN—Those documents have already been printed in the——

SENATOR SMITH—They are printed in this report.

THE CHAIRMAN—In the compilation that was arranged for the benefit of the committee, but I see no objection to having them reprinted again, and if no member of the committee objects, they will be printed in the appendix along with the other documents.

SENATOR SMITH—I would like them reprinted with some kind of a caption that these documents, including the President's order of dismissal, were the statements issued by the White House as the justification for the dismissal.

THE CHAIRMAN—Very well. If you will prepare the caption you desire, we will have it appear.

SENATOR SMITH—I thank the chairman, and I will take it up with our staff.

Now, General Marshall, I think we agreed yesterday that probably the documents we were considering were not the sole cause of General MacArthur's dismissal.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—Correct, sir.

Marshall's Background In China Discussed

Q.—There were other causes. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—I want, if I can, to see if I can find out for the record and for our own information what the background causes were of General MacArthur's dismissal, and in doing that I want to go back and ask you a few questions about your experience in China.

You have testified, if I understood you correctly, that you went to China in Christmas of 1945. You came back once for a short trip but stayed there until January, 1947. A.—Correct, sir.

Q.—Now might I ask you this? Had you been to China before that trip or was that your first trip to China? A.—I was there from '24 to 1927.

Q.—'24 to '27. That is sometime back before the recent crisis. A.—That is the only other time. I had been in the Manchuria in 1914.

Q.—Well, now could I ask you this. What was the directive that you received for your trip to China in Christmas 1945? I would like very much to know what the general outline of that directive was. There have been different reports about it. A.—I haven't the actual directive, but I have a summation of it here. The objectives as stated in President Truman's instructions to me—

Q.—I would be satisfied if you are willing to put the directive in the record as one of our documents. A.—That is very simple to do that. I was trying to transpose the discussion here into the statement of the directive, and I can't do it very conveniently.

Q.—If we can do that, I would like to have it in the record.

(The document above referred to will be found in the appendix to the final printed record.)

Q.—Let me ask you your recollection of the broad reaches of that directive. What were you supposed to do in China? A.—I was supposed primarily to bring an end to the fighting. That was the primary purpose of my trip. I was not, except in an inferential manner, to go into the political factors.

Those were stated in the President's directive, and they had as their background previous meetings and discussions which had occurred, and particularly in which General Hurley, then Ambassador, represented this Government.

The principal factor in relation the President's directive was t there had been an agreement ...en all the parties in China, t... uomintang or Government pa... the Communist party and the ...nor parties to a meeting called a political consultative conference which had been agreed upon in October of 1945, and in December, about the 16th, 1945, the date was announced for that meeting of January 10, 1946.

I arrived under this Presidential directive just before Christmas in '45, and my job under that directive as I comprehended it and as you can read and form your own conclusions was to bring about a cessation of hostilities which were rapidly building up, and between the date of my arrival and the morning of Jan. 10 about thirty minutes before this general meeting with political purposes of the political consultative conference, there was a signed agreement between the representatives of the Communist regime as for their armies, and the representative of the Generalissimo as for the armies of the Nationalist Government which was an armistice and which it was left to me to implement and did that by establishing in Peiping an executive headquarters of our people, the government people and the Communist people.

General Was Trying To Effect an Armistice

Q.—You were trying to get them together, to cease fighting; that was the purpose of your trip? A.—I was trying to bring about an armistice.

Q.—Let me ask you this: When you did discover that you could not mix the two groups, you could not get them together, did you have any authority beyond that to make any recommendations with regard to our relationship with the Kuomintang Government or the Commies or anything else?

A.—I don't quite understand what you mean by "authority." I made recommendations back to our Government, to the President directly, to him.

But, Senator, I moved into another role immediately after that; this meeting took place, this political meeting took place, in which I did not participate, and they reached a signed agreement—all the parties involved.

THE CHAIRMAN—Who were the parties, just to clear up the record?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—The National Government delegates, the Communist regime delegates, the Democratic League delegates, the Young China party delegates; one other party called the Democratic Scientific Group delegates and delegates without any party affiliations.

In that conclusion that they arrived at were two important matters: One was that there should be a constitutional convention on May 5, 1946; and that there should be a committee set up to which I was to be the adviser for the purpose of demobilizing the tremendous forces then under arms, and amalgamating the Communist forces, as reduced, with the Government forces, as also reduced.

So, I sat as an adviser to that committee, and a working detailed agreement was arrived at—I have forgotten the date, but it occurred just the day before I left Chungking on my return to the United States in March of 1946.

Now, then, between that and the following fall occurred a great many events, and thereafter I became involved in the matter of the differences as to the political factors regarding which they could not reach an agreement which permitted them to have the constitutional convention on May 5, and to set up the interim state council, which was to act while they were getting ready to put a constitution into effect.

SENATOR SMITH—Do you recall who had a hand in the preparation of the directives that sent you to China?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—At that time, Senator—Mr. Byrnes was Secretary of State and I presume he had a hand in it; Mr. Acheson was under Secretary of State, and I presume he had a hand in it; John Carter Vincent was the head of the China group in the State Department—certainly, he had a hand in it. I do not know what others did.

On my part, General Hull, who is now on duty in the Army headquarters, and was the head of the Operations Division during the war for me, he represented my interests so far as I was concerned in that, together with a man from Time magazine forces, who had helped me briefly in the latter part of the war in the preparation of my final report, and who the directorship of Time loaned me to take to China with me, because he had been there throughout a good period of the war.

Secretary Saw MacArthur In Tokyo on Return

Q.—Did I understand you to say yesterday that you did not see General MacArthur on that trip to confer with him on the general Far East situation? A.—On the trip out I did not go through Japan, I went through the Philippines and In... China. On my return in March, I came back to Tokyo and saw ...eral MacArthur then.

Q.—Did you ... the Chinese situation with ... t that time? A.—I think I ... d yesterday—anyway, I st... t today, that I have no disti... t recollection of a conversation ... ith General MacArthur in regar... to China. I would assume we ta... ed it over because it was the for... ost thought in my mind. But I am quite certain there was not a form... al discussion of the matter.

Q.—You mentioned Time magazine. Can you tell us who it was on the magazine? A.—I just remembered his name—Mr. Shepley.

Q.—Would you spell it for the record? A.—S-h-e-p-l-e-y. I think it is James Shepley.

Q.—Now we are all aware, Secretary Marshall, that there were differences of opinion with regard to our whole China policy, and I want to ask you what part General Stilwell played in that whole picture in determining these policies. He was, as I understand, one of your advisers in that matter at that time. A.—He was the theatre commander.

Q.—Yes. I want to get the difference if I can. What I am after is the difference between General Stilwell's views and Wedemeyer's views because that, I think, has an important bearing on the subject.

A.—I think the reports will show, and they can be brought into this—I am going back into recollection—that General Stilwell's view, basic view, was very much the same as General Wedemeyer's. His methods of procedure would naturally have been quite different from those of General Wedemeyer because Stilwell was a very positive, impatient individual, and he had an extremely difficult role to perform.

Stilwell, as I recall this phase, was intensely desirous of bringing the Communist army forces and the Nationalist army forces together in coordinated operations against the Japanese. And I think the records will show that he felt that the Nationalist forces were inclined or too much involved in fighting the Communists rather than getting together in the operation against the Japanese.

General Wedemeyer at that time Nov. 20, 1945, stated that—"The Nationalist Government was completely unprepared for the occupation of Manchuria in the face of Communist opposition."

Chiang Told to Center Efforts on North China

On Nov. 20, 1945, General Wedemeyer reported, he being then the commander of our troops in China

and the chief of staff to the Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek—reported, "Chinese Communist guerrillas and saboteurs can and probably will, if present activities are reliable indication, restrict and harass the movements of National Government forces to such an extent that the results will be a costly and extended campaign. Logistical support for National Government forces and measures for their security in the heart of Manchuria have not been fully appreciated by the Generalissimo or his Chinese staff. These facts, plus the lack of appropriate forces and transport, have caused me to advise the Generalissimo that he should concentrate his efforts on the recovery of North China and the consolidation of his military and political position there prior to any attempt to occupy Manchuria."

Among General Wedemeyer's conclusions at that time were the following:

"The Generalissimo will be able to stabilize the situation in South China provided he accepts the assistance of foreign administrators and technicians and engages in political, economic and social reforms through honest, competent civilian officials. He will be unable to stabilize the situation in North China for months or perhaps even years unless a satisfactory settlement with the Chinese Communists is achieved and followed up realistically by the kind of action suggested in the previous paragraph.

"He will be unable to occupy Manchuria for many years unless satisfactory agreements are reached with Russia and the Chinese Communists."

I have no specific recollection of General Stillwell's attitude regarding those matters because he was relieved of his command before we got to that particular phase.

What I do recognize was his desire to bring a concerted action against the Japanese, on the part of the Nationalist forces, and the Communist regime forces.

Q.—That report you read from was about 1945? A.—The date of that, from General Wedemeyer, was Nov. 14, 1945.

Q.—Just after V-J Day, wasn't it? V-J Day was in August, wasn't it, 1945? A.—V-J Day was in August.

Q.—Yes, I recall.

Now, General, I want to move from there to why General Wedemeyer was called back to a special mission in China in 1947.

You say, in your previous testimony, that you had suggested to the President that he be asked to go on a special mission.

A.—I decided, in an effort to find out what best could be done, that General Wedemeyer was the best available person for that purpose, as he had been in China for a considerable period, he had commanded our forces in China, and he had been Chief of Staff to the Generalissimo, and the Generalissimo had great confidence in him.

Wedemeyer Told To Write His Directive

As I recall the conversational arrangements at the time, General Wedemeyer felt that in order to pursue this in the most effective manner, he not only should have a certain group with him, to look at various aspects, including the economic, but he should have a directive from the President, which gave him a status which would make practicable the investigation on the level we wished it made.

I told him to write his own directive for the President's use, or at least, his consideration. I don't recall to what extent it was modified. I think I recollect no modifications.

In any event I took the matter to the President, with the draft of the directive for General Wedemeyer. The President thought it a wise thing to send him, and it was appropriate to have that directive. Then, he authorized its issue to General Wedemeyer.

Q.—Well then, when General Wedemeyer came back and made his report on both China and Korea, as you have testified, that report was suppressed for certain reasons having to do with the present trusteeship in Manchuria, but General Wedemeyer still, in that report, feels that we should support Chiang Kai-shek, and the Chinese Nationalists, and was opposed by the views of certain of the ople in the State Department, on ...e other side.

What I am trying to bring out here, it seems to me it was developing, and I get this from reading the White Paper, a conflict of views. There were certain of our representatives in the Far East who were urging the State Department to think in terms of the Communist movement as an agrarian-reform program, something we should hitch up to, and we should, slowly but decisively, throw over Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang; and I'd like to ask you, at that point, whether Mr. Owen Lattimore and Mr. John Carter Vincent were not two of the persons who were a good deal behind the thinking that led to that change of view in the State Department, and led to lining up some of your younger representatives out there, on that side of the fence?

A.—Mr. Lattimore was not in the State Department at the time I was Chief of Staff.

Q.—I know that. He was a very close adviser.

A.—This covers the period that I was Secretary of State. I said Chief of Staff. I meant Secretary of State. He did not come to my attention until a long time afterwards.

John Carter Vincent, who represented the Chinese phases in the State Department for a considerable period of time, had very definite views regarding the Nationalist regime, but I personally received no impression while I was in the State Department that they were talking about an agrarian Communistic regime quite remote from a Marxist-Soviet regime.

As I explained yesterday, I myself knew that the leaders were Marxist Communists because they asserted that time and again to me, and were very jealous of that characterization, so I do not know of this agrarian idea except as I explained yesterday, there were those undoubtedly who felt that the majority of the Communists in China were of the agrarian industries, because the Communist regime did not include any industrial areas of any importance.

Q.—Isn't it true, General, that there were two views developing as to the Chinese Communists and as to the Chinese Nationalists and that there was a school of thought here that was pressing hard to have the Communist taken over as our interests, so to speak, and give attention to their whole movement and to rapidly let the Nationalist Chiang Kai-shek go, despite the fact that Chiang Kai-shek had been our ally during the war?

General Wedemeyer, I think, always favored our continuing support of General Chiang Kai-shek with all his faults and with all his weaknesses. A.—What is that about General Wedemeyer?

Q.—General Wedemeyer was on the Chiang Kai-shek Nationalist side of the debate and what I am leading up to is that I understood that General MacArthur very definitely favored that side in this discussion and he thought we were making a great mistake to move over into the Chinese Communist support which was advocated by so many of our own State Department people.

I am just trying to bring out whether that background hasn't something to do with the present prejudice obviously in the Department of Defense and the Department of State against General MacArthur, has something to do with the cause of his removal. That is what I am trying to get at, frankly. A.—Will you read that? (The reporter read back the last question.)

A.—I don't think that had any connection with it whatsoever, Senator.

Q.—Well, I was studying this in '49 when I was here. I happened to be laid up with illness at the time, but I was able to do a lot of reading.

I read the White Paper through from cover to cover and I came to the conclusion that there were two schools of thought on this matter, the so-called—I don't think Stilwell was so much, although he was opposed I think to Chiang Kai-shek, Wedemeyer rather supported him, but the Lattimore-Vincent school and a number of our younger men like John Davis and others in the State Department service, they were opposed to our giving further aid to Chiang Kai-shek, and on the other hand I was convinced from having seen General Wedemeyer personally that he was in favor of the Chiang Kai-shek report and thought it was a wise policy.

Then I talked to Mr. Jessup about it. Mr. Jessup was appointed head of a special committee. Mr. Jessup obviously was in the Lattimore-Vincent group favoring later recognition and bring the Commies in and stopping the war by that route.

Then these things happened which gave a great deal of concern. Quite suddenly General Wedemeyer was removed from the Pentagon in Washington and sent out to California in command of the Sixth Army, which looked like a promotion, but really took him away from any further consideration of these policies.

His report was not published, and yet his report, as I read it, as subsequently published and the White Paper, indicates his support of the Chiang Kai-shek position and his feeling we should continue to support Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalists as one of our allies against this Communist menace.

Then another thing happened which gave me concern, and that was this: Admiral Badger, who had been in charge of our Seventh Fleet and who in that capacity had responsibility for the mainland of China, as distinguished from General MacArthur, who had charge of our island defenses, Admiral Badger was removed and that gave me concern.

Admiral Badger came back; he met before our committee; we talked with him, and I talked with him privately, and I found he was distressed over the trend.

That is why, as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, I asked permission of the Senate to go to the Far East, and I went to the Far East because of this concern.

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Attempt to Strengthen Pro-Communists Seen

I came back with the feeling that we were in a very critical situation, and I made a report—I need not go into that now—but I came to the feeling that there was a very distinct issue of view between what you might call the MacArthur-Wedemeyer group, who felt we had made a serious mistake in our attitude toward the Nationalists and so-called letting them down, and the pressure on the other side, headed by the State Department—Dean Acheson and others—to build up the group sympathetic with recognizing the communies, and in fact I was told shortly after I got back that we had given the green light to Great Britain to recognize the Chinese Communists, though when I got back, the first thing I did was to urge on Secretary Acheson not to do that under any circumstances.

I was convinced that the movement in China was a conquest by Russia by a subversive method, and recognition of the Chinese Communists would simply mean we were conceding that China could go behind the Iron Curtain.

That is why I was so concerned. I was entirely sincere about it, no politics or anything else in it. It was just a desire to get the facts, and I would like to have very much, if I have made my position clear, your comment on that development, which gave a number of us a great deal of concern.

A.—Now, as to the facts, in the first place, regarding General Wedemeyer, General Bradley can testify to you in person regarding this, because he was Chief of Staff at the time.

He referred to his appearance in the press of the inmplication that General Wedemeyer was banished to San Francisco—this is hearsay now on my part—General Bradley stated that General Wedemeyer came to him and asked for relief here, and asked specifically for the assignment to the Army headquarters in San Francisco as his special desire, and that was considered a very favorable assignment.

So, his relief here, and his assignment there, were at his request. But General Bradley can testify to you in regard to that in person. I don't know anything of any of the factors surrounding the case of Admiral Badger, so I will have nothing to say about that.

As to the build-up of this divided view as to the policy to be followed in China, as related to the Nationalist Government regime, and Chiang Kai-shek, in particular, and the Communist regime: I was Secretary of State in 1947 and 1948. I ceased to function the first week in December, 1948.

Now, during that period, I know, so far as I was concerned as Secretary, and in so far as the efforts of those around me under my direction were concerned, we were trying to find how best we could help that situation.

I specifically was endeavoring to see what support could be given the Generalissimo, and by "support" I meant actual dollars and cents, on the one side, at least, and matériel, that his representatives came to me in regard to, though I was Secretary of State, in addition.

Our difficulty—my difficulty—was getting the necessary support from the various financial agencies of the Government with which I had to deal, and it took months to get the necessary agreements from the advisory board, which is the Secretary of the Treasury, the head of the Federal Reserve Board, the president of the Import-Export Bank, and a representative of the State Department.

It took months to get their agreements. It took a considerable period of time to get agreements through the Bureau of the Budget, because of their inability to find a factual basis for these funds; and you will recall that I finally came to Congress for $570,000,000, but that took a period of three or four months to clear through the necessary governmental channels in order to bring it to Congress.

The point I am making is that I was trying to bring it to Congress, and it was very difficult to do because of the views as to the lack of justification as to the funds themselves.

Now, throughout this time we were endeavoring to find some way effectively to get this situation under control in China.

There, the issue in my mind, as Secretary of State, was to what extent this Government could commit itself to a possible involvement of a very heavy nature in regard to operations in China itself.

The situation, the conditions as I understood them, and having been out there some time, and having officers under me pretty much all over North China reporting to me with frequency, the situation was such that we would literally have to take over control of the country in order to insure that the armies functioned with efficiency. We would have to make a very considerable initial contribution, and we would be involved in the possibility of very extensive continuing responsibilities in a very large area.

Our Military Position Called Weak

At that time, our own military position was extraordinarily weak. I think I mentioned the other day that my recollection is—but the Chiefs of Staff can give you the accurate information—we had one and a third divisions in the entire United States.

As I recall General Wedemeyer's estimates, about ten thousand officers and others would be necessary to oversee and direct those various operations.

In view of our general world situation, our own military weakness, the global reaction to this situation, and my own knowledge out of that brief contact of mine in China, we could not afford to commit this Government to such a procedure.

Therefore, I was not in agreement with undertaking that, nor were, as I think at that time, though they can answer the question directly, the Chiefs of Staff, because that was out of my bailiwick; that was in the War Department, the Navy Department of those days, and then finally, the Defense Department.

So, the real issue was how you would meet this situation without a tremendous commitment of this Government on the land area in Asia.

I knew of my own knowledge the very doubtful basis on which their operations and their governmental procedure rested. I knew the difficulties they would have in maintaining morale, and in maintaining their military force with any degree of fighting efficiency; and I had very decided professional military doubts as to the competence of the leadership that would have to undertake these operations.

Now, those were the problems that I was struggling with personally, while I was Secretary of State, rather than the feeling on the one side of bolstering up, we will say, the Communist procedure, and the feeling on the other side, in regard to the Nationalist forces.

The procedure of mediation, which was my principal role which I was out there, between Christmas, 1945, and early January, 1947, had been eliminated by the complete inability to gain any headway with that at all.

The Communists had openly proceeded in defiance of the Nationalist Government, and also openly in very bitter attacks against the United States, and against me personally.

It was no longer conceivable to proceed on any basis of mediation.

Q.—Then, you came to the conclusion that the directives you received could not be carried out? You came to that conclusion, but you were aware of these two schools of thought right in our own State Department at the time: there were those who favored the one point of view and the others who still favored the Nationalist Chinese?

A.—I was stating a generality there which was probably unwise, but within the State Department, the problem had become, on my return, one of what could we do to bolster up the Nationalist Government. That was the problem, and the complication of the problem was what we felt, as regards the foundation on which that Government had come to rest.

There was no longer at that time, certainly in my opinion, a possibility in the immediate future of dealing on a practical basis with the Communist regime.

Statement Reflects MacArthur Viewpoint

Q.—I had sent to me recently by a friend of mine a statement which I would like to read to you. It is not very long. It has a bearing on this because it reflects what apparently was General MacArthur's view on some of these things. And that is one of the reasons I was wondering whether the whole Chinese trouble had a bearing on this

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present decision to remove General MacArthur. I am quoting now from a communication I received from a friend of mine, and I think pretty good authority.

"Shortly after V-J day General MacArthur forwarded a report to the War Department evaluating the armed forces in China. He reported that the Chinese Communists had between 125,000 and 250,000 guerrillas badly armed. Under his command were 4,000,000 Chinese regulars and the American-Chinese Air Force.

"He proposed that with Chinese Government agreement America guarantee the personal safety of the Communist leaders and their right to participate as a legal political party in free elections, under American supervision after peace was restored. For this they were to lay down their arms. If the Communists refused to agree he proposed that he surround and disarm them by force." That is General MacArthur. "Dozens of officials of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines and O. S. S. saw that report. General MacArthur's proposal was exactly in accordance with the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms, for which we claim to be fighting.

"Decision on this report was postponed. The next month Ambassador Pat Hurley returned and resigned for reasons never made public.

"General Marshall was appointed and on Dec. 11, 1945, sat down with Dean Acheson to write out the instructions President Truman was to give him. According to General Marshall's testimony the rough draft was sent over to John Carter Vincent to be polished up. The instructions were the exact opposite of the Supreme Commander's, that is MacArthur's recommendations, they demanded practical control of the Government of China by the Communists without an election and while they kept their army."

That was a statement that was sent to me by a gentleman who says he gets from various sources that general picture—MacArthur recommended this for a program and Mr. Vincent and others took a crack at this and decided on different procedure, and that lead to your trip to China.

I think we ought to get the facts straight on this because there are so many rumors. And the same kind of things that have disturbed you disturbed me and led to my going out there and trying to find out what the truth was.

I couldn't help but feel after my trip there you had two schools of thought here and also on the ground, with MacArthur and Wedemeyer strong for the bolstering up as far as we could all the anti-Communist forces in that area, whereas there were others here who wanted more or less to appease them, which lead to the agitation in joining the British in recognizing the Chinese Communists.

I was told in Hong Kong by the British people there they would have to recognize the Communists or else they would lose Hong Kong. They knew that, and they had their trade. And when I got back here I was shocked to be told that Secretary Acheson had given the green light to the British and said, "Go ahead and recognize them and we will come along a little bit later."

Could you tell us whether we did approve the recognition of the Chinese Communists by the British and did imply we would go along with them?

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Marshall Refers Policy to Acheson

A.—You ask me that—

Q.—That is what— A.—I don't know as to that, and you will have to ask Mr. Acheson. But I have a reference to make to what you just read.

Q.—Yes. A.—In the first place I have not a recollection of that report of General MacArthur's, but I have a very decided recollection of the reference in there that I sat down in the State Department and drew up this policy. I did not.

SENATOR SMITH—I am very glad to get that.

THE CHAIRMAN — Just a minute.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I sat in this room for five or six days during that period, morning and afternoon, being investigated in regard to Pearl Harbor while this was going on and the drafting of the policy was taking place in the State Department.

On one or two days during the lunch period I had a chance to talk to Mr. Byrnes briefly in regard to it, and finally one morning—whether it was a Saturday morning or not I don't recall—I met with Mr. Byrnes, my own advisers that I have mentioned, Mr. Acheson and Vincent.

When the document was read through which had been drafted and which the men that were looking after my interests thought was all right, but I spent my time up here, and when I finished up here I was engaged, as you would understand, each night in trying to find what was the position I was to take the next day against the questioning around this same table, so my preparation for going to China was largely a matter in this room of the investigation regarding Pearl Harbor.

SENATOR SMITH—I thank you very much, General, for that. I did want to get that clear if I could.

SENATOR CONNALLY—Mr. Chairman, will the Senator from New Jersey tell us who this wise man is that advised him?

SENATOR SMITH—It isn't a wise man; just a letter I have from a friend of mine.

SENATOR CONNALLY—Tell us who he is.

SENATOR SMITH—I prefer not to do it.

SENATOR CONNALLY—I do not know how to weigh his testimony.

SENATOR SMITH—I am just perfectly willing to take General Marshall's statement he did not know anything about the first part of it, and the last part of it was untrue. That is perfectly clear. I am not questioning that at all. I just raised the question because it was brought to my attention.

Now, Secretary Marshall, I would like to turn for a moment to this question of Formosa. I think you have indicated that you agree that Formosa should not be allowed to get into the hands of an enemy of the United States. That has been the position of General MacArthur and of the Joint Chiefs and so forth.

What troubles me about the Formosa issue is that when I came back I talked to the State Department about it from my own observations and so the Chiefs of Staff, and I understood that was our position. That was our position in December of 1949, and yet on Jan. 5 a statement came out from the White House practically cutting off all further aid to Formosa, and so far as this policy was concerned it seemed to me they had ignored the position of the Joint Chiefs who I had been told were prepared to recommend that this position be taken and Formosa not be allowed to get into the hands of the enemy.

That has always confused me because there was a difference apparently between the White House. . . .

SECRETARY MARSHAL—Is that January the 5th, '49?

Joint Chiefs' Position Regarded as Sound

Q.—That was January the 5th statement. A.— '49?

Q.—No. '50, January 5th, '50, but I had been over there in '49 and everybody I had talked to felt that the Joint Chiefs' position was absolutely sound, we should not let it get in hostile hands.

We did not want the base for ourselves, but it would be very serious for our line of defense there if it got in hostile hands.

On Jan. 5th the President issued this statement practically taking the position that we would give no further military aid to Formosa, and a few days later the Secretary of State made an address to the press here at a press luncheon at which I was present in which he eliminated Formosa entirely in his description of what our western line of defense was.

It ran down from Japan, Okinawa, the Philippines, left out Formosa and left out Korea, those two questions, so I felt very much depressed, I am frank to say, after that statement because I felt that the Secretary of State had completely ignored the views of any of us who thought we were dealing with it on a bipartisan basis.

I was on the foreign policy committee and I talked about Formosa and the recognition issue, and then I was told after I inquired about this after I got back and when they were trying to determine that policy, the adviser they called in to tell them what to do was Mr. Owen Lattimore, at the very time when I was hoping I could get a hearing with this special group studying this thing.

I was not given any hearing or any attention paid to my recommendations, but Mr. Owen Lattimore did meet with this group and that is when it was said let Korea go, but don't let anybody know you are doing it.

Now do you know anything about that at all?

A.—I think that question has to go to the Secretary of State and the Chiefs of Staff. That is not in my period.

Q.—All right. Now, Mr. Secretary, I am going to be through in just a few minutes, but I want to ask you a few questions about the United Nations.

I am one of those, as you know, who have been a great supporter of the United Nations. I think it is the great hope of the world if it works out properly; and I was very much pleased when the United Nations acted originally in June of last year on the Korean crisis, and they recognized the North Koreasn promptly as aggressors; but later when the Chinese Communists came in, it took them three months to recognize the obvious fact that the Chinese Communists were aggressors in Korea.

Here was a situation where the Chinese Communists were defying the authority of the United Nations. General MacArthur, of course, was Commander in Chief of the United Nations forces. He was asking for directives—what should he do?

They appointed a committee of the United Nations to determine what sanctions should be applied in order to stop this aggression. The committee has been debating that ever since. That is, another three or four months passed.

As I understood General MacArthur's position from his testimony here, and talking to him personally, all he has ever asked for is to be told what to do. He made his suggestions, the Joint Chiefs made suggestions, of these various things which have been said later were more or less laid on the table because it didn't seem necessary to do it because conditions improved, but he was asking what to do and the United Nation apparently cannot come to an agreement, even for such what you might indicate as mild methods of sanctions provided by the Charter of an economic blockade or actual blockade of the China coast.

I just don't understand what we can do with the United Nations. I am just wondering whether you know how much pressure we have put on the United Nations to apply some of these sanctions.

Did we take a position on it that we did feel there should be an economic blockade, that we did feel there should be a blockade of the whole China coast, that we did feel that the Nationalist troops on Formosa should have the wraps taken off so they could make forays or at least be a threat that would pull back the pressure of those Chinese Communists from our troops?

Those are the issues I understood General MacArthur was raising. He wanted to have some way of pulling off that pressure.

A.—I think as to the pressure and procedure question that question should go to the Secretary of State; but I stated yesterday and also the day before as to the economic blockade. We gradually brought them around to the point where Great Britain and France will proceed to endorse our resolution to that effect. So we have made that much of a gain.

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Regards Naval Blockade As Academic Question

Q.—How recently was that? A.—May the seventh.

Q.—May seventh? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Just a few days ago? A.—Yes, Sir; so it makes the naval blockade an academic question.

Now, it isn't for me to give any opinions as to legislative and other general debates; but my own experience has been, it takes quite a time, sometimes, in very critical times, to reach a conclusion, and certainly when you are dealing with sixty nations, you have added immeasurably to the complications involved, but I am no authority on that.

Q.—There is just one more question I wanted to ask you. I think you agreed that a discussion of any immediate cease-fire or armistice questions with the Koreans, in that you would exclude the question of the recognition of Communist China in the United Nations?

A.—That it will be excluded by the Government.

Q.—And the question of turning Formosa over to them? A.—Yes.

Q.—That will be excluded? A.—Yes.

Q.—In event that question goes to the final settlement of the Korean question, as you pointed out, some other country may bring up the issue of recognition, and of Formosa. That is what I want to ask you: Do you believe, in case the question of recognition comes up, the United States should definitely exercise a veto? A.—That is the very decided impression I have, at the present time.

Q.—Do you think we should exercise it? A.—Think we should—— Q.—That we should exercise the veto? A.—I won't go into the technical part of that, but we should certainly never yield to it.

Q.—Never yield? I am glad to hear you say that, because I have been led to understand that if that came up in a meeting of the General Assembly, for example—I mean, of the Security Council, it would be a procedural question and we could not take a veto action because we took a position against veto procedures there; that this is virtually the conquest of China by an external power—we have a question of external power, which is very different from an internal revolution.

I want to make it clear, for the record, that I feel very definitely that we must stand firm against the recognition of Communist China, or else we will be giving up everything that the Korean struggle has been had for.

A.—I think that what has not been understood is that we can't avoid a discussion of the problem, and the problem has been as to how best to handle that discussion.

Red China's Admission To U. N. Is Opposed

Q.—Of course we will oppose it. The biggest question is whether, if the majority vote for it, we are going to apply our veto, as we have a right to do, in the Security Council.

That raises another question of consequence.

If it comes up in the Assembly, I am not sure of the legality of it, and I want to make it clear that with all my power, I am going to oppose the admission of the Chinese Communists who have defied that body, as a reward for the success they have had in their aggression, and I hope you share my view on that.

Thank you, Mr. Secretary. I regret I have taken so much of your time, but I felt that we should explore all those matters.

THE CHAIRMAN—At the risk of being misunderstood, I want to make a brief statement about these hearings.

I want to preface that statement by saying that I am not being critical of any member of the committee. I am not undertaking to apply any standards for the taking of this testimony.

We here have General Marshall before us for, I believe it is the fourth day.

We have a great many other witnesses who are to follow him, and I hope that we may be able to conclude the hearings before too much time elapses. I will not fix any time.

I know that all Senators are entitled to ask all the questions they wish, and there are certain reasons, at times, why a Senator would wish to ask a repetitious question, because it fits into the mosaic that he desires to develop; but it will be very helpful, if the Senators do not have that purpose in view, if they would cull over the questions they have had prepared, in order that we might not go over the same ground too much, or too often.

Sometimes I can understand why the Senators would like to go over the same ground, and I have no criticism, and I have no criticism of him if he does; but if, where we have long lists of questions, if we could cull out those that have been covered, I think that it would be very helpful.

Now, it would also be very helpful if the Senators would maintain the perfectly magnificent record of promptness in attending hearings that has been established during the first several days.

We have been able to get a quorum present here almost on the hour of convening, except on the last two days. That would be helpful and save us some ten or fifteen minutes, if we could get a quorum here promptly at 10 o'clock.

I do not want to cut anybody off, but it is confusing to me, and I think it must be confusing to the witnesses, and I have been here early myself, where we make too long prefatory statements to our questions.

I merely lay those matters before you for your consideration, not with any intent or idea of gagging any Senators, or preventing them from asking any questions that they might desire.

I also said, for the benefit of some of those Senators who do not sit here at the top of the table, who might have a long list of questions in the first instance, that could be culled; in the second place, they desire to have an opportunity to ask those questions.

I hope, Senator Johnson, since you are next in order, that you do not think I have directed this entirely to you.

Rounds of Questioning Of 30 Minutes Proposed

SENATOR MORSE—Mr. Chairman, just thinking aloud, by way of suggestion—but we are going to have many witnesses before the committee, and I would like to make a suggestion that we follow the schedule of questioning where each man, on the first round, asks questions for thirty minutes, and then passes over; and, on the second round, for thirty minutes, and passes over, with the understanding that we will have as many rounds as are necessary to accom-

modate the full list of questions of each member of the committee.

THE CHAIRMAN — You have heard that suggestion, gentlemen. This examination, of course, is in the hands, wholly, of the committee.

SENATOR STENNIS — Mr. Chairman, may I observe, and there is no nature of complaint in this—I am down at the end of the table, and the subjects are very thoroughly exhausted before they get here.

That is entirely all right, but I believe that the committee, or the Chair, is going to have to adopt some rule of policy that will hasten the matter along.

With the number of witnesses to be examined, and with every Senator having unlimited time, I do not believe it will work. It will extend this matter for sixty days, if that can't be checked in some reasonable manner.

SENATOR JOHNSON — Mr. Chairman, if Senator Morse will make that a motion, I will be glad to second it, and we can get the wishes of the committee.

SENATOR KNOWLAND — Mr. Chairman, just before the question is put, I doubt if I would take any more than a half hour, but it would seem to me that if we are going to invoke some of these rules, they should be invoked prior to starting around the table.

Now, this may be the last time that the Congress of the United States, and the American people, have an opportunity to develop some facts which have not yet been developed.

At Yalta, at the Yalta Conference, three or four of the participants of that conference have died and are no longer available, except in their writings, as to what took place.

The other day, all of us felt that the Senator from Oregon did an excellent job in his examination of General MacArthur, taking two days; and there was certainly no complaint, because I think he contributed a great deal to the hearings; but I do not personally consider it quite proper, when we get part way down the table, to invoke a rule which had not been invoked at the start.

SENATOR MORSE—Mr. Chairman, the Senator from California completely convinces me that the application of my rule at this present time might be, in effect, discriminatory, and therefore I will not make the motion but will serve notice that with the next witness I will move that we follow a procedure where each member of the committee will be allowed to cross-examine for thirty minutes at a time, but with the distinct understanding that each member of this committee will be allowed sufficient time before a witness is excused to complete whatever questioning he feels he must ask.

THE CHAIRMAN — Well, the motion having been withdrawn, Senator Johnson, you are now recognized.

SENATOR McMAHON—I hope the spirit of it, Mr. Chairman, continues on.

SENATOR GREEN—Mr. Chairman, I have a suggestion I would like to make in that connection. I think it would shorten the hearings, and that is—that any questioner, when he reads statements or asks questions should claim responsibility for them. It seems to me he ought to make them his own, before he asks any questions.

THE CHAIRMAN — That is a question for the——

SENATOR GREEN—I think the chairman made some such suggestion at the beginning, did he not?

THE CHAIRMAN—Well, I think that that was discussed at some stage of the proceedings, Senator, but I don't know that it was adopted as any rule by the committee.

The committee has it within its power to take action in that direction, if it desires to do so.

Smith Says He Desires To Ask More Questions

SENATOR SMITH—Mr. Chairman, just in that connection, I think that I probably offended, but I want to call attention to the fact that I understood, when we started with General MacArthur, that we were going to take a round of two questionings all around, and I personally did not ask all the questions I had in mind because I wanted to give everybody a chance, but we seem to have broken away from that.

THE CHAIRMAN—The Senator had two opportunities.

SENATOR SMITH—One of our members took two hours with General MacArthur. I apologize, I didn't think I would take more than a half to three-quarters of an hour, but things developed from each answer.

I apologize for taking too much time. I think it was too long.

THE CHAIRMAN — I haven't criticized the Senator. He is wholly within his rights; but I do want to have the record clearly show that the Senator was not in any way cut off in his examination of General MacArthur, because we went around the table twice, and I called on each member, each Senator, and did not undertake to limit any Senator in any way; so, each Senator had two opportunities to ask questions.

SENATOR SMITH — I agree with that. I just wanted to make it clear that I imposed the limitation on myself to make progress.

THE CHAIRMAN—Oh, yes.

SENATOR SMITH—I feel that we had abandoned that rule because of the length of some of the examination that had taken place and, therefore, I felt entitled to go ahead.

SENATOR MOPSE—Mr. Chairman:

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Morse?

SENATOR MORSE—Mr. Chairman, on the comment as to the procedure, I think the chairman has been exceedingly fair, and he has made clear to each member of the committee at all times that he has the right to ask questions for such period of time as he, in his judgment, wants to ask those questions.

I do not think the Senator from New Jersey has to apologize to anybody for his examination. He has been within his rights, and he certainly has conducted the examination, I think, in a very fair manner.

But I think, and the only suggestion I have tried to make, is that we ought to work out a rotation system here, because I am going to ask of each witness whatever questions I want to for a long a period as I want to, within such rotation system, and I am going to be my own judge as to what questions I should ask, and how long I should take in asking.

I think as long as we are in session, each member of the committee has that clear right, as the chairman has made so clear to the members of the committee, and that our responsibility to our colleagues, it seems to me, is only to go along with a fair rotation procedure so that we share the time. But I think now is the time to make perfectly clear, so far as the junior Senator from Oregon is concerned, that I am never going to agree to any procedure that is going to limit an exhaustive examination of a witness, whether it takes me a day or two or three; I am going to complete my examination.

Senator Johnson Seeks To Cover Three Phases

THE CHAIRMAN—Well, the Chair would be the last to suggest any limitation.

SENATOR MORSE—I understand.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Johnson.

SENATOR JOHNSON — There are three general areas that I want to cover with you. They are fields that you have gone over to some extent yourself in your previous testimony, and I realize that your answers are likely to be briefer than the questions, but I want them in the record to avoid any possible confusion.

Now, the areas that I want to cover with you, General, are, first, your opinion and the justification for the recall of General MacArthur; second, the wisdom of the program that we are carrying on in Korea, and, third, the preparedness and mobilization effort in this country.

Now, as I recall your testimony, General, I believe you said that you recommended the recall of General MacArthur because you believed that he did not favor and could not wholeheartedly support the policies of the Commander in Chief and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The question I want to ask you is this: in view of General MacArthur's statement to the Congress, and in view of his testimony to this committee, in your opinion, is there any doubt about whether he favored the present policy?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — There is none, sir.

Q.—And would you care to elaborate on that a little bit? A.—No, I think that covers the question.

Q.—In other words, it's your position that he made it abundantly clear upon his return to this country and his public appearances and his appearances before this committee that he did not favor and wholeheartedly support the program adopted by this Government.

A.—That is correct, sir.

Q.—Now, General, I would like for you to put before you the committee print entitled "The Military Situation in the Far East" and turn to Page 178 of that committee print. Page 178 sets forth the December the sixth directive which has been discussed here at some length.

I will not read all of that directive, but I want to quote the ninth paragraph of that document and I want you to follow me very carefully as I quote it.

"Officials overseas, including military commanders and diplomatic representatives, should be ordered to exercise extreme caution in public statements, to clear all but routine statements with their departments, and to refrain from direct communication on military or foreign policy with newspapers, magazines or other publicity media in the United States."

I am merely quoting that paragraph, General Marshall, to serve as the basis for the next few questions that I want to ask you and I want your answers in the record.

I would like for you to turn to Page 181 of the same booklet where there is a statement by General MacArthur printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of February the fourteenth. I wish you would please look at the fourth paragraph of that statement and I would like to quote a few lines of it, and I quote:

"The concept advanced by some that we should establish a line across Korea and enter into positional warfare is wholly unrealistic and illusory. It fails completely to take into account the length of such a line at the narrowest lateral, the rugged terrain which is involved and the relatively small force which could be committed to the purpose."

I want you to look at those lines, general, and I want you to look at the balance of the paragraph and the paragraph that follows, and then I should like for you to tell this committee if in your opinion those paragraphs comply with the directive of December the sixth as transmitted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

A.—I do not think they did.

Length of Service Of Witness Reviewed

Q.—Now remember, General, in asking these questions I am not necessarily adopting your view as to what does and what does not comply, but I am seeking to ascertain your views.

Your views should mean much to this committee because you have spent the major portion of your life in the military service, and would you tell the committee how many years you spent in the uniform?

A.—A little over forty-three years. I am stopping when I went to China.

Q.—And since then you have served as special ambassador, Secretary of State of this country and presently Secretary of Defense.

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—For a total of how many years of public service to your country?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — A little over forty-nine years, sir.

Q.—Now, General, I would like to direct your attention to the bottom of Page 182 and the top of Page 183 of the same booklet. It is a paragraph from THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 8, which reads, quoting General MacArthur, and I quote:

"Vital decisions have yet to be made, decisions far beyond the scope of the authority vested in me as the military commander, decisions which are neither solely political nor military, but which must provide on the highest international level an answer to the obscurities which now becloud the unsolved problems raised by Red China's undeclared war in Korea."

Tell me, General, in your opinion does that paragraph comply meticulously with the directive of Dec. 6?

A.—I do not think it did.

Secretary Is Questioned On MacArthur Statement

Q.—All right, General. Now I direct your attention to Page 184, which carries another statement by General MacArthur, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 24. The second complete paragraph on that page says in part and I quote:

"Even under inhibitions which now restrict activities of United Nations forces" — and so forth.

General, will you look at that whole paragraph and tell me whether in your opinion it complies meticulously with the directive of Dec. 6?

A.—I do not think it did.

Q.—Now, General, would you turn to Page 186 of the committee booklet which carries the March 20 letter written to Representative Joseph W. Martin, the minority leader in the House of Representatives.

The first paragraph on that page reads as follows, and I quote:

"Generally these views are well known and clearly understood, as they follow the conventional pattern of meeting force with maximum force, as we have never failed to do in the past. Your view with respect to the utilization of the Chinese forces on Formosa is in conflict with neither logic nor this tradition."

General, in your opinion, under all the circumstances, does that paragraph comply meticulously with the directive of Dec. 6?

A.—I do not think it does.

Q.—In other words, general, there are four instances here in which in your opinion General MacArthur failed to comply with the directive of Dec. 6? Is that correct? A.—I will have to ask to repeat that.

Q.—I have related four instances in which in your opinion General MacArthur did not comply with the directive of Dec. 6. Is that correct? A.—That is correct.

MacArthur Message Enters Discussion

Q.—Now, general, on page 186 of this booklet we find a brief message from General MacArthur to the editor of The Freeman Magazine. It is dated April 5. Would you read that message, general, and tell me whether in your opinion, and under all the circumstances existing, it complies meticulously with the directive of Dec. 6? A.—You are referring to General MacArthur's message of April 5?

Q.—I am referring to Page 186, dated April 5, General MacArthur's brief message to the editor of The Freeman Magazine. A.—That message involves a procedure to which I cannot give a categorical reply.

Q.—General, would you turn—

A.—I have not finished.

Q.—I beg your pardon. A.—It might be taken to imply that this was a political decision regarding which General MacArthur—or beyond General MacArthur's authority. It might be merely a way of expressing his compliance with the instructions of Dec. 6.

Under the circumstances, where this recommendation was followed in this matter, where it was brought to his attention by the Chiefs of Staff, and the arms and equipment available, and where he made a recommendation which they accepted, there is the possible implication that that created an impression that he was held remote from this question as to the arming of these additional Korean individuals. I don't know.

Q.—Now, General, I want to go into the second field of questioning as I outlined, and I think it is pretty simple. You and General MacArthur have agreed that there are three alternatives in Korea.

First, we can get out; second, we can continue our present course as planned, and third, we can adopt the recommendations made to this committee and to the country by General MacArthur.

General, I want to know whether in the light of the wealth of military experience that you have had and the outstanding service you have rendered this nation, and in view of the fact that I assume you have available to you today the best military advice in this country—I want to know whether it is your opinion that the present course that this nation is following in Korea is calculated to bring us the quickest victory for our objectives with the least losses of life.

A.—The best military advice I have, in which I concur with the information available to me, is that the course we are now following is the only practical course at the moment which we feel can lead to a successful outcome of that campaign in terminating the aggression, and a victory in consequence, with the least loss of life and with the least possibility of the intervention of the Soviet Government.

Q.—Now, General, are you completely satisfied in the light of world conditions as we meet here this morning with the preparedness and mobilization effort that is being made by this country and the results we are obtaining?

A.—Speaking purely from the Defense Department's point of view, and very frankly, I am not. We are in a situation where time is of imperative importance and where our basic plan to meet this crisis in a manner that can be sustained without too serious economic involvements is completely held up here in Congress.

All our planning has been based in general on that manpower program. We are being called upon to submit new legislation regarding the vitalization of the Reserves. Naturally that legislation has to be based on what comes from the Congress in regard to the manpower problem, which really means Universal Military Training and service.

Every day—it used to be every week of delay was a great embarrassment to us in our planning; now it has gotten to the point where I think I can say without overemphasis, that every day of delay is unfortunate, to put it very mildly.

Now, as to appropriations, I think the Congress has gone ahead very rapidly in such complicated matters. As to how the present budget proposals are going to be handled, that remains to be seen. But I certainly feel up to the present time that the Congress has gone ahead in an exceedingly com-

plicated and embarrassing proposition with reasonable rapidity.

As to the developments in our preparedness program in other fields outside of the Defense Department, I wouldn't make a comment on that, sir. Mr. Lovett could do that better than I could because he is heavily involved in all of the questions of inflation and controls and matters of that sort.

Asked for Comment On MacArthur's Views

Q.—General Marshall, when General MacArthur was here, he testified to his belief that we should, and we were able to fight communism on two or more fronts, if that became necessary. He pointed out if it would be necessary for us to do this, it would be equally necessary for the enemy to meet the hardships and demands of a multiple front in a total war.

He regarded it, as I remember his statement to the joint session, as defeatist attitude to take another position. Would you care to comment on this particular point of view, and our ability to meet the challenges of the global problems as they may be presented?

A.—I think the consideration of the statement has to be very specially qualified with the understanding that we are not in a position now to take measures which, we will say, were characterized by General MacArthur the opposite of defeatist measures.

We are gathering our strength as rapidly as we can, and we certainly do not want to become involved in a world struggle at any time, and certainly not prior to the time we are reasonably prepared to meet it.

Q.—You do not think that we are presently prepared to meet it? A.—What is the question?

Q.—And you do not think that we are presently prepared to meet it? A.—I am quite certain we are not.

Q.—General Marshall, when General MacArthur was here he testified that his present knowledge of global problems was very general. He had been a theatre commander, and on some of the important issues of the day that were mentioned to him, he said he had not given them much thought in fourteen years. Do you consider this significant in appraising the soundness of his proposals for the Korean campaign?

A.—Would you repeat the question, Mr. Reporter?

(The pending question was read.)

A.—Well, I think that is made very clear by General MacArthur himself that the global consequences have not been entirely apparent to him.

Q.—In other words, you think it is quite likely that when General MacArthur or any other great general had been removed from the intelligence and diplomatic reports of the world for a long period of time, that he might very well arrive at the conclusion he has arrived at, so far as Korea is concerned. On the other hand, if he were here and looking at the whole world and the reports that were received on it, he might arrive at an entirely different conclusion? A.—I think that is quite possible.

Q.—General, have you been able to determine the occasions, if any, on which the President invited General MacArthur to come to the United States to discuss problems with him? A.—I have not gotten the data on that yet, sir.

Q.—Have you had an opportunity to check with General Bradley as to whether any members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff have been in the Far East to consult with General MacArthur between V-J Day and the visit of General Collins in 1949? A.—They are going through their files, I am told, and have not come up to me with the report yet.

SENATOR JOHNSON — Thank you very much, General.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Green.

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SENATOR GREEN — General Marshall, in all this discussion there was no mention of the treaty between Russia, Soviet Russia and Red China until yesterday in the questioning of you as a witness, and then it was treated as a matter of not the greatest consequence, I suppose because of the fact that many of us doubt very much whether Russia will feel any moral obligation to keep its treaties.

However, aren't there other reasons to give significance to that treaty? Hasn't it meant a great deal to Red China and the people of Red China? Would not there be a serious setback to Russian influence in China if after all the publicity given to this treaty Russia failed to live up to it in case of aggression against China?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I would say that that is the case. I believe I put forward yesterday some appreciation of that situation as to the possibilities of China, the Chinese Communist regime, feeling that the Soviets had let them down, which might have very disastrous consequences, and therefore they would be impelled to act possibly in advance of their previous decision.

Treaty Obligates Russia To Aid China in Attack

SENATOR GREEN—The treaty calls upon Russia to come to China's aid in case of attack either by Japan or any other nation, does it not?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Well, I have here the particular paragraph to which I had reference yesterday. The preamble notes that the signatories were, to quote:

"Filled with determination jointly to prevent by the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and the people of the Republic of China the rebirth of Japanese imperialism and a repetition of aggression on the part of Japan or any other state which should unite in any form with Japan in acts of aggression."

You will recall that the propaganda which is released from Russia and by the Chinese Communists talks continuously of our aggression, particularly of this country. Article I stipulates:

"Both high contracting parties undertake jointly to take all necessary measures at their disposal for the purpose of preventing a repetition of aggression and violation of peace on the part of Japan or any other state which should unite with Japan directly or indirectly in acts of aggression.

"In the event of one of the high contracting parties being attacked by Japan or states allied with it and thus being involved in a state of war, the other high contracting party will immediately render military and other assistance with all means at its disposal."

During the past six months the Soviet Government and Communist China have, as I have said, publicly called attention to that treaty in connection with events in Korea and in the alleged rearmament of Japan, and I might add to that it has enough there for them to twist any meaning they may so desire.

Q.—And that condition, meeting that treaty, would arise if we carried out a policy of bombing the coastal cities of China? A.—That was the fear and the thought of the Chiefs of Staff and others in the Government in connection with this particular matter.

Q.—So that if that policy were carried out, no matter what our motive might be, in a limited attack on China, it would call upon Russia to come to China's aid. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And the failure to do so would have great consequences not only to China, but on our whole program of global warfare? A.—Yes, sir.

The Two Policies Are Compared

Q.—After all, doesn't the difference between the policy of the Government of the United States and the policy proposed by General MacArthur come down to the difference between regarding this as a problem limited to the territory of Korea, or that part of Asia adjoining, on the one hand, and regarding it as a part of the great global warfare which is possible, on the other?

A.—I think that is correct, sir. I think that is correct.

Q.—There is one other minor question I would like to draw attention to.

Some of the questioners kept asking whether, if we did this or we did that—agreed to do this or agreed to do that—it wouldn't be giving up our independence.

Now, isn't any international agreement, in a certain sense, limited sense, giving up our independence?

A.—It is a limitation on our sovereignty.

Q.—It is a limitation on independence, if it is proper to use the strict meaning of the word. And so it is a question of degree. If we are not going it alone in all matters, we must give up a part of our independence, if you give the strict meaning of the word, but in the customary meaning of the word it is not giving up our independence.

So I think we ought to be careful, should we not, as to how we use that word "independence"?

A.—Yes, sir.

SENATOR GREEN—That is all; thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Morse.

SENATOR MORSE—Mr. Chairman, I shall ask questions for thirty minutes, with the distinct understanding that I shall complete my examination on the second round.

THE CHAIRMAN — You may operate under any rule you seek to impose on yourself, Senator. The committee hasn't imposed any.

SENATOR MORSE—I thought the chair would be interested in the rule I have imposed on myself.

THE CHAIRMAN—I have no complaint to find.

SENATOR WILEY—Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that the Senator from Oregon, who on many occasions can let his voice ring out in the Senate, raise his voice here instead of being so subdued? It is very difficult to hear him over here.

SENATOR JOHNSON—I would like for the record to show that I have meticulously complied with the injunction of the chairman and made my questions brief and to the point.

THE CHAIRMAN—I don't know that they were injunctions, but the Senator's examination, in time and manner, met with my complete approval.

SENATOR JOHNSON — Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Effect of a Blockade Of Port Arthur Discussed

SENATOR MORSE — General, in my examination of General MacArthur I asked him if he would favor the blockade of Port Arthur and his reply was that he would; and I asked him in effect if he thought that might hasten the entrance of Russia into a full-scale war in Asia; and he replied, in meaning, that he didn't think it would: because of his view that he thinks they will come into the war if and when they are ready and want to, and that they are not, that their action will not be determined by any such specific event as the blockade of Port Arthur.

I would like to ask you a few questions about that blockade.

It is true, is it not, that Port Arthur is one of the principal Russian ports in the Pacific?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — That is their warm water port.

Q.—It is true, is not, that it is a great international port into which ships under many flags ply? A.—Dairen, not Port Arthur.

Q.—Yes. In your opinion, might the blockade of Port Arthur create such a state of international tension as to have an effect on the earlier entrance of Russia into the war than might otherwise be the case if the port was not blockaded? A.—That is correct, sir. I think it would introduce that likelihood.

Q.—In light of history, have we not learned that the Russian people have usually rallied to the defense of their country whenever they have felt that a foreign power was encroaching either on their land territory or upon their exit to the rest of the world through a port? A.—I think that is correct, sir.

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Q.—Therefore, am I correct in concluding that one of the reasons for the opposition of the Defense Establishment, including the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to General MacArthur's suggestion concerning the type of blockade that he advocated, was the feeling or fear on the part of the leaders of the Defense Establishment that it might have a very direct effect on hastening the time when Russia might enter a full-scale war in Asia? A.—That is correct, sir.

Q.—Is it not also true, General Marshall, that Great Britain has in the past, and we assume as long as it is an open port, probably would in the future, had various ships under the British flag going into Dairen? A.—I think they have been, but I am not clear on that.

Q.—Is it not a historic fact that one of the great policies of Great Britain, as far as international relations are concerned, has been to resist any interference with her shipping on the high seas in connection with any blockade? A.—That is correct sir. I must add, though, that they have been equally resistant to our penetrating their blockade when we were at peace with the nation concerned.

Q.—In other words, one of the great historic policies of Great Britain has always been to resist any interference with the Union Jack on the high seas as far as freedom of the seas is concerned? A.—That is correct, sir.

Considered Blockade Might Create Tension

Q.—If we blockaded Port Arthur and if that led to either the stopping of a British ship or a sinking of a British ship, and it would be a useless blockade if we didn't enforce it, would that not run the danger of creating a state of tension between the United States and Great Britain? A.—That was considered in deciding on the matter of the blockade.

Q.—That leads me then—and I summarize a great many questions in view of the answer that you have just given me—that leads me then to the general question as to the relationship of the proposal of General MacArthur to impose the type of blockade that he recommended, to our relations with our allies in the United Nations.

Is it true that it was felt in the Defense Establishment that General MacArthur's recommendation in this specific respect would weaken the relationships between the United States and her allies in the United Nations, rather than strengthen those relationships?

A.—It would have imperiled them.

Q.—There was a danger that it might have caused a complete breakdown of a united program in Asia in respect to the whole Korean war? A.—I think so.

Q.—Do you know whether or not it is true, General Marshall, that after General MacArthur served his notice on the Chinese Communist leaders, in which he proposed a willingness on his part to meet with them in the field and discuss surrender and warned them that failing to comply with his notice might result in further military action on the part of the United States, including bombing and the blockade proposal—following that notice by General MacArthur, do you know whether or not some of our United Nations allies, and particularly Canada, filed rather strong protests with our Government over that notice of General MacArthur?

A.—I cannot answer that specifically, Senator. I was told of the general reaction. Mr. Acheson can give you the details.

Q.—But, on the basis of hearsay, is it your understanding, and is it fair for this committee to draw the conclusion from that understanding, that General MacArthur's notice to the Communist military leaders did create a much more complicated situation between the United States and our allies in respect to trying to reach an agreement on what our future program in Korea should be?

A.—My understanding was that it created a very serious situation with our allies, along the line of their uncertainty as to just how we were proceeding; the President bringing something to their attention, and gauging their action to find agreement with him, and before that can be accomplished, the leader in the field comes forward with a proposition which terminates that endeavor of the Chief Executive of the United States, or the President, to handle the matter. So, apparently we had two voices speaking at the same time.

Q.—And it is your position, General Marshall, that because of our relationship with our allies in the United Nations, only one American voice can speak on foreign policy in Asia, and that must necessarily, under our Constitution, be the President of the United States, rather than an American military commander in the field? A.—That is my view, sir.

Possibility of U. S. Action Influencing Communists

Q.—General Marshall, is it your view that the course of action we follow in Asia can have a direct effect on Russia, in that that course of action may be such as to hasten an early entrance into a full-scale conflict in Asia by Russia? A.—I think it creates that possibility.

Q.—General MacArthur testified, in answer to a question that I put to him, that if the Chinese Communist leaders did not respond favorably to the ultimatum that he proposed, that we should issue to them, warning them in advance that if they did not agree to an honorable cease-fire order and stop their aggression in Korea, that he would favor the bombing of the Manchurian railroad, pointing out in his testimony that the Manchurian railroad was one of the principal channels of supply to the Chinese Communist forces.

Is it your understanding, General, that Soviet Russia has some arrangement with Red China whereby there is joint administration of at least segments of the Manchurian railroad?

A.—I assume there would be that arrangement because there already were treaty provisions between the original Nationalist Government in China and the Soviet Union.

Q.—Is it not true that the Manchurian Railroad is a very vital transportation line to the borders of Russia not only from China but from such important centers as Vladivostok as well as Port Arthur? A.—The northern portion of that line is.

Q.—In your opinion, General, do you think that the bombing of the Manchurian Railroad by the United Nations forces in Asia might have the effect of precipitating Russia into a full scale war in Asia? A.—We feared that.

Q.—Is that one of the reasons why the Defense Department advised against adopting General MacArthur's recommendations for extending the war in Asia? A.—Yes, sir.

Delay Declared Of Great Importance

Q.—Now, if Russia should come into the war on a full scale basis in the immediate future, am I correct in my understanding of your testimony that irrespective of the damage that the United States forces could impose upon her in the early stages of the war, in the early stages of such a war, that knowledge of her present massing of military strength is such that the Defense Department believes that she could inflict such great damage on our own forces in Asia because of their present position of vulnerability, that it is the opinion of the Defense establishment that we should do what we can to avoid an act that would bring Russia into the war at this time until our defenses in Asia are much stronger than they are at the present time?

A.—Certainly we should delay that eventuality as much as we possibly can, and of course in the end we hope to avoid it entirely.

Q.—In the course of his testimony as well as in his public statements, including his speech before the joint meeting of Congress, General MacArthur left us with the impression, and I dare say from my mail that he has has left many other Americans with the impression, that the adoption of his recommendations would result in reducing our casualties in Korea, in saving American lives and in a much quicker victory in Asia than will be the case if we do not follow his recommendations.

May I say that I think the American people are very much concerned about the heavy casualties in Korea, and therefore their reaction to General MacArthur's statement about this particular point is a most natural and understandable one, and if it is true that his recommendations would result in the saving of great loss of life, their question is why don't we follow his recommendations.

I think they are entitled to a specific answer to that question, and therefore I put it to you this way. Is it your opinion, General Marshall, that if we adopted General MacArthur's recommendations for an extension of the war in Asia, that just the opposite of the effect that he believes would be the case, namely a reduction of casualties, would in fact be the case, namely an increase in casualties?

A.—That was our fear.

Q.—And because the Defense Department feared that the program that General MacArthur has recommended for conducting the war in Asia would result in a greater loss of American life in the immediate future during that period of time that it is going to take for us to get strong enough to meet an all-out Russian offensive, the Defense establishment, including the Joint Chiefs of Staff, recommended against the adoption of General MacArthur's recommendations. Is that true?

A.—That is correct, sir.

Q.—Now, yesterday—and I let the record speak for itself and express now my understanding of the implication of the questions of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Saltonstall—I understood that he questioned you about the notice that General MacArthur served on the Communist Chinese leaders, and pointed out that General MacArthur had testified before this committee that the notice that he served has always been considered within the prerogatives, powers and authority of a commander in the field dealing directly with the military leaders of the enemy.

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I listened to your answer, and I am not exactly clear as to your meaning, and therefore I wish to press that question a bit further.

My understanding of your answer was to the effect that although a military leader has the perogative and authority when in the midst of a military campaign to negotiate with the leaders of the enemy in the field, that in this particular case General MacArthur had received notice through his channel of superior command that the President of the United States was in the midst of preparing a statement on the basis of which negotiations with our allies in the United Nations would take place, and that even though General MacArthur had received a notice that such negotiations were in progress at the Executive level in this country, he nevertheless issued his notice to the Chinese Communist leaders that he would meet them in the field to negotiate terms of surrender, and then went beyond that to make a statement of policy as to what would happen if they did not negotiate with him. Is that a correct statement?

A.—That is a correct statement.

Q.—Of the meaning at least of your testimony of yesterday? A.—Yes, sir.

Recalls Instructions Given Commanders

Q.—Now, General—— A.—I might add in connection therewith that we had lengthy communications back and forth between our allied commanders and the Chiefs of Staff, * * * (more than ten words deleted) as to the very questions you are talking about—to what extent the commander could say anything. They were all under very careful instructions from the governments concerned as to just exactly what steps would be taken, and they did not move on their own initiative.

Q.—Now, General, is it your opinion that in view of the information which has been supplied General MacArthur prior to the statement that he issued to the Chinese Communist military leaders, that wise discretion and the exercise of good judgment on his part in view of all that had preceded in the operation of the Korean war and his relationships and exchanges with the defense establishment, that he should have known that the statement that he issued to the Chinese Communist leaders should have been cleared first with his superior chain of command?

A.—It would have seemed so to me, sir.

Q.—As you have testified, is it true his statement that he issued to the Chinese leaders with regard to which he did not seek clearance before he issued, created such difficulties within the group of our United Nations' allies that it became necessary for the President of the United States to drop at that point further negotiations with our allies in respect to proposals to be offered the Chinese in regard to terms for the settlement of the conflict?

A.—It created, I think specifically, a loss of confidence in the leadership of this Government.

Q.—On the part of the others? A.—Yes, sir, on the part of the Allies.

Q.—Would you say that in part the attitude of our allies could be summarized by their expressing the attitude that they would like to know who was in command of the foreign policy of the United States? A.—I would not undertake to answer that, but Mr. Acheson can tell you specifically.

Q.—At least, are you willing to say that they were so disturbed by the two voices on foreign policy in Asia that it created difficulties in further negotiations? A.—It suspended the efforts we were then making.

Discuss Division In State Department

Q.—Not only created difficulties, but the difficulties took the form of suspending the negotiations.

General, I followed very closely the examination of the Senator from New Jersey, Senator Smith, this morning, and I have been left in some doubt by your answer to one question he asked you as to the point of view that existed in the State Department at the time that you went to China in '45, from '45 to January, '47.

I understood the Senator from New Jersey to express the view that it had been reported to him and he had observed himself, that apparently there were two points of view within the State Department at that time—one group believing that this country should do everything it could to strengthen the hands of the Generalissimo and his Nationalist forces, and the other group being of the opinion that any support, further support, of the Generalissimo would be support of a hopeless cause, and that therefore steps ought to be taken by our Government to cooperate with the Communists in China.

My question is this: Is it true, in accordance with your own knowledge, that from '45 to January, '47, when you were on the China mission, you encountered any such division of point of view within the official staff of the State Department?

A.—No, sir, I did not. The views I generally encountered were that there was so much dissatisfaction with the operations of the then Government of the whole of China, the Kuomintang party, that they would be unable to make their case, and that they would lose by reason of the lack of a solid public following; while on the Communist side, which was highly organized, heavily indoctrinated and under strong discipline, a very serious attack, political as well as military, could be made against the existing Kuomintang Government.

The feelings were directed to lack of confidence in the ability of that particular Government to stand solidly with the people unless it engaged in very material reforms.

That was the question in all of this; and as in all such cases, the great problem was how we were to handle the attack of the Communist regime or the minority party, whatever you wish to call it, under those circumstances which gave them every opportunity to tear down to their own advantage.

Q.—General Marshall, when you were the head of the China mission from 1945 to 1947, and subsequently when you were Secretary of State, did you at any time find within the State Department any officials who were pro-Communist and who wanted the policy of this Government to be one supporting the Chinese Communists?

A.—No, sir, I did not. I am speaking in regard to those people with whom I came in contact.

Q.—That is what I am asking. I am asking within your knowledge. A.—I did not.

Q.—And the answer is you did not come in contact with any such persons? A.—No, sir.

Q.—And you knew of no such movement within the State Department during that period of service? A.—It never came to my attention, sir.

Policy Instructions For MacArthur Cited

Q.—In his able examination of you this morning, the Senator from New Jersey, Mr. Smith, made a point in one of his questions which I do not think the record shows you commented upon or answered; when he said, in effect—I am not and I do not quote him verbatim—that his understanding of General MacArthur's statements and testimony was that all MacArthur sought at any time was to be told what he was to do in connection with his command in Asia in relation to our Government's policy.

Do you know, General, of any time when General MacArthur did not have, in your opinion, full and adequate instructions as to what our policy in Asia was, and as to what he was to do in carrying

A.—I think he had everything this Government could give him at the time.

I must interject with reference to the previous testimony of mine, and the messages that have been read into this hearing, that at the period of the discussion of whether or not our troops should move north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel, and the United Nations were considering it, there came a period there of a very short time, we will say, a week, or maybe two weeks, where a positive attitude was difficult to find, but even there, he was informed that he could go ahead.

Later, when under General Ridgway's resumption of the initiative our troops approached the Thirty-eighth Parallel, the record shows that we were trying to obtain from the United Nations the necessary general understanding and concurrence in the matter, and he was kept informed of what was going on; and finally, the message of the President of Jan. 13 outlined the entire policy. I think it is possible that General MacArthur's references, in part, were directed to how we would bring the campaign to a conclusion, and there is where we arrived at differences of opinion and not differences of policy.

Q.—That deals with my very next question. Do you think that there is a possibility that the impression that General MacArthur left with some of us on the committee—and I may say he left with me the same impression he left with the Senator from New Jersey on this point—was an impression based upon the fact that he had disagreements with his superiors in his line of command rather than with any failure on the part of his superiors to give him adequate instructions as to what the policy of the Government was and what he should do about that policy?

A.—I think that is correct. I think he has given full information right along the line.

Q.—I think I have got about two more minutes of my half hour, and I do not want to get into another larger subject, but I want to cover a couple of minor points, here, General.

In his examination of you this morning, the Senator from New Jersey pointed out that the United Nations was some three months reaching any comity of opinion concerning Chinese aggression in Asia and reaching any general agreement as to what they should do in support of united action in meeting that aggression.

You have already testified that with sixty members of the United Nations in round numbers involved in this particular joint action in Korea, that it necessarily must take time, pointing out, I think, in your testimony that the legislative process itself is sometimes slow whether it is in Congress or in the United Nations organization. How long has the military manpower bill been before the Congress of the United States, General?

A.—I am told since the first week in January.

Possibility of Getting Overnight Action

Q.—Well, that is all of three months, which only bears out the fact that, when we are dealing with major problems even in our own country on the legislative basis, we can't get overnight action, is that not true? A.—The only time I ever heard of getting overnight action did actually occur with the United Nations in the Security Council on the aggression into Korea.

Q.—And that was on the main decision as to whether or not they would decree that there was aggression in Korea, that overnight action. A.—It was an action by the National Security Council that, in a sense, gave us a free hand to go into Korea and resist the aggression.

Q.—Yes, but based upon a recognition that the Chinese Communists were the aggressors. A.—But the final recognition did not come for a long time after that.

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Q.—That is right.

Now, General, you spoke this morning in reply to the question as to whether or not you thought we were mobilizing fast enough. Is it true that our present state of mobilization and our present defenses is in such a condition of inadequacy at the present that that the head of our civilian defense program, Governor Caldwell, is correct in warning the American people that if World War III on a world-wide basis should break out in the immediate future, there is a serious danger that a considerable number of the enemy planes would be able to break through our defenses and deliver their bomb loads on American soil?

A.—I think that is correct, sir.

Q.—And is that danger another factor that was taken into consideration by the men in the Defense establishment when they advised against adopting General MacArthur's recommendation because of their fear that those recommendations might be the spark that would bring Russia into the war immediately? A.—That was one of many considerations along that line.

Q.—Are we not, General, short of trained military manpower at the present time to a very serious degree? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And is it not also true that we are short of modern equipment at the present time to a serious degree including planes, tanks and other military equipment? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—It it not true that our allied strength is in exactly the same condition of inadequate preparedness at the present time? A.—Much more so.

Q.—Therefore I conclude, Mr. Chairman, at this time with this question. In view of the answers that you have just given to the last few questions I have asked you on the state of American allied preparedness, is it not important in the opinion of our officials in the Defense establishment that we do what we can to keep the Asiatic war on a limited basis over a period in the immediate future until, through a united American people, we can devote our full energies to complete military mobilization and thereby strengthen our defenses so we can meet a Russian attack with some reasonable assurance of victory, if it comes?

A.—I would qualify, in relation to my answer to that, to this extent; that I would not wish to imply that the operation in Korea necessarily had to be continued for the length of time to reach our reasonable full-power development of military preparedness, but I do answer very specifically to the point that we should do everything in our power to limit the operations in Korea in a manner that will to the least create a possibility of a general war.

Q.—Mr. Chairman, I think I have taken thirty-one minutes. I will reserve the rest of my questions.

THE CHAIRMAN—I shall not quarrel wtih the Senator about one minute. Senator Hickenlooper.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

General Marshall, in your testimony on yesterday. With respect to the North Atlantic Pact, and the military assistance to European countries under that pact, I believe you said, in effect, that we had no choice there; that is, our best interests dictated that we had no choice other than to participate in the North Atlantic Pact, and its implementation by arms and troops. Am I correct in that assumption?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—You are correct, sir.

Basis for the Decision To Enter Korean Fight

Q.—By the same token, I believe—well, I should not assume this, but do you state, in your opinion, that we had no choice in connection with sending troops to Korea—by the same yardstick? A.—I was not in that decision, but it would seem so.

Q.—In the case of Europe, and under the assumption that we had no choice except to participate in the North Atlantic pact, in the North Atlantic defense area, and that is, for the purpose of the security of the United States, and the principles involved in what we call the free world, and resistance to communism, or aggression—I will use the word "aggression"—is that not true?

A.—That is correct, sir.

Q.—In the case of Korea, I would assume, then, that the same reasoning would say that our intervention with troops in Korea, in the Korean war, is to serve generally the same purpose of resisting and putting down aggression, except this is an active, shooting war, whereas our activities in Europe are still in the nature of passive action, in building up our defenses?

A.—Yes, sir; to the extent that in Western Europe we met a blockade, if not aggression, by the Soviets, in connection with the airlift into Berlin; and as I said, we did that in the best way we could, to avoid a complete break, and in opposition to the contentions that we should make a break by forcing our entrance.

Now, when it comes to Korea, as I say, I wasn't in the decision. I came in and found a war in progress—there was the great issue of whether we, and the United Nations, appeared before the world, all of the weaker nations, in a position where we gave proof that we would resist aggression, or we would stand away and let the country be overwhelmed.

Q.—Now, in the Berlin airlift before it was started and while it was going on, there were very grave questions indeed as to whether or not it would precipitate active resistance by the Russians to the point where it might even cause a third world war? A.—That is correct, sir.

Q.—In the case of the Berlin airlift, we were not only in direct contact with the Russians, but where we had to fly over ,and, in a way, if the Russians wanted to twist it, violate Russian-controlled territory—we did not hesitate to take that risk in the interests of preserving and establishing a principle, isn't that correct?

A.—That is correct, with this additional remark: We had no other recourse; saving the abandonment of Berlin to the Soviets, with all of the attendant changes of circumstances surrounding that.

Progress in Korea Discussed by Marshall

Q.—In the case of Korea our troops have been in there now, and I think everyone will admit that they have not brought the war to a conclusion, they are still fighting back and forth in the Korean peninsula, and from a military standpoint, I don't intend to put words in your mouth, but I suggest from a military standpoint purely, leaving out the political implications, but from a purely military standpoint, every military man in this country probably would agree that the strategy and tactics for a successful conclusion from a military standpoint now, or that action in Korea against the Reds would include, among other things, going over with our present air power and bombing the arsenals at Mukden and the installations at Harbin and the lines of supply which are enabling the Reds to go back and recoup themselves so they can attack again.

Now, I don't want to turn your answer in any way, shape, or form—I am speaking purely from the standpoint of a military campaign and the successful winning of the battle.

A.—At the present time, in the opinion of my military advisers and my own—that is, I concur with them—the ground forces have suffered in a rather remote way from our failure to do the bombing that you have just referred to.

They have not been subjected to air attacks of any moment whatsoever, and they have enjoyed a tremendous protection of our air and the knowledge of a tremendous development against the ground troops of the aggressor.

Also there has to be taken into consideration the fact that we started almost from zero in this Korean affair, first with our small air component there and the few naval ships available, and then with a single reinforced infantry battalion, and from that worked up to the present force. * * * (two and a half lines deleted.)

But there has been also the period of the desperate campaign to maintain that force. It has destroyed one army, that of the North Koreans, and a new rehabilitated North Korean force has come in; and it has undertaken, as General MacArthur very clearly stated, a campaign against troops sent in by another nation, which presented quite a new situation.

But even so, we have just now, in this current month, reached the point where that command is being vitalized by the fact that a man is given an opportunity to come back to his home, he doesn't fight on without any hope as to eventual relief, except through a casualty.

We have two more divisions in Japan, which changed the security aspect of that country quite a bit, and we have the basis of a continual flow of replacements and troops for rotation, and from those factors, the situation as to the allied command has greatly changed. Now, let us see what is going to happen next.

Secretary Cites Hazard In Attack on Supplies

Q.—Well, General, may I suggest, and I do not imply that you are suggesting this at all—may I suggest that that kind of an argument may appeal to some as saying that American lives are expendable in a holding action, when we have power to affirmatively hit the enemy where he produces his supplies to replenish himself.

A.—Well, if by hitting [illegible] supplies to replenish himself, which we do not think have vitally affected the campaign, we hazard a general war, then I think the American people are on the side that the Defense Department, the Chiefs of Staff and the civilian authority of the Government favor.

Q.—We did not—— A.—May I add a little to that?

Q.—Yes.

A.—In all of these things, as I referred to the other day, always there comes up the question of a stalemate, but each of these other times we have finally gotten through the stalemate against the criticisms and the opposition that always has arisen.

Here we are up against a proposition where the stalemate is characterized with great frequency. None of these things are going to be rapidly decisive, but I think the procedure we are following is in the interests of the American people, and is in the interests of minimum casualties, and in the interests of a successful solution.

Q.—General, I suggest to you that it has been pretty well bandied about as a statement in the world for a great many years that the British—and I do not say that it is true necessarily—that the British have lost every battle but the last one.

A.—You are thinking largely of Waterloo.

Q.—Whether that is true or not, it has also given rise to the famous British statement that the British somehow muddle through; that eventually there comes a time when they will win the last battle, which is the decisive one, and that is the one they want to win.

I believe, by the same token, that our military tactics and strategy in this country have always been of an aggressive nature; we believe in getting the thing over with; we believe in an aggressiveness rather than muddling through; and I wonder, is it not a true military statement that no one ever wins a real victory by merely sitting back on his haunches on the defensive? In other words, don't we have to at some time take the offensive in order to win a conclusive victory?

A.—That is certainly so; but I referred the other day to one of the most successful defenses in history, which really was the determining result in the breakdown of the Napoleonic regime, and that was the peninsula campaign, which was largely defensive, and year in and year out was under continuous attack in the Parliament, and the man they were attacking eventually came out of the defensive and went on the offensive.

Wellington's Tactics Of Defense Recalled

Q.—I heard that statement yesterday with great interest, General, and I do not by any stretch of the imagination want to be understood as posing my military history knowledge against, and I have very little, but I had read a number of things about the Napoleonic campaign, especially about Wellington, and it is my impression that Wellington fought in a defensive campaign because he did not have the tools to fight an offensive campaign with, and that as soon as and when he finally got the tools and the weapons to fight an offensive campaign with, he immediately took the offensive and thereby gained the eventual victory, and broke Napoleon's back.

A.—I think you will find there that that does not come clearly out. There were a great many other considerations involved in it. One was opportunity; one was the decimation of the Franch strength against him in faulty campaigns.

Q.—Yes. A.—And finally, the most destructive one was where he went into complete defensive positions in the famous Torres Vedras line, and the other command literally destroyed itself.

Q.—Yes, I understand all those factors are involved. A.—Well, they are very definitely involved, and they resulted in the basic decisions.

Q.—He fought a long defensive campaign. A.—But he did not receive great reinforcements for the finish of that campaign.

Q.—He fought a great defensive campaign, I believe, in the Iberian Peninsula, I believe for a great and long period of time, eventually defeating the French forces down there. A.—Well, he defeated one after the other.

Q.—Yes. A.—In the matter of their unsuccessful attacks; and their group finally wasted away and left themselves wide open for the action that was taken to carry that campaign to a successful conclusion.

Q.—Well, I might suggest another campaign which might be considered a victory on the theory of defense, and that was the battle of the Masurian Lakes at Tannenberg, in which, of course, very small, about a quarter of the number of Germans were in a defensive action, although there was some offense too, I believe, and succeeded in decimating the oncoming Russians, and they had no more trouble with them the rest of the time during World War I.

A.—You can come over here to this country and take Braddock's 13,000, or whatever the number was, which were completely washed out by the French and Indians.

Secretary Comments On Defensive Action

Q.—Those are particular battles.

A.—I was merely addressing myself to your comment that no war was ever won successfully by defensive action.

THE CHAIRMAN — At this point, Senator Hickenlooper, I would like to interrupt to take up a matter with the Armed Services Committee.

(Whereupon, a separate matter was discussed by the members of the Armed Services Committee.)

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Hickenlooper.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—Mr. Chairman, I am perfectly willing to go over because I have a large number of questions and will be some considerable time and can not possibly finish today. But there is one question, in order to make it short, that I would like to ask General Marshall now in view of the questions I have asked him up to this point. And that is—why did we accept most serious risks in Europe, both in the question of the Berlin airlift and in the matter of arming under the North Atlantic Pact—why did we accept those risks in Europe in the interests of either resisting or pushing back communism and refuse to accept the risks which many will admit exist, refuse to accept the risks in this Korean war of bombing the sources of supply along the line of known and accepted military principles?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—In Western Europe, as I said the other day, we literally had no choice. Beginning with our European Recovery Program and later taking up the rearmament of Western Europe. It was a proposition of whether we simply let that be overrun by the Communist conquest, either political or military, to our calamitous disadvantage, but we had no choice in that means.

Now, in Korea I have stated that our command, in the opinion of my military advisers, and in my own concurrence, has not suffered to any material extent from the lack of bombing that you have specifically referred to. * * * (Three and one-half lines deleted.)

The consensus of opinion is that to do as you have indicated in your question involves a risk so great that it is not in the interest of the country, and not in the interest of that Army to take that risk.

That is a matter of opinion. That is a matter of judgment. But the unanimous judgment on this side of the water in connection with it, of the constituted authorities in connection with it, is that the risk is too great.

And this would be off the record, but I think it is pretty important. * * * (Twenty-four lines deleted.)

Assaults Across Yalu Are Discussed

Q.—At that point of the comparative damage which we have suffered, I would like to suggest, General, that there have been two great assaults by Chinese Communists across the Yalu and against our forces in which we have suffered thousands of casualties, those assaults being implemented and supplies by the bases in Manchuria.

Had we destroyed those bases, had we attacked them and bombed them, it seems perfectly reasonable to me to believe that they would not have had the equipment and the material to mount those two assaults as effectively and as vigorously as they did, and therefore I suggest that from my view we have suffered tremendously by not destroying their sources of supply and their lines of communication in the past, because it has enabled them to mount unrestrictedly two major assaults which came across the Yalu and which we knew were coming, so that my position is that we have suffered greatly by this policy of not going back and attacking and destroying their sources of supply and their marshaling centers and their lines of communication.

Now, I merely state that as my view. I may say this: That on yesterday I didn't talk to these lads myself but they are lads from this immediate territory who have just come back from Korea, and the story they tell of lying up in the hills and watching the Chinese form across the Yalu two or three miles away and of marching their equipment and their guns across the Yalu and being forbidden to call for artillery or for air support to destroy that very concentration that they could see building up and just sit there and wait to meet it, was a most discouraging thing and they suffered casualties as a result of it.

A.—The implication of your statement or their description is that we have artillery mounted along the Yalu. We had one regiment at one place well up towards the north. We had one regiment of an R. O. K. division midway down towards the south, but as to having artillery mounted to react across the Yalu near the main centers of approach, that was not the case.

I do say this in response to your outlines: that at the time of the entry of the Chinese Communist forces into North Korea, that is the end of October and the early part of November, notably around Nov. 6 I think, that there was a case where we were greatly hampered and our troops were affected by the fact that the movement of the Chinese Communist troops down the main artery to cross the Yalu near Sinuiju did affect that materially and that that was the time we brought up to our allies the question of "not pursuit" which was dropped not entirely because of the fact that all of them were solidly against it, but because the whole set-up of the campaign changed, and with the distance between our troops and the Yalu, there was a reasonable opportunity to act against their communications and against their planes when they came in.

Q.—Just one more question, and then I will close, Mr. Chairman. I hadn't anticipated asking so many at this moment. You stated that we were short of artillery along the Yalu. A.—Not short. It had not reached there.

Q.—We didn't have any, then, except token. A.—We had not reached the Yalu line.

Q.—We did have airplanes and fighters and bombers, which could very easily and quickly have crossed the Yalu and could have inflicted great damage on those lines of supply. A.—That is correct.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—Well, Mr. Chairman, I think this would be a good place to stop.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Mr. Chairman, I have one procedural matter.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—I would like to go on tomorrow, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN—You don't lose your right of your position if the committee recesses.

Senators Bring Up Procedural Points

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Mr. Chairman, I have one procedural point.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SENATOR KNOWLAND — I have one procedural question. Senator Smith has one likewise.

SENATOR SMITH—I have been looking into the record on MacArthur's colloquy about the statement he issued March 24 and I find on Page 179 the reference to Sept. 24, which is obviously the same statement; and I just ask unanimous consent that the record be changed from September to March so that the reference to his statement will have the correct date.

THE CHAIRMAN—That is General MacArthur's testimony on Page 179, bottom of the page, changing General MacArthur's testimony. I assume General MacArthur would have no objection to correcting the date.

SENATOR SMITH—I may say, Mr. Chairman, a few pages earlier he made the same slip and corrected himself, saying he meant

March 24.

THE CHAIRMAN—If there is no objection, the permanent record will be altered accordingly.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—In the document furnished us by the Defense establishment of classified information, which is paraphrased, and directing General Marshall's attention to Pages 103 and 104 dealing with the recommendations of the Joint Chiefs regarding a settlement or a cease-fire arrangement and under what conditions it should be brought about, I called the attention of the committee the other day to the fact that what appears to be a complete record, probably as a result of inadvertence did not include a paraphrase of Secretary Marshall's endorsement on the Joint Chiefs' recommendations.

You will recall that they recommended that in any discussions the matter of U. N. membership and the matter of Formosa should not even be a subject of discussion and General Marshall apparently said he approved of everything except he did feel that these two matters could be discussed.

I think in order to get that booklet, which is supposed to be a complete record, that some paraphrase should be included in the booklet so the committee will have complete information.

Marshall Declassifies And Reads the Letter

SECRETARY MARSHALL — May I answer that?

I have here that letter of March 31, and it is classified as "top secret," but I can see no reason why it should not be in the record. I will take the responsibility for downgrading it, and giving it to the committee.

It is the letter of March 31. Do you wish me to read it?

THE CHAIRMAN—If you have declassified it.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — (Reading:)

"Dear Mr. Secretary," this is addressed to the Secretary of State—in 1951:

"With reference to our discussion regarding Korea on 19 March 1951 with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, I am transmitting herewith"—we had a general meeting—"for your information and consideration, a memorandum of 27 March 1951 from the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the United States position regarding an armistice in Korea. These views supersede those of the Joint Chiefs of Staff which were submitted to the National Security Council on 13 December 1950.

"I am in general agreement with the terms, conditions and arrangements enumerated in Paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Joint Chiefs memorandum. However, I believe that the questions of Formosa and Chinese Communist membership in the United Nations, as well as other general political and security factors referred to in Paragraphs 4 and 5 of the memorandum of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, would be fitting topics in the consideration of basic terms of settlement of the Korean situation, and might be taken up in discussions between our two departments on the overall question of Korea."

That is signed by Robert A. Lovett, acting secretary.

THE CHAIRMAN—Is there anything further?

(No response.)

THE CHAIRMAN—If not, the committee will stand recessed until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

(Thereupon, at 1:12 o'clock, P. M. [E. D. T.] the committee stood in recess until the following morning, Friday, May 11, 1951, at 10 o'clock, A. M.)

B15WX (SEGQ)
K(550) CENSOR-MACARTHUR
BY EDWIN B. HAAKINSON
WASHINGTON, MAY 10-(AP)-A NAVY OFFICER, ARMED WITH AN EDITOR'S BLUE PENCIL, APPEARS TO HAVE ESTABLISHED A FIRM NEUTRAL ZONE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE RAGING CONTROVERSY OVER THE FIRING OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

VICE ADMIRAL ARTHUR C. DAVIS SITS IN ON THE CLOSED-DOOR CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS INTO MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL. HE HAS THE ASSIGNMENT OF READING ALL TESTIMONY AND DECIDING PROMPTLY WHAT MUST BE DELETED AS AFFECTING NATIONAL SECURITY AND WHAT HANDED ON TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING THE PAST WEEK HE'S PASSED ON SOME 200,000 WORDS CONNECTED WITH SOME OF THE WORLD'S MOST EXPLOSIVE CURRENT ISSUES. THE TESTIMONY HAS COME FROM BOTH SIDES IN THE GREAT CONTROVERSY. BUT THERE HAS BEEN RELATIVELY LITTLE CRITICISM OF DAVIS' WORK FROM EITHER SIDE.

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) OF THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE TODAY TOLD A REPORTER:

"THERE HAVE BEEN NO COMPLAINTS FROM THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC PARTISANS FOR GENERAL MACARTHUR OR FROM HIS MOST RELENTLESS OPPONENTS. WHEN A MAN CAN STAND IN THE MIDDLE OF A CONTROVERSY AS BITTER AS THIS AND GET THAT, HE MUST BE DOING A GOOD JOB."

SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF), ONE OF MACARTHUR'S CHAMPIONS, SAID YESTERDAY IN THE SENATE THAT DAVIS WAS "DOING A VERY FAIR AND A VERY CONSCIENTIOUS JOB TO GET THE FACTS AND LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY."

RUSSELL EXPRESSED SURPRISE AT A REPORTER'S SUGGESTION THAT DAVIS' SUBORDINATE POSITION IN THE ARMED FORCES TO SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL MIGHT MAKE IT SEEM IN EFFECT THAT MARSHALL WAS CENSORING HIS OWN TESTIMONY AS WELL AS THAT OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S. DAVIS IS STAFF DIRECTOR OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.

"MARSHALL IS NOT CENSORING HIS OWN TESTIMONY AT ALL AND HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH CENSORING HIS OWN OR GENERAL MACARTHUR'S TESTIMONY," RUSSELL SAID.

"THE COMMITTEES CAN OVERRIDE ADMIRAL DAVIS ON ANYTHING AND HAVE IN FACT DONE IT," RUSSELL ADDED. "I HAVE NOT AGREED WITH EVERYTHING HE HAD DELETED BUT I ALSO HAVE BEEN MILDLY SURPRISED AT SOME THINGS HE LEFT IN."

NEAREST APPROACH TO A COMPLAINT CAME FROM SENATOR MUNDT (R-SD) ON THE SENATE FLOOR YESTERDAY. HE IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES OR FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES WHICH ARE CONDUCTING THE JOINT HEARINGS. MUNDT SAID HE WAS DISTURBED AT "GAPS WHICH ARE INCREASINGLY APPEARING" IN SECRETARY MARSHALL'S TESTIMONY.

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B16WX (SEGQ)
KNOWLAND QUICKLY DISAGREED WITH MUNDT. ANY DELETIONS, HE SAID, WERE AIMED AT PROTECTING NATIONAL SECURITY.

BOTH RUSSELL AND KNOWLAND POINTED OUT THAT THE COMMITTEES CAN AND HAVE OVERRULED THE CENSOR.

KNOWLAND AND SENATOR MCMAHON (D-CONN) ARE ACTING AS A SUBCOMMITTEE TO REVIEW ALL DELETIONS FROM THE PUBLIC RECORD OF TESTIMONY. IF THEY CANNOT REACH AN AGREEMENT, THE MATTER IS REFERRED TO THE JOINT COMMITTEES.

WHEN THE CENSOR REMOVED THE NAME OF THE NORTHEAST KOREAN TOWN OF RASHIN (NAJIN), WHICH GENERAL MACARTHUR SAID HE WAS DENIED PERMISSION TO BOMB, KNOWLAND AND RUSSELL HAD IT RESTORED TO THE TRANSCRIPT LATER.

ADMIRAL DAVIS WAS ASSIGNED TO THE CENSORSHIP JOB BY THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT. SENATOR RUSSELL SAID HE HAD ASKED THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE "BEST MAN THEY HAD WITH THE HIGHEST RANK" TO DO THIS WORK FOR THE COMMITTEES.

RUSSELL SAID HIS INSTRUCTIONS TO ADMIRAL DAVIS WERE TO TAKE OUT ANYTHING "THAT MIGHT ENDANGER THE SECURITY OF THE NATION" BUT NOT TO REMOVE TESTIMONY EVEN IF IT REFLECTED UPON ANY INDIVIDUALS OR ORGANI-

30.24- 22829

ZATIONS.
RUSSELL ALSO NOTED HE INVITED BOTH MACARTHUR AND MARSHALL TO HAVE THEIR OWN PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE WORK ALONG WITH ADMIRAL DAVIS BUT BOTH DECLINED.
"I WILL OFFER THIS SAME OPPORTUNITY TO OTHER WITNESSES," RUSSELL SAID.
A STATE DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVE, ADRIAN FISHER, ALSO IS COMBING THE TESTIMONY FOR POSSIBLE DISCLOSURE OF DIPLOMATIC SECRETS. KNOWLAND SAID FISHER SO FAR HAS SUGGESTED DELETION OF ONLY ONE SENTENCE. KNOWLAND ADDED HE REGARDED THE REQUEST AS PROPER.
DC438AED

A12WX
H(930) PMS BUDGET
MACARTHUR-MARSHALL
BY JACK BELL
MAY 11 1951
WASHINGTON, MAY 10-(AP)-SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) ACCUSED THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION TODAY OF ATTEMPTING TO CLAP "A COMPLETE GAG RULE" ON MILITARY FIELD COMMANDERS.
HIS CHARGE WAS MADE AS AN OUTGROWTH OF THE HEARINGS INTO THE OUSTER OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN. BRIDGES IS SENIOR REPUBLICAN ON THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE WHICH, TOGETHER WITH THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, IS CONDUCTING THE HEARINGS.
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL WAS CALLED BACK TODAY (9 A.M. EST) FOR HIS FOURTH HALF-DAY OF TESTIMONY. MACARTHUR, THE FIRST WITNESS, TESTIFIED FOR THREE FULL DAYS LAST WEEK.
IN EFFECT, MARSHALL HAD ALREADY DISCUSSED THE CHARGE OF A GAG.

IN EFFECT, MARSHALL HAD ALREADY DISCUSSED THE CHARGE OF A GAG. HE SAID YESTERDAY MACARTHUR WAS ALWAYS FREE TO ARGUE WITH WASHINGTON OVER KOREAN WAR POLICY. HE WAS FIRED, MARSHALL SAID, BECAUSE HE AIRED PUBLICLY HIS VIEWS, THUS RAISING THE ISSUE OF "WHAT VOICE SPOKE FROM THIS COUNTRY ON FOREIGN POLICY."
MARSHALL WAS ASKED TO TELL THE COMMITTEES TODAY WHETHER LT. GEN. GEORGE STRATEMEYER CLEARED IN ADVANCE STATEMENTS LAST MONTH THAT THE WAY TO STOP A BUILD-UP OF CHINESE RED AIR POWER IN MANCHURIA WAS TO HIT NORTH OF THE YALU RIVER -- A MOVE HE SAID WAS "NOT PERMISSIBLE."
MARSHALL SAID YESTERDAY THE PENTAGON "DIDN'T PARTICULARLY APPRECIATE" THIS STATEMENT BY STRATEMEYER, COMMANDER OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCE, PUBLISHED IN THE MAGAZINE U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT. MARSHALL SAID HE DIDN'T THINK THE STATEMENT WAS CLEARED BUT WOULD CHECK AND REPORT TO THE COMMITTEES.
IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION BY SENATOR H. ALEXANDER SMITH (R-NJ), THE DEFENSE SECRETARY ADDED THE ISSUE OF DISMISSING STRATEMEYER FOR THE STATEMENT "HAS NOT BEEN BROUGHT UP TO THE PRESIDENT."
HE NOTED THAT STRATEMEYER IS "NOT A PERSON IN THE PROMINENT POSITION OF GENERAL MACARTHUR."
MARSHALL TESTIFIED THE SAME RESTRICTIONS ON PUBLIC STATEMENTS THE ADMINISTRATION TRIED TO APPLY UNSUCCESSFULLY ON MACARTHUR AFFECT HIS SUCCESSOR, LT. GEN. MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY, NOMINATED BY MR. TRUMAN YESTERDAY TO BE A FULL FOUR-STAR GENERAL.
WITH THIS AND MACARTHUR'S OUSTER IN MIND, BRIDGES TOLD A REPORTER HE SEES IN MARSHALL'S TESTIMONY AN EFFORT TO CUT OFF ALL EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION BY MILITARY COMMANDERS.
"THEY ARE TRYING TO ENFORCE A COMPLETE GAG RULE," THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATOR SAID. "I DON'T THINK THEY CAN GET AWAY WITH IT."

A13WX
MARSHALL TOLD THE COMMITTEES YESTERDAY THE PRIMARY REASON THE PRESIDENT FIRED MACARTHUR WAS THAT THE PACIFIC COMMANDER HAD RAISED THE QUESTION OF WHETHER HE OR MR. TRUMAN SPOKE WITH THE MOST AUTHORITATIVE VOICE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS. MACARTHUR'S STATEMENTS, HE SAID, THREATENED TO ALIENATE U.S. ALLIES AND FORCE THIS COUNTRY TO "GO IT ALONE" IN KOREA.

"BY HIS PUBLIC STATEMENTS HE HAD CREATED A FEELING OF GREAT UNEASINESS AMONG OUR ALLIES AS TO THE CONSEQUENCES OF HIS PROPOSALS," MARSHALL SAID OF MACARTHUR. HE ADDED:
"HE WAS CREATING A FEELING OF UNCERTAINTY WITH OUR ALLIES AS TO WHO WAS DIRECTING THESE AFFAIRS -- OUR CHIEF EXECUTIVE, AS EXECUTIVE AGENT FOR THOSE ALLIES, OR OTHERWISE."
MAJ. GEN. COURTNEY WHITNEY, MACARTHUR'S PERSONAL ADVISER, TOLD NEWSMEN IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY MACARTHUR HAD NOT ARGUED AGAINST ANY POLICIES ALREADY IN EFFECT.
"WHAT HE WAS CALLING FOR WAS A DEFINITIVE POLICY TO FILL THE POLICY VACUUM LEFT IN THE WAKE OF CHINA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR," WHITNEY SAID.
MACARTHUR HAS URGED BROADER PROSECUTION OF THE WAR AGAINST COMMUNIST CHINA: BOMBING OF BASES IN MANCHURIA, A BLOCKADE OF THE CHINA COAST AND USE OF CHINESE NATIONALIST FORCES NOW NEUTRALIZED ON FORMOSA.
MARSHALL, FOR THE ADMINISTRATION, HAS ARGUED THE COURSE MACARTHUR ADVOCATED WOULD GREATLY INCREASE THE DANGER OF RUSSIAN INTERVENTION AND MIGHT TOUCH OFF A NEW WORLD WAR.
WHITNEY ALSO SAID IT IS NOT TRUE, AS MARSHALL HAD TESTIFIED, THAT TROOP MORALE IN KOREA MAY BE HARMED BY MACARTHUR'S STATEMENTS ABOUT HEAVY CASUALTIES AND HIS PREDICTION THE WAR WILL END IN A STALEMATE.
"THE FACT THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR HAS HAD THE COURAGE TO CALL FOR MEASURES DESIGNED TO PROTECT HIS FORMER COMMAND WILL REACT FAVORABLY ON THE MORALE OF THE TROOPS," WHITNEY SAID. "THIS INDEED SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN THE CASE."
IN HIS TESTIMONY YESTERDAY, MARSHALL ALLUDED TO A MARCH 24 STATEMENT IN WHICH HE SAID MACARTHUR "JUMPED THE GUN" ON A PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL PRONOUNCEMENT OF TERMS ON WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES MIGHT BE WILLING TO TALK A CEASE-FIRE WITH THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS IN KOREA.
THE DEFENSE SECRETARY CONTENDED MACARTHUR HAD KILLED ANY CHANCE OF NEGOTIATIONS BY HINTING THAT UNLESS THE REDS TALKED PEACE THE U.N. MIGHT EXPAND THE WAR TO CHINA'S COASTAL AREAS AND INTERIOR BASES.
MARSHALL SAID MACARTHUR'S ASSERTION TRUCE TALKS SHOULD NOT BE "BURDENED" BY ANY DISCUSSION OF THE FATE OF FORMOSA AND A U.N. SEAT FOR RED CHINA "SET UP A VERY SERIOUS CONSIDERATION" BECAUSE IT INVOLVED "POSSIBLE POLITICAL CONSEQUENCE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE" TO U.S. ALLIES.
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A14WX
MARSHALL HAS MADE IT CLEAR THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION OPPOSES ANY MOVE TO GIVE FORMOSA TO THE REDS OR TO SEAT THEM ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL. BUT HE SAID THE UNITED STATES CAN'T AVOID HAVING SUCH PROPOSALS DISCUSSED BECAUSE OTHER U.N. MEMBERS WILL INSIST UPON IT.
SENATOR SMITH SAID HE COULDN'T SEE WHERE MACARTHUR'S STATEMENT CLASHED WITH ADMINISTRATION FOREIGN POLICY.
MARSHALL ENTERED HIS FOURTH DAY OF QUESTIONING, WHICH MAY LAST ALL WEEK, WITH REPUBLICANS STILL HAMMERING AWAY ON THE THEME THAT MACARTHUR WAS BADLY TREATED BY BEING SUMMARILY DISMISSED.
ON THE OTHER HAND, SENATOR KERR (D-OKLA) CHIDED REPUBLICANS FOR DEMANDING THAT MARSHALL DISCLOSE "A BLUEPRINT FOR VICTORY" IN KOREA. HE SAID THE ENEMY WOULD LIKE TO KNOW ABOUT IT.
THE OKLAHOMAN ACCUSED THE REPUBLICANS OF TRYING TO "CROSS-EXAMINE, BROWBEAT AND THREATEN" MARSHALL TO GET INFORMATION FROM HIM.
MARSHALL IS BEING QUESTIONED BEHIND CLOSED DOORS, AS WAS MACARTHUR. BUT THE COMMITTEES ARE MAKING PUBLIC A TRANSCRIPT OF THE TESTIMONY AFTER CENSORS DELETE INFORMATION THEY FEEL WOULD AFFECT NATIONAL SECURITY.
IN AN APPEARANCE OF MORE THAN THREE HOURS YESTERDAY. MARSHALL SAID:

MR. TRUMAN WROTE MACARTHUR LAST JANUARY OUTLINING THE FOREIGN POLICY ASPECTS OF THE KOREAN WAR SAYING, IN PART, THAT STEPS WHICH MIGHT BE JUSTIFIED TO WIN THE WAR THERE "WOULD NOT BE BENEFICIAL IF THEY WOULD INVOLVE JAPAN OR WESTERN EUROPE IN LARGE SCALE HOSTILITIES."

THE ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY IS "TO TRY TO KILL OF ENOUGH RED CHINESE, WHEN THEY COME ON US, SO THAT THEY WILL SAY THEY HAVE HAD ENOUGH."

WHETHER RUSSIA "CAN AFFORD TO HAVE CHINA DEFEATED DECISIVELY" IS A MATTER THAT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN JUDGING FUTURE EVENTS.

THE ANNOUNCED SUPPORT OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE "PRACTICALLY ASSURES" THE ADOPTION OF A UNITED NATIONS TRADE EMBARGO AGAINST RED CHINA, MAKING IT LESS NECESSARY TO BLOCKADE HER COASTS AS MACARTHUR HAD SUGGESTED.

AMERICAN ALLIES HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH MACARTHUR'S REMOVAL AND NONE OF THEM KNEW ABOUT IT IN ADVANCE.

DC309AED

MAY 11 1951

A20WX

(220) MACARTHUR-CONGRESS

WASHINGTON,MAY 10-(AP)-SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO) TOLD THE SENATE TODAY THE ADMINISTRATION "HAS NOT HESITATED TO GIVE RUSSIA CAUSE FOR WAR" IN EUROPE AND SHOULD NOT HESITATE TO TAKE STEPS TO BEAT THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS AND END THE KOREAN WAR.

TAFT SPECIFICALLY URGED USE OF THE CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS NOW "NEUTRALIZED" ON FORMOSA. GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR PROPOSED THAT THOSE TROOPS BE LOOSED FOR ACTION AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS.

SENATOR MCMAHON (D-CONN) SUGGESTED TO TAFT THAT RUSSIA IS TRYING TO LURE THE U.S. INTO THE "TRAP" OF AN ALL-OUT WAR IN CHINA. IN REPLY, TAFT SHOUTED:

"WE HAVE FALLEN FOR IT. THIS ADMINISTRATION PUT US INTO IT."

HE DECLARED THAT "AMERICAN BOYS ARE DYING" IN THE KOREAN WAR AND THAT THE MAIN JOB NOW IS TO GET THAT WAR ENDED.

MCMAHON SAID ANY MOVES TO INTENSIFY THE WAR IN ASIA MIGHT BRING ON WORLD WAR THREE AND CASUALTIES IN ATOM-BOMBED AMERICAN CITIES WHICH WOULD FAR OUTSTRIP THOSE OF KOREA.

TAFT SAID THIS COUNTRY IS "PURSUING A POLICY OF CONTAINING RUSSIA AND COMMUNISM ALL OVER THE WORLD."

"WE HAVE REPEATEDLY DEFIED RUSSIA," HE SAID. "WE HAVE REPEATEDLY BROUGHT ABOUT CONDITIONS THAT MIGHT HAVE LED TO A WAR WITH RUSSIA.

"WE HAVE SAID IN EUROPE, 'CROSS THIS LINE AND YOU WILL BE IN A WAR.'

"WE HAVE NOT HESITATED TO GIVE RUSSIA CAUSE FOR WAR."

THE UNITED STATES NOW IS ENGAGED IN HELPING WESTERN EUROPE TO BUILD UP A FORCE OF 60 DIVISIONS WHICH EVEN COULD BE USED TO INVADE RUSSIA, TAFT DECLARED, ADDING:

"WE HAVE TAKEN FAR MORE RISKS IN EUROPE THAN WE HAVE BEEN WILING TO TAKE IN ASIA."

MD/JK536PED

A20WX

(300) PMS BUDGET

TRUMAN LETTER

WASHINGTON, MARCH 10-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN WROTE GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR A LETTER DEALING WITH KOREAN WAR POLICY LAST JANUARY WHEN CONDITIONS THERE WERE BLEAK FOR THE UNITED NATIONS.

SENATORS WHO REPORTED THIS YESTERDAY SAID THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TOLD MACARTHUR THAT "STEPS WHICH MIGHT IN THEMSELVES BE FULLY JUSTIFIED "AND MIGHT HELP THE CAMPAIGN IN KOREA "WOULD NOT BE BENEFICIAL" IF THEY SHOULD RESULT IN SPREADING THE FIGHTING TO JAPAN OR WESTERN EUROPE.

PARAPHRASED EXCERPTS READ INTO THE RECORD OF THE INQUIRY INTO MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL SHOWED THAT MR. TRUMAN "RECOGNIZED THE CONTINUED RESISTANCE MIGHT NOT BE MILITARILY POSSIBLE WITH THE LIMITED FORCES AVAILABLE TO GENERAL MACARTHUR."

THE LETTER WAS DATED JAN. 13. UNITED NATIONS FORCES THEN WERE RAPIDLY BACKPEDALING BEFORE THE FIRST BIG ONSLAUGHT OF RED CHINESE.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER WAS FURNISHED TO THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES. SENATOR SALTONSTALL (R-MASS) SAID IT WAS SUPPLIED FROM RECORDS OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.

SALTONSTALL READ THIS PARAPHRASED EXCERPT INTO THE RECORD:

"THE PRESIDENT EMPHASIZED THAT PENDING THE BUILDUP OF OUR NATIONAL STRENGTH, WE MUST ACT WITH GREAT PRUDENCE INSOFAR AS EXTENDING THE AREA OF HOSTILITIES WAS CONCERNED.

"STEPS WHICH MIGHT IN THEMSELVES BE FULLY JUSTIFIED, WHICH MIGHT LEND SOME ASSISTANCE TO THE CAMPAIGN IN KOREA, WOULD NOT BE BENEFICIAL IF THEY WOULD INVOLVE JAPAN OR WESTERN EUROPE IN LARGE SCALE HOSTILITIES.

"THE PRESIDENT RECOGNIZED THE CONTINUED RESISTANCE MIGHT NOT BE MILITARILY POSSIBLE WITH THE LIMITED FORCES AVAILABLE TO GENERAL MACARTHUR. IN ANY EVENT, THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES MUST BE PRESERVED AS AN EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT FOR THE DEFENSE OF JAPAN AND ELSEWHERE. A SUCCESSFUL RESISTANCE IN KOREA, HOWEVER, WOULD SERVE THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES."

SALTONSTALL SAID THE LETTER LISTED 10 SUCH PURPOSES, THE FIRST OF WHICH WAS "TO DEMONSTRATE THAT AGGRESSION WOULD NOT BE ACCEPTED BY THE FREE WORLD."

DC341AED

MAY 11 1951

A94 (280)

FOLLOW WASHINGTON MARSHALL-MACARTHUR

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,MAY 10-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS HAS TAKEN THE POSITION THAT THE SEATING OF RED CHINA IN THE U.N. IS NOT SUBJECT TO THE VETO, AND INFORMED QUARTERS SAID TONIGHT THE U.S. POSITION REMAINS UNCHANGED.

THESE QUARTERS WERE COMMENTING ON A STATEMENT BY DEFENSE SECRETARY GEORGE C.MARSHALL IN WASHINGTON THAT THE VETO SHOULD BE USED, IN HIS OPINION, TO KEEP THE PEIPING REGIME OUT OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION.

DURING THE DEBATE LAST FALL OF CHINA'S REPRESENTATION, U.S. DELEGATE WARREN R.AUSTIN CONTENDED THAT THE ISSUE WAS A PROCEDURAL ONE AND, THEREFORE, NOT SUBJECT TO THE BIG POWER VETO.

THE ONLY SECURITY COUNCIL DELEGATE WHO TOOK ISSUE WITH THE U.S. POSITION WAS NATIONALIST CHINA'S T.F.TSIANG.

U.S. LEGAL ADVISERS MAKE THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE QUESTION OF SEATING ONE OF TWO RIVAL GOVERNMENTS AND THE QUESTION OF ADMITTING NEW MEMBERS TO THE U.N. THEY POINT OUT THAT CHINA ALREADY IS A MEMBER OF U.N. AND THAT THE QUESTION IS REALLY ONE OF DETERMINING WHO SHALL GET CHINA'S SEAT. UNDER THE U.N. CHARTER, THE QUESTION OF ADMITTING NEW MEMBERS IS CLEARLY SUBJECT TO THE VETO.

U.S. OFFICIALS HERE WERE PUZZLED BY GEN.MARSHALL'S REFERENCE TO POSSIBLE USE OF THE VETO TO BLOCK ADMISSION OF THE PEIPING REGIME, BYT THEY DECLINED TO COMMENT FOR PUBLICATION.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE U.S. DELEGATION REITERATED THAT THE AMERICAN POLICY IS TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE WITHIN THE TERMS OF THE CHARTER TO KEEP RED CHINA OUT OF THE U.N. OTHER U.N. DIPLOMATS OBSERVED THAT UNDER PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES THE SEATING OF RED CHINA IS VIRTUALLY RULED OUT BECAUSE OF THE STRONG U.N. FEELING AGAINST THE PEIPING GOVERNMENT AT THIS TIME.

A SPECIAL U.N. COMMITTEE WAS SET UP AT THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO STUDY THE WHOLE QUESTION OF CHINA'S REPRESENTATION, BUT IT HAS MERELY BEEN MARKING TIME BECAUSE OF THE MILITARY SITUATION IN KOREA.

TA941PED

A164WX

WASHINGTON,MAY 10-(AP)-RUMORS OF A NEW SECRET WEAPON WERE HEARD AT THE SENATE TODAY, BUT WERE WIDELY DISCOUNTED.

THE RUMORS DEVELOPED LIKE THIS:

TWO SENATORS SAID A THIRD SENATOR REMARKED AT AN APPROPRIATIONS MEETING THAT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL HAD REFERRED TO A NEW WEAPON IN SECRET TESTIMONY IN THE MACARTHUR HEARINGS.

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BUT THE SENATORS ALSO SAID ARMY ORDNANCE REPRESENTATIVES WHO WERE PRESENT DENIED THE EXISTENCE OF SUCH A WEAPON.

SENATOR BYRD (D-VA), WHO HAS LISTENED TO MOST OF THE MARSHALL TESTIMONY, TOLD A REPORTER HE HAD HEARD NO SUCH TESTIMONY. SO DID SENATORS FERGUSON (R-MICH), BREWSTER (R-ME), SPARKMAN (D-ALA), MCCARTHY (R-WIS), GEORGE (D-GA), MUNDT (R-SD) AND YOUNG (R-ND).

SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) SAID HE RECALLED "SOME REFERENCE TO SOME SUCH SECRET PROJECT BUT GEN.MARSHALL SAID IT WAS CLASSIFIED AND SO MUST BE OFF THE RECORD."

ANOTHER SENATOR WHO ASKED NOT TO BE NAMED SAID MARSHALL HAD REFERRED TO A SECRET PROJECT WHICH IT WOULD BE "FATAL TO DISCLOSE" AT THIS TIME. BUT THIS APPARENTLY CAME DURING ENUMERATION OF 16 PROPOSALS MADE IN JANUARY BY THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF RELATIVE TO THE KOREAN WAR. THEY INCLUDED FOUR GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ADVOCATED FOR STEPPING UP AGGRESSIVE ACTION.

TOP PENTAGON OFFICIALS SEVERAL TIMES HAVE PROJECTED PUBLICLY MORE POWERFUL ATOMIC WEAPONS, INCLUDING ATOMIC ARTILLERY SHELLS AND WATHEADS FOR GUIDED MISSILES.

FINALLY, TO CLEAR UP THE PUZZLE, BRIDGES EXAMINED THE UNCENSORED TRANSCRIPT AND TOLD REPORTERS HE FOUND "NO SPECIFIC RECORD AS TO ANY NEW DESTRUCTIVE WEAPON."

"GENERAL MARSHALL MENTIONED OUR ABILITY TO CHEW UP CHINESE COMMUNISTS IN KOREA BUT THAT WAS MADE PUBLIC," HE ADDED. "IT MAY HAVE GIVEN RISE TO OUTSIDE REFERENCES TO NEW WEAPONS."

CZ210PED

A198WX (BJT)
(550) AMS BUDGET
NIGHT LEAD TRUMAN (ROUNDUP)

MAY 11 1951

BY D.HAROLD OLIVER

WASHINGTON,MAY 10-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY GAVE EMPHATIC SUPPORT TO THE BEEF PRICE CEILINGS NOW BEING PUT INTO EFFECT.

HE TOLD HIS NEWS CONFERENCE THAT PROTESTS AGAINST THE NEW CEILING ORDERS BY PACKERS AND OTHERS WERE THE SAME OLD 1946 FIGHT OVER AGAIN. HE INDICATED HE WOULD NOT BE SWAYED BY THEM.

HE SAID HE APPROVED THE PRICE ORDERS OF ADMINISTRATOR MICHAEL DISALL AND THEY WILL BE ENFORCED.

RECALLING THE 1946 CONTROVERSY AND AGITATION WHICH LED TO THE REMOVAL OF MEAT PRICE CONTROLS EFFECTED DURING WORLD WAR II, MR.TRUMAN SAID CURRENT CRIES STEM FROM THE FACT THAT WHENEVER YOU TREAD ON THE TOES OF ANYBODY THEY HAVE TO SCREAM.

THE DISALLE ORDERS CALL FOR PROGRESSIVE REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES PAID FOR LIVE CATTLE AND FOR A TOTAL REDUCTION OF 9 OR 10 CENTS A POUND AT RETAIL BY OCTOBER.

MR.TRUMAN SAID THERE WAS NO FOUNDATION IN FACT FOR RECURRING REPORTS THAT SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON WILL LEAVE THE CABINET IN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS OR MONTHS.

HE MADE THE SAME REPLY TO A QUESTION WHETHER AMBASSADOR WILLIAM O'DWYER WILL BE RECALLED FROM HIS MEXICO CITY POST. THERE HAD BEEN PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT THE FORMER NEW YORK MAYOR WOULD LOSE HIS DIPLOMATIC POST BECAUSE THE SENATE CRIME COMMITTEE SHARPLY CRITICIZED HIM AND BECAUSE A CLOSE FRIEND, JAMES MORAN, WAS CONVICTED OF PERJURY IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE SENATE INQUIRY.

THE PRESIDENT BACKED UP THE TESTIMONY OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL IN THE SENATE FOREIGN POLICY HEARING. HE SAID HE WAS VERY SATISFIED WITH MARSHALL'S STATEMENTS, ADDING THE SECRETARY HAD TOLD THE EXACT TRUTH WORD FOR WORD.

AT ONE POINT WHEN REPORTERS SEEMED TO BE RUNNING OF QUESTIONS, MR.TRUMAN GRINNED AND REMARKED THE SILENCE PROBABLY WAS DUE TO THE FACT THAT MOST QUESTIONS HAD BEEN ANSWERED EITHER MONDAY NIGHT OR BY GENERAL MARSHALL'S TESTIMONY.

HE APPARENTLY REFERRED TO HIS OWN SPEECH LAST MONDAY IN WHICH HE REAFFIRMED THE LIMITED WAR POLICY IN KOREA AND WARNED OF POSSIBLE SOVIET ATOMIC ATTACKS ON AMERICAN CITIES SHOULD STRONGER MEASURES BE TAKEN AGAINST THE RED CHINESE AS PROPOSED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR.

A199WX

MR.TRUMAN DECLARED FLATLY THAT KOREAN WAR VETERANS WILL BE ACCORDED THE PRIVILEGE OF VETERANS' HOSPITAL TREATMENT THE SAME AS OTHER WAR VETERANS, BUT THIS WILL REQUIRE A CHANGE IN PRESENT LAW.

HE WAS COMMENTING ON THE FACT THAT A KOREAN COMBAT VETERAN HAD BEEN DENIED TREATMENT AT A TUCSON,ARIZ., VETERANS' HOSPITAL BECAUSE UNDER THE PRESENT LAW THE KOREAN FIGHTING IS NOT CONSIDERED A WAR.

THE PRESIDENT SAID THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION WAS SIMPLY OBEYING THE LAW IN DENYING THE VETERAN TREATMENT, BUT IT WAS UP TO CONGRESS TO CHANGE IT.

THE KOREAN VETERAN OUGHT TO BE TREATED THE SAME AS OTHER VETERANS AND HE WILL BE IF IT REQUIRES A NEW LAW TO DO IT, HE SAID FIRMLY.

THE PRESIDENT SAID HE EXPECTS TO NAME A NEW CHAIRMAN FOR THE NATIONAL SECURITY RESOURCES BOARD TO SUCCEED W.STUART SYMINGTON, NOW RFC CHIEF.

A REPORTER RECALLED THAT WHEN MON C.WALLGREN, FORMER GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON STATE, WAS PROPOSED FOR THE NSRB, OPPONENTS SAID HE WAS NOT CAPABLE AND WOULD BECOME A WARTIME POWER CZAR ALTHOUGH THE BOARD WAS INTENDED TO BE ONLY A PLANNING AGENCY. THE REPORTER APPARENTLY WAS LEADING UP TO A QUESTION WHETHER WALLGREN, WHO IS PLANNING TO RESIGN FROM THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION, WOULD NOW BE CONSIDERED FOR THE SYMINGTON VACANCY.

BUT MR.TRUMAN BROKE IN AND SAID THE NSRB WAS NEVER INTENDED TO BE ANYTHING ELSE THAN A PLANNING AGENCY AND IT WAS PART OF HIS OWN STAFF.

ASKED WHETHER HE WOULD PROMOTE MRS.PERLE MESTA, NOW MINISTER TO LUXEMBOURG, TO AN AMBASSADORSHIP, HE SAID HE HAD NOT THOUGHT ABOUT IT.

MD223PED

A32WX

95

(150) THIRD NIGHT LEAD TRUMAN-VETERANS

MAY 11 1951

WASHINGTON, MAY 10-(AP)-ONE DAY AFTER A VETERAN OF THE KOREAN FIGHTING WAS DENIED ADMISSION TO A GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, CONGRESS TODAY PASSED LEGISLATION TO GIVE KOREA VETERANS THE SAME MEDICAL BENEFITS AS SURVIVORS OF OTHER WARS.

THE LEGISLATION WENT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN FOR HIS SIGNATURE LATE TODAY, ONLY HOURS AFTER HE HAD ASKED FOR A CHANGE IN THE PRESENT LAW. HE AND CONGRESS AGREED THAT MEN FIGHTING IN KOREA SHOULD NOT BE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BECAUSE THEIR WAR IS AN UNDECLARED ONE.

UNANIMOUS VOTES IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE PUSHED THROUGH TWO SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT VERSIONS. THEN, TO SPEED MATTERS EVEN MORE, THE SENATE AGREED TO THE HOUSE VERSION AND THEREBY COMPLETED CONGRESSIONAL ACTION. THE AGREED-UPON VERSION WAS A LITTLE BROADER THAN THE SENATE'S ORIGINAL.

AS IT REACHED MR.TRUMAN, THE LEGISLATION PROVIDES THAT KOREAN WAR VETERANS ARE ENTITLED TO THESE WORLD WAR II PRIVILEGES:

1. MEDICAL, HOSPITAL AND DOMICILIARY BENEFITS; 2. BURIAL BENEFITS; 3. COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS FOR THE VETERAN AND HIS DEPENDENTS.

IT WAS ONLY YESTERDAY THAT EX-MARINE DAVID R.ARELLANO, 21, WAS DENIED TREATMENT AT A VETERANS ADMINISTRATION (VA) HOSPITAL AT TUCSON, ARIZ., BECAUSE HE HAD NOT SERVED IN A RECOGNIZED WAR.

WASHINGTON WAS QUICK TO RESPOND, IN THIS SEQUENCE:

1. PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOLD A MORNING NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THE LAW WHICH BARRED ARELLANO FROM TREATMENT AT FEDERAL EXPENSE OUGHT TO BE CHANGED. HE FOLLOWED UP WITH LETTERS TO THE HOUSE AND SENATE PRESIDING

OFFICERS.

2. WITH THE BI-PARTISAN BACKING OF SENATOR GEORGE (D-GA) AND TAFT (R-OHIO), THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE WAIVED HEARINGS ON THE REQUEST AND THE SENATE PASSED BY VOICE VOTE A RESOLUTION GRANTING THE KOREAN VETERANS THE BENEFITS ENJOYED BY THOSE OF WORLD WAR II.

3. THE HOUSE, LIKEWISE BY VOICE VOTE, FOLLOWED SUIT.

THERE REMAINED THE NECESSITY OF WHIPPING THE TWO RESOLUTIONS INTO ONE BILL, BUT THERE WAS NO DOUBT THIS COULD BE DONE IN A HURRY. AN EVEN QUICKER SOLUTION--FOR ONE BRANCH TO ACCEPT THE OTHER'S IN TOTO--WAS A GOOD BET.

REPLYING TO NEWS CONFERENCE QUESTIONS, MR.TRUMAN SAID VETERANS OF THE KOREAN FIGHTING SHOULD BE GIVEN EVERY BENEFIT THAT IS AVAILABLE TO VETERANS OF OTHER WARS.

IT IS UP TO CONGRESS TO CHANGE THE LAW, MR.TRUMAN SAID. HE ADDED THAT THE VA HAD OBEYED THE LAW AS IT STANDS.

THE LAW RECOGNIZES WORLD WAR II AS THE LAST WAR THE U.S. HAS FOUGHT AND FOR PURPOSES OF VA HOSPITALIZATION, IT ENDED DEC. 31, 1946. WARTIME VETERANS ARE ENTITLED TO HOSPITALIZATION FOR NON-SERVICE CONNECTED INJURIES AND DISEASES IF THEY CANNOT AFFORD TO PAY FOR TREATMENT AND IF BED SPACE IS AVAILABLE. PEACETIME VETERANS--AND ARELLANO WAS SO CLASSIFIED--ARE ENTITLED TO HOSPITALIZATION ONLY IF THEY HAVE A DISABILITY DISCHARGE OR ARE DRAWING COMPENSATION FOR A SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY.

MAY 11 1951

ARELLANO WAS OPERATED ON FOR A THROAT CANCER AT THE PIMA,ARIZ., COUNTY HOSPITAL AFTER HE WAS DENIED TREATMENT AT THE VA HOSPITAL.

SEVERAL BILLS ARE PENDING IN CONGRESS TO GIVE KOREAN VETERANS THE SAME ADVANTAGES THAT ARE PROVIDED FOR OTHER VETERANS. REP.RANKIN (D-MISS), CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE VETERANS COMMITTEE, INTRODUCED ANOTHER ONE TODAY AND SAID HE EXPECTS HOUSE ACTION WITHIN A MATTER OF WEEKS.

COL.J.E.GAINES, MANAGER OF THE VA HOSPITAL AT TUCSON, EXPRESSED SYMPATHY WITH EX-MARINE ARELLANO, BUT EXPLAINED:

"UNDER THE PRESENT SET-UP, NO RETURNED VETERAN FROM KOREA IS ELIGIBLE FOR HOSPITAL BENEFITS UNLESS HE HAS BEEN DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE BECAUSE OF A DUTY DISABILITY." (ARELLANO WAS WOUNDED IN KOREA BUT HIS DISCHARGE WAS FOR DEPENDENCY REASONS).

"WE AT THE VETERANS HOSPITAL ARE COMPLETELY SYMPATHETIC WITH THE PLIGHT OF THESE MEN. UNDER THE PRESENT STATUS WE ARE NOT AT WAR IN KOREA SO THESE MEN ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR TREATMENT.

"IF IT ISN'T A WAR, I'D LIKE TO KNOW WHAT THE HELL IT IS."

MD231PED

A7
A69KX (INTVW)
WITH WASHN TRUMAN-VETERAN (300)

TUCSON,ARIZ.,MAY 10 (AP)-"KOREAN AND CHINESE RED TROOPS SHOT AT ME. SOME OF MY BUDDIES WERE KILLED. IF THAT ISN'T WAR, I'D LIKE TO KNOW WHAT THEY CALL IT."

SO SAID DAVID R.ARELLANO, JR., 21-YEAR-OLD DISCHARGED COMBAT VETERAN WHO WAS DENIED ADMITTANCE TO A VETERANS HOSPITAL BECAUSE HIS FIGHTING WAS NOT IN A RECOGNIZED WAR.

ARELLANO, HIS HEAD AND NECK BANDAGED AFTER HE UNDERWENT A THROAT OPERATION, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW FROM A COUNTY HOSPITAL BED TODAY:

"I WAS IN ACTION OFF AND ON FOR FIVE MONTHS IN KOREA. I WAS SHOT AT MANY TIMES. I SAW A LOT OF MY FRIENDS DEAD FROM BULLETS SHOT BY THE REDS. I WAS AMBUSHED ONCE WHEN THE TRUCK I WAS ON WENT OVER A MINE."

ARELLANO WAS PLEASED HIS CASE HAD PROMPTED PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO SAY CONGRESS SHOULD CHANGE THE LAW SO KOREAN WAR VETERANS WOULD HAVE THE SAME HOSPITALIZATION RIGHTS AS VETERANS OF DECLARED WARS.

"I THINK IT WOULD BE WONDERFUL IF THE LAW COULD BE CHANGED," HE SAID.

ARELLANO AND HIS 21-YEAR-OLD WIFE, DOLORES, AREN'T BITTER OVER THE REFUSAL OF VETERANS HOSPITAL CARE, BUT ARE CONFUSED.

"I DON'T THINK IT'S FAIR THAT THEY WON'T LET DAVE IN THE VETERANS HOSPITAL," DOLORES SAID, "ESPECIALLY AFTER THE LETTERS I RECEIVED FROM HIM IN KOREA TELLING ABOUT ALL THE FIGHTING."

THEIR TWO CHILDREN, DAVID, 19 MONTHS, AND EILEEN, 6 MONTHS, ARE BEING CARED FOR WITH FUNDS PROVIDED BY THE WELFARE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN LEGION.

ARELLANO SAID HIS THROAT BEGAN SWELLING WHILE HE WAS IN KOREA. WHEN THE SWELLING FAILED TO GO DOWN AFTER HIS DEPENDENCY DISCHARGE, HE DECIDED TO GO TO THE VETERANS HOSPITAL HERE AND FIND OUT WHAT WAS THE MATTER.

AMERICAN LEGION OFFICIALS TOOK HIM TO THE VETERANS HOSPITAL YESTERDAY. X-RAYS AND A BLOOD COUNT WERE TAKEN, AND THE PRELIMINARY DIAGNOSIS WAS CANCER. THE HOSPITAL SAID THAT UNDER THE LAW IT COULD NOT ADMIT ARELLANO BECAUSE HIS ILLNESS WAS NOT SERVICE-CONNECTED.

A PRIVATE PHYSICIAN PERFORMED AN OPERATION AT THE COUNTY HOSPITAL LATER IN THE DAY. HIS DIAGNOSIS IS YET TO BE COMPLETED.

RA624PCS

A16WX
(330) AMS BUDGET

NIGHT LEAD TAXES

MAY 11 1951

BY FRANCIS J.KELLY

WASHINGTON, MAY 10-(AP)-THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE VOTED TODAY TO LEVY AN ADDITIONAL $2,080,000,000 A YEAR TAXES ON CORPORATIONS, BY ADDING FIVE PERCENTAGE POINTS TO THEIR NORMAL TAX RATE.

THE ADMINISTRATION HAD ASKED FOR EIGHT PERCENTAGE POINTS, AN INCREASE WHICH SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY SNYDER ESTIMATED WOULD BRING IN AN ADDITIONAL $3,300,000,000 ANNUALLY.

ALTOGETHER, THE COMMITTEE HAS RAKED TOGETHER AN ESTIMATED $5,460,000,000 IN ADDITIONAL REVENUE DURING THE PAST TWO WEEKS DELIBERATIONS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS. THE BIGGEST SINGLE INCREASE, VOTED YESTERDAY, WOULD TAKE NEARLY $3,000,000,000 MORE FROM INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXPAYERS. THE HIGHLY LUCRATIVE EXCISE TAX FIELD REMAINS TO BE TAPPED.

CHAIRMAN DOUGHTON (D-NC) EMPHASIZED THAT ALL THE DECISIONS ARE TENTATIVE AND ARE SUBJECT TO LATER RECONSIDERATION.

ALTHOUGH THE VOTE WAS NOT OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED, THE MOTION TO ADD FIVE PERCENTAGE POINTS TO THE CORPORATE RATE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SUPPORTED BY THE 15 DEMOCRATS ON THE COMMITTEE AND OPPOSED BY THE 10 REPUBLICAN MEMBERS.

HERE IS HOW TODAY'S DECISION WILL AFFECT CORPORATIONS, IF THE INCREASE IS UPHELD BY THE HOUSE AND SENATE:

THE NORMAL RATE ON THE FIRST $25,000 OF TAXABLE CORPORATE INCOME WILL GO UP FROM 25 TO 30 PER CENT. ON INCOME OVER $25,000, THE RATE WILL BE 52 PER CENT RATHER THAN THE EXISTING 47 PER CENT. ON INCOME SUBJECT TO THE EXCESS PROFITS TAX (30 PER CENT ON TOP OF THE COMBINED NORMAL AND SURTAX RATES) THE EFFECTIVE RATE WILL BE 82 PER CENT INSTEAD OF 77 PER CENT.

HOWEVER, CONGRESS HAS FIXED A CEILING ON THE TOTAL TAXES THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CAN TAKE FROM A CORPORATION IN ALL KINDS OF INCOME TAXES. THAT CEILING, NOW 62 PER CENT OF NET INCOME, WOULD RISE TO 67 PER CENT.

AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED INCREASE, A CORPORATION WITH A NET INCOME OF $10,000 A YEAR WOULD PAY $3,000 TAXES INSTEAD OF $2,500. FOR A $100,000 CORPORATION, THE INCREASE WOULD BE FROM $41,500 TO $46,500; FOR A MILLION-DOLLAR CONCERN, THE TAX WOULD BE $514,500 INSTEAD OF $464,500.

THE COMMITTEE HAS NOT YET DECIDED WHEN THE CORPORATE AND INDIVIDUAL RATE BOOSTS SHOULD TAKE EFFECT. ITS RECOMMENDATIONS ARE YET TO BE PASSED ON BY THE HOUSE BEFORE THE TAX LEGISLATION REACHES THE SENATE.

TREASURY REVENUE ESTIMATES, FURNISHED TO THE COMMITTEE ON APRIL 2, PUT AT $21,500,000,000 (B) THE EXPECTED TAX OBLIGATIONS OF CORPORATIONS UNDER THE PRESENT LAW FOR THE 1952 FISCAL YEAR WHICH BEGINS NEXT JULY 1.

IF THE CORPORATE TAX INCREASE WERE ASSUMED TO TAKE EFFECT ON JULY 1 (AND IT MAY BE LATER THAN THAT), THE $2,080,000,000 BOOST WOULD REPRESENT A 9.7 PERCENT INCREASE IN TOTAL CORPORATE TAX OBLIGATIONS. ACTUAL RECEIPTS, HOWEVER, COULD NOT BE EXPECTED TO APPROACH THAT FIGURE BECAUSE OF THE TIME LAG IN COLLECTIONS.

UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS, THE $2,900,000,000 NET INCREASE IN INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE WORKS OUT TO A 10.5 PERCENT INCREASE OVER THE $27,528,000,000 PROSPECTIVE COLLECTIONS IN FISCAL 1952 UNDER PRESENT RATE.

HY736PED

B20WX (SEG)
(330) COMMUNISTS
BY KARL R. BAUMAN

MAY 11 1951

WASHINGTON, MAY 10-(AP)-THERE'S A LEGEND THAT ANYTHING FREE WILL DRAW A CROWD IN WASHINGTON.

THE LEGEND IS BELIED BY THE SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD'S HEARINGS TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE COMMUNIST PARTY IS BOSSED FROM MOSCOW.

THE HEARINGS, WHICH BEGAN APRIL 23, SO FAR HAVEN'T ATTRACTED MORE THAN A HANDFUL OF SPECTATORS.

AT ONE POINT YESTERDAY A MARSHAL, WHOSE JOB IT IS TO SEE THAT OTHER PEOPLE DON'T DO SUCH THINGS, TOOK A NAP. HE TURNED OUT TO BE A SNORER OF GREAT VIGOR. NOBODY BOTHERED TO WAKE HIM.

THE HEARINGS, WHICH PROMISE TO DO ON FOR MONTHS, ARE PRELIMINARY TO A BOARD DECISION AS TO WHETHER THE COMMUNIST PART MUST REGISTER WITH THE GOVERNMENT UNDER THE 1950 INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, LIST ITS OFFICERS AND MEMBERS AND GIVE A FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING.

IF THE BOARD ANSWERS "YES," AS THE COMMUNIST PARTY PREDICTS IT WILL, THE WAY WILL BE CLEARED FOR THE BEGINNING OF A COURT BATTLE ON CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ACT. LIKE THE HEARINGS, THIS IS EXPECTED TO GO ON FOR A LONG TIME.

BENJAMIN GITLOW, AN OFFICIAL IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY UNTIL HE WAS KICKED OUT IN 1929, HAS BEEN ON THE WITNESS STAND SINCE THE START OF THE HEARINGS. AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S LAWYERS, FORMER REP. VITO MARCANTONIO (ALP-NY) AND JOHN ABT, A FORMER GOVERNMENT ATTORNEY, HAVE GIVEN EVERY INDICATION HE WILL STAY ON THE STAND FOR QUITE A WHILE LONGER.

MARCANTONIO TOOK OVER THE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF GITLOW YESTERDAY. HE SAID IT MIGHT BE SEVERAL DAYS BEFORE HE GETS THROUGH.

IN HIS EIGHT DAYS OF DIRECT TESTIMONY, GITLOW SAID THE COMMUNIST PARTY TAKES ORDERS AND GETS FINANCIAL AID FROM THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL IN MOSCOW. AND, HE SAID, THE PARTY IN THIS COUNTRY MAKES REGULAR REPORTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL.

AMONG THE THINGS MARCANTONIO WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT WAS HOW MUCH GITLOW IS GETTING PAID FOR TESTIFYING. CITLOW SAID $50 A DAY, PLUS TRAVELING EXPENSES AND $9 A DAY FOR HOTEL AND FOOD WHILE IN WASHINGTON.

BUT, GITLOW EXPLAINED, IT'S THE FIRST TIME HE HAS RECEIVED ANY PAY FROM THE GOVERNMENT. FOR YEARS, HE TESTIFIED, HE HAS DEVOTED MUCH TIME TO GIVING ADVICE AND INFORMATION TO FBI AGENTS ABOUT COMMUNISM, ALL FREE.

DC510AED

A39WX
(4 0) NIGHT LEAD WHEAT
BY OVID A. MARTIN

WASHINGTON,MAY 10-(AP)-THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT REPORTED TODAY THAT DROUGHT AND INSECTS HAVE DESTROYED ABOUT A FOURTH OF THIS YEAR'S PROSPECTIVE WINTER WHEAT CROP. AS A CONSEQUENCE, SOME USERS ABROAD MAY HAVE TO GET ALONG WITH LESS.

LAST DECEMBER THE CROP WAS FORECAST AT 899,000,000 BUSHELS, BUT THE DEPARTMENT'S MAY ESTIMATE TODAY CUT PROSPECTS TO 682,196,000. THE LOSS IN APRIL WAS PUT AT 44,000,000 BUSHELS. PREVIOUSLY, THE AGENCY REDUCED ITS DECEMBER ESTIMATE BY 173,000,000,000 BUSHELS.

LAST YEAR'S WINTER CROP WAS 750,000,000 BUSHELS AND THE 10-YEAR AVERAGE 791,000,000.

UNLESS THERE IS A SHARP UPTURN IN THE CONDITION OF THE CROP BETWEEN NOW AND EARLY SUMMER HARVEST, IT IS QUITE LIKELY THAT THE COMBINED PRODUCTION OF WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT WILL BE THE SMALLEST SINCE 1943 AND THE FIRST CROP OF LESS THAN 1,000,000,000 BUSHELS SINCE THE SAME YEAR.

OFFICIALS ARE HOPING FOR A SPRING CROP OF AT LEAST 300,000,000 BUSHELS. NO ESTIMATE WAS GIVEN FOR THIS TYPE INASMUCH AS PLANTING HAS NOT BEEN COMPLETED.

A 300,000,000 BUSHEL SPRING CROP ADDED TO THE INDICATED WINTER CROP WOULD GIVE A TOTAL PRODUCTION OF ABOUT 982,000,000 COMPARED WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S DEFENSE-PROGRAM GOAL OF 1,150,000,000 AND LAST YEAR'S HARVEST OF 1,026,000,000.

EVEN THOUGH THE COUNTRY HAS A RESERVE OF ABOUT 410,000,000 BUSHELS FROM PAST CROPS, IT IS DOUBTFUL OFFICIALS WOULD PERMIT UNLIMITED EXPORTS IF THE HARVEST FALLS BELOW THE BILLION-BUSHEL MARK. MUCH OF THIS RESERVE IS STORED UNDER GOVERNMENT FARM PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAMS AND IS EARMARKED AS INSURANCE AGAINST A SEVERE SHORTAGE.

MOST OF THE WINTER WHEAT CROP DAMAGE HAS BEEN IN THE SOUTHERN GREAT PLAINS, EXTENDING FROM KANSAS INTO TEXAS. THE LATTER STATE IS HARDEST HIT, AS INDICATED BY THE FACT THAT ITS PRODUCTION IS FORECAST AT ONLY 14,000,000 BUSHELS COMPARED WITH ITS AVERAGE CROP OF 63,000,000.

TODAY'S REPORT WAS NOT WITHOUT ITS BRIGHTER SIDE. THE DEPARTMENT SAID THE GENERAL CROP OUTLOOK, WHICH HAD BEEN RATHER DISCOURAGING DURING MUCH OF APRIL, TURNED MORE FAVORABLE TOWARD THE END OF THE MONTH AND IN EARLY MAY.

IT SAID THAT OUTSIDE THE DROUGHT AREA, FARM WORK AND DEVELOPMENT OF CROPS, PREVIOUSLY RETARDED BY COOL, WET WEATHER, MADE RAPID PROGRESS WHEN THE WEATHER WARMED UP.

THE DEPARTMENT FORECAST RYE PRODUCTION AT 23,263,000 BUSHELS COMPARED WITH 22,977,000 LAST YEAR AND A 10-YEAR AVERAGE OF 30,173,000.

PLANTING AND DEVELOPMENT OF MOST SPRING COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE CROPS HAS BEEN RETARDED, AND THE ACREAGE WAS SAID TO BE 7 PERCENT LESS THAN LAST YEAR. NEVERTHELESS, IT IS POSSIBLE THAT PRODUCTION WILL BE 20 PERCENT ABOVE AVERAGE.

SLIGHTLY MORE THAN THE AVERAGE TOTAL QUANTITY OF FRUITS AND NETS IS IN PROSPECT, THE DEPARTMENT SAID. LARGE PEACH CROPS ARE EXPECTED IN CALIFORNIA, GEORGIA AND THE CAROLINAS. THE APPLE CROP MAY BE ABOUT AVERAGE.

HY702PED

A72WX
(350) MCCORMICK
WASHINGTON, MAY 10-(AP)-COL. ROBERT R. MCCORMICK CALLED TONIGHT FOR A BLOCKADE OF COMMUNIST CHINA, DECLARING "I WANT ACHESON'S, MARSHALL'S AND TRUMAN'S SLAUGHTER OF AMERICAN BOYS STOPPED."

THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER OF THE WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE CONCEMNED THE WAY IN WHICH THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION HAS ORDERED THE WAR FOUGHT IN KOREA.

"WE ARE FIGHTING A WAR OF ATTRITION," HE SAID. "THE MORE CHINESE KILLED, THE LESS MOUTHS THEY HAVE TO FILL. OUR HEAVY LOSSES ARE TO NO AVAIL. I DO NOT CARE AT ALL THAT THEY KILL MORE CHINESE THAN THEY LOSE. THE PENTAGON CANNOT CONCEAL OUR LOSSES IN MEN, BUT IT HIDES THE COST IN MONEY.

"THE WAY TO FIGHT COMMUNIST CHINA IS BY BLOCKADE. WITHOUT ARMS FURNISHED THEM BY OUR ALLIES, THEY CANNOT FIGHT."

COL. MCCORMICK'S VIEWS WERE EXPRESSED IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT A GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING OF THE WASHINGTON BOARD OF TRADE IN THE MAYFLOWER HOTEL.

HE SAID IT IS "QUITE BEYOND OUR MILITARY POWER" TO KEEP THE RUSSIANS OUT OF GERMANY OR FRANCE OR THE BENELUX" (THE FEDERATION OF BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS AND LUXEMBOURG).

"YOU CANNOT EXPECT THE HALF-COMMUNIST FRENCH OR THE SOCIALIST BRITISH TO SERIOUSLY OPPOSE THE RUSSIANS IN EUROPE, ESPECIALLY THE ENGLISH WHO ARE SHIPPING ENORMOUS WAR SUPPLIES TO THE RUSSIANS AND THE RED CHINESE, AND ARE USING THEIR INFLUENCE OVER ACHESON TO HAND FORMOSA TO THE COMMUNISTS. THE BENELUX COUNTRIES HAVE SHOWN NO MILITARY EFFICIENCY IN A CENTURY X X X"

AT ANOTHER POINT IN HIS ADDRESS, COL. MCCORMICK SAID HE DID NOT WANT ANY AMERICAN SOLDIERS "SLAUGHTERED IN EUROPE AT THE BEHEST OF DEWEY AND OTHER TRUMAN REPUBLICANS".

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A73WX
HE EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT THE RUSSIANS COULD BE HELD AT THE WATER'S EDGE OF EUROPE -- "VERY LIKE AT THE PYRENEES".

"BECAUSE WE CONTROL THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BECAUSE OF THE ARABIAN DESERTS, WE CAN HOLD AFRICA AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS, XXX" HE CONTINUED. "IF GREECE AND TURKEY, IRAN AND IRAQ WILL FORM A DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE, THEY WILL BE ABLE TO MAINTAIN THEMSELVES AGAINST RUSSIA."

COL. MCCORMICK ESTIMATED THAT THE UNITED STATES, CONTROLLING "THE WESTEN HEMISHERE, ALL THE OCEANS AND THE ISLANDS IN THEM,

COL. MCCORMICK ESTIMATED THAT THE UNITED STATES, CONTROLLING "THE WESTEN HEMISPHERE, ALL THE OCEANS AND THE ISLANDS IN THEM," CAN CONFINE RUSSIA TO THE ASIA AND EUROPEAN MAINLAND, "LESS IRAN, IRAQ, TURKEY AND GREECE, AND I BELIEVE SPAIN WHICH, IN ADDITION TO ITS DEFENSIVE GEOGRAPHY HAS IN FRANCO ONE OF THE GREATEST GENERALS".

1A838PED

A35WX
-95-
(200)
NIGHT LEAD APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, MAY 10-(AP)-THE SENATE VOTED TONIGHT TO CUT OFF ECONOMIC AID TO ANY NATION ~~WHICH PERMITS ITS CITIZENS TO TRADE WITH~~ COMMUNIST AREAS. WHICH PERMITS SHIPMENT OF ARMS OR OTHER WAR-USEFUL MATERIALS TO

IT WROTE THIS BAN INTO A $431,127,477 APPROPRIATION BILL, WHICH IT PASSED BY A VOICE VOTE. THE MONEY IS TO FINANCE SEVERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN WHAT REMAINS OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NEXT JUNE 30.

THE MEASURE NOW GOES TO CONFERENCE WITH THE HOUSE, WHICH HAD PASSED THE MEASURE IN DIFFERENT FORM. THE SENATE ORDERED ITS CONFEREES TO YIELD NO GROUND ON THE BAN ON AID TO NATIONS TRADING WITH THE COMMUNISTS.

IT ACTED AFTER SENATOR WHERRY OF NEBRASKA, THE REPUBLICAN FLOOR LEADER, RECALLED THAT IN A SIMILAR SITUATION LAST YEAR, THE HOUSE BLOCKED IN THE CONFERENCE AN "IDENTICAL" PROPOSAL, AND INSISTED ON SUBSTITUTE LANGUAGE WHICH MERELY MADE SUCH A BAN PERMISSIVE.

HE DEMANDED, AND THE SENATE WENT ALONG WITH HIM, THAT THE CONFEREES THIS TIME REFUSE TO APPROVE "WATERED-DOWN, PERMISSIVE LEGISLATION."

SENATOR KEM (R-MO) LED THE FIGHT IN THE SENATE FOR THE OUTRIGHT BAM. HE LEFT NO DOUBT HE WAS AIMING AT GREAT BRITAIN PRIMARILY, ALTHOUGH HE SAID MANY OTHER BENEFICIARIES OF U.S. AID ALSO HAVE SHIPPED VITAL MATERIALS TO COMMUNIST NATIONS.

IN A RELATED DEVELOPMENT, A GROUP OF INVESTIGATING SENATORS DEMANDED TO KNOW WHY U. S. OFFICIALS HAVE NOT STOPPED "RUSSIA AND HER SATELLITES FROM FREELY AND OPENING DRAINING WAR POTENTIAL MATERIALS FROM WESTERN GERMANY."

SENATOR O'CONOR (D-MD) ANNOUNCED HE HAS CABLED JOHN J.MCCLOY, U.S. HIGH COMMISSION IN GERMANY, INVITING HIM TO ANSWER THE QUESTION AS A WITNESS BEFORE A SENATE EXPORT CONTROLS SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH O'CONOR HEADS.

O'CONOR SAID IN A STATEMENT HIS GROUP HAS INFORMATION THAT "ILLEGAL TRADE" ACROSS THE WEST GERMAN BORDER HAS AMOUNTED TO MORE THAN $1,000,000,000 (B) SINCE V-E DAY IN 1945.

HE SAID THERE "ARE GRATIFYING INDICATIONS" THAT STEPS ARE BEING TAKEN NOW TO TIGHTEN THE CONTROLS.

HY721PED

MAY 11 1951

A34WX
-95-
WASHINGTON, MAY 10-(AP)-OFFICIALS DISCLOSED TODAY THAT MORE THAN HALF OF THE NATION'S RECORD-SIZE OUTPUT OF STEEL MAY BE SET ASIDE FOR DEFENSE AND DEFENSE-SUPPORTING PROGRAMS IN JULY--AND STILL MORE IN AUGUST.

THAT WILL MEAN A 10 TO 15 PER CENT GREATER DEFENSE BITE INTO SUPPLIES OF THAT BASIC METAL AND, CONSEQUENTLY, A PROPORTIONATE REDUCTION IN THE AMOUNT OF STEEL AVAILABLE FOR PRODUCING CIVILIAN GOODS.

THE UPSHOT IS LIKELY TO BE A FURTHER CUT IN PRODUCTION OF AUTOS, REFRIGERATORS AND OTHER CONSUMER GOODS ALONG WITH ADDITIONAL CUT BACKS IN CONSTRUCTION FOR NON DEFENSE PURPOSES.

PRODUCTION OF DURABLE CONSUMER GOODS IN GENERAL IS ALREADY DOWN TO A RATE ABOUT 20 PER CENT BELOW THE LEVEL OF A YEAR AGO.

C7638PED

THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY (NPA) PREVIEWED THE JULY-AUGUST PICTURE FOR ITS STEEL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE, COMPOSED OF MAJOR STEEL COMPANY EXECUTIVES, THEN ISSUED A STATEMENT SAYING:

"STEEL SET-ASIDES FOR DEFENSE AND DEFENSE-SUPPORTING PROGRAMS MAY EXCEED 50 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL OUTPUT OF INGOTS IN JULY. THIS PERCENTAGE MAY RUN MUCH HIGHER THAN 50 PERCENT ON SOME PRODUCTS SUCH AS PLATES, TUBES AND STEEL ALLOYS."

OFFICIALS SAID THAT COMPARES WITH SET-ASIDES NOW AMOUNTING TO ABOUT 35 TO 40 PERCENT OF TOTAL OUTPUT OF THOSE ITEMS. STEEL INGOT PRODUCT-

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ION CURRENTLY IS AT A RECORD ANNUAL RATE OF MORE THAN 104,000,000 TONS.
THE STATEMENT SAID IT IS "EXPECTED THAT THE SET-ASIDE PERCENTAGE MAY BE INCREASED AGAIN IN AUGUST BECAUSE OF THE NECESSITY OF COMPLETING CONSTRUCTION ON NEW STEEL AND ALUMINUM PRODUCING FACILITIES AND MEETING HEAVY DEMANDS OF DIRECT DEFENSE ACTIVITIES."
THE STEEL COMPANY REPRESENTATIVES WERE PROMISED THAT NPA WILL ESTABLISH A PRODUCTIONDIRECTIIE SYSTEM IN ITS IRON AND STEEL DIVISION "TO ASSURE AN ORDERLY PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF STEEL UNDER THE CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN."
THE DIVISION WILL BE GIVEN THE JOB OF BALANCING PRODUCTION OF VARIOUS STEEL PRODUCTS AGAINST DEMAND AND ISSUING DIRECTIVES REQUIRING MANUFACTURE OF THE REQUIRED SHAPES AND FORMS.
NPA OFFICIALS SAID, HOWEVER, THEY DO NOT EXPECT THIS PROCEDURE TO BE COMPLETELY OPERATIVE BEFORE AUGUST OR SEPTEMBER.
THE INDUSTRY MEN REPORTED THE EXPANSION OF STEEL PRODUCTION FACILITIES FOR THE DEFENSE PROGRAM "IS, WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS, PROCEEDING SMOOTHLY AND WITH NO SERIOUS BOTTLE-NECKS." NPA HAS ASKED THE INDUSTRY FOR A PROGRESS REPORT BY JUNE 1.

HY718PED

MAY 11 1951

B41WX
(150) AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE
WASHINGTON, MAY 10-(AP)-SENATOR HUMPHREY (D-MINN) SAID TODAY THE "FRIENDSHIP GRAIN" FOR INDIA CAMPAIGN HE STARTED IS BEING TURNED OVER TO CROP (ALL CAPS), AN INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ORGANIZATION WITH HEADQUARTERS IN CHICAGO.
HUMPHREY SAID CROP (CHRISTIAN RURAL OVERSEAS PROGRAM), SPONSORED BY RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS, WILL HANDLE GIFTS OF BOTH GRAIN AND MONEY TO AID INDIA.
IN ADDITION TO CROP, OTHER ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS CARE (ALL CAPS) AND THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HAVE AGREED TO ACCEPT CASH DONATIONS TO AID THE PROGRAM, HUMPHREY SAID.
HE EXPLAINED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THE VOLUNTARY RELIEF PROGRAM HE STARTED "IS STRICTLY SUPPLEMENTARY AND IN NO WAY INTERFERES WITH" LEGISLATION BEFORE CONGRESS TO PROVIDE INDIA WITH 2,000,000 TONS OF GRAIN.
BILLS TO PROVIDE GRAIN FOR INDIA ARE PENDING BEFORE BOTH THE SENATE AND HOUSE.
HUMPHREY SAID CROP WILL START A STATE BY STATE CAMPAIGN TO OBTAIN GIFTS OF BOTH GRAIN AND MONEY TO CARRY ON THE VOLUNTARY GRAIN FOR INDIA PROGRAM.

VX811PED

B35WX
WASHINGTON, MAY 10-(AP)-THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THE PACIFIC MICRONESIAN LINE HAS BEEN AWARDED A CONTRACT FOR MOVEMENT OF CARGO WITHIN THE TRUST TERRITORY, WHICH INCLUDES GUAM, MAGURO AND PONAPE.
PACIFIC MICRONESIAN IS A SUBSIDIARY OF PACIFIC FAR EAST LINE.
THE CONTRACT OPERATION WILL REPLACE THE PRESENT NAVY-MANNED TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THE AREA.
THE NAVY PART OF THE CONTRACT WILL RUN THROUGH JUNE 30.
BEGINNING IN JULY THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR WILL HANDLE THE CONTRACT WITH PACIFIC MICRONESIAN LINE.
THE PRESENT CONTRACT IS A JOINT ONE BETWEEN MILITARY SEA TRANSPORTATION SERVICE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WHICH HANDLES TERRITORIES.

VX851PED

A26WX
95
WASHINGTON,MAY 10-(AP)-THE SENATE TODAY APPROVED THE PROMOTION OF LT.GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY TO THE RANK OF FOUR STAR GENERAL IN HIS POSTS AS SUCCESSOR TO GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.
THE ACTION WAS BY UNANIMOUS NON-RECORD VOTE, AFTER SENATOR CAIN (R-WASH) HAD PRAISED RIDGWAY AS A MAN WHO "IN THE SIGHT AND PRESENCE OF THE ENEMY" ON KOREAN BATTLEFIELDS HAS "ANSWERED CONCLUSIVELY EVERY POSSIBLE QUESTION ABOUT HIS COURAGE AND CAPACITY FOR LEADERSHIP."
JK602PED

MAY 11 1951

D163WX
(130) NIGHT LEAD TUNGSTEN
WASHINGTON, MAY 10-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT TODAY EXTENDED ITS PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM TO ALL DOMESTICALLY-PRODUCED TUNGSTEN.
IT ALSO REVERSED ITS PURCHASE PRACTICE AND DECIDED TO BUY ONLY TUNGSTEN CONCENTRATES INSTEAD OF TUNGSTEN ORE AS WAS ANNOUNCED INITIALLY APRIL 21.
THE BASE PRICE WILL REMAIN THE SAME---$63 PER SHORT TON UNIT (DRY WEIGHT). A SHORT TON UNIT CONSISTS OF 20 POUNDS OF TUNGSTEN TRIOXIDE.
THE ORIGINAL TUNGSTEN PURCHASE PROGRAM PROVIDED FOR GOVERNMENT BUYING OF ONLY NEWLY DISCOVERED OR DEVELOPED ORES. THE CONCENTRATE UNDER THE NEW PROGRAM NEED NOT BE PRODUCED FROM NEW ORES, BUT MUST BE FROM DOMESTIC ORES.
THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA), IN ANNOUNCING THE CHANGES, SAID A FIVE YEAR PURCHASE PROGRAM HAS BEEN PLANNED.
ONE OFFICIAL SAID THE DECISION TO CHANGE TO BUYING CONCENTRATES RATHER THAN ORES WAS MADE BECAUSE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF ORE STOCKS PILING UP AT THE LIMITED CONCENTRATING PLANTS.
ANOTHER OFFICIAL SAID THAT PURCHASES BY MILITARY FORCES AND BY PRIVATE INDUSTRY ARE SO BRISK THAT IT IS UNLIKELY THERE WILL BE NEED FOR SUPPORT BUYING OF ANY APPRECIABLE QUANTITIES.
TUNGSTEN CONCENTRATES NOW SELL FOR $65.00 A UNIT FOR HIGH GRADE MATERIAL ON THE OPEN MARKET. SUB STANDARD GRADES RANGE IN PRICE DOWN TO AS LOW AS $38.00 AUNIT.

VX554PED

A143CO
(140)
DAYTON, O., MAY 10-(AP)-A BRISTLING, ARMOR-GIRDED RUSSIAN-BUILT RECONNAISANCE PLANE LANDED AT WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE YESTERDAY WHERE IT WILL UNDERGO EXTENSIVE FLIGHT TESTS.
THE I L-10--CALLED "THE FLYING TANK"--WAS CAPTURED AT KIMPO AIRFIELD NEAR SEOUL, KOREA, SEVERAL MONTHS AGO, AIR FORCE OFFICIALS SAID. IT WAS SAID TO BE AN IMPROVED VERSION OF THE STORMAVIK PLANE, WIDELY USED IN FIGHTER ACTION BY THE RUSSIANS IN WORLD WAR II:
THE I L-10 CAME FROM BUFFALO, N.Y. WHERE IT WAS TESTED AT THE CORNELL AERONAUTICAL LABORATORIES.
AIR FORCE OFFICIALS SAID THE HEAVILY-ARMORED PLANE HAS A TOP SPEED OF 280 MILES AN HOUR AND CRUISES AT 210 MPH. IT IS A TWO-SEATER, ARMED WITH TWO .32 MILLIMETER CANNONS, TWO 7.6 MILLIMETER MACHINE GUNS IN THE WING, AND A .20 MILLIMETER CANNON AT THE REAR OF THE FUSILAGE.
THE PLANE ALSO IS USED FOR CLOSE GROUND SUPPORT.

RA1125PES NM

B75WX Q
WASHINGTON, MAY 10-(AP)-THE AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT WILL OPEN AN AIR SUPPLY AND OVERHAUL DEPOT NEAR CHATEAU ROUX, FRANCE, THIS SUMMER.
THE DEPOT, NOW OPERATED BY THE FRENCH AIR FORCE, WILL BE ENLARGED AND STAFFED WITH BOTH U.S. AND FRENCH PERSONNEL TO LOOK AFTER AVIATION EQUIPMENT SUPPLIED UNDER THE ARMS AID PROGRAM.
BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH H.HICKS OF THE AIR MATERIEL COMMAND, WRIGHT-PATTERSON BASE, DAYTON, O., AND A SMALL TAFF ALREADY ARE IN CHATEAU ROUX MAKING PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.
SU1036AED

B23CX Q (BARKLEY)
CHICAGO, MAY 10-(AP)-VICE PRESIDENT ALBEN BARKLEY SAID LAST NIGHT IT WOULD BE "DISASTROUS" FOR THE NEW STATE OF ISRAEL TO FAIL.
ADDRESSING A MEETING ON BEHALF OF CHICAGO'S COMBINED JEWISH APPEAL, THE VICE PRESIDENT SAID ISRAEL'S CREATION "HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MIRACLES NOT ONLY OF MODERN TIMES, BUT OF HISTORY."
"NOTHING COULD BE MORE DISASTROUS THAN FOR ISRAEL TO FAIL, EITHER FROM WEAKNESS WITHIN, OR FROM INVASION WITHOUT," HE DECLARED.
GUESTS AT THE DINNER PLEDGED $552,835 FOR THE 1951 JEWISH APPEAL CAMPAIGN. THE FUNDS WILL HELP MEET COSTS OF RELIEF, RESETTLEMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION IN ISRAEL.
S7631PCD

MAY 11 1951

PSYCHIATRISTS (320)
BY FRANK CAREY
ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE REPORTER
CINCINNATI,MAY 10-(AP)-BACKHOME FURLOUGHS FROM THE COMBAT ZONE AFTER 18 MONTHS SERVICE WERE SUGGESTED TODAY AS A POSSIBLE MEANS OF PREVENTING MANY MENTAL BREAKDOWNS AMONG AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN IN ANY WAR.
TWO AMERICAN DOCTORS WHO MADE A STUDY OF A GROUP OF WORLD WAR II PSYCHIATRIC CASUALTIES UNDER A NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL GRANT TOLD THE AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION:
"THE FACT THAT A LARGE NUMBER BROKE DOWN AFTER THEY HAD BEEN OVERSEAS FOR SOME TIME MAY INDICATE THAT WHENEVER IT IS FEASIBLE, THE ARMY SHOULD ATTEMPT TO RETURN SOLDIERS TO THE UNITED STATES AFTER SOME SET PERIOD OF TIME, SUCH AS EIGHTEEN MONTHS.
"KNOWING THAT THERE IS TO BE AN ESCAPE FROM THE STRAIN OF AN UNUSUAL SETTING, OVERSEAS AFTER A DEFINITE PERIOD OF TIME MAY SERVE AS A GOAL AND BE A STIMULUS TO ENDURING HARDSHIP."
THE DOCTORS WHO MADE THE REPORT WERE HERBERT S.RIPLEY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON AND STEWART G.WOLF OF CORNELL.
THEY DESCRIBED AN ANALYSIS OF 100 SOLDIERS SUFFERING FROM SCHIZOPHRENIA--"SPLIT PERSONALITY"--WHO WERE ORIGINALLY STUDIED IN THE PACIFIC WAR ZONE AND LATER FOLLOWED-UP FOR PERIODS UP TO EIGHT YEARS AFTER THEY WERE RETURNED TO THE STATES.
SOME OF THEIR FINDINGS:
1. MANY OF THE MEN WERE PROBABLY OF A SCHIZOPHRENIC TYPE IN CIVILIAN LIFE, BUT THEY PROBABLY WOULD HAVE GOTTEN ALONG OKAY IF THEY HADN'T ENTERED THE ARMY.
2. SOME SCHIZOPHRENICS MAY EVEN MAKE GOOD SOLDIERS BECAUSE (CAPS) OF THEIR MENTAL ILLNESS. UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS, THE EMOTIONAL "BLUNTING" EXPERIENCED BY SOME SUCH PEOPLE MAY MAKE THEM STAND UP UNDER A HIGH DEGREE OF COMBAT DANGER.
3. MOST OF THE MEN COULD HAVE MADE SOME HELPFUL CONTRIBUTION TO THE ARMY "IF THEIR ASSETS AND HANDICAPS HAD BEEN PROPERLY EVALUATED AND GIVEN CONSIDERATION IN PLACING THEM."
4. SOME UNDERSTANDING OF PSYCHIATRY BY THE GENERAL PHYSICIAN MAY BE OF VALUE IN TREATING AND PREVENTING PSYCHIATRIC CASUALTIES.
5. EIGHTY PER CENT OF THE MEN ARE STILL RECEIVING DISABILITY COMPENSATION--"WHEN THEY WERE DISCHARGED FROM THE ARMY THERE WAS GREATER CONCENTRATION ON EVALUATION FOR COMPENSATION THAN ON REHABILITATION."
6. THE MOST PROMINENT FACTOR WHICH SEEMED CONDUCIVE TO PROMOTING A GOOD ADJUSTMENT TO LIFE AFTER DISCHARGE FROM SERVICE WAS "A WARM, TOLERANT HELPFUL ATTITUDE ON THE PART OF A WIFE OR OTHER MEMBER OF THE FAMILY."
JC543AES

A130RM

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA., MAY 10-(AP)-ROBERT A.VOGELER WILL SPEAK HERE MAY 19 ON "THE VALUE OF INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM", IN HIS FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE SINCE HIS RETURN TO THIS COUNTRY FROM A HUNGARIAN PRISON RECENTLY.
THE 39-YEAR-OLD ASSISTANT VICE PRESIDENT OF INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY WILL ADDRESS THE FOUNDERS' CONVENTION OF THE YOUNG PRESIDENTS ORGANIZATION.
VOGELER SPENT 17 MONTHS OF A 15-YEAR SENTENCE ON SPY CHARGES IN A COMMUNIST JAIL IN BUDAPEST. HE IS NOW A PATIENT AT THE BETHESDA NAVAL HOSPITAL, BETHESDA, MD. MRS.VOGELER ADVISED THE ORGANIZATION TODAY THAT HER HUSBAND HAD MEDICAL CLEARANCE TO ACCEPT THE INVITATION.
THE YOUNG PRESIDENTS ORGANIZATION IS MADE UP OF MORE THAN 150 OUTSTANDING YOUNG BUSINESS MEN FROM 28 STATES AND ONE PROVINCE IN CANADA. TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR MEMBERSHIP, A MAN MUST BE PRESIDENT OF A LARGE CORPORATION HAVING A MINIMUM OF ANNUAL SALES OF $1,000,000 BEFORE REACHING THE AGE OF 39. THE AVERAGE AGE IS 34 1/2.
PR1035PES NM

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B89PX (Q) (CX FW)
(110)
HAZLETON,PA.,MAY 10-(AP)-SEN. RICHARD M.NIXON (R-CALIF) TONIGHT PROPOSED MILITARY COMMANDERS BE GIVEN PERMISSION TO BOMB KOREAN BASES IF THE FLOW OF CHINESE TROOPS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT DOES NOT STOP BY A DATE FIXED BY THE UNITED NATIONS.
NIXON, WHO LEAVES TOMORROW TO STUDY EUROPEAN MILITARY AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, ADDRESSED 500 PERSONS AT THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE HAZLETON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
"WE MUST FACE THE SAME RISKS IN BOMBING MANCHURIAN BASES AS THE RISKS WE FACED IN ENTERING THE KOREAN WAR, SETTING UP THE BERLIN AIR LIFT AND BLOCKADING FORMOSA FROM RED CHINA," HE SAID. "OUR PEOPLE WANT A CLEAR CUT POLICY AND WE MUST PERSUADE OUR ALLIES THAT APPEASEMENT ONLY BROADENS OUR PROBLEM."
WJ1251AED

30.24- 22837

A83
(400)
(ADVANCE FOR USE 11:30 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, MAY 10)

(ADVANCE) (UN) NEW ORLEANS, MAY 10-(AP)-WARREN R. AUSTIN, CHIEF UNITED STATES DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE TODAY THAT THE U.N. CAN WIN THE KOREAN WAR WITHOUT SACRIFICING THE UNITY OF THE FREE WORLD.

AUSTIN DID NOT MENTION GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR BY NAME, BUT HIS STATEMENT APPARENTLY WAS AIMED AT MACARTHUR'S DECLARATION THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD CARRY THE FIGHT TO RED CHINA EVEN IF IT MEANS GOING IT ALONE.

IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT TULANE UNIVERSITY, WHERE HE WAS TO BE PRESENTED A HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS, AUSTIN DECLARED THAT POLITICAL AND MILITARY CONSIDERATIONS WERE SO CLOSELY LINKED IN THE FIELD OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO SEPARATE THEM.

THE UNITED STAES WANTED THE STRENGTH THAT COMES WITH UNITY, AUSTIN SAID. "WE HAVE IT," HE ADDED, "WE ARE DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN IT."

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HE CITED THE UNITED NATIONS VICTORY IN GREECE AS AN EXAMPLE OF HOW MILITARY AND POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS MUST BE TAKEN TOGETHER. THERE, TOO, COMMUNIST TROOPS HAD OPERATED FROM A "PRIVILEGED SANCTUARY," HE SAID, BUT THE U.N.'S UNITY OF PURPOSE FORCED THE COMMUNISTS TO WITHDRAW.

"NO CEASE-FIRE ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE," HE SAID, "NO TRUCE AGREEMENTS REACHED, NO TREATIES SIGNED. BUT, MILITARILY AND POLITICALLY, COMMUNIST IMPERIALISM WAS DEFEATED. MILITARILY AND POLITICALLY, THE UNITED NATIONS WAS VICTORIOUS."

AUSTIN SAID POLITICAL FORCES ARE NOW AT WORK IN COMMUNIST CHINA, WHICH MAY WELL BRING THE SAME REULTS.

"EVEN COMMUNIST MASTERS," HE SAID, "DARE NOT CONTINUE INDEFINITELY TO DRIVE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF THEIR COUNTRYMEN INTO THE SLAUGHTER OF OUR SUPERIOR FIRE POWER. THEIR CASUALTIES HAVE BEEN TREMENDOUS. EVEN COMMUNIST SLAVE-DRIVERS CANNOT REMAIN IMMUNE FROM SUCH A CALAMITY."

HE ADDED:

"WE WILL NOT GIVE UP THE UNITED NATIONS PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH WE ENTERED KOREA. WE ARE NOT PANICKED BECAUSE THE SITUATION IS MORE DIFFICULT NOW THAN WHEN WE ENTERED. COMMUNIST IMPERIALISM WILL BE DEFEATED IN KOREA. WE ARE DETERMINED TO SEE THE STRUGGLE THROUGH TO VICTORY.

"THERE WILL BE NO APPEASEMENT. THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS KNOW THAT REWARDING AGGRESSION ENCOURAGES IT. THEY KNOW THAT SURRENDER LEADS TO SURRENDER. THEY KNOW TOO THAT FIGHTING ALONE DOES NOT INSURE THE VICTORY.

"FIVE YEARS AFTER OBTAINING UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER FROM ITS ENEMIES, THE WORLD IS STILL STRUGGLING TO ESTABLISH PEACE. THOSE YEARS HAVE TAUGHT US TO SEEK MORE THAN VICTORY UPON THE BATTLEFIELD. THOSE YEARS HAVE TAUGHT US THAT PEACE IS ALSO A POLITICAL PROCESS."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11:30 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, MAY 10)

BB812AED

A64FX
(100)

(FX) SPOKANE, WASH., MAY 10-(AP)-CLOY MAGNUSON, MEAT MARKET OPERATOR CHARGED WITH VIOLATING PRICE REGULATIONS, HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS IN A FEDERAL ROAD CAMP.

OFFICIALS SAID MAGNUSON WAS ONE OF THE FIRST PERSONS PROSECUTED IN THE NATION UNDER A NEW OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION REGULATION GOVERNING MEAT DEALERS.

HE WAS SENTENCED TUESDAY AFTER HE PLEADED GUILTY TO CHARGES OF NOT KEEPING PROPER INVOICES OF OWNERSHIP AND TRANSFER OF 1,850 POUNDS OF BEEF.

ASST. U.S. ATTORNEY FRANK FREEMAN SAID MAGNUSON KNEW THE MEAT HAD BEEN STOLEN BECAUSE "HE UNLOADED IT AT 4 A.M. SUNDAY MORNING AND PAID ONLY 30 CENTS A POUND FOR IT."

RT352APD NM

B51KX
DT PG

SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 10-(AP)-THE CHINESE REDS TODAY BROADCAST FROM PEIPING MORE NAMES OF AMERICANS THEY SAID WERE PRISONERS OF WAR WHO HAD MADE RECORDED VOICE BROADCASTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE NAMES, HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN SAN FRANCISCO, INCLUDED: SGT.ROBERT JACKSON, 39476 PRENTIS ST., MT.CLEMENS, MICH.; AND PFC.B. LEX, 319 W.PRISCILLA ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.

SD754PCS NM

A41FX
MICHAELIS (130)

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 10-(AP)-BRIG. GEN. JOHN H. (MIKE) MICHAELIS, A KOREAN WAR HERO, SAYS U.N. TROOPS ARE MIGHTY TIRED OF THE SEE-SAW FIGHTING. . ."BUT AS LONG AS WE CONTINUE TO KILL CHINESE IT'S WORTHWHILE."

HE DESCRIBED THE FIGHTING AS "LIKE A YO-YO--UP AND DOWN."

THE FAMED FORMER COMMANDER OF THE GALLANT 27TH WOLFHOUND REGIMENT PRAISED THE AIR FORCE'S PERFORMANCE BUT ADDED:

"IT'S NOT JUST THE AIR FORCE; IT'S NOT THE ARMY--IT'S ONE BIG TEAM."

MICHAELIS ARRIVED LAST NIGHT AND SOON WAS ENROUTE TO WASHINGTON, D.C., WHERE HE WAS DUE AT 9:55 A.M., EST.

WINNER OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR REPEATEDLY CUTTING DOWN LARGER RED FORCES, MICHAELIS HAS 30 DAYS TO VISIT HIS WIFE AT LANCASTER, PA.

THEN HE GOES TO EUROPE TO JOIN GENERAL EISENHOWER'S STAFF.

CY224APD

A101WA (130)
PRECEDE SAN FRANCISCO

WASHINGTON,MAY 10-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.JOHN H.MICHAELIS CAME BACK FROM THE KOREAN WAR FRONT TODAY CONVINCED THAT COMMUNIST CHINA CAN NOT "STAND THE PACE" OF FIGHTING THE KOREAN WAR.

MICHAELIS, FORMER HERO LEADER OF THE FAMED 27TH WOLFHOUND REGIMENT AND LATER DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION, IS ON HIS WAY TO AN ASSIGNMENT WITH GEN.DWIGHT EISENHOWER IN EUROPE.

ASKED BY REPORTERS AT THE AIRPORT WHETHER HE SAW AN END TO THE KOREAN WAR.

"MY GUESS IS THAT THE RUSSIAN STOOGES--THAT'S THE CHINESE--WERE PUT

IN THERE TO TIE US DOWN, NOT TO ANNIHILATE US."
"I DON'T THINK THE CHINESE ECONOMY CAN STAND THE PACE."
HE ADDED THAT MORALE AMONG U.S. TROOPS IN KOREA NOW IS "HIGHER THAN IT EVER HAS BEEN."
MICHAELIS WILL STAY IN THIS COUNTRY FOR 60 DAYS BEFORE GOING TO EUROPE. HE PLANS TO GO TO HIS LANCASTER, PA., HOME FOR ARMED FORCES DAY MAY 19.
EARLIER IN SAN FRANCISCO, MICHAELIS SAID U.N. TROOPS IN KOREA WERE MIGHTY TIRED OF THE SEE-SAW FIGHTING "BUT AS LONG AS WE CONTINUE TO KILL CHINESE IT'S WORTHWHILE."

A4LA (SHORTS)
(125)
LOS ANGELES, MAY 10-(AP)-ANDRIJA ARTUKOVICH, WARTIME MINISTER OF INTERIOR IN THE AXIS PUPPET STATE OF CROATIA, IS AT LIBERTY ON $1,000 BAIL TODAY, PENDING A HEARING TO SHOW CAUSE WHY HE SHOULD NOT BE DEPORTED
ARTUKOVICH ENTERED THE UNITED STATES IN 1948 ON A VISITOR'S PERMIT AND WAS GRANTED EXTENSIONS.
MARSHAL TITO'S YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT HAS ASKED FOR HIS DEPORTATION AS A WAR CRIMINAL. CROATIA NOW IS A PART OF YUGOSLAVIA.
IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS ARRESTED ARTUKOVICH YESTERDAY ON THEIR OWN INITIATIVE. HE HAD GIVEN TESTIMONY AT A CLOSED HEARING LAST MONDAY ON HIS APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO ESTABLISH PERMANENT RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES. CONGRESS WOULD HAVE THE FINAL SAY ON WHETHER HE COULD REMAIN.
HOWARD L.FIELD, ACTING REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION, SAYS ARTUKOVICH'S ARREST DOESN'T MEAN HIS APPLICATION FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE HAS BEEN DENIED.

DR1124PPD

A120
FIRST LEAD BEN-GURION (230)
NEW YORK, MAY 10-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER DAVID BEN-GURION SAID TONIGHT ISRAEL IS BUILDING A "FORTRESS OF DEMOCRACY" IN THE NEAR EAST WHICH WILL SERVE AS AN EXAMPLE TO THE ENTIRE WORLD.
HE ADDED THAT IT ALSO WOULD SHOW "OUR NEIGHBORS THAT THEY NEED NOT LIVE IN SLAVERY AND POVERTY."
BEN-GURION SPOKE TO A MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CAPACITY CROWD OF 19,000 PERSONS. SOME 10,000 OTHERS OUTSIDE MILLED ABOUT OR SURGED AGAINST POLICE CORDONS TRYING TO GET IN. LOUDSPEAKERS WERE PLACED OUTSIDE.
ABOUT 200 PICKETS WERE ON HAND, PROTESTING WHAT THEY CALLED A LACK OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN ISRAEL UNDER BEN-GURION'S SOCIALIST PARTY.
THE SPEECH LAUNCHED A $500,000,000 (M) BOND DRIVE IN THIS COUNTRY ON BEHALF OF ISRAEL.
THE WHITE-)HAIREE PRIME MINISTER SPOKE WITH PASSION ABOUT THE IDEALS OF THE NEW JEWISH STATE. AMONG OTHER THINGS, HE SAID:
"THE STATE OF ISRAEL WAS NOT ESTABLISHED FOR OURSELVES ALONE, BUT FOR THE LIVES, HOPES, SALVATION, DIGNITY AND SELF-RESPECT OF EVERY JEW IN THE WORLD."
BEN-GURION DEPARTED ALMOST ENTIRELY FROM AN ADVANCE TEXT IN WHICH IT WAS SAID THAT ISRAEL'S ARMY "WILL BE USED FOR DEFENSE AND DEFENSE ALONE."
HOWEVER, A SPOKESMAN SAID LATER THAT BEN-GURION STOOD BY EVERYTHING CONTAINED IN THE PREPARED TEXT.
IN THAT TEXT, HE WENT ON TO EXPLAIN THAT "WE DO NOT SEEK SELF-AGGRANDIZEMENT IN TERRITORIAL EXPANSION. WE DO NOT YEARN FOR THE SATISFACTION THAT COMES WITH THE POSSESSION OF THE EXTERNAL TRAPPINGS OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY. WE SEEK A HOME AND DIGNITY FOR THE JEWISH PEOPLE X X X."
THE RALLY ALSO MARKED THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF ISRAEL'S INDEPENDENCE.
HE CALLED THAT INDEPENDENCE "MERELY AN INSTRUMENT FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF JEWISH IMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT IN ISRAEL."
"WE HAVE NOT YET ATTAINED IT," THE PRIME MINISTER ADDED. "OUR WORK IN ISRAEL IS STILL INCOMPLETE."
BEN-GURION SAID ISRAEL HAS TAKEN IN 600,000 JEWS IN THREE YEARS AND MUST TAKE IN AT LEAST THAT MANY MORE IN THE NEXT THREE YEARS.
"WE WILL CONTINUE TO ABSORB THESE PEOPLE," HE MAINTAINED.
K921PED

MAY 11 1951

A89
(100)
NEW YORK, MAY 10-(AP)-BERNARD M. BARUCH SAID TONIGHT THE FREE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD MUST "DISCIPLINE THEMSELVES TO MATCH THE SACRIFICES WHICH THE SOVIETS ARE EXACTING THROUGH SLAVERY."
"SELF-DISCIPLINE OR SLAVERY? WHICH WILL WIN OUT?" ASKED BARUCH, OFTEN REFERRED TO AS AN ELDER STATESMAN BECAUSE OF HIS CLOSE RELATIONSHIP WITH SEVERAL PRESIDENTS.
HIS PREPARED SPEECH WAS DELIVERED AT A DINNER CLOSING THE 45TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF BOYS CLUBS OF AMERICA.
"IF THIS NATION IS WRECKED---AND WITH IT WILL GO ALL CIVILIZATION AS WE KNOW IT---IT WILL BE BECAUSE WE DID NOT GIVE UP ENOUGH, QUICKLY ENOUGH," BARUCH SAID.
K926PED

A203 (460)
FIRST LEAD MACARTHUR
NEW YORK, MAY 10-(AP)-GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S TOP AIDE SAID TODAY THE OUSTED PACIFIC COMMANDER ORDERED U.S. TROOPS IN KOREA TO ERASE THE WORD "EVACUATION" FROM THEIR DICTIONARY AFTER RECEIVING PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PERSONAL MESSAGE OF LAST JAN.13.
THE AIDE, MAJ.GEN.COURTNEY WHITNEY, SAID THAT MACARTHUR INTERPRETED THE TRUMAN LETTER AS AN IMPLICATION THE PRESIDENT WANTED UNITED NATIONS FORCES TO STAND FIRM IN KOREA.
WHITNEY REFERRED TO A LETTER MR.TRUMAN SENT MACARTHUR IN WHICH HE URGED THE NAR EAST COMMANDER TO USE "GREAT PRUDENCE" SO AS NOT TO WIDEN THE CONFLICT IN KOREA. PART OF THE LETTER, WHICH HAD NOT BEEN DIVULGED PREVIOUSLY, WAS READ INTO THE RECORD YESTERDAY WHILE DEFENSE SECRETARY MARSHALL WAS TESTIFYING BEFORE THE JOINT SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES.
WHITNEY SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE MADE IT CLEAR THAT THE INSTRUCTIONS WERE NOT TO BE TAKEN AS A DIRECTIVE.
THE AIDE PREFACED HIS REMARKS WITH THE OBSERVATION THAT THE PURPORT AND TENOR OF THE JANUARY 13 MESSAGE SEEMED TO HAVE BEEN MISUNDERSTOOD BY THE PUBLIC. HE SAID HE BASED THE OBSERVATION ON HADLINES APPEARING IN CERTAIN NEWSPAPERS.
THESE PUBLISHED REPORTS, WHITNEY, SAID INDICATED MISTAKENLY THAT CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS WERE IMPOSED UPON MACARTHUR IN THE HANDLING OF HIS COMMANDS.
ACTUALLY, WHITNEY SAID, THE PURPOSE OF THE MESSAGE WAS TO OUTLINE TO MACARTHUR THE BENEFITS THAT WOULD ACCRUE TO THE U.N. CAUSE IF THE

30.24- 22839

CHINESE COMMUNISTS COULD BE RESISTED SUCCESSFULLY.
FAULTY PHRASING OF THE TEXT MAY HAVE CAUSED THE MISUNDERSTANDING IN THE PRESS, WHITNEY DECLARED. HE DID NOT ELABORATE.
THE AIDE SAID THAT AT A TOKYO CONFERENCE ATTENDED BY GEN.LAWTON COLLINS, CHIEF OF STAFF, AND GEN.HOYT VANDENBERG, AIR FORCE CHIEF, MACARTHUR MADE CLEAR HIS INTERPRETATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.
"IT IS CLEAR TO ME THAT THE PRESIDENT DESIRES US TO HOLD OUR POSITION IN KOREA INDEFINITELY AND SUCH WILL BE OUR COURSE OF ACTION," HE QUOTED MACARTHUR AS SAYING.
GENERAL MACARTHUR'S REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT WAS, "WE SHALL DO OUR BEST," WHITNEY DECLARED.

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A204
HE SAID THAT THE PACIFIC COMMANDER WENT TO KOREA AND SHOED THE MESSAGE TO GEN.MATTHEW RIDGWAY. IT WAS THEN, WHITNEY SAID, THAT MACARTHUR ORDERED THE WORD "EVACUATION" WIPED OUT OF THE DICTIONARY.
GENERAL WHITNEY SAID THAT PRIOR TO RECEIPT OF THE MESSAGE, IT APPEARED THE PREVAILING VIEW IN WASHINGTON WAS THAT OUR FORCES SHOULD BE EVACUATED FROM KOREA AS SOON AS U.N. DIPLOMATIC DISCUSSIONS, THEN UNDER WAY, HAD BEEN CONCLUDED.
HE CONTENDED THAT THE APPARENT BELIEF IN WASHINGTON THEN WAS THAT IF EVACUATION COULD BE CARRIED OUT AS THOUGH FORCED BY ENEMY PRESSURE SOME POLITICAL ADVANTAGES WOULD BE SERVED.
IN CONVERSATIONS WITH GENERAL COLLINS, WHITNEY SAID THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR REFUSED TO BE A PARTY TO STIGMATIZING THE EIGHTH ARMY BY HAVING IT WITHDRAW FROM KOREA UNLESS IT FORCED TO MILITARILY. HE SAID MACARTHUR WAS DETERMINED THAT THE EIGHTH SHOULD NOT BE A SCAPEGOAT.
WHITNEY SAID YESTERDAY THAT MACARTHUR SAW NO CONFLICT BETWEEN MR.TRUMAN'S PLAN FOR A NEGOTIATED PEACE IN KOREA AND HIS OWN PUBLIC CALL FOR A BATTLEFIELD TRUCE.
DEFENSE SECRETARY GEORGE C. MARSHALL ON TUESDAY TOLD A SENATE INQUIRY THAT MACARTHUR'S CEASE-FIRE SUGGESTION UPSET THE PRESIDENT'S PLANS FOR A TRUCE.
WHITNEY, A PERSONAL AIDE TO THE OUSTED FAR EASTERN COMMANDER, SAID YESTERDAY:
"THERE WAS NO APPARENT CONFLICT BETWEEN ANY PLANS WHICH HAD BEEN COMMUNICATED TO GEN. MACARTHUR AND HIS CALL TO THE CHINESE TO SIT DOWN TO A PARLEY IN THE FIELD."
WHITNEY SAID THE MACARTHUR PROPOSAL WAS A MILITARY ACTION DESIGNED "TO STOP THE SHOOTING."
WHITNEY ALSO TOOK EXCEPTION TO MARSHALL'S REMARK THAT MORALE WAS DAMAGED BY MACARTHUR'S EMPHASIS ON CASUALTIES AND HIS HINT THAT SUCH CASUALTIES WERE NOT JUSTIFIED.
"I WOULD BE INCLINED TO SAY THE CONTRARY," WHITNEY SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE. "THE FACT THAT GEN. MACARTHUR HAS HAD THE COURAGE TO CALL FOR MEASURES DESIGNED TO PROTECT HIS FORMER COMMAND WILL REACT FAVORABLY ON THE MORALE OF THE TROOPS. THIS INDEED SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN THE CASE."
THE GENERAL NEVER BUCKED ESTABLISHED ADMINISTRATION POLICY IN THE FAR EAST, WHITNEY SAID.
"GENERAL MACARTHUR WAS NOT ARGUING AGAINST ANY POLICY IN EFFECT," WHITNEY ADDED, "AS HE CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENTED ALL POLICIES AND DIRECTIVES TO THE BEST OF HIS ABILITY.
"WHAT HE WAS CALLING FOR WAS A DEFINITIVE POLICY TO FILL THE POLICY VACUUM LEFT IN THE WAKE OF CHINA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR."
WHITNEY SAID IT IS "A MATTER OF OPINION" WHETHER RUSSIAN AIR AND TROOP STRENGTH STATIONED NEAR KOREA CONSTITUTES AN OFFENSIVE MANEUVER WITH DANGER OF WORLD WAR III--AS MARSHALL CONTENDED IN HIS INQUIRY TESTIMONY.
MACARTHUR, WHITNEY SAID, CONSIDERS THE SOVIET FORCES IN THAT AREA AS "DEFENSIVE" UNITS.
THE AIDE ADDED THAT MACARTHUR IS GETTING TRANSCRIPTS OF THE DEFENSE SECRETARY'S TESTIMONY BUT "HAD NOT READ A WORD OF IT."
INSTEAD, WHITNEY SAID, HE WILL BRIEF MACARTHUR ON MARSHALL'S TESTIMONY.
WHITNEY AGAIN BROUGHT UP MACARTHUR'S CONTROVERSIAL LETTER TO REP. MARTIN (R-MASS.) WHICH, WHEN MADE PUBLIC BY THE CONGRESSMAN, AROUSED THE IRE OF MR. TRUMAN.
THE LETTER WAS "NOT CONTRARY" TO A DEFENSE DEPARTMENT ORDER THAT FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENTS MUST BE CLEARED IN WASHINGTON, WHITNEY SAID.
BB725AED

A70
MACARTHUR
NEW YORK, MAY 10-(AP)-THE FAMOUS BRAID HAT AND UNIFORM WORN BY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR MAY SOON GIVE WAY TO MUFTI.
THE GENERAL'S AIDE, MAJ. GEN. COURTNEY WHITNEY, SAID YESTERDAY THAT MACARTHUR HAS BEEN FITTED FOR CIVILIAN CLOTHES FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 11 YEARS.
WHITNEY ADDED THAT HE DOESN'T KNOW WHEN MACARTHUR WILL DON HIS "CIVVIES."
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A162
NEW YORK, MAY 10-(AP)-VIC DAMONE, 22, RADIO AND NIGHTCLUB SINGER, WAS INDUCTED INTO THE ARMY TODAY, GIVING UP A $20,000 A MONTH INCOME FOR THE GI'S $75 PAY.
"NOW MAYBE I'LL GET SOME MENTAL RELAXATION AFTER FIVE YEARS OF NIGHTCLUB AND THEATER ENGAGEMENTS," HE SAID.
DAMONE WAS INDUCTED UNDER HIS REAL NAME, VITO ROCCO FARINOLA. HE IS A NATIVE OF BROOKLYN.
"BEFORE I LEFT I SAID GOODBYE TO MY FAVORITE GIRL FRIEND," DAMONE SAID. "SHE'S REAL SWEET, AND HER POP'S A GOOD GUY."
AT FIRST HE DIDN'T WANT TO MENTION HER NAME, BUT FINALLY SAID SHE WAS JOAN BENNY, 17, DAUGHTER OF COMEDIAN JACK BENNY.
DAMONE WILL REPORT AT CAMP KILMER, N.J.
DA1220PED

A81
(250)
BY HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE EDITOR
NEW YORK, MAY 10-(AP)-ENOUGH SPLIT RADIOACTIVE ATOMS FROM LAST WINTER'S NEVADA A-BOMBS FELL IN ANN ARBOR, MICH., TO BE A HAZARD TO INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES.
THE A-BOMB DUST DETECTED IN ANN ARBOR WAS 100 TIMES GREATER THAN THE NORMAL RADIOACTIVITY OF THAT SECTION. THIS WAS NOT NEARLY ENOUGH TO BE DANGEROUS TO HUMAN BEINGS, BUT SIMILAR RADIOACTIVE DUST FELL ALSO ON MANY OTHER SECTIONS EAST OF NEVADA.
THE SPLIT ATOMS AROUND ANN ARBOR WERE FOUND IN SNOW THAT FELL THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER TWO NEVADA BOMBS OF JAN. 27 AND 28.
BUT NO FURTHER ATOMIC DUST WAS FOUND IN LATER SNOWS, AND THIS IS A CURIOUS FACT. BECAUSE ANN ARBOR HAD SNOWS SOON AFTER THE NEVADA

A-BOMBS OF FEB. 1, 2 AND 6. THE DIFFERENCES IN ANN ARBOR MIGHT HAVE BEEN DUE TO DIFFERENCES IN THE SIZES, AND CONSEQUENTLY ATOMIC DUSTS, FROM NEVADA BOMBS. DIFFERENCES IN SIZE WERE RUMORED. MORE LIKELY THE DIFFERENCE IN WHAT FELL AT ANN ARBOR CAME FROM DIFFERENCES IN THE UPPER AIR CURRENTS THAT CARRIED THE ATOMIC DUST EASTWARD ACROSS THE UNITED STATES.

THE ANALYSIS TELLING WHAT FELL IS ANNOUNCED TODAY IN SCIENCE, OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, BY W. WAYNE MEINKE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT.

"MANY EASTERN LOCALITIES," THE REPORT SAYS, "HAVE ALSO REPORTED THE PRESENCE OF RADIOACTIVITY IN THEIR SNOWS AFTER THE LAST VEGAS EXPLOSIONS ALTHOUGH THE ACTIVITIES REPORTED IN ANN ARBOR IN NO WAY APPROACH DANGEROUS LEVELS FROM A HEALTH STANDPOINT, THEY COULD POSSIBLY BECOME THE SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION PROBLEMS IN SUCH WORK AS FILM PACKAGING OR LOW-BACKGROUND RADIOACTIVITY EXPERIMENTS."

SPLIT ATOMS THAT FELL IN OHIO RIVER WATERS AFTER THE FIRST A-BOMB IN NEW MEXICO ACTUALLY DID FOG SOME FILMS PACKED BY EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY IN STRAWBOARD MADE IN OHIO WITH WATER FROM A CONTAMINATED RIVER.

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A21 (810)
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EST, TODAY, THURSDAY, MAY 10)
AMS BUDGET
DEWEY
(ADVANCE)...NEW YORK, MAY 10-(AP)-GOV.THOMAS E. DEWEY TONIGHT URGED AN "ABSOLUTE AND TOTAL" EMBARGO BY THE FREE WORLD AGAINST TRADE OF ANY KIND WITH COMMUNIST CHINA.

IT WAS ONE OF 11 PLANKS IN A GLOBAL POLICY WHICH HE SAID IS MOST URGENTLY NEEDED TO STOP RUSSIA FROM TAKING THE WORLD "BIT BY BIT."

IN THE FAR EAST ESPECIALLY, DEWEY ACCUSED THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION OF COURTING WARS BY "WEAK-KNEED WOBBLING" AND ADDED:

"I YUGGEST THAT NOW IS THE TIME FOR THE FORCE OF PUBLIC OPINION TO COMPEL OUR GOVERNMENT TO FORMULATE A POLICY FOR THE WHOLE FAR EAST--A POLICY THAT WILL STOP THE SPREAD OF COMMUNISM AND START TURNING IT BACK."

DEWEY BITINGLY CRITICISED THE "SHABBY MANNER" OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL AS FAR EASTERN COMMANDER. BUT HE DID NOT QUESTION PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S RIGHT TO GET RID OF MACARTHUR.

THE SPEECH--A MAJOR FOREIGN POLICY ADDRESS BY A TWO-TIME CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT--WAS PREPARED FOR THE THIRD ANNUAL DINNER OF THE NEW YORK STATE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE. IT WAS BROADCAST NATIONALLY BY CBS.

DEWEY GRAVELY TOLD THE GOP DINERS: delivered

"WHILE THE PACE WILL CHANGE FROM TIME TO TIME, THIS WAR WILL CONTINUE THE REST OF OUR LIVES OR SO LONG AS COMMUNISM RULES RUSSIA."

HE ACCUSED THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION OF POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY WHICH HE CONFIDENTLY PREDICTED WILL MAKE THE WHITE HOUSE REPUBLICAN IN 1952.

BUT HE ADDED OF THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION:

"IT CAN STILL REDEEM PART OF ITS FAILURES BY ADOPTING POLICIES IN ASIA AND ELSEWHERE WHICH OUR PEOPLE AND OUR ALLIES WILL UNDERSTAND AND SUPPORT."

INTO HIS 11-POINT POLICY DEWEY INCORPORATED THIS DEMAND:

"WE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY URGE," HE SAID, "THAT EVERY FREE NATION IN THE WORLD PLACE AN EMBARGO UPON THE SHIPMENT OF GOODS TO CHINA.

"I DO NOT MEAN AN EMBARGO JUST OF RUBBER OR OF STEEL OR MILITARY EQUIPMENT. I MEAN AN ABSOLUTE AND TOTAL EMBARGO AGAINST THE SHIPMENT OF ANY GOODS OR ANY TRADING WHATSOEVER WITH RED CHINA.

COUPLED WITH THIS, THE TWO-TIME REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL STANDARD BEARER DEMANDED THAT CHINA UNDER COMMUNIST RULE BE FOREVER KEPT OUT OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

A22

DEWEY'S 11 POINTS COVERING BOTH ASIA AND EUROPE WERE:

1. NO APPEASEMENT OR RETREAT FROM COMMUNISM ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.
2. NO RECOGNITION EVER OF RED CHINA AND USE OF THE VETO IF NEEDED TO KEEP HER OUT OF THE U.N.
3. A FREE FORMOSA NEVER PERMITTED AT ANY TIME TO FALL INTO COMMUNIST HANDS.
4. MORE AID FOR CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S NATIONALISTS AND RELEASING HIS TROOPS FOR ANY USE HE WANTS TO MAKE OF THEM AGAINST THE CHINESE MAINLAND.
5. A TOTAL TRADE EMBARGO AGAINST RED CHINA.
6. CONTINUED BI-PARTISAN SUPPORT FOR A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY.
7. A POLICY AIMED AT AN EVENTUAL UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.
8. ADMITTANCE OF TURKEY, GREECE, SPAIN AND YUGOSLAVIA INTO THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ALLIANCE.
9. A SOLID FRONT OF FREE NATIONS, GUARDED AGAINST ANY SOVIET ATTEMPT TO SPLIT THEM APART.
10. UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AT ONCE.
11. A SPEEDUP IN PRODUCTION OF TANKS AND AIRPLANES NO MATTER WHAT IT COSTS.

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"THERE IS NO PRICE TAG ON FREEDOM," DEWEY SAID OF HIS 11TH AND FINAL POLICY PLANK.

IN SOME RESPECTS, DEWEY STOOD BESIDE MACARTHUR IN THE HOT DEBATE OVER AMERICAN POLICY IN THE FAR EAST.

LIKE MACARTHUR, DEWEY ADVOCATED MORE AID AND FREEDOM OF ACTION FOR CHIANG KAI-SHEK. AND LIKE MACARTHUR, HE PLACED GREAT EMPHASIS ON FORMOSA'S IMPORTANCE TO JAPANESE AND AMERICAN DEFENSE.

BUT DEWEY STOPPED SHORT AT MACARTHUR'S DEMNDS THAT CHINESE MANCHURIAN BASES BE BOMBED AND A NAVAL BLOCKADE PLACED AGAINST THE CHINESE MAINLAND.

"I AM NOT A MILITARY EXPERT AND I DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO THE INTELLIGENCE REPORTS," HE SAID IN WITHHOLDING JUDGMENT ON THESE POINTS.

HOWEVER, DEWEY CONTINUED:

"BUT WE MUST FACE THE FACT THAT IF THE KOREAN WAR CONTINUES THE TIME WILL COME WHEN WE CAN NO LONGER ALLOW A DETERMINED ENEMY TO USE IMPORTANT BASES FREE FROM AIR ATTACK.

"AND THIS I DO KNOW: IF OUR GOVERNMENT REJECTS THE IDEA OF NAVAL BLOCKADE OF THE COAST OF CHINA, THEN IT IS UNDER HEAVY OBLIGATION TO ACHIEVE THE SAME END BY POLITICAL ACTION."

A23

DEWEY IS ON RECORD AS FAVORING GEN.DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER FOR PRESIDENT. HIS REMARKS ABOUT MACARTHUR WERE WORDED AS AN ATTACK ON THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION AND CONTAINED NO HINT OF HOW DEWEY FEELS ABOUT MACARTHUR'S POLITICAL FUTURE--IF ANY.

THE GOVERNOR SAID THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE SUFFERED PATIENTLY UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION'S "MORE-POLITICS-THAN-EVER" ATTITUDE.

"BUT ONE THING OUR PEOPLE WILL NOT SUFFER PATIENTLY," HE WENT ON, "IS THE MIDNIGHT IDSMISSAL OF A GREAT AMERICAN WHO HAS SERVED HIS COUNTRY FOR 50 YEARS--WITHOUT NOTICE OF THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM AND WITHOUT EVEN A HEARING."

DEWEY, WHO CONFERRED IN PRIVATE WITH MACARTHUR A FEW DAYS AGO, CALLED THE OUSTED GENERAL AS BRILLIANT A SOLDIER AS EVER SERVED THIS COUNTRY.

THE GOVERNOR SAID THE SECRET OF GOOD GOVERNMENT IS TO ATTRACT AND

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KEEP THE BEST MEN THERE ARE. DISAGREEMENTS WILL ARISE, HE CONCEDED, BUT MUST BE ARGUED OUT.

"IT MAY TAKE A DAY," HE CONTINUED. "IT MAY TAKE A WEEK. BUT IF THEY ARE GOOD, YOU DON'T FIRE THEM. X X X

"I DO NOT CHALLENGE THE POWER OR THE RIGHT OF THE PRESIDENT UNDER THE CONSTITUTION TO RELIEVE A MILITARY COMMANDER.

"I DO CHALLENGE THE WISDOM OF THE DISMISSAL AND THE SHABBY MANNER IN WHICH IT WAS DONE."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EST, TODAY, MAY 10)

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Text of Dewey's Address

Following is the text of the address of Governor Dewey, delivered last evening at the third annual dinner of the New York State Republican Committee, in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel:

I am grateful for this opportunity to thank each of you present at this magnificent dinner and the countless others who made possible the victory we celebrate tonight. Against a typical, unprincipled Democratic smear campaign of the lowest order your Republican Administration of the State of New York was re-elected by a majority of more than half a million.

We pledged the continuation of the clean, progressive government our people have had for the last eight years. I am proud to be able to report to you tonight that every single promise we made in the campaign last fall has already been passed by the Legislature and enacted into law.

I am also happy to be able to report to you that there are no Frank Costellos in your State Administration or any of their friends—that there never have been and never will be.

But this is no time for self-satisfaction. Our country is in great danger. I am deeply convinced that America can win through only if we are much stronger than we now are, much more united than we now are, and a whale of a lot better governed than we now are.

Tired of Blunders

The American people are sick and tired of the national Administration's blunders in foreign policy from Potsdam on one side of the world to China on the other.

Our people have suffered patiently under the Administration's politics-as-usual—or should I say its more-politics-than-ever, its frightening incompetence and its continued waste of billions of dollars every year through inefficiency or worse.

But one thing our people will not suffer patiently is the midnight dismissal of a great American who has served his country for fifty years—without notice of the charges against him and without even a hearing.

Our people and the whole free world owe a profound debt of gratitude to Gen Douglas MacArthur. He has been cast aside by his Government but the people have taken him to their hearts. No more brilliant soldier ever served this country, and no man ever did more to convert enemies into friends.

In five years General MacArthur converted 80,000,000 Japanese who were our enemies into 80,000,000 friends. In these same five years the present National Administration allowed 450,000,000 Chinese who were our friends to be delivered as 450,000,000 slaves to our enemies.

The secret of good government is to attract and keep the best men there are. If your top associates are any good, they will disagree with you. If they do not disagree, they are just rubber stamps. When they do disagree, it is the job of the boss to bring them in and argue it out. It may take a day. It may take a week. But if they are good, you don't fire them. The business of government is the patient conciliation of conflicting views and the fullest use of the best brains you can get.

I do not challenge the power or the right of the President under the Constitution to relieve a military commander. I do challenge the wisdom of the dismissal and the shabby manner in which it was done.

So, having lost one of the best brains in the service of our country, where are we? At home we are engaged in the bitterest controversy, the most venomous public dispute that has divided and confused our people in this century. Our relations with our allies are strained. Communist propaganda is having a field day.

Far East Policy Demanded

What do we do about it? I suggest that now is the time for the force of public opinion to compel our Government to formulate a policy for the whole Far East—a policy that will stop the spread of communism and start turning it back.

For the defense of the West we do have a policy in the North Atlantic Alliance. We have just finished the first phase of what has been called "The Great Debate." Instead of inviting the third World War by weakness and indecision, we have wisely committed ourselves to preventing that war by the building of overwhelming strength on the European continent.

We have no such policy for the Far East. Four years ago in this room I demanded that the Administration establish equally strong policies in the Far East to save China and Asia from falling into the hands of the Communists. The words are as timely today as they were four years ago when I said:

"The free world is now in the desperate position of a man who has gangrene in both legs—in Western Europe and in Asia. As a doctor, our Government is telling the world that we have a very good cure for gangrene, but we will apply it to one leg only while the gangrene in the other leg destroys the patient.

"As we take action to save the 275,000,000 people of Europe for the free world, it is the sheerest folly to abandon the 450,000,000 people of China."

For the first time now we have the Wedemeyer Report on China which said exactly the same thing. But in the face of plea after plea the National Administration could never rally itself to formulate a real policy for the Orient. It has not done so even today. At this moment America, the greatest power on earth, has nothing but little pieces of policy in the Far East—little pieces that do not fit together. As one result, the Chinese people have fallen into the hands of Communists who are using them to kill American boys in Korea.

Struggle in Survival Seen

The cold fact is that we are being warred against all over the world by a relentless, brutal, Communist enemy with headquarters in the Kremlin. As we make our decisions let's be perfectly clear on the fundamentals. We are not at peace. We are engaged in a desperate struggle for the survival of the United States of America and the whole idea of human freedom.

In every spot on earth Imperialist, Communist Russia is waging war with every sinister weapon from propaganda to sabotage and from treason to flaming military aggression.

They intend to take the world bit-by-bit, piece-by-piece. They want the industrial power of Germany and Japan so they will no longer have to fear the might of America. Then they intend to choke us to death by gobbling up Asia, Africa and South America and with them the uranium, the rubber, the tin and manganese without which our country would be totally defenseless.

Whether the aggression is by force of arms or by stealing elections in small nations, by Communist-led strikes or by revolutions, the war is being waged, fiercely, in every nation on earth.

One more fundamental: While the pace will change from time to time, this war will continue the rest of our lives or so long as communism rules Russia.

This does not mean that World War III cannot be avoided. It does not mean that we should ever for one moment think of starting a preventive war. It does mean that total war can be prevented only if we develop overwhelming strength to stay the aggressor.

It does mean that out of the present Senate hearings and the confusion and bitterness and tragedy through which we are now passing, we, as a people, should agree upon and insist that the Administration adopt clear and strong policies and press for their acceptaince by our friends and allies. That is the way to stop the Kremlin in its tracks. It is the way to stop the brutal Communist aggression and bring victory in Korea. It is the way to win the peace. These policies should include the following:

First: There will be no appeasement of communism—no retreat anywhere in the world.

Second: The United States will never recognize Red China. We will never vote to seat Red China in the United Nations and we will use the veto, if necessary, to keep her out.

Third: A free Formosa is essential to the defense of the United States and the free world. We will not permit it at any time to fall into the hands of the Communists.

'Weak-Kneed Wobbling' Scored

Today, while Chiang Kai-shek toils to build his army of half a million men on Formosa, our own Government still has no clear-cut policy that anyone can discover.

In January of last year our National Administration announced we would not defend Formosa. In June they said we would defend Formosa. In August they said we would not defend Formosa after the Korean war was over. In December they said we might defend Formosa after the Korean war was over. This is the very kind of weak-kneed wobbling that invited the war in Korea and will bring new wars unless it is stopped.

We should determine and announce that we will not risk the loss of Japan and the Philippines by losing Formosa and we will not risk having the defense of America pushed all the way back to the coast of California.

Fourth: Even at this desperately late hour we should accelerate the flow of supplies to the Chinese Government of Chiang Kai-shek. He heads the only Chinese Government we recognize. We have aided nearly every free government on earth but we abandoned Chiang after he had fought for twenty years against the invasion of China, first by the Japanese and then by the Communists. As I have said in twenty speeches over the last four years, Chiang was good enough for us during World War II and he should be good enough for us today when we are trying to prevent World War III.

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The President should immediately withdraw the order he had no right to issue, prohibiting Chiang from aiding guerrillas on the mainland and using his own troops in any way he deems fit. When American boys are being killed we should stop being so fussy about who helps us kill our enemies.

It has also been proposed that we bomb Chinese bases in Manchuria and impose a naval blockade against all of Red China. These proposals involve strategic decisions by our government and our Allies on the basis of their intelligence reports from all over the world. These also involve technical military considerations and the military experts are in disagreement. I am not a military expert and I do not have access to the intelligence reports.

So I cannot claim to know the answers, but we must face the fact that if the Korean war continues the time will come when we can no longer allow a determined enemy to use important bases free from air attack. And this I do know: if our government rejects the idea of naval blockade of the coast of China, then it is under heavy obligation to achieve the same end by political action. So,

Fifth: We should immediately urge that every free nation in the world place an embargo upon the shipment of goods to China. I do not mean an embargo just of rubber or of steel or military equipment. I mean an absolute and total embargo against the shipment of any goods or any trading whatsoever with Red China.

A tragic blunder in the policy of the British Government is the continued British trade with Red China. It is good news that the British people are forcing their government to stop trading with the enemy.

Japanese Treaty Supported

Sixth: The work on the Japanese peace treaty should continue to have the fullest support. The only bright spot of genuine bipartisanship in the whole Orient is the brilliant job in negotiating that treaty which is being done by our own John Foster Dulles. With the full cooperation of both the Administration and General MacArthur and with the support of Republicans and Democrats, he has engaged in this difficult and thus far successful task. That treaty will advance the building of great economic and military strength out of which we may hope that Japan will become a bastion of freedom in Asia.

Seventh: Turning from Asia to Europe, American policy must be publicly committed to the creation of a United States of Europe. The North Atlantic Treaty is the cornerstone for military cooperation. The Schuman Plan, the Council of Europe, the customs unions are the foundations of economic unity for the 275,000,000 people of Western Europe. All that remains is political unity for Europe to become the greatest bulwark against communism in the world and we should press harder for its achievement.

Eighth: Turkey and Greece are fighting by our side in Korea. They have a right to be admitted to the alliance of the North Atlantic Treaty and they should be admitted now. We should welcome as allies every nation which is willing and able to array itself on our side. We should bring in Spain and Yugoslavia and do it now, whether we like their political leadership or not. When my country is in danger I want to know who has the divisions and who is on my side. Each of these countries has tough, fighting arm-

ies. Those armies should become a part of the vital forces Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is now building for the defense of the Western World.

Ninth: We must recognize and defeat Russia's primary objective —a split between our country and our allies. The simple truth is that no free nation in this world can survive without friends.

We must allow nothing to deprive us of the air bases from which we could drop the atom bomb on Russia. Those bases made available by our allies right now constitute our greatest insurance against all-out Soviet attack. Soviet Russia must not be permitted the triumph of a political split between us and our allies, which would deny to the free world, and most importantly to America, the air bases which are essential to the winning of the peace.

Tenth: Universal military training should be adopted by the Congress now so we'll never again be caught untrained, unprepared, and unarmed. I have two sons and I want them prepared to defend themselves. I want them prepared in the great company of a strong America and a free world powerful enough to prevent another world war.

Defense Output Speed Urged

Eleventh: The production of tanks and airplanes and the essential material for defense should be accelerated. This means great expense and real sacrifice for our people. But we must be ready for any emergency. There is no price tag on freedom.

It is my highest hope that out of the present bitterness and controversy good can come. We can, in fact, as a people, force our national Government to do something it has never done—adopt a real policy in Asia. We can bring about strength which we do not have. With an aroused public opinion we can greatly strengthen the cause of America and the free world.

And while we are debating in this country let's make it very clear to our friends elsewhere in the world that we are debating only methods, not objectives. It is through exactly this process of debate and controversy that free peoples decide how to achieve their agreed objectives. It is only the Communists who don't understand freedom and free discussion. It is time they learned that we may have a lot of family fights among ourselves but heaven help the Russian who thinks that means we won't unite to lick him in every fight he starts.

We will probably have some more family fights, which outsiders will not understand. The Democratic party has deliberately chosen political expediency as a way of life. It has failed miserably to measure up to the needs of these perilous times.

The confusion and bitterness in this country today are the result of the incompetence and petty politics of the Democratic administration and next year the people will throw it out. That overturn will put the destiny of the nation in firm Republican hands and will serve the cause of freedom everywhere.

We still have a year-and-a-half to go under the Democratic administration. It can still redeem part of its failures by adopting policies in Asia and elsewhere, which our people and our Allies will understand and support.

The Administration has a solemn duty to recognize the public demand for such a program and to atone for its errors by providing bette. leadership in its remaining days. To the extent that it does so, I am sure that its actions will be supported.

At best, the path ahead is not easy. We face years of trouble and sacrifice. But our cause is just and the peace can be won.

Through firm purpose and great strength a third world war can be prevented and human liberty, under God, will triumph once again.

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SECOND NIGHT LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (600)

BY DON HUTH

TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 12-(AP)-CHINESE REDS MASSED TROOPS TODAY IN WEST AND CENTRAL KOREA UNDER COVER OF MAN-MADE SMOKE SCREENS, ONE 35 MILES LONG.

ALLIED FRONT LINE COMMANDERS IN THE WEST SAID THEY EXPECTED THE SECOND ROUND OF THE COMMUNIST SPRING OFFENSIVE TO BEGIN WITHIN TWO WEEKS.

THERE WAS BELIEF THAT IT MIGHT BE BACKED BY THE LONG WITHHELD RED AIR FORCE. ALLIED FORCES FOR THE FIRST TIME USED CAMOUFLAGE EXTENSIVELY.

SIMILAR SMOKE SCREENS PRECEDED THE FIRST ROUND OF THE RED DRIVE, WHICH OPENED APRIL 22. IT WAS STALLED 10 DAYS LATER AFTER THE REDS HAD SUFFERED MORE THAN 75,000 CASUALTIES.

THE LONGEST WALL OF SMOKE STRETCHED FOR 35 MILES FROM KUMHWA TO A POINT NORTH OF INJE. THE TWO TOWNS ARE NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL IN CENTRAL KOREA.

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AIR OBSERVERS, HOWEVER, MANAGED TO SPOT RED TROOP MOVEMENTS SOUTHWARD IN THE AREA, PARTICULARLY AROUND HWACHON. IT IS 18 MILES SOUTHEAST OF KUMHWA AND SEVEN MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL.

ANOTHER RED FORCE GATHERED UNDER COVER OF SMOKE ON THE WESTERN FRONT ABOUT 12 MILES SOUTH OF 38. IT WAS MASSING SOUTHEAST OF MUNSAN, A HIGHWAY TOWN 27 MILES NORTHWEST OF SEOUL.

THE REDS' FIRES BURNED ACROSS RIDGE TOPS. SMUDGE POTS SENT UP WHITE BLANKETS.

THE COMMUNISTS APPEARED TO BE CONCENTRATING THEIR POWER NORTH OF SEOUL IN THE WEST AND NORTH OF CHUNCHON IN THE CENTER.

CHUNCHON, A NO-MAN'S LAND TOWN, IS SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF THE 38TH ON A HIGHWAY LEADING DOWN FROM KUMHWA AND HWACHON. IT IS 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

ALLIED FLIERS SAID THEY SAW REDS MOVING DOWN THE HIGHWAY TOWARD THE WESTERN EDGE OF HWACHON RESERVOIR IN GROUPS OF TWO, SPACED ABOUT 50 YARDS APART.

"THEY WERE COMING DOWN THE ROAD FROM AS FAR TO THE NORTH AS THE PILOTS COULD SEE," A U. S. EIGHTH ARMY SPOKESMAN TOLD AP CORRESPONDENT ROBERT EUNSON.

TWO OTHER RED BUILDUP POINTS HAD BEEN REPORTED FRIDAY. ONE WAS A PUPYONG, 15 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL. THE OTHER WAS NEAR KAPYONG, 32 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

A104KX

THE BUILDUP SOUTHWEST OF KAPYONG WAS OBSERVED AGAIN. THERE WAS NO FURTHER WORD ON THE PUPYONG BUILDUP.

BUT ALLIED OBSERVERS RECALLED THAT THE CHINESE HAVE A WAY OF PRACTICALLY DISAPPEARING INTO THE GROUND DURING DAYLIGHT HOURS WHEN THEY ARE BUILDING UP FOR AN ATTACK.

IN THE WEST, RED UNITS BECAME AGGRESSIVE. THEY STRUCK OUT AT ALLIED PATROLS SOUTHWEST OF MUNSAN.

AN ALLIED TANK-INFANTRY PATROL WAS SET UPON BY A RED FORCE WEST OF UIJONGBU, 11 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL. THE REDS HURLED HAND GRENADES AT THE TANKS. THE REDS HOLD A MINE-RIMMED ARC NORTH OF UIJONGBU.

ON THE EASTERN FRONT, A REPUBLIC OF KOREA (ROK) FORCE COUNTER-ATTACKED A RED BATTALION WHICH HAD PUNCHED A HOLE IN THE U. N. LINES NEAR INJE. THE RED BATTALION WAS ROUTED.

INJE IS IN EAST-CENTRAL KOREA, FOUR MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL AND 75 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

ON THE EAST COAST, ALLIED WARSHIP GUNS BROKE UP A RED ATTACK ON ROK UNITS SOUTH OF KANSONG, 26 MILES NORTH OF 38.

EIGHTH ARMY ESTIMATED THAT 810 REDS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED IN FRIDAY'S LIMITED GROUND ACTION AND 40 CAPTURED. IN ADDITION, ALLIED FLIERS CLAIMED THEY INFLICTED 300 RED CASUALTIES.

ALLIED EXPECTANCE OF RED AIR RAIDS CAUSED EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS. AIR RAID SIRENS WERE INSTALLED, KEY BUILDINGS WERE CAMOUFLAGED AND SHELTERS WERE SANDBAGGED.

SIGNS OF INTENSE PREPARATION FOR THE NEXT RED BLOW FIRST WERE NOTED FRIDAY.

ALLIED ARMORED PATROLS FELT THE PRESSURE OF GROWING ENEMY STRENGTH DURING THE DAY. MINEFIELDS, SPROUTED MORE THICKLY ON DUSTY ROADS AND TRAILS. TANK TRAPS WERE COVERED BY CONCEALED REDS FIRING FROM HILLS AND RIDGES.

ONLY ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT DID U.N. UNITS PROGRESS. THERE SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS ADVANCED MORE THAN THREE MILES AND OCCUPIED INJE AS THE REDS FELL BACK.

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A211KX

TO BOLSTER APPARENTLY LAGGING RED TROOP MORALE IN THE EAST, THE CHINESE USED LOUDSPEAKERS TO TELL THEIR MEN TO HOLD FAST "AT ALL COSTS." THE BROADCASTS, DESCRIBED BY AP CORRESPONDENT NATE POLOWETZKY, SAID IN CHINESE "REINFORCEMENTS ARE ON THE WAY."

ON THE WESTERN FRONT THE CHINESE APPEARED ABSORBED WITH THEIR BUILDUP FOR THE TIME BEING. ONE ENEMY PATROL REACHED A POINT JUST SOUTHEAST OF UIJONGBU, BUT WAS CUT UP BY ALLIED ARTILLERY.

SOUTH KOREAN PATROLS IN THE EXTREME WEST SPEARED WITHIN THREE MILES OF THE IMJIN RIVER SOUTH OF MUNSAN.

SHARP RED SMALL ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS FIRE TURNED BACK ALLIED TANK-INFANTRY TEAMS PROBING THE PUPYONG SECTOR EAST OF SEOUL.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SIX DAYS A U.N. TANK PATROL RUMBLING THROUGH CHUNCHON DREW FIRE--AT LEAST 100 MORTAR ROUNDS.

A TIP-OFF ON RED PREPARATIONS FOR ATTACK WAS REPORTED ON THE CENTRAL FRONT. THE CHINESE WERE USING SMUDGE POTS TO CLOAK THEIR MOVEMENTS IN THE "BIG BASIN" AREA. THAT IS EASTWARD FROM KUMHWA, 32 AIR MILES NORTH-WEST OF CHUNCHON, TO ABOUT 12 MILES NORTH OF THE HWACHON RESERVOIR.

THE EIGHTH ARMY REPORTED COMMUNIST CASUALTIES THURSDAY WERE 2,565. IN WASHINGTON AN ARMY SPOKESMAN ESTIMATED THAT COMBINED COMMUNIST CASUALTIES FROM THE START OF THE WAR THROUGH APRIL 30 TOTALLED 893,662--AN INCREASE OF 68,102 SINCE APRIL 21. THAT COVERED THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST SPRING OFFENSIVE BY THE REDS.

THE BREAKDOWN OF RED LOSSES SHOWED NORTH KOREANS SUFFERED 534,146 CASUALTIES AND THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS 359,516. U.N. LOSSES WERE NOT DISCLOSED BUT ROUGHLY NUMBER ABOUT 250,000 DEAD, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

IN CLEAR SKIES FRIDAY, ALLIED FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS RIPPED INTO RED TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND COMMUNICATION TARGETS WITH MORE THAN 600 SORTIES. A DOZEN B-29 SUPERFORTS DROPPED 90 TONS OF BOMBS ON NORTH KOREAN AIRFIELDS AT SINMAK AND SARIWON.

X7114PCS

A122FX
FIRST LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (440)
BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO,MAY 11-(AP)-UNITED NATIONS TROOPS SHOVED AHEAD THREE MILES ON THE EAST KOREAN FRONT TODAY. IN THE WEST THEY DUG IN TO MEET AN EXPECTED RED OFFENSIVE.

SOUTH KOREANS MADE THE EASTERN ADVANCE NORTH OF PARALLEL 38. THEY MET ONLY LIGHT OPPOSITION. ONE INFANTRY COMPANY MARCHED INTO INJE WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT.

ELSEWHERE THE FRONT WAS QUIET EXCEPT FOR RESTLESS, PROBING PATROLS. BUT THERE WAS CONTINUAL MOVEMENT BACK OF COMMUNIST LINES.

THE REDS WERE BUILDING UP FOUR SIZABLE POCKETS FOR A POSSIBLE TWO PRONGED DRIVE ON SEOUL. THEY APPEARED TO BE MASSING IN AN ARC NORTH AND NORTHEAST OF THE OLD SOUTH KOREAN CAPITAL.

ALLIED OUTPOSTS GOT SET TO MEET AN ASSAULT. THEY SANDBAGGED THEIR POSITIONS, BUILT BOOBY TRAPS AND STRUNG BARBED WIRE.

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE NARROWING NO-MAN'S LAND, REDS WERE MOVING UP BEHIND TANK TRAPS AND MINEFIELDS. AUTOMATIC WEAPON FIRE TURNED BACK SMALL ALLIED PATROLS PROBING TOO CLOSE TO SUSPECTED RED STRENGTH.

FRONT LINE DISPATCHES FRIDAY GAVE THIS PICTURE ACROSS THE FRONT FROM WEST TO EAST:

NORTH KOREANS SLIPPING THROUGH THE HILLS WERE CONCENTRATING ABOUT 20 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL BETWEEN MUNSAN AND UIJONGBU. COMMUNIST FIRE FORCED BACK A SOUTH KOREAN PATROL ON THE EXTREME WEST. OPPOSING PATROLS CLASHED NORTH OF UIJONGBU WHERE REDS PLANTED FUSED MORTAR SHELLS IN MINE FIELDS. ARTILLERY CUT UP A RED PATROL SOUTHEAST OF UIJONGBU.

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CHINESE TURNED BACK SMALL U.N. PATROLS PROBING THE NEWEST SUSPECTED RED BUILDUP 15 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL. TANK TRAPS, GUARDED BY AUTOMATIC WEAPONS, BLOCKED THE APPROACH TO WOODED HILLS.

OTHER CHINESE MOVED DOWN INTO THE FORMER NO-MAN'S LAND NEAR KAPYONG, 32 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL. HEAVY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE MET RAIDING U.N. WARPLANES TRYING TO BREAK UP THIS CONCENTRATION.

COMMUNISTS FIRED 100 MORTAR SHELLS AT A U.N. TANK PATROL RUMBLING INTO CHUNCHON, 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL. FOR THE FIVE PRECEDING DAYS ALLIED PATROLS HAD CLANKED THROUGH THE CITY UNOPPOSED.

REDS WERE BUILDING UP THEIR FORCES NORTHEAST OF CHUNCHON. AMERICAN OFFICERS EXPRESSED BELIEF REDS MIGHT LAUNCH A DIVERSIONARY ATTACK IN THIS AREA.

A123FX
FAR TO THE NORTH SMOKE POTS SCREENED THE COUNTRYSIDE. TROOPS PRESUMABLY WERE MOVING UNDER THE SMUDGE.

ALLIED PLANES RAIDED A RED CONCENTRATION SPOTTED SOUTHEAST OF YANGGU IN THE EASTERN SECTOR.

LOUDSPEAKERS BLARED ACROSS THE MOUNTAINTOPS URGING THE COMMUNISTS TO HOLD THEIR POSITIONS, TELLING THEM REINFORCEMENTS WERE ON THE WAY. BY ALLIED OFFICERS SAID THERE WAS EVIDENCE OF A GENERAL RED WITHDRAWAL BETWEEN YANGGU AND INJE. IT WAS IN THIS EASTERN SECTOR THAT THE U.N. LINE MOVED UP.

THE EIGHTH ARMY REVISED ITS ESTIMATE OF RED CASUALTIES THURSDAY TO 2,565.

AN AMERICAN F-80 SHOOTING STAR JET WAS SHOT DOWN OVER THE FRONT THURSDAY.

B-29S BOMBED AIR STRIPS AT SARIWON AND SINMAK FRIDAY ON THE RED SUPPLY LINE TO THE WESTERN FRONT FROM PYONGYANG, NORTH KOREAN CAPITAL. IT WAS THE SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE DAY OF RAIDS DESIGNED TO THWART A POSSIBLE RED AIR OFFENSIVE.

NORTH KOREAN AIR FIELDS HAVE BEEN BLASTED BY MORE THAN 1,000 TONS OF BOMBS SINCE THIS AERIAL CAMPAIGN OPENED 20 DAYS AGO.

BIGGEST STRIKE OF THIS CAMPAIGN, BY 312 PLANES WEDNESDAY AT SINUIJU IN NORTHWESTERN KOREA, DESTROYED AT LEAST 15 SINGLE-ENGINE RED PLANES CAUGHT ON THE GROUND, AIR OFFICERS REPORTED.

U.N. BOMBERS BEGAN BLASTING THE NEW CHINESE CONCENTRATION NEAR KAPYONG ON THE CENTRAL FRONT THURSDAY NIGHT AND CONTINUED FRIDAY. ATTACKING PLANES ROARED THROUGH UNUSUALLY HEAVY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE.

EVERY PLANE WAS FIRED ON. COMMUNISTS EVEN SHOT AT UNARMED OBSERVER PLANES, WHICH THEY USUALLY IGNORED TO CONSERVE AMMUNITION.

A CHINESE PATROL, RECONNOITERING SOUTH OF KAPYONG EARLY IN THE DAY, FOUGHT BRIEFLY WITH A U.N. OUTPOST.

RED STRENGTH IN THE CENTER INDICATED THE CHINESE HAD BEEN ABLE TO SHIFT FROM THE WESTERN FRONT DESPITE ALLIED AIR COVER. ACTION IN THE WEST TENDED TO CONFIRM THIS, AP CORRESPONDENT GEORGE A. MCARTHUR REPORTED.

NORTH KOREANS WERE SLIPPING BETWEEN THE MOUNTAINS NORTH OF SEOUL IN WHAT U.N. OFFICERS CALLED A CONSIDERABLE MOVEMENT. AN EIGHTH ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID THIS FORCE EITHER WAS PART OF 6,000 REDS DRIVEN OUT OF THE EXTREME WESTERN SECTOR THIS WEEK, OR A NEW FORCE FILTERING IN FROM THE NORTH.

AP CORRESPONDENT ROBERT EUNSON REPORTED FROM EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS:

"THE BUILDUPS BY THE REDS NORTH OF SEOUL AND EAST OF KAPYONG CONFIRMED FIELD COMMANDERS' BELIEFS THAT THE REDS' NEXT DRIVE WOULD COME IN TWO MOVES--(1) A HEADON SMASH ON THE CAPITAL AND (2) AND ENCIRCLING MOVE EAST OF THE CITY."

CY225APD NM

MAY 12 1951

B54KX (Q)
(110)

TOKYO,MAY 11-(AP)-U.S. MUSTANG PILOTS IN WEDNESDAY'S HUGE AIR ATTACK ON SINUIJU AIRFIELD IN NORTHWEST KOREA HAD HIGH PRAISE FOR SHOOTING STAR JET PILOTS WHO PRECEDED THEM TO THE TARGET TO KNOCK OUT ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

"THERE WAS VERY LITTLE FLAK IN THE AREA; MOST OF THE GUN POSITIONS HAD BEEN HIT BEFORE WE GOT THERE," SAID COL.WILLIAM MCBRIDE, REALITOS, TEX., COMMANDER OF THE 18TH FIGHTER BOMBER GROUP.

CAPT.GARNET D.PAGE, 1110 FOURTH AVE., DECATUR, ALA., INDICATED ENEMY PERSONNEL LOSSES MUST HAVE BEEN HEAVY.

"TROOPS WERE RUNNING OUT AND TRYING TO SCATTER," HE SAID. "THEY DIDN'T GET FAR BECAUSE OUR NAPALM WAS COVERING THE AREA."

VR609ACS NM

B78KX (Q)
DT

U.S.5TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS,KOREA,MAY 11 (AP)-CHAIN REACTION FIGHTER PILOT TECHNIQUE COST THE REDS HEAVILY TODAY NEAR BATTLE-TORN CHUNCHON ON THE CENTRAL FRONT.

TWO F-51 MUSTANGS OF THE 67TH TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE WING STARTED IT. THEY SPOTTED NINE COMMUNIST TRUCKS--THREE ON ONE SIDE OF A ROAD AND SIX MORE MOVING ALONG THE ROAD.

THE TWO PILOTS, CAPT.BERT A.VAUT, PAULS VALLEY, OKLA., AND LT. HARLEY E.FORTIER, FLINT, MICH., RADIOED FOR HELP AND WHEELED INTO A DIVING ATTACK THAT DESTROYED ONE TRUCK.

FOUR F-80S RESPONDED AND ALSO DESTROYED ONE VEHICLE.

A FRESH FLIGHT OF FOUR MORE SHOOTING STAR JETS SWEPT INTO THE AREA AND CLEANED UP.

GG827ACS NM

30.24- 22845

B59KX(Q)
(230)
U.S.5TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS,KOREA,MAY 11-(AP)-FIFTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER PILOTS KILLED OR WOUNDED MORE THAN 300 RED TROOPS TODAY IN A SERIES OF CLOSE SUPPORT MISSIONS ON THE CENTRAL FRONT.

PILOTS REPORTED THAT SOME OF THE TROOPS ATTACKED WERE MOVING SOUTH TOWARD BATTLE LINES.

LT.DONALD R.ULREY OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, LEADER OF A FLIGHT OF F-84S WHICH STRAFED TROOPS ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, SAID, "THE TARGET WAS MARKED WITH WHITE SMOKE AND THE CONTROLLER REQUESTED THAT WE MAKE OUR STRAFING PASSES FROM SOUTHEAST TO NORTHWEST, DUE TO FRIENDLY FORCES IN THE AREA."

"FLYING DIRECTLY OVER THE HEADS OF OUR GROUND FORCES IS WHAT I CALL REALLY CLOSE SUPPORT."

CAPT.FORREST W.WILSON OF LACOTA, MICH., LED A FLIGHT OF FOUR THUNDERJETS IN A CLOSE SUPPORT STRIKE ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

"THE CONTROLLER TOLD US THAT WE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED MORE THAN 30 ENEMY-OCCUPIED BUILDINGS AND KILLED AT LEAST 35 ENEMY TROOPS," WILSON SAID. "HE SAID WE HAD EXCELLENT COVERAGE OF THE WHOLE AREA."

LT.LEWIS F.HAEFELE, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., LED HIS FLIGHT OF F-80S IN A RAILROAD BRIDGE ATTACK.

"WE GOT TWO DIRECT HITS ON THE BRIDGE AND CUT THE TRACKS ON THE APPROACHES," HAEFELE REPORTED. "AFTER WE LEFT THE BRIDGE HIDDEN IN A CLOUD OF DUST, WE STRAFED AND DAMAGED ABOUT 30 SUPPLY BUILDINGS AND TWO BARGES."

CAPT.LLOYD L.SIMPSON, BAY SHORES, N.Y., LED TWO F-51S IN AN ATTACK ON 10 TRUCKS NEAR YONAN.

"WE SHOT UP FIVE OF THEM, CAUSING THEM TO EXPLODE AND BURN, BEFORE WE RAN OUT OF AMMUNITION," SIMPSON SAID. "BEFORE WE LEFT WE CALLED SOME FIGHTERS IN THE AREA TO COME IN AND GET THE REST."
VR637ACS NM

MAY 12 1951

A21KX (BJTS)
AMS BUDGET
KOREA CABINET CRISIS (PRECEDE PUSAN DAY) (350)
BY ROBERT EUNSON

TAEGU, KOREA, SATURDAY, MAY 12-(AP)-A CABINET CRISIS, BROUGHT ABOUT BY A FINANCIAL SCANDAL AND A MASS EXECUTION, IS THREATENING THE SOUTH KOREAN GOVERNMENT WHILE ALLIED FORCES BATTLE TO DEFEND THE REPUBLIC AGAINST THE REDS.

THERE IS SOME INFORMAL TALK OF IMPEACHING DR. SYNGMAN RHEE, 76-YEAR-OLD FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE U.N.-SPONSORED REPUBLIC, BUT HE APPEARS STRONG ENOUGH TO STAY IN THE SADDLE.

RHEE FIRED THREE CABINET MINISTERS RECENTLY AS AN AFTERMATH OF THE EXECUTION OF 187 VILLAGERS AT KOCHANG. CHARGED WITH COMMUNIST SYMPATHIES, THE VILLAGERS WERE CONVICTED BY A MILITARY COURT AND SHOT FEB. 12.

THE OPPOSITION PARTY, THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS, CHARGED MEANWHILE THAT $2,000,000 IN DEFENSE DEPARTMENT FUNDS HAD DISAPPEARED. DURING AN ASSEMBLY DEBATE ON THIS MATTER ONE DELEGATE SANK HIS TEETH INTO A COLLEAGUE'S CHEEK.

IT IS THE WORST GOVERNMENT CRISIS SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR JUNE 25. THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT WAS REMOVED FROM SEOUL, THE BATTERED OLD CAPITAL, FOR THE SECOND TIME LAST DECEMBER, SHORTLY BEFORE THE CHINESE REDS ENTERED THE CITY.

IN THE MOST RECENT DEVELOPMENT, THE REPUBLIC'S 82-YEAR-OLD VICE PRESIDENT--LEE SEE YUNG--TRIED TO QUIT. HE SAID HE HAD NO POWERS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

FURTHERMORE, LEE ASSERTED THAT RHREE WAS LOADING THE GOVERNMENT WITH HIS FRIENDS. RHEE RESPONDED THAT HE DIDN'T CARE WHETHER LEE RESIGNED OR NOT. THIS LED TO SHOUTS OF "DICTATOR" AND IMPEACHMENT" IN THE CORRIDORS OF THE NATION ASSEMBLY.

THUS FAR, NO ONE HAS CALLED RHEE A "DICTATOR" ON THE FLOOR OF THE ASSEMBLY, HOWEVER. UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, THE PRESIDENT CAN DISSOLVE THE LAW-MAKING BODY AND CALLY FOR AN ELECTION OF NEW MEMBERS.

THE ASSEMBLY VOTED OVERWHELMINGLY--115 TO 1--TO REJECT VICE PRESIDENT LEE'S RESIGNATION.

REPORTS OF THE MASS EXECUTION AT KOCHANG HAD FILTERED DOWN FROM SOUTH-CENTRAL KOREA IN MARCH, BUT THE GOVERNMENT REFUSED TO CONFIRM THEM UNTIL LAST MONTH.

THEN THE HOME, DEFENSE AND JUSTICE MINISTERS, RESIGNED. RHEE SAID HE HAD ASKED THEM TO DO SO. A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID THE THREE CABINET MEMBERS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF THE EXECUTION.

AMONG THE NEW APPOINTEES, THE FORMER MAYOR OF SEOUL, LEE KEE POONG, WAS NAMED MINISTER OF DEFENSE.

IN THE FINANCIAL SCANDAL, THE OPPOSITION PARTY CHARGES THAT $2,000,000 EARMARKED FOR TRAINING ROK TROOPS VANISHED THROUGH FAKED PAYROLLS AND PHONY EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.
XZ-RA340PCS

MAY 12 1951

A36FX
RHEE (140) PUSAN
SEOUL, KOREA, MAY 11-(AP)-OPPOSITION LEGISLATORS TALKED INFORMALLY TODAY ABOUT IMPEACHING PRESIDENT SYNGMAN RHEE OF KOREA.

THERE WAS NO OPEN MOVE AND NO ONE WOULD BE QUOTED PUBLICLY.

IMPEACHMENT TALK AROSE AMONG SOME MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSITION NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY AFTER VICE PRESIDENT LEE SEE YUNG, 82, SAID RHEE DIDN'T HAVE A SINGLE "RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE" IN HIS CABINET.

LEE HAD TRIED TO RESIGN. HE SAID HIS JOB HAD NO REAL AUTHORITY. BUT THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY REFUSED TO LET HIM QUIT, VOTING 115-1 TO KEEP HIM.

RHEE DECLINED AN ASSEMBLY INVITATION TO JOIN THE DISCUSSION. HIS SUPPORTERS SAID HE WASN'T CONCERNED.

THESE SAME SOURCES SAID THE PRESIDENT WOULD ACT IF TALK OF IMPEACHMENT MATERIALIZED INTO ACTION. THEY SAID IN THAT CASE RHEE PROBABLY WOULD USE HIS CONSTITUTIONAL POWER TO DISSOLVE THE ASSEMBLY AND CALL A NEW ELECTION.
CY148APD

A37FX
RIDGWAY (100)
TOKYO, MAY 11-(AP)-GEN. MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY TODAY RECEIVED THE FOUR STARS OF HIS NEW FULL GENERAL'S RANK.

THE STARS WERE A GIFT FROM FIVE OFFICERS WHO SERVED ON RIDGWAY'S STAFF IN THE 18TH AIRBORNE CORPS IN EUROPE IN WORLD WAR II. THEY HAD BEEN BOUGHT SOME TIME AGO.

WITH THEM WAS A CARD BEARING THE LATIN MOTTO, "AD ASTRA PER ASPERA". "TO THE STARS BY DIFFICULTIES."

THE STARS WERE THE GIFT OF BRIG. GEN. WHITFIELD JACK, (RET) SHREVEPORT, LA.; COL. R. P. EATON, PANAMA CANAL ZONE; COL. F. W. SHELLHAMMER, (RET) NEW YORK; LT. COL. F. W. MOORMAN AND LT. COL. A. D. SURLES, MILITARY SECRETARIES TO RIDGWAY.
CY150APD NM

precede wellington day

A declaration by

canberra, australia, may 11--(ap)--[illegible] the Washington (D.C.) Post that australia and new zealand are laggards in the korean war effort aroused indignation in the capitals of the two nations today. The charge was made thursday in a post editorial.

a high australian govt. spokesman said the post's comments demanding the two south pacific nations be nudged into greater contribution in korea were based on false impressions.

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prime minister robert g. menzies told at a news conference that his newly appointed cabinet held its first meeting today to discuss "problems of forces in korea." but he would NOT reveal the nature of the discussions nor say whether the post editorial had been mentioned.

in wellington, new zealand's prime minister sidney g. holland also voiced deep resentment at the editorial and declared his country was one of the first to answer the call for forces in korea.

the post editorial listed australia and new zealand with south africa, sweden, mexico, brazil and india as "countries that with justice could be called laggard." it said australia and new zealand "in particular are disappointments."

"soon they will be joined by the united states in a pacific pact," said the editorial, adding, "for that reason alone, one would have thought they would put their best foot forward in korea. a nudge in the antipodean (the australia-new zealand area) direction is, we think, called for."

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the australian government source said the post's impression was created by considering only the troops in the fighting line, ingoring the fact that occupation forces in japan provided a base for the forces in the field. he said the criticism also ignored australia's contributions of aircraft and warships which have been in korea since

30.24- 22847

the beginning of hostilities.

in wellington, holland said new zealand has, since the first troops went to korea, ~~xxxx~~ "been asked to augment that strength and we have complied with every request made to us."

"our troops in korea rendered conspicuous service," holland said. "we had praise from the highest military authorities for our outstanding contribution in korea."

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both countries whose population total less than 10,000,000 started recruiting volunteers for korea shortly after the war broke out. australia recruited some 6,000 men and sent ~~x~~ an infantry battalion to the front, along with one air force squadron and three warships.

new zealand sent an artillery regiment and two ~~xxxxx~~ warships to ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ korea.

wellington, new zealand, may 11-(ap)-deep resentment was aroused here today by an editorial in the washington (d.c.) post yesterday describing australia and new zealand as laggards in their contributions to the korean fighting.

prime minister ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ sidney g. holland said today that when he was in washington early this year everyone there expressed the highest praise for what new zealand is doing.

"new zealand," holland declared, "was one of the first, if not the first, to respond to the united nations call for forces in korea. we have since then been asked to augment that strength and we ~~xx~~ have complied with every request made to us.

"our troops in korea rendered conspicuous service," he said. "we had praise from the highest military authorities for outstanding contribution in korea."

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A58
(360)
NIGHT LEAD FORMOSA
BY TOM OCHILTREE
LONDON, MAY 11-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY A KOREAN SETTLEMENT MUST PRECEDE ANY DECISION ON FORMOSA'S FUTURE.
HE ALSO SUGGESTED THAT A FINAL DECISION ON THE ISLAND NEED NOT HOLD UP THE CONCLUSION OF AN EARLY PEACE TREATY WITH JAPAN.
AS FAR AS BRITAIN IS CONCERNED, MORRISON EXPLAINED, HALTING THE FIGHTING IN KOREA IS THE MOST URGENT PROBLEM IN THE ORIENT.
"IT WOULD BE PREMATURE TO DISCUSS THE FUTURE OF FORMOSA WHILE OPERATIONS CONTINUE IN KOREA," HE SAID.
MORRISON'S CAREFULLY-WORDED STATEMENT CARRIED THESE IMPLICATIONS:
1--DESPITE DIFFERENCES IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD COMMUNIST CHINA, BRITAIN WANTS TO AVOID STIRRING UP ANY ARGUMENT WITH WASHINGTON OVER FORMOSA.
2--COMMUNIST CHINA HAMPERS HER OWN CLAIMS ON FORMOSA BY HAVING HER SOLDIERS OPPOSE UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN KOREA.
FORMOSA IS THE ISLAND STRONGHOLD OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S CHINESE NATIONALISTS. THE GENERALISSIMO'S GOVERNMENT IS RECOGNIZED BY THE UNITED STATES. BRITAIN, ON THE OTHER HAND, RECOGNIZES THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS.
BEFORE WORLD WAR II, FORMOSA WAS A JAPANESE POSSESSION. BOTH THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS AND THE COMMUNISTS AGREE FORMOSA SHOULD GO TO CHINA. THE QUESTION IS, WHICH CHINA.
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MORRISON RECALLED THAT THE THREE-POWER CAIRO CONFERENCE IN 1943 AGREED THAT FORMOSA SHOULD BE CHINESE. THAT CONFERENCE ALSO PROCLAIMED THAT KOREA "SHOULD BECOME FREE AND INDEPENDENT."
THE FOREIGN SECRETARY SAID THAT, UNTIL COMMUNIST CHINA SHOWS BY HER ACTIONS THAT SHE INTENDS TO FULFILL THE CAIRO DECLARATION CONCERNING KOREA, IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO SOLVE THE FORMOSA PROBLEM.
MORRISON POINTED OUT THAT PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE MADE THIS EXPLANATION OF POLICY IN THE HOUSE LAST DEC. 14 AND WHAT ATTLEE SAID THEN STILL STANDS.
MORRISON SAID BRITAIN AIMS TO SECURE AN EARLY PEACE TREATY WITH JAPAN "WITHOUT ALLOWING THE DIFFICULT ISSUE OF FORMOSA TO DELAY THESE NEGOTIATIONS AND WITHOUT ATTEMPTING, IN THE TREATY, TO FIND A FINAL SOLUTION TO AN ISSUE WHICH MUST BE GIVEN VERY CAREFUL CONSIDERATION IN THE GENERAL CONTEXT OF THE FAR EASTERN SITUATION."
PRESUMABLY SUCH A TREATY WOULD CONTAIN ONLY JAPAN'S RENUNCIATION TO CLAIMS TO FORMOSA WITHOUT ELABORATING ON THE ISLAND'S POLITICAL FUTURE.
ME814PED

A75
(450)
LONDON, MAY 11-(AP)-BRITAIN ASSERTED TODAY THAT THE PEOPLE OF FORMOSA SHOULD BE GIVEN A SAY IN DECIDING THE FUTURE OF THE ISLAND.
FOREIGN SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS "IT IS CLEARLY DESIRABLE THAT THE WISHES OF THE INHABITANTS OF FORMOSA SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT."
MORRISON ALSO IN EFFECT WARNED COMMUNIST CHINA THAT BRITAIN FEELS THE KOREAN CONFLICT MUST END BEFORE ANY DECISION IS MADE ON FORMOSA.
IN HIS STATEMENT, THE FOREIGN SECRETARY REITERATED BRITAIN'S POLICY TOWARD FORMOSA, A POLICY WHICH DIFFERS FROM THAT OF THE UNITED STATES.
THE ISLAND IS NOW UNDER CONTROL OF NATIONALIST CHINA'S GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, WHOSE GOVERNMENT IS RECOGNIZED BY THE U.S. THE ISLAND ALSO IS CLAIMED BY RED CHINA, WHOSE GOVERNMENT IS RECOGNIZED BY BRITAIN.
BEFORE WORLD WAR II, FORMOSA WAS A JAPANESE POSSESSION.
MORRISON RECALLED THAT AT THE CAIRO CONFERENCE IN 1943, "THE UNITED STATES, CHINA AND OURSELVES AGREED THAT FORMOSA SHOULD, AFTER THE WAR, BE RETURNED TO CHINA."
"THE CAIRO DECLARATION ALSO PROCLAIMED THAT KOREA, IN DUE COURSE, SHOULD BECOME FREE AND INDEPENDENT AND EXPRESSED ACCEPTANCE OF TWO PRINCIPLES -- NONAGGRESSION AND NO TERRITORIAL AMBITIONS," MORRISON SAID.
HE NOTED THAT PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST DEC. 14 THAT THE PROBLEM OF FORMOSA COULD NOT BE SETTLED "UNTIL CHINA SHOWS BY HER ACTIONS THAT SHE IS NOT OBSTRUCTING FULFILLMENT OF THE CAIRO DECLARATION IN RESPECT OF KOREA."
MORRISON SAID MANY NATIONS NOW WERE CONCERNED IN FORMOSA'S FUTURE, AND ADDED:
"IT IS NOT, HOWEVER, THE MOST URGENT OF THE PROBLEMS FACING US IN THE FAR EAST.
"THE MOST IMPORTANT IS KOREA AND IN OUR VIEW IT WOULD BE PREMATURE TO DISCUSS THE FUTURE OF FORMOSA WHILE OPERATIONS CONTINUE IN KOREA.
"THE QUESTION OF FORMOSA WILL, HOWEVER, COME UP IN THE CONTEXT OF THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY AND OUR AIM IS TO SECURE AN EARLY PEACE TREATY WITHOUT ALLOWING THE DIFFICULT ISSUE OF FORMOSA TO DELAY THESE NEGOTIATIONS AND WITHOUT ATTEMPTING, IN THE TREATY, TO FIND A FINAL SOLUTION TO AN ISSUE WHICH MAY BE GIVEN VERY CAREFUL CONSIDERATION IN THE GENERAL CONTEXT OF THE FAR EASTERN SITUATION."

A76
MAY 12 1951
THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN HAVE BEEN SEEKING EARLY AGREEMENT ON A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY.
SUCH A TREATY COULD PRESUMABLY CONTAIN ONLY JAPAN'S RENUNCIATION TO CLAIMS TO FORMOSA AND LEAVE TO A FUTURE SETTLEMENT THE ISLAND'S POLITICAL FUTURE.
MORRISON SAID BRITAIN BELIEVES FORMOSA'S FUTURE "CAN USEFULLY BE CONSIDERED BY THE UNITED NATIONS AT THE APPROPRIATE TIME."
MORRISON WAS ASKED IF HIS STATEMENT MEANT THAT BRITAIN HAS FAILED TO AGREE WITH THE UNITED STATES ON THE QUESTION.
"I THINK THE HOUSE IS FULLY FAMILIAR WITH THE VIEWS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY EXPRESSED," REPLIED MORRISON.
"I DON'T THINK THERE IS NEED FOR ANYONE TO APPREHEND ACUTE FRICTION AT THIS STAGE."
JR725AED

A173
(170)
LONDON, MAY 11-(AP)-THE ECONOMIST SAID TODAY BRITAIN IS READY TO USE FORCE -- IF NECESSARY -- TO HOLD ON TO ITS RICH OIL CONCESSION IN IRAN.
THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF OPINION SAID "THE ISSUES AT STAKE FOR BRITAIN, THE ATLANTIC POWERS AND, INCIDENTALLY, PERSIA (IRAN) ARE SO GREAT THAT THE FOREIGN SECRETARY HAS --WITH CABINET APPROVAL-- DRAFTED A REPLY TO THE LATEST PERSIAN NOTE HINTING THAT IF THE TEHRAN GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTS TO TAKE OVER THE INSTALLATIONS ON THE PETROLEUM FIELDS OR THE REFINERY AT ABADAN, THEN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL RESIST SUCH ACTION BY FORCE."
A BRITISH NOTE TO IRAN ON THE MIDDLE EAST COUNTRY'S NATIONALIZATION OF THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY IS EXPECTED TO BE SENT TO TEHRAN IN THE NEXT DAY OR TWO.
A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN DECLINED TO SPECULATE ON WHAT BRITAIN WOULD SAY IN THE NOTE.
B1240PED

30.24- 22849

D113
LONDON, MAY 11-(AP)-BRITAIN MAY ASK THE UNITED STATES TO BACK HER NEXT MOVE TO PREVENT NATIONALIZATION OF GIANT BRITISH OIL HOLDINGS IN IRAN.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF OPINION, THE ECONOMIST, SAID TODAY THE BRITISH CABINET IS READY TO TELL IRAN THAT BRITAIN WILL USE TROOPS, IF NECESSARY, TO HOLD THE OIL FIELDS AND THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY REFINERY IN SOUTHERN IRAN.
A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID A NOTE TO IRAN HAS BEEN DRAFTED, BUT THAT IT HAS NOT YET BEEN FINALLY APPROVED. HE HINTED AMERICAN SUPPORT WILL BE SOUGHT BEFORE THE NOTE IS SENT TO TEHRAN.
THE SPOKESMAN DECLINED TO SPECULATE ON THE CONTENTS OF THE NOTE, DECLARING:
"I CANNOT AFFIRM OR DENY ANY REPORTS ABOUT WHAT IT WILL SAY."
AMERICAN OFFICIALS HERE SAID THEY HAD NOT SEEN A DRAFT OF THE NOTE. WHEN IRAN FIRST THREATENED NATIONALIZATION OF THE ANGLO-IRANIAN COMPANY, BRITISH OFFICIALS FLEW TO WASHINGTON FOR TALKS WITH STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS.
THE ECONOMIST, USUALLY WELL-INFORMED ON FINANCIAL AND TRADE MATTERS, SAID BRITAIN "STILL BELIEVES FORCE WILL NOT BE NECESSARY, BUT IT HAS RIGHTLY DECIDED THAT UNLESS SOME FIRM ATTEMPT BE MADE TO CONTROL THE IRRESPONSIBLE NATIONALISTS NOW IN POWER IN TEHRAN THEY WILL NOT ONLY DESTROY THEIR OWN COUNTRY BUT INFLAME THE WHOLE OF THE ARAB MIDDLE EAST."

JS539PED

A78
(170)
LONDON, MAY 11-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WAS TOLD YESTERDAY THAT GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WAS PARTIALLY RIGHT WHEN HE TALKED ABOUT PETROLEUM PRODUCTS BEING LISTED ON A BRITISH REPORT OF EXPORTS TO CHINA.
BUT MACARTHUR NEGLECTED TO ADD, COMMONS WAS TOLD, THAT THE WORD AFTER EACH OF THOSE EXPORT ITEMS WAS "NIL"--NONE.
MACARTHUR, IN TESTIFYING BEFORE THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES IN WASHINGTON LAST WEEK, READ A LIST OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS BEING SHIPPED TO RED CHINA OUT OF HONG KONG FROM A REPORT WHICH HE SAID WAS RECEIVED FROM THE AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL IN HONG KONG.
IN COMMONS, SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, SAID THE GENERAL APPARENTLY HAD BEEN QUOTING FROM A SECRET REPORT FURNISHED BY THE BRITISH IN HONG KONG TO U.S. AUTHORITIES EVERY TWO WEEKS "AS PART OF THE SYSTEM OF KEEPING A CAREFUL CHECK ON IMPORTS TO CHINA."
"BUT GENERAL MACARTHUR," SIR HARTLEY SAID, "IF CORRECTLY REPORTED, SEEMED NOT TO HAVE APPRECIATED FULLY THE NATURE OF THE INFORMATION.
"HE HAD REFERRED TO PETROLEUM, DIESEL OIL, FUEL OILS, GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND LUBRICANTS AS BEING IN THE LIST, A RECITAL WHICH NATURALLY CAUSED GREAT ANXIETY, BUT HE DID NOT APPEAR TO HAVE MENTIONED THAT THE LIST SHOWED NIL QUANTITIES WERE EXPORTED."

JR731AED

B76 (Q)
LONDON, MAY 11-(AP)-INSURANCE RATES ON SHIPPING BETWEEN CANTON AND MANCHURIA WERE HIKED TENFOLD TODAY BY THE INSTITUTE OF LONDON UNDERWRITERS.
ASKED WHETHER THE INCREASE WAS INSPIRED BY FEAR OF NEW INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE AREA, A SPOKESMAN WOULD SAY ONLY THAT IT WAS DECIDED ON BECAUSE OF "RELATED CIRCUMSTANCES."
HE DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER HE REFERRED TO THE BAN ON RUBBER EXPORTS TO RED CHINA ANNOUNCED BY BRITAIN LAST NIGHT.
UNTIL TODAY, THE RATE ON SHIPPING INSURANCE AGAINST "WAR, STRIKES, RIOTS AND CIVIL COMMOTION" BETWEEN CANTON AND MANCHURIA--INCLUDING THE RUSSIAN PORTS OF PORT ARTHUR AND DAIREN--WAS ONE HALF OF ONE PER CENT. THE INCREASE PUTS IT UP TO FIVE PER CENT.

P1014AED

A104
LONDON, MAY 11-(AP)-THE ROYAL AIR FORCE HAS ADOPTED THE SINGLE JET SUPERMARINE SWIFT AS ITS FIRST FIGHTER PLANE WITH SWEPT-BACK WINGS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE MAKERS TODAY.
VICKERS ARMSTRONG, LTD., WHICH DEVELOPED THE PLANE, SAID PRODUCTION HAS ALREADY BEGUN.
THE FIRST EXPERIMENTAL MODEL FLEW LAST AUGUST. PERFORMANCE DETAILS ARE STILL ON THE SECRET LIST.

WD846AED

MAY 12 1951

A206
VALLETTA, MALTA, MAY 11-(AP)-OVER 1,200 MARINES FROM THE U.S. SIXTH FLEET STORMED ASHORE ON NORTHERN MALTA TODAY IN MOCK WAR EXERCISES.
THEY LANDED IN AMPHIBIAN DUCKS OR WADED ASHORE FROM HUGE ASSAULT BOATS. MEDIUM SIZED TANKS ALSO LANDED IN THE MANEUVERS, PART OF THE SIXTH FLEET'S SPRING TRAINING IN THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN. LATER, THE LEATHERNECKS USED THE BRITISH NAVY'S FIRING RANGE.

JS245PED

A99
(380)
BY CARL HARTMAN
PARIS, MAY 11-(AP)-COMMUNIST STRONG-ARM MEN PUNCHED FRENCH "TITOIST" LEADER DARIUS LE CORRE TODAY AND NEARLY WRECKED HIS HEADQUARTERS.
LE CORRE ESCAPED BY JUMPING INTO AN ALREADY OCCUPIED TAXI, AND THE COMMUNISTS JAMMED RUSH-HOUR PARIS TRAFFIC IN VAIN PURSUIT.
ALL THIS BROKE UP A NEWS CONFERENCE BY LE CORRE ATTENDED BY A DOZEN REPORTERS, INCLUDING THIS ONE.
THE CONFERENCE BEGAN CALMLY WITH A LONG SPEECH BY LE CORRE ABOUT WHY HE OPPOSED BOTH "STALINISTS" AND "AMERICAN TRUSTS: HE HAD BEEN TALKING NEARLY HALF AN HOUR WHEN A YOUNG MAN IN A BLUE CORDUROY JACKET CAME IN, WALKED OVER TO LE CORRE'S DESK AND PUNCHED HIM IN THE EYE. HE TURNED AND RUSHED OUT BEFORE ANYONE COULD STOP HIM.
SAID LE CORRE TO THE REPORTERS, WITH A SMILE:
"IF THOSE ARE HIS MOST STRIKING ARGUMENTS....."
LE CORRE'S EYE AND TEMPLE REDDENED BUT HE WENT ON WITH HIS TALK.
LESS THAN 10 MINUTES LATER ABOUT 15 OTHER YOUNG MEN, WITH TWO GIRLS, PUSHED THEIR WAY INTO THE LITTLE OFFICE THAT SERVES AS FRENCH TITOIST HEADQUARTERS.
"ARE YOU LE CORRE?" ASKED ONE. "YOU'RE A LOUSE (SALAUD)!"
LE CORRE, A 47-YEAR-OLD EX-COMMUNIST DEPUTY AND WAR VETERAN, TRIED TO REPLY. THE COMMUNISTS WOULD NOT LET HIM.
"WE DON'T DISCUSS WITH PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN PUT OUT OF THE PARTY, WE

SHUT THEM UP," SHOUTED A BLONDE GIRL OF ABOUT 20.
ONE BOY TORE DOWN A COLORED DRAWING OF LENIN. ANOTHER STRIPPED OTHER PICTURES FROM THE WALL. A THIRD SCATTERED TITOIST LEAFLETS AROUND THE CORRIDOR. LE CORRE PUT ON HIS HAT AND STARTED TO WALK OUT.
"WE'LL GO AWAYS WITH YOU," ONE OF THE COMMUNISTS CRIED OUT.
THEY FOLLOWED HIM DOWNSTAIRS AND ACROSS THE BUSY RUE LAFAYETTE TO A CAFE. SEVERAL STARTED TO HIT HIM. LE CORRE HIT BACK. TWO SIDEWALK TABLES WERE OVERTURNED BEFORE LE CORRE MADE HIS WAY TO THE CAB.
LE CORRE HAD CALLED THE CONFERENCE TO EXPLAIN HIS PLANS FOR THE COMING FRENCH ELECTIONS. HE HAS SENT AN OPEN LETTER TO COMMUNIST CANDIDATES ASKING THEM IF THEY WANT THE COUNTRY "RULED BY FREE AND INDEPENDENT FRENCHMEN, OR BY STALIN."
HE SAID HIS OWN CANDIDATES -- HE DIDN'T SAY HOW MANY -- WOULD RUN IN DISTRICTS WHERE THE REGULAR COMMUNISTS FAIL TO ANSWER SATISFACTORILY. "TITOIST" COMMUNISTS ARE THOSE WHO OPPOSE DICTATION FROM MOSCOW AND FAVOR NATIONAL COMMUNISM, AS DOES PREMIER MARSHALL TITO IN YUGOSLAVIA.
K1036PED

S36 (220)

NIGHT LEAD EUROPEAN ASSEMBLY

MAY 12 1951

STRASBOURG, FRANCE, MAY 11-(AP)-THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE GOT TANGLED UP TODAY IN A DISPUTE OVER INVITING A DELEGATION FROM THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS TO ITS NEXT SESSION HERE IN OCTOBER.

IN A LIVELY DISCUSSION OF THE COUNCIL'S FUTURE RELATIONS WITH THE U.S., SOME DELEGATES ADVOCATED A PERMANENT CONNECTION BETWEEN THE TWO BODIES, WHILE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES DEMANDED PLACES EQUAL TO ANY PROFFERED THE U.S. FOR ALL BRITISH DOMINIONS.

PAUL REYNAUD, WARTIME PREMIER OF FRANCE, PROPOSED THAT CONGRESS BE INVITED TO SEND AN OFFICIAL DELEGATION. THIS MOTION WAS REFERRED TO THE ASSEMBLY'S GENERAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE FOR A REPORT TOMORROW.

THE REYNAUD PROPOSAL CALLED FOR A JOINT DISCUSSION BY THE ASSEMBLY AND THE AMERICAN CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION OF INTERNATIONAL POLICY, DEFENSE AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY. THE GENERAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE CALLED FOR AMERICANS TO "PARTICIPATE" IN THE WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY.
A THIRD PROPOSAL, ADVANCED BY FINN MOE OF NORWAY, SEEKS THE PERMANENT ASSOCIATION OF THE U.S. AND CANADA WITH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE.

THE ASSEMBLY EARLIER GAVE A ROUSING MAJORITY TO A RESOLUTION ENDORSING THE SCHUMAN PLAN FOR POOLING WESTERN EUROPE'S STEEL AND COAL INDUSTRIES AND CALLING FOR PROMPT RATIFICATION BY THE SIX COUNTRIES CONCERNED. GERMAN SOCIALISTS STOOD ALONE IN OUTRIGHT OPPOSITION, WHILE BRITISH LABORITES ABSTAINED ON THE SECTION URGING NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS TO RALIFY THE SCHUMAN TREATY.

KS854PED

MAY 12 1951

A152
STRASBOURG, FRANCE, MAY 11-(AP)-THE EUROPEAN CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY BY A LOPSIDED MAJORITY TODAY ENDORSED THE SCHUMAN PLAN AND URGED PROMPT RATIFICATION OF THE STEEL-COAL POOL PROJECT.
EIGHTY REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNOFFICIAL EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT VOTED TO ENDORSE THE PLAN. THERE WERE SEVEN NEGATIVE VOTES AND NINE ABSTENTIONS.
GERMAN SOCIALISTS VOTED AGAINST ALL SECTIONS OF THE RESOLUTION. BRITISH LABORITES ABSTAINED. BRITISH CONSERVATIVES, WHO URGE BRITAIN'S ENTRY OR ASSOCIATION WITH THE PLAN, SUPPORTED THE RESOLUTION.
RP1135AED

D154 (650)
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:01 P.M., (CQ) EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TONIGHT, FRIDAY, MAY 11)
BY MICHAEL GOLDSMITH
(ADVANCE)..GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 12-(AP)-THE RESULTS OF THE SEVEN-MONTHS WORLD TARIFF CONFERENCE AT TORQUAY, ENGLAND, WERE PUBLISHED HERE TODAY IN A 1,200-PAGE VOLUME LISTING THE TARIFF CONCESSIONS GRANTED BY 34 NATIONS.
THE CONFERENCE WAS THE THIRD OF A SERIES OF MULTILATERAL TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE CONCLUDED ORIGINALLY AT GENEVA IN 1947 IN A MAJOR EFFORT TO LOWER THE WORLD'S TRADE BARRIERS.
AUSTRIA, WESTERN GERMANY, KOREA, PERU, THE PHILIPPINES AND TURKEY JOINED THE 25 ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE AGREEMENT DURING THE TORQUAY CONFERENCE, AND MADE IMPORTANT TARIFF CONCESSIONS TO THE ORIGINAL MEMBERS IN RETURN FOR THE BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.
UNDER THE MOST-FAVORED-NATION PRINCIPLE EMBODIED IN THE AGREEMENT, ANY TARIFF CONCESSIONS GRANTED BY ONE MEMBER OF THE AGREEMENT TO ANOTHER AUTOMATICALLY BECOMES APPLICABLE TO ALL THE OTHER MEMBERS.
THE NEW MEMBERS HAD TO GRANT SUBSTANTIAL CONCESSIONS TO BALANCE THE TARIFF CONCESSIONS PREVIOUSLY MADE BY THE ORIGINAL MEMBERS AMONG

30.24- 22851

THEMSELVES.

TARIFF REDUCTIONS OR GUARANTEED BINDINGS WERE NEGOTIATED AT TORQUAY ON MORE THAN 8,000 ITEMS. TOGETHER WITH THE TARIFF CONCESSIONS NEGOTIATED AT THE PREVIOUS GATT CONFERENCES IN GENEVA AND ANNECY, THE DUTIES ON MORE THAN 80 PERCENT OF THE WORLD'S TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS ARE NOW FROZEN UNDER THE AGREEMENOLUNTIL JANUARY 1, 1954.

AFTER THAT DATE, ANY MEMBER NATION MAY APPLY FOR RE-NEGOTIATION OF ANY CONCESSION, ON THE UNDERSTANDING THAT IF THE TARIFF ON ANY ITEM OF TRADE IS INCREASED, THE INCREASE WILL BE COMPENSATED BY A TARIFF REDUCTION ON ANOTHER ITEM.

WITH THE ADDITION OF GERMANY, NEARLY EVERY MAJOR TRADING NATION IN THE WORLD NOW IS A MEMBER OF THE AGREEMENT. OUTSTANDING EXCEPTIONS INCLUDE ARGENTINA, MEXICO, CHINA AND THE SOVIET UNION.

THE ONLY SOVIET-BLOC MEMBER IS CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WHICH AUTOMATICALLY RECEIVES THE BENEFIT OF ALL THE CONCESSIONS NEGOTIATED AT TORQUAY.

THE 31 NATIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE TORQUAY CONFERENCE CONCLUDED 147 SEPARATE BILATERAL TARIFF AGREEMENTS, ALL OF WHICH WERE AUTOMATICALLY INCORPORATED IN THE MULTILATERAL AGREEMENT.

THE LARGEST NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL TARIFF CONCESSIONS WAS GRANTED BY FRANCE, WITH A LIST OF 1,390 ITEMS. GERMANY LOWERED OR FROZE TARIFFS ON 1,290 ITEMS, ITALY ON 1,150, THE UNITED STATES ON 760 AND THE UNITED KINGDOM ON 200.

MAY 14 1951

D133

ERIC WYNDHAM-WHITE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE GATT ORGANIZATION, SAID THE TORQUAY CONFERENCE RESULTED IN A "SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCE" IN LOWERING TRADE BARRIERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND "CONSOLIDATED THE PROGRESS MADE AT GENEVA AND ANNECY."

HE SAID THAT THE ADHESION OF WESTERN GERMANY MIGHT BE CONSIDERED AS THE MOST IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENT OF THE TORQUAY CONFERENCE. IN THE ABSENCE OF GERMANY, MANY ITEMS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF PRIMARY INTEREST TO GERMANY'S EXPORT MARKET HAD NOT BEEN COVERED BY THE AGREEMENT. MOST OF THE ORIGINAL GATT MEMBERS HAD BEEN UNWILLING TO NEGOTIATE TARIFF CONCESSIONS ON PRODUCTS OF WHICH GERMANY WAS THE MAIN SUPPLIER, PRINCIPALLY IN THE CHEMICAL FIELD, UNTIL GERMANY HERSELF COULD TAKE PART IN THE NEGOTIATIONS.

GERMANY'S ACCESSION TO THE AGREEMENT, WYNDHAM-WHITE DECLARED, THUS BROUGHT ALMOST THE ENTIRE WORLD TRADE OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE AGREEMENT.

"IT WOULD HAVE BEEN MOST UNSATISFACTORY IF GERMANY HAD NOT BECOME A MEMBER," HE ADDED.

WYNDHAM-WHITE SAID MOST TARIFF REDUCTIONS ON CHEMICAL PRODUCTS WERE NEGOTIATED BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES. THE UNITED STATES LIST OF CONCESSIONS INCLUDED A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE CONCESSIONS REQUESTED BY GERMANY, HE SAID, "ALTHOUGH NOT AS MANY AS GERMANY HAD HOPED."

WYNDHAM-WHITE DESCRIBED THE BREAK-DOWN OF TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM AS "ONE SERIOUS FAILURE" OF THE TORQUAY CONFERENCE.

HE SAID: "THE UNITED STATES HOPED THAT THE UNITED KINGDOM WOULD AGREE TO SUBSTANTIAL CUTS IN IMPERIAL PREFERENCES IN RETURN FOR CONCESSIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES WHICH WOULD HAVE HELPED BRITISH DOLLAR EARNINGS AND ESTABLISHED A MORE PERMANENT BALANCE OF TRADE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

"THIS WOULD HAVE REQUIRED A FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE OF BRITISH TARIFF POLICY WHICH THE BRITISH DELEGATION WAS NOT PREPARED TO CONTEMPLATE AT THIS TIME IN RETURN FOR THE CONCESSIONS OFFERED BY THE UNITED STATES."

THE LIST OF UNITED STATES CONCESSIONS, NEVERTHELESS, INCLUDED MANY ITEMS NEGOTIATED WITH OTHER COUNTRIES WHICH WOULD BENEFIT THE BRITISH EXPORT TRADE. IN ADDITION TO THE EXTENSIVE LIST OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS NEGOTIATED WITH GERMANY, THE UNITED STATES TARIFF CONCESSIONS INCLUDED PERFUMES, TILES AND BRICKS, CROCKERY AND KITCHENWARE, PORCELAIN, SCIENTIFIC AND ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, FIELD GLASSES, MONUMENTAL STONE, X-RAY INSTRUMENTS, CLOCKS, SWORDS, RIFLES AND REVOLVERS, SEWING MACHINES, CIGARS, WINE, FISH, FRUITS AND "HORSES UNLESS IMPORTED FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER."

THE BRITISH CONCESSIONS TO THE IMPERIAL PREFERENCE AREA INCLUDED MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CLOCKS AND PHONOGRAPH RECORDS. THE BRITISH CONCESSION TO ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE AGREEMENT INCLUDED THE SAME ITEMS BUT WITH A HIGHER RATE OF DUTY.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:01 P.M., EST, TODAY, FRIDAY, MAY 11).

JS989PED

MAY 12 1951

Financing

-ight lead who

geneva, switzerland, may 11--(ap)--the united states share in the for 1952, but

world health orga-izatio- was cut today -- it may mean a boost that nation

of nearly $250,000 in the amount america will pay for 1952.

the paradox works out this way:

the u.n.-sponsored organization's committee of administration, finance

and legal questions agreed that the u.s. share of the budget should be

pared to 33 1/3 per cent.

Paying

the u.s. is 35 per cent of the $7,300,000 budget for 1951. thus, the american share amounts to $2,555,000.

but the WHO director-general, dr. brock chisholm, has proposed

a budget of $8,500,000 for 1952. EVEN

even at the reduced rate, this Budget if approved would put the american contribution at

more than [illegible] a boost

over $2,833,000

A171

GENEVA, MAY 11-(AP)-GERMANY, JAPAN, AND SPAIN WERE ASSURED MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION BY A VOTE OF THE ORGANIATION'S COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND LEGAL QUESTIONS TODAY.

THE VOTE OF THE COMMITTEE MEANS THAT ACCEPTANCE OF THE THREE NATIONS BY THE FULL PLENARY SESSION OF THE WHO'S FOURTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY IS CERTAIN.

THE ONLY DELEGATION TO VOTE AGAINST GERMANY WAS ISRAEL. THE DELEGATIONS OF VENEZUELA, THE PHILIPPINES, SALVADOR AND ETHIOPIA ABSTAINED. THE FINAL VOTE WAS 38 TO 1.

MEXICO AND URUGUAY OPPOSED THE ENTRANCE OF SPAIN. THE FINAL VOTE WAS 37 TO 2 WITH SEVEN ABSTENTIONS.

THE VOTE ON JAPAN WAS 39 IN FAVOR AND FOUR ABSTENTIONS -- ISRAEL, THE PHILIPPINES, ETHIOPIA AND AUSTRALIA.

B1235PRED

MAY 12 1951

A105

ATHENS, MAY 11-(AP)-GREECE SAID TODAY THAT RECENT SOVIET MEASURES OF INTIMIDATION HAVE "ISOLATED" THE GREEK EMBASSY IN MOSCOW.

AS AN EXAMPLE, A FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID, RUSSIAN SECURITY POLICE RECENTLY ORDERED THE MOTHER OF A WOMAN MEMBER OF THE EMBASSY STAFF TO LEAVE MOSCOW. WHEN THE DAUGHTER PROTESTED, THE POLICE "INVITED" HER TO GET OUT ALSO.

WD847AED

A102

ATHENS, MAY 11-(AP)-THE GREEK GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY IT HAD BEEN NOTIFIED THAT 220 MORE GREEK CHILDREN ABDUCTED BY COMMUNIST GUERRILLAS AND HELD IN YUGOSLAVIA SINCE THE GREEK CIVIL WAR WOULD BE RETURNED HERE ON MAY 18.

WORD OF THE TRANSFER CAME FROM THE SWEDISH RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVE IN BELGRADE.

IT WILL BE THE THIRD BATCH OF CHILDREN RETURNED BY YUGOSLAVIA SINCE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES WERE RESTORED.

THE GREEK RED CROSS SAID SOME 9,000 GREEK CHILDREN STILL ARE IN YUGOSLAVIA.

WD840AED

A87

(160)

VIENNA, MAY 11-(AP)-ONE WAY TO DISORGANIZE A COMMUNIST STREET DEMONSTRATION--PULL UP THE STREET.

THAT IS WHAT THE ANTI-COMMUNIST SOCIALIST ADMINISTRATION OF VIENNA APPEARED UP TO TODAY.

THE CITY SHUT OFF "FOR REPAIRS" AN IMPORTANT STRETCH OF THE RINGSTRASSE, A WIDE BOULEVARD ON WHICH 500,000 BLUE-SHIRTED COMMUNIST YOUTHS PLAN TO MARCH SATURDAY DURING A THREE-DAY WHITSUN RALLY "FOR PEACE." THE CITY ADMINISTRATION SAID THE WORK HAD BEEN PLANNED FOR WEEKS AND HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THE COMMUNIST RALLY.

NEVERTHELESS, THE STREET WAS CUT AT A POINT JUST WHERE THE DEMONSTRATORS WOULD BE APPROACHING RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS IN VIENNA.

IT MAY NOT STOP THE YOUNG COMMUNISTS FROM REACHING THEIR OBJECTIVE -- IF THEY WANT TO GO CLIMBING ALL OVER THE PILES OF BIG SQUARE COBBLESTONES OF WHICH THE STREET IS CONSTRUCTED.

BUT IT MAY MEAN THEY WILL PASS IN DISARRAY THE RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS, WHERE SOVIET OFFICERS USUALLY STAND ON THE BALCONIES AND APPLAUD COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATORS.

JR759AED

MAY 12 1951

A77 (300)

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, MAY 11-(AP)-NEWSMEN OF VARIOUS EASTERN AND WESTERN COUNTRIES, ADDRESSING THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF JOURNALISTS, CRITICIZED THE ACTIVITIES OF THEIR "REACTIONARY WESTERN COLLEAGUES" TODAY.

"THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH PRESS PLAYED THE DISGUSTING ROLE OF BLOODHOUNDS" IN THE KOREAN WAR, SOVIET DELEGATE DAVID ZASLAVSKY, EDITORIAL WRITER FOR THE MOSCOW COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PRAVDA, SAID. BUT, HE ADDED, "THE MACARTHURS OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS SUFFERED THE SAME DEFEAT ON THE FIELD OF JOURNALISM AS MACARTHUR, THE SOLDIER IN KOREA."

HE CALLED COLUMNISTS DREW PEARSON, DAVID LAWRENCE AND [redacted] JOSEPH AND STEWART ALSOP BY NAME ASSERTING THAT THEIR WRITING REPRESENTS "A GREAT DANGER." PEARSON AND LAWRENCE ALREADY HAD BEEN BRANDED AS "WARMONGERS" BY THE IOJ IN 1948.

THE ATTACK WAS EXTENDED TO "THE BIG INTERNATIONAL NEWS AGENCIES OWNED BY CAPITALISTS" BY BELGIAN DELEGATE LUC SOMMERHAUSEN. THESE NEWS AGENCIES "PLAY A GREAT ROLE IN WARMONGERING AND SPREADING WAR HYSTERIA," HE SAID, AND DEMANDED THAT "THE LYING STATEMENTS OF THESE NEWS AGENCIES SHOULD BE UNMASKED" TO A GREATER EXTENT IN THE FUTURE.

A TELEGRAM WRITTEN BY "DEMOCRATIC NEWSMEN OF SAN FRANCISCO" WAS READ TO THE DELEGATES IN WHICH THEY COMPLAINED THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD REFUSED TO GRANT THEM PASSPORTS. THE IOJ ANNOUNCED EARLIER THAT JOSEPH NORTH, CORRESPONDENT OF THE DAILY WORKER AND ADAM LATIN, EDITOR OF THE SAN FRANCISCO PEOPLE'S WORLD, COULD NOT TAKE PART IN THE MEETING AS PASSPORTS WERE DENIED THEM.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WILL END ITS THREE DAY SESSION TOMORROW WHEN A RESOLUTION WILL BE ADOPTED. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT IT WILL INCLUDE A "BLACK LIST" OF JOURNALISTS WHO WILL BE CONDEMNED AS "WARMONGERS."

(IN WASHINGTON PEARSON COMMENTED:

("TRYING TO TELL THE TRUTH APPARENTLY MAKES YOU A WARMONGER IN THE EYES OF THE COMMUNISTS AND A COMMUNIST IN THE EYES OF SENATOR MCCARTHY. HOWEVER, I SHALL KEEP ON TRYING."

(SENATOR MCCARTHY (R-WIS) AND PEARSON HAVE BEEN AT ODDS FOR SOME TIME.)

RZ1119PED

30.24- 22853

Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 11--(AP)--Two former Bulgarian cabinet ministers have been sentenced to long prison terms by the highest Bulgarian court on charges of having been members of the "plotting band of Traicho Kostov," the newspaper Lidova Democracie said tonight in a dispatch from Sofia.

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(Kostov, former Communist deputy premier of Bulgaria, was hanged Dec. 16, 1949, for treason, spying and sabotage. During his trial in Sofia he defied his Communist accusers, denying any major guilt. The cases against those mentioned in the Prague paper have been under preparation for about a year and a half.)

The sentences were passed at the end of April, the paper said. Petko Kunin, former Bulgarian finance minister, was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment and Manol Sekelarov, former minister of road construction, to 10 years.

In another trial before a regional tribunal in Sofia, Ivan Maslarov, once a member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, was sentenced to 15 years in prison. Peter Semerdzhiev, former a/reserve member of the Central Committee and former regional committee secretary for the Communists in Sliven, was sentenced to 12 years. Both were accused of having been members of Kostov's "band" and with having cooperated with Fascist police.

MAY 12 1951

Karlsruhe, Germany, May 11--(AP)--U.S. army agents continued today the investigation of a brawl here tuesday involving nearly 100 white and negro american soldiers.

Nine soldiers injured in the affray, which started in a German cafe, have been returned to duty, army authorities announced.

No arrests were made.

U.S. army headquarters at Heidelberg said it was hoped the investigation will be completed over the weekend. Until then, no official statement will be issued on the case.

01345 irt 1045aes

Fuerstenfeldbruck, Germany, May 11--(AP)--Because her U.S. Air Force son wrote the best "letter to mom," Mrs. Lillie V. Sargent, 39, and 50 of Commerce, Okla, is being treated to a Mother's Day reunion with him.

Shy, red-haired Sgt. Clyde F. Davis, 20, welcomed his mother with a big kiss as she arrived at the U.S. Airbase here today in a plane piloted personally by Col. Robert L. Scott, of Macon, Ga., base commander. Scott flew to Frankfurt to pick up Mrs. Sargent when she missed her commercial plane connection to Munich after a flight from the United States.

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On Mother's Day Sunday Mrs. Sargent will be adopted as "wing mother" by the 36th U.S. Fighter Bomber Wing stationed here. Then for the first time she will read the letter with which her son won the contest and a free trip for his mother to Europe.

"I am not a good writer, so I can't say all that I mean," Davis' letter said. "I have read all the Mother's Day cards at the PX (post exchange), but none of them say exactly what I want.

"You see it's very difficult for a son to find an appropriate word for a mother like you.

"All I can say is that I was the most fortunate of men when God gave me to you for a son."

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The Officers' Wives Club chose this letter for the grand prize.

Three other airmen won free Mother's Day telephone calls home. During her two weeks' stay, Mrs. Sargent will tour the Bavarian Alps. Then, with her son, she will visit Rome, hoping for an audience with Pope Pius XII.

apl. schneiders thru 2nd 2?30. rch 729p.

A60 (200)

NIGHT LEAD STRATEGIC GOODS
FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 11-(AP)-CRACKING DOWN ON GERMAN SHIPMENTS OF
STRATEGIC GOODS TO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES, AMERICAN AND GERMAN AUTHORITIES
TODAY TURNED BACK 4,000 TONS OF STEEL RAILS HEADED FOR HUNGARY.
THE ACTION WAS ANNOUNCED ONLY A FEW HOURS AFTER UNITED STATES
SENATORS HAD DEMANDED THAT U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER JOHN J.MCCLOY
EXPLAIN WHY HE HAD NOT STOPPED "RUSSIA AND HER SATELLITES FROM FREE-
LY AND OPENLY DRAINING WAR POTENTIAL MATERIALS FROM WEST GERMANY."
THE RAILS--325 CARLOADS--HAD BEEN LEGALLY LICENSED FOR EXPORT BY
GERMAN AUTHORITIES. HOWEVER, THEY WERE HALTED "BECAUSE THE SHIPMENT
WAS DEEMED INADVISABLE," A U.S. HIGH COMMISSION ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THEY WILL BE RETURNED TO THE WEST GERMAN SHIPPER.
HALTING THE SHIPMENT IS BELIEVED HERE TO SIGNAL THE OPENING OF AN INTENSIFIED DRIVE TO PLUG THE GERMAN BORDER LEAKS THROUGH WHICH AN ESTIMATED $1,000,000,000 (B) WORTH OF STRATEGIC GOODS HAVE SLIPPED BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN SINCE WORLD WAR II.
AMERICAN OFFICIALS SAID THAT LAX FRONTIER CONTROLS AND CARELESS EXPORT LICENSING BY THE GERMANS ARE PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SITUATION. THEY ADDED THAT STEPS ARE BEING TAKEN TO OVERCOME BOTH THESE WEAKNESSES. U.S. MILITARY POLICE CUSTOMS UNITS HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO WEST GERMANY'S EASTERN FRONTIER, AND AMERICAN AND GERMAN AUTHORITIES ARE COLLABORATING IN DRAWING UP NEW CONTROLS FOR EXPORT LICENSING.
COMMENTING ON THE DEMAND BY SENATE INVESTIGATORS FOR HIS EXPLANATION OF PREVIOUS LEAKS, MCCLOY SAID HE WOULD BE GLAD TO TESTIFY DURING HIS OFFICIAL VISIT TO WASHINGTON IN JUNE.

--DASH--

IN WASHINGTON, THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID FRIDAY THAT "IN NO CASE" HAS IT INTERVENED WITH AMERICAN OR FOREIGN OFFICIALS ABROAD TO ENCOURAGE SHIPMENTS OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS TO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES.
A DEPARTMENT STATEMENT ACKNOWLEDGED THAT MATERIALS OF RELATIVELY MINOR IMPORTANCE SOMETIMES WERE PERMITTED TO MOVE TO IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES.
BUT, IT EMPHASIZED, THIS WAS PERMITTED ONLY WHEN WESTERN NATIONS RECEIVED IMPORTANT MATERIALS IN RETURN FROM THE COMMUNIST NATIONS.
AN OFFICIAL SAID, FOR EXAMPLE, HUNGARY WAS SHIPPING IMPORTANT TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT TO WESTERN GERMANY IN EXCHANGE FOR STEEL RAILS.
THE DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE STATEMENT COMMENTING ON DISTATCTLSNH
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TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT TO WESTERN GERMANY IN EXCHANGE FOR STEEL RAILS.
THE DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE STATEMENT COMMENTING ON DISPATCHES FROM FRANKFURT WHICH SAID THAT AMERICAN OFFICIALS HAD INTERVENED TO ALLOW SHIPMENT OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS TO EASTER M SKZAN SATELLI

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT TO WESTERN GERMANY IN EXCHANGE FOR STEEL RAILS.
THE DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE STATEMENT COMMENTING ON DISPATCHES FROM FRANKFURT WHICH SAID THAT AMERICAN OFFICIALS HAD INTERVENED TO ALLOW SHIPMENT OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS TO EASTERN EUROPEAN SATELLITE COUNTRIES.

ME915PED

MAY 12 1951

D75

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 11-(AP)-U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER JOHN J.MCCLOY SAID TODAY HE WOULD BE GLAD TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE AMERICAN SENATE EXPORT CONTROLS COMMITTEE ON WEST GERMANY'S TRADE WITH THE EAST.
MCCLOY'S STATEMENT, RELEASED BY THE U.S. HIGH COMMISSION'S PRESS OFFICE, CAME IN REPLY TO AN INVITATION CABLED HIM BY SEN. O'CONOR (D-MD), CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.
"MR.MCCLOY REPLIED, STATING THAT WHEN HE IS IN WASHINGTON IN JUNE, HE WOULD BE GLAD TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMITTEE," THE STATEMENT SAID.
O'CONOR SAID IN A WASHINGTON STATEMENT HE INVITED MCCLOY TO EXPLAIN WHY U.S. OFFICIALS HAVE NOT STOPPED "RUSSIA AND HER SATELLITES FROM FREELY AND OPENLY DRAINING WAR POTENTIAL MATERIALS FROM WEST GERMANY."
THE SENATOR SAID HIS GROUP HAD INFORMATION THAT ILLEGAL TRADE ACROSS THE WEST GERMAN BORDER AMOUNTED TO OVER $1,000,000,000 SINCE THE END OF THE WAR.
AMERICAN OFFICIALS HERE CONCEDED THAT SUCH TRAFFIC IS CONSIDERABLE, BUT THEY SAID THE LONELY FRONTIER BETWEEN EAST AND WEST GERMANY HAS BEEN THE BIG HOLE IN THE IRON CURTAIN THROUGH WHICH THESE STRATEGIC GOODS POUR. AND THEY STRESSED THAT STEPS ARE BEING TAKEN TO PLUG IT.
U.S. ARMY CUSTOMS OFFICIALS STATIONED ON WEST GERMANY'S CZECH AND AUSTRIAN FRONTIERS HAVE IN THE LAST YEAR STOPPED LARGE QUANTITIES OF ILLEGAL GOODS CONSIGNED TO COMMUNIST STATES, THEY SAID.
THESE OFFICIALS, WHO ARE IN A POSITION TO KNOW, SAID THERE HAD BEEN NO INTERVENTION FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO LET STRATEGIC MATERIALS MOVE BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN.
A TEAM OF STATE DEPARTMENT AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION (ECA) OFFICIALS TOURED WEST GERMANY'S FRONTIERS LAST MONTH TO STUDY MEANS OF CHECKING UNDERCOVER SALES TO THE EAST.
SHORTLY AFTER THEY ARRIVED, AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE CUSTOMS UNITS WERE ASSIGNED TO THE EAST-WEST ZONAL FRONTIER IN A MOVE TO SEAL OFF ILLEGAL SMUGGLING OF CRITICAL GOODS.
AMERICAN AND WEST GERMAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ARE NOW PLANNING NEW CONTROLS OVER LICENSING OF EXPORTS IN A FURTHER MOVE TO CUT ILLEGAL TRADE.

N214PED

MAY 12 1951

A121 220

BERLIN, MAY 11-(AP)-WEST BERLIN CITY AUTHORITIES TODAY SEIZED GERMANY'S MOST FAMOUS SHIPBUILDING LABORATORY. IT HAD BEEN IN THE HANDS OF THE SOVIET SECTOR UNIVERSITY SINCE 1945.
SENATOR JOACHIM TIBURTIUS, DIRECTOR FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING, PERSONALLY TOOK OVER CONTROL OF THE LABORATORY AND ITS 200-YARD-LONG CANAL AND ORDERED THE EAST BERLIN UNIVERSITY PEOPLE TO DEPART. THEY DID SO WITHOUT ARGUMENT.
THE LABORATORY AND CANAL LIE IN THE TIERGARTEN, WHICH IS IN THE BRITISH SECTOR. AS PART OF THE OLD BERLIN UNIVERSITY, IT REMAINED ATTACHED TO THAT EDUCATIONAL BRANCH AFTER THE WAR. AFTER THE EAST GERMANS COMMUNIZED BERLIN UNIVERSITY, WEST BERLIN ESTABLISHED ITS OWN SCHOOL OF HIGHER UNIVERSITY NAMED "FREE UNIVERSITY."
THE LABORATORY WAS ONCE THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF PRUSSIA, WHICH NO LONGER EXISTS. TITLE NOW MAY BE VESTED IN EITHER THE WEST BERLIN CITY GOVERNMENT OR THE FREE UNIVERSITY.
GERMAN OFFICIALS CONSIDER THE LABORATORY THE MOST IMPORTANT OF ITS KIND FOR THE FUTURE OF GERMAN SHIPPING. NOW THAT WEST GERMANY AGAIN IS PERMITTED TO BUILD OCEAN-GOING VESSELS, THE LABORATORY WILLIBE SWUNG INTO HIGH GEAR, IT WAS SAID. MODELS CONSTRUCTED IN THE LABORATORY ARE TESTED IN THE CANAL.
THE SEIZURE BROUGHT NO IMMEDIATE REACTION FROM THE RUSSIAN SECTOR. THE COMMUNISTS PROBABLY WILL PROTEST THAT THE LABORATORY IS A LEGAL PART OF THE BERLIN UNIVERSITY. WEST BERLIN OFFICIALS SAID IN ADVANCE OF SUCH A PROTEST THAT IT WOULD BE IGNORED.

WD954AED

A109

MOSCOW, MAY 11-(AP)-THE STALIN PRIZE COMMITTEE ASKED THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TODAY TO REVOKE ITS ACTION IN GRANTING A THIRD PRIZE TO THE OPERA, "FROM THE DEPTHS OF THE HEART," BY HERMAN ZHUKOVSKY.
JUST BEFORE THE OPERA HAD ITS PREMIER RECENTLY, THE PRIZE COMMITTEE HAD DECIDED TO AWARD A THIRD PRIZE TO THE OPERA, WHICH CONCERNED LIFE ON A UKRAINIAN COLLECTIVE FARM.
PRIME MINISTER STALIN AND MEMBERS OF THE POLITBURO SAW THE OPERA. TWO WEEKS LATER PRAVDA TORE IT TO PIECES IN A CRITICISM WHICH SAID IT WAS FULL OF ALL SORTS OF "DEFECTS."
THE PRIZE COMMITTEE HAD A MEETING.
IT DECIDED THE CRITICISM WAS "JUST."

WD855AED

tehran, iran may 11 -(ap)- anti-american slogans were shouted in parliament square today as 10,000 leftist "p ace partisans" held a demonstration outside the iranian parliament.

One speaker said: "we demand that the american military mission to ur army be dismissed immediately. they have made our country a fighting base of anglo-american warmongers against russia."

Another leader urged that iran recognize communist china.

MAY 12 1951

--dash--

The tudeh (communist) party is outlawed in Iran. Leftists operate through other groups including the"peace partisans". The united states has under discussion with the iranian government a 77-man military advisory commission, shipments of undisclosed amounts of armaments, the offer of a $25,000,000 loan from the export-import bank and the grant of $500,000 for technical assistance under president truman's point four program.

rsm2.50p 01905

A89
NEW DELHI,MAY 11-(AP)-INDIA ANNOUNCED TODAY SHE WOULD PAY IN BARTER -- NOT CASH, AS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED -- FOR THE 50,000 TONS OF WHEAT SHE IS GETTING FROM RUSSIA.
AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN SAID TERMS OF THE BARTER AGREEMENT STILL ARE BEING NEGOTIATED BUT THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAD DISPATCHED THE FIRST CARGOES WHILE THE TALKS STILL ARE UNDERWAY.
JR802AED

A151
RANGOON, BURMA, MAY 11-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE SAID TONIGHT DEAD COMMUNISTS WERE CARRIED AWAY "BY THE CARTLOAD" AFTER A BATTLE AT THE RAIL TOWN OF KYAUKSE, 25 MILES SOUTH OF MANDALAY. THE TOWN ITSELF WAS ALMOST WIPED OUT IN A FIRE LAST APRIL 16. THE REDS ATTACKED FROM THREE DIRECTIONS BUT FAILED TO PENETRATE THE GOVERNMENT TROOP'S DEFENSES.
RR1132AED

A106
KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYA, MAY 11-(AP)-A COMMUNIST TERRORIST HURLED A GRENADE INTO A MOVIE THEATER AT BENTONG LAST NIGHT, WOUNDING 32 PERSONS, INCLUDING ONE BRITISH SOLDIER, 12 GURKHAS AND THREE POLICEMEN. POLICE ARRESTED FOUR PERSONS. BENTONG IS IN SOUTHERN PAHANG STATE.
WD848AED

MAY 12 1951

A25
NIGHT LEAD-RUBBER (630)
BY LARRY ALLEN
SINGAPORE, MAY 11-(AP)-MALAYAN RUBBER PRICES TUMBLED TODAY TO THEIR LOWEST POINT IN SIX MONTHS UNDER THE IMPACT OF BRITAIN'S EMBARGO ON RUBBER SHIPMENTS TO RED CHINA, THEN RECOVERED SLIGHTLY.
TRADERS EXPECTED MALAYA AND THE CROWN COLONY OF SINGAPORE TO FALL IN LINE WITHIN 36 HOURS WITH BRITAIN'S REQUEST THAT HER COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS "INSURE THAT THERE SHALL BE NO FURTHER EXPORTS OF RUBBER TO CHINA FROM MALAYA OR THE OTHER BRITISH TERRITORIES INVOLVED THIS YEAR." NEARLY ALL FORECAST STILL LOWER PRICES.
THE MARKET FOR FIRST GRADE RUBBER CLOSED TODAY AT THE EQUIVALENT OF 48 U.S. CENTS A POUND, A TWO-CENT DROP FROM THURSDAY AND EIGHT CENTS BELOW THE CEILING FIXED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR ITS PURCHASES HERE. ONLY THREE MONTHS AGO, RUBBER WAS SELLING AT 78 CENTS. THE STRAITS DOLLAR IS USED IN SINGAPORE TRADE. IT IS VALUED AT 32.75 U.S. CENTS.
THE BRITISH REQUEST YESTERDAY TO STOP RUBBER SHIPMENTS TO CHINA WAS DIRECTED TO MALAYA, SINGAPORE AND BORNEO. A COLONIAL OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID ALL THREE GOVERNMENTS WILL COMPLY "AS A MATTER OF COURSE."
MALAYA IS THE BIG PRODUCER. THOUGH TROUBLED BY COMMUNIST-LED GUERRILLAS, SHE EXPORTED 1,106,483 LONG TONS IN 1950, PASSING THE 1,000,000-TON-A-YEAR MARK FOR THE FIRST TIME. THE UNITED STATES WAS THE BIGGEST CUSTOMER, IMPORTING 376,724 TONS. BRITAIN RECEIVED 197,577 TONS, RUSSIA 68,058, FRANCE 60,550 AND HONG KONG, A FUNNEL OF THE BRITISH CHINA TRADE, 44,367.
IT WAS A COLONIAL OFFICE DISCLOSURE MAY 2 THAT MALAYA HAD SOLD 120,000 TONS OF RUBBER TO RED CHINA AND 40,400 TONS TO RUSSIA IN THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF THE KOREAN WAR THAT TOUCHED OFF THE FUSE TO CRITICISM IN BOTH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF THE BRITISH TRADING POLICY. THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS, FIGHTING UNITED NATIONS TROOPS IN KOREA, HAD RECEIVED IN THOSE NINE MONTHS MORE THAN FOUR TIMES THE AMOUNT OF RUBBER THEY NORMALLY BOUGHT IN A YEAR.
SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN LONDON YESTERDAY BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES HAD SENT $357,000,000 WORTH OF GOODS TO CHINA IN THE NINE MONTHS. HE NOTED THAT BRITAIN IS NOW SUPPORTING A UNITED STATES PROPOSAL IN THE U.N. TO EMBARGO THE SHIPMENT OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS TO THE CHINESE, BUT EMPHASIZED BRITAIN DOES NOT INTEND TO EMBARGO ALL GOODS.

THE RUBBER BAN DOES NOT EXTEND TO INDIA AND CEYLON, WHICH ARE INDEPENDENT MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH. (NOR, BY COLONIAL OFFICE INTERPRETATION, DOES IT EXTEND TO NON-EMPIRE RUBBER REACHING HONG KONG OR SINGAPORE FOR TRANS-SHIPPING TO CHINESE CONSIGNEES. IT DOES AFFECT NON-EMPIRE RUBBER REACHING HONG KONG AND SINGAPORE FOR CONSIGNEES IN THOSE CITIES.) BURMA, THAILAND AND INDONESIA ALSO PRODUCE RUBBER.

AN INDONESIAN FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN, ZIRIM ZAINO, DECLARED IN JAKARTA THAT INDONESIA INTENDS TO CONTINUE SELLING RUBBER TO ANY COUNTRY-- INCLUDING RED CHINA-- WHICH CAN SEND HER THE GOODS SHE NEEDS. HE SAID HIS NATION DID NOT WISH TO ANGER THE WESTERN WORLD, BUT BOTH FOOD AND CAPITAL EQUIPMENT ARE REQUIRED URGENTLY. HE HINTED RICE MAY BE SOUGHT FROM CHINA.

A WAVE OF PESSIMISM AMONG SINGAPORE TRADERS AT THE FIRST NEWS FROM LONDON EASED SOMEWHAT AS WORD GOT AROUND THAT BRITAIN IS WILLING TO BUY UP ANY RUBBER ALREADY CONTRACTED FOR BY THE CHINESE.

THEORETICALLY, RED CHINA STILL HAS AN OPEN SOURCE OF SUPPLY FROM RUSSIA. RUSSIA COULD SEND THE CHINESE PART OF WHAT SHE GETS HERSELF. BUT DESTINATIONAL CONTROL OF RUBBER SHIPMENTS SINCE APRIL 9 WOULD LIMIT SUCH HELP. THE GOVERNMENTS OF MALAYA AND SINGAPORE HAVE ANNOUNCED THEY WILL SEE THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, BRITAIN AND OTHER FRIENDLY COUNTRIES GET ALL THEY NEED BEFORE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES' DEMANDS ARE MET.

WITH PRICES FALLING SINCE LAST WEEK, U.S. GOVERNMENT BUYERS HAVE BEEN BUYING SOMETIMES AS MUCH AS 4,000 TONS DAILY.

(INDIA ISN'T SELLING NOW TO ANY COUNTRY. PRIME MINISTER NEHRU'S GOVERNMENT HALTED FOREIGN SALES OF RUBBER ABROAD APRIL 16 TO CONSERVE THE SUPPLY FOR DOMESTIC NEEDS. INDIA PRODUCES ONLY 16,000 TONS ANNUALLY. A SPOKESMAN SAID, HOWEVER, THAT CHINA MADE APPRECIABLE PURCHASES HERE BEFORE THE BAN WAS INVOKED. CHINESE BOUGHT 12,600 SETS OF TIRES AND TUBES, MOSTLY OF BIG SIZES, IN THE 13 MONTHS THROUGH LAST JANUARY.)

TU&ME604PED

A132 (250)
FIRST LEAD RUBBER
BY LARRY ALLEN

MAY 12 1951

SINGAPORE, MAY 11-(AP)-RUBBER PRICES SLUMPED IN SINGAPORE TODAY IN THE WAKE OF BRITAIN'S DECISION TO BAN SHIPMENTS TO RED CHINA. THEY MADE SOME RECOVERY LATE IN THE DATE AS TRADERS SHOOK OFF THEIR INITIAL PESSIMISM, BUT ALL PREDICTIONS WERE THAT PRICES WOULD GO EVEN LOWER.

THE GOVERNMENTS OF MALAYA AND THE CROWN COLONY OF SINGAPORE WERE EXPECTED TO IMPLEMENT THE BRITISH DECISION WITHIN 24 TO 36 HOURS. OFFICIALS WERE AWAITING OFFICIAL ADVICES FROM LONDON BEFORE TAKINGO

EXPECTED TO IMPLEMENT THE BRITISH DECISION WITHIN 24 TO 36 HOURS. OFFICIALS WERE AWAITING OFFICIAL ADVICES FROM LONDON BEFORE TAKING FORMAL ACTION.

MALAYA AND INDONESIA ARE THE WORLD'S PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS OF NATURAL RUBBER. CEYLON, BORNEO, INDOCHINA, THAILAND AND INDIA GROW CONSIDERABLE AMOUNTS, BUT NOT NEARLY AS MUCH AS MALAYA AND INDONESIA.

PRICES IN THE SINGAPORE MARKET CLOSED AT (STRAITS) $1.48 PER POUND, SIX CENTS UP FROM THURSDAY'S LOW. BUT THE U.S. CEILING PRICE IS (STRAITS) $1.71 AND THE PRICE WAS WAY OFF THE (STRAITS) $2.38 PER POUND OF FEB. 9. THE STRAITS DOLLAR IS WORTH ABOUT 33 U.S. CENTS.

DRYING UP OF THE SINGAPORE MARKET DOES NOT MEAN RED CHINA WILL BE DEPRIVED OF RUBBER.

INDONESIA, A MAJOR RUBBER PRODUCER, SAID SHE WOULD GO RIGHT ALONG SELLING RUBBER TO ANY COUNTRY THAT CAN SEND HER THE GOODS SHE NEEDS. INDONESIA NEEDS RICE AND IS HOPEFUL OF ARRANGING A SWAP WITH THE REDS.

BRITAIN WILL BUY UP ANY RUBBER IN MALAYA ALREADY CONTRACTED FOR BY RED CHINA. HER DECISION TO PUT THE EMBARGO ON RUBBER SHIPMENTS TO THE COMMUNISTS FOR THE REST OF THIS YEAR WAS FAVORABLY RECEIVED BY THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT. THE U.S. IS ASKING THE UNITED NATIONS TO APPROVE AN EMBARGO OF ARMS AND VITAL WAR SUPPLIES TO COMMUNIST CHINA, ALREADY BRANDED AN AGGRESSOR IN KOREA.

A WAVE OF PESSIMISM HIT ALL SECTIONS OF THE SINGAPORE MARKET. TRADERS FELT THAT THE UNITED STATES CAN NOW BUY ALL THE MALAYAN RUBBER SHE WANTS AT ALMOST ANY PRICE SHE AGREES TO PAY. THEY REGARDED AS CERTAIN THAT THE SINGAPORE AND MALAYAN GOVERNMENTS WOULD FOLLOW BRITAIN'S EMBARGO AGAINST RED CHINA, WHICH WOULD MEAN LOSS OF A LONGTIME BIG BUYER.

BRITAIN'S ACTION ALSO STIRRED UP FRESH ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING AMONG THE RUBBER PRODUCERS AND TRADERS, WHO ATTRIBUTED THE BAN TO U.S. PRESSURE. THEY HAVE LONG BLAMED AMERICA FOR "DESTROYING THE FREE MARKET" AND FORCING DOWN RUBBER AND TIN PRICES.

THE PRICES AT FINAL SALES LATE YESTERDAY REPRESENTED A TOTAL DROP OF 26 CENTS DURING THE LAST SEVEN DAYS. YESTERDAY'S QUOTATION WAS THE LOWEST IN MALAYA SINCE LAST FALL. RUBBER HAD JUMPED AS HIGH AS (STRAIGHTS) $2.38 PER POUND ON FEB.9.

EVEN BEFORE BRITAIN'S EMBARGO ACTION, RUBBER TRADERS HAD FOUND THEIR CONFIDENCE SEVERELY SHAKEN IN THE ABILITY OF THE SINGAPORE MARKET TO WITHSTAND PRICE DEPRESSING MANEUVERS FROM THE UNITED STATES. OVERSEAS SUPPORT HAD BEEN LACKING IN THE MARKET THE PAST FEW DAYS AND U.S. GOVERNMENT BUYERS HAD BEEN ABLE TO GET BIG QUANTITIES OF RUBBER AT PRICES EVEN LOWER THAN THOSE SET BY THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION.

THE BRITISH BAN DOES NOT MEAN THAT COMMUNIST CHINA WILL GET NO MORE RUBBER.

INDONESIA, FOR EXAMPLE, IS A MAJOR PRODUCER THAT MIGHT SUPPLY RED CHINA. LAST MONDAY, FOREIGN MINISTER ACHMAD SOEBARDJO OF INDONESIA SAID IN JAKARTA THAT HIS COUNTRY WOULD "SELL TO THE DEVIL IF THIS WOULD SERVE THE PEOPLE'S INTERESTS."

IT IS KNOWN THAT THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAVE BEEN TRYING TO OBTAIN RUBBER AND OTHER STRATEGIC GOODS FROM JAKARTA, BUT THUS FAR NO TRADE PACT HAS BEEN MADE BECAUSE PEIPING APPARENTLY IS UNABLE TO SUPPLY INDONESIA WITH NEEDED CONSUMER ARTICLES IN RETURN.

MK310AED

MAY 12 1951

A67
(300)

PRECEDE SINGAPORE RUBBER (A13)

JAKARTA, INDONESIA, MAY 11-(AP)-INDONESIA SAID FLATLY TODAY SHE INTENDS TO CONTINUE SELLING RUBBER TO ANY COUNTRY --INCLUDING RED CHINA -- THAT CAN SEND HER GOODS SHE BADLY NEEDS.

THE STAND OF THIS MAJOR RUBBER PRODUCER -- A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS -- WAS EXPRESSED BY FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN ZIRIM ZAINO. HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT BRITAIN'S DECISION YESTERDAY TO BAN RUBBER EXPORTS TO COMMUNIST CHINA PROBABLY WILL BE DISCUSSED SOON BY THE INDONESIAN CABINET.

LAST MONDAY, FOREIGN MINISTER ACHMAD SOEBARDJO DECLARED HERE THAT INDONESIA WOULD "SELL TO THE DEVIL IF THIS WOULD SERVE THE PEOPLE'S INTERESTS."

IN SINGAPORE, THERE WERE REPORTS TODAY THAT THE SINGAPORE AND MALAYAN

GOVERNMENTS LIKELY WILL FOLLOW BRITAIN'S ACTION IN PLACING AN EMBARGO ON RUBBER EXPORTS TO THE COMMUNISTS IN CHINA.

DR. ZAIN, HEAD OF THE ECONOMIC SECTION OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY HERE, SAID INDONESIA DOES NOT WANT TO ANGER THE WESTERN WORLD, BUT THE YOUNG NATION SORELY NEEDS FOOD AND CAPITAL GOODS TO GET HER CHAOTIC ECONOMY IN SHAPE.

"THOSE WHO CAN SUPPLY US WITH WHAT OUR PEOPLE NEED CAN GET OUR PRODUCTS, INCLUDING RUBBER, IN RETURN," ZAIN DECLARED.

HE DISCLOSED THAT INDONESIA NEEDS 500,000 TONS OR RICE TO FILL ITS OWN SHORTAGES THIS YEAR. HE SAID BURMA AND THAILAND WILL PROVIDE 350,000 TONS OF THIS, AND HINTED THE REMAINDER MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

FOR THE PAST THREE MONTHS, THE PEIPING GOVERNMENT THROUGH ITS JAKARTA EMBASSY HAS TRIED TO NEGOTIATE A BARTER AGREEMENT FOR AN EXCHANGE OF INDONESIA RUBBER AND OTHER STRATEGIC GOODS FOR CHINESE RICE AND OTHER ITEMS. TO DATE, NO FORMAL DEAL HAS BEEN CONCLUDED, BUT ZAIN SAID "NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY."

INDONESIAN EXPERTS PREDICT THIS NATION WILL PRODUCE A RECORD 700,000 TONS OF RUBBER THIS YEAR. LAST YEAR'S TOTAL WAS 620,000 TONS, OF WHICH ABOUT 280,000 TONS WENT TO SINGAPORE FOR PROCESSING AND SELLING. LESS THAN ONE PER CENT HAS GONE USUALLY TO HONG KONG OR OTHER DESTINATIONS ACCESSIBLE TO THE COMMUNISTS, WHILE ABOUT 29 PER CENT IS SHIPPED TO THE UNITED STATES.

JR631AED

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B34KX (Q)
APW

HONG KONG, MAY 11-(AP)-THE BRITISH FREIGHTER POYANG RETURNED HERE WEDNESDAY WITHOUT CHINESE CREWMAN FONG VEN-SING AND THREE DAYS LATE--ALL BECAUSE OF A MIXUP WITH THE CHINESE REDS.

COMMUNISTS ARRESTED FONG MAY 2 AT TSINGTAO BECAUSE THE ENTIRE CREW DIDN'T TURN OUT FOR THE RED MAY DAY CELEBRATION. THEY ACCUSED FONG OF DELIBERATELY WITHHOLDING THE LETTER OF INVITATION UNTIL TOO LATE.

THE POYANG IS OPERATED BY BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE, BRITISH FIRM. IT CONFIRMED THE ARREST.

VR423ACS

B53(CQ)KX (Q)
APW (110)

TAIPEH,FORMOSA,MAY 11-(AP)-A RED CHINA BLOCKADE RUNNER SEIZED BY A CHINESE NATIONALIST WARSHIP TUESDAY NIGHT WAS IDENTIFIED TODAY AS THE 500-TON GREEK STEAMER ROLIK.

NATIONALIST HEADQUARTERS SAID THE ROLIK WAS INTERCEPTED IN TERRITORIAL WATERS AS SHE WAS LEAVING COMMUNIST-HELD AMOY FOR HONG KONG.

THE ROLIK IS HELD AT QUEMOY, NATIONALIST DEFENSE OUTPOST NEAR AMOY.

NATIONALIST NAVAL HEADQUARTERS SAID THE SHIP HAD MADE 11 ROUND TRIPS BETWEEN HONG KONG AND RED CHINA PORTS.

THE ROLIK IS THE FOURTH BLOCKADE RUNNER SEIZED BY NATIONALISTS IN THE PAST TWO MONTHS. THE OTHERS ARE THE BRITISH LADY WOLMER, THE WEST GERMAN MAI RICKMERS AND THE PANAMANIAN ROC.

VR606ACS

A72KX
(180)
NIGHT LEAD OCCUPATION

BY O. H. P. KING

TOKYO, MAY 11-(AP)-OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES TODAY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT ITS REDUCTION OF PERSONNEL WAS "A LITTLE BIT HEAVY" AT PRESENT, BUT DENIED THAT "ANYTHING UNUSUAL IS GOING ON."

THE DENIAL WAS ISSUED BY BRIG. GEN. G. V. KEYSER, THE EXECUTIVE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS AT SCAP TO QUIET RUMORS THAT THE OCCUPATION WAS TO END IMMEDIATELY AND GENERAL HEADQUARTERS BE MOVED TO OKINAWA.

SOME SOURCES, HOWEVER, SAID THEIR SCAP SECTIONS WERE TO BECOME SKELETONIZED BY THE END OF JUNE. THEY CITED SEPTEMBER AS THE TARGET DATE FOR COMPLETE LIQUIDATION OF THE HEADQUARTERS IN TOKYO.

UNVERIFIED REPORTS CIRCULATED THAT ALL SECTIONS OF THE OCCUPATION WERE ORDERED TODAY TO CUT DOWN PERSONNEL MORE SHARPLY THAN PREVIOUSLY.

GENERAL KEYSER SAID, "THE FACT IS, A FELLOW MUST SCALE DOWN AGAINST AN INDEFINITE FINISH LINE. NO ONE KNOWS WHEN IT WILL BE, BUT THE TERMINATION WILL BE GRADUAL."

HE SAID THAT EVEN IF A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY SHOULD BE CONCLUDED IN THE NEAR FUTURE, THERE STILL WOULD BE NO DATE FOR THE OCCUPATION TO WIND UP.

THE NEW SUPREME COMMANDER FOR ALLIED POWERS, GEN. MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY, ON MAY 1 REAFFIRMED THAT OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES AIMED TO TURN CONTROL OF DOMESTIC AFFAIRS BACK TO THE JAPANESE AS QUICKLY AS THEY WERE QUALIFIED TO HANDLE THEM.

FJ704PCS

MAY 12 1951

A137FX
V(100)

TOKYO,MAY 11-(AP)-RUMORS THAT THE OCCUPATION WOULD END IMMEDIATELY AND GENERAL HEADQUARTERS WOULD BE MOVED TO OKINAWA CIRCULATED IN TOKYO TONIGHT BUT A HIGH OFFICER SAID THEY WERE WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

BRIG.GEN.G.V.KEYSER, EXECUTIVE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS, SAID: "I CAN ONLY ISSUE A GENERAL DENIAL THAT ANYTHING UNUSUAL IS GOING ON. THERE IS AND HAS BEEN A GRADUAL REDUCTION OF PERSONNEL."

KEYSER SAID THE NUMBER OF AMERICAN CIVILIANS RECEIVING NOTICES NOW IS "A LITTLE BIT HEAVY."

MAJ.GEN. W.P.SHEPARD, CHIEF OF THE CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION, DECLINED COMMENT ON REPORTS HE GAVE 30 DAYS NOTICE TO HIS STAFF TODAY.

RT753APD

A83FX
SPY TRIAL (160)

TOKYO,MAY 11-(AP)-ORIENTAL TEMPERS EXPLODED TODAY AT THE OPENING OF JAPAN'S FIRST SPY TRIAL SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR.

THE 18 KOREAN AND JAPANESE DEFENDANTS OBJECTED TO A PROVOST COURT SUGGESTION THAT THEY WEAR NUMBERED IDENTIFICATION TAGS TIED AROUND THEIR NECKS.

ONE DEFENDANT SCREAMED:

"I'M NOT A CAT OR A DOG!"

OTHER DEFENDANTS TOOK UP THE CRY.

THE FIRST DEFENDANT GRABBED A MILITARY POLICEMAN BY THE ARM. TWO OTHER MP'S AIDED IN SUBDUING HIM. NO BLOWS WERE STRUCK.

THE ROOM WAS CLEARED OF SPECTATORS.

THE COURT RULED THAT THE CARDS BE CLIPPED TO DEFENDANTS' COATS AND SHIRTS.

THE DEFENDANTS ARE ACCUSED OF ACTS INIMICAL TO THEE SECURITY OF THE OCCUPATION AND CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ESPIONAGE.

MAXIMUM SENTENCE UPON CONVICTION WOULD BE 10 YEARS IN PRISON.

PRESIDENT OF THE COURT IS COL.RAY H.LEWIS OF HOUGHTON, MICH., A MEMBER OF THE WAR CRIMES TRIALS COURT IN GERMANY IN 1946 AND 1947.

CC446APD NM

30.24- 22859

A142FX
-95-
VFIRST LEAD ATOMIC TEST (350)
BY LEIF ERICKSON
HONOLULU, MAY 11-(AP)-A NEW TEST OF ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS, SEEKING THE BEST MEANS OF PROTECTING CIVILIANS IN EVENT OF ATOMIC WAR, HAS BEEN HELD AT SECURITY-GUARDED ENIWETOK.
A SOURCE IN WASHINGTON SAID TONIGHT THE TEST HAS BEEN COMPLETED. A SOURCE IN HONOLULU INDICATED THE FINAL ATOMIC BOMB BLAST WAS TOUCHED OFF TUESDAY OR WEDNESDAY.
THE NEW EXPERIMENTS--"OPERATION GREENHOUSE"--HAD AS ONE ANNOUNCED PURPOSE TO DETERMINE WHAT MATERIALS AND STRUCTURAL DESIGNS WOULD AFFORD THE BEST PROTECTION FOR UNITED STATES CIVILIANS SHOULD ATOMIC WAR COME.
FIRST DETAILS WERE MEAGERMVUQ CLOOOC PLACE AT THE 200-SQUARE-MILE PROVING GROUNDS 2,000 MILES WEV

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WOULD AFFORD THE BEST PROTECTION FOR UNITED STATES CIVILIANS SHOULD ATOMIC WAR COME.
FIRST DETAILS WERE MEAGER ON WHAT TOOK PLACE AT THE 200-SQUARE-MILE PROVING GROUNDS 2,000 MILES WEST OF HAWAII.
BUT ATOMIC ENERGIC COMMISSION ANNOUNCEMENTS HAD INDICATED THE BLAST WOULD BE FROM A FIXED POSITION RATHER THAN AN AIRDROP.
REP.HENRY M.JACKSON (D-WASH) A MEMBER OF THE JOINT SENATE-HOUSE ATOMIC COMMITTEE, SAID IN HONOLULU TONIGHT HE HAD WITNESSED A TEST BUT DECLINED TO SAY IF THE EXPERIMENT HAD ENDED.
IN WASHINGTON, HOWEVER, ANOTHER COMMITTEE MEMBER WHO DECLINED USE OF HIS NAME SAID "THE TEST HAS BEEN FINISHED."
JACKSON PAUSED HERE ON A PLANE FLIGHT BACK TO THE MAINLAND. HE PLANNED TO HOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE AT SEATTLE AT 3:30 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TOMORROW.
THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE WENT TO ENIWETOK LAST WEEK AND NOW WERE RETURNING TO THE CAPITAL.
THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION CAN BE EXPECTED SOON TO ANNOUNCE THE NEWEST BOMB BLAST. THE OPERATION WAS CARRIED OUT BY JOINT TASK FORCE THREE COMMANDED BY AIR FORCE LT.GEN.ELWOOD R.QUESADA.
AEC HAS PROMISED FULL REPORTS ON "OPERATION GREENHOUSE" TO THE CIVILIAN DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION AND THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.
THE TESTS WERE EXTENSIVELY GUARDED. STRONG SECURITY FORCES PATROLLED 40,000 SQUARE MILES OF THE PACIFIC TO FORESTALL SNOOPERS FROM WATCHING THE FINALE.
MILITARY SOURCES CONSIDERED THE SCREEN SO SECURE THAT IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR AN UNAUTHORIZED SUBMARINE, SHIP OR PLANE TO ENTER THE PROVING GROUND.
(NO PICKUP)
HW1010PPD NM AST

A131 (CQ)
FOLO HONOLULU
LUBEC, ME., MAY 11-(AP)-ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSIONER SUMNER T.PIKE SAID TONIGHT HE FELT "IT'S NO TIME FOR ME TO SAY ANYTHING" ABOUT RESULTS OF AN ATOMIC TEST ON THE ENIWETOK PROVING GROUNDS.
PIKE, REACHED AT HIS EASTERN MAINE HOME, SAID HE WASN'T AT LIBERTY TO CONFIRM OR DENY REPORTS THE TESTS HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED.
K1222AED

B2WX (350 BEE)
OPTIONAL NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR-MARSHALL (350)
WASHINGTON,MAY 11-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE GEORGE C.MARSHALL SAID TODAY THAT ONLY THE "TERRIFIC SHOCK" OF THE ATOM BOMB FORCED JAPAN TO SURRENDER WITHOUT THE NEED OF A BLOODY INVASION.
TESTIFYING HERE TODAY BEFORE TWO SENATE COMMITTEES, GENERAL MARSHALL DECLARED "IT WAS THE OPINION OF THE CHIEFS OF STAFF AT THAT TIME THAT ONLY A TREMENDOUS PRESSURE ON JAPAN ITSELF HAD ANY HOPE OF TERMINATING THE ARMY DICTATION (OF JAPAN) X X X"
"THEREFORE," HE TOLD THE COMMITTEES, "OUR OWN CONCLUSION, THAT OF THE CHIEFS OF STAFF, WAS THAT WE HAD TO EITHER INVADE JAPAN OR BRING THIS TO A CONCLUSION WITH SHOCK ACTION, WHICH DEVELOPED THE ATOMIC BOMB."
MARSHALL TESTIFIED FOR THE FIFTH DAY IN THE HISTORIC HEARINGS INTO THE DISMISSAL OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND U.S.FOREIGN POLICY IN ASIA.

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HE SAID AN INVASION OF THE JAPANESE HOMELAND WOULD HAVE REQUIRED THE LANDING OF THREE ARMY CORPS. "WE HAD TO VISUALIZE VERY HEAVY CASUALTIES UNLESS WE HAD ENOUGH ATOMIC BOMBS AT THE TIME TO SUPPLEMENT THE TROOP ACTION, IF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE BOMB PROVED SATISFACTORY FOR THAT PURPOSE," MARSHALL TESTIFIED.
THE GRAY-HAIRED GENERAL OF THE ARMY MADE THESE OTHER POINTS IN SIX HOURS OF CLOSED DOOR, CENSORED TESTIMONY:
1. THE CHIEFS OF STAFF WERE "QUITE CERTAINLY UNANIMOUS" ON THE DESIRABILITY OF BRINGING RUSSIA INTO THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN. IT WAS, THE GENERAL SAID, "A VERY ESSENTIAL FACTOR IN BRINGING THE WAR TO AN EARLY TERMINATION."
2. HE HAD "NO RECOLLECTION" OF ANY PRELIMINARY OFFERS OF SURRENDER FROM JAPAN. SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) EARLIER HAD READ PORTIONS OF AN ARTICLE IN THE WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD OF AUG.19, 1945, WHICH CLAIMED THAT "THE FIRST JAPANESE PEACE BID WAS RELAYED TO THE WHITE HOUSE SEVEN MONTHS AGO." THE NEWSPAPER SAID THIS WAS TWO DAYS BEFORE THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT LEFT FOR THE YALTA CONFERENCE.
MARSHALL TESTIFIED THAT THE FIRST ATOMIC EXPLOSION AT HIROSHIMA FAILED TO KNOCK JAPAN OUT OF THE WAR. "THEY COULDN'T FIND OUT ABOUT HIROSHIMA FOR TWO OR THREE DAYS, BECAUSE ALL COMMUNICATIONS WERE OUT," HE ADDED. "BUT I THINK THEY JUST ABOUT FOUND OUT WHAT HAPPENED WHEN IN CAME THE NEWS OF NAGASAKI, AND THEY KNEW WHAT THAT MEANT."
OTHER TESTIMONY BROUGHT OUT THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOLD GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, ETC., PICKING UP ORIGINAL NIGHT LEAD AT START AND EDITING TO CONFORM.
LT226AED

A223WX
(1,000) AMS BUDGET
NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR-MARSHALL
DON WHITEHEAD
WASHINGTON,MAY 11-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOLD GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR LAST JAN. 13 THAT SOVIET RUSSIA WAS THE "MAIN THREAT" AND THAT ANY SPREAD OF THE KOREAN WAR MIGHT INVOLVE JAPAN AND WESTERN EUROPE IN A LARGE-SCALE STRUGGLE.
THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE WROTE A LETTER TO THE FIVE-STAR GENERAL OUTLINING THE AIMS OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT IN KOREA AND SAYING:
"STEPS WHICH MIGHT IN THEMSELVES BE JUSTIFIED AND WHICH MIGHT LEND SO[illegible]SSISTANCE TO THE CAMPAIGN IN KOREA WOULD NOT BE BENEFICIAL IF [illegible]THEREBY INVOLVED JAPAN OR WESTERN EUROPE IN LARGE-SCALE HOSTILI-

TIES.
"X X X IN REACHING A FINAL DECISION ABOUT KOREA, I SHALL HAVE TO GIVE CONSTANT THOUGHT TO THE MAIN THREAT FROM THE SOVIET UNION AND TO THE NEED FOR RAPID EXPANSION OF OUR ARMED FORCES TO MEET THIS GREAT DANGER."
THE LETTER--IN PARAPHRASED FORM--WAS READ TO THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL IN THE FIFTH DAY OF HIS DEFENSE OF ADMINISTRATION POLICIES IN ASIA.
IT WAS WRITTEN BY THE PRESIDENT AFTER GENERAL MACARTHUR HAD ADVISED WASHINGTON THAT HE MIGHT HAVE TO EVACUATE UNITED NATIONS TROOPS FROM KOREA UNLESS HE WERE PERMITTED TO BOMB RED CHINA, BLOCKADE THE RED-HELD COAST, AND USE CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS.
HIS PROGRAM WAS REJECTED BUT THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF PREPARED ON JAN. 12 A LIST OF POSSIBLE MILITARY ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES AND THE TRUMAN LETTER WAS WRITTEN THE NEXT DAY TO SUPPLEMENT THE MILITARY VIEWS WITH THE POLITICAL THINKING AT THE TIME.

MACARTHUR HAS SAID THE ADMINISTRATION HAD "NO POLICY" IN THE KOREAN CONFLICT EXCEPT ONE OF ENDLESS STALEMATE--AND MARSHALL PRODUCED THE LETTER, WITH MR.TRUMAN'S APPROVAL, AS A REPLY TO THAT CHARGE.
MR.TRUMAN DECLARED THAT WAR MOVES IN KOREA MUST BE TAKEN IN A MANNER TO BIND TOGETHER THE UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS, WHOM HE SAID "WE WOULD DESPERATELY NEED TO COUNT ON AS ALLIES IN THE EVENT THE SOVIET UNION MOVES AGAINST US."
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THIS LETTER WAS WRITTEN AGAINST THE DARK BACKGROUND OF A POSSIBLE EVACUATION OF U.N. FORCES FROM KOREA IN THE FACE OF THE FIRST GREAT CHINESE RED OFFENSIVE.
THE PRESIDENT SPOKE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF WITHDRAWING ENTIRELY FROM KOREA. HE SAID:
"WE RECOGNIZE, OF COURSE, THAT CONTINUED RESISTANCE MIGHT NOT BE MILITARILY POSSIBLE X X X. IN THE WORST CASE, IT WOULD BE IMPORTANT THAT IF WE MUST WITHDRAW FROM KOREA, IT BE CLEAR TO THE WORLD THAT COURSE IS FORCED UPON US BY MILITARY NECESSITY AND THAT WE SHALL NOT ACCEPT THE RESULT POLITICALLY OR MILITARILY UNTIL THE AGGRESSION HAS BEEN RECTIFIED."

MARSHALL TESTIFIED FOR ALMOST SIX HOURS--THE LONGEST QUESTIONING HE HAS UNDERGONE---AND HE WILL RETURN TOMORROW AT 9 A.M., EST, FOR AN EXTRAORDINARY SATURDAY SESSION.
AFTER THE HEARING, KNOWLAND TOLD REPORTERS HE WANTED TO FIND OUT WHETHER THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAS SWITCHED ITS STAND ON THE FATE OF FORMOSA AND THE ENTRY OF RED CHINA INTO THE UNITED NATIONS.
HE SAID MARSHALL HAD MADE IT CLEAR HE, PERSONALLY, IS OPPOSED TO GIVING FORMOSA----THE ISLAND STRONGHOLD OF THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS---TO THE REDS OR PERMITTING COMMUNIST CHINA TO ENTER THE U.N. BUT KNOWLAND INDICATED THERE WAS DOUBT ABOUT THE ADMINISTRATION'S POSITION.
THE CALIFORNIAN WANTS TO KNOW, ALSO, WHAT PEACE PROPOSALS THE ADMINISTRATION HAD IN MIND TO BE ANNOUNCED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN. MARSHALL HAS SAID THAT MACARTHUR'S MARCH 24 OFFER TO TALK PEACE WITH THE RED COMMANDER HAD DESTROYED THE CHANCES OF ANY WAR SETTLEMENT AT THAT TIME.
"OBVIOUSLY THE ADMINISTRATION MUST HAVE HAD SOME SPECIFIC PEACE TERMS FOR THE NEGOTIATON WHIH IT CLAIMS MACARTHUR KNOCKED INTO A COCKET HAT," KNOWLAND SAID. HE HAS SAID HE WILL TRY TO GET A COPY OF THESE TERMS FROM THE ADMINISTRATION.
MARSHALL ALSO TESTIFIED THAT LAST JANUARY WASHINGTON OFFERED TO SEND MACARTHUR ENOUGH SMALL ARMS FOR 200,000 TO 300,000 SOUTH KOREANS---AFTER THE SOUTH KOREAN GOVERNMENT ASKED FOR MORE WEAPONS.
HE SAID MACARTHUR WAS NOTIFIED THERE WERE AVAILABLE 160,000 RIFLES. 70,000 SUBMACHINE GUNS, 150,000 CARBINES AND 8,000 AUTOMATIC RIFLES. MACARTHUR INDICATED, MARSHALL ADDED, THAT THE WEAPONS COULD BETTER BE USED TO ARM JAPANESE POLICE RESERVES.
MARSHALL DECLARED THAT CORRESPONDENCE WITH MACARTHUR ON THIS SUBJECT HAD BEEN MADE PUBLIC BY THE WHITE HOUSE BECAUSE THE GENERAL HAD INDICATED IN JANUARY THAT "A MATTER INVOLVING FOREIGN POLICY" PREVENTED MMORE SOUTH KOREANS FROM BEING ARMED.

A37WX
AT ONE POINT, THE SECRETARY DECLINED TO DISCUSS THE U.S. POLITICAL OBJECTIVES IN KOREA. HE SAID THIS INFORMATION SHOULD COME FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND "I DO NOT THINK SHOULD BE ADVERTISED IN PART."
HE ADDED: "BECAUSE WHILE IT IS A POLITICAL POLICY, IT PERTAINS VERY DIRECTLY TO A MILITARY PROCEDURE."
EARLIER, MARSHALL HAD READ THE LETTER IN WHICH TRUMAN TOLD MACARTHUR THAT SUCCESSFUL RESISTANCE IN KOREA WOULD SERVE THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES:

"A. TO DEMONSTRATE THAT AGGRESSION WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED BY US OR BY THE UNITED NATIONS, AND TO PROVIDE A RALLYING POINT AROUND WHICH THE SPIRITS AND ENERGIES OF THE FREE WORLD CAN BE MOBILIZED TO MEET THE WORLDWIDE THREAT WHICH THE SOVIET UNION NOW POSES.
"B. TO DEFLATE THE DANGEROUSLY EXAGGERATED POLITICAL AND MILITARY PRESTIGE OF COMMUNIST CHINA WHICH NOW THREATENS TO UNDERMINE THE RESISTANCE OF NON-COMMUNIST ASIA AND TO CONSOLIDATE THE HOLD OF COMMUNISM ON CHINA ITSELF.
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"C. TO AFFORD MORE TIME FOR, AND TO GIVE DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO, THE ORGANIZATION OF NON-COMMUNIST RESISTANCE IN ASIA, BOTH OUTSIDE AND INSIDE CHINA.
"D. TO CARRY OUT OUR COMMITMENTS OF HONOR TO THE SOUTH KOREANS AND TO DEMONSTRATE TO THE WORLD THAT THE FRIENDSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES IS OF INESTIMABLE VALUE IN TIME OF ADVERSITY.
"E. TO MAKE POSSIBLE A FAR MORE SATISFACTORY PEACE SETTLEMENT FOR JAPAN, AND TO CONTRIBUTE GREATLY TO THE POST-TREATY SECURITY POSITION OF JAPAN IN RELATION TO THE CONTINENT.

A2WX
"F. TO LEND RESOLUTION TO MANY COUNTRIES NOT ONLY IN ASIA BUT ALSO IN EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITHIN THE SHADOW OF COMMUNIST POWER, AND TO LET THEM KNOW THAT THEY NEED NOT NOW RUSH TO COME TO TERMS WITH COMMUNISM ON WHATEVER TERMS THEY CAN GET, MEANING COMPLETE SUBMISSION.
"G. TO INSPIRE THOSE WHO MAY BE CALLED UPON TO FIGHT AGAINST GREAT ODDS IF SUBJECTED TO A SUDDEN ONSLAUGHT BY THE SOVIET UNION OR BY COMMUNIST CHINA.
"H. TO LEND POINT AND URGENCY TO THE RAPID BUILD UP OF THE DEFENSE OF THE WESTERN WORLD.
"I. TO BRING THE UNITED NATIONS THROUGH ITS FIRST GREAT EFFORT IN COLLECTIVE SECURITY AND TO PRODUCE A FREE WORLD COALITION OF INCALCULABLE VALUE TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.
"J. TO ALERT THE PEOPLES BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN THAT THEIR MASTERS ARE BENT UPON WARS OF AGGRESSION, AND THAT THIS CRIME WILL BE RESISTED BY THE FREE WORLD."
MR.TRUMAN OPENED HIS LETTER BY SAYING:
"I WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT THE SITUATION IN KOREA IS RECEIVING THE UTMOST ATTENTION HERE AND THAT OUR EFFORTS ARE CONCENTRATED UPON FINDING THE RIGHT DECISIONS ON THIS MATTER OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE TO THE FUTURE OF AMERICA AND TO THE SURVIVAL OF FREE PEOPLES EVERYWHERE."
AND HE ENDED IT WITH THESE WORDS OF PRAISE: "THE ENTIRE NATION IS GRATEFUL FOR YOUR SPLENDID LEADERSHIP IN THE DIFFICULT STRUGGLE IN

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KOREA AND FOR THE SUPERB PERFORMANCE OF YOUR FORCES UNDER THE MOST DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES."

MARSHALL READ THE LETTER AFTER A LONG DISCUSSION IN WHICH HE DECLARED THE ADMINISTRATION HOPES BY ITS KOREA POLICY TO DRIVE A WEDGE BETWEEN RED CHINA AND RED RUSSIA.

"HERE IS A SITUATION," HE SAID, "WHERE THE CHINESE CAN BE BROUGHT TO FEEL, BY CONTINUED HIGHLY DESTRUCTIVE LOSSES, THAT THE SOVIETS HAVE LET THEM DOWN."

BUT HE ADDED THAT BECAUSE OF THIS VERY REASON THE SITUATION "IS MORE DANGEROUS" THAN THE SITUATION IN WESTERN EUROPE.

EARLIER HE HAD SAID THE UNITED STATES HAS NO CHOICE BUT TO RISK WAR WITH RUSSIA BY BUILDING DEFENSES IN EUROPE--BUT THAT THE SITUATION WAS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT IN KOREA.

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A3WX

"THE QUESTION (IN KOREA) IS WHETHER OR NOT WE CAN EXTEND THAT ACTION WITHOUT DEVELOPING AN ENLARGED WAR ON THE CHINESE SIDE, OR A FULL WAR BECAUSE OF THE REACTIONS OF THE SOVIET UNION.

"X X X THE SITUATION X X X IS A MORE ACUTE ONE BY FAR THAN THAT IN WESTERN EUROPE X X X."

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER (R-IOWA) DISPUTED MARSHALL'S VIEWS, SAYING: "IF WE CONTINUE AS WE ARE IN KOREA AND THE COMMUNIST CHINESE FACE WHAT MAY SEEM TO BE CERTAIN DEFEAT X X X BY THAT SAME ARGUMENT THE RUSSIANS ARE GOING TO COME IN ANYWAY TO SAVE THEM (THE CHINESE) FROM THAT DEFEAT.

"X X X I MEAN WE MIGHT JUST AS WELL TAKE AFTER THEM BACK IN MANCHURIA WITH OUR BOMBERS AND DESTROY THEIR BUILD-UP DEPOTS AND SOON, BECAUSE THE REASONING WOULD SEEM TO DICTATE THAT RUSSIA WOULD COME IN JUST AS QUICKLY ONE WAY AS THE OTHER."

MARSHALL REPLIED: "WELL, SENATOR, OF COURSE, THAT IS BOUND TO BE A MATTER OF JUDGMENT."

THEN THE SECRETARY DECLARED HIS VIEWS WERE BASED LARGELY ON THE THINKING OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AND THEIR CHAIRMAN, GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, WHOSE EXPERIENCES HE PRAISED HIGHLY.

"I FRANKLY DOUBT," HE SAID, "THAT THIS GOVERNMENT WILL EVER BE SO FORTUNATE AS TO HAVE SUCH A COLLECTION OF EXPERIENCE AT ONE TIME IN THE CHIEFS OF STAFF."

THREADED THROUGHOUT THE TESTIMONY BY MARSHALL---INCLUDING THE LETTER BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN---WAS THE CONTINUING RIDDLE OF WHAT THE RUSSIANS MIGHT DO IF THE WAR IN KOREA WAS SPREAD AS GENERAL MACARTHUR PROPOSED.

MARSHALL CONCEDED THAT THE DECISION AGAINST BOMBING RED CHINA SUPPLY BASES WAS LARGELY A "POLITICAL DECISION" ALTHOUGH THERE WAS "A HEAVY MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN MAKING THE DECISION."

SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) SHIFTED THE QUESTIONING TO THE MACARTHUR OUSTER, AND MARSHALL SAID THE JOINT CHIEFS MET ON SUNDAY, APRIL 8, TO DISCUSS THE MACARTHUR SITUATION. THEIR RECOMMENDATION WAS THE GENERAL SHOULD BE DISMISSED, HE SAID, AND THREE DAYS LATER HE WAS.

EARLIER, MARSHALL HAD SAID THESE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE OUSTER HAD ANTICIPATED AN "EMOTIONAL WAVE" THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY AS BEING INEVITABLE. HE ADDED THE EXPECTATION WAS "THERE WOULD BE SOME SOBER THINKING" ONCE THIS WAVE SUBSIDED.

THEN KNOWLAND TURNED TO MACARTHUR'S MARCH 20 STATEMENT OFFERING TO TALK PEACE TERMS WITH THE RED COMMANDER IN KOREA. MARSHALL HAS CHARGED THIS STATEMENT BY MACARTHUR FORCED THE ADMINISTRATION TO DROP PLANS FOR A SETTLEMENT OFFER TO BE MADE BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

KNOWLAND PRODUCED A MEMORANDUM WHICH HE SAID WAS NOT AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT BUT "A MEMORANDUM OF SOME OF THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS I HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO UNDERSTAND WERE THE SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION" IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THIS MEMORANDUM SAID BRITAIN AND INDIA WERE SEEKING RUSSIA'S INTERVENTION TO PERSUADE RED CHINA THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS READY, IN EFFECT, TO PERMIT HER (CHINA'S) ENTRY INTO THE UNITED NATIONS BY A MAJORITY VOTE. (MARSHALL HAS SAID HE WOULD FAVOR USE OF THE VETO IF NECESSARY TO PREVENT CHINA'S ENTRY.)

AFTER A CEASE-FIRE ORDER WAS NEGOTIATED, THE MEMORANDUM SAID, THEN THESE STEPS WERE TO BE TAKEN:

"A. RED CHINESE TROOPS AND U.N. TROOPS TO BE EVACUATED FROM KOREA.

"B. DR.RALPH BUNCHE TO BE APPOINTED U.N. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE WHOLE OF KOREA.

"C. A. U.N. MILITIA X X X FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER IN KOREA, THE SOVIETS TO TAKE PART IN THIS ALONGSIDE OF THE OTHER U.N. COUNCIL POWERS.

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A50WX

"D. "X X X FREE AND UNFETTERED ELECTIONS TO BE HELD UNDER U.N. SUPERVISION."

"E. IN DEFERENCE TO AMERICAN SUSCEPTIBILITY, NOW THREATENED BY MACARTHUR'S VIEWS, EVERY EFFORT TO BE MADE TO LEAVE FORMOSA OUT OF THE PICTURE, AT LEAST UP TO THE TIME OF THE FINAL RESTORATION OF PEACE AND THE HOLDING OF KOREAN ELECTIONS. PRELIMINARY SOUNDINGS APPARENTLY MAKE NEHRU (INDIA'S PRIME MINISTER) HOPEFUL THAT PEIPING WILL NOT INSIST ON IMMEDIATE LIQUIDATION OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK IF SECRETLY ASSURED IT WILL FOLLOW IN THE COURSE OF TIME."

MARSHALL DECLARED HE DID NOT RECALL THAT THESE TERMS WERE INCLUDED IN THE PRESIDENT'S PEACE-SETTLEMENT PLAN.

SENATOR MCMAHON (D-CONN) ASKED IF THE MEMO WERE "A COMPENDIUM OF VARIOUS RUMORS."

KNOWLAND SAID: "A COMPENDIUM OF VARIOUS REPORTS."

MCMAHON REPLIED: "RUMORS AND REPORTS. THANK YOU."

KNOWLAND DELVED INTO EVENTS OF 1945 BEFORE RUSSIA'S ENTRY INTO THE PACIFIC WAR AND BEFORE THE JAPANESE SURRENDER. MANY CRITICS HAVE CONTENDED THAT JAPAN WAS ABOUT TO CAVE IN, AND THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT MADE A MISTAKE URGING RUSSIA TO ENTER THE WAR AND GRANTING CONCESSIONS TO MOSCOW.

GOING BACK TO THE 1945 YALTA CONFERENCE, KNOWLAND ASKED MARSHALL IF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION HAD INFORMATION AT THAT TIME INDICATING THAT JAPAN MIGHT SURRENDER EARLIER "THAN WE HAD ORIGINALLY CONTEMPLATED."

"NOT TO MY KNOWLEDGE, SIR," MARSHALL REPLIED. "IF THERE WAS ANY, IT WAS NOT CONVINCING TO US."

KNOWLAND THEN READ FROM AN AUGUST 19, 1945, STORY IN THE WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD WHICH SAID THE LIFTING OF CENSORSHIP MADE POSSIBLE THE DISCLOSURE THAT A JAPANESE PEACE BID HAD BEEN RELAYED TO THE WHITE HOUSE SEVEN MONTHS BEFORE.

"DO YOU HAVE ANY KNOWLEDGE, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, THAT THERE HAD BEEN PRELIMINARY OFFERS OF SURRENDER FROM JAPAN? ASKED KNOWLAND.

MARSHALL: "I HAVE NO RECOLLECTION OF ANY THAT WERE RECEIVED, WITH ANY DEGREE OF AUTHENTICITY WITH REGARD TO THEM.

MARSHALL SAID, HOWEVER,THAT TE U.S. DID OBTAIN COPIES OF MANY MESSAGES FROM JAPANESE AMBASSADORS IN EUROPE URGING TOKYO TO SURRENDER.

"SOME, AS I RECALL, DESCRIBED THE TERRIFIC RAVAGING OF EUROPE BY THIS CONTINUED DEFENSE," HE SAID.

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HOWEVER. THE SECRETA Y SAID THE REPLIES FROM THE PRIME MINISTER OF

JAPAN STRESSED THE DIFFICULTIES "OF CARRYING OUT SUCH A PROCEDURE WITH THE ARMY AND WITH THE PEOPLE."

THE MESSAGES FROM THE PRIME MINISTER CONVINCED WASHINGTON, MARSHALL SAID, "THAT THE ARMY WAS STILL LARGELY IN CONTROL AND THEY WERE PREPARING TO FIGHT TO THE BITTER END JUST AS THEY HAD DONE ON ALL OF THE ISLANDS UP TO AND INCLUDING OKINAWA WHERE I THINK WE HAD TO KILL 120,000 OF THEM."

KNOWLAND ASKED IF THE U.S. JOINT CHIEFS WERE UNANIMOUS AT THE YALTA CONFERENCE IN BELIEVING IT WAS DESIRABLE TO BRING RUSSIA INTO THE PACIFIC WAR.

MARSHALL REPLIED THE CHIEFS WERE "QUITE CERTAINLY UNANIMOUS". THE CHIEFS FEARED THAT JAPAN HAD A POWERFUL ARMY IN MANCHURIA AND WANTED RUSSIA TO HIT THE JAPANESE THERE AND IN KOREA, HE SAID.

ALSO, HE SAID, THE U.S. WAS PLANNING A LANDING IN JAPAN PROPER WHERE THERE STILL WERE 2,500,000 ENEMY TROOPS.

SOME PRESIDENTIAL ADVISERS WERE URGING THAT THERE BE NO LANDING IN JAPAN BUT THAT THERE SHOULD BE ONLY AN ATTEMPT TO ISOLATE THE HOME ISLANDS, THE SECRETARY TESTIFIED.

MARSHALL SAID HE PERSONALLY ASKED MACARTHUR FOR HIS VIEWS ON THE QUESTION AND THAT THE THEATER COMMANDER "CAME BACK STRONGLY, VERY COURAGEOUSLY, I FELT, IN FAVOR OF THE LANDING IN JAPAN RATHER THAN THE TEMPORIZING MEASURE."

THE LANDING PROVED TO BE UNNECESSARY BECAUSE JAPAN SURRENDERED UPON BEING STRUCK WITH ATOMIC BOMBS.

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MAY 12 1951

Transcript of General Marshall's

Testimony in His Fifth Day

MAY 12 1951

on Stand at Senate Inquiry

*WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)— Following is the censored transcript of today's hearing by the Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees into the Administration foreign policy (censorship deletions are indicated * * *):*

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL—The committee will now come to order.

When the committee recessed yesterday, Senator Hickenlooper had not concluded questions, so we will now proceed with Senator Hickenlooper.

Testimony of Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall (resumed) accompanied by Felix Larkin, general counsel.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—Mr. Chairman.

General Marshall, on yesterday a few questions which I had asked you at that time were directed I believe entirely at the theory of why we would accept a calculated risk in Europe which was generally agreed by everyone to be a calculated risk of the possible starting of a third world war, and now when we are in a situation of desperation, that is fighting and war and all those things, why we refuse to accept a similar calculated risk and not carry out the military activities of bombing bases of supply back in Manchuria where the Reds of China are actually fighting with us.

For the sake of the record this morning, would you care to emphasize that or discuss it any further?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Well, if you desire me to do so, Senator. I can only repeat largely what I stated the other day. First, that it was felt we had no choice in Western Europe but to proceed as we did, unless we allowed that region to go by default to Communist domination, and that that in our view was not similar to the present situation where we are in action and the question is whether or not we can extend that action without developing an enlarged war of the Chinese side, or a full war because of the reactions of the Soviet Union.

The principal difference that I see in the matter is that we have an issue there that is very critical to the Soviet Union in that they now are in complete accord with the Chinese Communist Government so far as we know, and they have a treaty of accord.

That is being imperiled, I would assume, and my associates have assumed, by what is happening to the Communist forces in Korea.

Therefore, the situation as to the possible actions of the Soviet Government is a more acute one by far than that in Western Europe because if they lose a close community of interests and cooperative arrangement with China at this time, that would be a very great loss to them of something they now possess.

Here is a situation where the Chinese can be brought to feel, by continued highly destructive losses, that the Soviets have let them down. Therefore, the situation is more dangerous. Now that is the general view we have taken.

Hickenlooper Denies Russian Motivation

Q.—I think I follow your statement, General, and still I want to say, without any disrespect, that I cannot agree fully with it. Because it seems to me that if the Soviet interest is so much in accord with that of the Communist Chinese, that that interest would dictate that they would see the victory in spite of anything. And if we continue as we are in Korae and the Comunist Chinese face what may seem to be certain defeat, under that policy, that by that same argument the Russians are going to come in anyway to save them from that defeat. Therefore, it would seem that there would be no more motivating influence for the Russians to come, or there would be just as much motivating influence, I should say, for the Russians t ocome in if the Chinese are facing defeat in Korea, as if they were facing disaster in results from our bombing of the bases in, let's say, Mukden and Harbin.

That is my view on that philosophy. So that we are doing nothing but losing. I mean we might just as well take after them back in Manchuria with our bombers and destroy their build-up depots and so on, because the reasoning would seem to dictate that Russia would come in just as quickly one way as the other.

A. — Well, Senator, of course, that is bound to be a matter of judgment.

Q.—Oh, yes.

A.—And on my part, particularly the reactions and the views of the Chiefs of Staff, there are decided technical involvements as to possibilities one way or the other, and there is the particular issue that you have just been discussing with me.

Now I say it is a matter of judgment. I was questioning several members of the Chiefs of Staff this morning to find out if my general statements to you yesterday were in accord with their views. We are talking now about the effect of not bombing on the build-up of the Communist forces in Korea and the effect of the bombing on the Chinese Communist forces in Korea. We are also discussing the reactions as affecting our forces and casualties.

I will go into that phase of it a moment later. But, first, I have said it is a matter of judgment. Well, whose judgment?

My reactions in this matter come very largely from the Chiefs of Staff, and I would like to recite to you gentlemen my opinion of them as an advisory agency.

General Bradley has had considerable fighting experience, and he has commanded the largest force of ground troops in history, ours or anybody else's, in the field; so he is not inexperienced; aside from being a very level-headed man, and one of great honesty of purpose.

General Vandenberg has commanded, I think, the largest pursuit or battle formation of planes, in contrast with bombers, of any man in history. That is a considerable experience.

Admiral Sherman has commanded ships in the Pacific. He had one submarined from under him, a carrier. He has been Nimitz' deputy chief of staff in the Pacific camapign. He is not, therefore, detached in his view of the Pacific. He has been in command of the Mediterranean Fleet, and knows the Mediterranean, and the principal people there from the Middle East to Gibraltar and Spain.

General Collins commanded a division which terminated the fighting in Guadalcanal. I believe he got out of a sick bed to redeem the temporary reverse we were suffering in the Russell Islands. He commanded a corps in landing on Utah Beach. He captured Cherbourg in the first large capture after Africa of Germans.

He conducted a classic battle, which received almost no publicity in this country, in destroying large portions of the two armies remaining of the Germans at Mainz in which I think his captures alone were about 23,000, and the destruction was considerably beyond that.

He captured Aachen, he captured Dusseldorf, Cologne, across the Rhine, when he arrived at the Elbe. There is a great deal of experience in that.

So, then, these men analyze these various questions, all of them, and talk out their various points of view, and bring them to me and to the President. I think it is a very formidable general opinion on affairs in the world; and I didn't mention that they had been to Japan quite frequently, and to Korea, frequently and recently; so, here is an opinion of quite a group.

I frankly doubt that this Government will ever be so fortunate as to have such a collection of experience at one time in the Chiefs of Staff.

When I was Chief of Staff, the first Joint Chiefs of Staff, I didn't have that experience at all, nor did Admiral King, nor did General Arnold; but these men have it and they have a world picture before them every day and therefore when I refer to the views of the Chiefs of Staff I think I am correct in saying that I am referring to a very vital opinion as to what is best to be done in connection with these various matters we are discussing. * * * (45 lines deleted.)

U. S. Not Awaiting Enemy Initiative

Q.—General, is there any substantial doubt in the minds of our military authorities that the Chinese Communists will not use air and use every weapon at their command before they would eventually capitulate? Won't they use all the force they have to prevent a defeat? * * * (13 lines deleted.)

Q.—The philosophy is for us to sit back and wait until they throw their full power against us and then retaliate rather than to use the tactics or the strategy or whatever mixed terms one might use to attempt to destroy them on the ground before they are able to inflict whatever damage the initial wave would inflict on us?

A.—That is one way of putting it, Senator. I would say we are not waiting for that. We are going ahead with our own maneuvers to produce the most advantageous situation we can. Let me add one further thing. I would feel, Senator, if I may say so, that this particular phase of the matter can be discussed with much more satisfaction I think to you directly with the Chiefs of Staff.

Q.—Well, I presume so far as details are concerned that is true, but yet this is a question of broad policy which probably goes beyond the, one might say, limited authority of the Chiefs of Staff. They are limited to purely military, which leads me to ask this question. If it is true, as I think it has been testified to, that normal military strategy, leaving out other implications, attitude of our allies and things of that kind, the normal conduct of a military campaign dictates purely as a military axiom that you hit the enemy where it hurts worst, stop his sources of supply. That is one of the great tactics of winning battles, et cetera.

Therefore, if we are not using our air power to go back and destroy before they can get off the ground their air power, or to destroy before they can re-supply their troops, to destroy the supplies which they will use to build up a

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new offensive, as I see in the paper they are doing today, that decision therefore must be a political decision and not a military decision, doesn't it follow.

A.—It follows to an extent, but there is heavy military involvement in making the decision.

Q.—I understand, but in the last analysis if it were purely a military matter, purely winning a campaign from a military standpoint those bases would be bombed. They were bombed in Europe, one of the great factors, probably the great factor, in our eventual success was that we disrupted the Germans' sources of supply and their ability to supply their troops and confuse their communication by strategic bombing and otherwise, and that contributed to the victory in battle.

A.—It was a very important factor in that battle.

Q.—It was one. I did not say it was entirely, but it was one of the important factors. Therefore, I suggest that the decision not to use that well-accepted and, I think, well-proven, tactic of destroying the enemy's sources of supply must be a political decision rather than purely a military decision. A.—However, in making that statement, Senator, you have had a preface that we were not to consider these other questions and allies and things of that sort.

Q.—I prefaced it for the purpose of saying if it were purely a military campaign, leaving out other considerations. A.—If I understand you correctly, it seems to me that would not be a political decision; that it would be just an ordinary battle decision.

Q.—Well, I understand. Apparently, I haven't made myself clear. I am attempting to get clear in my mind what seems to me to be the fact that the failure to use the power we have, which is among other things Air, deep in the enemy's territory at his sources of supply, must in the last analysis be a political decision, that is, it must be in the field of politics.

A.—Largely that, and may I read into the record, if it is agreeable to you, Senator, the President's message to General MacArthur on the policital attitude of the Government in this matter?

Q.—Yes indeed. A.—Which I have had paraphrased. It was referred to the other day. I have had it paraphrased so that it can be printed.

Asked to Paraphrase The Entire Document

THE CHAIRMAN—Is that the Jan. 13 document?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—That is the message, Sir.

THE CHAIRMAN—Will you furnish that in paraphrase in its entirety? I have been requested by members of the committee to secure that entire document.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—It's been declassified with the approval of the President, and in a manner that we do not think discloses any cryptographic information and things of that sort.

THE CHAIRMAN—All right.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—It is agreeable that I read this?

THE CHAIRMAN—Yes.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—It is with me, yes, Sir.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—This is from the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the 13th of January, addressed to General MacArthur in Tokyo, Japan, and it was sent on this date in order to give the political factors involved in a directive from the Chiefs of Staff that was dispatched the day before, the tentative proposals of the Chiefs of Staff to the Security Council of Jan. 12.

And, as I said yesterday, I believe, my understanding was, which I find now is correct, that the directive from the Chiefs of Staff to General MacArthur of Jan. 11 was without any political inclusions, and therefore it was thought desirable that the President should send a message to General MacArthur with the political factors and overall directives of the Government, though he didn't classify this as a directive.

[Editor's note: Mr. Marshall then read the paraphrased message from President Truman to General MacArthur. The text of the message as Mr. Marshall read it appears separately on this page.]

Q.—Now, General, with regard to the recommendations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the 12th of January, which was approximately the time—the day before—that document was issued, have the Joint Chiefs of Staff ever withdrawn their recommendations of that document containing, among others, the four points that were referred to here in General MacArthur's testimony and in your testimony? Have the Joint Chiefs of Staff ever formally withdrawn those recommendations?

A.—Will you read the first part of the question? (The question was read as directed.) The Joint Chiefs were of the opinion that with the radically changed situation in Korea it was not advisable to carry out certain of those tentative proposals and, therefore, that matter just passed to the consideration of the senior planners of the National Security Council. However, Senator, again I say they can speak much more specifically to you on that.

Q.—Yes; but the point of my question was this: on the 12th of January they issued a formalized recommendation; that is, they formalized it by putting it on paper, and issued it to various people, including General MacArthur's command. Have the recommendations contained in that document, so put on paper and formalized, ever been formally withdrawn by another recommendation formalized, as such?

A.—As to the formal transmittal of the proposal to withdraw those recommendations, I don't recall any such. As to the discussions in regard to them, I do recall a number of discussions by the Chiefs of Staff, and which were carried, through General Bradley and myself, to the Security Council. Those recommendations have been, I know, amalgamated with the general planning considerations that are continuous in the National Security Council.

Q.—Now, on yesterday, and the day before—— A.—May I add one other factor?

Q.—Surely. A.—As I said, they had sent a directive to General MacArthur on the previous day, and that was the reason for this statement of the President's which I have just read to you. This other was a planning paper and was taken to General MacArthur by General Collins personally.

Whether the Situation Became Stabllized Later

Q.—In that document of recommendations of the Joint Chiefs, of January the twelfth, I believe it said to prepare now for certain activities which have been gone over in the record, and which I shall not recanvass here; but to prepare now for certain activities in event of two happenings:

One, the necessity for the evacuation of Korea, if we evacuated Korea; or, when the situation became stabilized.

Now, the situation became stabilized, in fact, some time after that, did it not?

A.—Technically, no; because there has been considerable change in the situation since that time, in the movement of the troops, in the morale of the Army, which has a great deal to do with stabilization.

You are familiar with the advances beyond Seoul, and up beyond the Thirty-eighth Parallel; the recent maneuvers which moved south of it, and then they returned to some of the positions that had been previously evacuated.

At the time that paper was prepared and transmitted, through me, to the National Security Council, the position of our troops was well south of Seoul, I have forgotten what river it was along, and it has changed considerably since that; so I wouldn't say it is a stalemate; and I know, at the time, when they used the second word that you are referring to, in particular, it was a question of whether the Army was going to be able to produce a strong set-up in which it could face this overwhelming, as it was thought to be, attack by the Chinese Communist forces.

However, I will say again, Senator, these men submitted this as a planning study. There have been many submitted; and it has been considered in that way.

I stated that it has not been disapproved; it has not been vetoed; there has been no specific action taken by any other members of the Government concerned to block the procedure, because they have gone over, the Chiefs of Staff, each phase of it and have been satisfied with the decisions.

Again you can consult them and hear from them direct.

Q.—But, General, you are not using the term "stalemate" as synonymous with "stabilization," are you? A.—I was assuming somebody else might be, not meaning specifically you, Senator, but generally it has been used a great deal.

Q.—It would seem to me that stabilization of our situation in Korea would be when the confusion of a retreat or anything of that kind had been settled and we were integrated and morale had been restored and we were in a position where we were moving with some reliance. It would seem to me we long since stabilized our position in Korea.

Quotes Vandenberg On Tactical Air Power

Q.—You referred a moment ago to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who are very distinguished military men and have performed very fine service for our country. There is no dispute about that; and they are men in authoritative positions.

I would like to read to you a quotation from General Vandenberg referring generally to the Korean situation. He is quoted in The Air Force, the magazine called The Air Force, which is sponsored by a distinguished group of air officers, former air officers, and I think they are all former air officers and retired, but his statement contained in one of the national magazine sometime ago is quoted in this article on the use of air in Korea.

The article says, among other things, and I am quoting from the article now:

"Tactical air power is likewise under wraps, for, as General Vandenberg has explained"—and then quoting General Vandenberg—"'isolating the battlefield from reinforcements is the prime function of tactical air. Air power was rendered practically inoperative when the United Nations in an effort to avoid a diplomatic rupture with the Chinese Communists halted offensive action at the Yalu River.'"

That closes the quote from General Vandenberg. Then the article continues the paragraph and said:

"This means simply that the Air Force in Korea has been unable, due to diplomatic restrictions, to interdict the enemy at vulnerable points, especially during periods when the battle line was close to the Manchurian boundary, that the Air Force has not been able to conduct full-scale counter-air operations, since our planes have not been allowed to cross the diplomatic boundary line even in the air, and finally that the Air Force has not been able to eliminate enemy air fields over the boundary, air fields which have posed a constant threat of hostile air action."

I quote that and refer to it largely for the purpose of supporting the contention that from the military point of view such actions are necessary, that therefore the failure to do this must be of a political decision. That is, it must come from a political decision.

A.—Referring to that particular quotation and that particular article, I should suppose that it is written as of the period of the first entrance of the Chinese Communist forces into Korea when we were forced into a withdrawal clear into South Korea.

Now as I have said before, Senator, at that period we suffered very directly and very seriously from the fact that we could not carry our air beyond the Yalu River, and at that time the Chiefs of Staff brought forth a proposal that we should introduce as a first step hot pursuit, of which I was very emphatically in favor.

I explained to you what had happened with our allies with regard to that where we had a complete negation so far as they were concerned and they had troops on the ground with us, but by the time we had gotten their reactions, our forces were south of the thirty-eighth parallel, which means they were roughly 200 miles south of the Yalu, which changed the air situation very materially because, while further north we either had to bomb into Manchuria to check the movements forward; because they could reach us in a night, as I think General MacArthur has already covered, we were now in a position where we had 200 miles in which to deal with them and deal with supplies. * * * (Six lines deleted).

I am merely saying that we were in a very difficult position around the period of Nov. 6 and for a short time thereafter.

Joint Chiefs Agreed On Van Fleet Choice

Q.—General Marshall, was Van Fleet General Ridgway's personal selection for the commander of the Eighth Army? A.—No sir, I don' thing he was. He accepted it. The personal selection was mine. There was complete agreement on the part of the Joint Chiefs of Staff with that.

Q.—General Ridgway was not consulted about the assignment of General Van Fleet to the Eighth Army? A.—Yes, there was a communication back and forth on that.

Q.—Did Secretary Pace to your knowledge have any knowledge of the determination or the decision to relieve General MacArthur? I am not talking about his delivering the message to him, but did he have any knowledge in advance, either prior to his departure to the Orient or during his trip over there or at any time prior to the issuance, public issuance of the order did he have any knowledge of the decision to relieve General MacArthur?

A.—He had no knowledge of the decision until he reached Korea itself, and his knowledge then was the receipt of one message which directed him to inform General Ridgway of his appointment. The remainder of the instructions, as I have explained, never reached him, but he had no previous knowledge or his trip to Japan.

Q.—Well, then General Ridgway was aware of this prior to knowledge on the part of General MacArthur, is that correct? A.—No, Sir, but this is second-hand information I am giving you. Mr. Pace said that when he received this message, which he did not fully understand because he had not received the preceding message, he informed General Ridgway of it and they debated the surprising nature of the message when General Almond, the Chief of Staff of the Tenth Corps, and they were on his front, informed them it was already on the radio.

Q.—Now, General, getting to the question of the propriety of General MacArthur's statements, I want to read to you the policy as publicly announced by the Chief of Staff of the Army on or about the first part of February. I can't find the exact date of this particular

testimony, but it is someplace between the 1st and 15th, probably the 1st of February. It can be ascertained.

Page 160 of the hearings before the Foreign Relations Committee and the Armed Services Committee on S. Con. Res. 8, that is the question of the troops to Europe business, this question was asked of General Collins by Senator Lodge, a member of this committee. Senator Lodge said as follows:

"'I would like to ask you this question. There has been a good deal of talk about there being a gag on officers in the armed services in so far as expressing their opinions before committees of Congress is concerned. Can you tell me is there such a gag?'

"GENERAL COLLINS — 'Definitely not.'

"SENATOR LODGE—'In other words, an officer is free to respond to an invitation by any committee of Congress to come up and say what he thinks?'

"GENERAL COLLINS — 'Completely so. So far as the Army is concerned, I can say without any reservation whatever that here in essence are the instructions that we have complied with for years. An officer called before a committee of the Congress must present the considered view of the Department of the Army or the War Department. I think that is a logical thing because then rather than getting mere individual opinions, the Congress has the benefit of something that has been carefully processed and evaluated by the staff and acted upon by the Secretary of the Army or the War Department itself. That rule still holds.

"'However, an officer is permitted in answer to queries complete and utterly unfettered personal views so long as he says "this is my personal view."'

"SENATOR LODGE—'So that is a protection to the public and to the member of Congress involved, is it not, so that he will know that the officer is expressing a personal view and not a view of the department?'"

General Collins Quoted On an Officer's 'Right'

I think perhaps to complete the record I will read all of it in. There are just two more paragraphs.

"GENERAL COLLINS—That is it exactly; and I think that distinction is very important because you gentlemen are entitled to know what, as I said earlier, the considered judgment of the department is. You are also entitled in my opinion, if you desire it, to have the views of any individual that you call on. And I can assure you that no Army officer is inhibited in any way from giving you his personal views so long as he makes it clear that they are his personal views.

"SENATOR LODGE—And if an Army officer comes up here and says, 'It is my personal view that we should have more armored divisions and less infantry divisions,' he has a right to say it, and it will not be held against him later; is that right?

"GENERAL COLLINS — Absolutely. He does say it right within our own department. In other words, if the day comes when we could get unanimity of opinion among our officers, then I would think there was something the matter with us."

There is some more colloquy along that line, but those are the important things. I would be glad to have the whole thing put in if anybody thinks it is necessary.

But there is a statement made publicly in an official capacity, I take it, by the Chief of Staff of the Army, who was General MacArthur's superior, and from whom General MacArthur received his orders and his directives, made publicly here, which says that an officer under the policy of the American Army has the most complete right to express his personal views so long as he says they are his personal views and it is clear that they are his personal views.

I will admit for the sake of the discussion which may follow, he says before a committee of Congress, but I submit that is only a technical distinction between a committee of Congress where an officer is testifying publicly and the officer expressing his personal views to a member of Congress who is an official of this branch of the Government.

In the light of that apparent policy, where is the grounds for the castigation or the recall of General MacArthur for expressing his personal views, for instance, in a private letter to Representative Martin?

I say, in the light of this apparent policy which says that our officers have the utmost freedom to express their personal views, so long as they make it clear they are their personal views, where can the criticism lie?

A.—That particular issue, of course, has been up many times. Without elaborating, I said virtually the same thing the other day. I have forgotten in connection with what it was.

Here I think, though, is quite a different situation. You say it is a technical point, that that is before a committee of the Congress. I think it is more than technical when you are considering releases to the press, to the whole world from the commander of the force putting himself before the whole world in various releases or statements in direct contradiction of the President of the United States, our Commander in Chief. That, I think, is quite a different situation, and I think you, yourself, would really have to agree with that.

Let me illustrate a little bit.

You are talking before a committee of Congress, and almost nine times out of ten or nineteen out of twenty, that is a member of the department here in Washington, the Navy Department, the Air Department or the Army Department.

This Issue Brought Before Entire World

Now, we are turning to a supreme commander of an international force who, in one way or another, is bringing before the entire world and all our allies, an issue of rather complete difference with his Commander in Chief, who is the executive agent of those allies of the United Nations and whose troops are in his armies.

Suppose, like was done during the Civil War, you call in the commander of an army which is engaged with the enemy, or rather you call in a commander of an army which is engaged with the enemy, and he brings out his differences of opinion before the Congress with his own army commander, and to that extent really discredits him as to his judgment in the handling of that army, and that becomes a public property, that information?

Well, I think we all must admit that that would have a very destructive effect on the morale of that entire force. It would certainly have a very weakening effect on that commander concerned. If we took the supreme commander in Tokyo and his commander in Korea, and he differs with him as to the strategic and tactical instructions he is receiving, and by statements of one kind or another of releases which go to the press he makes it well known that he is in disagreement with his supreme commander and that the casualties that they are suffering are not justified, well, you would not have very much of an army and, I think, he would be relieved almost instanto. I think he would have to be relieved.

So, it goes much further, Senator, than, I think, of coming before a committee of Congress; it goes much further. You are getting at the whole position of a soldier. You are not talking about technical things, do we have more ships of the carrier type or more battleships; do we have more tanks and less airplanes, if you are limited in funds, but you are dealing with an actuality, an army in the field, and with allies whose troops are in that army. I do not think that is comparable.

Q.—General, do you believe it is the duty of the Congress, which passes the laws of authorization, to inform itself, and the members of the Congress to inform themselves, or must the Congress just supinely take decisions that are built up in other departments of the Government, and follow them, without, in the long run being justified, or not? In other words, do not the members of the Congress have the obligation to inform themselves as much as they can?

A.—Under the Constitution, the Congress does not command armies, and an army is a very special entity.

I feel that our greatest long-term security, in our procedure, our Government, and our military force, lies in the fact that our representatives in Congress are in the middle, as it were, of the general plot, and the people of this country are kept as fully informed as it seems safe to do so.

Now, it is a very difficult line to draw; but it is a very important one.

We almost had tragedies, great tragedies, in the Civil War. We did have, undoubtedly, failures of armies because of a procedure that was highly destructive of discipline, particularly destructive of the individual commander who was being attacked from below by subordinates who were jealous of his position.

Contact With Congress On Atomic Energy Cited

What would you say, Senator, to this: Congress was not kept advised of our atomic developments. We couldn't. It would just defeat us entirely if we did that. We went a long time without any contact with Congress, and finally we did contact the top leadership, but even then we didn't explain just what we were doing.

There are considerations of strategy. You could carry, I think, your argument into the field that the American people had a right to determine the strategy of a battle, or something of that kind. You couldn't possibly hope to win a battle on a basis of something of that kind, we all recognize that, just as I feel that the individual officer, when he accepts a special position in relation to his Army, I don't mean in the general term that I am in the Army—but he is an entity in the Army, and there are great reservations as to his procedure, and you cannot, I believe, escape them with any hope of success.

Certainly you would have profound confusion.

I think there are other methods, there are other means of the Congress to deal with such situations, but I don't think the example there is comparable to the real incident that we are considering.

Q.—General, in connection with the examination of Senator Johnson from Texas on yesterday, if you care to refer to it and the document called the compilation of certain published information on the military situation in the Far East by this committee, to which he referred, and which contained a number of statements, on Page 181, document "E," statement of General MacArthur, Feb. 13, 1951, beginning with the fourth paragraph and continuing through the fifth paragraph of that document there, I believe that in answer to a question of Senator Johnson you stated that that was one of the objectionable statements that General MacArthur had made.

I have read those two paragraphs very carefully, and I see nothing in them that does anything except recite the factual situation at the time; and I see nothing that disagrees with any policy in that and yet that seemed to be an objectionable statement.

It does state that "the concept advanced by some that we should establish a line across Korea and enter into positional warfare is wholly unrealistic and delusory."

It would seem to me that is a statement that could be very properly made by a commander in the field. No decision had been made on it. He was expressing what a great many people believed to be true; and the whole discussion in those two paragraphs there would seem to me to be the expression of known fact.

Also on page 182 of that, the paragraph beginning at the bottom of the page with the words "vital decisions"—General MacArthur is quoted in the public press as saying, "vital decisions have yet to be made, decisions far beyond the scope of the authority vested in me as the military commander, which are neither solely political nor solely military, but which provide on the highest international level an answer to the obscurities which now becloud the unsolved problems raised by Red China's undeclared war in Korea."

I fail to see anything in that except an acknowledgment that he is subject to these decisions, which everyone apparently was aware had not finally been made, were in a state of flux at that time; and it seems to me to be perfectly factual, perfectly true, and certainly a noninflammatory statement. I merely register my objection at this time that I see nothing there that would be objectionable.

Continued on Following Page

SENATOR JOHNSON—Would the Senator yield?

Hickenlooper Argues Point With Johnson

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—Yes; I am raising it now because I didn't care to interrupt the Senator at the time he was questioning on those points.

SENATOR JOHNSON—If the Senator doesn't desire to have me interrupt——

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—I was merely explaining why I am going into the question.

SENATOR JOHNSON—There is nothing in the question of the Senator from Texas to indicate he had objection to statements made by anyone and, as near as I can recall, there is nothing in the reply that referred to objection. The question merely was whether it was General Marshall's opinion that those statements were in conflict with the directive, and General Marshall testified that it was his opinion.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—I merely wanted to canvass them because I see nothing in any of them that could be so interpreted. That happens to be my own personal view, and as I say, at the time the questions were answered, I couldn't get into the discussion. Then on Page 184, in the second full paragraph on that page, to which the Senator from Texas referred, beginning with the word in the second sentence of that paragraph, "even under inhibitions"—I will read that:

"Even under inhibitions which now restrict activity of the United Nations forces and the corresponding military advantages which accrue to Red China, it has been shown its complete inability to accomplish by force of arms the conquest of Korea"—referring, I take it, to the Red Chinese inability.

It seems to me that is an utterly factual statement which violates no directive or which violates no particular policy.

Now, we turn again to the letter to Congressman Martin, his letter to General MacArthur being on Page 185 and the beginning of General MacArthur's reply at the bottom of that page, but the statements which were referred to in Senator Johnson's questioning are on 186 in the second paragraph, beginning with the second sentence of that paragraph, which says:

"Generally these views are well known and clearly understood, as they follow the conventional pattern of meeting force with maximum counter force, as we have never failed to do in the past."

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Now, on that sentence, General, do you consider that an untrue statement—this is, a statement that is not supported by facts?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Senator, I consider the letter is an expression of views in one way or another practically in complete disagreement with the Commander in Chief; and as to the statement on Page 183 of March 24, the issue there was that that statement brought to a halt the efforts of our Commander in Chief and the executive agent of the United Nations in a procedure which was hoped might produce a halt, a stoppage of hostilities—in other words, a cease-fire basis for the beginning of some negotiatory settlement.

The evidence in that case, leaving out our own opinions, was that it did stop it, and it called a halt to the action of our allies, who were involved in it, and they dropped the consideration of the proposition that had been made to them by the executive agent of the United Nations forces, our Commander in Chief; that is a fact.

Message to Enemy Enters Discussion

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—I think we are talking about two different things.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I beg your pardon?

Q.—I think we are talking about two different things. I have not referred to the message of General MacArthur to the enemy. A.—I did not get your last statement.

Q.—I said, I have not referred to the message of General MacArthur to the enemy, that is, proposing—— A.—I thought you referred to one paragraph of it.

Q.—No, I believe not. A.—On 184, the second full paragraph, it says, "Even under inhibitions which now restrict," and so forth.

Q.—Well, I referred to that, but that is a statement of THE NEW YORK TIMES. A.—Well, that is the statement of his proposal to the Chinese Communist field commander.

Q.—Well, I do not get the connection. A.—That statement at the time was not referred back to Washington, and the wording of it came from this NEW YORK TIMES' issue of March 24.

Q.—Now, General, in connection with the capitulation or surrender or discussion of the settlement of the conflict in Korea with the Red Chinese, how was it proposed that we go about that? That is, what did we propose to do? Who were we going to talk to? Who were we going to have a conference with? How would the matter be settled?

A.—Suppose, Senator, you question the State Department on the exact terms of procedure rather than me.

Q.—All right. A.—The document concerned was cleared by the Chiefs of Staff, it was cleared by me and, of course, by the State Department with the President.

Q.—If you will bear with me for just a moment, Mr. Chairman, I will be able to shorten this up almost immediately. General Marshall, in view of the fact that, and I take it it is your view—I assume this—that the greatest possible unity of the American people is essential in any emergency action at this time—— A.—I think that is correct, sir.

Q.—(Continuing)—and that the unity and confidence of our allies, the United Nations, and the Japanese peeople, in view of their location in the Orient, and their confidence is very desirable, in view of that fact, and in view of what has happened since the relief of General MacArthur, if you had it to do over again, would you support the action that was taken and in the method by which that was taken?

A.—That is a hypothetical question, Senator, and I do not think it is a very fair one, but I would say, yes, this was foreseen.

Q.—So that the action was taken foreseeing great doubt and confusion would arise in the minds of the American people, and also with the knowledge that General MacArthur stood very high in the opinion and the confidence of the Japanese people. That is correct, is it? Those things were foreseen and calculated in advance of this decision?

Q.—That was foreseen, discussed, in advance of this decision. The decision came because it was felt it was unavoidable. It was also felt after the height of the emotional wave passed there would be some sober thinking.

SENATOR McMAHON—That is going on, General. Pardon me.

Difference Between Lull And Thinking Discussed

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—That might be interpreted as an assumption that the American people would lull themselves into a situation of indifference after a period of time, also.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I think sober thinking and lull are not comparative terms.

Q.—One argument might support sober thinking, that philosophy, and the other might support the hope for a lull in public agitation. A.—I might add to what I said by stating it was felt a very regrettable, a very tragic state of affairs, but that the decision was inescapable.

Q.—Now just one other thing, or two, here. I want to ask whether General Bradley's story currently appearing in Life magazine has been cleared with the Department of Defense or any other proper Department.

A.—It was not cleared with me, and you will have to ask General Bradley, because I just began reading it in Life. I know this: That General Bradley was talking to me about his date of retirement, and I think he was considering the publication of the matter on his retirement.

Q.—In reading that—I shall not burden the record by going into a great deal of detail, but I think everyone will agree in reading that article. It contains a great number or a very substantial number of serious and, as I interpret them, quite sharp criticisms and many statements of discredit directed at Field Marshal Montgomery of one of our greatest allies—the British—and General Montgomery being selected as the Deputy Commander for the North Atlantic Pact ground forces, I believe now.

My question is: Should General Bradley be recalled for his very sharp criticisms of an Ally and a Commander who is second in command over whatever American troops will be sent to that Allied Army in Europe?

A.—I don't think so.

Q.—Is General Bradley any more authorized to speak frankly his mind which may give offense to our allies than General MacArthur? A.—The situation is quite different; General Bradley is talking about a past war.

Q.—But a present Commander. A.—He is talking about a past war and in his individual contacts with the various commanders concerned. In this case we are dealing with the present fight and the Supreme Commander and our allies.

Q.—Getting back for just a moment to the Russians, the Soviet program, do you believe, General, that the Russians would precipitate a third world war merely on the theory of supporting a treaty obligation which they had, as a matter of honor? A.—Not as a matter of honor, sir.

Q.—I agree with you thoroughly. In other words, do you believe that Russia, if she does, will precipitate a third world war when Russia is ready for that third world war or thinks she is ready for it? A.—Not entirely that, sir, and I explained the reaction I thought that was a possibility in the Far East as to China.

Q.—I understand that, but Russia has rolled with the punch a great many times when if they wanted to precipitate a third world war, they undoubtedly could have. A.—When you speak of rolling with the punch, you are involving now some 400,000,000 people.

Q.—In other words, I have the feeling that Russia will not engage in a third world war or start one until Russia believes the time is propitious and right and she is ready for it. A.—I would agree with you, I think that would be their governing motive in the matter.

Q.—And until Russia feels that that time is right, no particular incident short of actual attack by some country on the territorial integrity of Russia, that is their cities or something of that kind, can force Russia into a third world war. A.—She can't be forced into a third world war I do not think, but I don't agree with your conclusion of your statement because I return again to I think they might take action because of what they considered a great peril to their interests.

Q.—I have occupied a great deal of time, Mr. Chairman. I may have on the second round, if we ever have one, some more questions, but with apologies for taking so much time as I have, I will ask no more questions at this time.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Knowland.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Mr. Chairman, I just want to say on behalf of Senator Kefauver that he told me that he had to go to a Judiciary Committee meeting, some hearings, and expressed the hope that when he did return to the committee that he might have the opportunity to propound such questions as he wanted to propound to General Marshall. I told him I would express his desire in the matter and it is a matter for the committee to decide.

SENATOR MORSE—Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a suggestion. If a member of a committee is not here to take his turn in cross-examination, no matter what the cause, that he at least not be allowed to interrupt a Senator who is in the process of examining the witness, not be allowed to ask his questions until the Senator examining at the time he returns completes his examination.

SENATOR McMAHON — Mr. Chairman, I would like to make this point. Senator Kefauver, if he was where, I would follow Senator Kefauver. Now it apparently means I am going to follow Senator Knowland.

THE CHAIRMAN—Oh no, I am not doing that. I am trying to have orderly procedure here and I am taking one Senator off of each of these committees in order.

I regret very much Senator Kefauver was called away, but I do not propose to return to the Armed Services Committee on the next question. It will be up to the committee to decide whether Senator Kefauver shall be permitted to ask his questions. Unless the chair is overridden, I am going to follow the policy I have adopted and call on the members of these committees alternately.

SENATOR McMAHON — All I can say is I am sorry Senator Kefauver is not here because by the looks of what I see over there my turn would come much quicker than it would if—

SENATOR KNOWLAND — I would say to the Senator from Connecticut he need not be disturbed by the material I have. It is just for reference and these are not all questions.

Knowland Denies Rift In American Thinking

THE CHAIRMAN—The Senator is recognized, and he will be permitted to conclude his questioning before any other Senator is called upon; and when he has concluded his examination, or questioning, I will then call upon the next member in order on the Foreign Relations Committee, who will be the Senator from Connecticut.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Mr. Chairman, first I would like to make a brief statement to Secretary Marshall.

It seems to me that what our combined committees are trying to do—we are seeking facts upon which a better informed Congress, and a public, may find a basis for a foreign policy in the Far East, as well as in Europe, that will have, and deserve, the substantial support of the overwhelming group of the American people.

I noticed in the press the other day that among the news agencies which had requested copies of our public transcript had been the Tass Agency of the Soviet Union.

So there be no misunderstanding to Tass, and those who may read the documents which they got, I think there should be no misinterpretation that this discussion which is going on represnts any fundamental cleavage in the American people's determination to help maintain a free world.

The American people were subject to some controversy before the attack on Pearl Harbor. When this attack took place, the American people united, as they have in all past circumstances of a similar character and as I believe they will in any future challenge to the American way of life and to our fundamental needs as a free nation in support of the free world.

So, I do not view these hearings with some of the misgivings that have been expressed in the press, and otherwise, that this may do damage to our basic national unity.

I feel that out of this will come a clearer determination that we do not intend to be pushed around by the Soviet Union, or any nation which is endeavoring to impose its will upon the free people of the world. Now, Mr. Secretary, I would like to ask this question:

Did the Joint Chiefs of Staff ever hold a formal meeting to recommend the summary removal of General MacArthur; and I refer you to Page 860 of the public record in which you start to outline the various steps which took place, starting on the 5th day of April which, as I understand, was the day that the Martin letter became public?

Did the Joint Chiefs of Staff ever hold a formal meeting to recommend the summary dismissal of General MacArthur?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—They held a meeting on the afternoon of that Sunday, the 8th, I believe, in which they came to certain conclusions which General Bradley can give you; and I noticed, and I presume you are referring to this, in the J. C. S. narrative, they used the expression "an informal meeting."

I asked them what the word "informal" meant, and they said that it meant that they didn't have the subsidiary members present, but the Chiefs of Staff, themselves, met and came to these decisions; but they used this word "informal" here, rather, it was used for them by those that prepared this paper; because the six or seven other subsidiary members of the staff were not present.

Q.—Were all of the Joint Chiefs of Staff present, including the non-voting chairman, General Bradley? A.—All were present, yes, sir; and they met, for, I think, two hours, from 2 o'clock until 4 o'clock.

Q.—That was on the Sunday—— A.—Sunday, the 8th.

Marshall Questioned On 'Purely Military'

Q.—Sunday the eighth. Now, calling your attention again to Page 860 of the public transcript, I note that this language appears:

"Later that afternoon the three Chiefs of Staff met with me and General Bradley and stated their recommendations in the matter based on purely military considerations."

What is the significance of that language that they furnished their

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recommendations "based on purely military considerations?"

A.—That was the direction of the President to me to secure the views of the Chiefs of Staff based on purely military considerations. He did not define them.

My assumption would be that he was considering the effect on the Army, of our operations there, of the transfer of command, and matters of that sort.

Q.—Well, what was the recommendation of the Joint Chiefs, based—and quoting again—"purely military considerations" to the summary dismissal of General MacArthur?

A.—Senator, I would much prefer that you ask that question of General Bradley, because he kept a note of it and I did not; and also when we came to the meeting the following day, on Monday, the 9th, I had General Bradley state those views—I did not state them—because he had sat with them and he had kept the note and I have not even got it myself now.

Q.—Well, the only reason—I do not like to press the point, Mr. Secretary, but you are the chief civilian head of the national defense establishment, and according to the testimony at that particular meeting where the joint chiefs were present, all of them, that is General Bradley, General Vandenberg, General Collins, and Admiral Sherman, their recommendations in the matter, based on purely military considerations, were presented to you as the chief civilian officer of the national defense establishment.

A.—That is correct, Sir.

Q.—And I would like to know, if you could recollect, just what they told you as to their views concerning the summary dismissal of the general.

A.—I repeat again, Senator, that General Bradley made a very careful note of them, and used this in his presentation to the President. They were satisfying to me, and they influenced my views in the matter, and I do not want to try offhand to recount them to you. You will have them the moment General Bradley steps in.

Q.—I will examine General Bradley when that time comes.

Now, Mr. Secretary, no one questions—at least no on that I have heard of, questions—the power of the President to change commanders. General MacArthur himself made very clear in his own testimony his viewpoint on this matter, and I would like to ask this question: Was the order from the President, the final order which led to the sending of the directive removing General MacArthur from his four Far Eastern commands, given to you as Secretary of Defense by the President as a written or a verbal order, or to whom was the order transmitted?

A.—As nearly as I can answer that question, as I understand it, the President gave no written directive. The President approved, with minor modifications that he stated, documents which were drafted for his consideration. On Monday morning the ninth, at 8:50 A. M., we had a meeting with the President, the same group of four——

Q.—That is of the same group of four being—was that Mr. Harriman, and the President— A.—Myself, Mr. Harriman, Mr. Acheson and General Bradley.

Q.—And General Bradley.

A.—And resumed the situation, as we saw it; and General Bradley stating the views of the Chiefs of Staff. The President orally stated that General MacArthur should be relieved, and he directed us to prepare the necessary papers for the method of relief, meaning the technical involvements and the commands, and the following day, at three o'clock, Tuesday, we met again, the same group with the President, and there submitted these drafts of his directive to General MacArthur for his relief, and of his statement, his public statement, thatw as to be made, and of the draft of the order that I was to issue to General Ridgway to take the command.

Again on the Method Used For Relieving MacArthur

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Now, I do not want to be repetitious on it, but I think it is a matter in which the committees and the country have some interest—again not challenging the President's right to do it or the decision which felt that it was necessary for them to make a command—but to a great many people, both those who had some service in the Army and those who had not, the method of relief seems to be so unusual that as soon as the general read the orders, as I understand it, he was relieved then and there, without the opportunity to turn over his command, to finish his business, or anything else—that seems to be such an unusual situation that I would like to ask when the President gave his directive to either you or General Bradley or to whomever it was given, did he say, in effect, "General, prepare the orders to General MacArthur summarily removing him," or did he merely say, "Prepare directives which will relieve General MacArthur of his command"?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—So far as I recall, he directed that we prepare the drafts of the directives for the relief of General MacArthur——

Q.—Forthwith?

A.—[Continuing] of his command. I am quite certain the word "summary" was not used, nor the word "forthwith," but he did consider the replacement of General Ridgway by General Van Fleet and questioned particularly how quickly General Van Fleet could be gotten under way.

Q.—Now, in the statements that were issued to the—that were issued subsequent to the relief of General MacArthur from the White House, my recollection is—and we can get the exact language—that it said that this matter had the approval of all the chief civilian and military advisers of the President.

Based on that statement, I would like to ask if among all of the top civilian and military advisers of the President if not a single individual raised the point on this summary dismissal and advocated that perhaps it could be done in the more normal way of permitting the general to turn over his command to his successor.

A.—It was a discussion of the method of presenting the relief to General MacArthur which took the line which should be done by a high official of the Government and it should be done at the Embassy and not at his office and that is where Mr. Pace, Secretary of the Army, came into the consideration I have already covered what happened in his case.

As far as I can recall there was no specific discussion as to the hour or immediacy of relief, that is, advance notice to General MacArthur before any press release or any directive was received by him.

Q.—Now, general, you have already testified to the effect that Mr. Secretary Pace, the Secretary of the Army, had had no advance notice of the removal of General MacArthur. Secretary Pace is the immediate civilian superior to any Army General, I would assume. Is it not somewhat of an unusual procedure that one of the chief commanders in the field would be removed without prior consultation with the Secretary of the Army?

A.—I think in this case it is a little bit different, Senator. In the first place, General MacArthur was the supreme commander; he had Army and Navy and Air under his comamnd, and he was in a very special status.

In the next place, Mr. Pace was out of the country when this came to its final issue, and there was no opportunity to bring him into it unelss there was a delay of action; and he was not General MacArthur's superior in the ordinary sense of the word. The Chiefs of Staff, as a group, were issuing the orders. General Collins was the executive agent of the Chiefs of Staff in handling these matters with General MacArthur. I would not have said that General Collins commanded General MacArthur because he did not. But the setup is a little bit different than that which is normally the case.

Q.—Now, General, on Page 795 of the public transcript, you state our position with regard to Formosa and Red China's membership in the United Nations. Did the Joint Chiefs recommend that these two issues not be subjects of discussion, which I understand was their recommendation at the time?

A.—Did the Joint Chiefs recommend that these two issues be not the subject of discussion?

General Redefines Joint Chiefs' Stand

Q.—Discussion in any cease-fire arrangement.

A.—They recommended as to the cease-fire that those phases be not included. They did not recommend that there would be no discussion of them in the final settlement.

I read in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning that the submission yesterday of that letter of March 31, was the indication that the Joint Chiefs' recommendation had been disapproved. It had not at all. There was no recommendation by them that this should not be discussed. There was a recommendation by the Defense Department that this should be discussed between the State Department and ourselves.

Q.—Well, now just let me get that clear, General. I had understood from the earlier testimony—and if you can find the paraphrase in the documents before us, it might be helpful—I had understood that the Joint Chiefs had made a definite recommendation that in any cease-fire negotiation that the question of turning Formosa over to Communist China and the question of Communist China's admission into the United Nations should not be subject to discussion in those negotiations. Am I right or am I wrong? A.—That is correct.

Q.—Then I understood from your indorsement or letter which was put into the record yesterday, that as to the other things they had discussed, you approved them, but you disapproved their recommendation relative to these two matters being subject of discussion.

A.—No, they didn't recommend they be not subject to discussion. That memorandum really covered two different debates that were going on at the same time. One was with the State Department in relation to the negotiations that we were bound to get into in New York, and the other was connected with the terms of the armistice or cease fire.

Now the Chiefs of Staff emphatically recommended that those terms of the cease fire in no way include reference to Formosa and the entry of the Chinese Communists into the United Nations.

Q.—That is right—that is as I understand it.

A.—Now there was an additional discussion going on in meetings with them and the State Department representatives and also on a highel level regarding how we were going to handle these negotiations. I am not talking about the armistice terms; I am talking about the general proposition. We were not going to have this factor in the armistice terms, that is, from our point of view.

What was done in that second paragraph of the letter Mr. Lovett signed was to raise the point with the State Department that this should be discussed between us so that we'd have a clear understanding of how it is going to be handled and not any confused view of that matter. That is all that was.

There more properly could have been two letters because the second paragraph of that letter referred to other discussion that were going on.

Bases for an Armistice And a Solution Explored

Q.—So that your letter which you put into the record yesterday, reading:

"With reference to our discussions regarding Korea on 19 March, 1951, with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, I am transmitting herewith for your information and consideration a memorandum of 27 March, 1951, from the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States position regarding an armistice in Korea.

"Those views supersede those of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and were submitted to the National Security Council on 13 December, 1950. I am in general agreement with the terms, conditions and arrangements enumerated in Paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Joint Chiefs' memorandum. However, I believe that the questions of Formosa and Chinese Communist membership in the United Nations as well as other general political and security factors referred to in Paragraphs 4 and 5 of the memorandum of the Joint Chiefs of Staff would be fitting topics in the consideration of the basic terms of settlement of the Korean situation and might be taken up in discussions between our two departments on the overall questions of Korea."

Now you refer in this letter specifically to the several paragraphs in the letter of the Joint Chiefs, do you not?

A.—That is correct. I have them right here.

Q.—And do you not in effect countermand their recommendations regarding Formosa and Communist China membership in the U. N.?

A.—Not in any respect whatsoever, sir. In March the Department of State inquired of the Department of Defense orally and informally as to the Department of Defense views on the relationship between the disposition of Formosa and a settlement of the Korean conflict in the light of the Far Eastern problems.

At about the same time the State Department asked the Joint Chiefs of Staff—the first one was with the Defense Department, you see—to review a prior Joint Chiefs memorandum containing recommendations for cease-fire arrangements. The answers to these two requests were combined in a study which included a set of specific armistice arrangements and a number of broad political and security considerations relating generally to a possible basis for an acceptable ultimate solution of the entire Korean problem following an armistice.

I was not there at the moment. It was over the week-end, and the State Department, as I understand it, was very anxious to get the draft of the armistice terms because they were having discussions with our allies preliminary to formal action in the United Nations Organization, so the reply had to be hurried to them.

Now the two things that I have just referred to were combined into the one memorandum; the first request of the State Department to the Defense Department as to the views of the Defense Department on the relationship between the disposition of Formosa and a settlement of the Korean conflict in the light of the Far Eastern problems. Now that was one thing.

The other was their request on the Joint Chiefs of Staff to review the armistice terms they had submitted last fall or December, and see if they were appropriate at the present time or required modification, and they modified them, not materially but specifically and forwarded them up with a specific statement that Formosa and the entry of the Chinese Communists into the United Nations should not be considered, should not be a part in any way of that armistice term, that is the cease-fire term.

Now then, this one memorandum answered both things to the extent that it suggested that we go ahead

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with the State Department in answer to this first request they had made of the Defense Department orally and informally as to the views of the Defense Department on the relationship between the disposition of Formosa and a settlement of the Korean problem. Now what was in the minds of people that drafted that letter, Mr. Lovett, and what had been in my own mind was that we must have a complete understanding as to just what the procedure was going to be because we don't conduct that with the United Nations. The State Department conducts that. They put both things in one letter, that's all.

I went over this morning with the Chiefs of Staff to find out if in their own communication, which I have here, there was any implication at all to the effect that you feared, and there was none.

Questions Persist On 'Differences'

Q.—Now, General, how do the recommendations regarding armistice negotiations differ between the Joint Chiefs' recommendations of March 27th or whatever the date was, and the 13th of December recommendations?

A.—How do they differ?

Q.—Yes. A.—In what particular effect?

Q.—Well, specifically, on the 13th of December had the Joint Chiefs recommended that the disposal of Formosa and the admission of Red China into the United Nations, had they recommended that that be excluded at that time?

A.—I will have to get the document.

Q.—Could you get that and make it available for the record?

A.—Yes. I can get the document and make the fact available for the record. The document I probably cannot.

Q.—Now, General, normally in the negotiations that are going on at Lake Success, is it customary before the United States makes a proposal or the State Department acting for this Government makes a proposal, to have full consultations with the defense establishment as to its strategic impact on the defenses of our nation?

A.—That has been the procedure since I have been Secretary of Defense, and as a matter of fact I instituted the procedure of our meeting with the State Department officials in the office of the Chiefs of Staff, as I described the other day where we all sit down together, and that has also been paralleled by similar meetings of lower level officials of both the State Department and the Defense Department, and they have been on both sides.

As I explained the other day, one thing I thought was important that was not going on at the time I took office was intimate discussions back and forth rather than the exchange of memorandums, so that has been carried to a very full degree in all of these matters.

Q.—Now since you have testified that there is a most intimate relationship and a full exchange of information, I assume that the Department of Defense was fully conversant with the fact that the United States representative, Mr. Austin at the United Nations in Lake Success, had been instructed to vote for the Indian proposal of Jan. 11 of this year, am I correct in that assumption?

United Nations Story Cited in Questions

A.—I will have to check the actual figures.

Q.—To refresh your memory, THE NEW YORK TIMES of January 12, an article by Mr. Walter Sullivan from Lake Success, states that the United States representative, Mr. Austin, voted for the Indian proposal at that time, which, among other things, provided that there would be a five-member nation group set up consisting of Communist China, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the United States, and one other nation, to consider the cease-fire proposals and an armistice.

Now, three of those nations—namely the Soviet Union, Communist China, and Great Britain—had already publicly been on record in favor of the admission of Communist China into the United Nations and the turning over of the eight million free people on Formosa to the Chinese Communists.

So that when we consented to go into such a meeting, we went in with our eyes open, that we would be outvoted at least three to two and possibly four to one, depending on who the other nation might be. Now, in that same article, Mr. Sullivan says:

"United States circles indicated an expectation that the Chinese Communists would reject the plan presented today and implied that American support had been given with this expectation in mind."

As a former Secretary of State and a man of great experience in our Government, don't you think, if that is correct, that is a rather dangerous doctrine upon which this Government's foreign policies might be based? Because it was just possible that Communist China might have accepted the proposal.

A.—I recall now the incident that you have just described in detail, and I also recall part of the discussion as to the tactics to be applied to that particular situation; so I was aware of it. Now, as to the basis of the tactics, that is a question for the Secretary of State, but I was aware of it.

Q.—Now, in the same article it says this:

"One of the key points discussed by delegations afterwards was the possible outcome of talks between the great powers, including Communist China, on Formosa.

"Sir Benegal"—meaning Sir Benegal Rau, the Indian delegate—"indicated that in India's view, if today's proposal were carried out faithfully, Formosa would be turned over to China."

Your testimony is not, is it, Mr. Secretary, that we agreed to vote for this proposal in other than in good faith, and that if we go into a conference, is there not, at least, some moral obligation to be bound by the result of such a conference?

A.—I will have to get you to get the State Department to comment on that, to ask them regarding that maneuver. You are getting into another kind of maneuver which I was not completely invoved in, only partially.

Q.—The only reason I raise it at this point, Mr. Secretary, is that it appears that from the March memorandum of the Joint Chiefs, as modified by Mr. Lovett's letter put into the record yesterday, that we are getting around to the place where we again were expressing the point that, at least from the point of view of negotiation, we would consider, as we did on Jan. 11, to discuss the turning over of Formosa and the admission of Red China.

A.—Very specifically, there was to be no negotiation about Formosa and the inclusion of Communist China in the United Nations in connection with the cease-fire terms; that was excluded, and that was accepted on that basis by the State Department. But what we did want, and that is the reason this has gotten involved in semantics and things of that sort, what we did want was to have a very clear understanding of just what the procedure was going to be, which is just what you are talking about, and that is the reason we wanted to have this discussion with the State Department to decide specifically on how this was going to be met, because there were other parties who could bring up these negotiations, and we had to meet them in our handling of the matter, and we wanted no doubt about how that was going to be done.

State Department's View On the Role of Red China

Q.—But, Mr. Secretary, I assure you I am not interested in engaging in semantics. I am interested in the matter as a member of the Senate of the United States, in the fact that on Jan. 11 the representative of this Government voted for a proposal which might very well have led, had it been accepted by Communist China, to the very thing which I now find that, at least in March, if not in December, the Joint Chiefs had strongly recommended not even be a subject of discussion.

A.—When I referred to semantics, Senator, I was talking about the interpretation of what that second paragraph actually meant; that it actually meant that we wanted to have a meeting with the State Department to determine specifically how this procedure by the other countries who would be involved, who would be free to enter into the debate, was to be handled.

Q.—Now, Mr. Secretary, as far as these discussions are concerned, among other suggestions which have been made by both India and Communist China, and the Soviet Union, had been that they might sit in on the discussions of a Japanese peace treaty.

As I understand it, our State Department took—and I think quite correctly and should be commended for so doing—a very adamant position that as far as the discussions of the Japanese peace treaty were concerned, that Red China would not be brought into those discussions; so it is not a question of saying that anything that they want to discuss shall be brought into the negotiations.

My question to you now is if it were proper for the State Department to, in effect, exercise a veto on permitting Red China to discuss the Japanese peace treaty, why would it not also be perfectly reasonable for the State Department to follow out the advice of the Joint Chiefs and not even discuss the turning over of Formosa or the admission of Red China to the United Nations?

A.—The Chiefs of Staff did not advise against the discussion; they did state that those two considerations should have no part in the terms for a cease-fire.

Q.—Now, leaving that for a moment, and we will inquire— A.—May I add that I had them sit down with the document and read it and refresh their own minds and state to me whether they felt there was any implication there that they had recommended that there be no discussion, as a separate proposition, between the State Department and the Defense Department in regard to this matter. They stated, reading their own document, there had not been.

Q.—Well then, as the Secretary of National Defense, who is kept fully advised by the Department of State on the positions of the State Department in matters which may affect the interests of this nation—is the State Department now willing to discuss the question of turning Formosa over to the Chinese Communists, or admitting Red China into the United Nations?

A.—What we are trying to make clear is what the State Department should do in this matter, and that is the reason we want to have discussions with them in regard to it, so that there could be no doubts between the Defense Department and the State Department as to how the matter, the issue shall be met, because we will have to face the issue, and how will we meet it?

Knowland Praises Marshall Testimony

Q.—Mr. Secretary, I want to commend you very strongly for your statement of yesterday, I think you left no doubt, certainly in my mind, and I don't think in the minds of anybody who will read this record, that as far as you personally were concerned, and presumably speaking for the department which you head, you do not believe that Formosa should be turned over to the Chinese Communists, and you don't believe, as you put it, that Red China should be able to shoot her way into the United Nations.

I commend you for a forthright statement, one that is understandable to this committee, and to the Congress, and upon which there can be no misinterpretation.

Now, I am asking you, as the head of one of our great departments, the second ranking man in the Cabinet of the President of the United States, whether you believe the position which you have expressed is the position which the Department of State has expressed in this matter?

A.—That is my understanding; but I want to have these meetings so that we have completely developed exactly the procedure that this Government shall take. As a matter of fact, Senator, where apparently we have gotten in trouble with the understanding of this case,—it is doing the very thing you evidently imply you think should be done—that is, meeting with the State Department and settling in a very clear way just exactly how we shall proceed.

A.—Well, and I think that is a very commendable thing that it be done in conferences and not by paper work, but you, I think, will grant that we members of the Congress read for the first time in one of the great papers of this nation that our representative at Lake Success has voted for a proposal which might very well lead to the doing of things which you have testified might be very harmful to our nation's security.

We are concerned to know, basically, what is our policy in the Far East, and Korea, and to get as forthright an answer from the State Department as you have given this committee.

A.—Well, what I am concerned with is that you read that letter in the light of what is happening and what its purpose is, and it involves no disapproval whatsoever of the Chiefs of Staff's views.

Q.—I am glad to hear that, and I hope when the Secretary of State testifies before the committee he can give us as clear an understanding as to what the State Department views are in regard to this matter.

Now, you have testified, Mr. Secretary, that in your judgment the so-called March proposals of General MacArthur had upset the "apple cart," so to speak, in some delicate negotiations which were under consideration by this Government and possibly by us in negotiation with the other Governments. Am I correct in my understanding?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know whether the actual formula of the so-called peace proposal which was under discussion, and which presumably was upset by the MacArthur statement, was ever submitted either for information or comment to the Supreme Commander in the Far East? A.—The actual text, I believe, was not.

Q.—Was there anything submitted to the Supreme Commander, General MacArthur, in the Far East other than the one message that went to him which you have previously mentioned? A.—Not that I know of, Senator.

Q.—Do you have that message? A.—Yes, sir, I have it right here.

Q.—Would you mind reading it into the record at this point?

A.—On the 20th of March, 1951, the Joint Chiefs of Staff dispatched the following message to General MacArthur:

"State"—meaning the State De-

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partment—"planning a Presidential announcement shortly that with clearing of bulk of South Korea of aggressors, the United Nations now preparing to discuss the conditions of settlement in Korea. United Nations' feeling exists that further diplomatic efforts toward settlement should be made before any advance with major forces north of Thirty-eighth Parallel. Time will be required to determine diplomatic reactions and permit new negotiations that may develop.

"Recognizing that the parallel" —meaning the Thirty-eighth Parallel—"has no military significance, State has asked Joint Chiefs what authority you should have to permit sufficient freedom of action for next few weeks to provide security for United Nations' forces and maintain contact with the enemy. Your recommendations desired."

His recommendation in regard to this was he did not need any additional freedom of action but he did not want any further limitations on his action.

The MacArthur Statement And Its Consequences

Q.—And you interpreted that at least, even if General MacArthur did not, as preventing him as a field commander to suggest to the opposing field commander of the Communists that he might enter into negotiations for a cease-fire on the field?

A.—Yes; and also the fact that he had included reference to Formosa and entrance of the Chinese Communists into the United Nations, and matters of that sort. Because he was advised there that this thing was going to happen, and this was the executive agent of the United Nations that was going to make the public approach; and that they were in the midst of the negotiations.

As I stated, I think it had been completed with all but one or two nations, and the restraint there was merely a very minor consideration. They all dropped it instantly when his action occurred.

Q.—Now I take it that inasmuch as these March proposals had been submitted to all but two or three nations, that obviously the formula must have been pretty well agreed upon by the Government of the United States. Were you thoroughly familiar with the proposals that we were making?

A.—At the time I was because the first draft of the proposal was sent over to the Chiefs of Staff, and they went over it and discussed it with members of the State Department, part of their views were incorporated in it, and it went back to the State Department, who then returned with the document, as I recall, and there was an open discussion with Mr. Acheson, Mr. Lovett, and myself and the Chiefs of Staff in final regard to it. Then that was transmitted, so far as the Defense Department was concerned, by me to the State Department in the present terms that were acceptable.

Q.—Can you recall what the terms of that proposal were?

A.—I can't recall the detail. It is a rather lengthy document.

Q.—Could I read you a memo and see whether any or all of these might be included:

"1. Soviet Russia is being approached via England and India in an attempt to make her accept the following compromise solutions and to use her good offices to persuade Red China to agree to them.

"2. A meeting of the U. N. Council to be held, at which helpful allies of the U. S. will explain that

"A. The Korean war is a U. N. affair;

"B. It has become a war with Red China; therefore it can only be ended by negotiating with Red China;

"C. The presence of Red China in the U. N. thus becomes indispensable;

"D. Admission of Red China to the U. N. is a procedural matter precluding the use of the veto and requiring only a simple majority vote;

"E. It would not necessarily call for U. S. recognition of Red China, for, after all, there are precedents in the U. N. of nations sitting in and discussing problems with other nations without recognizing them. Cuba has no diplomatic relations with the Soviets or their satellites and Chile has severed hers;

"F. In this way the U. S., while perfunctorily protected against the seating of Red China, for internal reasons, will be enabled without any prejudices to accept the vote of the majority of the council on the seating of Red China.

3. As soon as this is done, a cease-fire to take place and a U. N.-Red China peace settlement to be negotiated on the following basis:

"A. Red Chinese troops and U. N. troops to be evacuated from Korea;

"B. Dr. Ralph Bunche to be appointed U. N. High Commissioner for the whole of Korea;

"C. A U. N. militia composed of men of various U. N. member nations to be placed at Bunche's disposal for the maintenance of law and order in Korea, the Soviets to take part in this alongside of the other U. N. Council powers;

"D. Under Bunche, supported by this international militia and other U. N. assistant commissioners, free and unfettered elections to be held under U. N. supervision;

"E. In deference to American susceptibility, now threatened by MacArthur's views, every effort to be made to leave Formosa out of the picture, at least up to the time of the final restoration of peace and the holding of Korean elections. Preliminary soundings apparently make Nehru hopeful that Peiping will not insist on immediate liquidation of Chiang Kai-shek if secretly assured it will follow in course of time."

Is there anything in that memorandum which——

A.—I am not familiar with that memorandum, sir. The State Department can bring it up here. It was a public announcement rather than a tactical political discussion.

Knowland Brings Up Preliminary Talks

Q.—Well, certainly before they made a public announcement, in effect a public notice to the Chinese Communists that they wanted to bring a cease-fire and enter into negotiations, there must have been some specific matters discussed as to what would be considered and how far our Government would be willing to go, would there not?

Q.—There was a discussion of the various terms included in the pronouncement.

SENATOR McMAHON—Would the Senator tell us, so we can follow his examination—is this a memorandum which the Senator from California wrote?

SENATOR KNOWLAND—This is a memorandum of some of the terms and conditions I had been given to understand were the subject of discussion, and I am trying to find out whether that is correct, and whether any of these proposals were, in fact, the subject of discussion with other nations relative to a possible cease-fire.

SENATOR McMAHON—I don't want to hold up the Senator, but I would like to ask this: is it an official memorandum?

SENATOR KNOWLAND — No, it is not an official——

SENATOR McMAHON—This is a compendium of various rumors?

SENATOR KNOWLAND — A compendium of various reports.

SENATOR McMAHON—Rumors and reports. Thank you.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—I understand you to say, in so far as you can recall, none of these various reports, so far as you know, were to be included in any cease-fire arrangement with the Communists.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Well, there were a good many you covered, Senator, but none of them awakened any memory of mine as to this specific communication, which was the terms and conditions we would propose to bring about a meeting with the representatives of the Communist China Government toward the cessation of hostilities.

Q.—Would it be possible for you to indicate what were some of the proposals we were willing to include in such negotiations? A.—I haven't the document here, but I should think that is something for the State Department. We concurred in this document. I haven't got it here, sir.

Q.—Now, let me understand that. You say you concurred in the document. Are you referring to the public announcement that was to be made by the President of the United States? A.—With the concurrence of our allies.

Q.—With the concurrence of other allies, to Communist China. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—All right, that is one document, and I understand you concurred in that. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—That is a public statement that you believe General MacArthur's statement might have upset the applecart on.

Now, certainly in our State Department and defense establishment, before we make arrangements to go into a meeting with another power, even if it is a potentially unfriendly one or an actual foe in a war that is now going on, we must have worked out some papers on the basis of just how far we were willing to go and what price we were willing to pay in order to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion.

Was that phase of the problem discussed by the State Department with the defense establishment?

A.—I am quite certain that it was discussed with the Chiefs of Staff when they brought up their suggestions to me as to the handling of the document.

Cease-Fire Procedure In U. N. Discussed

Q.—But you do not at this time recall any of those fundamental principles which would underlie and be a directive to our negotiating officials as to how far they were authorized to go in order to bring such a meeting to a successful conclusion?

A.—Nothing, except the very broad principles that I have referred to regarding Formosa; regarding the entry of the Chinese Communists, the Chinese Communists Government, in the United Nations, and in regard to security arrangements that we must have. The whole procedure of how we would handle a cease-fire, how we could make it a safe proposition for us to go along with, all of that was worked out in detail and, of course, preceded by discussions.

Now, the matters that you have read to me in that paper seem to include the maneuvers we would have before the United Nations committee or whatever it was or whatever formal committee it should be. I cannot go into that phase of the matter; but there were specific things that were involved in this.

We were coming up with the proposal to the Chinese Communists that would place us in an awkward position that might weaken our position, not only at the moment in regard to security, but in the further final settlements, whatever they might be.

Now, those, and how we would handle the thing for the security of our forces to make this thing a practical proposition, those were all gone into, and I am fairly familiar with them. But the actual details of them will come very much better from the Chiefs of Staff.

Q.—Now, when you make a proposal to a government which is engaging you in fighting, in Korea in this particular case, they, of course, have certain objectives; they have publicly stated them.

When we agree to sit down and negotiate regarding some of those matters that they have publicly expressed their views on, do we not at least indicate that while we ourselves may vote against the turning over of Formosa and be very adamant about it, and we may vote against Chinese membership in the United Nations, and be very adamant about it, that if we enter into a committee of five or seven or thirteen and are outvoted, then what position are we in if we have agreed to discuss these matters?

A.—Well, an agreement to discuss is inevitably involved in any kind of negotiation in regard to matters pertaining to the United Nations, and the use of the word "agreement" hardly enters into it because that is a matter of course rather than a matter of agreement.

The method of controlling, delimitmg that agreement is, of course, something else.

Now, in this particular case there would be a great deal in the way of tactics in handling the matter which would have to be gone into, but there were certain things that were very definite regarding Formosa, regarding the entrance of the Chinese Communist Government into the United Nations, and that is a long-term proposition, because you look to the future as to when, if ever, they become a respectable government that can be treated as one of the family of nations.

Then Cites Concerns Of Defense Department

All that, of course, is part—part of the matter of State Department technique in the strategy and tactics which Mr. Austin, in certain measure, becomes highly involved in.

From the Defense Department, what we are concerned with is that nothing is done to endanger our immediate position at present, and nothing is done which is going to be an embarrassment to us in the long view.

Now, we come back to one of the moot points in this whole affair, which is Formosa.

Q.—Is what?

A.—Formosa. We are very clear on that, that Formosa must never be allowed to come under the control of a Communist government or of a government that is under Soviet Communist domination. Now, that is clear; however otherwise that might be handled is another matter which undoubtedly would be discussed one way or another.

The entry of the Chinese Communists into the United Nations is a matter right now we are adamant in regard to. Now, you have to take the long view into the future, and if you could conceive of that becoming, as I say, a respected government in the family of nations, then you have got a new consideration on your hands. What that will be and how far off in the future that will be, if it ever comes up, is something else.

Q.—But, General, you testified here, either yesterday or the day before, that in regard to this question of hot pursuit, that it was the unanimous recommendation of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that it was approved by you as Secretary of National Defense, that it was, as I understood your testimony, approved by the President of the United States, and that the State Department, through its representatives, was directed to take the matter up with the United Nations members who are now allied with us by making contributions in Korea, and by a vote unanimously of thirteen members, they disagreed with the views which were apparently strongly held by this Government.

Now, in view of that testimony, I raise the same question regarding this situation on Formosa, and on the U. N. membership.

Supposing we are again outvoted 13-1, where does that leave us? You have testified that we reversed the best judgment of our Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of

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Defense, the President of the United States, on this question of hot pursuit, because thirteen other nations allied with us voted "no," and we voted "yes."

Now, supposing in this meeting hat is proposed to go into negotiations with respect to a cease-fire we are outvoted 13-1 on the question of Formosa and U. N. membership?

A.—You are now, it seems to me, bringing up the question of our tactics and strategy in the diplomatic way in connection with our membership in the United Nations and our immediate obligations and responsibilities in the Far East, in Korea in particular.

I am not apprised at the present time of just what decisions this Government has taken in regard to certain policies involved in this matter. Specifically I am thinking now of the veto. There have been certain developments there.

I believe as they say there is a great field day for lawyers in regard to one part of it, but I believe at the present time that where on one side we will say the Security Council, the veto doesn't apply because they held it is a procedural matter, and you have got a technical word there on which they twist and turn, and on the other side that it come into the Assembly and you have a different picture.

I may have just reversed it, but anyway those matters are involved on which the State Department can talk with much more exactitude than I can.

Formosa to Be Kept From Red Control

Q.—But it becomes a very material fact, does it not, General, when the State Department has publicly announced that in the matter of the admission of Communist China that they specifically have stated they would not use the veto?

Now that means that if you do not use a veto, whether it is because they can't legally use it or because there is a difference of opinion and they have taken their stand based on one opinion, then it means that it is subject to the majority vote or whatever the vote is required on the admission of a government like Communist China.

A.—All I can say to that is, Senator, we have a very clear opinion that Formosa shall not fall under the control of the Communist Government or a dominated government by the Soviet Union, and the same as to the membership in the United Nations.

Now just how that is maneuvered, how that is maintained I think your questions apply more to the State Department than they do to me.

Q.—Might I ask just one more question on that point and then we will reserve the balance for the State Department.

On this discussion regarding the so-called March proposal, can you recall whether or not among the suggestions made was that in effect there should be a U. N. trusteeship set up over all of Korea under some trustee? Either Dr. Bunche or someone else?

A.—I don't recall that, sir. I must confess to considerable vagueness about a document that I read and passed on, but the document is available and can be, I presume, made a matter of at least confidential evidence before this committee.

SENATOR MORSE—Mr. Chairman, may I ask the Senator from California a question or rather make a suggestion to him?

THE CHAIRMAN—If he will yield for that purpose.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—I will be glad to yield.

SENATOR MORSE—Is the Senator going to call during his examnation for the supplying of this committee with the document the Secretary of Defense says he concurred in at the time, because I think it goes to the heart of the line of questioning the Senator is now following and I would like to see that document.

SENATOR KNOWLAND — I would say that I was next going to ask of the Department of National Defense if they could supply, with the permission of the President or whoever's permission would have to be secured, the document which the State Department was upset about because of General MacArthur's appeal to the Communist leaders to surrender in March, and also if they could provide for the committee in either executive, if it is a highly classified document or otherwise, the general basis upon which these negotiations would be conducted.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Well, Senator, isn't that really for the State Department?

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Well, I thought, however, with your contacts with the department you might pass on to them that this question has been raised.

GENERAL MARSHALL—But it is a very clear statement——

THE CHAIRMAN—Submit a formal request for it, then Senator——

SENATOR KNOWLAND—I will submit, during the noon hour, a letter regarding it. Now, going back to the question of the relief of General MacArthur, in the manner in which it was done, but not in the least questioning the right of the President to do it, I would like to ask whether, during these conferences which took place on the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th of April, whether any thought had been given, or discussion had taken place relative to calling him back to the United States for consultations, temporarily turning over his command to General Ridgway, as was finally done, on a face-to-face basis, to see if they couldn't find an area of agreement such as we are trying to find in these combined committees?

GENERAL MARSHALL — I don't recall of any such discussion. I would assume that they thought an effort had been made by the President going out as far as Wake Island to see him.

Q.—Now, as the chief civilian head of the national defense establishment, as distinguished from the Joint Chiefs, do you know whether or not any or all of the Joint Chiefs of Staff have ever been to Formosa?

A.—I don't recall of such a visit, but I will have it looked up so as I can report to you; but, of course, they can tell you, also.

Johnson's Visit To Tokyo Recalled

Q.—Now, could you also check and, I think it took place prior to your taking over the office of Secretary of National Defense—my information had been to the effect that either one or several of the Joint Chiefs had given some consideration at the time I think Secretary Johnson went out to Formosa—to have one of them go down to Formosa, and that the matter was discussed with the Department of State and at least a considerable amount of cold water was thrown on the suggestion? Would you have any recollection——

A.—I don't know about that, sir; but you referred to Formosa, and I think you meant Tokyo.

Q.—When they went to Tokyo. If we might correct the record in that regard, that when Secretary Johnson went to Tokyo, you think some suggestion had been made?

A.—I don't know anything in regard to that, sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Secretary, in June of 1950, shortly after the invasion took place, the aggression took place in Korea, which was the 25th of June, Korean time, and the 24th of June, Washington time, the first directive that had gone to the Far East Command, as I understand it, was that our planes and ships should not go north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel. Is that correct? I refer you to Page 8 of the Joint Chiefs of Staff report to the Senate committees on Korean operations.

A.—What you want to find out is——

Q.—What I want to find out—we now have restrictions against the Air Force going north of the Yalu River, and the reasons have been given. And while some people may differ as to the logic or the judgment in those restrictions, they nevertheless exist. An honest difference of opinion can exist and does exist between General MacArthur, on the one hand, and the President or the Government, on the other, as to the advisability of bombing north of the Yalu River.

Now, I am trying to bring out here—was it not a fact that in the opening phases of the aggression by the North Koreans against the Republic of Korea, when General MacArthur was given his first directives relative to assistance to the Republic of Korea, that he was restricted from using his air power and naval power north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel in the same way that he is now restricted, or was while he was still commander, from using it north of Yalu River?

A.—I have here a message of the 29th of June. Will that cover the date question?

Q.—I think the earlier message was the 26th of June. A.—I don't get anything on the 26th.

On Restrictions Last June To Bombing Beyond Parallel

Q.—I think if you look in your paraphrasing on Page 8 you will see it in both Subparagraph A and in Paragraph 14. What I am trying to bring out here is that there were restrictions at that time to the use by General MacArthur of either air or naval power north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel, in the same way that there is now restrictions against the use of air power north of the Yalu River. And I am trying to establish whether that is a fact or not.

A.—I am trying to find the message that has that in it. There is a message of the 29th here which is rather specific. I cannot find the other message.

Q.—Let me read the paraphrase to you, and I am reading out of this Joint Chiefs' memorandum—for the benefit of Admiral Davis, so he will know where it is coming from. And I read:

"In order to clear South Korea of Northern Korean military forces, all military targets south of the Thirty-eighth Parallel were cleared for attack by the Air forces engaged in aggression against South Korea without restriction in coastal waters and sea approaches south of the Thirty-eighth Parallel."

That was on the 26th.

Now, also on the 26th; apparently, in Subparagraph 14, appears the following:

"The instructions furnished Commander in Chief, Far East, by the Joint Chiefs of Staff of 26 June, 1950, provided for the employment of United States naval and air forces against North Korean units south of the Thirty-eighth Parallel only."

Now they are the messages of the 26th.

Now you say there was a message of the 29th?

A.—Well, I find here they have given me a brief of these first messages, but not the detailed messages. However, on the 29th there is a more specific message relating to that same thing. But as to this, of course, the Chiefs of Staff can give you a much more exact reply than I can. Except that I might say that this is the period when we were trying to clear our citizens and other people out of there by planes. The aggression started on the 25th, which was our 24th.

Q.—Yes, but all of our people were in South Korea, and, as I read this, our Air Force had all the authority they needed to bomb South Korea, which was our friend and ally and the victim of aggression, and in which our citizens resided; but they were restricted from bombing in the area of the North Koreans, who were the aggressors, who were making war upon this nation which has been established by the United Nations; and they, the aggressor, was off-limits in the same way that the Chinese aggressor is today off-limits north of the Yalu. Is that not correct?

A.—That is correct, sir; but, while they can give you the accurate condition of affairs under which this was done, my assumption would be—I am talking about a period when I was not in the play—that they were giving directives for bombing on the aggressors who themselves were south of the Thirty-eighth Parallel.

Quotes Early Message On Use of Forces

Q.—I understand that. Clearly that is right. A.—And they didn't have, I imagine, very much with which to do it; and they were trying to get these people out; and they didn't want any further involvements at that moment until they caught their breath and figured out what had best be done.

However, on the 29th here is a definite case where I have the message, which will have to be paraphrased or excluded from the testimony.

"In support of resolutions of the United Nations approved on the 25th of June and transmitted on the 28th, and the 27th of June transmitted"—as a certain reference—"you will employ naval and air forces available to the Far East Command to provide fullest possible support for South Korean forces by attack on military targets so as to permit these forces to clear South Korea of North Korean forces.

"Employment of Army forces will be limited to essential communications and other essential service units, except that you are authorized to employ such Army combat and service forces as to insure the retention of a port and air base in the general area of Pusan-Chinhae.

"By naval and air action you will defend Formosa against invasion or attack." I will skip that.

"You are authorized to extend your operations in Northern Korea against air bases, depots, tanks, farms, troop columns and other purely military targets, if and when this becomes essential for the performance of your mission, as given in a preceding paragraph, or to avoid unnecessary casualties to our forces. Special care will be taken to insure that operations in North Korea stay well clear of the frontiers of Manchuria or the Soviet Union.

"The decision to commit United States air and naval forces and limited Army forces to provide cover and support for South Korean troops does not constitute a decision to engage in war with the Soviet Union if Soviet forces intervene in Korea. Decision regarding Korea, however, is taken in full realization of the risk involved. If Soviet forces actively oppose our operations in Korea, your forces should defend themselves but should take no action to aggravate the situation, and you should report the situation to Washington."

Later on they came to successive moves where our ground forces were increased, and finally it developed into a general procedure of attack. But there was the release into North Korea on the 29th, which would I believe be the 30th.

Q.—Do you know whether or not the original directive that they would not go north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel was done at the instigation and suggestion of the Joint Chiefs or was that a suggestion that came out of either the

United Nations or the State Department? A.—I can't answer that, sir, but I might say those preliminary directives in the first thirty-six or forty-eight hours were very hasty messages to General MacArthur, and the situation as to the employment of our troops developed very rapidly.

Q.—I might say, Mr. Secretary, that on the 29th of June, I wrote to the Honorable Louis Johnson, Secretary of National Defense, a communication which ended up with this paragraph:

"To permit the aggressor forces of Communist North Korea to be secure in their bases, depots and military installations north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel permits them to supply and re-supply their aggressive forces now south of the line of demarcation.

"In addition, it seems to me that the damage to military installations should not be limited to the territory of the victims of the aggression while the aggressor's installations are free from danger and fully available to him to try the same thing again if he is not successful in his present venture."

Principle of Keeping Reds in Lair Cited

It seems to me that that same principle relative to allowing the North Koreans to be secure is somewhat similar but, of course, broader in the situation of having the Chinese Communist safe in his lair.

Now, in the release, Mr. Secretary, to the American public relative to the removal of General MacArthur, there appeared some correspondence relative to the arming of the R. O. K. forces or Republic of Korea forces. Do you know how that particular exchange of correspondence happened to have been included for release and at those suggestion that was made?

A.—I don't recall the specific suggestion but there had been these factors leading up to it. In the debate on the floor of the House of Representatives the issue was brought up of our apparent failure to profitably employ some 500,000 South Korean young men, and the indications were that our manpower limits would be cut, would be reduced because of this acknowledged failure to profit by manpower that was not otherwise available to this country.

It thereupon became necessary in order to provide some basis for an answer to that, to be able to present a convincing statement to individuals rather than a general debate on the floor of the fact that we had considered that question.

As a matter of fact I had put it up to the Chiefs of Staff in December and they about the 5th of January had sent a proposal with a series of suggestions to General MacArthur and he had considered it at tht time as inadvisable for very specific reasons.

Now, therefore, nothing further was done about it and the weapons concerned I believe went over to the Japanese police reserve or whatever they call that.

Now on a Saturday, as I recall, the 7th of April, there was published in a small magazine in New York a reply by General MacArthur in relation to this same matter in which he said—I have forgotten the exact language, but you have it here—that this was a matter involving foreign policy and therefore he could make no statement on the question.

That was the reason for including, because in this particular exchange the deciding action had been General MacArthur's in that particular case, and for very definite reasons and I thought very excellent reasons, but the implication was in the minds of those who just read the message without any knowledge of the facts, that here was an opportunity to use 500,000 men, we will say, and for some Foreign Relations reason which he was under wraps, as it were, to disclose, that was not done.

That is the only reason I can give you for including that document in the release. I was not present during the decision as to documents to be released.

Q.—Mr. Secretary, on the message of Jan. 4 from the Joint Chiefs to the Commander in Chief, that was purely a tentative proposal upon which his comments had been asked, was it not? A.—That is correct.

Q.—And may I call your attention just to refresh your memory that on May the 8th you wrote a letter to Senator Homer Ferguson of Michigan, the second paragraph of which reads as follows. He had inquired about this situation, and I quote:

"The memorandum of January 4th, from the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Commander in Chief, United Nations Command, was not a final determination upon the desirability of arming the Republic of Korea manpower, but represented the preliminary planning on which to obtain the comments of the field commander.

"I agree with you that circumstances have substantially changed since that time. Continuous consideration has been given to the problem since January, as well as before."

Now, my recollection of General MacArthur's testimony was that in January we were in a retrograde movement. No one was quite certain of how far back we might be pushed. We might be pushed back to the Pusan beachhead again, and that under those circumstances, and with the general conditions he was facing, as between arming 75,000 of the security force, or of the auxiliary police in Japan, and as between arming the Koreans, that probably, in his judgment at least—whether sound or unsound is not for me to say—in his judgment at least, those arms which were available could better be used in Japan, under the circumstances then existing. Is that substantially correct?

Many Deletions Made in Record

A.—I think that is approximately correct. (More than thirty lines deleted.)

(Two lines deleted.)

(Page deleted.)

(Twelve lines deleted.)

Q.—I thought that phase of the matter, I don't know as it applies so directly to what we are saying, would be of interest here because the situation has not changed in that respect. (About thirty-eight lines deleted.)

(Five lines deleted.)

(Thirteen lines deleted.)

Q.—Your recollection may be clearer than mine on it, but my recollection of General MacArthur's testimony was that the reasons that he had stated on this retrograde movement, were that he did not feel it advisable to equip a large number of reinforcements; he stated that some of them had fought very well, and that some, because of lack of training and leadership, have not given as good an account of themselves, and he agreed, I think, with your observation that one of the great handicaps was the lack of an officer corps because the country has only been in existence as a republic for less than two years, and here we sent our officers to West Point and Command and General Staff. Schools and so forth, and they have had no opportunity to properly train and adequately staff a command set-up for the Korean Army.

A.—Here is the exact reference, which I am quoting here from the actual message, which would have to be paraphrased before it is issued. This is from General MacArthur on the sixth of January:

"Consider here that the influence of past and possibly future events is of importance equal to or greater than material availability in analyzing problem of arming additional R. O. K. manpower. * * * (Four lines deleted.)

"The type and quantity of weapons indicated by the Chiefs of Staff as being currently available would have equal application to equipment of the national police reserve in Japan.

"In view of * * * (One line deleted) the probable restricted size of the battlefront in which we may operate in the near future, and the high priority of police reserve, Japan requirements, the value of attempting to organize, train and arm additional R. O. K. units in the immediate future appears questionable."

They have omitted from this message his discussion of the significant portions, as he describes it, significant portions of the young Koreans that were—significant amounts of arms that have been issued to young Koreans, have brought little result in their defense of local districts in the rear of the battle line.

Q.—But presumably, Mr. Secretary, this question of the arming of the South Koreans must have assumed rather large proportions in the mind of the President and his chief civilian and military advisers, when considering all the correspondence that had flown back and forth between General MacArthur and Washington, that this particular item was picked out for the purpose of supporting his dismissal.

You now testify that presumably his judgment was correct, and yet the correspondence on it is included, presumably, as a basis for his dismissal.

A.—I think I explained, Senator, in relation to that, that his answer to this to the editor of The Freeman magazine said: "There is nothing I can add to the information therein contained." That is THE NEW YORK TIMES dispatch. "The issue is one determined by the Republic of Korea and the United States Government, and involves basic political decisions beyond my authority."

Requests for Equipment To Arm Korean Troops

Q.—Well, isn't that correct, Mr. Secretary? In other words, has not, as a matter of fact, the President of the Republic of Korea, Mr. Syngman Rhee, through our Ambassador, Mr. Muccio, in Korea, and through the Korean Ambassador in Washington, on several occasions pleaded for arms and equipment that would arm several hundred thousand of the youth group and others in Korea who, at least, the President of Korea feels would be available to resist aggression? Now, that is a fact, is it not?

A.—That is a fact, and they approached me as Secretary of Defense, and I addressed a memorandum to the Chiefs of Staff to see what could be done about it; and out of that came the Chiefs of Staff message to General MacArthur.

Q.—Now, as a matter of fact, Mr. Secretary, isn't it also true that when the Joint Chiefs sent their tentative memo of January, saying that X number of weapons could be furnished, that was just a small fraction of the amount of equipment which has been requested by the Government of the Republic of Korea for their forces, and that the reason that it could not be supplied, other than the advisability of supplying it, is because the weapons are not available due to our own requirements and the requirements of our North Atlantic Allies and other Allies under the M. D. A. P. program.

So does it become a fact when General MacArthur says this is a matter between governments and "is on an echelon higher than mine" ——

A.—It is a matter literally between the Chiefs of Staff and General MacArthur. If he accepted any of the suggestions made or had his own proposal as to the weapons, they were going to be sent that way. There wasn't any question about that.

Q.—But did General MacArthur have sufficient weapons or did the Joint Chiefs offer General MacArthur sufficient weapons to have two or three hundred thousand South Korean troops had he the desire to do so?

A.—They offered availability of 160,000 rifles, with spart parts of 50,000; 70,000 submachine guns; 150,000 carbines, 8,000 Browning automatic rifles. That is a pretty considerable number, because one man doesn't carry two kinds of rifles or a submachine gun and rifle.

Also ammunition supply for submachineguns, Browning automatic rifles, 100,000 Model 1903 rifles and 100,000 MI carbines is feasible. Of course, he had other ammunition out there, so the two had to be considered together.

Q.—That in your judgment as a military man might be sufficient to equip what you would call a constabulary force, but you wouldn't say that equipment would be sufficient to equip divisions to meet the type of aggression coming down from North Korea, would you? A.—It wasn't merely a question of divisions.

(Reading) "Based on availability of above weapons it appears that R. O. K. forces could be increased from 200,000 to 300,000 men, armed with rifles, auto rifles, carbines and submachine guns. However, unless used in part to form new divisions, which would be relatively ineffective due to lack of infantry supporting weapons and artillery, it is probable that only on the order of 75,000 can be effectively utilized initially, with an ultimate build-up to approximately 100,000 in the following type organizations:

"A. Augment the rifle strength" —that is, increase the rifle strength—" of the South Korean divisions and other U. N. forces.

"B. Form special units for guarding lines of communications and for operations against Communist guerrillas.

"C. Conduct guerrilla operations in Communist-held territory.

"3. Joint Chiefs of Staff are of the opinion that recruitment for new units should include, but not be limited to, the membership of the Korean Youth Corps and/or any other group in the R. O. K. Arms should be issued only to organized units under the control and discipline of the military authorities in Korea.

"4 Request your comment and recommendations to include:

"A. Total number of additional R. O. K. personnel that can be profitably employed.

"B. Method of employment, namely, new divisions, additional strength in current divisions, etc.

"C. Length of time required to organize and train additional manpower.

"D. Other points in connection with current problem."

Senators Vote Recess In Morning Session

SENATOR MORSE—Mr. Chairman, I raise a procedural point with the Senator from California. It is now 1:10 and I was hoping and I suppose others did, that we were going to recess at 1 as usual, and I made a luncheon engagement in view of that assumption, and I wonder if we can't recess now and reconvene and have the Senator from California continue at the time we reconvene.

THE CHAIRMAN—I shall be happy to take that course if that meets with the pleasure of the Senator from California.

SENATOR KNOWLAND — It meets with my pleasure.

SENATOR RUSSELL — Very well, gentlemen, we will stand in recess until 2:30.

(Whereupon at 1:15 P. M. the hearing was recessed to reconvene at 2:30 P. M. this same day.)

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Afternoon Session

(Afternoon session started at 2:30 P. M.)

THE CHAIRMAN—When the committee recessed, shortly after 1 o'clock, Senator Knowland was examining General Marshall, and had not concluded; so, you may proceed, now, Senator Knowland.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Mr. Secretary, we had completed, at the time of the recess, our discussion of the R. O. K. forces, insofar as our arming them was concerned. I would like to turn to a different subject.

A good deal has appeared in the press and on the radio to the effect that Red Chinese are using weapons of American manufacture against our troops that were originally furnished to Chiang Kai-shek's forces during the war against Japan or, subsequently, in the post-war period.

That has been the point that has been raised by some people also who have opposed giving additional supplies to the Republic of China.

I would like to ask you whether you have any figures available, to your own knowledge, or whether you could secure them for the committee, which would show what portions of the arms that are being captured from Chinese Communists at the present time, and North Korean Communists, are of American manufacture, as distinguished from German or Japanese or Russian or Chinese manufacture, in the arsenals at Mukden and otherwise?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I think I saw a statement of that. I will obtain it for you.

Q.—Now, is it true that during World War II, that the United States shipped considerable quantities of lend-lease supplies to the Soviet Union! A.—Yes, very material.

Q.—And it is quite possible that some arms or equipment of American manufacture could have been resupplied by the Soviet Union to the North Koreans, or to the Chinese Communists for the very propaganda purposes that they have made use of it for? A.—I suppose that is a possibility.

Q.—It is also true, is it not, General, that in the earlier stages of the fighting and in some of the retrograde movements both earlier in the Korean war right after the invasion and even more recently, that like all military units we have had to abandon some equipment ourselves even in this Korean war? A.—I believe that is correct.

Q.—I would like just for the record at this time to quote from the official booklet of the United States Department of Commerce, Foreign Transactions of the United States Government, basic data through Dec. 31, 1950, to show that the following materials were given to the several countries in the war periods:

France, $1,770,000,000; the British Commonwealth, $4,281,000,000; the Soviet Union, $10,769,000,000; China $1,247,000,000. That is the World War I period.

Now in the post-war period it shows that the British Commonwealth total grants and credits were $6,010,000,000; France $3,910,000,000, Germany, which was a former enemy country, $3,085,000,000; Italy, which was a former enemy country, $2,066,000,000; Japan, a former enemy country, $1,706,000,000, and China, $1,567,000,000, from the official reports of the United States Department of Commerce.

Now with reference to the assistance that had been given to the Republic of China, Mr. Secretary, and because of your intimate knowledge of the situation in that country, I want to direct your attention with reference to this aid to China to Page 691 and 692 of The United States Relations with China, a document issued by the Department of State, otherwise known as the White Paper, and in that—

A.—What page, please?

Truman Statement Cited by Knowland

Q.—691 and 692. In that is the statement issued by President Truman on United States policy towards China issued Dec. 18, 1946, and I call your attention—I am going only to read two paragraphs to lay a basis for some questions I desire to ask. At the bottom of Page 691 apepars this language, and I quote:

"Assistance took the form of goods and equipment and of services. Almost half the total made available to China consisted of services such as those involved in air and water transportation of troops.

"According to the latest figures reported, lend-lease assistance to China up to V-J Day totaled approximately $870 million. From V-J Day to the end of February, shortly after General Marshall's arriving, the total was approximately $600 million, mostly in transportation costs.

"Thereafter the program was reduced to the fulfillment of outstanding commitments, much of which was later suspended."

And then going down to the third paragraph of that page—and this is all I am going to read of the statement—

"China agreed to buy all surplus property owned by the United States in China and on seventeen Pacific islands and bases with certain exceptions. Six months of negotiations preceded the agreement finally signed in August. It was imperative that the matter be concluded in the Pacific, as had already been done in Europe, especially in view of the rapid deterioration of the matériel in open storage under tropical conditions, and the urgent need for the partial alleviation of the acute economic distress of the Chinese people which it was hoped the transaction would permit.

"Aircraft, all nondemilitarized combat material and fixed installations outside of China were excluded; thus, no weapons which could be used in the fighting of the civil war were made available through this agreement."

Now, Mr. Secretary, referring to your mission to China, when did the Administration in your judgment first realize the danger of Soviet or satellite aggression—at the time of the Greek-Turkish pact, the Berlin blockade or at some other time and place?

A.—It was the question, I think, Senator, of when and to what degree there would be an overt evidence of this. It was plainly apparent while I was in China that the Soviet Government by its representatives at Yunan was keeping very close touch with Mao Tse-tung's headquarters of his regime. The actions of the Soviet representatives in Nanking, before that in Chungking, with which I came in contact, indicated to me a very aloof procedure, though the Ambassador himself, rather his wife, made very pleasant approaches to Mrs. Marshall and myself.

The issue was to what extent they were prepared to go in the way of overt acts.

I endeavored throughout a long period of time in that year of 1946 when the fighting became pretty general, beginning largely in June of '46, to get positive evidence of Soviet equipment in the hands of the Chinese Communist forces, evidence that they were being supplied by the Soviet Government.

In the main I never received any evidence of any material quantities. There were many allegations, but from the officers I had in various parts of China—North China specifically—I never ran down any specific proof of material quantities of Soviet equipment being provided for the Communist, Chinese Communist, forces.

I would like this comment off the record. * * * (fifteen lines deleted.)

No more off the record.

Their first—your question was to the Soviets or to the Chinese Communists themselves?

First Signs of Aggression In Manchuria and China

Q.—No, to the Soviet Union and any of its satellites. When did we first get on notice that there was danger of aggression from that source?

A.—The first positive indication of that came out of the contacts in Manchuria leading up to the capture of Changchun, and there I felt that part of that had been a very serious misplay by the commander of the Nationalist forces in Manchuria.

He had needlessly endangered his command and had conducted operations in the hinterlands which were extermination, an effort to exterminate all Communists in that region, and they retaliated, of course, and very effectively.

The first aggressive reaction in North China developed with the attack on the marine convoy to Tientsin, which was deliberately planned and executed and was a stroke at us in which we lost Marine Corps lives.

Prior to that there were many contacts between the various forces that did not get into a full-fledged battle. We were still sparring back and forth to keep an armistice condition, but it was growing more difficult and more dififcult with each week, but until this affair outside of Peiping, there had not been a deliberate break which struck at us specifically, which means that they were taking measures against the Nationalist Government and ourselves all included, which is a very definite departure from what had been the status before.

Prior to that, particularly the latter part of June, there was a very aggressive Communist propaganda against us which came out of the renewed consideration in the last week of Congress for the military mission to China, which had never been concluded—it was on a temporary basis under the President's war powers—and the necessary Congressional action relating to the supplies and disposal of surplus property and matters of that sort, that was very aggressive, and it was as much, you might say, a hostile action as anything else; but it became apparent week by week after that time in June, and working up to it—

Q.—That was June of 1946 or 1945? A.—This is all 1946.

Q.—1946. A.—As we approached the fall that we were getting more and more into a situation where there was no longer any question of mediation, and where there was a defenite attack on the United States, either in propaganda as to public opinion, or as the case of this Marine Corps convoy near Peiping.

The Manchurian phase had a portion of its genesis in March, and I felt there that matters were precipitated largely by the manner in which the Nationalist troop commander proceeded in the case. But it was a gradual development from a greater willingness than the Nationalist Government displayed to get ahead with the political agreement on the part of the Communists, and then it developed from that into these sporadic fights, and then into a very flat defiance.

Q.—When you were in China, Mr. Secretary—and I realize you had so many problems that it might not be likely that you would recall the incident, but perhaps you might—do you recall our command over there mentioning the case of Capt. John A. Burch? A.—I recall that he lost his life there.

Q.—That is right. Do you recall the circumstances of his losing his life? A.—I don't recall them right now, sir.

Q.—Just to refresh your memory, he was an American officer from the state of our chairman, Senator Russell, and our other member Senator Walter George.

THE CHAIRMAN—A very fine young man from a splendid family.

Relates How Reds Slew U. S. Officer

SENATOR KNOWLAND—He met his death on the 25th day of August, 1945, which was after VJ-Day, when he had gone on a reconnaissance mission. He was shot in cold blood by the Chinese Communist officers over to whose command post he had gone in line of duty.

He and a Chinese officer who was with him were, after being shot, thrown into a ditch and left for dead. Burch was dead; the Chinese officer, however, was alive and that evening some friendly Chinese picked him up after the Chinese Communists had departed and sent him back to our lines.

At the time the announcement was made of his death it was merely reported that he had been killed along the railroad right-of-way, which might have almost indicated that he had been run over by a train.

I would say, Mr. Chairman, that that is a matter that I wrote you about yesterday. I have seen the confidential report on the whole circumstances leading to Captain Burch's death and I have asked that that be made available to us because I think that as early as 1945 there was a clear indication by an overt act on the part of the Chinese Communists that even preceded these circumstances of the attack on U. S. Marines, and so forth, mentioned by the general, their intentions. I will not pursue that any further except to say that we have requested it.

Now, Mr. Secretary, did this Government, so far as you know, and I realize that you were not Secretary of Defense at the time the hostilities opened, but to your knowledge, do you know whether the United States Government had had any indications of the danger of this overt aggression prior to the 25th day of June, Korean time?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I cannot answer that. I have heard various discussions but they have not registered with me sufficiently to remain on my mind, because that was water over the dam, as far as I am concerned.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—I might also state, Mr. Chairman, that I have also requested that the executive hearings of the committee on appropriations, held on the 26th, 27th and, I believe, the 28th of June, immediately following the Korean aggression, wherein we had testimony from Secretary Acheson, Secretary Johnson, certain Army officers and at a later meeting where Admiral Hillenkoeter appeared—the chairman may remember those hearings; and I believe that they contain some pertinent material which would be helpful to this committee, and I understand we have already officially requested of the Appropriations Committee that those files that are now locked up in the safe—be made available to us.

THE CHAIRMAN—I think that I was present throughout all of those hearings. I received the Senator's request and on the same day I forwarded it to the chairman of

the Appropriations Committee, Senator McKellar.

I was told by Mr. Everard Smith, who is the clerk of that committee, that due to the nature of the testimony, the rules of the committee provided that the committee had to take action to release them; and the chairman would, at the first available time, have a committee meeting and provide for the release of that data.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Now, Mr. Secretary, were you familiar, either as Secretary of State, or subsequently, as Secretary of National Defense, with the Pauley report on reparations in Manchuria and Korea, as well as a report he made on Germany?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—He sent me a copy of the report. He talked to me about his findings in Manchuria while I was in Nanking.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—That report—

SENATOR SMITH—Might I ask the witness to speak a little louder? We cannot hear him clearly.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—Sorry. I will do that.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—That report was made in his letter to the President in 1945, is that correct?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I think it must be '46.

Q.—Well, it was late '45, or—

A.—He talked to me about it at Nanking.

Q.—Or 1946. A.—That would be in the summer, almost of '46.

Q.—At any rate, it was prior to the Wedemeyer report on Korea, which was in 1947? A.—Oh, yes; that was in 1947.

Q.—Now, with reference to the Wedemeyer report on Korea, that report was made directly to the President, was it made to the President, through you? A.—Well, it was submitted to me and the President was furnished a copy, as I recall the affair. Anyway, he received the report.

Reads From Senate Record Of Wedemeyer Testimony

Q.—In 1947, on Wednesday, the 17th of December, there was a hearing before the Senate Committee on Appropriations. At that meeting, General Wedemeyer had been requested to appear and to testify. I will not read the entire proceedings into the record, but to lay a foundation for a couple of questions on this subject, I would like to read to you from the transcript of testimony.

Chairman Bridges had been discussing the so-called Wedemeyer report, which was made in September of that year, this being December.

"CHAIRMAN BRIDGES—General, do you have the report with you today?

"GENERAL WEDEMEYER—No, sir, I do not.

"CHAIRMAN BRIDGES—Are you prepared to make the report available to this committee for consideration in regard to the appropriations being discussed today?

"GENERAL WEDEMEYER—Mr. Chairman, I have given careful thought to this matter because as a soldier my Commander in Chief has directed me to maintain security on the report, and as a temporary special envoy, the Secretary of State and the President admonished me and asked me to insure that the members of my mission would maintain security with reference to the report. We have tried very carefully to carry out their instructions.

"Therefore I would be embarrassed if the committee asked me to reveal the contents of any report without the authority of the President or the Secretary of State.

"I thought perhaps I could help you this way, sir. I could give you my observations as a normal observer in that area and I would try to delineate in my mind between the information that I had received as a result of my special position as a special envoy, and the information I would have obtained had I been an ordinary observer going through those areas and talking to business men, the intelligentsia, the liberals and the individuals of various shades of political leanings. I feel that such information would be helpful to this committee and yet I would not be embarrassed by disobedience or disregard of instructions given to me by the President and the Secretary of State."

Now Mr. Secretary, I took the trouble to read that into the record in view of the examination this morning by Senator Hickenlooper wherein he had quoted from an earlier examination by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, merely to show what great difficulty at times responsible committees of the Congress, who also have a constitutional obligation, have in getting information which might be helpful to them in reaching this area of agreement to which we have referred.

I would like to ask, Mr. Secretary, if subsequent to the testimony given by General Wedemeyer any indication was given to him that he had either violated directives or had testiifed more than he should have before the Appropriations Committee?

A.—I don't recall any such advice or admonition. What I do recall is a somewhat later date and I am not very specific about this.

He had a discussion with the press which was brought to me by the press, which created an embarrassment to our procedure in the State Department, and that was brought to his attention, but I recall of nothing in relation to these hearings up here, and I might add, I think I should add that our problems there was one of going ahead with our efforts in regard to Communist procedure in Greece, and not having that confused with what we thought was highly impractical and which he had not yet caught up with due to his absence from the country and his drafting of the report in Hawaii.

The proposal to have a trusteeship with the Soviets or the carrying of this case to the United Nations would be a great embarrassment to us at that time in view of what was happening in Greece, and also it would, we felt, be a very decided embarrassment in relation to the Generalissimo.

The Generalissimo had stated to me very specifically not once but several times that he would have nothing to do whatsoever with any effort to settle the affairs out there which included the Soviet Government and included the British Government.

Wedemeyer Quoted On World Policy

Q.—Well, in response to questions by Senator Bridges and Senator Reed, at that time, General Wedemeyer seemed to me to have had a very good grasp on the situation, not only in the Far East but also in other sections of the world. This is what he testified to. He said:

"Therefore, a program for Europe should not be evolved disregarding a program for China or vice versa. The timing and the proportion of assistance that we give to China should be commensurate, first, with our ability to meet commitments all over the world as required by the situation. There is a bottom to our economic barrel."

A.—He is speaking of matériel there; I was talking about negotiations before the United Nations of a very delicate nature.

Q.—That is right. Then General Wedemeyer went on to testify to the following:

"The relevant and important facts are that the man has opposed—he is speaking of Chiang Kai-shek—"has opposed communism throughout his history, and he has also stayed on with us as an ally in the war, containing in China 1,500,000 Japanese soldiers who might have been employed against our men in the Pacific. It would have made our task more costly in lives and time in the Pacific. But, no, the Generalissimo chose to remain faithful to his allies."

Do you agree, General, with General Wedemeyer's estimate of the situation? A.—I think that is a correct statement.

Q.—That he performed a useful service in not making peace with the Japanese? A.—Very much so.

Q.—Then General Wedemeyer went on to say: "I personally think he is a fine character and that you gentlemen on this committee would admire him and respect him." That is all I am going to read. A.—I would like to add to that my own regard for the Generalissimo, who I thought was a very fine character, and I was really fond of him. The question of his handling of the situation and in direct relationship to his own people was another matter.

Q.—Now you testified within the last several days—you have been on here for quite a time—to the effect that you had not had the opportunity of sitting in on very many briefings prior to going out to China, that you were here, as I understood you to say, as a witness in the Pearl Harbor hearings; and except for perhaps at noontime, perhaps some other period, that you had not had much of an opportunity to go into the matter as fully as you otherwise might have done.

I did understand you to say that you had, you thought, conferred with Secretary Byrnes at one of the luncheon periods and also that Mr. John Carter Vincent had, you understood, participated in the drafting of the directives. Is that substantially correct?

A.—I said that as I recalled I had one discussion in the matter with Mr. Byrnes during the luncheon period between hearings up here, and that on another occasion I had had a meeting, I thought, on early Saturday morning, my dim recollection is, before coming up here for a continuation of the hearing, in which Mr. Byrnes was presiding. Mr. Acheson, as Under-Secretary, was present. John Carter Vincent was present. My special assistant for the moment, General Hull, was present, and my civilian helper, James Shepley, was present. That, I think, was about an hour and a half, but my time was almost exclusively occupied in this affair up here. So that any study of the general question was not a practical proposition for me.

I had a general understanding of events in China to the extent of the struggle they were getting to have the Generalissimo's forces and the Communist forces unite against the Japanese, and General Wedemeyer's expressions as to that which I read yesterday, and General Stilwell continued his fight to accomplish the same thing.

The transitions of government, the movement from a tutelage set-up, a single-party Government by Sun Yat-sen's conception—all that was new to me, I had to get into that, and I did most of it on my flight out to China.

Senator Cites Report On Arming of Reds

Q.—Would you say, Mr. Secretary, that this would be an accurate statement, as you understand it, and I quote:

"As the Communists entered"—that is, entered Manchuria—"they obtained large stocks of material from the Japanese Kwantung Army, which the Russians had conveniently abandoned." A.—That is correct, in my opinion.

Q.—That is a statement by Mr. Secretary Acheson in the foreword of the white paper, to which we have already referred. Now, reading another paragraph from this document, I quote:

"By the time General Marshall left China at the beginning of 1947, the Nationalists were apparently at the very peak of their military successes and territorial expansion. The following year and a half revealed, however, that their seeming strength was illusory and that their victories were built on sand."

Do you substantially agree with that statement? A.—I agree with that, sir. I might give an example. The fact that they were keen on capturing cities and occupying cities and automatically becoming involved in longer and longer lines of communications, which represented a perfect opportunity for Communistic operations against them.

In other words, it was a complete over-extension and in a manner that imperiled the whole procedure. So that the seeming success was in reality, in our opinion—and we so informed the Generalissimo time after time—a great weakness.

Q.—General, how far did your instructions suggest that you should go in suggesting to the Government of the Republic of China that they should form a coalition government?

A.—I did not have to make any suggestion of that nature, because they had agreed on the meeting before I arrived in China in late December, 1945, and I was immediately engaged in finding out the facts and conditions and circumstances of the hostilities then in progress, with only a brief period of days in which to develop an agreement to a cease fire. As I stated the other day, I remained aloof from the political discussions because that was a Chinese affair.

Our Government had represented its interests in the development of a two-party government, and beyond that I did not touch the matter at all, except to furnish the Generalissimo confidentially our Bill of Rights and a possible interim set-up while they were reaching formal constitutional status.

I think that was prepared by Dr. Fairchild, I think he is from Yale, who was out there. But that did not enter into their political adjustments in this matter.

I merely received the result of that which, first, required me at their request to be an adviser to the committee for the demobilization of the Nationalist Army, to a large extent, and the Communist armies, and their amalgamation.

It was not until we reached the end of April, on my return, that I became more directly involved in the political factors, and those consisted of an effort to find some way to break down the differences between the two sides in carrying out the policies adopted by the political consultative conference.

Marshall Asked if Scope Of His Mission Was Limited

Q.—Now, am I to understand, General, on that anshwer—because it gives me a little different concept of your mission there I heretofore had—that primarily your mission was more or less limited to getting the armies consolidated on some, what you felt, equitable basis, but the political features of a coalition were not under your immediate supervision or direction or responsibility?

A.—I would have said that my directives, in general terms, gave me enough authority to have moved into that if I had thought it advisable. But our Government had presented its views, what it thought was desirable procedure, and these people, culminating their various steps from the initial statement of the Generalissimo in 1937, and the specific one in 1941, had moved into the adjustments by themselves, which seemed to be the highly desirable way to do it; and as I was a mediator in connection, first, with determining the basis of a cease-fire, and then its execution, which is the more difficult part of it, it seemed to me highly desirable that I remain aloof from the political development.

Of course, when that conference came to a close, I then moved into that plain military aspect of it, and then returned here to get money and to get equipment and to get ships, and things they needed.

Now, when I returned to China in the latter patr of April and found this complete impasse had developed in regard to the constitutional convention, the fight was

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in regard to the number of delegates, which they had left to be settled by a committee and, of course, the committee was not able to settle it, there, I moved in definitely in connection with the political set-up, not as to the general types of the government, but as to how to get them together in the matter of delegates, particularly the state council which remained the argumentative basis for months there.

It, of course, was—those efforts were dominated all the way through by the increasing evidence that we were going to have a breakdown of the cease-fire and armistice terms; and I was struggling both ways, one, to preserve the cease-fire that we had in force, and the other was to try to find some way to get them together on their generally agreed policy; but with the specific failure to implement it, largely—almost entirely—over the matter of delegates, either to the constitutional convention or to the membership of the State Council, or to any introduction of Communists in the Cabinet.

Q.—Well, while your immediate objective might not have been the political coalition phases, it is a fact, is it not, General, that through our State Department and our representatives in China, both the regular ones and the special ones who had been sent out there, that we had rather clearly indicated long before your mission took place that it was the best judgment or the desire, as you might want to put it, of the Government of the United States that the Communist forces should be brought into a coalition. A.—If you mean by a coalition a two-party government, that certainly was the case.

Q.—Well, General—— A.—Where I got into the discussion of coalition related to whether it was a practical proposition to have a coalition Cabinet, but I didn't——

White Paper Quoted On Wallace and Chiang

Q.—Let me read you from Page 549 of the China White Paper. "The summary of the notes on conversations between Vice President Henry A. Wallace and President Chiang Kai-shek, June 21 to 24, 1944." Now, that was a year before your mission—a year and a half—and in that, according to the notes, in addition of Mr. Wallace there were present at the conference President Chiang, Vice President Wallace and Dr. T. V. Soong, translator, and I quote:

"Mr. Wallace said that President Roosevelt had talked about the Communists in China. President Roosevelt had assumed that inasmuch as the Communists and the members of the Kuomintang were all Chinese they were basically friends, and nothing should be final between friends. President Roosevelt cited the Bryan Treaty and it quoted Al Smith and Charles Francis Adams to support his point. President Roosevelt had indicated that if the parties could no get together they might call in a friend, and had indicated that he might be that friend."

Wouldn't you say, Mr. Secretary, that that indicated that at least, according to Mr. Wallace's version of what his conversations with the President had been, that he indicated that the Communists should be taken into the Government as early as 1944?

A.—I think that is very clearly the case.

Q.—Now I would like to read this paragraph from the following page to lay a foundation for some questions, and I am reading from Page 550:

"However, after discussing the matter with Mr. Vincent"—I take it that that is John Carter Vincent—"that evening, Mr. Wallace made it clear to President Chiang the next morning before breakfast that President Roosevelt had not suggested acting as an 'arbiter' between China and the U. S. S. R., and that whereas he felt that the United States would be quite willing to use its good offices to get the U. S. S. R. and China together, it could not undertake the role of middleman in negotiations between the U. S. S. R. and China or become a party or guarantor of any agreement reached between China and the U. S. S. R."

And I think that that would have some significance when we get on to the Yalta conference and the later agreements between the Soviet Union and China.

Now I want to call your attention to Page 551. The conversations continue, and this was on June 22 at 4:30 P. M. Present: President Chiang, Madam Chiang, Vice President Wallace, Dr. T. V. Soong, Dr. Wang Shih Chieh, Messrs. Vincent, Lattimore and Hazard. This is about halfway down:

"President Chiang then referred to his conversation with President Roosevelt at Cairo. He said that President Roosevelt had promised an all-out campaign in Burma early in 1944 but that, at Teheran, President Roosevelt had reversed his decision, indicating that the necessary amphibious landing craft would not be available for such a campaign."

Mr. Secretary, you were the Chief of Staff of the United States and in a position with the Combined Chiefs at that time. Do you feel that the necessities required a change in the agreements which had been reached at Cairo? Do you have any independent recollection of that?

A.—Yes, I recall very clearly. As a matter of fact the military discussions in Cairo were largely occupied with the utilization of twenty-seven LST's, that is a landing craft, and the final decision at Cairo was that a certain number of these, it not all, would be employed in amphibious landing by the British on the shores of Burma. The British were not much inclined to make this landing.

The Generalissimo felt that unless this landing was made, his forces could not cooperate in the campaign then being planned, and out of this grew the decision that the landing craft should be sent there.

Now after they had gotten most of the way—I have forgotten to what point, but that is to be looked up—they were recalled, and I am a little dim in my memory as to the exact reason that they were recalled, but it was, I think, a British reason, because they had been reluctant in the first place, but I can obtain that accurately for you by looking into the records, which makes it rather simple, I think, to know what that was.

Points Made by Wallace On China and the U.S.S.R.

Q.—Now, Mr. Secretary, one more quotation from these hearings that were held. This is on June 23d, at nine in the morning.

"Present: President Chiang; Vice President Wallace; Dr. Hollington Tong, translating; Dr. Wang Shih Chieh; Mr. Lattimore, assisting in translating; and Mr. Vincent."

And, I am reading from Page 556.

President Chiang said: "I am confident that what President Roosevelt stands for is good for China, and for the furtherance of the war; but," he said, "one of the things we are fighting for is the maintenance of order. Please tell President Roosevelt that I will follow his advice, but I must insist on the maintenance of law and order and upon the observance of discipline.

"Mr. Wallace again stressed a point that there should be no situation in China which might lead to a conflict with the U. S. S. R. President Chiang said that the Chinese Government had gone far out of its way to come to an agreement with the Communists in order to avoid a conflict with the U. S. S. R., and added that anything not detrimental to the sovereignty of the Chinese Government would be done to avoid a conflict with the U. S. S. R.

"At that point Mr. Wallace again said that the United States could not be expected to be a porty to negotiations between China and the U. S. S. R. He also said that President Chiang's formula for settlement with the Communists might prove transitory unless China reached an understanding with the U. S. S. R. He referred again to Ambassador Harriman's discussion with Mr. Stalin as indicating the necessity for an agreement with the U. S. S. R."

Now, in reading this in cold type, and some years after the event, it appears that even before Yalta, we were indicating to the Chinese through the voice of Vice President Wallace, Vice President of the United States, and presumably going over as emissary of the President of the United States, with Mr. John Carter Vincent and Mr. Owen Lattimore, who was on the official staff, we were indicating to President Chiang that he had better come to some agreement with the Soviet Union; and we were also indicating to him that he would have to do his negotiating alone, and we would not use our good offices.

Is that a fair interpretation of that paragraph?

A.—That would seem so; but may I observe, Senator, that you are getting into a lot of State Department things which, certain parts of which you have been questioning me about, I have a first rate knowledge of; but all of this, I have not.

Q.—I was just wondering whether or not, prior to going on your mission to China, whether you had been briefed in this regard, or whether or not you had had made available to you the report of Vice President Wallace to the President of the United States?

I might say, at that point, that for some five—well, for more than that—for some six years, members of Congress had endeavored to get a copy of this Wallace report and it wasn't until, I believe, Senator O'Conor of Maryland, through some method, had either written to Mr. Wallace, or Mr. Wallace had written to him, that finally a report had been made available.

Letter Is Quoted On Ship Transfers

Q.—Now it would seem to me since this presumably was an officially sponsored State Department mission it would have been an essential part, in fairness to you, of your briefing before going over there on this mission which they asked you to undertake. A.—Well, my briefing, of course, was exceedingly brief.

Q.—Now I asked earlier as to the amount of—I do not like to use the word "pressure"—but the amount of suggestion which was used by the Government of the United States in urging the Government of the Republic of China to have this coalition.

I would like to read to you a letter, which is a photostat that I have, on the letterhead of the Department of State, Washington, dated Oct. 2, 1946. I presume that was during the period of time that you were still there. It is addressed to Admiral W. W. Smith, Chairman, United States Maritime Commission, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Admiral Smith: I refer to your letter of Sept. 5, 1946, asking the views of the State Department with respect to the extension of the Maritime Commission of a credit to China of $76,000,000 for the purchase of 159 war-built vessels under the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946.

"The Department of State has no objection to the negotiation and conclusion of a credit for the above purpose. Such an arrangement would be in line with the general policy of this Government to assist in the rehabilitation of essential aspects of the Chinese economy.

"In accordance with general policy towards credit assistance to China, however, the department requests that any transfer of war-built commercial-type vessels to China on a credit basis be subject to the following provisos:

"'It is the desire of the United States Government that these commercial-type vessels be destined for a united and democratic China under a coalition government. It is, therefore, understood by the Chinese Government that if it appears to be in the best interests of the United States, the latter may discontinue the transfer of these vessels.'

"The Department of State will promptly inform the Maritime Commission if at any time it appears to be in the best interests of the United States to terminate or suspend such transfers and requests that it be kept currently informed of the status of transfers of ships being purchased.

"The department is also interested in developments concerning the terms of such credit arrangements as may be negotiated with China."

Now, Mr. Secretary, speaking as a layman, I can not help in reading that letter but get the very strong impression we were saying to the Government of the Republic of China:

"Any aid we give you has a string attached to it, not in the sense of cleaning up your Government so there is no corruption or improving your armed services so they are more efficient, but the proviso is that you must establish a coalition Government."

And I think it is pretty well documented that coalition meant that the Communists must be taken into the Government.

Now what would be your interpretation of that letter?

A.—I think that would be approximately my interpretation. I have a paper here, some notes, along the general line of this development regarding which you have been questioning me.

Now the initiation of the movement for the Chinese Communists to be absorbed in their Government was the statement by the Generalissimo in 1937, which was plainly to that effect.

That came to a head more in 1943 on Sept. 13, when he stated to his Central Executive Committee:

"I am of the opinion that, first of all, we should clearly recognize that the Chinese Communist problem is a purely political problem and should be solved by political means."

In that same year of '44 General Hurley became involved that fall in connection with an effort to find a basis for a meeting and understanding between the Government and the Chinese Communist regime.

The first U. S. official suggestion—these are the notes I have here—the first U. S. official suggestion of the desirability of Communist participation in the Chinese Government was made by Ambassador Gauss in August, 1944, when he suggested to the Generalissimo the possibility of a war council of all parties or groups to make plans for the then existing crisis during the war against Japan.

This was endorsed by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull. The first United States official participation in the Kuomintang-Communist negotiations was that of General Hurley, as I have said, who undertook active measures of mediation in November, 1944, with the direction and advice of the Generalissimo and members of his Cabinet and on the invitation of the Communist party.

Now, that leads into the later

developments of which we have been talking. The earlier part, the part that I have been reading these notes from, of course, is something that Mr. Acheson can talk very much more to the point than I can.

Chinese 'Pumpkin Papers' And a Top-Secret Paper

Q.—I am trying to limit my questions to you dealing with the period immediately preceding your mission to China for the purpose of getting as much clarification as we can on the subject, because it is difficult from merely reading the cold print sometimes to know the background.

But I want to call your attention to a top-secret memorandum, Number C-62-7 of 10 November, 1945, of Wedemeyer to Chiang Kai-shek.

I might say, just for the benefit of the committee, that this document had apparently been stolen in a Chinese equivalent of a "pumpkin papers" situation and was published by a Communist magazine in Hong Kong in, I believe, 1949 or 1950, and came to me, someone sent it, and I in turn turned it over to official Government agencies to be translated and made copies available to the several interested departments.

Then I requested that a copy of the document be furnished so that we could compare it to see if in translation there had been any errors made.

I will address a letter to the chairman this afternoon, requesting that this document be made available, so there may be some minor errors in it in translation, but I want to call your attention to these paragraphs.

General Wedemeyer had come back to this country and then he went on back to China and he tells about his conferences with the President and with the Secretary of State and the Joint Chiefs.

Now, I wish you would pay particular attention to this language.

SENATOR SALTONSTALL — What is the date?

SENATOR KNOWLAND — 10 November, 1945.

"3. Conference with Secretary of State.

"A. He repeated the President's words promising support to you and the Nationalist Government, but he also declared the President's instructions that the U. S. positively should not participate in China's military clashes nor could any facilities be furnished for the Central Government's actions against rebellious military elements within Chinese territory."

Now, the first part of it I thoroughly understand. We didn't want to get the American troops at that time embroiled in what we thought then perhaps was purely a civil war without necessarily being a Russian background to it.

But the second part of it, as I read it, saying, "nor should any facilities be given for the Central Government's action against rebellious military elements within Chinese territory," indicates that any of the help that we might give to the Government coud not be used for putting down rebellion.

Now, I call your attention to the second page, and he says this—this has to do with the subsection, "Conference with the Joint Chiefs of Staff," and I am reading from Sub-paragraph D:

"They"—meaning the Joint Chiefs of Staff—"they declared plainly American military aid to China will cease immediately if evidence compels the U. S. Government to believe that any Chinese troops receiving such aid are using it to support any Government which the U. S. cannot accept, to conduct civil war, or for aggressive or coercive purposes. The degree to which China has obtained political stability and security under a unified government completely representative of the people will be regarded as a fundamental condition governing the United States' economic, military, and other forms of assistance. The U. S. Government will from time to time consider the degree to which China has met the aforesaid fundamental conditions as a standard according to which to decide whether or not to continue aid. It was further emphasized that China must strive to reduce its military forces to fifty divisions and to see that air transport equipment is provided to facilitate their movement."

Mr. Secretary, as I read that now, it seems to me that we are saying that unless they set up a government of a coalition, including the Communists, they will not get economic aid, as indicated by the letter from the State Department to the Maritime Commission, and there is other documentation that can be made, but I don't want to encumber the record with it.

Then, on the military sphere, we say aid will not be given, and it may be withdrawn unless you establish a government more or less on the specifications that we have laid out.

Now my specific question to you, Mr. Secretary, is this. We seem to have been bringing a great deal of influence to bear if not pressure upon the Government of the Republic of China to make a deal with the Communists. What pressure were we bringing on the Communists or what pressure could we bring on the Communists to make a deal that would be satisfactory to the Nationalist Government of China?

The Communists, according to the White Paper, were in Manchuria where the captured Japanese stocks of arms and material were being turned over to them, so they were relatively unconcerned on that score.

We were in a position to either help or withhold help to the Government of the Republic. All of our pressure seemed to have been on the Government of the Republic to make a deal with the Chinese Communists. It seems to me that that put them at considerable disadvantage, particularly if, as we now know, the Chinese Communists undoubtedly had ample notice that we were exercising that influence upon the Government of the Republic.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—In the first place, Senator, the development in Manchuria occurred later than that. That occurred largely during March of '46, I believe, at the time I returned to the United States.

Next, undoubtedly this Government was influencing the Kuomintang Nationalist Government to bring about a more general people's government than was in existence at that time.

Also the general instructions we had in the intent of all the movements, the decisions of the Chiefs of Staff so far as they were approved were to avoid in every way we could being engaged in a civil war in China.

Now as to the Communists themselves, you are correct when you say there was very little influence would could bring to bear upon them, unless you undertook to increase the efficiency of the Chinese forces by not only additional equipment, but more particularly we will say leadership and advice of the officers from our Government who had been with their divisions during the fighting against the Japanese.

It was a continuous effort at that time to keep clear of the involvement of a civil war, and that, of course, was related to our demobilization procedure and the fact that we could not do these things very effectively, but it is to avoid civil war in China.

I repeat again that you are quite correct, in my opinion, when you state that the forces that we could bring to bear upon the Communists were very restricted unless we in an all-out manner tried to build up the effectiveness of the Chinese Nationalist Army.

Cities Seized to Bar Occupation by Reds

We did, however, do a great many things which were severely attacked by the Communists. One was we moved the Nationalist forces by plane in to seize various cities like Peiping, Tientsin and so forth, Tsingtao, in our planes before the Communists could take over those cities.

We moved their troops to Manchuria through Chinwangtao and that section by ships in order to get them up there, and those measures in part were very severely attacked by the Communists, who tried to discourage us from doing more.

I think those were very proper moves to make and we found a basis of agreement which the Communists could only deny in propaganda on their own part to this movement into Manchuria, because that was in the terms of the general settlement in the cease-fire that we had established.

But to go back to your first question and repeat what I have said, compress what I have said in regard to that, we did deliberately make every effort to avoid participating in a civil war in China, and I think undoubtedly our Government exercised its influence towards the establishment by the Nationalist Government of a people's government which would include the Communist regime.

Q.—Now, in Greece, where civil war was going on, and the President of the United States enunciated the so-called Truman Doctrine, civil war was, of course, going on in that country against Communist forces.

Now, it is true that Greece is a much smaller nation, but the fact of the matter is, is it not, Mr. Secretary, that we sent a mission under General Van Fleet, with officers and enlisted men, for the purpose of supervising the training and the aid of the Greek Government forces for the purpose of overcoming the Communist opposition.

We did not suggest to the Government of Greece that they make a settlement by taking Communists into a coalition government.

A.—No, I am quite certain that we did not.

The situation in Greece, however, Senator, I think, was a little different from that in China, because of the proximity of the satellite states which were almost openly supporting this operation, which we knew were equipping it almost entirely, and which also were protecting these Communist forces, guerrilla forces, by permitting them to retreat across the border and be rearmed and re-equipped and returned to the fight.

Q.—Wasn't that— A.—It was very much as the North Koreans moved into Manchuria, were reconstructed and brought back into the fight.

How Far Our Officers Could Go in Greece

Q.—That is just the point I am raising. Is it not the equivalent of the situation of going north of the Yalu River, where the Greek guerrillas could retire north of the river, regroup, re-equip themselves, and come back in, and it was not until Yugoslavia finally closed its border with Greece that at least that source of re-equipment was cut off, is that not correct?

A.—That is correct; but I think you would have to qualify that by stating that the procedure we followed, at least did not set up a reaction in Yugoslavia which encouraged them never to have any relationship with us on the basis that is now apparently developing.

However, in the procedure in Greece, there was another factor. We did not at first allow our officers to be out with the troops. We provided training in the rear and in the use of the equipment that we were offering.

On that, later on when the situation got into a very dangerous condition, we did extend the authority under General Van Fleet, who went out there in the last phase to see if he could not improve the situation by better direction or advice to their troops; but we forbade our officers to be involved in it at all in the fighting fronts, in the beginning in this struggle to keep this thing and hold this affair in a manner that would not involve us in the actual business of the operations.

I say, later we changed that to permit our officers to go forward because we not only had a serious situation, but we had a condition in the Greek Government that we felt made it safe to follow such a procedure.

Q.—Well, in other words, while we did not have actual troops firing on the enemy in Greece, after a time when we felt that the original method of training was not sufficient, we did enable our officers, I believe, to go down, I believe, to battalion level—maybe to a lower level—to give such advice as they might be able to, to the Greek officers and the Greek Government forces. That is my understanding.

A.—That is correct.

Now, in China in the spring of 1946, I had General Wedemeyer who was then in command of our troops out in China, and they had not then been entirely evacuated, set up under the President's temporary war authority the military mission to China.

It never was confirmed by the Congress. The naval mission was confirmed. The military mission was not confirmed; but it continued in existence under the war powers of the President.

I had that set up, I think, in April of 1946 as a means of building up the efficiency of the Chinese Government forces, and it was a very large mission.

Q.—Directing your attention to the postwar period in China, and not the wartime period, when they were fighting allies, who, you have testified and General Wedemyer testified before the Appropriations Committee, had probably kept occupied a million and a half or so Japanese soldiers—but directing it exclusively to the post-war period, is it not correct that when General Barr was sent out to head the so-called Barr mission to China, he was under specific instructions that his officers and enlisted men should not be assigned to the combat units of the Nationalist forces?

A.—I think that is correct, sir.

Questioned on Missions To Greece and China

Q.—So that is a great difference between the latter stages of the Van Fleet mission to Greece and the so-called Bar mission to China? A.—That is correct; but later on his authority was extended so that he in a measure could send his people forward.

Q.—But—and this is a very important point, and I wish that you would bring it to the committee—my information is that though the instructions may have been modified, permitting him to send people forward, that, as a matter of fact, no such instructions were issued by General Barr to put American officers or enlisted men with the lower units of the Chinese National Army.

A.—I can't answer that.

Q.—If you could check up on that I would appreciate it. A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, is there not this additional difference between the situation in Korea and the situation in Greece?—— In Greece with the possible exception of an incidental casualty that might have taken place, and I do not recall that there were any, though there might have been one or two casualties, or perhaps a few more, in the Korean situation we do have this casualty list which is approaching the 65,000 mark. Now it is your professional judgment as a soldier, is it your professional judgment as a soldier that the ability of the North Korean Com-

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munists and the Chinese Communists to make war upon us is increased or decreased by having Manchuria in Communist hands?

A.—Is the ability of the North Korean and the Communist Chinese increased or decreased?

Q.—Yes. A.—I would say that it is increased.

Q.—And you would say that it was substantially increased, having a common frontier over which they pass for regrouping, re-equipment and reinforcement? A.—I don't know that I would say substantially increased, but it is increased. And the discussion I had this morning, particularly yesterday afternoon, with Senator Hickenlooper was related to what that really involved us in in the way of casualties.

Q.—Now I don't think you get—perhaps I did not make myself clear, general. What I am now trying to get does not particularly relate to this situation on casualties and the desirability or lack of desirability of attacking the arsenals, depots, airports and so on in Manchuria. I am now merely raising the question whether in your professional judgment as a military man the capacity of the North Korean Communists to make war upon us in substantially increased by their having a common frontier with another Communist power, namely Red Manchuria. A.—I think that is correct, sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Chairman, very briefly I would just like to turn to the question then of the Yalta conference, at which some believe at least the Communists got a foothold in Manchuria. Mr. Secretary, do you recall off hand those who constituted the group of the advisers of the President of the United States at Yalta?

A.—I know, of course, Mr. Stettinius was one, Freeman Matthews, as I remember, was one. I learned afterwards that Hiss was one. I don't remember the names of the others.

Q.—Well, could I read the list and see if this is the group that you might recall?

For the United States of America—Edward R. Stettinius, Secretary of State. Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, U. S. N., Chief of Staff to the President. A.—That is correct.

Q.—Harry L. Hopkins, special assistant to the President. Justice James F. Byrnes, director, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. A.—Yes.

Q.—General of the Army George C. Marshall, U. S. A., Chief of Staff, U. S. Army.

Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, U. S. N., Chief of Naval Operations and Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet.

Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator.

Maj. Gen. L. S. Kuter, U. S. A., Commanding General, U. S. Army Air Forces.

W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador to the U. S. S. R.

H. Freeman Matthews, Director of European Affairs, State Department.

Alger Hiss, Deputy Director, Office of Special Political Affairs, Department of State.

Charles E. Bohlen, Assistant to the Secretary of State—together with political, military and technical advisers.

Is that the list of the principal advisers as you recall them?

A.—Yes, sir. I thought your original question was directed to the political end rather than the military end.

Q.—It was directed to both because some of the questions will apply to both. A.—That is the group as I recall it.

Q.—Now, Mr. Secretary, I take it that on the military phase of the situation that you and Fleet Admiral King were the senior military advisers to the President there; apparently General Arnold, I understand, was not well or for some reason did not go and sent Lieut. Gen. or rather Maj. Gen. Kuter there in his place; and Lieut. Gen. Somervell was dealing, I assume, with logistic problems. But the three that I have mentioned heretofore were the senior military advisers.

Now at Yalta, to the best of your recollection, did the American delegation have information which indicated that the Japanese might surrender earlier than we had originally contemplated?

A.—Not to my knowledge, sir. If there was any, it was not convincing to us.

May I add to your summary there that Admiral Leahy was almost entirely engaged in the political discussions. He went with the President. The military discussions were with myself, Admiral King and General Kuter, and I was chairman for the Chiefs of Staff in practically all of them. Admiral Leahy, as I say, attended all the political sessions and was not sitting in except maybe on rather rare occasions with the Chiefs of Staff.

Japanese Proposals To Surrender Cited

Q.—One of the difficulties we have, Mr. Secretary, is that sometimes there is a very fine line between the political discussions and the military; and when we seek information—I am not now speaking of this testimony, because you have frankly been answering all of the questions of the committee during the several days that you have been here—but I am making the general observation that sometimes we ask for information and the State Department will say that is military information, and the military may quite properly say that it is political; and it is hard to draw a clear-cut line.

A.—Sometimes, Senator, we say that to each other, right now, when they are dealing with each other. That isn't exclusively for the Congress.

Q.—For the purposes of clarification, because I think that if we can clarify as much as possible it may help us reach that common area of agreement that I hope the committee sessions may develop, there was an article which appeared in The Times-Herald of Washington on Sunday, Aug. 19, 1945, which I will just read a couple of paragraphs from, to refresh your memory to see whether you can throw any light upon them. It says:

"Release of all censorship restrictions in the United States makes it possible to report that the first Japanese peace bid was relayed to the White House seven months ago.

"Two days before the late President Roosevelt left, the last week in January, for the Yalta Conference with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin, he received a Japanese offer identical with the terms subsequently concluded by his successor, Harry S. Truman.

"The Japanese offer, based on five separate overtures, was relayed to the White House by General MacArthur in a forty-page communication. The American commander, who had just returned triumphantly to Bataan, urged negotiations on the basis of the Jap overtures.

"The offer, as relayed by MacArthur, contemplated abject surrender of everything but the person of the Emperor. The suggestion was advanced from the Japanese quarters making the offer that the Emperor become a puppet in the hands of American forces.

"Two of the five Jap overtures were made through American channels and three through British channels. All came from responsible Japanese, acting for Emperor Hirohito. * * * "

Do you have any knowledge, directly or indirectly, that there had been preliminary offers of surrender from Japan?

A.—I have no recollection of any that were received, with any degree of authenticity with regard to them. That particular communication from General MacArthur I will have checked and inform the committee in regard to that. I would say this: that during the early months of 1945 there were a series of communications between Japanese ambassadors or ministers in Europe—I think notably from Berlin, before they closed in on Berlin; from Moscow, before the Soviets declared war on Japan; from Madrid, I think it was either Madrid or Lisbon; and from Stockholm, I think; and also, I believe, from Switzerland.

Now, in these communications which we were reading, they were, it appears, largely from those ambassadors to the Prime Minister of Japan, to proceed immediately to obtain a surrender. Some, as I recall, described the terrific ravaging of Europe by this continued defense.

As I recall, the replies from the Prime Minister of Japan were in the nature of discussions and a reiteration of the difficulty of carrying out such a procedure with the army and with the people.

So, in our own minds, we had the evidence that the representatives of the Japanese Government in Europe, seeing what was occurring in Europe, were hopeful of seeing the struggle brought to a close.

I remember now, as I am talking, that the point, as made by them, was the endurance of the empire. They were thinking in terms of fifty years, as I recall some of them put it very plainly—the army was thinking of the army, because the survival of the empire was their interest—the army's intention was—what the honor of the Army today is, meaning 1945.

From these messages, specifically those from the Japanese Prime Minister, it was evident to us that the army was still largely in control and they were preparing to fight to the bitter end, just as they had done on all of the islands up to and including Okinawa, where I think we had to kill 120,000 of them.

Therefore it was the opinion of the Chiefs of Staff at that time that only a tremendous pressure on Japan itself had any hope of terminating the army dictation, and later, that despite the horrible bombing of Tokyo, some 100,000 lives sacrificed there in flames and explosions, that nothing less than a terrific shock would produce a surrender, particularly a surrender that was carried throughout the Japanese interests from Burma, China, Indonesia down in New Guinea where we had left them behind, and of course further north.

Our great struggle there was to precipitate that general surrender so that we would not be involved with various holdout commands in various parts of the Far East. Therefore our own conclusion, that of the Chiefs of Staff, was that we had to either invade Japan or bring this to a conclusion with shock action, which developed the atomic bomb.

The most convincing evidence that I recall that it had to be that, was the failure of that terrific destruction in Tokyo to produce any definite results. As to these leads toward surrender, particularly those you say that went to the White House, I will check up on that, but certainly I was not conscious of such a thing and my associates on the Chiefs of Staff with all of this information of these messages we had deciphered and all were not conscious of such an immediate prospect of a surrender.

General Is Asked To Check Records

Q.—Could you have your records checked to see whether any such message had come in from General MacArthur and make it available if it did, or from any other source? A.—I am quite certain we would have seen that if it had been sent in by General MacArthur.

Q.—Now, at the Yalta Conference, the question arose I assume in the military meetings with the senior military officers as to the desirability of the Soviet Union being brought into the war in the Far East. Could you tell us what the discussions were and what your recommendations were relative to the desirability or need for the Soviet Union to enter the war in the Far East?

A.—The Chiefs of Staff were quite certainly unanimous, for that was a very essential factor in bringing the war to an early termination. We anticipated a very powerful influence from the Kwantung army in Manchuria and probably the portions that were in Korea.

Later we were to find it possible to isolate them, but not before they had transferred a very considerable portion of the Kwantung army to Kyushu. It was the opinion of the Chiefs of Staff that it was highly important that the Soviets carry out the campaign against Manchuria and against Korea.

Q.—Were the chiefs unanimous in that viewpoint? A.—I think they were unanimous. We can ascertain that, but I am quite certain they were unanimous because I never recall any other debate on the question, and one must remember I think in that connection that we were having a terrific fight on every island we touched where we had to exterminate every Japanese, a most remarkable state of affairs.

It carried to the Philippines until I think every member of the infamous Eighteenth Division that had conducted the Death March after the surrender of Bataan was killed in the fight in Leyte, so there was nobody left in enough position to really try them in regard to that, and that division was the troop unit that was most involved.

So we were considering a landing in Japan where there were supposed to be and actually were, I believe, about two and a half million troops that had not yet been engaged in battle unless they were recovered wounded.

We had seen how they fought at Saipan, the Philippines, at Leyte, and later on Guam and particularly in Okinawa. We were confronted with the necessity of making a landing of three Army corps, that is, three different places—on Kyushu in the fall, and tremendous forces north of Tokyo, in the Tokyo plain, the following spring, presumably about the first of March.

We had to visualize very heavy casualties unless we had enough atomic bombs at the time to supplement the troop action, if the functioning of the bomb proved satisfactory for that purpose. It was considered for a time—rather, for a time there was consideration as to whether or not we should attempt to isolate Japan and not land on Japanese shores.

That decision was finally taken not to do that, I think along about July, but it is very easily ascertained, because I sent a radio to General MacArthur and told him what the conception was on the part of some reaching the President, that there should be no landing in Japan, but there should be an encirclement.

We felt—I am speaking now for General Arnold and myself—we felt that we would become involved in many ways and it would be a far more expensive procedure and we were not settling the surrender we wanted in China, Burma, Indonesia, and so on.

So I sent a radio to General MacArthur reciting the facts and

Continued on Following Page

asking for his reaction, as he would be the commander. He came back strongly, very courageously, I felt, in favor of the landing in Japan rather than the temporizing measure.

I mention these things because they showed that these assumptions that all we had to do was stand aside and we would have gotten the surrender were quite different in their effect on the Chiefs of Staff. We didn't get that at all, and yet we saw all the information.

Along with the same arguments, I read sometimes some members of the Air Corps think ordinary bombing—I do not think so. We had the demonstration of that, which I thought was horrible, much worse than Hiroshima, much worse than Nagasaki, because that was an instantaneous thing and the other was a horrible night of a hundred thousand people losing their lives.

That seemed to make very little impression, but a tremendous shock action ended the affair, and the first one didn't do it. They couldn't find out about Hiroshima for two or three days, because all communications were out. Everybody thereabouts was semi-paralyzed, but I think they just about found out what happened when in came the news of Nagasaki, and they knew what that meant. How many more bombs there were they had no way of knowing. (One line deleted.)

Now, up to that time we had no assurance that we could get a surrender in the opinion of the Chiefs of Staff who presumably were the best informed in our Government, other than the President, we will say.

Yalta Preparations Subject of Question

Q.—Now, in the preparation for the conference at Yalta, before the military and civilian advisers went out there, did they contact the Supreme Commander in the Far East, General MacArthur, and Admiral Nimitz, who, I believe, was handling another area in the Pacific, as to their views on the advisability or desirability of having the Soviet Union enter the war? A.—I don't recall that, but we can check up and find out, sir.

SENATOR SMITH—Mr. Chairman, might I ask who were the Joint Chiefs of Staff at that time you were speaking of now?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Admiral Leahy, Admiral King, General Arnold and myself.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Now, it was not until June 15 of 1945 that the Generalissimo was notified of the Yalta agreement, according to the White Paper, relative to that situation on the Manchurian understanding.

Do you know at what time General MacArthur had been notified of the Manchurian provisions of the Yalta agreement?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I will have to check that up, sir; I don't recall.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—My recollection is that Secretary Byrnes, who was apparently at Yalta, in his book, "Speaking Frankly," indicated that the particular features dealing with Manchuria had not been known to him until after he became Secretary of State. Were you familiar at Yalta with the Manchurian provisions of giving Dairen and the rights on the Manchurian railroad and Port Arthur to the Soviet Union?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I do not think I was, sir.

Q.—You were not. Was that made in the political—— A.—Yes.

Q.—(Continuing) Committee? A.—Those were entirely separate from the military.

Q.—They were separate from the military? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Well, didn't they have a considerable amount of military significance, as, of course, we have hindsight now, which we didn't have then, but didn't those decisions have a considerable amount of military significance? A.—As to the future, yes, sir.

Q.—And that feature of it was not discussed with the three chiefs? A.—Not to my recollection, Senator.

Q.—With the exception of the Manchurian-Chinese feature of the Yalta agreement, on the other phases of them, were there any conferences where the entire American delegation got together and discussed, for instance, the Polish terms on holding free elections, or the—— A.—Not with the military.

Q.—Not with the military. You devoted primarily your attention to working out the final phases of the military features? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—I noticed with reference to the Potsdam agreement that in Senate Document Report Number 1440 made by Mr. Vandenberg for the Committee on Foreign Relations to accompany S. Resolution 213, calling on the President for information concerning the Potsdam agreements and violations thereof by Soviet Russia, I call your attention to the following section of the committee report on page two:

"Senate Resolution 213 also asked full information concerning any undisclosed Potsdam obligations to which the Government is committed. The State Department's response to this inquiry is as follows"—and this is the matter to which I referred earlier on the difficulty of getting information.

"'All political agreements concluded at Potsdam to which this Government is a party are matters of public record; the only agreements which have not yet been disclosed were military agreements concerning the conduct of military operations in the Pacific.'"

A.—What is the date of that?

Says He Questioned State Department

Q.—This report to the Senate was made on June 2, 1948; made by Senator Vandenberg, then chairman of the committee. I might say prior to this next question that as one who has studied a number of these documents, I have been under the impression that with the situation relating to the Soviet Union, there were still some undisclosed agreements.

I have inquired of the State Department relative to the Moscow meetings, and categorically asked them whether there were any undisclosed agreements at Moscow. I received a categorical answer that everything had been published, I have made inquiries as to Yalta and Teheran, and have been given the same assurances. I had not, however, asked about this Potsdam meeting until I ran across this situation in this committee report.

Do you know to what military agreements relating to the Far East mentioned by the State Department in this communication to Senator Vandenberg, which up to 1948, three years after the war, this relates which still had not been published, and would you know why they would not be available to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations?

A.—Is that the Potsdam——

Q.—That is Potsdam. A.—I will have to look it up; I don't recall.

Q.—I will say, Mr. Chairman, that that is one of the other documents which I have both communicated with the State Department and the Defense Establishment, and I think sent copies of the communications to you in the early phases of getting the committee set up here.

THE CHAIRMAN—I think—I am not sure—they have been submitted formally by the chairman of this committee to the defense establishment. I am advised by General Mudge that is the fact.

SENATOR KNOWLAND — All right.

THE CHAIRMAN—I regret very much having taken more time than I had intended. There is still information I would like to go into. I do not want to consume all the time. I have tried to the best of my ability not to cover ground which has been covered before. I think the information is important if we are to reach a common understanding as Americans, and I have tried to pursue this in that spirit.

I merely want to call the Secretary's attention to an article which appears in The Washington Daily News of this evening under the heading "Morrison Would Give Islands to Reds. Britain and U. S. Split on Formosa."

I will just read three paragraphs of the story, which says:

"Britain still favors handing Formosa to Red China, but only after peace has been restored in Korea, Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison told Commons today.

"Mr. Morrison's speech followed by only a few hours testimony by U. S. Defense Secretary George C. Marshall, who told a Senate committee yesterday that the U. S. should refuse to discuss turning over Formosa to the Reds.

"Senator H. Alexander Smith (R., N. J.), had asked General Marshall if the question of transferring Formosa to Communist hands should be excluded in any cease-fire negotiations for Korea with the Chinese Reds.

"'Yes, the general had replied.'

"Mr. Morrison told Commons that the Government still subscribes to the Cairo declaration of 1943 awarding Formosa to the 'Republic of China' after World War II.

"But, he said, the first step was to obtain a Korean peace settlement. Then the U. N. might 'usefully' consider the Formosan dispute at 'the appropriate time,' he said."

Now, that brings us back to the questions this morning relative to these documents that we were discussing as to just what, if any—the proposal we had discussed—were the other U. N. nations with regard to this question of Formosa, and U. N. membership for Red China?

Five Governments On the Committee

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I have not had an opportunity to go into that in detail, Senator, since you questioned me this morning. However, I did find out this much in relation to your statement of what had occurred.

I think, in January, was it, I found out that it was not a five-man committee, but those five particular Governments were to be members of a committee which would have others involved. Now, beyond that, I have no additional information.

THE CHAIRMAN—I think that this committee can testify you have had mighty little opportunity to gain much information.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I had about ten minutes.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—That is all, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN—Senator McMahon.

SENATOR McMAHON — General, have you ever been a candidate for any political office?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—No, sir.

Q.—As far as you know, has General Bradley ever been a candidate for any political office? A.—Not that I know of, sir.

Q.—Admiral Sherman? A.—Not that I know of.

A.—The same.

Q.—And General Collins? A.—The same.

Q.—General, we have had a very interesting exploratory session here this afternoon into history in the light of hindsight which is always instructive and entertaining. What date did the Japanese war come to an end? A.—Aug. 13, I think, 1945.

Q.—The policy in China before that date, I presume, was certainly designed to further the security of the United States troops? A.—It was particularly to bring about a coordination of effort of the Nationalist forces and the Chinese Communist forces against the Japanese.

Q.—And the Japanese at that time were the main enemy, were they not? A.—They were, yes, sir.

Q.—General, Mr. Patrick J. Hurley preceded you as the Ambassador, and I believe you said made the first formal proposals for the bringing together of these two forces in China for the purpose of avoiding a civil war? A.—It was Ambassador Gauss.

Q.—I beg your pardon, it was Gauss, and when did Hurley come into the picture? A.—Just a short time thereafter. Gauss in 1944 and Hurley also in 1944, and I think within a short time of each other.

Q.—Mr. Hurley was the Secretary of War in Mr. Herbert Hoover's Cabinet, was he not? A.—Yes, sir.

Hurley Statement Quoted On Chinese Communists

Q.—Perhaps at this time in the record it would be a good thing if I were to read in a press conference which Mr. Hurley had on Monday, April 2, 1945. This was a press conference that General Hurley held in China, and I quote:

"You gentlemen"—meaning the gentlemen of the press—"should know, I believe you all do know, that it is a matter of common knowledge that the Communist party of China supports the principles of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. That was generally referred to as the People's Three Principles of China. The three principles are Government of the people, by the people and for the people. All the demands that the Comumnist party has been making have been on a democratic basis. That has led to the statement that the Communist party in China are not in fact real Communists. The Communist party of China is supporting exactly the same principles as those promulgated by the National Government of China and conceded to be objectives also of the National Government."

General, when you got over there, you didn't believe that, did you?

A.—Well, I was in an inquisitive mood, I will say that, when I arrived.

SENATOR CONNALLY — Who said that, Hurley?

SENATOR McMAHON — Hurley. Here is a man now asking Hurley a question:

"Sir, I am not sure that I understood that last sentence. You said the Communist party is supporting the same principles as the National Government of China?

"Answer—Yes.

"Question—Could you tell us what is the divergence between them? How do they differ?

"Answer—Well, as a matter of fact the divergence between the parties of China seems to be not in the objectives desired, because they both assert that they are for the establishment of a government in China that will decentralize authority and conduct itself along democratic lines employing democratic processes. The divergence between them is the procedure by which they can be achieved.

"To go a little further, the Communist party would like for the National Government to inaugurate certain reforms immediately and to do this they have suggested a bipartisan coalition government. The National Government, that is, the Kuomintang party, has stated that it has a program outlined by the liberator of China, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, whereby the authority of the Government of China is to be returned to the people of China under a constitution and not through an aggregation of political parties.

"The National Government of China contends that it is now in the process of a meeting being held on the fifth of next month, a program whereby it will return control of the government to the people.

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"The National Government claims that it would not be justified in turning over the authority of government to any organization or political parties or any coalition of politicians but that it is the attitude of the National Government to return the control of China to the people and let the people select their own leaders.

"Question—What is the relative difference between the Chinese Communists in China and the Communists in America, Britain and elsewhere?

"Answer—Well, I know the difference between the Republicans and Democrats in Oklahoma, but you are getting too deep for me when you are trying to make me outline the difference between foreign political parties.

"Question—Is this Communist delegate who has been appointed to the Chinese delegation really a Communist as far as you know?

"Answer—I think he is. I do know that he was their representative at Chungking and that he is now in Yunan, and I have had many conferences with him. Now to say whether he is a real Communist as you understand communism, I would not say that. I don't know, because there was a question whether any of the Chinese Communists are real Communists, but I do say this: that he does belong to the Communist party and does cooperate with and serve that party. How to determine what is the degree of communism and what kind of communism it is I could not give you a definition of that."

Do you remember reading that press interview, General?

GENERAL MARSHALL—I was aware of it.

Q.—Do you remember when Hurley went up to see Stalin when he was engaged in his mission? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you remember what he said when he came out of the interview to the press? A.—I don't recall that.

Hurley Is Quoted On Stalin's Plans

Q.—I will refresh your recollection by pointing out that he said he believed Stalin had no designs on China. Now, General, when you came back here after your mission, which, of course, took place after the cessation of hostilities, you came up and made a report to the Foreign Relations Committee, did you not? A.—I think I did, sir.

Q.—I have tried to ascertain if there was a record of that conference and unfortunately there was not. I have a list of the members of the Foreign Relations Committee——

SENATOR CONNALLY—Let me interrupt. That was when you came back for a month or so and then went back to China?

GENERAL MARSHALL — I think so. I don't recall a second conference. There may have been one, but there would be a record of that in the State Department.

SENATOR CONNALLY—I am speaking about the conference you had with us when you first went out there, and then you came back and reported to us, and then you went back to China.

GENERAL MARSHALL—That is very definite. I had a conference with the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and with the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House.

SENATOR McMAHON—Now, as I understand it, there was no record of that conference, but on the Foreign Relations Committee at the time were the following Senators: Senators Vandenberg, Capper, White, Wiley, Smith, Hickenlooper and Lodge; Connally, George, Wagner, Thomas, Barkley and Hatch.

I do not know whether or not—— the question is withdrawn. Senathe Hickenlooper has just called my attention to the fact that this was during 1947 and the conference that I am talking about, of which there was no record, took place during April, I think it was, of 1946, when you came home and reported up the Foreign Relations Committee.

SENATOR LODGE—Will the Senator permit me to say I was not a member of the Senate at that time?

SENATOR McMAHON—That is right.

SENATOR SMITH—And I was not a member of the committee.

SENATOR McMAHON—I cured that by withdrawing the question and pointing out that this was during the spring of 1946.

Now, general, you reported to this committee as to your findings in China at that time. I have only hearsay to go on. I have made some inquiries. Is it true that you met with a general acceptance and approval of the way you had carried out your mission?

GENERAL MARSHALL. There was no expression, formal expression of opinions. I got the impression that I was being supported.

Q.—General, I think it would be worthwhile to clear up the difference, if there is a difference, between our political objectives in Korea and our military objectives in Korea. I think it is important that we have that in the record. Would you please do that for me, sir?

A.—Our military objective in Korea is to resist this aggression and in general to secure the situation. That may mean the advance into Northern Korea, as it did at one stage, or our holding South Korea safe from aggression.

The advance into North Korea as a military proposition was the destruction of the North Korean forces. At the present time the military objective is dominated by the factor that the security of our forces is the preeminent requirement because we are so much outnumbered in Communist China strength.

But in the general terms, it remains the same—to resist the aggression, which carries with it the implication that we not only resist the aggression but within our means we try to terminate the possibility of a continuation of aggressive threats.

As to the political requirements or policies governing the situation, I must ask you to question the State Department on that, because it involves information that, first, ought to be very accurate for the benefit of you gentlemen, and, in the next place, I do not think should be advertised in part. Because while it is a political policy, it pertains very directly to a military procedure.

General Not Surprised By MacArthur's Views

Q.—General, I don't wish to pursue, intermittently, the subject of the reasons for General MacArthur's recall; but I do think that there are one or two matters that might be adverted to so that we would have the record more complete on that subject.

There can be no doubt in the minds of the American people today, sir, that General MacArthur is completely out of sympathy with the Government's policy in the Far East, growing out of his testimony before this committee, and out of his address to the Congress.

Do you not agree with that statement? A.—I think that is a correct statement.

Q.—His views, as expressed here before this committee, and in the address to the Congress, in the main, did not come as any surprise to you, did they? A.—No, sir.

Q.—And the reason they had not come as a surprise to you was because you had read his views in the public press, isn't that true? A.—In part.

Q.—In part? A.—Yes.

Q.—And the "in part" basis of your answer, I will ask you if it does not rest on a series of events, Aug. 6, 1950, "a 'reliable source' reported from Tokyo that General MacArthur felt the United States should take more aggressive action against communism, not only in Korea, but elsewhere in Asia."

On Aug. 27, 1950, is this a part of the basis to your belief that he had openly and completely expressed his views that were in divergence with those of the Government, when he said, on Aug. 17, 1950, without prior knowledge of the President, yourself and the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Department of State—suggesting unilateral action by the United States on Formosa?

This message came at a time when the President and Ambassador Austin were negotiating with the United Nations on the status of Formosa. You remember that message to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the President's order to him to withdraw that message?

He did withdraw that statement, but it was printed in United States News and World Report, if you will remember.

On Aug. 28, on the same day that the President ordered him to withdraw the message, the President stated that in the field of foreign relations there can be but one voice stating the position of the United States—that of the President.

Do you remember that statement, General?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—On Dec. 6, 1950, a directive to Cabinet members and other officials, which was transmitted to General MacArthur, specified that statements, speeches and press releases concerning foreign policy or military policy should be cleared in advance with the Department of State and the Department of Defense. That has been adverted to many times in this hearing. You are familiar with that directive.

Now, General, I want to refer to Feb. 7, 1951, where an Associated Press dispatch from Tokyo stated that:

"Gen. Douglas MacArthur is believed to have recommended to Washington that Chinese Nationalist troops be used against the Red Chinese forces in Korea and elsewhere."

This story noted that the U. N. commander has asked in at least three public statements for authority to bomb what he calls "the privileged sanctuary of Manchuria."

Letter From Martin To MacArthur Recalled

On March 7, 1951, General MacArthur complained of "abnormal military inhibitions" and said "a military stalemate seemed inevitable."

I will skip the business of the Joint Chiefs of Staff telling General MacArthur about the planned announcement of the President on March 20, which has been referred to so many times, and now comes to the Joseph W. Martin—Congressman Martin—incident.

I would like to call your attention on Page 185 to Martin's letter to General MacArthur, in which he stated in the last paragraph:

"I would deem it a great help if I could have your views on this point, either on a confidential basis or otherwise."

I will ask you if there is any indication in the reply of General MacArthur to Mr. Martin that it was to be regarded by Mr. Martin as confidential?

A.—I see none.

Q.—I would like to call your attention to some of the statements that were made in the speech of Congressman Martin, which speech got the wholehearted endorsement of General MacArthur, and let's see what Martin was talking about. I have had the speech inserted, at least that portion of it on the Far East, inserted in the Appendix to Volume 6, on pages, beginning on 1151, and it is a full and complete presentation of the so-called MacArthur viewpoint on how we should conduct our operations in the Far East.

I will challenge anyone to deny that statement. I will not take the time of the committee, of course, to read the whole thing, but let me quote what General MacArthur endorsed. Said Mr. Martin:

"But I protest, with every resource at my command, the formulation of any over-all strategy which virtually ignores the focal point of our trouble today in Asia. I might add that Republicans in countless numbers, myself included, have been protesting such a policy, such a strategy, for years. Again, if we really want to take the pressure off our forces in Korea, if we want to diminish the threat of a Soviet sweep across Europe, why, may I ask, do we not employ"—get this figure—"the eight-hundred-thousand anti-Communist Chinese troops on Formosa?"

I call your attention on Page 1155—"What could be sounder logic," said Mr. Martin, "both strategically and militarily, than to allow the anti-Communist forces of the Generalissimo on Formosa to participate in the war against the Chinese Reds. Why not let them open a second front in Asia?"

And then the Congressman went on to give his strategic reasons, which are largely General MacArthur's reasons, as to why this militarily would prove a valid adventure.

Then later on in the speech, Mr. Martin said this:

"The answer is that we do have military people who favor the employment of the anti-Communist forces of the Republic of China. There is good reason to believe that General MacArthur favors such an operation. There is good reason to believe that there are people in the Pentagon who favor such an operation."

Now, I call attention to the fact that in General MacArthur's reply to Mr. Martin, he says, on Page 186:

"Your view with respect to the utilization of the Chinese forces on Formosa is in conflict with neither logic nor this tradition."

He did not add, what is in conflict with the President's, and my Commander in Chief, but I will ask you if that implication isn't plainly in the letter?

A.—I think it is.

Q.—General, I think the American people would appreciate it if you could assure them that the strategy that has been adopted by the Government, as I understand it, with the united backing of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and with yourself, with the backing of the President of the United States, is the strategy which you have adopted after looking at the global picture and weighing what might be termed the global considerations. A.—That is correct, sir.

Estimates Made Of Soviet Power

Q.—I presume the global considerations are of a great number, and of a great variety. I presume that you have looked at the consequences of the Soviets taking over Western Europe? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You have examined—and by "you" I mean the top command, both the President of the United States and the military establishment—you have examined and weighed the state of our civil preparedness in this country? A.—To a certain extent, yes, sir.

Q.—You have weighed and considered the atomic program and its implications? A.—Very closely, sir.

Q.—What was that? A.—Very closely, sir.

Q.—You have weighed the state of our mobilization in this country? A.—With exactitude.

Q.—You have made an estimate of the potentialities of the Soviet Union? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You have carefully weighed

the intelligence of which you are possessed, bearing upon the intentions of the Soviet Union? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have I omitted any major, what might be called major factors, General, which you have weighed? A.—I don't recall any at this moment.

Q.—And as a result of weighing these factors, are you now prepared to tell the people of the United States that it is the unanimous judgment of the top command of this Government that our nation's security is best furthered and best protected by the policy we are pursuing in the Far East. A.—Exactly that, sir.

Q.—I presume, General, that you have taken into consideration not only casualties that we are suffering in Korea today, but also the casualties that we might suffer as a result of precipitant headlong and unwise military adventures? A.—We have considered all those factors, sir.

SENATOR McMAHON—That is all.

SENATOR CONNALLY—May I suggest that in the matter you submitted to the general a while ago, the factors, that you did not mention our relations with our allies.

SENATOR McMAHON—Thank you.

SENATOR CONNALLY — I think that should be inserted.

SENATOR McMAHON—I think the general would certainly like that inserted.

GENERAL MARSHALL — Yes, sir.

SENATOR McMAHON — Because I assume, General, that the possession of certain—not the possession but the use, the co-use with our allies of certain portions of the geography of the earth is of the utmost importance to a defense of the United States of America. A.—I would think so absolutely, sir, and that is the principle of collective security, which is the only principle that we think can carry us to a peace.

SENATOR McMAHON — Thank you very much.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Cain, I believe you are next. It was my intention to recess about five-fifteen. I do not want to stop in the middle of your questioning. I will leave it up to you whether you wish to proceed, or I will declare a recess at this stage.

SENATOR CAIN—I am completely at your service and that of General Marshall. I presume if you recess now, I might be so fortunate as to ask some questions of the general tomorrow.

THE CHAIRMAN—If you have been reached in the regular order, and if we recess at this period, I should think you would be the first questioner tomorrow.

SENATOR CAIN—Then whatever your convenience, mine is the same.

make a brief statement. We will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. I have been advised by Senator Byrd, I have not discussed it with the Secretary, that they are having a great day in honor of General Marshall as the leading, most outstanding alumnus of Virginia Military Institute, starting Monday evening—is it, General?

GENERAL MARSHALL—Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN—We will have a session tomorrow and if we can not get through with the examination of the General tomorrow, I understand you will be available Monday morning.

GENERAL MARSHALL — Yes, sir.

SENATOR LODGE—Are you planning a meeting, Saturday afternoon?

THE CHAIRMAN—I do not know any reason why we should not.

SENATOR LODGE — I just wanted to know.

THE CHAIRMAN—We met last Saturday. I do not know any reason why we should not meet this Saturday afternoon. If we can not conclude by Monday, you will not be available here until Wednesday; is that right?

GENERAL MARSHALL — Wednesday morning, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN—I fervently hope, and I am quite sure it is at least shared by Secretary Marshall, that we will be through examining him by noon Monday.

But in the event we are not, it has been thought that perhaps before we started with General Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs, that we would return to Secretary Marshall, but it would be a little more in order to have Secretary Pace of the Department of the Army up on Tuesday when Secretary Marshall could not be here. I do not imagine his examination will take an extremely long time, and that would not break the order of the examination as it would to proceed to General Bradley.

I lay that before you, gentlemen.

SENATOR KNOWLAND — Might I ask a question on procedure? As I understand it, tomorrow if it is convenient, Senator Cain will proceed with his questioning.

Now as I understand the procedure which you have outlined, if General Marshall is not finished, then Secretary Pace will come up. When the Joint Chiefs come up, might I suggest the Joint Chiefs come up individually rather than en masse?

THE CHAIRMAN—We will follow the order as I designated.

SENATOR LONG—Mr. Chairman, might I make a motion for the future? The other day when we were about halfway around the table Senator Morse made the motion that on the first round of examination of witnesses that each person could ask questions for the first half hour. That would include the answers, and then that on the second round the same procedure would be followed.

I would like to move, because we have gone two-thirds of the way down the line by now on General Marshall's testimony, although I can assure you that General Marshall will not have to take more than a half hour to answer my questions, but with the future witnesses I would like to move that we allow each person on the committee, each Senator a half hour the first round and that after that on the second round they can take as much time as they care to.

THE CHAIRMAN—I understand the parliamentary situation, Senator Long. Senator Morse has made a motion to that effect, and before we start the examination of any other witness, there will be a vote on that motion.

15-Minute Limit Asked For the First Round

SENATOR LODGE—Mr. Chairman, I would like to say I think we ought to be able to do it in fifteen minutes rather than half an hour. I think that if members really prepare themselves carefully and study hard and get their questions carefully phrased, that just as much could be developed in fifteen minutes as in half an hour, and with all the different witnesses we have got to hear, I do not know when we are ever going to get through if we consume time at the rate that we have been consuming it.

From the standpoint of public education and public presentation, you make a much better record if the questions and the answers are much more concise. That is just my opinion.

THE CHAIRMAN—Well, it, of course, will be in order for you to offer a substitute to Senator Morse's motion or an amendment there to strike out "30" and insert "15."

SENATOR KNOWLAND — Mr. Chairman, might I ask just for clarification so the record will be complete, is the Senator from Massachusetts suggesting that there be a time limit of fifteen minutes on each Senator on the questions that are asked?

SENATOR LODGE — No. The Senator from Massachusetts has been here too long to make such a proposal as that. The Senator from Massachusetts is proposing that on the first round that there be a fifteen-minute limit, but that everybody gets a second crack so there is no censorship or no suppression or anything of that kind. This is an effort to have everybody be concise, which I think is in the interests of the public.

Ifirst proposed the five-minute rule. We had our organization meeting and I didn't get very far with that. I do not know that I am going to get very far with the fifteen-minute rule, but I am going to just have that little speech.

THE CHAIRMAN — Very well, we now stand in recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon at 5:05 o'clock P. M. [E. D. T.] the hearing was adjourned to reconvene on Saturday, May 12, 1951, at 10 o'clock A. M. [E. D. T.].)

Message to MacArthur

MAY 12 1951

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—Following is the paraphrased version of a message sent by President Truman Jan. 13 to General MacArthur, as read into the record today in the Senate committees' hearing on our policy in the Far East. The original text of the message was paraphrased to protect the United States' codes:

The following message from the President to General MacArthur is transmitted:

I want you to know that the situation in Korea is receiving the utmost attention here and that our efforts are concentrated upon finding the right decisions on this matter of the greatest importance to the future of America and to the survival of free peoples everywhere.

I wish in this telegram to tell you of my views as to our basic national and international purposes in continuing the resistance to aggression in Korea. We need your judgment as to the maximum effort which could reasonably be expected from the United Nations forces under your command to support the resistance to aggression which we are trying rapidly to organize on a world-wide basis.

This present telegram is not to be taken in any sense as a directive. Its purpose is to give you something of what is in our minds regarding the political factors.

I

Successful resistance in Korea would serve the following purposes:

A. To demonstrate that aggression will not be accepted by us or by the United Nations, and to provide a rallying point around which the spirits and energies of the free world can be mobilized to meet the world-wide threat which the Soviet Union now poses.

B. To deflate the dangerously exaggerated political and military prestige of Communist China which now threatens to undermine the resistance of non-Communist Asia and to consolidate the hold of communism on China itself.

C. To afford more time for, and to give direct assistance to, the organization of non-Communist resistance in Asia, both outside and inside China.

D. To carry out our commitments of honor to the South Koreans and to demonstrate to the world that the friendship of the United States is of inestimable value in time of adversity.

E. To make possible a far more satisfactory peace settlement for Japan, and to contribute greatly to the post-treaty security position of Japan in relation to the Continent.

F. To lend resolution to many countries not only in Asia but also in Europe and the Middle East who are now living within the shadow of Communist power, and to let them know that they need not now rush to come to terms with communism on whatever terms they can get, meaning complete submission.

G. To inspire those who may be called upon to fight against great odds if subjected to a sudden onslaught by the Soviet Union or by Communist China.

H. To lend point and urgency to the rapid build-up of the defense of the Western World.

I. To bring the United Nations through its first great effort in collective security and to produce a free world coalition of incalculable value to the national security interests of the United States.

J. To alert the peoples behind the Iron Curtain that their masters are bent upon wars of aggression, and that this crime will be resisted by the free world.

II

Our courses of action at this time should be such as to consolidate the great majority of the United Nations. This majority is not merely part of the organization but is also the nations whom we would desperately need to count on as allies in the event the Soviet Union moves against us.

Further, pending the build-up of our national strength we must act with great prudence in so far as extending the area of hostilities is concerned. Steps which might in themselves be justified and which might lend some assistance to the campaign in Korea would not be beneficial if they there-by involved Japan or Western Europe in large-scale hostilities.

We recognize, of course, that continued resistance might not be militarily possible with the limited forces with which you are being called upon to meet large Chinese armies. Further, in the present world situation your forces must be preserved as an effective instrument for the defense of Japan and elsewhere. However, some of the important purposes mentioned above might be supported if you should think it practicable and advisable by continued resistance from offshore islands of Korea, particularly from Cheju-do, if it becomes impractical to hold an important portion of Korea itself.

In the worst case it would be important that if we must withdraw from Korea, it be clear to the world that that course is forced upon us by military necessity and that we shall not accept the result politically or militarily until the aggression has been rectified.

In reaching a final decision about Korea, I shall have to give constant thought to the main threat from the Soviet Union and to the need for rapid expansion of our armed forces to meet this great danger.

I am encouraged to believe that the free world is getting a much clearer and realistic picture of the dangers before us and that the necessary courage and energy will be forthcoming. Recent proceedings in the United Nations have disclosed a certain amount of confusion and wishful thinking but I believe that most members have been actuated by a desire to be absolutely sure that all possible avenues of peaceful settlement have been fully explored.

I believe that the great majority is now rapidly consolidating and that the result will be an encouraging and formidable combination in defense of freedom. The entire nation is grateful for your splendid leadership in the difficult struggle in Korea and for the superb performance of your forces under the most difficult circumstances.

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(600) MARSHALL HIGHLIGHTS

WASHINGTON, MAY 11-(AP)-DEFENSE SECRETARY MARSHALL MADE HIS FIFTH CONSECUTIVE APPEARANCE BEFORE THE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE TODAY.

HERE ARE THE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CLOSED HEARING, TAKEN FROM A CENSORED TRANSCRIPT MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PRESS:

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER (R-IOWA): XXX YESTERDAY XXX I ASKED YOU XXX WHY WE WOULD ACCEPT A CALCULATED RISK IN EUROPE XXX OF A THIRD WORLD WAR, AND XXX WHY WE REFUSE TO ACCEPT A SIMILAR CALCULATED RISK AND NOT CARRY OUT THE MILITARY ACTIVITIES OF BOMBING BASES OF SUPPLY BACK IN MANCHURIA WHERE THE REDS OF CHINA ARE ACTUALLY FIGHTING WITH US. XXX WOULD YOU CARE TO XXX DISCUSS IT ANY FURTHER?

SECRETARY MARSHALL: XXX THE SITUATION AS TO THE POSSIBLE ACTIONS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IS A MORE ACUTE ONE BY FAR THAN THAT IN WESTERN EUROPE BECAUSE IF THEY LOSE A CLOSE COMMUNITY OF INTERESTS AND COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENT WITH CHINA AT THIS TIME, THAT WOULD BE A VERY GREAT LOSS TO THEM XXX. HERE IS A SITUATION WHERE THE CHINESE CAN BE BROUGHT TO FEEL, BY CONTINUED HIGHLY DESTRUCTIVE LOSSES, THAT THE SOVIETS HAVE LET THEM DOWN. THEREFORE, THE SITUATION IS MORE DANGEROUS.

HICKENLOOPER: XXX IT SEEMS TO ME THAT IF THE SOVIET INTEREST IS SO MUCH IN ACCORD WITH THAT OF THE COMMUNIST CHINESE, THAT THAT INTEREST WOULD DICTATE THAT THEY WOULD SEE THE COMMUNIST CHINESE THROUGH TO VICTORY IN SPITE OF ANYTHING. XXX WE MIGHT JUST AS WELL TAKE AFTER THEM BACK IN MANCHURIA WITH OUR BOMBERS AND DESTROY THEIR BUILD-UP DEPOTS AND SO ON, BECAUSE THE REASONING WOULD SEEM TO DICTATE THAT RUSSIA WOULD COME IN JUST AS QUICKLY ONE WAY AS THE OTHER.

MARSHALL: WELL, SENATOR, OF COURSE THAT IS BOUND TO BE A MATTER OF JUDGMENT. MY REACTIONS IN THIS MATTER COME VERY LARGELY FROM THE CHIEFS OF STAFF XXX. I FRANKLY DOUBT THAT THIS GOVERNMENT WILL EVER (AGAIN) BE SO FORTUNATE AS TO HAVE SUCH A COLLECTION OF EXPERIENCE AT ONE TIME IN THE CHIEFS OF STAFF.

HICKENLOOPER: GEN.MARSHALL, WAS VAN FLEET (LT.GEN.JAMES A.VAN FLEET) GEN.RIDGWAY'S PERSONAL SELECTION FOR THE COMMANDER OF THE 8TH ARMY?

MARSHALL: NO, SIR, I DON'T THINK HE WAS. HE ACCEPTED IT. THE PERSONAL SELECTION WAS MINE. THERE WAS COMPLETE AGREEMENT ON THE PART OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF WITH THAT.

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HICKENLOOPER: GEN.MARSHALL, IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT XXX THE GREATEST POSSIBLE UNITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IS ESSENTIAL IN ANY EMERGENCY ACTION AT THIS TIME, AND THAT THE UNITY AND CONFIDENCE OF OUR ALLIES, THE UNITED NATIONS, AND THE JAPANESE PEOPLE, IN VIEW OF THEIR LOCATION IN THE ORIENT, XXX AND IN VIEW OF WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE THE RELIEF OF GEN.MACARTHUR, IF YOU HAD IT TO DO OVER AGAIN, WOULD YOU SUPPORT THE ACTION THAT WAS TAKEN?

MARSHALL: THAT IS A HYPOTHETICAL QUESTION, SENATOR, AND I DO NOT THINK IT IS A FAIR ONE, BUT I WOULD SAY, YES, THIS WAS FORESEEN.

HICKENLOOPER: SO THAT THE ACTION WAS TAKEN FORESEEING GREAT DOUBT AND CONFUSION WOULD ARISE IN THE MINDS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, AND ALSO WITH THE KNOWLEDGE THAT GEN.MACARTHUR STOOD VERY HIGH IN THE OPINION X X X OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE?

MARSHALL: THAT WAS FORESEEN, DISCUSSED, IN ADVANCE OF THIS DECISION. THE DECISION CAME BECAUSE IT WAS FELT IT WAS UNAVOIDABLE. IT WAS ALSO FELT AFTER THE HEIGHT OF THE EMOTIONAL WAVE PASSED THERE WOULD BE SOME SOBER THINKING.

HICKENLOOPER: IN OTHER WORDS, I HAVE THE FEELING THAT RUSSIA WILL NOT ENGAGE IN A THIRD WORLD WAR OR START ONE UNTIL RUSSIA BELIEVES THE TIME IS PROPITIOUS AND RIGHT AND SHE IS READY FOR IT.

MARSHALL: I WOULD AGREE WITH YOU, I THINK THAT WOULD BE THEIR GOVERNING MOTIVE IN THE MATTER.

SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) (IN A STATEMENT PRECEDING HIS INTERROGATION OF MARSHALL): I NOTICED IN THE PRESS THE OTHER DAY THAT AMONG THE NEWS AGENCIES WHICH HAD REQUESTED COPIES OF OUR PUBLIC TRANSCRIPT HAD BEEN THE TASS AGENCY OF THE SOVIET UNION. SO THERE BE NO MISUNDERSTANDING TO TASS, AND THOSE WHO MAY READ THE DOCUMENTS WHICH THEY GOT, I THINK THERE SHOULD BE NO MISINTERPRETATION THAT THIS DISCUSSION WHICH IS GOING ON REPRESENTS ANY FUNDAMENTAL CLEAVAGE IN THE AMERICAN PEOPLE'S DETERMINATION TO HELP MAINTAIN A FREE WORLD. XXX I FEEL THAT OUT OF THIS WILL COME A CLEARER DETERMINATION THAT WE DO NOT INTEND TO BE PUSHED AROUND BY THE SOVIET UNION, OR ANY NATION WHICH IS ENDEAVORING TO IMPOSE ITS WILL UPON THE FREE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD.

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BULLETIN

MARSHALL-SOUTH KOREANS

WASHINGTON,MAY 11-(AP)-SECRETARY MARSHALL TESTIFIED TODAY THAT WASHINGTON OFFERED LAST JANUARY TO SEND GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ENOUGH SMALL ARMS FOR 200,000 TO 300,000 SOUTH KOREANS.

THE DEFENSE SECRETARY SAID MACARTHUR INDICATED HE BELIEVED SUCH ARMS COULD BE BETTER USED TO ARM A NATIONAL POLICE RESERVE BEING BUILT UP IN JAPAN.

SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) RAISED THE POINT AT THE HEARING OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS AND ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEES ON MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL.

THE CALIFORNIAN WANTED TO KNOW WHY THE WHITE HOUSE, AT THE TIME MACARTHUR WAS FIRED, RELEASED SOME CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PENTAGON AND MACARTHUR ON ARMING OF MORE SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS.

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A226WX

MARSHALL SAID THE EXCHANGE WAS MADE PUBLIC BECAUSE MACARTHUR IN APRIL, BEFORE HIS DISMISSAL, HAD INDICATED MORE SOUTH KOREANS WERE NOT ARMED BECAUSE OF "A MATTER INVOLVING FOREIGN POLICY."

MARSHALL SAID THE SOUTH KOREAN GOVERNMENT PLEADED FOR MORE ARMS AND THAT THE PLEAS WERE BROUGHT TO HIM AS DEFENSE SECRETARY. HE SENT A MEMORANDUM TO THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, THE SECRETARY TESTIFIED, AND THEY NOTIFIED MACARTHUR LAST JAN. 4 THAT THESE WEAPONS COULD BE SUPPLIED:

160,000 RIFLES, 70,000 SUBMACHINE GUNS, 150,000 CARBINES, AND 8,000 AUTOMATIC RIFLES.

MARSHALL SAID MANY QUESTIONS HAD BEEN RAISED IN CONGRESS AS TO WHY AVAILABLE SOUTH KOREANS WERE NOT BEING ARMED AND USED WITH THE U.N. FORCES IN KOREA.

MACARTHUR'S JANUARY DECISION WAS THAT THE JAPANESE POLICE HAD PRIORITY ON THE WEAPONS, AND MARSHALL SAID MACARTHUR HAD HAD "VERY EXCELLENT REASONS" FOR HIS DECISION.

BUT THE SECRETARY SAID "THE DECIDING ACTION HAD BEEN GENERAL MAC-

ARTHUR'S."

KNOWLAND SUGGESTED THE WEAPONS MARSHALL LISTED MIGHT BE ALL RIGHT FOR A CONSTABULARY FORCE BUT WOULD NOT BE SUFFICIENT FOR COMBAT DIVISIONS.

IN REPLY, MARSHALL READ FROM A DOCUMENT, APPARENTLY THE JOINT CHIEFS' MESSAGE TO MACARTHUR JAN. 4, WHICH SAID THE ADDITIONAL SOUTH KOREANS COULD BE USED TO AUGMENT THE RIFLE STRENGTH OF EXISTING DIVISIONS, TO GUARD COMMUNICATIONS OR TO MAKE GUERRILLA RAIDS.

KNOWLAND SAID MACARTHUR CONTENDED THE QUESTION OF ARMING SOUTH KOREANS WAS "ON AN ECHELON HIGHER THAN MINE."

MARSHALL SAID IT WAS "A MATTER LITERALLY BETWEEN THE CHIEFS OF STAFF AND GENERAL MACARTHUR," ADDING:

"IF HE ACCEPTED ANY OF THE SUGGESTIONS MADE OR HAD HIS OWN PROPOSAL AS TO THE WEAPONS, THEY WERE GOING TO BE SENT THAT WAY. THERE WASN'T ANY QUESTION ABOUT THAT."

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A28WX

(450) MARSHALL-WALLACE AT THE DIRECTION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON,MAY 11-(AP)-SECRETARY MARSHALL AGREED TODAY THAT GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS INDICATE HENRY WALLACE PRESSED CHIANG KAI-SHEK IN 1944 TO TAKE THE COMMUNISTS IN HIS CHINESE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT.

WALLACE WAS VICE PRESIDENT AT THE TIME.

THE MATTER WAS RAISED WHILE MARSHALL WAS BEING QUESTIONED BY SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) AT SENATE HEARINGS ON THE OUSTER OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FROM HIS FAR EASTERN COMMANDS.

KNOWLAND READ FROM A 1949 STATE DEPARTMENT "WHITE PAPER" ON CHINA REFERENCES TO CONVERSATIONS WALLACE HAD WITH CHIANG ON JUNE 21-24, 1944. THE VICE PRESIDENT WAS IN CHINA ON A MISSION FOR THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

IT QUOTED WALLACE AS SAYING THAT ROOSEVELT HAD "ASSUMED THAT INASMUCH AS THE COMMUNISTS AND THE MEMBERS OF THE KUOMINTANG (NATIONALIST) WERE ALL CHINESE THEY WERE BASICALLY FRIENDS, AND NOTHING SHOULD BE FINAL BETWEEN FRIENDS."

IT ALSO SAID THAT WALLACE HAD TOLD CHIANG THAT ROOSEVELT HAD INDICATED THAT IF THE PARTIES COULD NOT GET TOGETHER THEY MIGHT CALL IN A FRIEND, AND HAD INDICATED THAT HE MIGHT BE THAT FRIEND."

AFTER READING THESE QUOTATIONS FROM THE WHITE PAPER, KNOWLAND ASKED:

"WOULDN'T YOU SAY, MR.SECRETARY, THAT THAT INDICATED THAT AT LEAST, ACCORDING TO MR.WALLACE'S VERSION OF WHAT HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH THE PRESIDENT HAD BEEN, THAT HE INDICATED THAT THE COMMUNISTS SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO THE GOVERNMENT AS EARLY AS 1944?"

"I THINK THAT IS VERY CLEARLY THE CASE," MARSHALL REPLIED.

FROM HIS HOME AT SOUTH SALEM, N.Y., WALLACE ISSUED A STATEMENT TONIGHT SAYING "THERE WAS NO DISCUSSION OF BRINGING COMMUNISTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GENERALISSIMO."

THE FORMER VICE-PRESIDENT ADDED:

"ROOSEVELT WAS NOT INTERESTED IN MAKING OVER THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT. WHAT HE WAS INTERESTED IN WAS SEEING THE CHINESE FROM ALL TYPES OF POLITICAL FAITHS DOING A GOOD JOB OF FIGHTING THE JAPANESE.

"AS TO WHAT ANY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GENERALISSIMO AND THE COMMUNISTS WOULD CONSIST OF, WAS NOT INDICATED BY ROOSEVELT OR BY ME. ROOSEVELT'S POINT THAT HE WANTED MADE AGAIN AND AGAIN WAS THAT ALL GROUPS SHOULD GET AROUND THE TABLE AND TALK MATTERS OUT AND TO THAT END HE WAS WILLING TO OFFER HIS OWN GOOD OFFICES.

"ROOSEVELT, IN TALKING TO ME IN THE SPRING OF 1944, SAID HIS NUMBER ONE PURPOSE IN SENDING ME TO CHINA WAS TO GET THE CHINESE FIGHTING UNDER THE GENERALISSIMO AND THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS TO THINKING MORE ABOUT FIGHTING THE JAPANESE RATHER THAN EACH OTHER."

WALLACE SAID PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT "WAS TREMENDOUSLY INTERESTED IN A STRONG, INDEPENDENT, TRULY DEMOCRATIC CHINA, AND TO THAT END WANTED ALL OUTSTANDING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CHINA AND RUSSIA SETTLED BEFORE THE WAR CAME TO AN END."

KNOWLAND ALSO DECLARED IT APPEARS THAT EVEN BEFORE THE 1945 YALTA CONFERENCE, "WE WERE INDICATING TO THE (NATIONALIST) CHINESE, THROUGH THE VOICE OF VICE PRESIDENT WALLACE X X X THAT HE (CHIANG KAI-SHEK) HAD BETTER COME TO SOME AGREEMENT WITH THE SOVIET UNION."

KNOWLAND SAID IT FURTHER APPEARED "WE WERE INDICATING TO HIM (CHIANG) THAT HE WOULD HAVE TO DO HIS NEGOTIATING ALONE, AND WE WOULD NOT USE OUR GOOD OFFICES."

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THE CALIFORNIA SENATOR ASKED WHETHER THAT WOULD SEEM TO BE A FAIR INTERPRETATION, AND MARSHALL REPLIED: "THAT WOULD SEEM SO."

KNOWLAND SAID WALLACE WAS ACCOMPANIED TO CHINA BY JOHN CARTER VINCENT AND OWEN LATTIMORE.

BOTH VINCENT AND LATTIMORE FIGURED IN THE QUESTIONING OF MARSHALL YESTERDAY WITH RESPECT TO WHETHER THEY HAD DISPLAYED A SYMPATHY FOR THE POSITION OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

VINCENT HEADED A STATE DEPARTMENT CHINA DESK IN THE EARLY 1940S. LATER HE WAS U.S. MINISTER TO SWITZERLAND AND RECENTLY HE WAS NAMED POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVE AND CONSUL-GENERAL IN TANGIERS.

BOTH HE AND LATTIMORE, FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS EXPERT AND SOMETIMES ADVISER TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT, WERE TARGETS LAST YEAR OF THE COMMUNISTS-IN-GOVERNMENT CHARGES OF SENATOR MCCARTHY (R-WIS).

THE DEMOCRATS ON A SENATE COMMITTEE WHICH LOOKED INTO MCCARTHY'S CHARGES SAID THERE WAS NO BASIS FOR HIS ACCUSATIONS AGAINST VINCENT AND LATTIMORE. MCCARTHY RETORTED "WHITEWASH" AND WAS JOINED BY SOME OTHER REPUBLICANS.

KNOWLAND HAD BEEN QUESTIONING MARSHALL EARLIER ABOUT WHETHER HE HAD TRIED TO BRING ABOUT A COALITION GOVERNMENT BETWEEN THE NATIONALISTS AND THE COMMUNISTS ON HIS 1945-46 MISSION TO CHINA.

MARSHALL SAID THAT WHEN HE ARRIVED IN CHINA LATE IN DECEMBER,1945, HE "DID NOT HAVE TO MAKE ANY SUGGESTION OF THAT NATURE" BECAUSE THE OPPOSING SIDES ALREADY HAD ARRANGED FOR A MEETING TO TRY TO WORK OUT A SETTLEMENT.

HE SAID THAT HE WAS TRYING TO GET A CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT IN THE CIVIL WAR, ADDING THAT "I REMAINED ALOOF FROM THE POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS BECAUSE THAT WAS A CHINESE AFFAIR."

MARSHALL SAID THAT "OUR GOVERNMENT HAD REPRESENTED ITS INTERESTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TWO-PARTY GOVERNMENT, AND BEYOND THAT I DID NOT TOUCH THE MATTER AT ALL, EXCEPT TO FURNISH THE GENERALISSIMO CONFIDENTIALLY OUR BILL OF RIGHTS AND A POSSIBLE INTERIM SET-UP WHILE THEY WERE REACHING FORMAL CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS."

MARSHALL SAID THAT IT WAS NOT UNTIL THE END OF APRIL "THAT I BECAME MORE DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THE POLITICAL FACTORS, AND THOSE CONSISTED OF AN EFFORT TO FIND SOME WAY TO BREAK DOWN THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO SIDES IN CARRYING OUT THE POLICIES ADOPTED BY THE POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE."

HE ALSO TESTIFIED THAT THE CHINESE "HAD MOVED INTO THE ADJUSTMENTS BY THEMSELVES, WHICH SEEMED TO BE THE HIGHLY DESIRABLE WAY TO DO IT."

"AND," HE ADDED, "AS I WAS A MEDIATOR IN CONNECTION, FIRST, WITH DETERMINING THE BASIS OF A CEASE-FIRE, AND THEN ITS EXECUTION, WHICH IS THE MORE DIFFICULT PART OF IT, IT SEEMED TO ME HIGHLY DESIRABLE THAT I REMAIN ALOOF FROM THE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT."

WHEN HE FOUND LATE IN APRIL AN IMPASSE HAD DEVELOPED IN REGARD

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TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, HE SAID, "I MOVED IN DEFINITELY IN CONNECTION WITH THE POLITICAL SETUP, NOT AS TO THE GENERAL TYPES OF THE GOVERNMENT, BUT AS TO HOW TO GET THEM TOGETHER IN THE MATTER OF DELEGATES, PARTICULARLY THE STATE COUNCIL WHICH REMAINED THE ARGUMENTATIVE BASIS FOR MONTHS THERE."

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A207WX

MARSHALL-JOINT CHIEFS(350)

WASHINGTON,MAY 11-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL TODAY PRAISED THE MEN WHO ADVISED HIM AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN ON MILITARY MATTERS.

"I FRANKLY DOUBT THAT THIS GOVERNMENT WILL EVER BE SO FORTUNATE AS TO HAVE SUCH A COLLECTION OF EXPERIENCE AT ONE TIME IN THE CHIEFS OF STAFF," MARSHALL TOLD SENATORS LOOKING INTO THE FIRING OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER (R-IOWA) HAD SAID THE DECISION NOT TO LET MACARTHUR BOMB RED CHINA WAS "A MATTER OF JUDGMENT."

"WELL, WHOSE JUDGMENT?" MARSHALL REMARKED.

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"MY REACTIONS IN THIS MATTER COME VERY LARGELY FROM THE CHIEFS OF STAFF."

THEN HE GAVE HIS OPINION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE JOINT CHIEFS:

"GENERAL (OMAR) BRADLEY (JCS CHAIRMAN) HAS HAD CONSIDERABLE FIGHTING EXPERIENCE, AND HE HAS COMMANDED THE LARGEST FORCE OF GROUND TROOPS IN HISTORY, OURS OR ANYBODY'S ELSE'S IN THE FIELD; SO, HE IS NOT INEXPERIENCED; ASIDE FROM BEING A VERY LEVEL-HEADED MAN, AND ONE OF GREAT HONESTY OF PURPOSE.

"GENERAL (HOYT) VANDENBERG HAS COMMANDED, I THINK, THE LARGEST PURSUIT OR BATTLE FORMATION OF PLANES, IN CONTRAST WITH BOMBERS, OF ANY MAN IN HISTORY. THAT IS A CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE.

"ADMIRAL (FORREST) SHERMAN HAS COMMANDED SHIPS IN THE PACIFIC. HE HAD ONE SUBMARINED FROM UNDER HIM, A CARRIER. HE HAS BEEN (ADM.CHESTER W.) NIMITZ'S DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF IN THE PACIFIC CAMPAIGN. HE IS NOT, THEREFORE, DETACHED IN HIS VIEW OF THE PACIFIC. HE HAS BEEN IN COMMAND OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, AND KNOWS THE MEDITERRANEAN, AND THE PRINCIPAL PEOPLE THERE FROM THE MIDDLE EAST TO GIBRALTAR, AND SPAIN.

"GENERAL (J.LAWTON) COLLINS COMMANDED A DIVISION WHICH TERMINATED THE FIGHTING IN GUADALCANAL. I BELIEVE HE GOT OUT OF A SICK BED TO REDEEM THE TEMPORARY REVERSE WE WERE SUFFERING IN THE RUSSELL ISLANDS. HE COMMANDED A CORPS IN LANDING ON UTAH BEACH. HE CAPTURED CHERBOURG IN THE FIRST LARGE CAPTURE AFTER AFRICA OF GERMANS.

"HE CONDUCTED A CLASSIC BATTLE, WHICH RECEIVED ALMOST NO PUBLICITY IN THIS COUNTRY IN DESTROYING LARGE PORTIONS OF THE TWO ARMIES REMAINING OF THE GERMANS AT MAINZ IN WHICH I THINK HIS CAPTURES ALONE WERE ABOUT 23,000, AND THE DESTRUCTION WAS CONSIDERABLY BEYOND THAT.

"HE CAPTURED AACHEN, HE CAPTURED DUSSELDORF, COLOGNE, ACROSS THE RHINE, WHEN HE ARRIVED AT THE ELBE. THERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF EXPERIENCE IN THAT.

"SO, THEN THESE MEN ANALYZE THESE VARIOUS QUESTIONS, ALL OF THEM, AND TALK OUT THEIR VARIOUS POINTS OF VIEW, AND BRING THEM TO ME AND TO THE PRESIDENT, I THINK IT IS A VERY FORMIDABLE GENERAL OPINION ON AFFAIRS IN THE WORLD; AND, I DIDN'T MENTION THAT THEY HAD BEEN TO JAPAN IS AN OPINION OF QUITE A GROUP."

FR256PED

A209WX

(320) MARSHALL-KNOWLAND

WASHINGTON,MAY 11-(AP)-SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) READ TO SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL TODAY A LIST OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS HE SAID HE "HAD BEEN GIVEN TO UNDERSTAND" WERE BEING DISCUSSED IN CONNECTION WITH A POSSIBLE EFFORT IN MARCH TO SETTLE THE KOREAN WAR.

INCLUDED WERE ASSERTIONS THAT (A) SINCE THE KOREAN FIGHTING HAD BECOME A WAR WITH COMMUNIST CHINA, THE PRESENCE OF RED CHINA IN THE UNITED NATIONS WAS THUS "INDISPENSABLE,"(B) THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT NECESSARILY HAVE TO RECOGNIZE THE PEIPING REGIME AND (C) INDIAN PRIME MINISTER NEHRU APPARENTLY WAS HOPEFUL PEIPING WOULD ACCEPT SECRET ASSURANCES OF THE EVENTUAL "LIQUIDATION OF CHIANG KAI SHEK."

MARSHALL SAID THE DOCUMENT HAD NOT "AWAKENED ANY MEMORY OF MINE."

KNOWLAND BROUGHT UP THE MATTER IN QUESTIONING MARSHALL TODAY AT THE SENATE INQUIRY INTO THE DISMISSAL OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FROM HIS FAR EAST COMMANDS. HE REFERRED SPECIFICALLY TO THE ADMINISTRATION'S CLAIM THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAD PLANNED TO ANNOUNCE IN MARCH THAT THE U.N.WAS ABOUT READY TO DISCUSS TERMS OF POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT IN KOREA.

MARSHALL HAD TESTIFIED THAT MACARTHUR WAS NOTIFIED MARCH 20 OF THOSE PLANS, AND THAT FOUR DAYS LATER HE MADE A PUBLIC STATEMENT TO THE ENEMY COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN THE FIELD DECLARING HE WAS READY TO DISCUSS ARMISTICE TERMS CONSISTENT WITH THE OBJECTIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

MARSHALL HAD SAID THAT ACTION BY MACARTHUR WIPED OUT ANY CHANCE OF A KOREAN SETTLEMENT AT THAT TIME.

TODAY KNOWLAND ASKED MARSHALL WHAT THE TERMS OF THE PRESIDENT'S PEACE PROPOSAL WERE. MARSHALL SAID HE COULD NOT RECALL THE DETAILS, SO KNOWLAND READ HIS MEMORANDUM.

WHEN HE FINISHED SENATOR MCMAHON (D-CONN) ASKED WHETHER IT WAS AN OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

KNOWLAND: NO, IT IS NOT AN OFFICIAL--

MCMAHON: THIS IS A COMPENDIUM OF VARIOUS RUMORS?

KNOWLAND: A COMPENDIUM OF VARIOUS REPORTS.

MCMAHON: RUMORS AND REPORTS. THANK YOU.

FR304PED

MAY 12 1951

A70WX

WITH MACARTHUR

WASHINGTON, MAY 11-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL TOLD SENATORS TODAY THAT IN 1945 GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR "VERY COURAGEOUSLY" URGED AN AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT ON JAPAN RATHER THAN A NAVAL BLOCKADE.

HE SAID AT THE TIME THERE WERE 2,500,000 ENEMY TROOPS IN JAPAN PROPER AND SOME OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ADVISORS WERE URGING JAPAN BE ISOLATED RATHER THAN ATTACKED.

MARSHALL ASKED MACARTHUR HIS VIEWS AND THE GENERAL "CAME BACK STRONGLY, VERY COURAGEOUSLY, I FELT, IN FAVOR OF THE LANDING IN JAPAN RATHER THAN THE TEMPORIZING MEASURE."

THE UNITED STATES WAS PLANNING THE ASSAULT WHEN JAPAN SURRENDERED.

VX9PED

A184WX

(130) MARSHALL-VAN FLEET

WASHINGTON,MAY 11-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL SAID TODAY HE, NOT GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY, PICKED LIEUT.GEN.JAMES A.VAN FLEET AS COMMANDER OF THE 8TH ARMY IN KOREA.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER (R-IOWA) ASKED MARSHALL WHETHER VAN FLEET WAS RIDGWAY'S PERSONAL SELECTION."

"NO, SIR, I DON'T THINK HE WAS," MARSHALL REPLIED. "HE ACCEPTED HIM. THE PERSONAL SELECTION WAS MINE. THERE WAS COMPLETE AGREEMENT ON THE PART OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF WITH THAT."

HICKENLOOPER--GENERAL RIDGWAY WAS NOT CONSULTED ABOUT THE ASSIGNMENT OF GENERAL VAN FLEET TO THE 8TH ARMY?

MARSHALL--YES, THERE WAS A COMMUNICATION BACK AND FORTH ON THAT.

VAN FLEET TOOK OVER COMMAND OF THE 8TH ARMY AFTER RIDGWAY TOOK OVER GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S FAR EAST COMMANDS.

GG115PED

MAY 12 1951

B5WX (SECG) (320)

MARSHALL-BRIDGES

WASHINGTON,MAY 11-(AP)-SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) SAID TODAY HE WILL "CHALLENGE" SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL'S STATEMENT THAT HE HAD NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF ANY PRO-COMMUNIST OFFICIALS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN 1947-48.

MARSHALL WAS SECRETARY OF STATE DURING THOSE YEARS.

"I PERSONALLY RECALL TALKING TO THE GENERAL WHEN HE WAS SECRETARY OF STATE ABOUT A CONFIDENTIAL LIST OF BAD SECURITY RISKS," BRIDGES TOLD A REPORTER.

BRIDGES IS SENIOR REPUBLICAN ON THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEES. TOGETHER WITH THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, IT IS QUESTIONING MARSHALL ABOUT THE FIRING OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND RELATED POLICIES.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN, SENATOR MORSE OF OREGON, YESTERDAY ASKED MARSHALL IF, WHILE HE WAS SECRETARY OF STATE, HE FOUND WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT "ANY OFFICIALS WHO WERE PRO-COMMUNIST AND WHO WANTED THE POLICY OF THIS GOVERNMENT TO BE ONE OF SUPPORTING THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS."

MARSHALL REPLIED:

"NO, SIR, I DID NOT; I AM SPEAKING IN REGARD TO THOSE PEOPLE WITH WHOM I CAME IN CONTACT."

MORSE THEN ASKED: "AND YOU KNEW OF NO SUCH MOVEMENT WITHIN THE STATE DEPARTMENT DURING THAT PERIOD OF SERVICE?"

"IT NEVER CAME TO MY ATTENTION, SIR," MARSHALL REPLIED.

BRIDGES WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE IN 1947 WHEN REPUBLICANS CONTROLLED THE SENATE. WHILE HE HELD THAT POSITION, HE SAID, "A CONFIDENTIAL LIST OF BAD SECURITY RISKS WAS PREPARED AND WE DISCUSSED THIS WITH SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL HERE AT THE SENATE."

"SOME OF THESE EMPLOYEES SPOKE IN TERMS OF CONDEMNATION OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND WERE VERY SYMPATHETIC TO THE CHINESE COMMUNIST CAUSE," THE SENATOR SAID.

"I DON'T CHARGE THEY WERE PRO-COMMUNISTS BUT THEY CERTAINLY WERE STUPID OR NAIVE. WE MENTIONED THEIR NAMES WHEN WE TALKED WITH MARSHALL."

BRIDGES SAID MARSHALL'S CONTACTS "MUST HAVE BEEN VERY LIMITED IF HE DID NOT CONTACT THESE PEOPLE."

HE SAID HE INTENDS TO QUESTION MARSHALL ABOUT THE MATTER LATER IN THE HEARINGS.

BRIDGES SAID THE LIST OF PERSONS DISCUSSED WITH MARSHALL NEVER WAS MADE PUBLIC AND THAT THE RECORD OF THE HEARINGS WAS NOT PUBLISHED.

RZ240AED

A185

MACARTHUR (210)

NEW YORK, MAY 11-(AP)-GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT RECENT DEVELOPMENTS OFFER HOPE THAT A "REALISTIC POLICY" ON THE CONDUCT OF THE KOREAN WAR MAY BE EMERGING UNDER PRESSURE OF PUBLIC OPINION AND THE CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS.

MAJ.GEN.COURTNEY WHITNEY, THE DEPOSED PACIFIC COMMANDER'S CHIEF AIDE, SAID MACARTHUR HAD EXPRESSED PLEASURE OVER GEN.MARSHALL'S STAND AGAINST YIELDING ON THE ISSUES OF FORMOSA AND CHINA'S U.N.SEAT.

"THIS SEEMS TO REFLECT A COMPLETE CHANGE IN GEN.MARSHALL'S VIEWPOINT AS RECORDED ON MARCH 31," GEN.WHITNEY SAID.

GEN.MARSHALL TOLD THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES YESTERDAY THE UNITED STATES WOULD "NEVER YIELD" TO THE ENTRY OF COMMUNIST CHINA INTO THE UNITED NATIONS OR TURNING FORMOSA OVER TO RED CHINA AS CONDITIONS FOR A CEASE-FIRE IN KOREA.

"AS GEN.MACARTHUR TESTIFIED BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES," GEN.WHITNEY SAID, "THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF IN LATE MARCH, IN FORMULATING CONDITIONS FOR A CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT IN KOREA, RECOMMENDED AGAINST INCLUSION OF EITHER OF THESE SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

"GEN.MARSHALL OVERRODE THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, HOWEVER, AND RECOMMENDED TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE THAT DISPOSITION OF FORMOSA AND CHINA'S SEAT IN THE U.N. WERE APPROPRIATE FOR DISCUSSION IN A CONFERENCE ON A KOREAN SETTLEMENT."

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"GEN.MACARTHUR IS PLEASED TO NOTE THE REPORTED HARDENING OF THE BRITISH ATTITUDE AGAINST CONTINUANCE OF THE PRESENT SUPPLY OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS THROUGH HONG KONG AND CHINESE PORTS," GEN.WHITNEY SAID IN A STATEMENT.

"HE BELIEVES THAT IF THIS TENDENCY RESULTS IN AN EFFECTIVE EMBARGO ANOTHER OF THE GREAT ANOMALIES OF THE KOREAN WAR WILL HAVE BEEN CORRECTED.

"HE REGARDS ALSO AS A HEALTHY SIGN THE STEPPING UP OF MILITARY AID TO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S FORCES ON FORMOSA.

"THE GENERAL ALSO FEELS THAT SUCH TRENDS ARE ENCOURAGING AND OFFER HOPE THAT A REALISTIC POLICY ON THE CONDUCT OF THE KOREAN WAR MAY NOW BE EMERGING UNDER THE PRESSURE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION AND AN AROUSED PUBLIC OPINION."

REFERRING TO MARSHALL'S TESTIMONY YESTERDAY, WHITNEY SAID:

"GEN.MACARTHUR THIS MORNING EXPRESSED PLEASURE TO ME OVER AN APPARENT ORIENTATION OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY TOWARD HIS BASIC VIEWS ON THE FAR EAST AS HE EXPRESSED THEM TO CONGRESS. HE IS PARTICULARLY PLEASED AT THE PUBLIC STAND GEN.MARSHALL HAS NOW TAKEN AGAINST YIELDING ON THE ISSUES OF FORMOSA AND CHINA'S SEAT IN THE U.N."

WHITNEY CHALLENGED MARSHALL'S STATEMENT THAT HE RETURNED FROM HIS MISSION TO CHINA BY WAY OF TOKYO.

"GEN.MARSHALL'S MEMORY SADLY BETRAYED HIM IN AT LEAST ONE INSTANCE," WHITNEY SAID. "HE TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD RETURNED FROM HIS CHINA MISSION BY WAY OF TOKYO AND THAT HE BELIEVED HE HAD INFORMALLY DISCUSSED CHINA WITH GEN.MACARTHUR.

"THAT IS ENTIRELY ERRONEOUS. GEN.MARSHALL, ON COMPLETION OF HIS MISSION TO CHINA, DID NOT RETURN VIA TOKYO, BUT, INSTEAD, TOOK THE SOUTHERN ROUTE. HE DID NOT SEE GEN.MACARTHUR AND NEVER HAS DISCUSSED THE CHINESE SITUATION WITH GEN.MACARTHUR, EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY."

A194

WHITNEY SAID MARSHALL WAS MACARTHUR'S GUEST OVERNIGHT ON THE

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WAY TO CHINA, BUT THE SUBJECT OF HIS MISSION WAS NOT DISCUSSED. HE SAID IT HAD BEEN HOPED IN TOKYO THAT MARSHALL WOULD RETURN TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION.

REFERRING AGAIN TO KOREA, WHITNEY SAID:

"NEITHER THE SECRETARY OF STATE, NOR THE UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, NOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE IN CHARGE OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS, NOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, NOR ROBERT A.LOVETT, UNDERSECRETARY OF DEFENSE, NOR GEN(OMAR) BRADLEY (CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF) HAS EVER SEEN FIT TO VISIT KOREA DURING THE COURSE OF THE PRESENT CONFLICT, IF, INDEED, ANY OF THEM EVER VISITED THAT AREA AT ANY TIME."

B152PED

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A109

(310)

WITH WASHINGTON MARSHALL

NEW YORK, MAY 11-(AP)-GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR'S SPOKESMAN REITERATED TONIGHT THE OPINION THAT RUSSIA WILL NOT "PROJECT THE WAR" IN THE FAR EAST UNTIL IT FEELS IT HAS SUPERIOR FORCES THERE.

RUSSIA DOES NOT FEEL THIS TO BE SO AT THE PRESENT TIME, MAJOR GENERAL COURTNEY WHITNEY, MAC ARTHUR'S CHIEF AIDE, ADDED.

WHITNEY WAS ASKED BY NEWSMEN TO COMMENT ON DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SENATE INQUIRY INTO FAR EASTERN POLICY AND MAC ARTHUR'S OUSTER AS FAR EASTERN COMMANDER.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE GEORGE MARSHALL TODAY TOLD THE HEARING THAT DANGER OF WAR WITH RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST IS "MORE ACUTE BY FAR" THAN IN EUROPE.

WHITNEY SAID TONIGHT:

"THE GENERAL (MAC ARTHUR) HAS OFTEN SAID THAT WHEN IN THE OPINION OF THE SOVIETS THEY HAVE SUPERIORITY OF FORCE, ONLY THEN WILL THEY PROJECT THE WAR.

"NOTHING WE CAN DO WILL INFLUENCE THE SOVIETS BEYOND THE POINT THE SOVIETS FEEL THE RELATIVITY OF FORCE TO BE IN THE SOVIETS' FAVOR."

ASKED IF THAT MIGHT BE THE CASE NOW, WHITNEY REPLIED:

"AT THE PRESENT TIME, IT IS NOT SO."

AS FOR WHETHER MAC ARTHUR WOULD APPEAR AGAIN AT THE HEARING AFTER THE ADMINISTRATION STATES ITS CASE, WHITNEY SAID:

"THE GENERAL IS QUITE WILLING TO STAND ON THE RECORD."

WHITNEY ADDED THAT MAC ARTHUR WOULD "RESPOND TO ANY REQUEST" FROM THE SENATE.

EARLIER IN THE DAY WHITNEY SAW A HOPE THAT A "REALISTIC POLICY" ON THE KOREAN WAR EMERGING FROM THE SENATE'S PROBING AND THE PRESSURE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

HE SAID MAC ARTHUR HAD EXPRESSED PLEASURE OVER MARSHALL'S STAND AGAINST SEATING COMMUNIST CHINA IN THE UNITED NATIONS OR GIVING IT FORMOSA AS CONDITIONS OF A KOREAN CEASE-FIRE.

"THIS," WHITNEY ASSERTED, "SEEMS TO REFLECT A COMPLETE CHANGE IN GEN. MARSHALL'S VIEWPOINT AS RECORDED ON MARCH 31."

HE REPORTED MAC ARTHUR'S PLEASURE, TOO, ON "THE REPORTED HARDENING OF THE BRITISH ATTITUDE AGAINST CONTINUANCE OF THE PRESENT SUPPLY OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS THROUGH HONG KONG AND CHINESE PORTS."

STEPPING UP OF MILITARY AID TO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S NATIONALIST CHINESE FORCES ON FORMOSA WAS TERMED BY WHITNEY "A HEALTHY SIGN."

K1110PED

A98

(NYC OUT) (310)

NEW YORK, MAY 11-(AP)-THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE SAYS BOARD OF EDUCATION OFFICIALS ARE "CONSIDERING ACTION" AGAINST A MANHATTAN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER WHO REFUSED TO ESCORT HIS CLASS TO THE MACARTHUR DAY PARADE APRIL 20.

THE NEWSPAPER SAYS THE TEACHER'S IDENTITY WAS NOT DISCLOSED BY SCHOOL OFFICIALS OR BY THE TEACHERS UNION, LOCAL 555, UNITED PUBLIC WORKERS (INDEPENDENT), OF WHICH HE IS A MEMBER.

THE NEWSPAPER SAYS THE TEACHER, A WORLD WAR II VETERAN, MADE A STATEMENT TO SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT WILLIAM JANSEN SAYING HE REFUSED TO ATTEND THE PARADE BECAUSE IT WAS "A POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION FOR AN INDIVIDUAL WHOSE POLICIES WOULD LEAD TO PRECIPITATION OF A GENERAL WAR."

IN THE STORY, THE TEACHER WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT "A TEACHER SHOULD NOT BE COERCED INTO TAKING PART IN AN ACTIVITY WHICH VIOLATED HIS CONSCIENCE AND CONVICTIONS."

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THE TEACHER ALSO NOTED, THE NEWSPAPER SAYS, "THAT HE HAD SERVED IN THE PACIFIC DURING THE WAR AND HAD SMALL LIKING FOR HIS FORMER COMMANDER."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE STORY SAID THAT AUTHORITIES AT THIS STAGE ARE MERELY GATHERING FACTS AND THAT THE TEACHER HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED BY ASSOCIATE SUPERINTENDENT ELIAS LIEBERMAN, IN CHARGE OF THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL DIVISION.

THE NEWSPAPER QUOTES DR. LIEBERMAN AS SAYING:

"TO US AT HEADQUARTERS IT SEEMS THE MAN, FOR IDEOLOGICAL OR PERSONAL REASONS, FAILED TO DO HIS DUTY AS A TEACHER."

ONCE THE FACTS ARE GATHERED, DR. LIEBERMAN WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, "DR. JANSEN MAY WISH TO TAKE FURTHER ACTION BASED ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATE SUPERINTENDENT--IN THIS CASE MYSELF--AND PERHAPS OF THE LAW SECRETARY."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE SAYS THAT A RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED LAST FRIDAY AT A DELEGATE ASSEMBLY MEETING OF THE TEACHERS UNION PROTESTING "COERCION OF TEACHERS INTO ATTENDING THE MACARTHUR DAY PARADE" AND URGING SCHOOL AUTHORITIES TO SEE THAT NO PUNITIVE MEASURES WERE TAKEN AGAINST THE TEACHER CONCERNED.

K1028PED

A121

NEW YORK, MAY 11-(AP)-JOHN FOSTER DULLES, REPUBLICAN FOREIGN POLICY ADVISOR TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT, PAID GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR A ONE-HOUR VISIT TODAY.

A MACARTHUR AIDE SAID THEY TALKED ABOUT THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY, WHICH DULLES IS HELPING TO GET IN SHAPE.

K1138PED

A117KX

SEATTLE, MAY 11-(AP)-SENATOR MAGNUSON (D-WASH) SAID TODAY HE WILL PROPOSE THAT CHIANG KAI-SHEK, CHINESE NATIONALIST LEADER, BE INVITED TO ADDRESS A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS.

THE WASHINGTON DEMOCRAT TOLD NEWSMEN BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE BY TRAIN FOR WASHINGTON, D. C, THAT HE WILL MAKE THE SUGGESTION IN A REPORT TO THE SENATE ON HIS RECENT TRIP TO ASIA.

MAGNUSON SAID THAT WHEN HE WAS IN FORMOSA HE GOT THE IMPRESSION FROM CHIANG THAT HE WOULD WELCOME AN INVITATION TO COME TO THE UNITED STATES.

FJ930PCS

A218WX
95
(70) FIRST LEAD KOREAN VETS
BY JOSEPH C.GOODWIN
WASHINGTON,MAY 11-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY SIGNED A BILL GIVING VETERANS OF THE UNDECLARED KOREAN WAR ALL THE MEDICAL BENEFITS PREVIOUSLY GRANTED SURVIVORS OF OTHER WARS.
CONGRESS HURRIEDLY PASSED THE BILL YESTERDAY TO REMEDY A LEGAL SITUATION WHICH FOUND KOREAN VETERANS DENIED TREATMENT AT VETERANS' HOSPITALS. MR.TRUMAN ASKED FOR THE BILL EVEN AS CONGRESS WAS CONSIDERING IT.
SPECIFICALLY, THE LEGISLATION EXTENDS THE BENEFITS TO ALL PERSONS SERVING IN THE ARMED FORCES BETWEEN JUNE 7,1950 AND A DATE TO BE PROCLAIMED LATER BY THE PRESIDENT OR CONGRESS. IT THUS WOULD APPLY TO ALL SERVICE MEN,WHETHER THEY ARE IN KOREA, IN THIS COUNTRY, OR IN EUROPE.
REPORTSV

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SERVICE MEN,WHETHER THEY ARE IN KOREA, IN THIS COUNTRY, OR IN EUROPE.
REPORTS REACHED HERE OF A 21-YEAR-OLD DISCHARGED KOREAN VETERAN WHO WAS DENIED ADMITTANCE TO A VETERANS HOSPITAL BECAUSE HIS FIGHTING WAS NOT IN A DECLARED WAR. HOSPITAL OFFICIALS SAID THERE WAS NO LAW TO COVER HIS CASE.
THERE SHOULD BE SUCH A LAW, PRESIDENT TRUMAN SAID AT HIS WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCE. HE FOLLOWED THROUGH WITH LETTERS TO THE HOUSE AND SENATE PRESIDING OFFICERS.
AND BY NIGHTFALL, BOTH HOUSES HAD ACTED TO EXTEND WAR COVERAGE TO KOREAN VETERANS.
THE BILL, AS IT REACHED MR.TRUMAN'S DESK, ENTITLES KOREAN VETERANS TO THESE WORLD WAR II PRIVILEGES:
1. MEDICAL, HOSPITAL AND DOMICILIARY BENEFITS; 2. BURIAL BENEFITS; 3. COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS FOR THE VETERAN AND HIS DEPENDENTS.
THIS SWIFT SEQUENCE WAS TOUCHED OFF BY EX-MARINE DAVID R.ARELLANO. HE WENT TO A VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL AT TUCSON, ARIZ., WEDNESDAY.
THE PRELIMINARY DIAGNOSIS WAS CANCER BUT THE HOSPITAL SAID THAT UNDER THE LAW IT COULD NOT ADMIT ARELLANO BECAUSE HIS ILLNESS WAS NOT SERVICE-CONNECTED AND HE WAS NOT A VETERAN OF A DECLARED WAR.
"KOREAN AND CHINESE RED TROOPS SHOT AT ME. SOME OF MY BUDDIES WERE KILLED. IF THAT ISN'T WAR, I'D LIKE TO KNOW WHAT THEY CALL IT."
THAT WAS ARELLANO'S REACTION, EXPRESSED TO A REPORTER. WHEN INTERVIEWED, HE WAS A PATIENT IN A COUNTY HOSPITAL AT TUCSON WHERE A PRIVATE PHYSICIAN HAD OPERATED ON HIS THROAT.
ARELLANO SAID HIS THROAT BEGAN SWELLING WHILE HE WAS IN KOREA. "I WAS IN ACTION OFF AND ON FOR FIVE MONTHS," HE SAID. THE SWELLING FAILED TO GO DOWN AFTER HE WAS DISCHARGED TO SUPPORT HIS WIFE DOLORES AND THEIR TWO CHILDREN, DAVID, 19 MONTHS, AND EILEEN, 6 MONTHS.
THEY'RE BEING CARED FOR NOW WITH FUNDS PROVIDED BY THE WELFARE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN LEGION.
RZ359AED

A85AX

(AX IN) (100)
ATLANTA, MAY 11-(AP)-A SMALL GROUP OF MARINES DID A JOB LAST NIGHT FOR THEIR COMRADES IN KOREA.
THEY WRAPPED AND MAILED 400 PACKAGES OF ARTICLES THEY HAD COLLECTED HERE AND THERE FROM MERCHANTS.
IT IS THEIR PURPOSE FOR THE NEXT 16 MONTHS TO SEND ENOUGH BOOKS, CIGARETTES, CANDY, TOOTHBRUSHES, TOBACCO AND STATIONERY TO PROVIDE FOR EACH OF THE 21,000 MEN IN A MARINE DIVISION.
HEADING THE PROJECT IS COL. DONALD M. SPICER, THE OFFICER WHO COMMANDED THE MARINE DETACHMENT ON GUAM AT THE OUTSET OF WORLD WAR II.
THE ACTION OF THE MARINES WAS PROMPTED BY LETTERS FROM MEN IN KOREA THAT THEY WERE SHORT OF THE "GIZMOS" (MARINE FOR ANYTHING) THAT HELP MAKE LIFE A LITTLE MORE LIVABLE IN FOXHOLES.
AS653AES NM

A111
(140)
NEW YORK, MAY 11-(AP)-A REALISTIC TELEVISION DRAMA OF THE KOREAN CONFLICT, BASED ON DISPATCHES BY HAL BOYLE, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT AND COLUMNIST, WAS SHOWN TONIGHT.
THE PLAY, "KOREA---THE THOUSAND YARD LOOK," WAS PRESENTED BY THE PULITZER PRIZE PLAYHOUSE OVER THE TELEVISION NETWORK OF THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY FROM 8 P.M. (EST) TO 9 P.M.
BOYLE, WHO WON THE PULITZER PRIZE IN 1945, WAS NARRATOR OF THE PLAY. BOYLE NOW IS WORKING OUT OF THE AP'S NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS.
HUNDREDS OF PROPS, INCLUDING TYPICAL WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT USED IN KOREA, WERE MADE AVAILABLE BY THE ARMY.
AN ELABORATE SERIES OF STAGE SETTINGS WAS CONSTRUCTED IN THE QUARTER-ACRE STUDIO TO SIMULATE KOREA'S WAR-TORN TERRAIN.
BOYLE DESCRIBED THE "THOUSAND YARD LOOK" AS "THE LOOK OF DISTANCE THAT COMES INTO THE EYES OF A MAN WHEN HE HAS SEEN TOO MUCH OF BATTLE AND TOO LITTLE OF HOME."
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MAY 12 1951

A135WX
95
WASHINGTON,MAY 11-(AP)-ENEMY CASUALTIES IN KOREA THROUGH APRIL 30 TOTALLED 893,662, THE ARMY ESTIMATED HERE TODAY.
THIS REPRESENTS AN INCREASE OF 68,102 OVER THE FIGURE RELEASED THROUGH APRIL 21.
A SPOKESMAN SAID HE COULD NOT GIVE U.N.CASUALTIES FOR THE SAME PERIOD.
THE BREAKDOWN OF ENEMY LOSSES SHOWS THAT THE NORTH KOREANS HAVE SUFFERED 534,146 CASUALTIES AND THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS 359,516 SINCE THE BEGINNING OF HOSTILITIES.
ENEMY BATTLE CASUALTIES ARE ESTIMATED AT 620,660. NON-BATTLE CASUALTIES WERE PLACED AT 125,880.
THE U.S.ARMY DOES NOT REVEAL ITS NON-BATTLE LOSSES.
ENEMY TROOPS CAPTURED TOTALLED 147,122 BY ACTUAL COUNT. OF THIS NUMBER 143,699 ARE RED KOREANS AND 3,423 ARE CHINESE.
ENEMY BATTLE AND NON-BATTLE LOSSES ESTIMATES ARE BASED UPON REPORTS FROM U.N.AIR AND GROUND REPORTS THAT ARE PERIODICALLY CHECKED AND EVALUATED BY ARMY HEADQUARTERS.
U.S.OFFICIALS HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO PROVIDE AN UP-TO-DATE TOTAL OF U.N.BATTLE CASUALTIES THEY EXPLAINED, LARGELY BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF ACCURATE RECORDS IN THE SOUTH KOREAN ARMY.
U.S.CASUALTIES REACHED 64,055, BASED UPON NOTIFICATIONS TO FAMILIES THROUGH MAY 4. OTHER U.N.LOSSES THROUGH THE END OF APRIL ARE UNOFFICIALLY ESTIMATED AT UNDER 5,000 AND SOUTH KOREAN CASUALTY FIGURES RUN BETWEEN 150,000 AND NEARLY 300,000.
THE WIDE GAP BETWEEN MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SOUTH KOREAN TOTALS IS ATTRIBUTED HERE TO A TARDINESS IN KOREAN BOOKKEEPING, PARTICULARLY REGARDING THE NUMBER OF MISSING AND THE TOTAL WHO HAVE RETURNED TO DUTY.
FR1123AED

30.24- 22885

A47WX

(400) NIGHT LEAD TROOPS FOR EUROPE

BY C.YATES MCDANIEL

WASHINGTON, MAY 11-(AP)-THE ALERTING OF THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION TODAY FOR SERVICE IN EUROPE [redacted] (INCREASED THE PROSPECTS) THAT GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER WILL HAVE FROM 12 TO 14 READY-TO-FIGHT DIVISIONS BY THE END OF THIS YEAR.

SIX OF THOSE DIVISIONS WILL BE AMERICAN. THE FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION AND THE CONSTABULARY FORCE, WHICH IS CONSIDERED THE EQUIVALENT OF A COMBAT DIVISION, ARE ALREADY IN GERMANY. THE FOURTH INFANTRY DIVISION IS IN THE FINAL STAGE OF PREPARATION TO SAIL FOR EUROPE, NEARLY ONE MONTH AFTER IT RECEIVED ALERT ORDERS AT FORT BENNING, GA.

TODAY THE SECOND ARMORED, BASED AT FORT HOOD, TEX., WAS NOTIFIED TO BE READY FOR OVERSEAS DUTY.

THE TWO DIVISIONS BEING PREPARED FOR EUROPE ARE NOT AT FULL STRENGTH AND WILL NEED MORE TRAINING BEFORE THEY ARE COMBAT WORTHY. BOTH THEIR STRENGTH AND THEIR TRAINING, HOWEVER, ARE EXPECTED TO BE BUILT UP AFTER THEY REACH EUROPE.

THE ARMY HAS NOT REVEALED THE DESIGNATION OF THE TWO ADDITIONAL DIVISIONS THAT WILL BE SENT TO EUROPE. THE ACTING CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU, MAJ.GEN.RAYMOND H.FLEMMING, SAID EARLIER THIS WEEK THAT MORE GUARD DIVISIONS, IN ADDITION TO THE TWO ALREADY IN JAPAN, MAY SOON GO OVERSEAS.

AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND ARMORED AND FOURTH INFANTRY DIVISIONS, THE ARMY WILL HAVE FOUR REGULAR DIVISIONS AND FOUR NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONS IN THE U.S. IN VARYING STAGES OF TRAINING. TEN ADDITIONAL TRAINING DIVISIONS ARE NOW OPERATING IN THE HOME ZONE, BUT THESE ORGANIZATIONS CONCENTRATE ON THE TASK OF PREPARING RECRUITS FOR EVENTUAL ASSIGNMENT TO COMBAT UNITS, BOTH THOSE AT HOME AND THOSE IN ASIA AND EUROPE.

GENERAL EISENHOWER'S WESTERN EUROPEAN DEFENSE FORCE HAS REASONABLE ASSURANCE OF BETWEEN 12 AND 14 DIVISIONS BY THE END OF 1951. IN ADDITION TO THE SIX U.S. DIVISIONS, HE IS EXPECTED TO HAVE THREE BRITISH DIVISIONS AND FROM THREE TO FIVE FRENCH.

THE SUPREME COMMANDER IN EUROPE ALSO HAS HOPES OF OBTAINING OTHER DIVISIONS BY THE END OF THE YEAR. BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS, DENMARK, NORWAY AND PORTUGAL HAVE ALL SAID THEY MAY BE ABLE TO PROVIDE ONE DIVISION EACH. ITALY HAS MANPOWER, BUT LACKS EQUIPMENT.

A48WX

EISENHOWER'S SHORT TERM GOAL IS 40 DIVISIONS. WHEN THAT FORCE WILL BE ORGANIZED AND READY TO FIGHT WILL DEPEND LARGELY UPON THE SPEED WITH WHICH IT CAN BE EQUIPPED AND TRAINED IN MODERN TECHNIQUES.

AFTER THE LAST OF THE SIX U.S. DIVISIONS REACHES EUROPE THERE WILL BE ABOUT 200,000 AMERICAN TROOPS THERE. NEARLY HALF THIS NUMBER ARE NOW IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA. THE TOTAL INCLUDES MORE THAN 30,000 COMBAT TROOPS IN THE FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION AND THE CONSTABULARY FORCE. THE REMAINDER ARE SUPPORTING AND SERVICE TROOPS.

WHEN THE ADDITIONAL FOUR DIVISIONS REACH EUROPE AND ARE BUILT TO COMBAT STRENGTH OF ABOUT 18,000 EACH THERE WILL BE AROUND 108,000 FIGHTING SOLDIERS AND 92,000 MEN IN SUPPORTING CAPACITIES.

VX723PED

A45WX

WASHINGTON, MAY 11-(AP)-THE POLISH COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT HAS INFORMED THE UNITED STATES THAT BISHOP JOSEPH PADEWSKI, AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, DIED IN A POLISH PRISON AFTER FOUR MONTHS INTERNMENT.

BISHOP PADEWSKI WAS A PRELATE OF THE POLISH NATIONAL CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES.

HE WAS ARRESTED JANUARY 19, BY POLISY SECURITY POLICE ON A CHARGE OF VIOLATING POLISH CURRENCY REGULATIONS.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID THE POLISH FOREIGN OFFICE IGNORED "REPEATED REPRESENTATIONS" AIMED AT PERMITTING AMERICAN DIPLOMATS TO SEE HIM.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE INFORMED THE DEPARTMENT IN THE PAST FEW DAYS, IT WAS SAID, THAT THE BISHOP DIED OF "AN INTESTINAL INFECTION."

THE FOREIGN OFFICE THAT PROMISED A COPY OF THE AUTOPSY REPORT WOULD BE GIVEN THE EMBASSY LATER.

BISHOP MISIASZEK, HEAD OF THE POLISH NATIONAL CHURCH WITH HEADQUARTERS IN SCRANTON,PA., SAID BISHOP PADEWSKI WAS NAMED ADMINISTRATOR OF THE CHURCH IN POLAND IN 1932. HE WAS ELECTED BISHOP IN WARSAW IN 1935 AND CONCENTRATED THE FOLLOWING YEAR IN SCRANTON. HE WAS 58 YEARS OLD.

A NATURALIZED AMERICAN CITIZEN, HE WAS IMPRISONED FOR TWO YEARS BY THE NAZIS AFTER THEIR INVASION OF POLAND.

BISHOP MISIASZEK SAID HIS CHURCH IS REQUESTING THE BODY BE RELEASED AND BROUGHT BACK TO SCRANTON FOR BURIAL.

RM936PED

MAY 12 1951

A181WX

95

WASHINGTON,MAY 11-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES TODAY REJECTED AS A "PRETEXT" A COMPLAINT BY COMMUNIST-RUN POLAND THAT THE POLISH TRANS-ATLANTIC LINER BATORY WAS SUBJECTED TO MISTREATMENT ON TRIPS TO NEW YORK CITY.

POLAND RECENTLY CANCELLED FURTHER SERVICE TO NEW YORK BY THE MOTOR SHIP. THE POLISH GOVERNMENT PROTESTED AGAINST STRICT INSPECTIONS BY FEDERAL CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES AND AGAINST THE ACTION OF NEW YORK CITY DENYING FURTHER USE OF MUNICIPALLY-OWNED PIERS IN THE PORT.

THE U.S. IN A NOTE DELIVERED TODAY IN RAWSAW REJECTED BOTH THESE CONTENTIONS AS BASELESS. AT THE SAME TIME IT DENOUNCED AS "PROPAGANDA" A LARGE PART OF THE POLISH PROTEST OF APRIL 18 WHICH WAS MADE AFTER SERVICE WAS DISCONTINUED.

DECLARING THAT THE POLISH GOVERNMENT" DID NOT WISH, FOR OTHER REASONS," TO CONTINUE THE SERVICE THE NOTE SAID: "IT IS THUS APPARENT THAT THE POLISH GOVERNMENT WAS SEEKING A PRETEXT IN THE ACTION OF THE NEW YORK MUNICIPALITY FOR WITHDRAWING THE M.S. BATORY FROM NAVIGATION TO NEW YORK WHEREBY IT COULD SEEK TO PLACE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THIS DECISION ON THE U.S. ITSELF."

GG110PED

D147WX
(130)
WASHINGTON,MAY 11-(AP)-GREECE MAY BE ABLE TO PRODUCE SUFFICIENT WHEAT AND RICE FOR ITS OWN NEEDS WITHIN 18 MONTHS, AMBASSADOR JOHN PEURIFOY REPORTED TODAY TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN.
PEURIFOY, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO GREECE, SAID SUCH PRODUCTION IS POSSIBLE BARRING BAD WEATHER OR OTHER UNFORESEEN FACTORS.
HE TOLD REPORTERS HIS WHOLE REPORT TO MR.TRUMAN ON ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN THAT COUNTRY WAS OPTIMISTIC.
"I THINK THE PRESIDENT WAS GREATLY ENCOURAGED BY WHAT I TOLD HIM," THE AMBASSADOR ADDED. "I TOLD HIM THERE IS NO QUESTION ABOUT GREEK DETERMINATION TO RESIST AGGRESSION."
THE AMBASSADOR, HERE FOR CONSULTATIONS WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT, PLANS TO LEAVE MAY 31 BY SHIP TO RESUME HIS WORK IN GREECE.
HE SAID THE ECA HAD DONE "A MAGNIFICENT JOB" IN RECLAIMING LANDS FOR AGRICULTURE.
ND523PED

MAY 12 1951

A204WX
(220)
WASHINGTON,MAY 11-(AP)-SENATOR THYE (R-MINN) URGED SECRETARY ACHESON TODAY TO CONTINUE MAKING "THE STRONGEST REPRESENTATIONS" TO THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN GOVERNMENT TO WIN RELEASE OF WILLIAM OATIS, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT.
AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT, OFFICIALS SAID "OUR EMBASSY AT PRAGUE IS TAKING EVERY FEASIBLE STEP IN BEHALF OF MR.OATIS."
OATIS' ARREST BY CZECH POLICE WAS MADE KNOWN APRIL 26. IT WAS ANNOUNCED OATIS WAS BEING HELD ON CHARGES THAT HE USED CZECH EMPLOYES OF THE AP PRAGUE BUREAU TO OBTAIN "CERTAIN SECRET REPORTS" FOR ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET SATTLITE.
THYE TELEPHONED ACHESON AFTER RECEIVING A TELEGRAM FROM MRS.OATIS, WHO IS LIVING IN ST.PAUL, ASKING THE SENATOR'S AID. THYE'S MESSAGE TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID:
"YOU RECOGNIZE THE SERIOUS IMPORT OF ACTION BY PRESUMABLY FRIENDLY NATION AGAINST AMERICAN CITIZEN AS WELL AS ISSUE OF PRESS FREEDOM.
"I URGE THAT THE STRONGEST REPRESENTATIONS CONTINUE TO BE MADE TO THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN GOVERNMENT CONCERNING THIS MATTER."
STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS TOLD NEWSMEN:
"IN SPITE OF OUR REPEATED REPRESENTATIONS TO THE CZECH GOVERNMENT, BOTH ORAL AND WRITTEN, IT HAS NOT BEEN POSSIBLE FOR AN EMBASSY REPRESENTATIVE TO VISIT HIM (OATIS) OR FOR ARRANGEMENTS TO BE MADE FOR HIS DEFENSE BY AN AMERICAN LAWYER.
"THE DEPARTMENT'S GREAT CONCERN IN THIS MATTER IS CONSIDERATION FOR THE WELFARE OF MR.OATIS AND FOR WHATEVER MAY OFFER THE BEST HOPE OF ASSISTANCE TO HIM."
FR238PED

B39CX
(140)
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 2 P.M.EASTERN STANDARD TIME FRIDAY, MAY 11)
(ADVANCE) CHICAGO, MAY 11-(AP)-ADM.WILLIAM H.P.BLANDY, RETIRED, SAID TODAY THAT THE MIDWEST WOULD BE AN EASIER ATOM BOMB TARGET FOR RUSSIAN PILOTS THAN EASTERN CITIES.
HE SAID IN A TALK PREPARED FOR THE EXECUTIVES' CLUB THAT EAST COAST CITIES ARE BETTER PROTECTED BY POTENTIAL FIGHTER INTERCEPTION FROM OUTLYING BASES THAN MIDWEST CITIES. HE SAID:
"THE MIDDLE WEST COULD BE REACHED OVER THE NORTH POLAR REGIONS AND CANADA, VAST PORTIONS OF WHICH ARE UNPROTECTED WASTELAND. BY SUCH A ROUTE, MURMANSK IS ONLY 3,600 MILES FROM CHICAGO, WHEREAS A SOUPED UP B-29, SUCH AS THE RUSSIANS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE, CAN DO 4,400 MILES."
BLANDY, PRESIDENT OF THE HEALTH INFORMATION FOUNDATION, SAID AMERICANS SHOULD STRENGTHEN THEMSELVES PHYSICALLY AND EMOTIONALLY AGAINST THE THREAT OF ATOMIC WAR.
THE MAN WHO COMMANDED THE ATLANTIC FLEET BEFORE HIS RETIREMENT LAST YEAR, ASKED: "WHAT GOOD IS IT TO BE STRONG AS AN OX IF WE ARE AS SCARED AS RABBITS?"
HE SAID EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW AND OBEY INSTRUCTIONS OF CIVIL DEFENSE AUTHORITIES.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 2 PM. EST. FRIDAY, MAY 11)
MS547ACD NM

B1AH Q
AMS IN (130)
PRECEDE CHICAGO
OMAHA, MAY 10-(AP)-VICE PRESIDENT ALBEN W.BARKLEY TONIGHT SAID THE FRONTIERS OF AMERICAN LIBERTIES EXTEND AS FAR AS THE FRONTIERS OF HUMAN FREEDOM WHEREVER THEY EXIST.
THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS, GIVEN ON THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE CREATION OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL, HIGHLIGHTED AN OMAHA FUND RAISING DINNER FOR THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL.
INDIVIDUAL PLEDGES RANGED UP TO $25,000.
BARKLEY SAID THE INFANT NATION OF ISRAEL OFFERS AN EXAMPLE OF AN INSTITUTION DEDICATED TO THE RIGHTS OF MAN.
THE VICE PRESIDENT SAID THAT 200,000 JEWS I IRAN, IRAQ, RUMANIA, LIBYA AND OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN GIVEN A LIMITED TIME TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES AND "THE ONLY PLACE THEY HAVE TO GO IS ISRAEL."
THIS INFLUX WILL PUT A BURDEN ON THE NEW GOVERNMENT THAT REQUIRES AID FROM THE OUTSIDE, HE ADDED.
HK1209ACS NM

MAY 12 1951

A27
NEW YORK, MAY 11-(AP)-A SUPPLY OF 783,000 VOLUMES OF THE SCRIPTURES IN RUSSIAN IS READY TO BE SHIPPED TO RUSSIA WHENEVER THE IRON CURTAIN IS LIFTED.
DR.ROBERT T.TAYLOR, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, SAID YESTERDAY THE BOOKS INCLUDE 90,000 COMPLETE BIBLES, 193,000 TESTAMENTS, AND 500,000 GOSPELS.
LAST PUBLICATION OF SCRIPTURES IN RUSSIA WAS IN 1927, TAYLOR SAID, AND THE SOCIETY SENT ITS LAST BATCHES OF SCRIPTURES TO RUSSIA IN 1947.
"EVERY REPORT WHICH COMES TO US FROM NATIONS BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN SHOWS THAT THE PEOPLE WILL RECEIVE THE BIBLE EAGERLY," HE SAID.
HA407AED

A9LA
SANTA MONICA, CALIF., MAY 11-(AP)-HAROLD RUSSELL, NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMVETS, SAYS THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD CLAMP DOWN HARD ON PROFITEERS.
THE ARMLESS VETERAN WHO WON AN OSCAR FOR HIS ROLE IN THE MOVIE "THE BEST YEARS OF OUR LIVES," SAYS THAT TOO MANY PEOPLE ARE ACCEPTING THE SACRIFICES OF OUR MEN IN KOREA WITHOUT SO MUCH AS A GESTURE TOWARD MAKING SACRIFICES THEMSELVES.
HERE FOR A CONVENTION OF THE STATE AMVETS, RUSSELL TOLD NEWSMEN: "AMERICANS AT HOME MUST BE MADE TO REALIZE THAT A WAR IS BEING FOUGHT IN KOREA AND THEY MUST BE PREPARED TO MATCH AS NEARLY AS POSSIBLE THE UNSELFISHNESS OF THE FIGHTING SERVICEMEN."
PJ1153PPD

30.24- 22887

A26
LAKEWOOD, N.J.,MAY 11-(AP)-A U.S. MARINE BLINDED IN THE BATTLE FOR IWO JIMA WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A $23,000 HOUSE ON SUNDAY THROUGH COOPERATION OF RESIDENTS AND TRADE UNIONS.
THE HOME, BUILT BY DONATIONS AND JOINT EFFORTS OF PERSONS [illegible]EAN AND MONMOUTH COUNTIES, WILL BE ACCEPTED BY RAY MARINE (CQ) AND HIS BRIDE-TO-BE, MISS MARY JANE SHAFTO, AT A CEREMONY.
MARINE LOST THE SIGHT OF BOTH EYES MARCH 7, 1945, IN A HAND-TO-HAND BATTLE WITH THE JAPANESE AT IWO JIMA.
THE FUND TO BUILD THE HOUSE WAS STARTED BY OCEAN COUNTY JUDGE HARRY E.NEWMAN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAKEWOOD TIMES.
HA405AED

A84PX (130)
PENNSVILLE,N.J.,MAY 11-(AP)-MAJOR GEN.HARRY H.VAUGHN, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S AIDE, SAYS HE HAS GIVEN UP PUBLIC SPEECHMAKING BECAUSE IT ALWAYS SEEMS TO GET HIM INTO TROUBLE.
THE GENERAL WAS INVITED TO BE A GUEST SPEAKER BY THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS AT A MEMORIAL DAY SERVICE MAY 27 AT THE FINNIS POINT NATIONAL CEMETERY NEAR HERE.
IN REPLYING TO OTTO SIMBERG OF QUINTON,N.J., CHAIRMAN OF THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE, VAUGHN SAID HE APPRECIATED THE INVITATION BUT:
"UNFORTUNATELY, MY EXPERIENCE WITH THE GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS OVER THE LAST SEVERAL YEARS HAS FORCED ME TO WITHDRAW FROM THE FIELD OF SPEECHMAKING.
"IT IS NOT REALLY PART OF MY DUTY. EVERY TIME I TRY TO HELP SOMEBODY OUT I SEEM TO GET INTO TROUBLE. THERE SEEMS TO BE A TENDENCY TO EXPLOIT EVERYTHING I SAY AND MISCONSTRUE MY MEANING.
"SO I THINK IT IS BETTER TO JUST REFRAIN FROM MAKING SPEECHES."
JH943PED NMA

MAY 12 1951

A32WX (300)
AMS BUDGET
SECOND NIGHT LEAD CONTROLS
WASHINGTON,MAY 11-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT TODAY SLASHED ABOUT 12 CENTS A POUND OFF THE NEW CEILING PRICES ON SOME CHUCK STEAKS AND POT ROASTS.
AN ORDER ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION ALSO CUT THE CEILING PRICE ON RUMP ROAST BY 5 TO 6 CENTS A POUND.
THE REDUCTIONS ARE EFFECTIVE NEXT MONDAY WHEN DOLLARS-AND-CENTS CEILING PRICES ON BEEF MUST BE POSTED ON MEAT MARKET COUNTERS ACROSS THE NATION.
TODAY'S ACTION HAS NO CONNECTION WITH THE PROJECTED GENERAL ROLLBACK WHICH IS SCHEDULED TO REDUCE ALL BEEF PRICES BY ABOUT 10 CENTS A POUND BY NEXT OCT. 1.
THE ORDER SIMPLY AMENDS MONDAY'S CEILING REGULATIONS TO ALLOW FOR "INEQUITIES" AND TO PROVIDE OTHER ADJUSTMENTS IN THE ORIGINAL ORDER ISSUED ON APRIL 29.
HERE IS WHAT THE NEW ORDER DOES:
IT SETS THE SAME PRICE FOR STEAKS AND POT ROASTS OF THE VARIETIES KNOWN AS CHUCK ARM AND CHUCK BLADE, BONE IN.
ARM CHUCKS WERE ABOUT 13 CENTS A POUND HIGHER THAN CHUCK BLADES IN THE ORIGINAL APRIL 29 BEEF ORDERS. ON MONDAY, THE CEILING ON ARM DUCKS WILL DROP 12 CENTS AND THE CEILING ON CHUCK BLADES WILL GO UP 1 CENT.
OPS OFFICIALS SAID THE CHANGES WERE MADE BECAUSE MOST CONSUMERS CANNOT READILY DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE TWO CUTS.
THE ORDER ALSO CUTS 5 TO 6 CENTS A POUND OFF THE PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED CEILING PRICE ON CHOICE AND GOOD GRADE RUMP ROATS, BONE IN. OFFICIALS SAID IT WILL SELL FOR ABOUT 79 CENTS A POUND INSTEAD OF 84 CENTS.
OPA SAID THE PRICE OF CHOICE AND GOOD BONELESS RUMP REMAINS AT $1.12 A POUND.
OFFICIALS SAID THE CEILING PRICE OF BONE-IN CUTS WAS REDUCED IN RECOGNITION OF THE COST TO BUTCHERS OF BONING MEAT AND THE LOSS IN WEIGHT IN SELLING BONED MEAT COMPARED TO BONE-IN CUTS.
MEANWHILE, OPS POSTPONED THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF RETAIL KOSHER BEEF PRICE CEILINGS FROM NEXT MONDAY TO MAY 21.
ELSEWHERE ON THE CONTROLS FRONT:
ECONOMIC STABILIZER ERIC JOHNSTON URGED THE NATION TO MAKE A GREATER EFFORT TO PRODUCE FOR DEFENSE AND COMBAT INFLATION.

"NOTHING COULD PLEASE JOE STALIN MORE THAN TO SEE RUNAWAY INFLATION IN THIS COUNTRY," HE TOLD THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE.
THE COMMITTEE AND ITS SENATE COUNTERPART ARE CONSIDERING PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROGRAM FOR TIGHTER ECONOMIC CONTROLS TO FOLLOW EXPIRATION OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION LAW IN JUNE.
AS PART OF THAT PROGRAM, JOHNSTON'S OFFICE IS TRYING TO STABILIZE PRICES AND WAGES THROUGH CONTROLS. HE SAID THE AIM IS TO ESTABLISH A LINE AND HOLD IT AGAINST THE PRESSURES THAT ARE PUSHING UP THE COST OF LIVING.
"WE HOPE TO HAVE (PRICE) ROLLBACKS IN A GREAT MANY ITEMS," HE SAID, BUT "TRYING TO PUSH ALL PRICES BACK TO PRE-KOREA DAYS WOULD BE LIKE TRYING TO PUSH TOOTHPASTE BACK INTO A TUBE."
THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION (OPS), ONE OF THE AGENCIES UNDER JOHNSTON, TODAY ISSUED A SPECIAL PRICING ORDER REQUIRING BARBER SHOPS, BEAUTY PARLORS, LAUNDRIES, PARKING LOTS, ETC., TO POST CEILING PRICES.
THIS ORDER, EFFECTIVE MAY 16, REQUIRES THAT THE POSTED CEILING PRICES BE THOSE WHICH WERE LAID DOWN IN THE GENERAL PRICE FREEZE, BASED ON CHARGES MADE IN THE DEC. 19-JAN. 15 PERIOD.
ALSO INCLUDED ARE CHARGES FOR AUTO, RADIO AND HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE REPAIRS, DRY CLEANING AND TAILORING, SHOE REPAIR, FILLING STATION SERVICES, CHECKING ACCOUNTS, BOWLING ALLEY, SKATING RINK AND GOLF COURSE FEES, AND ADMISSIONS TO AMUSEMENT PARKS.
ALTOGETHER THESE SERVICES RUN INTO BILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY.
JOHNSTON, IN ARGUING FOR VIGOROUS ACTION TO HOLD DOWN THE COST OF LIVING AND THE COST OF DEFENSE, DEPLORED ANY SENSE OF COMPLACENCY. HE SAID:
"DESPITE THE LULL, DESPITE THE SEEMING IMPROVEMENT IN THE SITUATION, DESPITE THE SLOWDOWN IN THE PRICE RISE AND THE TURNDOWN IN SOME PRICES, ALL THE FACTORS WHICH MAKE FOR A RIP-ROARING INFLATION ARE PRESENT."
AND IN A PLEA THAT ALL PARTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCEPT THE BURDENS OF PREPAREDNESS, HE SAID:
"THERE ARE NO CONTROLS ON DYING IN KOREA; THERE IS NO PARITY FOR A MOTHER WHO HAS LOST HER SON; THERE IS NO ESCALATOR CLAUSE FOR A LITTLE GIRL WHOSE FATHER IS NOT COMING BACK FROM OVERSEAS."
HE THUS TOUCHED ON BUSINESSMEN'S OBJECTIONS TO CERTAIN CONTROLS; ON FARMERS' DEMANDS THAT THERE BE NO TAMPERING WITH PARITY, THE SYSTEM THAT TIES THE PRICE OF THEIR PRODUCTS TO THE COST OF THINGS THEY BUY; ON LABOR UNIONS' BACKING OF ESCALATOR CLAUSES THAT PERMIT WAGES TO RISE WITH THE RISE IN LIVING COSTS.

A203WX
JOHNSTON SPECIFICALLY BACKED: PLANS TO FIX PARITY PRICES ONCE

A CROP SEASON RATHER THAN MONTHLY, THE OPS ORDER ROLLING BACK CATTLE PRICES, STIFFER PRICE CONTROL ENFORCEMENT, AND RENT CONTROL FOR COMMERCIAL AS WELL AS RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

ARGUMENTS FOR TIGHTER CREDIT CONTROLS CAME FROM WILLIAM MCCHENSNEY MARTIN,JR., CHAIRMAN OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD. HE TOLD THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE THAT PRESENT CREDIT CONTROLS ON NEW HOUSING AREN'T DOING THE JOB THEY WERE EXPECTED TO.

FR&GG233PED

A71WX (400)

ARMISTICE

BY ELTON C.FAY

ASSOCIATED PRESS MILITARY AFFAIRS REPORTER

MAY 12 1951

WASHINGTON,MAY 11-(AP)-WHAT IS AN ARMISTICE AND WHO SHOULD PROPOSE IT?

SOME THOUSANDS OF WORDS ON THIS QUESTION HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN THE SENATE HEARINGS ON THE OUSTER OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

BUT SO FAR, NO ONE HAS NOTED THAT THERE EXISTS A LONG-ESTABLISHED AND REASONABLY DEFINITIVE SET OF INTERNATIONAL GROUND RULES ON THE FORMS AND MANNER OF ARRIVING AT TRUCES. THEY APPEAR IN THE "RULES OF LAND WARFARE," WHICH MOST NATIONS HAVE USED FOR DECADES AS A HANDBOOK ON BATTLEFIELD BEHAVIOR.

THE ADMINISTRATION HAS SAID ONE OF THE FACTORS CONSIDERED WHEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN FIRED THE FAR EAST SUPREME COMMANDER WAS MACARTHUR'S PROPOSAL TO THE MILITARY COMMANDER OF THE COMMUNIST FORCES FOR AN ARMISTICE.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL HAS TESTIFIED THAT WHAT DISTURBED PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT WAS THAT MACARTHUR'S PROPOSAL WAS MADE JUST AS THE GOVERNMENT HERE SAID IT WAS READY TO COME FORTH WITH ITS OWN PROPOSAL.

IN HIS TESTIMONY ON WEDNESDAY, MARSHALL QUOTED MACARTHUR AS SAYING LAST MARCH 24 THAT "'I STAND READY AT ANY TIME TO CONFER IN THE FIELD WITH THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ENEMY FORCES IN AN EARNEST EFFORT TO FIND ANY MILITARY MEANS WHEREBY THE REALIZATION OF THE POLITICAL OBJECTIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN KOREA, TO WHICH NO NATION MAY JUSTLY TAKE EXCEPTION, MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT FURTHER BLOODSHED.'"

TO ADMINISTRATION CONTENTIONS THAT MACARTHUR'S ANNOUNCEMENT UPSET THE DIPLOMATIC APPLECART, THE GENERAL HIMSELF TESTIFIED HE WAS EXERCISING THE RIGHT OF ALL FIELD COMMANDERS. HE SAID HE WAS ONLY TRYING TO ARRANGE A CEASE-FIRE AND WAS NOT INTERESTED IN A PEACE AGREEMENT.

WHAT ISN'T QUITE CLEAR IS WHICH OF TWO FORMS OF ARMISTICE MACARTHUR WAS PROPOSING.

THE "RULES OF LAND WARFARE," WHICH ARE BASED ON THE VARIOUS TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS SIGNED EARLY IN THE CENTURY AT THE HAGUE AND AT THE GENEVA CONFERENCES, SAYS THIS ABOUT THE FORMS OF TRUCE:

"GENERAL ARMISTICE--GENERAL ARMISTICES ARE OF A COMBINED POLITICAL AND MILITARY CHARACTER. THEY SUALLY PRECEDE THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE, BUT MAY BE CONCLUDED FOR OTHER PURPOSES. DUE TO ITS POLITICAL IMPORTANCE, A GENERAL ARMISTICE IS CONCLUDED BY THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED OR BY THEIR COMMANDERS IN CHIEF, AND IS SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION BY THEIR GOVERNMENTS IN EVERY CASE. GENERAL ARMISTICES ARE FREQUENTLY ARRANGED BY DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES.

"LOCAL ARMISTICE--A LOCAL ARMISTICEUSPENDS OPERATIONS BETWEEN CERTAIN PORTIONS OF THE BELLIGERENT FORCES, OR WITHIN A DESIGNATED DISTRICT OF THE THEATER OF OPERATIONS. A LOCAL ARMISTICE MAY BE CONCLUDED BY THE MILITARY FORCES ONLY, OR BY NAVAL FORCES ONLY, OR BETWEEN A LESS NUMBER THAN ALL THE BELLIGERENTS AT WAR."

RZ/SU705AED

A46WX

(200) NIGHT LEAD INDUSTRY

BY STERLING F.GREEN

(WX) HOT SPRINGS, VA., MAY 11-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT TODAY MADE A BID TO 90 LEADERS OF INDUSTRY FOR SUPPORT OF A TWO-YEAR EXTENSION AND TIGHTENING OF CONTROLS OVER PRICES, WAGES AND PRODUCTION.

IN COMING MONTHS, MOBILIZATION DIRECTOR CHARLES E.WILSON REPORTED, CIVILIAN GOODS PRODUCERS WHO NOW FIND SLACK DEMAND AND OVERLOADED STOCKS WILL FACE AN UPSURGE OF BUYING POWER AND SEVERE SHORTAGES OF MATERIALS.

HIS ADDRESS WAS DELIVERED TO A CLOSED MEETING HERE OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. PERSONS ATTENDING THE THREE-DAY MEETING AT THE HOMESTEAD HOTEL HERE GAVE AN ACCOUNT TO REPORTERS.

WILSON RECALLED HIS OWN OPPOSITION TO CONTROLS AS FORMER PRESIDENT OF GENERAL ELECTRIC CORP., BUT DECLARED HIMSELF NOW CONVINCED THEY WILL BE ABSOLUTELY VITAL UNTIL 1953 TO PREVENT RUNAWAY INFLATION.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE SAWYER, WHO ADDRESSED THE CORPORATION EXECUTIVES TONIGHT, TOLD REPORTERS HE COULD PROMISE THAT FEDERAL CONTROLS---AS FAR AS HIS OWN DEFENSE AGENCIES ARE CONCERNED---WOULD BE WIPED OFF THE BOOKS AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

ALREADY, HE SAID, PROSPECTS FOR CIVILIAN SUPPLIES OF RUBBER ARE "IMPROVING MATERIALLY", AND ALUMINUM CONTROLS HAVE BEEN RELAXED IN SEVERAL CASES.

VX715PED

MAY 12 1951

A23WX (100)

LEWIS

WASHINGTON,MAY 11-(AP)-JOHN L.LEWIS HAS CALLED FOR AN END OF ALL PRICE AND WAGE CONTROLS WHEN THE PRESENT DEFENSE ACT EXPIRES JUNE 30.

LEWIS AND THE 25MAN EXECUTIVE BOARD OF HIS UNITED MINE WORKERS UNION YESTERDAY APPROVED A RESOLUTION IN WHICH THEY DESCRIBED THE DEFENSE ACT AS AN "IRON COLLAR" ON BOTH BUSINESS AND LABOR. PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS ASKED FOR A TWO-YEAR EXTENSION OF THE ACT.

THE MINE WORKERS' RESOLUTION SAID SUPPORTERS OF THE ACT WERE ADVOCATING CHANGES IN THE BASIC AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE, AND "SEEKING BY POLITICAL BLANDISHMENT TO INVEIGLE AND LULL THIS NATION INTO A FALSE SENSE OF ECONOMIC SECURITY."

RZ401AED

A87WX (420)

SEAMEN-DRAFT

WASHINGTON,MAY 11-(AP)-THE MARITIME INDUSTRY IS EMBARKING ON A PLAN TO STRAIGHTEN OUT SOME TROUBLESOME DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS AND MERCHANT SEAMEN.

HEREAFTER, SELECTIVE SERVICE ANNOUNCED TODAY, THERE WILL BE A CONCERTED EFFORT TO:

1. MAKE SURE THAT ALL SEAMEN PROVIDE THEIR DRAFT BOARDS WITH FULL INFORMATION, INCLUDING FACTS ON THEIR SEA EXPERIENCE, RATINGS, ETC.

2. TRY TO SIGN UP FOR SHIPS' CREWS ONLY THOSE SEAMEN WHO ARE NOT SUBJECT TO THE MILITARY DRAFT.

THE GOVERNMENT IS COOPERATING THROUGH SELECTIVE SERVICE AND THE MARITIME ADMINISTRATION; MARITIME UNIONS ALSO WILL HELP THEIR MEMBERS IN THE SITUATION.

MANY SEAMEN HAVE BEEN REPORTED TO THE FBI AS DRAFT DELINQUENTS SIMPLY BECAUSE THEY FAILED TO NOTIFY THEIR DRAFT BOARDS THEY WERE GOING TO SEA.

MANY INLAND DRAFT BOARDS WITH NO SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE MARI-

TIME SITUATION HAVE DECLINED TO GIVE MERCHANT SEAMEN ANY PARTICULAR CONSIDERATION.

DRAFT DIRECTOR LEWIS B.HERSHEY SAID HE HAS SENT TO ALL DRAFT BOARDS COPIES OF A REPORT BY VICE ADMIRAL E.L.COCHRANE, MARITIME ADMINISTRATOR, ON THE MERCHANT MARINE'S MANPOWER PROBLEMS.

HERSHEY EXPRESSED THAT THE REPORT IS INTENDED SOLELY FOR THE GUIDANCE OF LOCAL BOARDS IN CONSIDERING THE ELIGIBILITY OF INDIVIDUALS, WITH ESSENTIAL RATINGS AS MERCHANT SEAMEN, FOR OCCUPATIONAL DEFERMENT FROM THE DRAFT.

COCHRANE, DESCRIBING THE MANPOWER SITUATION IN THE MERCHANT MARINE AS "CRITICAL," SAID THAT ON MARCH 1 THERE WERE 1,619 VESSELS UNDER THE U.S. FLAG.

[redacted]. THEY EMPLOYED 88,782 SEAMEN, OF WHOM 20 PER CENT WERE LICENSED OFFICERS. HE ADDED THAT A RECENT SURVEY SHOWED THAT THERE ARE 5,100 SKILLED SEAMEN WHO ARE UNMARRIED AND BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 THROUGH 25, AND LIABLE FOR THE DRAFT.

COCHRANE SAID THAT SINCE AUGUST 1950 AN AVERAGE OF 50 SHIPS A MONTH HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM THE RESERVE FLEET AND REACTIVATED, REQUIRING THE HIRING OF MORE THAN 2,500 ADDITIONAL SEAMEN EACH MONTH.

COCHRANE SAID THE PLAN IS TO RECRUIT NEW CREWS FROM AMONG EX-SEAMEN WHO NOW HAVE SHORESIDE JOB. HE ADDED:

"IF THE U.S. MERCHANT MARINE IS UNABLE TO MEET REQUIREMENTS FROM THIS SOURCE, THEY WILL THEN REQUEST LOCAL BOARDS TO DEFER THOSE DRAFT-LIABLE SEAMEN WHO POSSESS LICENSES OR CERTIFICATES."

HERSHEY SAID THAT SEAMEN IN THE PAST HAVE GENERALLY FAILED TO PROVIDE LOCAL BOARDS WITH THE INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR THEIR PROPER CLASSIFICATION.

HE SAID MANY SEAMEN HAVE BEEN CALLED BY THE DRAFT WHILE AT SEA AND INFORMED ON THEIR RETURN THEY HAD NO APPEAL RIGHTS--THE 10 DAY LIMIT FOR APPEAL HAVING LONG SINCE EXPIRED. NOW, THE PLAN IS TO KEEP THE LOCAL BOARDS FULLY INFORMED BY POST CARDS SENT BY THE SEAMEN AND COUNTERSIGNED BY A UNION, COMPANY OR GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE.

RZ1005PED

A84DT

DETROIT, MAY 11-(AP)-THE CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION ASKED PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY TO ABOLISH THE DRAFT DEFERMENT OF COLLEGE STUDENTS.

THE UNION RECOMMENDED A POLICY UNDER WHICH ALL STUDENTS WOULD BE DRAFT ELIGIBLE AND "QUALIFIED" DRAFTEES WOULD BE RETURNED TO COLLEGE AFTER COMPLETION OF BASIC TRAINING.

THE UNION SAID THIS WOULD PRESERVE THE MILITARY'S POLICY OF THE SELECTIVE CHOICE OF COLLEGE MEN FOR "ESSENTIAL" SERVICE.

THE ACTION WAS TAKEN BY THE UAW'S INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

648AES NM

A64CO

PMS BUDGET
PSYCHIATRISTS
BY FRANK CAREY
ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE REPORTER

CINCINNATI,MAY 11-(AP)-MENTALLY-ILL WAR VETERANS ARE BEING TALKED OUT OF THEIR "TERROR DREAMS"--BY A LOUDSPEAKER AND THE POWER OF SUGGESTION.

THIS WAS REPORTED TO THE AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION TODAY BY A VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION DOCTOR WHO DESCRIBED USE OF A RECORDED "SUGGESTION" TREATMENT WHILE PATIENTS SLEEP.

"I CAN (CAPS) RID MYSELF OF ANY SYMPTOMS, COMPLETELY AND IN LESS THAN A MINUTE," IS THE TYPE OF RECITATION THAT IS REPEATED OVER AND OVER IN A MONOTONOUS TONE IN THE OTHERWISE QUIET HOSPITAL ALL THRO THE NIGHT.

"I'M NOT OVERLY DEPENDENT ON MEDICINES OR DOCTORS" IS ANOTHER--AND EVERY ONCE IN AWHILE, THE LOUDSPEAKER DRONES: "MIND A BLANK, RELAXING MORE."

DR.ERNST SCHMIDHOFER OF VA'S KENNEDY HOSPITAL AT MEMPHIS TOLD ABOUT IT AND SAID THE TREATMENT ALSO INCLUDED A MUCH SHORTER DAYTIME BROADCAST. HE REPORTED THESE RESULTS:

"MOST PATIENTS HAVE REPORTED GRATIFYING RESULTS WITHIN TWO TO FOUR WEEKS AFTER ADMISSION. SOME HAVE STATED THAT THEY ARE ABLE TO TAKE DAYTIME NAPS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THEIR LIVES. OTHERS SAY SLEEP BECOMES LESS FITFUL AND MORE REFRESHING.

"TERROR DREAMS ARE REPORTED AS BEING REPLACED BY MORE PLEASANT ONES AND THE FREQUENCY OF DREAMS OF ALL SORTS IS ALLEGEDLY REDUCED."

HE SAID THERE WERE INDICATIONS OF A GENERAL DECREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF AWAKENING DURING THE NIGHT--"THERE IS LESS ARISING TO SMOKE, TO PACE ABOUT RESTLESSLY...."

THE PATIENTS GET THE "SLEEP PROGRAM" FROM 10 P.M. UNTIL 7 A.M.--EVERY NIGHT IN THE WEEK.

DOCTOR SCHMIDHOFER, INDICATING SUCH A SET-UP PREVAILS IN SOME OTHER HOSPITALS, SAID THAT WHENEVER IT'S FIRST INTRODUCED THE PATIENTS KICK TO BEAT THE BAND.

NURSES AND AIDES ARE ALSO INDIGNANT AND INCREDULOUS, HE SAID, ADDING THAT THEY SOMETIMES TELL THE PATIENTS THE WHOLE THING IS RIDICULOUS.

FINALLY, HE DECLARED, HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS AND TRUSTEES PUT IN THEIR TWO CENTS' WORTH OF OPPOSITION--THEY "NEARLY ALWAYS EXPRESS GREAT CONCERN THAT THE REPUTATION OF THE HOSPITAL MAY BE PLACED IN JEOPARDY."

BUT THE DOCTOR REPORTED THAT IT'S HIS IMPRESSION THAT AVERAGE HOSPITAL STAYS ARE SHORTENED AND FEWER MEDICINES ARE REQUESTED AND PRESCRIBED AS A RESULT OF THE "SELF HELP" PROGRAM OF SUGGESTION.

JC521AES

A17WX

BULLETIN
SCIENTIST X

WASHINGTON,MAY 11-(AP)-DR.JOSEPH W.WEINBERG, THE "SCIENTIST X" OF THE HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION OF ATOMIC ESPIONAGE WAS ORDERED HELD UNDER $1,000 BOND FOR CONTEMPT OF THE FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT.

FEDERAL JUDGE ALEXANDER HOLTZOFF SET A HEARING FOR MONDAY MORNING ON THE CHARGE GROWING OUT OF WEINBERG'S REFUSAL TO ANSWER QUESTIONS PUT TO HIM BY A FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

THE BESPECTACLED UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA PROFESSOR REFUSED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO HIS PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN BERKELEY, CALIF. AND CERTAIN ACQUAINTANCES AT THE TIME HE WAS A SCIENTIST

A19WX

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA ATOMIC LABORATORY IN 1943.

JUDGE HOLTZOFF DIRECTED WEINBERG TO ANSWER THE GRAND JURY'S QUESTIONS AT AN OPEN HEARING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FEDERAL COURT.

WEINBERG, HOWEVER, REFUSED ON GROUNDS THAT TO DO SO WOULD INCRIMIN-

ATE HIM. HE CLAIMED PRIVILEGES GRANTED BY THE CONSTITUTION PERMITTED A WITNESS IN A CRIMINAL PROCEEDING TO REFUSE TO TESTIFY HIMSELF.

A20WX
WEINBERG IS SAID BY THE HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE TO HAVE PASSED ATOM BOMB SECRETS TO THE COMMUNISTS DURING THE WAR YEARS WHILE A PHYSICIST AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA RADIATION LABORATORY.

JUDGE HOLTZOFF REMANDED WEINBERG INTO CUSTODY OF THE U.S. MARSHALL ON RECOMMENDATION OF ASSISTANT U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY WILLIAM HITZ.

MYRON EHRLICH, WEINBERG'S ATTORNEY, ASKED THAT WEINBERG BE RELEASED ON HIS OWN COGNIZANCE FOR APPEARANCE MONDAY. TO HOLD HIM IN JAIL, EHRLICH CONTENDED, WOULD MEAN LOSS OF WEINBERG'S JOB ON THE MINNESOTA FACULTY.

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JUDGE HOLTZOFF SAID HE DIDN'T BELIEVE IN TREATING PROFESSORS DIFFERENTLY THAN ANYONE ELSE, AND ORDERED WEINBERG TO POST BOND.

EHRLICH TOLD NEWSMEN HE WOULD ARRANGE IT.

IN THE PRESENCE OF THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY, THE JUDGE DIRECTED WEINBERG TO ANSWER FOUR QUESTIONS:

DID HE KNOW IN 1943 DAVID BOHM, A UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PROFESSOR "SUSPECTED OF CONNECTIONS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITIES," AND KENNETH MAY, IDENTIFIED IN HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS AS A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY; WHETHER IN 1943 HE LIVED IN CALIFORNIA AND HAD RESIDENCE AT 2427 BLAKE ST., BERKELEY.

AFTER WEINBERG CLAIMED HIS CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVILEGES TO REFUSE TO ANSWER ON GROUNDS OF SELF-INCRIMINATION, THE JUDGE ORDERED HIM HELD FOR ACTION ON A CONTEMPT OF COURT CHARGE.

FRANK CUNNINGHAM, JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ATTORNEY, HAD REQUESTED THAT WEINBERG BE REQUIRED TO ANSWER CERTAIN OTHER QUESTIONS--AMONG THEM, WHETHER HE WAS ACQUAINTED WITH CLARENCE HISKEY, ALSO A KEY FIGURE IN THE HOUSE COMMITTEE'S ATOMIC ESPIONAGE INVESTIGATION.

BUT JUDGE HOLTZOFF SUSTAINED WEINBERG'S PRIVILEGE IN ALL BUT THE FOUR INSTANCES. HOWEVER, HE WITHHELD A RULING ON THE HISKEY QUESTION PENDING RECEIPT OF A TRANSCRIPT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE'S HEARING.

THE COURT HELD THAT THOSE QUESTIONS TO WHICH ANSWERS WERE DIRECTED HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN ANSWERED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

IN ITS REPORT ON ATOMIC ESPIONAGE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA A-BOMB LABORATORY, THE HOUSE COMMITTEE QUOTED REPORTS OF INTELLIGENCE AGENTS THAT WEINBERG WAS DIRECTED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY TO FURNISH ATOMIC SECRETS TO STEVE NELSON, A COMMUNIST PARTY ORGANIZER.

"THE INFORMATION FURNISHED NELSON BY WEINBERG WAS TAKEN DOWN IN THE FORM OF NOTES BY NELSON," THE REPORT STATED.

A31WX
SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION COLLECTED IN BERKELEY WAS TRANSMITTED TO THE SOVIET CONSULATE IN SAN FRANCISCO, IT WAS STATED.

WEINBERG WAS CALLED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE TWICE, AND ON BOTH OCCASIONS DENIED SPECIFICALLY HAVING FURNISHED NELSON INFORMATION ON THE ATOMIC BOMB.

THE COMMITTEE, HOWEVER, REPORTED TESTIMONY THAT INTELLIGENCE AGENTS HAD "DEFINITELY FIXED" THE SCIENTIST X OF ATOMIC ESPIONAGE "AS WEINBERG."

IN 1949, THE COMMITTEE CONFRONTED STEVE NELSON WITH JOSEPH WEINBERG. NELSON, HOWEVER, REFUSED TO SAY IF HE KNEW WENBERG ON GROUNDS THAT TO ANSWER WOULD INCRIMINATE HIM.

R7625PED

IN 0C.

A66WX
MROGGE-NEGLECT (370)
BY CHARLES MOLONY
WASHINGTON,MAY 11-(AP)-O.JOHN ROGGE, ONE-TIME HEAD OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT'S CRIMINAL DIVISION, WAS CHARGED TODAY WITH INEXCUSABLE NEGLECT IN LOOKING OUT FOR THE INTERESTS OF A CLIENT UNDER CRIMINAL SENTENCE.

THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS, WHICH MADE THE CHARGE, CITED ROGGE FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION BY THE GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE OF THE BAR HERE. THE GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE HANDLES DISBARMENT AND LESSER CASES.

THE CLIENT ALLEGEDLY NEGLECTED IS HAROLD CHRISTOFFEL, WHO IS UNDER A TWO TO SIX YEAR SENTENCE FOR FALSELY SWEARING BEFORE THE HOUSE LABOR COMMITTEE HE WAS NEVER A COMMUNIST.

CHRISTOFFEL, FORMER HEAD OF A CIO-UNITED AUTO WORKERS LOCAL IN MILWAUKEE, WAS SENTENCED IN MARCH, 1950.

THE COURT HELD THAT ROGGE WAS INEXCUSABLY NEGLECTFUL IN FAILING TO FILE CERTAIN MOTIONS IN TIME TO ASSURE THAT CHRISTOFFEL'S APPEAL FROM HIS CONVICTION WOULD BE CONSIDERED.

REPLYING TO THE CHARGE, FROM HIS HOME AT STAMFORD, CONN., ROGGE SAID "I DID EVERYTHING THAT A LAWYER COULD DO."

ROGGE SAID THE COURT'S "DECISION IS NOT ONLY WRONG; ITS ACTION ALSO IS WROG."

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ALSO IS WRONG."
THE ONE-MTIME JUSTICE DEPART

ALS
ALSOIS WRONG."
THE ONE-TIME JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAID HE STANDS READY TO "DEFEND MYSELF BEFORE THE GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE."

CHIEF JUDGE STEPHENS, IN A 4,000 WORD OPINION FOR THE THREE-JUDGE APPELLATE COURT, RULED THAT CHRISTOFFEL WILL NEVERTHELESS HAVE FULL RIGHTS OF APPEAL.

"TO DISMISS THE APPEAL AND THEREBY TO SUBJECT (CHRISTOFFEL) TO IMPRISONMENT WITHOUT CONSIDERATION OF THE SUBSTANTIAL QUESTIONS IN THE CASE WOULD BE A MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE WHICH SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO OCCUR," THE COURT DECLARED.

FOR ROGGE, NOW A PRACTICING ATTORNEY IN NEW YORK, THE DEVELOPMENT MEANT ANOTHER TURN IN A CONTROVERSIAL CAREER.

HE WAS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FROM 1939 TO 1946. IN THAT TIME, HE GAINED NOTICE FOR PROSECUTIONS OF THE HUEY LONG POLITICAL MACHINE IN LOUISIANA. HE ALSO PROSECUTED A MASS SEDITION TRIAL HERE.

ATTORNEY GENERAL TOM CLARK, NOW ON THE SUPREME COURT, EVENTUALLY FIRED ROGGE FOR "VIOLATING REGULATIONS" BY MAKING A NUMBER OF SPEECHES FIGHTING THOSE HE CALLED "AMERICAN FASCISTS."

A67WX.
IN 1948 HE BECAME ACTIVE IN THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY AND HELPED TOWARD ITS NOMINATION OF HENRY WALLACE FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1948.

ROGGE AND WALLACE BOTH CONTENDED FOR A TIME THAT IT WAS POSSIBLE TO WORK WITH COMMUNISTS TOWARD THE OBJECTIVE OF PEACE, BUT BOTH LATER PRONOUNCED THEMSELVES DISILLUSIONED ABOUT PEACEFUL INTENTIONS OF THE COMMUNIST WORLD MOVEMENT.

ROGGE HAD PRESENTED THE COURT OF APPEALS A LONG LIST OF EXCUSES FOR NOT FILING THE REQUIRED RECORD OF APPEAL FOR CHRISTOFFEL IN PROPER TIME OR. ALTERNATIVELY, ASKING FOR "AN EXTENSION OF TIME FOR CAUSE

SHOWN."
AMONG OTHER THINGS, HE SAID THAT HE HAD BEEN IN EUROPE MUCH OF THE TIME BEFORE THE APPEAL DEADLINE LAST MAY 29; ALSO, HE TURNED THE FILING JOB OVER TO A LAW PARTNER, BUT THE LATTER'S ATTENTION WAS DIVERTED BY PREMATURE BIRTH OF HIS FIRST CHILD, AND BY THE "PRESS OF PROFESSIONAL OBLIGATIONS."
THE APPEALS COURT DECLARED THE EXCUSES INSUFFICIENT.

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B42KX (SECG) (WOOD)
(250)
HOLLYWOOD, MAY 11-(AP)-REP.JOHN S.WOOD (D-GA), CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE, HAS CONCLUDED A SHORT AND SECRET HEARING IN THE MOVIE CAPITAL.
CHAIRMAN WOOD, AS A SUBCOMMITTEE OF ONE, AND TWO INVESTIGATORS QUESTIONED A NUMBER OF SUBPOENAED WITNESSES IN A ROOM IN THE DRAKE HOTEL YESTERDAY ON THE MATTER OF COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN THE FILM INDUSTRY.
THE CONGRESSMAN DECLINED TO SAY HOW MANY PERSONS ANSWERED COMMITTEE SUBPOENAS, WHO THEY WERE OR WHAT THEY SAID. HE DID TELL NEWSMEN "NOT ALL OF THEM WERE COOPERATIVE."
"THE GREATEST SINGLE SERVICE THE MOVIE INDUSTRY COULD RENDER THIS COMMITTEE IS TO STATE WHERE IT STANDS ON THIS COMMUNIST INVESTIGATION," WOOD TOLD A REPORTER. "IF THEY WOULD SAY THAT THEIR EMPLOYES WOULD NOT BE PENALIZED, IT WOULD BE A GREAT INCENTIVE FOR OTHERS WHO HAVE DROPPED OUT OF THE (COMMUNIST) PARTY TO COME FORTH AND TESTIFY."
HE PRAISED ACTORS LARRY PARKS AND STERLING HAYDEN WHO TOLD THE COMMITTEE OF THEIR ONETIME MEMBERSHIP IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY. PARKS LOST HIS MOVIE JOB MONDAY. HIS STUDIO, COLUMBIA, ANNOUNCED THAT HIS CONTRACT HAD BEEN TERMINATED BY "MUTUAL CONSENT."
"THERE ARE MANY OTHER EX-COMMUNISTS, PERSONS WHO WERE MEMBERS ONLY FOR SEVERAL WEEKS, WHO COULD GIVE US VALUABLE INFORMATION, BUT THEY ARE AFRAID THEY WILL LOSE THEIR JOBS," SAID WOOD. "AND SOME ARE MAKING AS MUCH AS $2,000 A WEEK."
WOOD, WHO IS RETURNING TO WASHINGTON TODAY, SAID SOME OF YESTERDAY'S WITNESSES WILL BE CALLED TO WASHINGTON TO TESTIFY AT THE COMMITTEE'S OPEN HEARINGS WHEN THEY RESUME TUESDAY. THE CHAIRMAN SAID THAT SOMETIME THIS SUMMER, AFTER THE END OF JUNE, SOME MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE MAY COME TO HOLLYWOOD FOR HEARINGS HERE.
VR502ACS NM ASKT

A74KX
(110)
BOULDER, COLO., MAY 11-(AP)-THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO REGENTS VOTED 4-1 TODAY TO RETAIN ON THE FACULTY AN ADMITTED ONETIME COMMUNIST, PHILOSOPHY PROFESSOR DAVID HAWKINS.
THE ACTION FOLLOWED RECOMMENDATIONS OF A FACULTY COMMITTEE ON TENURE WHICH CONDUCTED A TWO-MONTH INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE.
HAWKINS, 37, TOLD THE HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE IN WASHINGTON LAST DECEMBER THAT HE HAD BEEN A COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER FROM 1938 TO 1943.
WHEN THE WASHINGTON TESTIMONY WAS MADE PUBLIC, UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT ROBERT L. STEARNS PREFERRED SEVEN CHARGES AGAINST HAWKINS TO DETERMINE HIS FITNESS AS A TEACHER. STEARNS ACTED AT THE REGENTS' REQUEST.
THE FACULTY COMMITTEE SAID HAWKINS WHO CAME HERE IN 1947 APPARENTLY SEVERED RELATIONS COMPLETELY WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY WHEN HE WITHDREW.
FJ710-PCS

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AG3WX

(550) THIRD NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR MARSHALL

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WASHINGTON, MAY 12-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL DECLARED TODAY "WE ARE MOVING TOWARD SUCCESS" IN ENDING RED CHINESE AGGRESSION IN KOREA, BUT WARNED THAT RUSSIA IS THE "REAL OPPONENT" WHO COULD PLUNGE THE WORLD INTO WAR.

ON THE SIXTH DAY OF HIS MARATHON TESTIMONY IN THE SENATE'S MACARTHUR HEARINGS, DECLARED THE RED CHINESE ARE "LOSING MANY THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE WITH EACH OPERATION."

"WE ARE DESTROYING THEM, IN ONE SENSE, DAY BY DAY," HE SAID.

BUT HE DECLARED THAT RUSSIA MIGHT MARCH AGAINST WESTERN EUROPE AT ANY MOMENT. AND HE STUCK STEADFASTLY TO THE ADMINISTRATION THESIS THAT THE RISK OF PROVOKING RUSSIAN INTERVENTION IN ASIA FORBIDS THE HIGH COMMAND TO FOLLOW THE STRATEGY ADVOCATED BY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

MACARTHUR WAS DEPOSED FOR DISAGREEING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLICLY ADVOCATING SUCH STEPS AS A BLOCKADE OF RED CHINA, BOMBING OF MANCHURIAN BASES AND THE USE OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S NATIONALIST TROOPS. THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS AND ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE ARE INQUIRING INTO THE WHOLE MOMENTOUS ISSUE.

MARSHALL TOOK THE WITNESS CHAIR MONDAY AND IN THE PAST SIX DAYS AN ESTIMATED 200,000 WORDS HAVE ENTERED THE OFFICIAL RECORD. WHEN HE FINISHED TODAY, HIS VOICE WAS FALTERING. HE WILL RESUME MONDAY AT 9 A.M., E.S.T.

SENATOR LONG (D-LA) POSED TO MARSHALL THE GREAT OVERSHADOWING QUESTION WHETHER THIS COUNTRY AND ITS ALLIES COULD WIN A WAR WITH RUSSIA IF IT STARTED NOW. MARSHALL REPLIED:

"I DON'T WANT TO TALK ABOUT IT ON THE RECORD, AND I WOULD RATHER HESITATE TO TALK ABOUT IT OFF THE RECORD."

THE OFFICIAL TEXT, RELEASED AFTER CENSORSHIP, BORE NO EVIDENCE THAT MARSHALL WAS PRESSED TO GIVE HIS VIEWS EVEN OFF THE RECORD.

BUT HE DID SAY AT ANOTHER POINT THAT THE ADVANTAGE AN AGGRESSOR GAINS BY LAUNCHING A SURPRISE ATTACK IS OUTWEIGHED IN THE LONG RUN BY "A MUCH GREATER DISADVANTAGE."

"IT SHOULD BE APPARENT BEFORE THE WORLD," HE SAID, "THAT IF THEY DO SEIZE THIS ADVANTAGE, THEY ARE GOING TO PAY A TERRIBLE PRICE, ABSOLUTELY AND CERTAINLY."

SENATOR LONG DEVELOPED MARSHALL'S VIEWS AS TO THE OUTCOME IN KOREA, IN A SERIES OF QUESTIONS.

"SO FAR," LONG SAID, "WITH REGARD TO THE BERLIN BLOCKADE AND THE POLICY THAT WE FOLLOWED IN GREECE, WE HAVE HAD THE PREVIOUS SITUATIONS WHERE THERE APPEARED TO BE STALEMATES, AND THAT WERE ENORMOUSLY EXPENSIVE TO THIS NATION; AND IN THOSE PREVIOUS OCCASIONS WHAT THEY CALLED THE STALEMATE PROVED TO BE THE DAWN JUST BEFORE THE DAYBREAK, DIDN'T IT?

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AG4WX

MARSHALL: YES SIR.

LONG: AND THAT IS WHAT YOU ARE HOPING THIS SITUATION IN KOREA WILL BE?

MARSHALL: VERY MUCH SO.

LONG: A PRELUDE TO A VICTORY FOR WHAT WE ARE TRYING TO ACCOMPLISH.

MARSHALL: YES, SIR.

LONG: AND SO, ALTHOUGH IN ONE SENSE IT WOULD APPEAR TO BE A STALEMATE, YOUR JUDGMENT IS THAT ACTUALLY WE ARE WINNING, AT LEAST WE ARE DAY BY DAY REACHING WHAT WE COULD REGARD AS A SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME OF THIS VENTURE TO RESIST AGGRESSION?

MARSHALL: WE ARE MOVING TOWARD THAT.

LONG: MOVING TOWARD --

MARSHALL: A SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME.

LONG: ORIGINALLY WE STARTED OUT, I BELIEVE, IN YOUR LANGUAGE, TO REPEL AN ATTACK, OR REPEL AN AGGRESSION AND TO DESTROY THE AGGRESSOR. NOW, WE ARE NOT TRYING TO DESTROY THE CHINESE AGGRESSORS, AS A NATION, I TAKE IT, OR AS A GOVERNMENT?

MARSHALL: THE AGGRESSOR IN KOREA WE WOULD DESTROY, IF WE COULD, IF THAT WERE A PRACTICAL MILITARY OPERATION AT THE MOMENT. WE ARE DESTROYING THEM, IN ONE SENSE, DAY BY DAY.

LONG REMARKED THAT "EVEN GENERAL MACARTHUR HAS NOT RECOMMENDED THAT WE ATTEMPT TO ACTUALLY DESTROY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT; SO IN SO FAR AS DESTROYING THE AGGRESSOR, WE WERE AT ONE TIME ATTEMPTING TO DESTROY THE NORTH KOREAN GOVERNMENT AS AN AGGRESSOR, BUT WE ARE NOT TRYING TO DESTROY THE CHINESE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT, AS A --".

"WE ARE TRYING TO DESTROY THE NORTH KOREAN WARMY, AND PACIFY KOREA," MARSHALL INTERRUPTED.

AS FOR POSSIBLE WAR WITH RUSSIA, LONG SAID: "OF COURSE WHAT YOU ARE HOPEFUL OF "IS THAT WE WILL BE ABLE TO PREVENT A WAR; THAT SOONER OR LATER WE WILL BE ABLE TO WORK IT OUT WITHOUT ANY WAR AT ALL--THAT IS OUR REAL OBJECTIVE?"

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"THAT IS CORRECT," MARSHALL TOLD HIM.

MARSHALL DECLARED THAT MOSCOW COULD MAKE THE CHINESE REDS CALL OFF THEIR AGGRESSION "IN A MOMENT" IF IT DESIRED -- AND THAT THE CHINESE COULDN'T FIGHT WITHOUT THE DIRECT SUPPORT OF THE RUSSIANS.

QUESTIONED BY SENATOR LODGE (R-MASS), MARSHALL SAID THE BULK OF RED CHINA'S WAR MATERIAL IS COMING FROM RUSSIA. AND HE ADDED: "THE CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES WOULD BE UTTERLY UNABLE TO MAINTAIN THEMSELVES WITHOUT A VERY DIRECT SUPPORT BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT."

HE TESTIFIED HE BELIEVES THE UNITED NATIONS ALLIES NOW ARE CONTRIBUTING AN INCREASED NUMBER OF TROOPS TO THE KOREAN FIGHT AND "I THINK WE HAVE GOOD PROSPECTS FOR FURTHER INCREASES."

PREVIOUS TESTIMONY HAS INDICATED THE U.N. MEMBERS HAVE ABOUT 30,000 TROOPS IN KOREA WHILE THE UNITED STATES MAY HAVE SOME 350,000 IN THE ENTIRE THEATER. BUT CENSORS DELETED ABOUT 80 WORDS OF MARSHALL'S REMARKS AFTER HE SPOKE OF THE PROSPECT OF TROOP INCREASES.

MARSHALL REPEATED THAT HE FEARED THE PROGRAM PROPOSED BY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR---TO WIDEN THE WAR AGAINST RED CHINA WITH BOMBING, BLOCKADE AND USE OF CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS---WOULD RISK A THIRD WORLD WAR.

BUT HE SAID WHILE A FULL-SCALE WAR WITH RUSSIA IS "A VERY DANGEROUS POSSIBILITY" --HE DOES NOT THINK IT "IS INEVITABLE."

SENATOR STENNIS (D-MISS) SAID: "WELL, IT BOILS DOWN, AFTER ALL, IN A VERY BROAD WAY TO THE QUESTION OF WHAT WILL RUSSIA DO? OR WHAT IS GOING TO BE HER POSITION? THAT IS THE MAIN ARGUMENT, AND THAT IS WHERE THE REAL DIFFERENCES OF OPINION COME ABOUT, IS IT NOT, GENERAL?"

MARSHALL REPLIED: "IN GENERAL, YES. I THINK WE FEEL THAT OUR GREAT OPPONENT IS THE SOVIET UNION."

EARLIER, HE INSISTED THERE IS GREATER DANGER OF RUSSIA GOING TO WAR IN ASIA THAN IN EUROPE.

MARSHALL'S REFERENCE TO RUSSIA AS "OUR REAL OPPONENT" DIFFERED SHARPLY WITH THE TESTIMONY OF MACARTHUR WHO INSISTED THAT COMMUNISM EVERYWHERE--NOT JUST RUSSIA--IS THE REAL ENEMY.

SENATOR FULBRIGHT (D-ARK) TOUCHED ON THIS ISSUE BY SAYING: "YOU DO

NOT LOOK UPON THIS AS SORT OF A CRUSADE AGAINST COMMUNISM EVERWHERE AND IN ANY FORM; BUT IT IS BECAUSE IT IS AN AGGRESSIVE FORCE, AND HAS TAKEN ON THE POWER OF THE RUSSIAN STATE, IS WHAT CONCERNS YOU?

YES, SIR," MARSHALL REPLIED.

HE AGREED WITH FULBRIGHT THAT YUGOSLAVIA'S COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT LOGICALLY CAN GET AMERICAN AID BECAUSE TITO REGIME DOES NOT TAKE ORDERS FROM MOSCOW.

FULBRIGHT SAID: "WHAT WE ARE REALLY CONCERNED ABOUT IS THE THREATENING FORCE OF ARMS DIRECTED BY MOSCOW, IS THAT CORRECT?"

MARSHALL SAID: "THAT IS CORRECT, WITH THE RESULTS THAT WOULD FOLLOW."

AND THEN MARSHALL INDICATED THAT THE UNITED STATES MIGHT NOT INSIST ON UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER AS THE BASIS FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE KOREAN STRUGGLE.

FULBRIGHT REFERRED TO MACARTHUR'S STATEMENT THAT THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR VICTORY. THEN HE ADDED THAT THE UNCONDITIONAL DEFEAT OF JAPAN AND GERMANY HAD NOT BEEN "ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY."

"SO IT LOOKS AS IF WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN EXAMINING THAT IDEA OF UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER?" FULBRIGHT ASKED.

"YES, SIR," MARSHALL SAID.

AS FOR EUROPE, HE SAID "I GO ON THE BASIS MYSELF THAT RUSSIA MAY STEP INTO THE AGGRESSION AT ANY MOMENT."

SENATOR CAIN (R-WASH) ASKED: "IS IT NOT GENERALLY AGREED THAT AMERICA AND HER WESTERN EUROPEAN ALLIES WOULD BECOME IMMEDIATELY INVOLVED IN WAR IF ANY AGGRESSOR OCCUPIED BERLIN OR ANY PART OF WESTERN EUROPE BY FORCE?"

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MARSHALL REPLIED: "I WOULD ASSUME SO."

HE SAID THIS COUNTRY MUST PREPARE FOR A POSSIBLE WAR "EVEN THOUGH IT MAY TAKE TWO OR THREE YEARS" TO BUILD UP DEFENSES.

"IN OTHER WORDS," HE SAID, "WE DON'T SIT IMPOTENT AND SAY RUSSIA CAN ACT AT ANY TIME AND THEREFORE WE DO NOTHING. THAT IS THE SENSE OF THE EUROPEAN SITUATION, AND THOSE ARGUMENTS CAME UP IN CONNECTION WITH THE REARMAMENT PROPOSALS."

MARSHALL GAVE THESE ESTIMATES OF THE DANGERS OF WAR DURING HIS SIXTH STRAIGHT DAY OF TESTIMONY IN THE SENATE INQUIRY INTO AMERICAN POLICY IN THE FAR EAST AND THE FIRING OF GENERAL MACARTHUR.

WHILE HE TESTIFIED, THE DEPOSED FAR EAST COMMANDER--WEARING CIVILIAN CLOTHES FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 14 YEARS--WAS WATCHING IN NEW YORK THE FIRST BASEBALL GAME HE HAS SEEN SINCE HE LEFT HOME IN 1937.

CAIN DEVELOPED THE FACT THAT THE THREE CIVILIAN HEADS OF THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIRFORCE HAD NOT BEEN CONSULTED IN THE MACARTHUR OUSTER AND HE CALLED IT "A GREAT PITY" AND A "BAD PROCEDURE."

CAIN SAID: "NONE OF THE CIVILIANS WERE CONFERRED OR CONSULTED WITH OR HAD ANY PART TO PLAY IN A GREAT QUESTION WHICH INVOLVED BASICALLY THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF OUR COUNTRY. I THINK IT IS A BAD PROCEDURE, SIR."

HE SUGGESTED THE CIVILIAN SECRETARIES WOULD HAVE ASKED "PRESSING QUESTIONS" ABOUT TAKING SOME OTHER ACTION AND HE ADDED: "IT IS A GREAT PITY IF NOT TRAGEDY IN MY VIEW THAT SUCH A PROCEDURE WAS NOT FOLLOWED."

BUT MARSHALL---WHO HAS SAID HE AND THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF WITH THEIR CHAIRMAN, GENERAL OMAR BRADLEY, AGREED WITH MR.TRUMAN---COMMENTED: "I AM SUPPOSED TO BE THE CIVILIAN SECRETARY OF DEFENSE. OUT OF MY PAST I WAS A SOLDIER. MY ANSWER WOULD BE THAT I AM THE SUPPOSED CIVILIAN REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE X X X."

A192WX

MARSHALL GAVE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES HIS ESTIMATES OF THE WAR THREAT IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION BY CAIN.

THE SENATOR ASKED MARSHALL FOR HIS "FUNDAMENTAL REASONS FOR ASSUMING THAT AN AGGRESSION WILL NOT TAKE PLACE IN WESTERN EUROPE UNTIL WE ARE BETTER PREPARED TO MEET IT, WHILE SEEMINGLY YOU BELIEVE THAT RUSSIA WILL ENTER THE KOREAN CONFLICT IF WE BOMB AND DESTROY MILITARY INSTALLATIONS POSSESSED BY THE RED CHINESE?"

MARSHALL GAVE HIS VIEWS AND THEN WENT ON TO SAY THAT INTELLIGENCE REPORTS INDICATE A CONTINUOUS SOVIET BUILD-UP IN WHICH THE RUSSIANS ARE SHIFTING TROOPS DISPOSITIONS IN EUROPE AND IN THE FAR EAST.

"THE IMPRESSION FROM THE REPORTS THAT WE GATHER FROM MANY SOURCES THERE," HE SAID, "HAS BEEN A CONTINUOUS BUILD-UP X X X PARTICULARLY IN ARRANGEMENTS, SPECIFICALLY IN THE SATELLITE STATES, AND IN REGARD TO DISPOSITIONS OF SOVIET TROOPS IN WESTERN EUROPE, AND AS TO SOVIET INCREASES IN STRENGTH, AS WE UNDERSTAND THEM, IN THE FAR EAST."

HE WENT ON TO SAY THERE IS A SPECIAL SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST IN THE RUSSIA-RED CHINA RELATIONSHIP WHICH CREATES THE GREATEST WAR RISK.

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HE EXPLAINED IT THIS WAY: "RUSSIA POSSESSES A VERY VALUABLE ALLY IN CHINA. THAT (CHINA) YOU MIGHT SAY IS A RUSSIAN PROTECTORATE IN A SENSE, BUT ONE WHO IS PAYING A GREAT BILL OF HUMAN LIVES AND OTHER THINGS IN ORDER TO FULFILL THAT ROLE.

"NOW IN VIEW OF THEIR TREATY WITH THE CHINESE COMMUNIST REGIME OR GOVERNMENT, IF IT APPEARS THAT THEY (RUSSIA) HAVE FAILED TO SUPPORT THAT GOVERNMENT IN ITS FIGHT IN KOREA, WE HAVE A VERY SPECIAL SITUATION BECAUSE IT AFFECTS EVERY OTHER SATELLITE OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT."

HE SAID IF THE CHINESE BEGIN TO FEEL THEY HAVE BEEN "SOLD DOWN THE RIVER," THEN RUSSIA IS IN A TOUGH SPOT "AS TO WHAT IT DOES IN RELATION TO THE FAILURE TO THE PRESENT TIME OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES TO DRIVE US OUT OF KOREA."

IN REPLY TO CAIN'S QUESTIONS, MARSHALL SAID RUSSIA ALREADY HAS CALLED ATTENTION TO HER TREATY WITH RED CHINA AND THE SOVIET MAY BE DOING THIS TO "SET THE STAGE FOR THE VERY ACTIONS WE HAVE BEEN CONCERNED ABOUT."

HE WAS REFERRING TO HIS PREVIOUS WARNING THAT THE RUSSIANS MAY THROW DIVISIONS INTO THE KOREAN FIGHT AT ANY TIME.

CAIN ASKED IF THE UNITED STATES AND HER WESTERN ALLIES ARE NOW ASSUMING THAT A RUSSIAN ATTACK IS UNLIKELY BEFORE THE ALLIES HAVE BUILT UP DEFENSES IN EUROPE.

MARSHALL REPLIED: "TO THAT I WOULD SAY CERTAINLY, SO FAR AS THE OFFICIALS INVOLVED IN THIS MATTER IN THIS GOVERNMENT ARE CONCERNED, OUR PRESENT CONCEPTION IS THAT WE CAN NEVER TELL AT WHAT MOMENT THE REACTION FROM RUSSIA MIGHT COME.

A193WX

"YOU HAVE TO EVALUATE OR GUESS THE RUSSIAN APPRECIATION OF OUR POWER ATOMICALLY, HOW MUCH OF A DETERRENT THAT IS, AND OTHER FACTORS WITHIN RUSSIA ITSELF WITH WHICH WE ARE NOT SUFFICIENTLY FAMILIAR."

TURNING TO THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MACARTHUR AND HIS SUCCESSOR, LT.GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY, MARSHALL SAID THAT MACARTHUR HIMSELF HAD ASKED RIDGWAY'S APPOINTMENT TO HEAD THE EIGHTH ARMY AND THE MILITARY CHIEFS HAD CONCURRED.

CAIN BROUGHT UP THE MATTER AND SAID: "GENERAL MARSHALL, I HAVE STRESSED THIS POINT BECAUSE I AM NOT GOING TO BE A PARTY TO A MOVEMENT WHICH IS AFOOT IN THIS COUNTRY TO DISCREDIT GENERAL MAC-

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ARTHUR BY AN IMPLICATION THAT BAD BLOOD EXISTED BETWEEN GENERAL MACARTHUR AND GENERAL RIDGWAY--AND THAT GENERAL RIDGWAY WAS SENT TO KOREA IN ANTICIPATION OF THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR X X X."

MARSHALL REPLIED: "I WILL GO FURTHER THAN THAT TO SAY THAT ANY SUCH IDEA IS EXTRAORDINARILY INCORRECT."

CAIN: "I THINK THAT STATEMENT IS VERY GOOD FOR OUR COUNTRY AND I PERSONALLY AND OFFICIALLY APPRECIATE IT."

CAIN SUGGESTED THAT RIDGWAY HAD BEEN HANDICAPPED IN THE MACARTHUR OUSTER BECAUSE HE WAS GIVEN OCCUPATION AND ADMINISTRATION DUTIES IN JAPAN JUST WHEN HE WAS SET IN KOREA TO REPEL A RED OFFENSIVE.

MARSHALL DECLARED RIDGWAY HAD THE CHOICE OF KEEPING HIS 8TH ARMY COMMAND WITH LT. GEN. JAMES A. VAN FLEET AS HIS DEPUTY--OR TURNING THE COMMAND OVER TO VAN FLEET IMMEDIATELY.

"HE CHOSE TO TRANSFER THE COMMAND IMMEDIATELY," HE SAID.

AT POINTS, PARTS OF MARSHALL'S TESTIMONY WERE DELETED BY THE CENSORS WHO HAVE THE TASK OF PREVENTING ANY SECURITY LEAKS IN THE TRANSCRIPT WHICH IS MADE PUBLIC.

ONCE CAIN ASKED THE REASONS WHY "THE UNITED NATIONS FAILED SO COMPLETELY IN 10 MONTHS OF WAR X X X TO SATISFY THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE WAR IN KOREA."

PREVIOUS TESTIMONY HAS INDICATED THE U. N. ALLIES HAVE ONLY ABOUT 30,000 TROOPS IN KOREA WHILE THE AMERICAN FORCES IN THE THEATER MAY TOTAL 350,000.

CAIN SAID HE WAS IN EUROPE LAST SUMMER AND COULD FIND NO EVIDENCE THE UNITED STATES WAS ENCOURAGING MORE ALLIED TROOPS FOR THE KOREAN WAR.

"THERE WAS LIKEWISE LITTLE EVIDENCE," HE SAID, "THAT THESE GOVERNMENTS WERE EVEN THINKING ABOUT THE QUESTION."

MARSHALL'S 140 WORDS IN ANSWER WERE DELETED BY THE CENSORSHIP.

DUSCUSSING COMMUNISM, MARSHALL SAID HE IS "ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN" ITS OBJECTIVE IS COMPLETE WORLD DOMINATION.

"MY OWN REACTION IS," HE SAID, "THAT THE CHINESE COMMUNIST LEADERSHI IS IDENTICALWITH TH SOVIET COMMUNISTS AND THESE GROUPS IN AMERICAN."

CAIN THEN REFERRED TO AN ADMINISTRATION BILL BROUGHT TO CONGRESS IN JUNE, 1946 (BUT NEVER PASSED) WHICH HE SAID WAS DESIGNED "TO AMALGAMATE THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS AND NATIONALIST ARMY." HE ASKED MARSHALL WHY HE HAD "STRONGLY URGED" PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

MARSHALL AT THAT TIME HAD RETURNED FROM A TRIP TO CHINA AS PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REPRESENTATIVE IN WHICH HE TRIED TO BRING ABOUT AN END TO THE WAR BETWEEN THE REDS AND THE NATIONALISTS. THE BILL PROVIDED FOR A U.S MILITARY MISSION TO AID CHINA IN MODERNIZING ITS ARMED FORCES.

MARSHALL SAID THE BILL'S PURPOSE WAS TO GET LEGAL AUTHORITY FOR A MISSION TO AID IN THE REDUCTION AND AMALGAMATION OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES

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A40WX

"THE WHOLE THING, THE WHOLE PROCEDURE," HE SAID, "WAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS AGREED PROGRAM BETWEEN THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMUNIST REGIME AS TO THE EXACT PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED IN REDUCING THE TROOPS."

CAIN DECLARED THE BILL "SIMPLY MEANT THAT IN 1946 THERE WAS NO DEEP-SEATED RECOGNITION ON OUR PART THAT YOU SIMPLY CAN NOT MIX COMMUNISTS AND FREE LEADERSHIP. WE THOUGHT IT WAS POSSIBLE."

THEN HE SAID: "IF THIS PROPOSITION WERE PRESENTLY BEFORE US. OR WAS BEFORE US IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE KOREAN CONFLICT (WOULD THERE) HAVE BEEN ANY DESIRE ON OUR PART TO ENCOURAGE AN AMALGAMATION OF NATIONALIST AND CHINESE COMMUNIST ARMIES IN CHINA?"

"NO, SIR," MARSHALL REPLIED. "WE REACHED THE POINT WHERE--WELL, YOU COULDN'T MEDIATE: THAT IS THE REASON I LEFT (CHINA)."

AT ONE POINT, MARSHALL DECLARED THAT "IN THE LIGHT OF EVERYTHING THAT HAS HAPPENED" IN KOREA HE BELIEVES GENERAL MACARTHUR'S DRIVE LAST FALL TO THE MANCHURIAN BORDER WAS "UNFORTUNATE."

HOWEVER, HE POINTED OUT IT IS "AWFULLY EASY TO TELL WHAT IS THE RIGHT THING THE DAY AFTER."

THE SECRETARY INDICATED THAT IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN BETTER HAD THE GENERAL STOPPED AT THE "NARROW WAIST" OF KOREA AND NOT FANNED OUT HIS FORCES ALONG KOREA'S NORTHERN FRONTIER, A MOVE THAT WAS CRITICIZED AFTER THE REDS DROVE THE U.N. TROOPS INTO RETREAT.

BUT MARSHALL SAID THE NOVEMBER OFFENSIVE WHICH FAILED DID DESTROY THE NORTH KOREAN ARMY AND IT DISCLOSED THE CHINESE REDS PLANS.

"THERE IS THE FACTOR," HE SAID, "WE DETERMINED WHAT THEY HAD AND, AS GENERAL MACARTHUR PUTS IT, WE UPSET THEIR PLANS AND PRECIPITATED THEIR ACTION AND MADE IT KNOWN TO US."

IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS BY SENATOR STENNIS, MARSHALL SAID THERE WAS ONLY ONE NATION -- OBVIOUSLY HE MEANT RUSSIA -- "THAT IS COMPLETELY PREPARED X X X AND SHOWS EVERY INDICATION OF ACTION COMPLETELY AGAINST OUR INTERESTS."

DISCUSSING PRESENT U.S. MILITARY, HE SAID:

"WE HAVE A MUCH MORE POWERFUL SETUP THAN IS APPARENT TO THE PUBLIC."

THEN HE DISCLOSED THAT IN THE NEXT THREE OR FOUR WEEKS THE ARMED SERVICES WILL BE ABLE TO SEND REPLACEMENTS INTO KOREA AT THE RATE OF 20,000 A MONTH, IN ADDITION TO CASUALTY REPLACEMENTS.

"THAT IS MORE THAN A DIVISION A MONTH," HE SAID. "THAT CREATES A TREMENDOUS POWER THAT HAS HERETOFORE BEEN LACKING. X X X THAT WILL HAVE A TREMENDOUS EFFECT AND WE ARE GETTING THE BENEFIT OF THOSE MEN WHO COME BACK HERE WITH THEIR WAR EXPERIENCE IN ALL OF THE UNITS."

SENATOR LODGE SAID: "THOSE MEN WHO HAVE COME BACK WILL BE THE SEED CORN FOR THE NEW ARMY, WILL THEY NOT?"

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MARSHALL: "THEY WILL BE THE EXPERTS ON HOW YOU ACTUALLY DO IT TODAY."

SOME HINT OF WHAT THE ADMINISTRATION MAY HAVE IN MIND IN A KOREAN ARMISTICE OR SETTLEMENT TERMS CAME FROM MARSHALL UNDER QUESTIONING BY SENATOR FLANDERS (R-VT).

FLANDERS SUGGESTED THAT THE U.S. REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, WARREN AUSTIN, (1) CALL ATTENTION TO "THE IMMENSE LOSS OF LIFE" IN KOREA, "THE IMMENSE COST AND SUFFERING, BOTH OF THE ARMIES AND THE CIVILIAN POPULATIONS X X X";

(2)"PROPOSE A CEASE-FIRE, CREATION OF A COMMISSION TO ADMINISTER IT, AND WITHDRAWAL OF OPPOSING FORCES;"

(3) "HAVE READY A UNITED NATIONS FORCE X X X TO MAINTAIN CIVIL ORDER, AND THEN X X X X ALLOW THREE YEARS OF GOVERNMENT UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS, TO BE FOLLOWED BY A FREE ELECTION X X X."

MARSHALL SAID: "WELL, I THINK CERTAIN PHASES OF THAT HAVE ALREADY BEEN CONSIDERED. X X X."

QUESTIONING OF MARSHALL ENDED FOR THE DAY AT 4:30 P.M. EST. THE SECRETARY WILL RETURN AT 9 A.M., EST., MONDAY.

A REPORTER ASKED MARSHALL IF IT HAD BEEN A TOUGH WEEK.

"WELL, I CAN SAY IT HAS NOT BEEN A RESTFUL ONE," MARSHALL SAID WITH A SMILE.

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) SAID HE HOPED THAT THE COMMITTEE COULD COMPLETE QUESTIONING OF MARSHALL BEFORE NOON MONDAY AND THEN CALL EITHER SECRETARY OF ARMY PACE OR GENERAL OMAR BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.

REGARDING THE OUTLOOK IN KOREA, MARSHALL SAID:

"I DO NOT THINK THE SITUATION IS SO DUBIOUS AS HAS BEEN EXPRESSED HERE A GREAT MANY TIMES, AND I AM GETTING AN INCREASING CONFIDENCE TOWARDS THE POSSIBILITY OF A SATISFACTORY CONCLUSION. WHETHER OR NOT

IT WILL BE A MILITARY TRIUMPH OR NOT, I DON'T KNOW HOW YOU WOULD CHARACTERIZE IT.
"IT WOULD BE A TRIUMPHANT DEMONSTRATION, I THINK OF OUR MILITARY POWERS IN PROPORTION TO THE PEOPLE ENGAGED X X X."
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*WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP) — Following is the censored transcript of the morning session of today's hearing by the Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees into the Administration's foreign policy (censorship deletions are indicated by * * *):*

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL — The committee will be in order. Just as the committee recessed on yesterday, we had reached Senator Cain. He was given assurances that his position would be maintained on today. Senator Cain, you may proceed.

Testimony of Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall — (Resumed) accompanied by Felix Larkin, general counsel.

SENATOR CAIN — Thank you, sir. General Marshall, good morning. If I did not believe that the free world through the U. N. has failed to keep its own promises and has failed to carry out its mission in Korea, because of these failures the free world is headed from my point of view for trouble of a far more serious character than confronts us at this perilous time, I would not bother, sir, to consume a minute of your time or ask you a question, but because I do believe deeply on this matter, I have a number of questions, but they have been so designed as to permit of the briefest kind of answer.

During the extended course of your testimony, General Marshall, you have not suggested how long the Korean war is likely to continue or what additional methods and means and strength may be employed to conclude that war.

It is because of this uncertainty that I seek information at the outset concerning the agencies of authority which consider the policies involved in the Korean war, but before beginning that inquiry, General Marshall, may I ask if you have had The Washington Post of this morning called to your attention?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I read a copy myself.

SENATOR CAIN—It is against that paper, sir, that I would like to ask you several questions. You testified yesterday that the message of the President of Jan. 13 was sent to General MacArthur in order to give the political factors involved in a directive from the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Security Council of Jan. 12.

Is it not a fact, sir, that the Jan. 12 communication was dispatched by mail so that it cannot have been in General MacArthur's hands when he received the President's telegram of Jan. 13?

GENERAL MARSHALL — The directive I referred to was of January the 11th. January 12th was not a directive. It was a proposal to the National Security Council and it was shown to General MacArthur by General Collins in addition to being mailed out.

President's Message To MacArthur Cited

Q.—Do you know, General Marshall, the contents of the message which General MacArthur sent and to which the President's message of Jan. 13 was a reply? I have been advised that the message of Jan. 13 was in response to a request for advice from General MacArthur, and if that is a fact, it has not thus far been mentioned in these hearings.

A.—In several of General MacArthur's communications, once the Chinese Communist forces had developed in Korea, he stated that this had changed the character of the war and it required a consideration of a change of policy on the highest government level.

The message you refer to from the President to General MacArthur developed from the fact that a directive was prepared by the Chiefs of Staff, and the question was whether that should include in it other than purely military terms. It was decided that it was better to send the directive on a purely military basis and then have the President himself send the message of Jan. 13.

Q.—If I have understood you, then, sir, correctly, you have stated it to be a fact that the Jan. 13 message of the President to General MacArthur was a direct reply to a specific inquiry from General MacArthur asking for instructions because his previous instructions were not clear. And did not then General MacArthur ask specifically whether he was to evacuate immediately or to attempt to stay on in Korea for a limited time or to hold out indefinitely? That is my understanding of the chronological facts in the question, General Marshall.

A.—As I stated before, there were numerous references by General MacArthur to the decisions of this Government once the Chinese Communist military effort had developed in Korea. Various messages in reply were sent as to the status of affairs and as to the governmental considerations, notably in the effort to obtain an action by the United Nations to declare the Chinese aggressors in Korea.

Now, this message of Jan. 13 to General MacArthur was in an endeavor to make clear to him the position in which we stood from the President, because the message in the form of a military directive had been sent him on the eleventh at a very critical time in the progress of military events in Korea.

Q. — General Marshall, do you know it to be so that General MacArthur, before receiving the communication from the President of Jan. 13, had stated that in his opinion he could hold on in Korea for any length of time up to the complete destruction of his own forces, if political considerations or political factors dictated such a course? A.—I think that is included in one of his replies.

Q.—I think you have told us that General MacArthur stated in previous messages that the decisions required involved questions of a highest national and international importance, above and beyond that which could be made by a theatre commander on his own responsibility? A.—That is correct, sir.

Q.—Do you not know it to be so, sir—at least I was so advised from a news dispatch of yesterday coming out of New York, which quoted General Whitney as saying—that General Collins and General Vandenberg, two members of the J. C. S., were present with General MacArthur and his senior staff officers when the Jan. 13 message arrived from the President? A.—I think it will be better, Senator, to ask them directly.

Q.—Thank you, sir. Have you been advised that during that meeting, which was attended by General MacArthur, General Collins and General Vandenberg and others, that General Vandenberg or General Collins said he thought it, the message, meant evacuation after a limited period in which it would appear that our troops were being forced out of Korea by military pressure?

A.—I do not recall at the moment the exact account that General Collins gave us of his interview, but he can testify to that.

Marshall Defines Message Purposes

Q.—I thank you, sir. Do you know whether or not it is so that General MacArthur interpreted the Jan. 13 message clearly to mean that there would be and should be no evacuation, and that General Vandenberg expressed himself as inclined to agree with General MacArthur's interpretation of the message? A.—The message distinctly said it was not a directive.

Q.—I hope you will not misunderstand this question. Why were not the messages from General MacArthur to which the President was replying on Jan. 13 made available to this committee yesterday so that the whole of the matter concerning the circumstances of the President's reply might have been made available to this committee and the nation at the same time? A.—I don't quite get the point, Senator.

Q.—The point I seek to establish, sir, is that from my point of view—and I stand to be corrected—the message of the thirteenth of January was not sent on the President's initiative; it was sent primarily in response to one or more messages seeking advice from General MacArthur in the field.

A.—I couldn't answer that specifically yes or no. As I have repeated, there were a number of questions from General MacArthur along this general line. There were messages from the Chiefs of Staff which involved military factors and called to his notice political factors.

In this particular case—and the Chiefs of Staff can testify to you directly themselves — in drawing up their directive to him the question was whether or not any mention or whether or not they should inject into that both the military and the political, and it was decided it would be far better to make a complete separation, and that was the genesis of the President's message, to the best of my understanding.

Q.—I thank you, sir. Would you tell us as precisely as you can, General Marshall, how the Jan. 13 message of the President contradicts or modifies or clarifies the Jan. 12 recommendations of the J. C. S? A.—They were two quite different things. One was a series of possible actions in a great dilemma to be considered by the National Security Council because of their involvement. The message by the President, as I think he states in there in so many words, was to bring General MacArthur into complete understanding of the attitude of this Government as expressed by the President himself.

Q.—I think I have understood you to say that the Jan. 13 message was sent to General MacArthur for a number of reasons, one of which was to throw some light on the Jan. 11 directive, to which you made reference yesterday; is that correct? A.—The expression "throw some light," I don't think is quite accurate to the point in this case. It was to avoid complicating the directive of Jan. 11 with political factors and to have them go to General MacArthur as a distinct statement.

Q.—Ma, I ask, sir, why did the Jan. 13 message of the President state precisely in the language of the President—"the present telegram is not to be taken in any sense as a directive"—when it had a relationship to a directive of two days before? Why was one a directive and the other merely an expression of opinion? A.—In other words, I am quite certain the Chiefs of Staff can, I think, give you a very direct answer on this, although probably it is in the State Department bailiwick.

In order to avoid any confusion in regard to the directive they sent him—I might state for myself, that I found it desirable never to write a letter to a commander in the field—I had learned that early in the war, because it either watered down, or gave some other possibility of interpretation to the directive. I expect that is the reason that I was not involved in that particular drafting.

Question Seeks Views On Making of Policy

Q.—I thank you, sir. General Marshall, you referred in your previous testimony to two voices in our Government, in a matter of American policy. Your reference was obviously made to the voice of the State Department, or our Administration as a whole, or General MacArthur; but at this time I wish to ask you this question:

Do you take the view that the Congress of the United States, a coordinate branch of the Government, should have no part in the making of American policy in the world?

A.—No, sir. I would not put it that way; but the President has a constitutional power in stating our foreign policy, and I am talking about stating it, not discussing it.

Q.—Is it not true, sir, that under the Constitution, the power to declare war and the power to make peace is a function of the Congress, and that our Constitution, therefore, calls for two voices in the making of American policy and the taking of American action? A.—I think there you have a difference, that you get into, pretty legalistic for me, between a statement to the world on a policy, and an action, legalistically, under our Constitution, by both the Congress and the President.

Q.—I am seriously interested in your view, sir.

My next question is: Since the Constitution states that Congress shall have the power, and I quote, "To make rules for the Government, and regulations of the land and naval forces," do you wish your testimony of recent days to stand, that no commander of high rank should furnish to a member of Congress, and particularly to a minority leader of the House of Representatives, information that may be sought from that commander?

A.—I would have to qualify that to the extent of saying that you had a very special situation here, in which the views of the supreme commander in the field were in direct contrast to that of the Administration, and had, in various ways, been given public notice, to our embarrassment in our relations with our allies and in the development of fears among those allies.

Now, I think the answer has to be directly related to that statement.

I had to answer that at considerable length yesterday, in relation to an article, or an answer by General Collins, the chief of staff, to the Foreign Relations or the Foreign Affairs Committee.

I took the view there, and I think it is a correct one, that when we were involved in the special position of a man, and particularly in regard to military operations, there it is not at all the procedure that would be followed by a member of the War Department, a member of the Defense Department, coming before committees of Congress, and also statements before committees of Congress after the event.

Here was a world position of the supreme commander of United Nations forces and here was the President of the United States as the executive agent for those United Nations forces, and the declarations one way or the other by that supreme commander have to be very intimately related to that.

As I recall—the letters will show—Mr. Martin asked whether this should be treated confidential or not, and there was no reference to that in General MacArthur's reply.

Q.—Certainly both of us are in agreement that the question itself is very troublesome, and the question has given rise to most of the inquiry in which all of us are and have been engaged for some time.

May I suggest, General Marshall, that if you consider that you have previously answered adequately to your satisfaction any

question I may ask you this morning, if you would merely say so, that will be quite sufficient for me.

A.—Thank you.

Marshall Denies Withholding Data

Q.—Because then I can retrace my steps and get the substance of your answer. This is a question which appears to be pressing, but I just want your own view of it. Did you, General Marshall, withhold from this joint committee any information or comment because it might seem to reflect upon the Democratic Administration in power which you have called the constituted authority?

Isn't that the plain implication of your statements here that Army officers and members of the military service in command positions must not give any information which could be the basis of criticism of our differences as to the manner in which the armed forces of the United States were being employed?

A.—That was not my intention whatever and I don't think I can recall anything that I have withheld along that line. I am having particular reference in all of this to leadership in the field of the going operation and a developing situation.

Q.—General Marshall, if you will help me now, sir, understand the nature and position of those authoritative sources that have the management of the Korean war in their hands, I will appreciate it. You testified on Page 804 of the hearing several days ago that proposals pertaining to directives which are issued from week to week or sometimes from day to day are forwarded from the J. C. S. to yourself as the Secretary of Defense, and by yourself to the President. Is my understanding correct, sir? A.—That is correct, to a limited extent because in certain cases it goes direct to the National Security Council.

Q.—I wanted to ask you about that in a minute, but I wanted to know more than I presently know of the nature of the directives that by-pass the National Security Council. A.—They are of a nature that do not develop changes of policy and matters of great serious moment. The President requires that he see all the instructions from the executive agent of the Chiefs of Staff, who is General Collins, before they go to General MacArthur, or General Ridgway. And for convenience I would either take those to the President but as a rule General Bradley does in connection with his morning appointment.

Now if it is a very important thing and yet not one that seems to be a general policy consideration in a large way, I would take that personally to the President myself. But that has been seldom the case. But when a measure or proposal such as that of Jan. 12 came up, that went directly to the National Security Council as a matter of course.

Security Council Law Entered Into Record

Q.—Because it involved high—

A.—Very major decisions.

Q.—and fundamental national policy. A.—Exactly.

Q.—General Marshall, you testified on Page 804 of the hearings that basic directives flow from the J. C. S. to the Defense Secretary to the National Security Council to the President; is that correct, sir? A.—Yes, sir, and that is a statutory requirement.

Q.—You have stated that the National Security Council is composed of the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense and the chairman of the National Security Resources Board; is that correct? A.—That is correct.

Q.—Will you briefly outline the functions of the National Security Council? A.—Pardon my delay in answering this.

Q.—Certainly, sir. These questions are not only of interest to me but several of my colleagues have said since the hearings began that they had never heretofore understood the importance of the National Security Council, and I think the nation ought to understand its relationship to other activities.

A.—In the first place, it is a statutory organization and the law reads:

"There is hereby established a council to be known as the National Security Council, hereinafter in this section referred to as the council. The President of the United States shall preside over the meetings of the council, provided that in his absence he may designate a member of the council to preside in his place.

"The functions of the council shal be to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign and military policies relating to the national security so as to enable the military services and the other departments and agencies of the Government to cooperate more effectively in matters involving the national security. The council shall be composed of the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the chairman of the National Security Resources Board, and the secretaries and under-secretaries of other executive departments and of the military departments, the chairman of the Munitions Board, and the chairman of the Research and Development Board when appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to serve at his pleasure.

"In addition to performing such other functions as the President may direct for the purpose of more effectively coordinating the policies and functions of the departments and the agencies of the Government relating to the national security, it shall, subject to the direction of the President, be the duty of the council:

"1. To assess and appraise the objectives, commitments and risks of the United States in relation to our actual and potential military power in the interest of national security for the purpose of making recommendations to the President in connection therewith; and,

"2. To consider policies on matters of common interest to the departments and agencies of the Government concerned with the national security, and to make recommendations to the President in connection therewith.

"(C) The council shall have a staff to be headed by a civilian executive secretary who shall be appointed by the President, and who shall receive compensation at the rate of $10,000 a year. The executive secretary, subject to the direction of the council, is hereby authorized, subject to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary to perform such duties as may be prescribed by the council in connection with the performance of its functions.

"(D) The council shall, from time to time, make such recommendations, and such other reports to the President as it deems appropriate or as the President may require."

Q.—I thank you, sir. General Marshall, do we then rightly conclude from what you have just read that the National Security Council is with respect to national and global security matters in which this country has a definite interest, and the war in Korea, by all odds the most important policy-making body in the United States? A.—That is right, sir.

Q.—It, therefore, goes without question that its members ought to be individuals possessed of high capacity and of names which call forth confidence to the extent possible from the American people. Mr. Secretary, what is your relationship and acquaintance with Mr. Robert J. Smith? A.—I may know him, but I don't recall.

Q.—He is the vice chairman of the National Security Resources Board, sir. What is your acquaintance and relationship with Mr. Jack O. Gorrie?

SENATOR LODGE — What is that name?

SENATOR CAIN—Jack O. Gorrie.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I may know him, but I don't recall the name.

Secretary Questioned On Council Meetings

Q.—He is, sir, the executive assistant of the National Security Resources Board. General Marshall, will the acting head of the National Security Resources Board, for Mr. Symington, its secretary, resigned some weeks ago, attend meetings of the National Security Council — will the acting head? A.—I presume so, sir.

Q. — Will you state, sir, how often the National Security Council meets, and are minutes taken of those meetings? A.—Usually it meets Wednesday afternoons. At one time it was meeting twice a week.

Q. — General Marshall, are you quite familiar with the basic functions of the National Security Resources Board? A.—I have read the directive and I have attended some of the meetings.

Q.—I thank you, sir. Has the opinion of the National Security Board been requested by the President of the United States concerning the selection of a new chairman for the National Security Resources Board? A.—I don't know, sir.

Q.—Has the question of who ought to replace Mr. Symington as the chairman of the National Security Resources Board — for that replacement will become automatically a member of the National Security Council—been discussed by the National Security Council since the resignation of Mr. Symington? A.—I recall no such discussion.

Q.—May I ask if the dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur was discussed by the National Security Council? A.—It was not.

Q.—May I ask, General—for I think this question is very important—why it was not, when I bear in mind what you have just read to this committee, a part of which charges the National Security Council with advising the President of the United States with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security so as to enable the military services and other departments and agencies of the Government to cooperate more effectively in matters involving the national security.

It is my interpretation of the statute—and I seek not to go backward and to get any change in the decision to remove General MacArthur—that there was every reason to believe that the National Security Council was required to consider the question of General MacArthur's removal in the interests of national security. I may be wrong.

A.—I think that is a matter of opinion, sir. I do not think so.

Q.—I have understood you, General Marshall, to testify that the Secretary of the Army was directed to notify General MacArthur in Tokyo that General MacArthur was to be removed.

I have understood you to say that the Secretary of the Army did not fulfill this mission because of a breakdown in communications.

I have understood you to say that the Secretary of the Army was not informed before he left the United States for the Far East that General MacArthur was to be relieved. Is my understanding correct, sir?

A.—That is correct, sir, except that the matter of his making the delivery to General MacArthur was prevented not only by a breakdown of power, but by a later decision of the President to proceed immediately with the relief.

Queried on Decision To Relieve General

Q.—I thank you, sir. Would you give us in just a sentence or two the primary functions of the Secretary of the Army? Well, perhaps that isn't necessary. I seek to save the general as much as I possibly can of his time. Let me ask my next question.

THE CHAIRMAN—I have here another copy of the National Security Act of 1947.

SENATOR CAIN—I know, General Marshall, that the Secretary of the Army is responsible for the discipline and morale of the Army of the United States. Would you tell me how a decision would be reached to relieve General MacArthur without consultation by the J. C. S. and others in high authority with the Secretary of the Army?

A.—In the first place, the Secretary of the Army was not here, and in the next place, as I endeavored to explain yesterday, General MacArthur was not serving under the Secretary of the Army; he was serving not only as a commander of the United States air, naval, and army forces in Korea, but also as the commander of the United Nations forces in Korea. Therefore, it would not, in my opinion, be the function of the Secretary of the Army to enter into the matter of his relief or retention on duty.

Q.—I may appear, General Marshall, to be even more curious than some of my colleagues, but I am endeavoring to anticipate the requirements of the future, and I want to know before I get through, with your help, if I can, by exactly what means our supreme commander in the Far East was removed, so I will know whom to question should there be a recurrence in some other theatre in years to come. General Marshall, were the views of either the civilian Secretary of the Navy or the civilian Secretary of the Air Force requested in connection with the dismissal of General MacArthur? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—General Marshal, I am advised that the Secretary of the Army is a member of the Armed Forces Policy Council, which advises the Secretary of Defense on matters of broad policy relating to the armed forces. Was the question of General MacArthur's dismissal referred to that policy board. A.—It was not.

Q.—I thank you, sir. I have gathered then from your answers—and I want to be very certain if I am right—that no civilian within the Department of Defense or the Department of the Army was consulted or had any influence in the dismissal of General MacArthur. Is that correct, sir?

A.—I am supposed to be the civilian Secretary of Defense. Out of my past I was a soldier. My answer would be that I am the supposed civilian representative of the Department of Defense. I recall your action in connection with clearing the way for my nomination as to the importance of having a civilian as Secretary of Defense.

Q.—It is not my intention or desire to embarrass you, General Marshall. I have and have had a very real respect for your military knowledge. I address you as general because old soldiers never die, and you are and will remain, for as long as you live, sir, a five-star general.

I just want our people to know—and it is without any criticism of you whatsoever—that we created through the National Security Act of 1947 a defense establishment which was designed to have at its head as the Secretary of Defense a civilian. It was designed to have at the head of each one of the three services a civilian.

Under the circumstances which pertain, though the Chief of Staff of each of the services is in himself subordinate to the civilian head of each of these three services, none

of the civilians were conferred or consulted with or had any part to play in a great question which involved basically the national security of our country. I think it is a bad procedure, sir.

General Marshall, will you please relate any conversations you had with Admiral Sherman, with General Vandenberg, with General Collins either individually or collectively covering, (a) the question of replacing General MacArthur in his several commands, and (b) the method to be followed in replacing the general.

A.—I had no personal discussions with any one of the three officials that you have mentioned in the matter. General Bradley carried the questions to the Chiefs of Staff and came back with the information desired which was largely one of procedure so far as military command relationships were concerned, not the political aspects, not the public aspects.

After the Chiefs of Staff had had a meeting on Sunday afternoon, the ninth, I believe, of several hours, they came to my office with General Bradley and they each stated respectively their views, and the common view of the three.

I, as I recall, did not discuss the matter with them. I heard what they had to say. General Bradley—there must have been some discussion. I don't crystallize it in my mind now because it lasted from 4 o'clock until 6, but I think it related to procedure which would be followed in the event of General MacArthur's relief in order to protect the interests of the Army. That is my recollection.

Wisdom of Move Went Unquestioned

Q.—But as you recall, sir, during that conversation no Chief of Staff of any of the three services reflected in your presence on the method, the wisdom or lack of wisdom in peremptorily relieving General MacArthur of his command? A.—I don't recall any such other than I think entirely the discussion on Mr. Pace.

Q.—As to how Mr. Pace was to be employed in this question? A.—If and how.

Q.—By indirective I have served under your command across the seas, so you know that I seek not to embarrass you at any time, but the reason I have asked some of these questions is that it would not have been possible for a conversation of that character to have taken place if those three civilian secretaries had been present at such a meeting, because in being civilians they would not be content with a staff officer's rapid evaluation of the situation.

Those civilian secretaries would have asked pressing questions concerning aren't there other alternative courses which we might follow. It is a great pity if not tragedy in my view that such a procedure was not followed.

General Marshall, you have repeatedly stated that General MacArthur was relieved of all of his commands on receipt of orders because of your desire to free General Ridgway, General MacArthur's successor, of any embarrassment. I am unable to——

A.—Embarrassment or complications?

Q.—I am unable to understand what you have meant. May I ask if General Ridgway was not sent to Korea at the direct request of General MacArthur? A.—I was not in the department at the moment that that decision was taken; but my understanding is that General MacArthur either made the request, or specifically confirmed it, but that can be looked up and the information furnished.

Q.—General MacArthur testified that General Ridgway did come to Korea at his direct request.

I have understood, and I can easily understand this, that it was the view, or the wish, casual, probably, of the Defense Department to send a general other than General Ridgway, to Korea, but that the Defense Department immediately concurred in General MacArthur's personal request that General Ridgway come to him.

I think there is some small measure of importance in that question of mine, and in your answer. I want, in my own right, now, to take just one or two seconds to have the record show again that General MacArthur has publicly said to this committee, and the country, that he and General Ridgway had a mutual and high respect for each other.

General MacArthur testified:

"General Ridgway was my selection and recommendation as the commander of the Eighth Army after the unfortunate death of that very magnificent soldier, General Walker.

"I have known General Ridgway for thirty years. I don't think you could have a more admirable selection in the Far East than General Ridgway. I hold him in the highest esteem, not only as a soldier but as a cultured gentleman and one of the most magnificent characters I have ever been acquainted with."

I asked General MacArthur a question as to whether or not from the moment General Ridgway went to Korea, he was not under General MacArthur's direct command, and the general's answer is this:

"That is absolutely correct, and I don't know how there could have been any more complete cooperation, devotion and loyalty than between General Ridgway and myself."

General, given this information, may I ask you again how did you and your associates conclude that it would embarrass General Ridgway if General MacArthur was given time in which to personally turn over his several commands to General Ridgway.

A.—I have already stated my views to that. Do you wish me to state them again?

Q.—No, sir. If you think you have stated them adequately, that is sufficient for me. A.—I think I have, sir.

Recalls Decision To Visit Island

Q.—General Marshall, I have stressed this point because I am not going to be a party to a movement which is afoot in this country to discredit General MacArthur by an implication that bad blood existed between General MacArthur and General Ridgway, and that General Ridgway was sent to Korea in anticipation of the removal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur; and your observations have helped in clearing away any possible uncertainty that exists on that question.

A.—I will go further than that to say that any such idea is extraordinarily incorrect.

Q.—I think that statement is very good for our country, and I personally and officially appreciate it. General Marshall, you have stated many times, sir, that it was not advisable to order General MacArthur back to this country for discussions with the J. C. S., with yourself, and perhaps with the National Security Council and the President, which might easily have resolved or found an adequate answer for the differences between General MacArthur and those in higher authority in this country, because of the critical situation in Korea. I do not understand, sir, your stated reasons when I consider that General Ridgway took command of the Eighth Army last December.

Would you tell us, please, why the situation would have become more critical if General MacArthur had been brought home for consultation? I call your attention to the fact that General MacArthur was relieved of his commands in the face of what the President announced to the country was a pending offensive by the enemy.

Q.—I do not, I think, imply that the situation would have been made the more critical by General MacArthur's return to Washington, but that his return to Washington seemed inadvisable in view of the critical situation. I have gone into this before, but I will do it again Senator.

General MacArthur theretofore at various times—I will refer to some of the dates here if you wish me to—has indicated a reluctance to come to this country in connection with various factors relating to the Far Eastern question, and at this time, as you say, a pending offense, an advance of his troops, was just about to take place. And when the President consulted me and then instructed me regarding his having an opportunity to discuss with General MacArthur the various factors, and with others at the same time the President would take with him, and with the Ambassador of ours to Korea, he stated that he, the President, would go that far, and that would not take General MacArthur away from Tokyo for an undue length of time at such a critical period.

And I suggested to the President that in view of the circumstances, it seemed to me that if the President was willing to go to Wake Island, he should give General MacArthur the chance to decide for himself what to do; and I put the question up to General MacArthur—Hawaii or the President's willingness to go as far as Wake Island—and General MacArthur replied, "Wake Island."

There was an example, at least, of my own feeling as to the critical importance of his being on the ground at that time.

Now, as to his relation to the offensive procedure that was going on in Korea, at the time of his relief, his relief brought about another commander, so that there was no question about who was in control of the situation, and that commander came directly out of Korea; that is directly out of Korea, and intimately familiar with every stage of the military fight in that region. In fact, he was largely the director of it, and I would state that if it had been found necessary to succeed General MacArthur with somebody other than General Ridgway, I don't know exactly how I would have appraised that situation, but it would have been quite different, because of the fact that an entirely new man was being put into the position; whereas the great issue was the battle, and General Ridgway was intimately familiar with every phase of it.

Q.—May I ask how much prior warning General Van Fleet had that he was going to take over command of the Eighth Army in the face of an offensive which, presumably, was even beginning to move as of the time General Van Fleet was brought into Korea?

A.—General Van Fleet had been on twelve hours' alert for some time—I think a matter of one or two months, because they felt that General Ridgway was taking some risks in the way he was moving about in his theatre, and flying up to the advance posts there, and in the light of what had happened to General Walker, that we must have another man immediately available in case General Ridgway met with some accident or became a casualty.

Actually, Van Fleet was in Florida at the time, and his interpretation was that he could fly back by air in three or four hours, so that he was in the status of an alert, and he was immediately ordered back to Washington to get under way to go to Japan. I have forgotten whether his instructions were sent Monday or in advance of the decision. I don't think it was; I think it was sent after the decision Monday mornng.

Ridgway Transferred Command Immediately

Q.—You certainly know the attitude of mind of General Ridgway. A.—I did not quite understand, Senator.

Q.—I say you certainly know the attitude of mind of your great commander, General Ridgway, who can cover more ground more rapidly and more effectively than any person I have ever previously known.

My own view is that one of his handicaps as supreme commander in the Far East, is that he has occupational and administrative duties in Japan, which will keep him from doing what he would most like to do, which would be to lead his troops into action.

A.—I might add that we gave him the freedom to make his own decision as to when he transferred the actual command to the Army; that is, if he wished to make Van Fleet his deputy during a period of this fight, so that he could go to Tokyo and come back, and be in a clear status of the Army commander, or transfer the command immediately. He chose to transfer the command immediately.

Q.—Well, you had, sir, no other course to pursue, did you? I mean, with the removal of General MacArthur and with imposing two different commands on his successor, General Ridgway, you had to leave it up to the discretion of General Ridgway as to where he could be of the greatest amount of service to his responsibility, and at the time he took command of not only the commander—not only the continued command of or was then in command of the Eighth Army, but was going to be supreme commander in the Far East. A.—That is correct, sir.

Q.—One fact seems to remain before me. General Ridgway had imposed upon him new responsibilities at the very moment when he was straining every effort to defeat the offensive of the enemy.

General Marshall, so far as I know, General MacArthur has probably turned more swords into useful plowshares than any military figure in history.

All of us recognized General MacArthur to be an outstanding world military leader, and one of the great Americans of all time.

We likewise know that leadership is the crying need of the world at this time.

Against this background this question: Did you, sir, or others in your presence, appreciate and understand that the method you and others had in mind for removing General MacArthur would destroy his usefulness as a national leader within the Administration in this continuing day of crisis? Was that one of the considerations before you and other serious-minded people?

A.—The serious considerations that were discussed within my recollection related to the immediate reactions that would flow from his relief, and which I think we had a correct estimate of, and very particularly the reactions of his Army, which was the most important reaction of all to be considered. Beyond that, I do not think the disoussion went.

Russell Wasn't Consulted On MacArthur Removal

Q.—General Marshall, one last question about the MacArthur question, please: Was either the chairman of the Senate or the House Armed Services Committees consulted regarding the MacArthur removal?

A.—I cannot answer that. As I said before, I got the impression, if not the statement, of the President, that he had seen several—I think he mentioned four—important leaders, and discussed that with them on Sunday, the ninth. Who they were, I do not know, except one case, and I would not state that.

Q.—Well, may I ask you this—

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Cain, will you pardon me just a moment?

SENATOR CAIN—Certainly, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN—I should like to state in this connection that I had no knowledge whatever that this matter was even under consideration. Since you involved me in that question, I state further that I happened to be out of the city at the time, and I knew nothing about it until the final order

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came to me that action was taken.

SENATOR CAIN—General Marshall, on the basis of your testimony, we know that the J. C. S. discussed the General MacArthur question. We know that the President did; we know that the Secretary of State did; we know that Mr. Harriman did; we know that you did. So far as we know, no one else was consulted.

I think it very important for us to determine, if we can, the names and portfolios of every single American who had anything to do with this question.

My question to you is to whom might we turn for information regarding those members or those citizens in or out of the Congress whose views were requested or who were consulted about the removal of our Far Eastern commander?

GENERAL MARSHALL — Certainly not the Secretary of Defense, because I don't know, in the first place, and it isn't my role, in the second, to describe just what the President does. I should think the President himself was the individual concerned.

Q.—I thank you, sir. General Marshall, I should like very briefly to refer to the relationship between Western Europe and the Far East. Is it not generally agreed that the defense establishment of our allies in the North Atlantic Treaty is several years away to be prepared to effectively resist any large scale aggression in Western Europe? A.—I will not—I do not wish to answer the question as to several years away, Senator; but——

Q.—They are not immediately prepared? A.—They are not immediately prepared.

Both Recall Protest On Berlin Airlift

Q.—I thank you, sir. General Marshall, are the United States and our allies in Western Europe not proceeding on the assumption that an aggression is not likely to take place in Western Europe until the allies have created an adequate defense establishment? A.—To that I would say certainly, so far as the officials involved in this matter in this Government are concerned, our present conception is that we can never tell at what moment the reaction from Russia might come. You have to evaluate or guess the Russian appreciation of our power atomically, how much of a deterrent that is, and other factors within Russia itself with which we are not sufficiently familiar.

Q.—Is there any reason to believe, on the basis of your intelligence reports, that an aggressor is presently threatening to invade Western Europe? A.—The impression from the reports that we gather from many sources is there has been a continuous build-up and not necessarily in strength, though it may be, but particularly in arrangements, specifically in the satellite states, and in regard to dispositions of Soviet troops in Western Europe, and as to Soviet increases in strength, as we understand them, in the Far East.

Q.—General Marshall, is it not generally agreed that America and her Western European Allies would become immediately involved in war if an aggressor occupied Berlin or any part of Western Europe by force? A.—I would assume so.

Q.—I seem to recall, General Marshall, that Russia publicly protested against our sending American divisions to join the North Atlantic Treaty international army. Did the Russians not state that this act by us increased the possibility of war in Europe? A.—I do not recall the exact wording of the statement, but I think that was the general effect.

Q.—My memory seems to tell me that Russia protested the establishment of our airlift to Berlin. A.—Very specifically.

Q.—Has Russia, General Marshall, to your knowledge ever protested against our considering the need for bombing military installations which are being employed by our present enemy, Red China, in Manchuria or China? A.—I do not recall that specific allegation or statement in regard to that, but I think there has been a great deal that has come out through Pravda and others as to American aggression, imperialistic effort.

Q.—But as the Secretary of Defense you know of no official protest that Russia has lodged either with our Government or with the United Nations? A.—I don't recall such.

Q.—General Marshall, you have gone over this ground quite a number of times. If you care to recapitulate in just a sentence or two, I would appreciate it.

What are your fundamental reasons for assuming that an aggression will not take place in Western Europe until we are better prepared to meet it, while seemingly you believe that Russia will enter the Korean conflict if we bomb and destroy military installations possessed by the Red Chinese?

I ask this question in part because it has seemed apparent to me for some time that Russia could presently, today, defeat any forces which might be opposed to her in Western Europe.

A.—In regard to Western Europe, first, I go on the basis myself that Russia may step into the aggression at any moment. Also that that is no argument that we do not do our best to prepare for it even though it may take two or three years.

In other words, we don't sit impotent and say Russia can act at any time and therefore we do nothing. That is the sense of the European situation, and those arguments came up in connection with the rearmament proposals.

They came to me in some cases direct because I was called in to testify, though I was not then in the Government in respect to specific office.

I felt that we could never follow any such course as that, to just say we can do nothing because they can intervene, and again you had other involvements, other possibilities to consider which I have already referred to.

Now I will try to be brief again in regard to the difference I think in the situation in the Far East, and it is this in the main: That Russia possesses a very valuable ally in China. That you might say is a Russian protectorate in a sense, but one who is paying a great bill of human lives and other things in order to fulfill that role.

Now, in view of their treaty with the Chinese Communist regime or Government, if it appears that they have failed to support that Government in its fight in Korea, we have a very special situation because it affects every other satellite of the Soviet Government.

They get their example from that, and to use the common expression in this country, they have been sold down the river after a great sacrifice of life, so it has seemed to me and my associates and advisers that we are confronted by a Soviet Government in a very difficult position itself as to what it does in relation to the failure up to the present time of the Chinese Communist forces to drive us out of Korea.

Soviet Policy Discussed In Light of Treaty

Q.—I thought, sir, the other day you testified with reference to the treaty that you did not know very much about it? A.—I read into the record the two pertinent sections.

Q.—My interpretation of that treaty was that it ran between Russia and China and was directed at a militaristic Japan in the future, or an imperialistic Japan in the future. A.—It ran directly to what?

Q.—To the Japanese question and not even by implication, as I read it, to the Korean question.

A.—It uses the expression "or any other nation or people."

Q.—Allies, yes, sir, assisting Japan. A.—Assisting Japan. Now, if you recall, they alleged several times that we had introduced Japanese into Korea.

Q.—I do so recall. A.—And we felt that that was for the very purpose—

Q.—Of setting the stage? A.——setting the stage for the very actions we have been concerned about.

Now here are the exact—it uses the word "rebirth of Japanese imperialism"; that is in it. But "violation of the peace," and they say we have violated the peace, that it was not aggression or invasion of Korea. But we are all familiar with that business.

But it has a very pertinent relation to the possible Soviet interpretation of this treaty, certainly the instructions to their own people.

(Reading) "The violation of the peace on the part of Japan or any other state which should unite with Japan directly or indirectly in acts of aggression."

That gives them a very wide latitude in view of some of their perversions of the facts in the past.

Q.—Yes, sir. You do not then put very much credence in the belief held by some that Russia might be very strongly inclined to let China and the United States wage war against each other to the further weakening of both powers, and by that means leaving Russia in a far stronger position even than she is today. A.—I would qualify that as to the weakening of China, but I would say that the Soviet Government would be perfectly ruthless in its relationship to China in this matter if the Chinese could continue to embroil us in a general action out there which would weaken our general position.

Our Defense Is Stronger But Not Fully Developed

Q.—Thank you, sir. As a result of your testimony on Thursday I read a large headline in The Washington Daily News, which went like this—"U. S. Not Strong Enough to Risk War—Marshall." Does that reasonably well represent your view, Mr. Secretary? A.—Well, we certainly do not wish to risk war at any stage, and now in particular when we haven't yet developed our strength.

Q.—General Marshall, are we and our Allies not stronger today than we were last June when the Korean conflict began?

A.—Certainly we are materially stronger, because in the period of six months we doubled the strength of personnel in the Army alone in that time, and that is a very rapid development. But we haven't had an opportunity for this all to crystallize into the means to be employed, nor have we been able to obtain the material which is an essential part of our defense.

Now, as to allies, they have moved at a very slow pace until our reaction to the Korean affair, and that stimulated and accelerated, brought to a head in an effective manner the North Atlantic Treaty organization.

Q.—I understand, sir, that since V-J Day we have spent roughly a hundred billion dollars for our own defense and that of our allies. I do not know how much money or what amount of material and arms we have provided our North Atlantic Allies with since the Korean war begun. It must, however, be a very large figure and amount of supplies.

Do you know to what extent our assistance in Western Europe in the last ten or eleven months has added to the state of defense preparation of our Allies in Western Europe?

A.—I would have to get you the data. I remember the last paper I looked at about a month ago showing that about 50 per cent of the product of the first appropriation in the rearmament had been shipped in goods to Europe. The others were more long-term items and there was a question, once, in one particular instance which I would not care to publicize, where the thought was—that the demands exceeded the capacity to digest it.

Q.—General Marshall, have you reason to know that there are today more combat divisions among our Allies in Western Europe than there were ten months ago? A.—I will have to get you the actual figures on that.

Q.—Thank you, sir. A.—I know what it was to be——

Q. But you do not know whether it has so become? A.—Well, it is a question of how you evaluate the particular unit, whether you call it really an effective division, or not; and that is what General Eisenhower has been in the process of determining, and he has not yet reported to us in detail.

Q.—I can think of no more important answer, because it is against that answer that we, in the Congress, must devise plans for the future.

General Marshall, please, if you will, sir, define the hazards and the risks which are present today, with reference to Korea, that were not present and recognizable last June?

This question is predicated on the fact that Russia and China are geographically situated today where they were last June; and that our defense establishment, and a good many of us in the Congress, were completely aware, last June, that Red Chinese forces were situated in considerable strength in Manchuria, and that other Red forces could easily be transported to that area. What about the risks, today, that were not recognized last June, when we entered this conflict?

A.—Well, of course I would have to very carefully evaluate what we thought last June, because I not only was not in that, but was very remote from it.

Q.—I am going to get into that question, sir, because I seek to find out, as an American citizen, whether we thought, last June——

A.—The Chiefs of Staff can answer you as to that, sir. Q.—Thank you, sir. General Marshall, we have been told in the press that there are far more than a half-million Red Chinese deployed today in North Korea. Would you tell us from what areas these troops are being supplied? A.—I would have to question the Chiefs of Staff on that. I can give it to you roughly, but I don't think it would be accurate. Q.—Thank you, sir. General Marshall, in a colloquy with Senator Hickenlooper on Thursday, the subject of bombing Red Chinese bases came up. You said this: "At the present time, in the opinion of my military advisers, and my own, the ground forces of the Allies have suffered in a rather remote way from our failure to do the bombing that you have just referred to."

I fail, sir, to see either logic or reason in this reply. If those supply depots had been destroyed by bombing, how would the Chinese Reds now be maintaining more than a half-million troops in North Korea?

A.—The destruction of those supply bases, and all, would depend, in its effectiveness, on the keeping interrupted the railroads and all, coming down from Manchuria, across the Yalu, into Korea.

Now, we have been bombing the bridges and the tunnels in Korea, and the supplies come on down the road. Where unlimited manpower is available, there is a very quick repair in such matters; but when you are——

Q.—What do you mean by that, "When limited manpower is available"? A.—Unlimited manpower.

Q.—I beg your pardon, sir.

A.—The repairs are very quickly made. I remember, in discussing the bombing of airfields in China, by us, during the war, they said it was hardly worth the effort, that the hordes of Chinese were carried in by the Japanese, and all the holes filled up in a matter of an hour or two, and things were back to where they were before, and it was a question of whether this particular effort was justified, except as a momentary interruption.

However, in reference to my reply to Senator Hickenlooper, as to the remote way——

Q.—That phrase.

A.—It is a two-way road there, which I had in mind, because we have been spared a great deal because we haven't set up a bombing air war.

Now, I stated my own intense interest, and the recommendation of the Chiefs of Staff, for air action across the Yalu at the time of this very serious build-up of Chinese Communist forces in Korea, which General MacArthur very graphically pictured as the way they were rolling down the road and coming across the bridges of the Yalu, and our close distance from the Yalu gave our planes almost no room in which to operate.

Now, we dropped the pressure on the issue when the situation entirely changed, and when we were far back, several hundred miles from the Yalu.

Chiefs Opposed Risk Of Retaliatory Bombing

Q.—Do you mind if I interrupt? You say we dropped the pressure when we were——A.—I am talking about the hot pursuit.

Q.—When we had retired. A.—When we got within about two hundred miles back and we had that distance in which to operate against their communications.

Q.—Yes, sir.

A.—But in relation to the period when we were aggressively trying to force our allies into an agreement, we—meaning the Chiefs of Staff — got into other discussions which were rather opposing this procedure for the reason that we didn't want any risk of retaliatory bombing on our bridgehead, beachhead, or the northeastern coast of Korea, where our losses might have been terrific in shipping and evacuation. * * * (Ten lines deleted.)

We had a very compact target, the ships tied up to the docks, a very vulnerable target, and we could have been done considerable harm.

We went ahead with our effort to get action to meet the situation on the Yalu, but we realized as we talked about it that we might get into deep trouble in this beachhead where we were evacuating. It is on the northeastern coast. * * * (Twelve lines deleted.)

Q.—I hope, sir, you will not think I am burdening the record or you. I do not pretend to be a soldier of any capacity, but I have spent many days in the field, and I am asking these questions in an effort, a deep effort, to understand what we are doing. A.—I may suggest, Senator, that you can get very direct responses to these from the Chiefs of Staff, because they did the elaborate discussion, and they came in with the recommendations.

Q.—But the theory and the subject of logistics is one over which you have been an acknowledged authority for a good part of your life, sir.

General Marshall, it seems to me logical to assume that thousands and thousands of enemy forces have been maintained in Korea because they have been supplied from Rashin. General MacArthur said of Rashin:

"It is the great central distributing point from Manchuria down the east coast of Korea. Its usefulness to the enemy is self-evident. Great accumulations, depot accumulations, were made there." End of his quotation.

Now, I am just assuming that is a military estimate of a situation made in a theatre of operations by officers who were on the ground. How, then, do you reconcile this military estimate, which was concurred in by General Stratemeyer, with your statement of the other day that our ground forces have suffered in a rather remote way from our failure to bomb enemy supply sources?

A.—Senator, if you will propound that question to the Chiefs of Staff they will tell you exactly why they came up with the recommendation that we should not bomb Rashin.

Q.—Thank you, sir. General Marshall, my understanding of the requirements of a military campaign is that forces cannot fight without being supplied in the field with weapons, food, ammunition, and clothing. If the Chinese Reds were prevented from supplying their forces in the field, to my mind, the war in Korea would soon be over.

Against this truism, have I not understood you to testify that you have been, and are today, strongly in support of an effective naval and economic blockade of China? A.—Correct, sir.

Q.—General Marshall, you have testified that you could only comment on the effectiveness of our economic blockade of China. You said that you knew very little about what other nations were doing to establish an economic blockade of Red China. Did I understand you correctly? A.—I think I added to it something in regard to the supplies going to the port of Hong Kong, specifically rubber.

Q.—Yes, but you said you were not very familiar with what steps our Allies were taking to impose an economic blockade of their own on Red China. A.—I was not familiar with what steps they were taking because they weren't taking the steps that we thought were necessary.

Q.—What we are trying to get at is: Who in our Government is driving in hope that our Allies will take the same sort of steps that we are taking, because of your testimony that an effective naval and economic blockade of China would result possibly in the end of the war and certainly in minimizing the loss of life to which our forces are exposed every day in the week.

A.—That is carried on through the State Department, and I also added in my statement the other day here, on May 7 we had gotten the agreement with the British and the French, which was the most important agreement to get through the necessary resolution to the United Nations.

'A Change of View' By Britain and France

Q.—Thank you, sir. Here is a question which perhaps you will suggest I should ask of the Secretary of State. I will be glad to do it, but want to post it to you.

You have said in your testimony that Great Britain is giving some present consideration to joining with us to impose an economic and naval blockade on China. I have reason to believe that this is a contrary position to one the British have held for months. I must read this short passage.

On Monday, April 9, only a little over a month ago, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, Britain's chief representative to the United Nations, spoke before a large American audience in San Francisco on a day when I was there. In that speech Jebb warned against the danger of any military action, air raids or naval blockades against China as inevitably leading to unlimited war, nor, he said, did he favor imposing sanctions on China for fear they might be dangerous, double-edged or merely useless. End of the reference to Jebb.

It seems fantastic to this American, General Marshall, that a chief representative of one of our chief allies should so firmly oppose, before an American audience, your views as given to this committee as Secretary of Defense and as a member of the National Security Council.

Please tell us again what positive steps are being taken today to get Great Britain and the rest of our Allies in agreement on the need for a complete economic and naval blockade of Red China.

A.—Well, as you suggested, that is a question for the State Department, but they have been pressing in every way. They have to get an action, formal action by the United Nations, in connection with it, and as I just said, on May 7 the United Kingdom and France indicated they were now prepared to support a resolution introduced by the United States for an international embargo against Communist China. There has been a change of view.

Q.—Thank you, sir. General Marshall, I suppose we agree that the Allied Forces have been confronted by two different kinds of wars since our forces were first committed in Korea.

As I understand it, the first war began in June against the North Korean aggressor, and ended in late November when the Chinese Reds committed their forces across the Yalu River. The second war finds us at war with the North Koreans and with the Red Chinese.

Will you explain for the benefit of this committee what we are doing to win the second war that we did not do and employ in practically winning the first war? What I am getting at is, is our general plan today what it was when we were confronted with an entirely different situation last June?

A.—I would say it is not, for the reason that at that time we possessed forces of sufficient strength and of competence to destroy the North Korean army, and General MacArthur did destroy it. * * * (Eight lines deleted.)

Q.—Thank you, sir. On March 28, 1951, THE NEW YORK TIMES said this:

"General Marshall declared today that he was astonished at the relaxation in public and Congressional support for a long-term defense effort. Deploring emotional reaction to day-to-day events, General Marshall observed that the Soviet Union's activities covered the globe. In his opinion, he said, the world situation was now more serious than last November."

You did not at that time, sir, clarify your remark about how the world crisis had worsened. I wonder if you would care to do so now, and I will appreciate your opinion as to whether the world situation is more serious or less serious than it was last March. A.—Last March?

Q.—That is when you made this comment, sir, in a news conference, the first, I think, you held after you became the Secretary of Defense. A.—Are you referring, when you say last March, to the change of the situation between last March and now? My statement was made in March.

Q.—Yes, sir. A.—In reference to November——

Q.—And you said that the world situation was in March worse than it was in last November. A.—That is correct, sir.

Question of Estimate Of Military Situation

Q.—And I wonder, in your opinion—— A.—And just a few minutes ago I answered that.

Q.—I thank you, sir. General Marshall, you have suggested that no request was made of the Department of Defense or of the Far East command for an estimate of the military situation before the United Nations resolved to employ military force to stop the aggressor in Korea. Is my impression concerning this a correct one? A.—I will have to ask you to state it again, because I don't recall——

Q.—Thank you. Read rapidly in the hope that you may have time saved, sir, thereby.

You have suggested in all of your testimony, which began last Monday, that no request was made of the Department of Defense or of the Far East Command for an estimate of the military situation before the United Nations resolved to employ military force to stop the aggressor in Korea.

Q.—I didn't recall that I stated that, sir, because I was not connected with the department at that time, and the exact maneuvers, diplomatic and otherwise, that took place in regard to the decision to go into Korea, I only knew from reading the messages from General MacArthur.

Q.—That is to say, General Marshall, in your capacity as Secretary of Defense, you do not know whether a military opinion was requested of either our defense establishment or of General MacArthur's command in the Far East prior to the decision of the United Nations to commit American forces in Korea? A.—I would say, Senator, that I could look into the records and see, but I was not an actor at the time.

Q.—Thank you, sir. I had better ask those several questions then, directly, of one or more of the J. C.'s. General Marshall, in your opinion, are there today any considerable number of Communists in the officer corps of our Army, Navy or Air Force? A.—I don't know of any, sir.

Q.—What action would you take if you found Communists within our armed forces, particularly in its officer corps? A.—I think there is a prescribed action in connection with loyalty tests and matters of that sort, which I cannot quote off-hand.

Q.—Well, you are certain, sir, that if Communists were found among the officer corps, that they would summarily be dismissed from the service? A.—Within our recourse to law in the manner of doing it.

Q.—Do you, General Marshall, out of your wide experience, see any difference between Russian, Chinese and American Communists? A.—My own reaction is that the Chinese Communist leadership is identical with the Soviet Communists, and these groups in America, as far as I obtain from the press, and what I got while I was Secretary of State, have the same objectives and employ different means, according to the circumstances.

Q.—Are those objectives the total destruction of free institutions and control of them on the face of the earth? A.—I am not quite so certain as to that, but I do feel absolutely certain it is the complete domination——

Q.—Of the world? A.—(Continuing)—of the world.

Q.—General Marshall, would you explain to the committee what you had in mind in June of 1946 when you strongly urged the passage of H. R. 6795, which was designed to amalgamate the Chinese Communists and Nationalist army, in a letter supporting this bill, where you said, "without passage of the bill the President and myself would lack authorization to carry out a phase of American policy toward China which appears vital to the success of our announced policy. The President, under the terms of the bill, will have the authority to proceed at his discretion in accordance with the situation toward the establishment by the Chinese of unified or national defense forces to include in its leadership both Communists and leadership."

A.—What was the bill?

Q.—The bill, sir, was this: "A bill to provide military advice and assistance to the Republic of China; to aid in the modernizing of its armed forces for the fulfillment of obligations which may devolve upon it." A.—I understand what the bill is.

Q.—The date of this testimony, at which your letter was read, was June 14, 1946. Just what were we

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trying to get at when we in America, were insisting that Communist and Nationalist Chinese leadership be amalgamated within the future armies of China? A.—The bill, as I recall, referred to the establishment of an Army mission to Japan, isn't that correct?

SENATOR CONNALLY—China.

SENATOR CAIN — Did he say Japan? He meant China. This is what the Secretary of State said in support of your letter with reference to the bill. He was answering a question apparently by Mr. Eaton.

SENATOR LODGE—What is the date of that?

SENATOR CAIN — June 14, 1946, Senator. (Reads): "What General Marshall was asked to do, and agreed to do, and what is necessary to be done, is that when the plan for the amalgamation of the two armies is accepted and begins to go into effect, those units of the Communist army which are going to be amalgamated within the Nationalist army will receive a period of training from sixty to ninety days before they march out to join their opposite numbers in the other army."

GENERAL MARSHALL—I recall now what the issue is.

Q.—Yes? A.—Under the political consultative conference recommendation, which was agreed to by all concerned, there was to be a demobilization of the Nationalist army from some 400 divisions, more or less, to fifty, and on the Communist side, from a million and a half troops to ten divisions —in other words, sixty divisions in all.

Now it was found in this committee, to which I was the adviser by reason of this arrangement which the Chinese had entered into among themselves, that when we tried to establish a rate of demobilization—and it had to be a comparative rate — between the Nationalist divisions and the Communist divisions, that we had no measure of organization or set-up in a very formal way in connection with the Communist forces. They did not have definite divisional organizations; they had very little artillery; they had no specific unit except in a few cases that was a division. And they were unwilling to accept any set up of comparative demobilization rates, we thought, because they had no organized unit of that character as the basis of such a procedure.

Now it was thought that with the setting up of this military mission of ours to the Nationalist Government in China that one of its subsidiary functions would be to try to get this force of the Communists in such a shape that we could amalgamate the units and demobilize the rest.

Roughly, at a certain stage, which was about a year later than the initiation of the maneuver, there were to be two Nationalist divisions and one Communist division in certain armies, they call them—we call them army corps—and in others there were to be two Communist divisions and one Nationalist division. That amalgamation would not have occurred for about a year.

Now in the first place, this was the normal request to get legal authority other than the President's war power to set up this mission, which the Navy had already gotten; and at the same time we wanted to have it so written that we could bring in these additional men which we needed for about sixty days or something like that to get this Communist group in a form that we could bring them in and amalgamate them with the others.

The whole thing, the whole procedure, was in accordance with this agreed program between the Nationalist Government and the Communist regime as to the exact procedure to be followed in reducing the troops.

Change in the Motives Of Korean War Discussed

Q.—Well, I think it is just a statement of fact that all of us have learned a very great deal in recent years with reference to the general subject and objectives of communism. A.—I think you have to have in mind that we had the Soviets as our Allies during the war, and we have now a question of something—whether it was a civil war or whether it was something more far-reaching.

Q.—This bill which did not become law, and which was supported strongly by our Government, simply meant that in 1946 there was no deep-seated recognition on our part that you simply cannot mix Communists and free leadership. We thought it was possible.

Is it fair to ask you, sir, that if this proposition were presently before us, or was before us immediately before the Korean conflict, that there would have been any desire on our part to encourage an amalgamation of Nationalist and Chinese Communist armies in China? A.—No, sir. We reached a point where—well, you couldn't mediate; that is the reason I left. And later on we did away with our executive headquarters there for the conduct of cease-fire procedure and abandoned any effort along that line.

Q.—I ask that question not as any point of criticism but to show how rapidly this world is moving.

THE CHAIRMAN — Did you complete your statement, General?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I think I will drop it. Yes.

SENATOR CAIN—General Marshall, have we reason to believe that the Allied mission in Korea is a different mission today than it was for several months after war began last June?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I am sorry, I can't answer that offhand. I should be able to, but I can't.

Q.—Permit me to help if I may. You testified the other day—I have the words down somewhere—that our mission in Korea when we undertook it—A.—I recall that.

Q.—Was to make of Korea, I use the phrase, free, united and self-controlled. I think you used independent, unified and democratic. A.—Yes.

Q.—Has that original mission been changed? A.—That is what I am sorry I can't give you the answer to.

Q.—Do you think, sir—I offer this without criticism but I want to get the facts—that the following comment from the President of the United States on Oct. 10, 1950, is a correct statement of fact?—the President said with reference to General MacArthur: "His mission has been to repel aggression and to restore international peace and security in the area as called for by the United Nations."

In your opinion, is that a correct statement of fact?

A.—I think it is, sir.

Q.—Thank you. Do you think this comment from Ambassador Austin, offered to the General Assembly of the United Nations, on Oct. 6, 1950, is a correct statement of fact? — "In June and July of this year the Security Council gave all the necessary military authority to the United Nations commander to repel the aggressor army and restore peace in Korea." A.—I think he is referring to movements north of the Thirty-eight Parallel, and I do not think he is referring to air bombing.

Q.—No, sir. He is referring, as I understand it, to General MacArthur having possessed sufficient authority to win the first war against the North Koreans, which was concluded as of the time the Chinese Reds entered a new conflict. My own impression is that that is a correct statement as of the time he gave it in October of 1950. A.—I should think so.

Authority of Commander Of United Nations Army

Q.—General Marshall, does the United Nations commander presently possess "all the necessary military authority to repel the aggressor army and restore peace in Korea?" A.—Except as to air action. * * * (one line deleted).

Q.—It would include a sufficient number of troops within that authority to carry out his mission to repel the aggressor, sir? A.—The authority is not a question of the number of troops. The shipment of troops to him doesn't change the policy.

Q.—General Marshall, if the United Nations commander does not now possess the necessary military power to carry out his stated mission to repel the enemy in Korea, must we not then logically conclude that the Korean mission has been changed? That is to say, we no longer presently [are] attempting to force the aggressor out of Korea; we have changed our posture. In other words, we are now resisting, where for a long time we were determined to repel attack.

A.—For a long time our purpose was to halt the aggression and to destroy the cause of the action, which was the North Korean army.

Q.—Right, sir. A.—At the present time the method of destroying the cause of it has changed.

SENATOR CAIN—I thank you, sir.

SENATOR SALTONSTALL — Senator Cain, would it be possible to have read General Marshall's answer to your previous question on that subject?

SENATOR CAIN — Certainly, sir. (Whereupon the record was read by the reporter.)

SENATOR CAIN—General Marshall, I hope you will reflect on the following paragraph which the President used in a speech before the General Assembly on Oct. 24. The title of his speech was "A New Page in History." In it the President stated these things as being true, and to me this is the crux of the whole dilemma which surrounds the free world right now:

"In uniting to crush the aggression in Korea these member nations have done no more than the Charter called for. But the important thing is that they have done it, and they have done it successfully.

"They have given dramatic evidence that the Charter works. They have proved that the Charter is a living instrument backed by the material and moral strength of members both large and small."

In your opinion why did the President—make no reference to him as a person, that is not intended—say these things last October when they are so totally contrary to the facts of today? And I draw particularly your attention to these two comments:

"United to crush the aggressor," and that "contributions both moral and material are being provided by all the free members of the United Nations." And those comments were made last October.

Witness Asked to Comment On the President's Views

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Will you read the first part of your question? A.—I don't mean the present statement.

Q.—In your opinion why did the President say these things last October with such conviction when these things are so totally contrary to the facts of today? A.—They were evidenced by the facts of the period of which he was talking about, and in the language of the messages from General MacArthur, an entirely new situation had developed, in one way which had developed and in another way which had not.

It was another effort to do the same thing, first by the North Koreans that failed, now by the Chinese Communist forces.

Q.—Well, there was a great hope and a great inspiration in what our Chief Executive said last October. How very, very far we have slid backwards on the basis of the facts from what we thought was possible to be true just a few short months ago.

General Marshall, in thinking about Korea and about possible and likely future acts of aggression, I ask you, if you will, to comment briefly on the following quotation from the same speech in which the President said:

"To maintain the peace, the United Nations must be able to learn the facts about any threat of aggression. It must be able to call quickly upon the member nations to act if the threat becomes serious. Above all, the peace-loving nations must have the military strength available when called upon to act decisively to put down aggression."

Have you any solid reasons to offer on or off the record—I care not which—why the many members of the United Nations failed so completely in ten months of war, and against that beautiful declaration of the President four months after the war began, to satisfy the requirements of the war in Korea?

(* * * approximately 900 words deleted).

SENATOR CAIN—Mr. Secretary, I wrote this question, and therefore I will read it as I wrote it, but I think now, against what you have just said, part of it is not necessary.

It seems clear to me that either the United Nations or the United States can be charged with a serious lack of leadership in the last ten months. After ten months of war, fourteen out of fifty-five free nations have contributed any forces to Korea.

I spent, sir, all of last August and July in Europe, last summer; I wanted to get an answer as to why people weren't contributing more to a war which belonged to them as well as to my country.

There was no evidence during that period of any kind—and I went to every official source in every country in Europe—that our American Government was encouraging the governments of our Allies to participate in the Korean war. There was likewise little evidence that these governments were even thinking about the question.

You are about as well qualified as anyone I can think of to reflect on the question of why we have done, collectively, so little in ten months, to crush an enemy who is determined to crush and destroy our forces.

* * * (Fourteen lines deleted.)

SECRETARY MARSHALL— * * * (One line deleted.)

I could not give you any answer that you couldn't get out of the information you generally have, in the press from these various countries, as to their feelings, their all agreeing to the principles of collective action, and afraid, here and there, of this consequence or that consequence; and also of their political, we will say, inability to meet the issue.

I imagine that is a very great factor in various countries.

Whether the United Nations Realized Its Undertaking

Q.—It is, sir. A.—We had some tragic examples of that, particularly when Mr. Stimson was Secretary of State; and we had the birth of the first World War, and the political repercussions; general public support or influence discredited, practically, what he was proposing, and that applied to some of the greatest countries in the world at that time.

Q.—Thank you, sir. Against what you have just said concerning political uncertainties throughout

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the world, and particularly among some of our Allies, and about fear in general, let me ask this question—purely personal:

I see no reason, Mr. Secretary, why we should fail to face up to mistakes, and refuse to recognize mistakes when they are made. It seems to me that it is reasonable to believe and admit, publicly, so that we can get on a more positive course of action, that the United Nations had absolutely no understanding of what it was undertaking when it resolved to crush the Korean aggressor last June.

Against everything you have said, there couldn't have been any evaluation of what was likely to happen, or else the United Nations simply weren't prepared to undertake it. We have undertaken something that, up to date, is beyond our capacity to master, or so it seems to me.

A.—Well, I get the implication from the form of the question that unless we could see the way clear to the end, at the very start, we should do nothing. I cannot agree with that. Also, I think everyone must recognize that when you once start a military action, it sets up a chain of reactions, and it is pretty difficult to tell exactly where that is going to end. We have had a great many examples of that in history.

Q.—That is why I asked that question some few minutes ago: What are the hazards present today that were not recognized last June; because, to me, the trap we found ourselves in was an obvious possibility from the very moment on the 25th of June that our Government committed American forces to that area of conflict.

A.—As I have said before, I was not an actor in the Government at that time, but I should say you were faced with a situation where you just established before the world that you would not protect any country which has set up a really and truly democratic country, under our assistance and attendance, at the accouchement, and let all the world see, and the smaller nations in particular, that they would sink without any support from us.

Q.—General Marshall, it is my own view that the choice of decision lies much more fully with our enemies today than it lies with us. A.—That is very much the case.

Q.—As a military man of great experience, you have testified that we should not authentically tell the enemy anything. I enjoyed your use of the word "authentically." I remembered it sufficiently well to write it down. May I ask you, sir, if the Department of Defense wrote any part of the President's speech of April 11 in which he advised the enemy that the free forces have no intention of bombing Manchuria or China or permitting the Chinese Nationalist troops to be engaged against their countrymen, who are our enemies?

A.—I don't recall, sir. We generally are called upon to send somebody from the Defense Department to the White House to see—to participate in, at least, the revision or the drafting of any speech.

Q.—As a military man of great experience, do you approve of the declarations of intention which the Chief Executive stated to the enemy on April 11 in which he advised the enemy of what we were not going to do in the future? A.—That is a question of judgment as to what result they were attempting to get at in connection with that matter. That is a considered statement, and not an accidental disclosure, and just exactly what was the purpose of that, I have not discussed with the President, so I cannot answer it.

Q.—Your answer is interesting to me, because you are the chief military adviser to the President of the United States, and that the President, now or in the future, should decide to advise the enemy of adopting a military course of action without consultation with his Secretary of Defense is completely beyond my comprehension, sir. A.—I stated that we had a representative, I assume, at the White House at the time that speech was drafted, to bring——

Q.—You so stated, sir, but you did not state that whoever your representative was took up the question of the advisability of such a declaration being made to our enemy. A.—Well, he came back undoubtedly from the White House to consider with our people in the Defense Department; I don't recall the specific issue being brought to me personally.

Wisdom of Declaration By U. N. Questioned

Q.—Thank you. General Marshall, the United Nations has repeatedly stated its determination to put out any fire of aggression which is started by any aggressor anywhere. As the Secretary of Defense, as a military man, do you approve of offering this sort of advice to our potential enemies? A.—I would rather not comment on that, sir.

Q.—All right, sir. I think it is important because we have set up a determination in terms of words which, in terms of fire power, we have not been able to accomplish in the first test of our determination.

It seems to me, sir, that this type of declaration has added substantially to the enemy's power of decision. Do you not think that these declarations permit an enemy to choose his own time and place for an aggression? I think you can answer that one, if you will, sir.

A.—Well, I would say that they don't restrict his choice of the time and place. He is aware of most of those, in the first place, and he is now being told in this particular instance that we will resist in any region. How we'll resist is another matter, of course.

For example, we have the Communist effort to dominate Indo-China. Now, how do we participate there? The French are carrying out the main resistance; we are providing matériel; we are providing planes and transportation to that extent, and we have other provisions that I cannot mention.

Q.—General Marshall, these are two brief questions. Perhaps, you will think they are repetitious, in which event you will just pass them by. Do you not believe as a military rategist that it is unwisest, for the free nations, to say that they are going to stop aggression unless they are prepared to do so? A.—You are now, I think, Senator, getting involved in or involving me, rather, in a debate as to——

Q.—I have no intention of doing that, sir. A.—I mean involving me in a debate as to the wisdom of certain procedures and declarations, and to their possible effects. It may be a very deliberate intention to create a certain impression, and I would have to sit down and analyze each one with some care.

Q.—Now, I would prefer to ask that question when the Secretary of State comes here. A.—These all amount to a phase of psychological warfare. Maybe it is not a wise phase; maybe you don't agree with that, but I could not offhand reply.

Q.—Well, we Americans of both parties at this table are trying, with the help of so many distinguished and qualified witnesses, to determine what is the wise course of action to pursue in the future. From my limited background and knowledge, brainpower, I think the free nations are on very unsound grounds in some of the declarations they have made, because they have not, in practice, been able to live up to their declarations.

You testified, General Marshall, the other day, that you only know of our atom-bomb strength through what you read in the press.

A.—No, I don't think I said that, sir.

Q.—I understood you to say that. A.—That certainly would not be the case. Now, what is the question, sir?

Q.—I merely said that you testified that you know only of our atom-bomb strength through what you read in the press. I was merely going to ask you to whom should this committee turn for the fullest possible information we are entitled to have? A.—I think there must be some misunderstanding of the statement. I don't recall that——

Witness Explains Delay In Report of Casualties

Q.—I would withdraw the question easily. General Marshall, as we move as rapidly as we can to a conclusion, how would you characterize the conflict in Korea? Is it, in your opinion, a police action or a war, and if it is a war, would you define it to be a large or a small war? A.—I would characterize it as a limited war, which I hope will remain limited.

Q.—General Marshall, I read daily in the press that our forces can practically calculate to the individual how many casualties they inflict on the enemy.

In a couple of newspapers in front of me, there are fifty-one chances out of fifty-two, that I could open it up and see where on yesterday some authoritative source in the Far East said that we killed 5,000 or 4,083. They are very specific.

No reference has been made, however, in recent weeks to my knowledge, to American or allied casualties.

Would you tell us, as a military man, how we can be so accurate with reference to the enemy, while taking so much time to evaluate our own losses? I believe, sir, that my nation would be more anxious about the Korean war and treat it much more realistically if our casualties, rather than those of the enemy, were in the headlines of every American paper every day.

A.—As to the delay, Senator, the first factor is we wait until the next of kin have been notified.

Q.—Notified. A.—As to the—I think there are pretty regular announcements of casualties.

Q.—Well, I personally have not seen them in the daily press recently.

A.—There are weekly announcements in detail.

As to accuracy, I will say this: while the snow was on the ground it was a comparatively easy matter to check. The aviator or an artilleryman or even the infantryman gave his estimates of what he had done, and then they went over the ground, if they didn't actually take it over by conquest, with these small planes, and actually counted the casualties.

For example, I know—I am just thinking of various instances when I was concerned with the same problem, in my mind as to the accuracy of the statement where, in one case, there was a battalion, or there was an action and it was fought, and it was thought that it was taken against some 3,000-odd of the enemy, and they felt they had inflicted 1,100 casualties.

When they took over the ground they found 2,800 casualties.

They had another case that I can recall now at the moment of where in another battalion we had seven killed and twenty-two wounded, and when they took over and counted, they had 300 enemy casualties.

They had another case where the Navy bombarded Wonsan, a port on the East Coast of China [of Korea] and later on they landed a group the way they do from time to time, and they counted either 3,800 or 4,800 dead as a result of their catching these fellows in buildings. It was a concentration point.

Now, there we had exact figures, and there we had a confirmation of the previous estimates, and in most cases, the estimates were below what actually was discovered.

Now, here very recently in the last few days we had a highly exaggerated estimate by pilots as to the number of planes destroyed in one bombardment at Sinuiju. I think they said thirty-five planes; actually, the report finally came back to us from the photographs and others that one plane was destroyed and one damaged.

Well now, there is the check—all the point I am trying to make is——.

Q.—Yes, sir.

A.—There is the check; and I think that the casualties inflicted have been far—have been considerably under the estimates for the reason that we don't pick up the wounded. We don't get that part. They are all drawn off, as a rule, so under the old schedules of probabilities, which is not the case now—I don't know what the probability scale is now—it was four wounded to one killed.

Well, of course, if that were true, it would be a tremendous casualty list. I don't think that holds any more. I think it is probably almost one to one or two to one.

How the Casualty Rate Has Changed Since 1950

Q.—I raise the question partly because it seems to me we place an undue emphasis for public consumption on how many we are killing of the enemy, when I individually as an American, am much more concerned with how many Americans are being killed by the enemy. A.—Well, there is a release that comes out every week. There is no holding back on that.

Q.—I did not so mean to imply. A.—I have been very much interested, as an important question, with respect to the comparative rate of casualties from January, February, March and April, as compared with the previous period of six months, if you consider the small June involvement as part of that period, although they had the heaviest proportions of losses incurred in those early days at the end of June.

Q.—Have our casualties, General Marshall, before the recent counter-offensive—

THE CHAIRMAN—General, did you finish that statement about casualties?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I have something else. The rate of casualties per hundred men per week in the last two months is one-quarter the rate during the period of June-August and one-half the casualties of November and December.

SENATOR CAIN—What is the date from which you are reading, sir?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Through May 4. This is a percentage rate which doesn't appear to me much because it is a little difficult to understand.

I was trying to get a clear statement because it is not only of profound interest as to casualties, but it is of equally profound interest as to the extent to which we can conduct this operation against the Chinese without too serious an attrition on our own part.

Now the casualties per week per 100 starting back in June, is June 25-Aug. 25, were 1.2 per cent. In other words, the casualties of 100 men per week at that rate were 1.2 per cent, and that of course includes large numbers in those days who were absent, unaccounted for, prisoners presumably.

From the twenty-fifth of August to the twenty-third of September the casualties per 100 per week were 1.4 per cent. September to October, one month, nine-tenths of a per cent; October through Nov. 17, three-tenths of a per cent per 100 per week.

Now the seventeenth of November through the fifteenth of December, there were six-tenths of one per cent. You see, it is considerably lower than it was in June

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and August, but it is going up in connection with those heavy operation of that period.

From the fifteenth of December through the twelfth of January there was seven-tenths of a per cent out of 100 men per week. The twenty-fifth of January to the nint . of February, two-tenths of one per cent. That happened to be that very critical period, but it was critical in the sense that we had gotten into a position and they had not caught up with that position.

Q.—Those are all battle casualties, sir? A.—Yes, sir, these are battle casualties.

Q.—You are not referring to theatre illnesses and things of that character?

A.—No. From the ninth of February through the ninth of March, five-tenths of a per cent for every 100 men. From the ninth of March through the sixth of April, three-tenths of one per cent, and the sixth of April through May 4, three-tenths of one per cent, so we have had an average really from January through April of about three-tenths of a per cent per 100 per week.

Sickness Not Part Of Casualty Totals

Q.—General Marshall do you consider a casualty to be any individual who is killed or wounded or sick or hurt or lost in the combat area? A.—That is in terms of killed or wounded or missing, of course. Now what I had them go back and check carefully was whether the eliminations by serious frostbite were involved there, and they have yet to tell me, but they thought they were not in these figures.

Q.—That was the question that we had in mind. A.—When it comes to the sick out of the campaign, I think they have always exceeded the casualty rate, but in most instances those men go back because it is a temporary situation, except that during the winter campaign those that were casualties by reason of frostbite, frozen feet in particular, and those that were casualties by reason of pneumonia, they did not go back because that would render them continuously susceptible to a return of the previous difficulty.

Q.—Well, when you get an answer to your question as to whether or not the frostbite and other sickness cases are included— A.—I know the other sickness cases are not. I heard it was a possibility that maybe the frostbite was in this.

Q.—If it would not be inconvenient, I would appreciate your advice on this thing. Just a few more questions, sir. The Senator from California has asked me to ask a question which I think is pertinent. Do these figures refer to the combat area or to the communications zone as well? A.—This is the combat area.

Q.—That would be restricted to Korea itself? A.—Korea itself, and I have not given you comparative casualties. I know at one state when I was checking up on the casualties of a month here rather recently, there were 99 per cent Army and 1 per cent combined Navy and Air.

THE CHAIRMAN — Where do you place the Marine Corps?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Army and Marine Corps—ground troops.

SENATOR CAIN—I have never been in Korea, sir. You have testified that we should give no consideration to withdrawing from Korea because in part it would expose the Koreans to assassination and destruction.

I share that view of yours that we shouldn't get out unless we have to. However, if we long continue our present policy of what appears to me to be containment in Korea, will the free forces, through the use of their air, naval, and artillery power, not largely destroy all of North Korea and the civilians who live in that tragic piece of real estate?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I lost the question, part of it at the end.

Q.—If we stay where we are in Korea without forcing a decision by military arms, is it not likely, or is it not logical to assume, that a few more months of this procedure will destroy the future usefulness of all of North Korea?

A.—Well, of course, that is a factor in this matter, particularly as we have had to be ruthless in destroying buildings which shelter the enemy and conceal them from our view.

As to the hydroelectric plants and installations of that character, we have kept, we haven't bombed them out in most instances because their relation to it was not immediately so direct as to demand that destruction, and they always remained a possibility in negotiations, but here recently, when they blew out the gates of the reservoir, that affects that very directly; but that was unavoidable; that had to be done.

What Modern-Day Factors Require War Declaration?

Q.—As just a citizen, I am concerned about civilians everywhere. Military necessity has required us to do things in this Korean war that we have never had to do before, at least, so far as I know, in protecting the integrity of our own troops. As I understand it, we have had to pursue a scorched-earth policy in front of our operations just to give our own people a chance to live. A.—That is correct.

Q.—You have been known to me nearly all my life, General Marshall, as a man of the highest moral character. You will agree that we started out last June, in concert with our friends in the United Nations, to crush the enemy and to restore Korea to a united, independent, and democratic position.

You will probably agree—I think you have already so stated—that the free forces have waged war for months against the North Koreans and the Red Chinese.

Please just satisfy my deep-seated curiosity and tell me what modern-day factors require a formal declaration of war against our enemies. That is an important question, General Marshall.

A.—Not only a moral question, but it certainly bears a very direct relation to our democratic processes.

Q.—Right. A.—Reference had been made here to the constitutional right of the Congress.

Q.—I made those references, sir.

A.—That is the law, and it is inconceivable that we could have a surprise attack and gain the advantages of such a sudden procedure. With the debate in Congress that can't be done. So under our constitutional set-up that cannot be done.

Now my own reaction to it is that there is an immense advantage on the part of the nation that can move into the conflict in a moment without any formal declaration, and I think there is a much greater disadvantage in the long term as a result of having done so. So that we have to face the tremendous disadvantage of being put under attack in a moment—we don't know where. And the world knows that we cannot do that ourselves. We cannot and we would not.

Now, as I say, I have sat in a seat where I feel probably more vulnerable to the disadvantage than most people would, because you just can't tell where the event is going to break out. And yet I do feel that our great strength before the world lies in the fact that we would not do such a thing as that.

In a sense it's rather an academic discussion because our Constitution forbids it, and we are certainly not going to change the Constitution to a more violent form of action. It goes contrary to all of our feelings.

But I would say this: when you are considering that there are a great many other considerations that should come into play, and the principal one is that it should be apparent before the world that if they do seize this advantage, they are going to pay a terrific price absolutely and certainly. And that means a state of preparedness in some way that we can maintain without its destructive effect on our economy and without its unfortunate effect on our young men.

Witness Notes Problems Of Collective Action

Q.—Is this a fair question, the answer to which in my opinion could be completely off the record if that is your wish? It seems to me if we were not associated with others—and I am among those who think we ought to be associated with others—that it would be inconceivable to believe that the United States of America would be at war for ten months against ruthless enemies without the Congress recognizing that state of war officially and declaring war upon our enemy. Am I right or wrong in my anxiety over this question of morality, General?

A.—Well, there you are getting a little beyond the question of morality. You are getting around very directly, not beyond but you are getting around, it seems to me, very directly to the question of the complications of collective action. I might say that the reactions to these troublesome problems that grow out of collective action are much more emphatic among those who are trying to direct the military effort. But we have to come before the public, and we have to in a very careful manner, and we have to restrain ourselves in our dealings with our allies if we hope to be able to pursue on the basis of collective action.

Q.—General Marshall, my next question has a relation to what you have just stated.

Perhaps we have reached a state in the development of the world where official war is a thing of the past. Perhaps the best we can look forward to is an age of aggression which will never formally be recognized as being war and which will generally reach no positive decisions. Do you share any of my apprehension on this subject?

A.—I don't quite believe that, sir. Certainly some very peculiar things have gone on in these years—notably the state of what amounted to an actual war in China with the Japanese for a long period of time, which we did not recognize as a war. Of course, there were certain reasons for that, legal and others, in connection with what we might do to help in the situation, but it lead to that precedent with regard to the matter you have just questioned me on.

Q.—General Marshall, if we are to carry out our stated mission, which is to make Korea free, but remain satisfied with a war which may reach no final decision for years, will we not injure our ability to wage a larger war if it comes, and will we not indicate or run a risk of indicating to the free citizens of the world that their governments—there being a distinction I make between a citizen and his government—will we not indicate to the free citizens of the world that their free governments are unable to collectively get together to crush aggression, Korea being the first example?

A.—I believe you used the plural in there when you said "years?"

Q.—Yes, sir. A.—Well, I would say that if the Korean situation prolonged itself into years, then we are in a very difficult, very dangerous situation.

Q.—I used the word plurally because there has been no evidence yet submitted by anyone that gives any indication of when it is to be concluded.

A.—I think I referred to examples of that before, which came before committees of Congress, as to our policy in Greece and as to our policy in the Berlin blockade and other policies.

MacArthur Analysis Held 'Over-Emphasis'

Q.—Thank you, sir. Will you state what reasons you may have as to how we might reach a reasonable and lasting settlement of the Korean war without convincing the Chinese Reds that they will be decisively defeated on the field of battle? A.—I will say this—that our attitude in the matter in December was one thing, we were in a very weak position; and our attitude now is quite another.

Q.—General Marshall, General MacArthur testified and did so at some length in front of a map, that if Formosa is occupied by an enemy, that the first line of defense for the United States would logically move back to the West Coast of America. May I ask to what extent do you agree with this military estimate of that situation? A.—I think that is an over-emphasis—when you put it that way—as to the result; but I think it would be a highly dangerous business for the United States to have Formosa pass into unfriendly hands.

Q.—Thank you, sir. Two more questions. A very great deal has been said on what General MacArthur did and did not recommend either to the J. C. S. or to the public. Will you state if there is any truth whatsoever in the following comment which was recently offered about General MacArthur by a prominent person? I ask this question directly and pointedly because, to the extent we can, we seek to have fair play for every person who appears as a witness before this committee—or at least I do.

The quotation: "We are in a far better position in Korea to meet the added force of Red China with the Allied powers who are with us there than we would be in if we had to continue with what we are doing in Korea and at the same time commit the monumental folly which MacArthur said is necessary of sending an independent additional armed force from this country to the mainland of China."

I think you have testified that General MacArthur never violated a military order, and I ask you if you have ever known him to suggest or recommend committing an American ground force to the mainland of China.

A.—I recall no recommendations of that character of his.

Q.—General Marshall, I wish only to express my real appreciation for this opportunity to ask you a number of questions which are and have been of very great concern to me.

THE CHAIRMAN—General, I have one or two questions I wanted to ask while Senator Lodge is returning. I have been sitting here listening to this testimony, and I am one member of the committee that has heard practically every word that has been testified. As I understand it, North Korea borders both on Manchuria and on Soviet Russia.

GENERAL MARSHALL—That is correct.

Q.—It has been stated that this Rashin was an important distribution center for supplies that come in from Soviet Russia. How could we completely interdict the supplies that are coming from unfriendly sources to our enemies in North Korea by merely bombing in Manchuria? Would it not be necessary also to bomb communications and bases in that portion of Soviet Russia which adjoins Korea to absolutely interdict those supplies?

A.—Are you talking specifically in regard to Rashin or the whole proposition?

Q.—I am talking about the whole proposition—of the fact that Korea adjoins both Manchuria and Soviet Russia. If we bomb the bases in Manchuria, would that, even if it were completely successful—— A.—The source of supply that comes from Russia is in their

industrial area, which is far back from the Manchurian frontier.

Q.—How do they bring it into Korea? Do they not have to come in through Soviet Russia? A.—Yes, sir; it comes in from Soviet Russia, goes into Manchuria and comes down on the Eastern Manchurian Railroad. What I am trying to explain, Senator, is that the source of supply comes from far back in the Soviet Union where it has its industrial set-up.

Now the bombing that has been referred to here, I believe, relates to destroying the supply accumulations that you have, depots, after it is brought down near the frontier—notably Mukden, and I presume other points to the southeast of Mukden toward Antung. Quite certainly they would have dispersed their supply depots against the possibility of air attack.

Also, I presume that they have depots that are north of Mukden—Chanchung, for example. To what degree they would have established and organized supply depots, I don't know; but the bombing genrally, I believe, that has been referred to here pertains largely to between Mukden and the Yalu frontier, and to Rashin. That is inside Korea, but very close to the frontier.

Q.—What prompted the question was your statement here the other day that if they bombed Rashin, and incidentally I believe it has been bombed on one occasion, that they would remove their supply bases a short distance away, across the frontier—and if they moved those bases across the frontier, would they be on Soviet territory, or Manchuria? A.—In that case they would be in Soviet territory.

Q.—Would be within Soviet territory? A.—However, I would like to add, Senator, that I was speaking from recollection and the Chiefs of Staff can answer that with precision, because they were the ones concerned over the matter and made the final recommendation, and they can give you the distances and facts and railroad connections which are related to the bombing, for instance, and destroying of Rashin; but as to the renewal of the same service across the boundary in Eastern Siberia——

Q.—Well, is it possible to bring supplies from Eastern Siberia directly into Korea? A.—It is, by way of Rashin.

Q.—Do the Soviets have any supply depots in Eastern Siberia? A.—Well, I presume they have—with relation to Vladivostok, and their troops on that portion of the frontier.

Q.—Well, if supplies were moved from Vladivostok to the Korean border, do you know how they would be handled? Would they be brought over Soviet territory, or would they through North Korea——

A.—That portion of the Korean border, they would be brought from Soviet territory.

Q.—The point I want to make is: Is it possible to, even if you destroy the bases in Manchuria, to completely shut off all sources of supply beyond the North Korean border, without also bombing the territory of Soviet Russia? A.—It would be possible to work considerable damage to the supplies coming down in by way of the main arteries, down through Mukden, and to the southeast, and across the Yalu River.

I would have to turn to the Chiefs of Staff to give you the exact railroad set-up, as to leading into Rashin, whether it would be a return of stores from the Vladivostok district, up to the northwest, and then into Rashin, or whether it would be supplies coming from the west, down to Rashin—I cannot answer that accurately, Senator.

Q.—I will take that up with the Joint Chiefs of Staff. All right, Senator Lodge.

SENATOR LODGE — Before I begin, Mr. Chairman, when I made the suggestion yesterday evening, I had in mind that it would shorten the initial round of questions. I certainly am not criticizing any of the members of the committee, and I think there has been very good feeling all the way around.

I simply wanted to indicate a way to a democratic and orderly procedure that might tend to shorten somewhat the proceedings, or shorten the time necessary.

Now, Mr. Secretary, if there is any question that I ask you that you would rather I would ask somebody else, I hope you will tell me; and if there is anything you want off the record, I hope that you will say so. I will begin with a few isolated questions, and then I have one or two points I would like to develop.

In response to Senator Cain, you stated that the casualty rate had been falling in Korea; and I wondered how it compared with the last six months, let's say, with the casualty rate in World War II in Europe. Do you have any idea what such a comparison would show?

A.—I don't know how we would get at that unless we took a certain phase of that war when there was a general troop advance or defense. You could take a casualty rate in the Battle of the Bulge, for example, and get a very definite rate, and there, I think, the rate of casualties was much heavier.

At the present time the casualty rate is, considering combat, very low. In the latter part of June and July and in August it was high, particularly in terms of missing. I don't know how I could answer that, Senator. I will have to look at the records and see if we can just take one piece that is comparable to the Korean action.

Q.—Yes. Would you have any idea of the ratio of American casualties to enemy casualties in this Korean war as compared with the war against the Germans? A.—I will have to get that information for you, sir.

Why Chinese Nationalists Are Not Used in Korea

Q.—I have been asked to ask you this question. Why do we still reject the use in Korea of 33,000 troops offered by the Chinese Nationalists? Do we still? Why do we still reject the use in Korea of 33,000 troops offered by the Chinese Nationalists?

A.—I think I have answered that before, but I will do it again. In the first place, the 33,000 number has rather gone out of the picture because that was the first proposal of the Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, and to which there was an unfavorable reaction both from General MacArthur and from the Chiefs of Staff reaction and the global effects.

Then later in November to 60,000 that General MacArthur, I think, expressed a desire for, and the view of the Chiefs of Staff as to that were, first, that the primary hazard there is the defense of Formosa, and in the next place, that the report that they had received, which General MacArthur's Fox committee of some thirty-seven men, indicated a state of readiness which didn't seem to be conducive of successful action by those troops, and more in particular from the record it appeared that if they were taken out and they were the best-equipped and the chosen troops, it would greatly weaken that garrison.

Q.—Is that still the position today? A.—But the main consideration, of course, was the possible effect on our relations with our allies and development of an enlarged war.

Q.—Is that still the position today? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Using hindsight, do you think it would have been better for all concerned if our military effort had stopped at the waist of Korea in the general neighborhood of the line Pyongyang-Wonsan instead of spreading out all along the northern frontier?

A.—Well, in the light of everything that has happened, yes, but I don't know as that is a fair statement.

In the first place, the movement north of the parallel by the original effort worked out to the destruction, almost complete destruction, of the North Korean army, which would seem to be a very important factor in establishing the security of the South Korean Republic and making possible a general unification of all of Korea.

Later an entirely different question was posed as to the advance of our force when there were indications of the possibility of a Communist build-up of Chinese troops, and in the light of after-events it was, I think, unfortunate.

There is the factor we determined what they had and, as General MacArthur puts it, we upset their plans and precipitated their action and made it known to us.

You have another situation, of course, in northeast Korea where the Tenth Corps was deployed over a wide area. That deployment, of course, came out of a period when General MacArthur was attempting to unify the country, t set up a basis for elections and matters of that character.

Then you come to the Monday quarterbacking on the very first moves that would be made in regrouping the entire command in the light of what was happening on the western flank directly south of the river and down towards the Thirty-eighth Parallel. I don't like to answer the question because it is awfully easy to tell what is the right thing the day after.

Q.—On March 31 THE NEW YORK TIMES published a dispatch stating that the South Korean Government was being forced to release 120,000 men [Reserves] because it lacked the means to rearm or to feed them, and it quoted President Syngman Rhee of Korea as saying that he had told the United Nations that he is prepared to supply 500,000 men in addition to the 250,000 South Koreans who are now fighting. He repeatedly asked for guns to arm at least 100,000 and hasn't been able to get them.

Do you know what the facts are about that?

A.—I have described that in some detail in relation to the approach to me by the Ambassador of the South Korean Government to the United States, and my request on the Chiefs of Staff to look in on the matter.

Their message to General MacArthur and General MacArthur's reply to them, and later communications, one within the last week, in connection with what is the advantageous use of these men, to what extent is it profitable to arm them, to what extent we can afford to arm them.

I would rather not get on the record in that matter at the present time because General Ridgway's detailed report of the last ten days presents a very complicated picture. * * * (Fourteen lines deleted.)

Bombing of Bases in China An 'Unnecessary Risk'

Q.—Thank you. You stated on Monday that the bombing of Chinese bases might, and I quote, "expose Western Europe to attack by the millions of Soviet troops poised in Middle and Eastern Europe."

Would you care to say what is the basis for the belief in that possibility?

A.—Of the effect of our bombing attack or the poised troops in——

Q.—On the fact that the bombing of these Chinese bases might result in an attack on Western Europe.

A.—Because we felt that carrying the bombing into China would certainly enlarge the struggle, enlarge the activities and might develop a situation that would be much more difficult to meet in view of the possible Soviet intervention in order to protect China.

The implication, of course, in that is that if we could eliminate the Chinese effort by bombing, that it would be a very powerful consideration in the end. But the general feeling has been that in the opinion of the Chiefs of Staff and myself and the other agencies of the Government, if we restrain our activities, restrict our activities to the Korean border and the seas alongside, that we can possibly carry on to a successful termination a limited war and more particularly one in which we hold our allies with us.

If we had no other reaction than the fact that our allies think that that would provoke a Soviet reaction, we would have to consider very, very seriously whether we just disagree with that and go ahead, the more so when we have to consider their troops on the ground serving with us and whether they would continue in such service.

However, the view is not only that of our allies but it is our own view, that it is an unnecessary risk to the situation in Korea.

Q.—Is that the principal ground, would you say, on which our allies oppose the policy of delivery of an ultimatum against the Chinese Communists, to be followed by bombing? A.—Will you repeat it, please?

Q.—Do you consider that the principal reason that actuates the allies in opposing General MacArthur's policy of an ultimatum against the Chinese Communists, to be followed by bombing, that fear that it will spread the war and result in Western Europe being invaded? A.—My hesitation is in relation to whether it is only Western Europe, but I will say it is the fear of the invasion of Western Europe.

Q.—Because they know there was a time, was there not, when there was a fear that the strength of the West might get sucked into the Orient to an undue degree, but it is definitely established now, is it now (sic), that we will not permit the major part of our forces to be engulfed in the Orient; isn't that true? A.—That is our hope.

Three Policies Called Simultaneous Need

Q.—Certainly, it is true, is it not, that our allies, generally speaking, have as great an interest as we have in success in Korea? A.—I would say certainly that and maybe more, because many of them are very close to the principal enemy, or opponent.

Q.—And our allies have, have they not, just as great an interest as we have in establishing the authority of the United Nations? A.—I would say that is a fact.

Q.—And I believe it is true, is it not, that when the aggression in Korea occurred last summer, the allies applauded our decision to resist aggression in Korea very enthusiastically. A.—I think it had a tremendo s effect all over Europe.

Q.—And, in fact, it restored the confidence in Europe in the possibility of avoiding a war, didn't it?

So it certainly seems reasonable to expect, does it not, that a really skillful and persuasive American diplomacy should be able to hold our allies together as regards a sound policy in Asia?

A.—That would be my assumption.

Q.—Must we not do three things simultaneously—we have to keep faith with our own troops, carry out the anti-aggression policy, and retain our allies—do all three. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, Senator Cain spoke of the contributions that the members of the United Nations were making to the fighting in Korea, which struck a responsive chord with me, because when Senator Sparkman and I were at the United Nations, it became very evident that the contributions of some nations were going to be disappointing, and I issued a statement in September, I think, saying that there wasn't anything that could shake American confidence in the United Nations more than a failure on the part of the members to put up manpower in proportion to population.

With that as a background, let me ask you: Is it not true that some nations have military commitments in addition to their com-

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mitments toward Korea, so that they are not completely free to do whatever they might like to do with regard to Korea? Isn't that true?

A.—That is true.

(* * * Twenty-four and one-half lines deleted.)

Q.—Is it not true that the contribution of other nations to the fighting in Korea is steadily increasing albiet rather slowly. A.—I think it is increasing. I think we have good prospects for further increase.

(* * * Eleven lines deleted.)

Q.—Yes. Would you say that the fighting in Indo-China had a fairly direct strategic relationship to the fighting in Korea? A.—I think it has a very direct relationship, and I think the operations in Korea in the destruction that has been effected on the Chinese Communists' supposedly picked troops has quite probably restrained action by the Communist Chinese forces on the Indo-China frontier.

Q.—Would you not say that it was vital for the Allies at least not to hamper the operations of troops by sending war materials to the enemy, even though some of them are not sending troops themselves? A.—I quite agree with that, sir.

Marshall Favors A 'Strict Embargo'

Q.—It is true, is it not, that in some cases we are obtaining valuable articles in exchange for the shipment of war materials? Do you not understand that to be the case? A.—I understand that to be the case. However, when you speak of war material, I don't think there should be any question about their not permitting any actual material. I think it is in the raw materials that we get into trouble, and some materials of a special kind. I think the time has not only come, but arrived some time back, for the Allies to enforce absolutely a strict embargo.

Q.—Upon all finished goods that have a military potential? A.—Finished goods that are directly military, and raw materials and material of that kind that can have an effect on the fighting of the Army, and there, of course, you come to the problem of endeavoring to provide materials that will only be used by the civil population, which you know full well that the civil population will certainly not get it if the Chinese Communist armies need it.

Q.—Yes. A.—So, while you have a compassionate interest in the civilian population you cannot control the Communist procedure.

Q.—I am glad to hear you make that statement. In addition to the many other ways in which allies are helpful, is it not actually essential for us to have bases in Western Europe from which our Strategic Air Force can operate against the Soviet potential in case of trouble? A.—I think that is vital.

Q.—Yes. And, therefore, we cannot make maximum use of our air power without such bases in Western Europe? A.—That is correct. We would be greatly limited.

Q.—Do you think the Kremlin has enough influence over the Chinese Communists to call off the Korean aggression if they wanted to do so? A.—My assumption would be they could do it in a moment.

Q.—So, they are really the real opponent, are they not? A.—That is our opponent.

Q.—Do you think the Russians are helping the Communist Chinese much at the present moment? A.—They are certainly providing them with the bulk of their war-making material. They have provided apparently large numbers of planes, which have not been yet brought into use, and so far as we can ascertain, they have been providing the training of the personnel that would employ these planes. To what extent they are involved in the rehabilitation and build-up of North Korean units, I don't know. They provide a very solid background in front of which the Communist Chinese forces operate. I think it might be put this way: That the Chinese Communist forces would be utterly unable to maintain themselves without a very direct support by the Soviet Government.

Q.—That is a logistical support, is it not? A.—Logistical support in terms of the actual material, war material, and tremendous moral support that they are standing behind them.

Q.—Do you think they are in a position to increase their help very materially, or do you believe that they are so far away from the main base of Russian military strength that they could not do much more even if the conflict were to broaden? A.—They could do quite a little bit more.

(Here about 800 words were deleted by the censor.)

Q.—My question is a limited question aimed at keeping faith with the troops in Korea, regardless of the American public at home, and regardless of allies or anything else, and it is aimed to get the answer to the question as to whether the decision not to bomb the Chinese bases is directly in the interests of the actual American troops in Korea.

A.—I will answer that, Senator, saying to a certain extent it is, and to a certain extent it is not, and the question is on which side the percentage would favor our troops against the restrictions as to the operations.

* * * (Eleven lines deleted).

But I must say this: That you have got to consider very carefully the situation at the time. Now, the situation about Nov. 6—no, we will say Nov. 6 to the end of the month—was one where our troops were at a tremendous disadvantage, because of the processes of the rapid build-up of the Chinese Communist forces in Korea.

There is no question in my mind but freedom to bomb across the Yalu River would have been greatly to the advantage of our troops.

Now that they are 200-and-some miles south of the Yalu, the situation is quite different.

Q.—In other words, the question of whether you bomb, or whether you don't bomb, changes constantly with the factors of time, circumstance and geography, doesn't it? A.—That is right.

Q.—And you cannot lay down an arbitrary rule that is good for all conditions, can you? A.—You cannot; and right under the present considerations, it has seemed that we derive advantages from the fact that no air operations, no hostile air operations are against us.

Q.—I am drawing to my close. It is said that the services of our men in Korea is buying time, or gaining time, for us here in the United States. Are you satisfied that we are making the best possible use of this time, in so far as creating a big enough Army, Navy and Air Force is concerned?

A.—I made a statement the other day that I was much concerned over the delay in getting the necessary legislative action to enable us to go ahead with the various measures that are concerned in the build-up of our forces and that, I think, is a delay that is regrettable and serious.

As to the production of munitions, I think that the time we need there is to allow that to go through the necessary processes; and I believe, so far as I can ascertain, that we are proceeding there with reasonable rapidity; when you get into the effect of inflationary reactions and limitations of raw materials—the withdrawals of raw materials from civil production—I am not well enough informed to answer that except that I know the inflationary reaction is serious to us because we lose the power to buy the material that was the basis of the original estimate on which the appropriation was made.

Q.—When you referred to legislation you have particularly in mind, have you not, universal military service and training, is that right? A.—Exactly that, sir.

Tactical Air Strength In Europe Brought Up

Q.—I remember that you said on Friday, in reply to Senator Johnson, that in your opinion we were not getting ready fast enough; and in connection with that, I would like to ask you whether you think the Air Force today has got enough tactical strength to provide us with a two-to-one superiority in Europe? That is, tactical aviation? A.—I will not attempt to answer that. General Vandenberg can answer that directly. He has all the numbers at his disposal.

Q.—Maybe you would not want to answer this question, either, and you can say so, of course, if you don't½ whether you think that the proposed total of ninety-five air groups which has been the Administration's proposed figure, is big enough or whether it should not be 150 air groups?

A.—My reaction to that has been that we will have time, under the present set-up that is being made, for the production of planes, to increase that, along with the situation as it appears to us as we get a little further along, because the important thing now is the rapid turnout of planes up to the ninety-five groups—that is the first thing; and the next thing is a set-up of industry in relation to that, in such a manner that they can very quickly increase production if we find that to be a necessary procedure.

I think we have that set-up well under way, and as we—— I have forgotten the date when the ninety-five groups was to come into being. Maybe you have it there?

Q.—I wasn't talking about the construction and development that has been authorized as of the end of the current fiscal year; I was talking about for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1952.

The information that I have is that we are tremendously outnumbered in tactical aviation; that air defense is very inadequate; and in order to build up the tactical force and do the other things we need to do, we ought to have an objective, for June 30, 1952, of 150 groups, rather than 95.

A.—I wouldn't reply to that, off-hand. In these meetings on the budget, in which the Air brought forward their proposals; and all that was very lengthily discussed, and my understanding of that is, and Mr. Lovett, who presided at each of the meetings, he could answer that directly—that there was a general agreement that the set-up as proposed, was suitable to the situation—of course assuming that our outlay in additional facilities would permit a very rapid rate of increase over and above the original estimates.

Q.—Well, I always understood that the broad tactical theory of the defense of Western Europe presumed that the western nations would not have a superiority in ground forces, and that their chance of being successful lay in having mobile and highly trained ground troops who could force the enemy to channelize into certain lines where we could then strike him with overwhelming tactical air power.

Isn't that roughly correct?

A.—That is roughly correct.

Witness Questioned About Army Strength

Q.—And I have further been led to believe, and I made some rather conspicuous statements about it that nobody has challenged, that in so far as that tactical aviation is concerned, we not only do not have any superiority, but we are in a very flagrant inferiority, and that is why I asked the question. Do you consider that the proposed Army strength of eighteen divisions and eighteen regimental combat teams is big enough?

A.—At the moment it is big enough, in the sense that it is about all we can get ready hurriedly in an efficient and effective manner. There may be further increases necessary, and we have the means now of making them in a more effective manner than the original increases, which consisted of entirely new divisions and the National Guard divisions in a very limited state of training.

Now, particularly if this manpower bill is finally confirmed, we have the means of doing with considerable rapidity what we haven't done up to the present time.

I don't want to disclose at this moment just exactly what the thinking is, but there has been a very careful calculation in the matter. All I would say is that we are trying very hard to see that these things are effective, and that we don't proceed faster than we can produce the effective result. But we set up the machinery like the additional facilities—I am talking about in relation to industry—that makes it possible to make these increases very quickly in an effective manner when we feel we just must do it.

Q.—Do you not feel that we did demobilize too much and too rapidly at the end of World War II? A.—Oh, yes, sir.

Q.—And that we thereby gravely weakened our diplomatic initiative and power for peace by so doing?

A.—Yes, sir. But I would say there that the important thing was to firmly set up a system that had some chance of enduring, and the failure to do that was the most serious error of all.

Maintaining a very large force, well, I do not think it is a practical political question. But I do think the confused and tumultuous demobilization was very injurious, and I feel more strongly that the failure to establish a very definite procedure for maintaining our defensive posture was a very serious error, just as I think now is the time to do this.

'I Don't Think We Are Dragging Along'

Q.—Well, do you not think, then, we ought to, given—this is a very broad question but, after all, we have to face broad questions—given the intensity of our national tempo, we are not phlegmatic like some peoples are, and given our political institutions and our economic institutions, do you not think it would be better for us to rapidly build up our military strength and regain the diplomatic initiative we have lost, and organize the peace, and try to do it in a hurry rather than to drag along half in and half out for ten years?

A.—I don't think we are dragging along, sir. I think we are getting this thing in such a way there is some possibility that we will not suffer from these periods of indifference which seem to come so quickly and react against us very directly.

When you build up a force, the major consideration is the system under which you do it. Now, we labored, and you were a participant in the labor of developing, effective troops at the time of the last war. However, your experience was a special one because you were under an unusual driver, as man, and you were in a unit that was in no way affected by past conditions of that unit. It was a new unit, and you suffered from none of the limitations that were inherent in another system of development.

So that we went into these preparations and we had a long, unduly prolonged, period of carrying the burden of the force and not getting the advantage of it as a force.

Now I think that is a great error because you carry an immense burden. You have withdrawn man-

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power from industry, and you have not only withdrawn manpower from industry, but we could not get the manpower to set up the special training that was needed to replace the casualties.

You saw some of the effect of reduced units, which is a very fatal effect.

So that while it appeared to the public, maybe, that we had all these divisions on active duty, actually we were limited by the numbers. Under the conditions, if we could have set up what we have been struggling to do now, and I think are doing very successfully at the present time, this basic condition which enables us rapidly to do something effectively, it is very much better than getting a great many units on active duty when they are going to be longer, much longer, in being brought to a state of fighting efficiency.

Now that is my experience. I was forced in many ways—I say "I"; I was Chief of Staff of the Army—in going along with the immediate calling out of the entire National Guard. I wanted to delay even the way we came into the Selective Service. I was told politically that was not possible; I had to do it right now or it wouldn't work, we couldn't carry it through.

Well, that was wrong. That didn't accelerate our preparation, that almost limited it for the time being, and made the procedure one of embarrassment. We were submerged under complications, under lack of equipment, under all sorts of conditions adverse to a speedy development of efficiency. I think now we have a setup that has been very rapidly developed to enable us to do these things efficiently and effectively.

Now when do we make the next step in increases is something else that I don't want to go into right now, but I think we have a much more powerful set-up than is apparent to the public, a much more powerful set-up than is apparent to the public, and I think also we have a set-up that will enable us, I think, to maintain military strength without the shock of having appropriations cut to an extent that causes the collapse of that strength.

Now I have been criticized for talking too much about collapses, but I have seen a good many of them and I saw a very recent one, and where the criticism was not enough is being done, at the same time I couldn't get things done and there was talk of asking for too much.

Now that's all in a period of about two months. We are never going to change, so we must have something that is a workable procedure. I think we have got it.

I think the power we have developed now is far beyond the comprehension of the general public or they would bring tremendous pressure to bear I think to pass this manpower bill into an effective law as quickly as possible.

I am talking at considerable length, but I feel very strongly about it and I am almost absolutely certain I am right. I apologize for my emphasis.

Marshall Stresses Great New Power

Q.—Well, that is very, very interesting and just the kind of——

A.—The application right now to this Korean situation. Here we are going into this month where certainly in the next three or four weeks we get up to the point of 20,000 men outside of replacements for casualties can go into that force. That is more than a division a month. Well, that creates a tremendous power that has heretofore been lacking.

Q.—It means you are going to get some real rotation in Korea, doesn't it? A.—When you put in 20,000 fresh men in addition to replacement of casualties a month and the prospect of 25,000 without too long a delay, you are putting in there the equivalent of over a division. Actually that would be 7,000 men more than a division once a month. That will have a tremendous effect, and we are getting the benefit of those men who come back here with their war experience in all of the units. Now that I think is getting at an effective basis of progression.

Q.—Those men who have come back will be the seed corn for the new army, will they not? A.—They will be the experts on how you actually do it today.

SENATOR MORSE—Mr. Chairman, I would like to raise a procedural point by way of a motion to recess.

SENATOR LODGE—Will you just let me finish? I have listened to everybody else and I would like to just have a chance to finish. I won't be long.

So you think that the objective of the Army is high enough now?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—At the present moment.

Q.—One final question. Is it now true when you have American troops actually overseas such as we will have in Europe, that it is just as vital for them to have tactical aviation in support of them as it is to have artillery or machine guns or anything else? A.—Tactical aviation is absolutely essential.

Q.—And so if we haven't got the tactical superiority in Europe, we certainly ought to go ahead and get it, oughtn't we? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Thank you very much, General. A.—I am sorry I took up so much of your time.

SENATOR LODGE—I am glad you did. I think it is very valuable.

THE CHAIRMAN — Just one moment. Senator George had a question to ask. Before he does, I want to find out if any member of the committee wishes us to have the security room manned on Sunday?

SENATOR GEORGE—I don't believe we should open it up.

THE CHAIRMAN—If no one suggests that they want to use it tomorrow, why, General Mudge, will you advise the officer in charge to that effect? Senator George, you wanted to ask the general a question.

Who 'Vetoed' the Proposal On Pursuing Enemy Planes

SENATOR GEORGE—I wished to ask the general this. I asked for the initial estimate of the number of our forces and character that would be required to repel the aggression in Korea, the initial estimate, and I am not quite sure you said you would get it or that the Joint Chiefs——

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I think I recall the question, Senator George. Of course the record will show it. I called on the Joint Chiefs to give me that information.

Q.—I merely wished to know, General—— A.—I recall the question. Mr. Larkin [Felix Larkin, general counsel, Department of Defense] tells me that it went to the Chiefs of Staff.

Q.—Now I wish to ask one additional question but merely for the purpose of asking whether the facts are in the record already. You have spoken of this proposal to pursue the planes that may attack in Korea. You referred to it as the hot pursuit program, suggestion or recommendation which was vetoed by, I believe you said, thirteen nations. A.—Thirteen nations.

Q.—Did you put into the record the names of those nations? A.—They were the nations who have troops fighting with us in Korea. Those are the only ones we polled on that.

Q.—And that is in the record. They could be identified from the record already? A.—Their names, I believe, are in the record, Senator.

Q.—You think they are already in the record? A.—I gave you the name of every country that had a contribution to our forces in Korea.

Q.—And those were the ones that vetoed the hot pursuit recommendation? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Also, General, I don't know whether the record discloses the period of when that veto was taking place, over which it was taking place; is that in the record? A.—I do not think it is. We will obtain the actual dates, though the State Department can give you that accurately and can give you the reactions of the nations.

Q.—And the period of time over which you were conferring with the nations? A.—Yes.

Q.—The State Department can furnish it? A.—They were the ones who conducted the negotiations.

Q.—Very well. A.—That is one specific date in the Defense Department. That is the recommendation of the Chiefs of Staff and then the State Department went to work on the nations involved to get their acquiescence.

THE CHAIRMAN—There are a number of matters in this same status as those referred to by Senator George. I had a list of them I had asked to have prepared—haven't been able to locate them in this voluminous mass of matter I have accumulated. I had assumed, Mr. Larkin, that you or someone else was keeping a list of that. When will you be ready to respond to those questions?

MR. LARKIN—We are continually gathering the material, Mr. Chairman, and some of it is difficult to obtain or at least it takes time. I think we have responded to a majority of your written requests. There are a number of verbal requests from members which we are still working on.

THE CHAIRMAN — Among them there was one by Senator Knowland on the percentage of arms captured from the Chinese Reds that were of American manufacture as distinguished from Chinese, Russian, and German; and also Senator Knowland wanted to be informed as to whether General Barr ever insisted upon having instructions for American officers and enlisted men to go to the forward units of the Chinese Nationalist army; as to whether or not General MacArthur in January of 1945 forwarded a communication to the White House to the effect that the Japanese were contemplating complete surrender of everything but the person of the emperor; whether in the preparation for the conference at Yalta military and civilian advisers contacted General MacArtheur and Admiral Nimitz as to their views on the advisability of having the Soviet Union enter the war in the Pacific; as to whether General MacArthur was first notified about the Manchurian provisions contained in the Yalta agreement; and also by Senator Knowland, to ascertain whether the Joint Chiefs in their memorandum of Dec. 13, 1950, recommended that the armistice proposal then being considered not include any reference to the admission of Red China to the United Nations or the disposition of Formosa.

I have those listed, and I hope that the department will see that that information is furnished at the first possible date.

Correction in Record Asked by Knowland

SENATOR KNOWLAND — I have a correction in the record that won't take half a minute, If I might call it to the attention of the committee.

THE CHAIRMAN—What page?

SENATOR KNOWLAND—1415.

THE CHAIRMAN—That is in yesterday's transcript?

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Yesterday's record, on the fourth paragraph down, where I was giving basic data from the United States Department of Commerce on the amount of aid to certain countries during the war years, it read, "France, $1,770,000,000." The British Commonwealth should have read $23,904,000,000. Then the Soviet Union, $10,769,000,000; China, $1,247,000,000. That is the World War II period. Either I inadvertently picked up a wrong column here, and read Great Britain, $4,281,000,000 when it was $23,904,000,000.

THE CHAIRMAN—I made a notation here to check on that because it was inconceivable to me that that included everything.

SENATOR LODGE — I would like to request that some time in the proceedings we hear Mr. George Kennan or his estimates of the Russian intentions.

THE CHAIRMAN — Under the procedure we adopted, if you will drop me a note giving me Mr. Kennan's name and saying you want to hear him on just what you stated there, I will be very glad to proceed with it. When we proceed further with the hearings, I shall bring to the attention of the committee an entire list of all those that have been requested, and we will evolve some procedure for determining the suggested lengths to which we will go in hearing these people.

The full committee will have an opportunity to participate but I want members to please let me have them in writing and I can bring them all and have them before the committee at the proper time.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — May I make a comment?

THE CHAIRMAN—Yes, sir.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I recall in the answers I gave to Senator Cain he coupled the naval blockade with the economic blockade.

SENATOR CAIN—Yes, sir.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—My reply would indicate that I was applying it to both naval and economic. The answer applied to the economic.

SENATOR CAIN—Would you care to respond to the question as to whether or not you are in support of a naval blockade as well as an economic blockade, General?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—Not at the present time, sir, not in support at the present time.

THE CHAIRMAN—The committee will now stand in recess until 2:30 this afternoon.

(Whereupon, at 1:35 *P. M. [E. D. T.] the committee recessed to reconvene in the same room at* 2:30 *P. M. [E. D. T.].)*

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(370) MARSHALL SUMMARY

WASHINGTON,MAY 12-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL SAYS THE CHANCES OF WAR WITH RUSSIA ARE "MORE ACUTE BY FAR" IN THE PACIFIC THAN IN WESTERN EUROPE.

MARSHALL MADE THIS STATEMENT YESTERDAY AS HE GAVE TESTIMONY FOR THE FIFTH DAY BEFORE THE COMBINED SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES INVESTIGATING U.S.POLICY IN THE ORIENT AND THE OUSTER OF MARSHALL'S BROTHER FIVE-STAR OFFICER, GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR. MARSHALL WAS BEFORE THE SENATORS NEARLY SIX HOURS.

MARSHALL READ INTO THE RECORD A PARAPHRASED VERSION OF A MESSAGE DATED JAN.13 FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO MACARTHUR. TRUMAN TOLD MACARTHUR THE MESSAGE WAS "NOT TO BE TAKEN. . .AS A DIRECTIVE" THAT "ITS PURPOSE IS TO GIVE YOU SOMETHING OF WHAT IS IN OUR MINDS REGARDING POLITICAL FACTORS" ON KOREAN WAR POLICY. MARSHALL SAID IT WAS A COMPANION TO A 16-POINT TENTATIVE POLICY PROPOSAL, ON MILITARY OPERATIONS, SENT TO MACARTHUR FROM THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF JAN.12.

TRUMAN'S MESSAGE SAID:

"IN REACHING A FINAL DECISION ABOUT KOREA, I SHALL HAVE TO GIVE CONSTANT THOUGHT TO THE MAIN THREAT FROM THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NEED FOR RAPID EXPANSION OF OUR ARMED FORCES TO MEET THIS DANGER...PENDING (THIS BUILDUP...WE MUST ACT WITH GREAT PRUDENCE (AS TO) EXTENDING THE HOSTILITIES...

"STEPS WHICH MIGHT IN THEMSELVES BE JUSTIFIED (MILITARILY) WOULD NOT BE BENEFICIAL IF THEY INVOLVED JAPAN OR WESTERN EUROPE IN LARGESCALE HOSTILITIES...

"SUCCESSFUL RESISTANCE" IN KOREA WOULD "DEMONSTRATE THAT AGGRESSION WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED...PROVIDE A RALLYING POINT (FOR) THE FREE WORLD (AGAINST) THE WORLDWIDE THREAT WHICH THE SOVIET UNION NOW POSES... DEFLATE THE DANGEROUSLY EXAGGERATED POLITICAL AND MILITARY PRESTIGE OF COMMUNIST CHINA" IN ASIA AND "AFFORD MORE TIME FOR" THE BUILDUP OF RESISTANCE IN ASIA.

MARSHALL LAUDED THE JOINT CHIEFS--CHAIRMAN GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY AND THE HEADS OF THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE--SAYING, "I FRANKLY DOUBT THAT THIS GOVERNMENT WILL EVER BE SO FORTUNATE AS TO HAVE SUCH A COLLECTION OF EXPERIENCE AT ONE TIME IN THE CHIEFS OF STAFF."

DEFENDING LIMITED WAR IN KOREA, MARSHALL SAID: "WE ARE GOING AHEAD WITH OUR OWN MANEUVERS TO PRODUCE THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS SITUATION WE CAN."

AT A MEETING ON APRIL 8, MARSHALL SAID, THE JOINT CHIEFS DECIDED THAT "ON PURELY MILITARY CONSIDERATIONS" MACARTHUR MUST BE DISMISSED.

OTHER POINTS MARSHALL MADE:

1. HE NEVER "IN ANY RESPECT" COUNTERMANDED RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JOINT CHIEFS AS TO DISCUSSION OF FORMOSA'S FUTURE AND ENTRY OF RED CHINA INTO THE UNITED NATIONS IN ANY KOREAN CEASE-FIRE TALKS.

2. THE ADMINISTRATION FORESAW "AN EMOTIONAL WAVE" TO FOLLOW MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL BUT THOUGHT THIS WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY "SOME SOBER THINKING." THE DECISION TO FIRE MACARTHUR WAS "UNAVOIDABLE."

3 LAST JANUARY WASHINGTON OFFERED--FOR MACARTHUR TO ACCEPT OR REJECT ON HIS OWN TERMS--TO SUPPLY SMALL ARMS TO BETWEEN 200,000 AND 300,000 SOUTH KOREANS. MACARTHUR HAD SAID THESE POTENTIAL TROOPS WERE NOT ARMED BECAUSE OF DECISIONS BEYOND HIS AUTHORITY.

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MARSHALL HIGHLIGHTS

WASHINGTON,MAY 12-(AP)-HERE ARE THE HIGHLIGHTS OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMBINED ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE TODAY.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ARE TAKEN FROM THE CENSORED RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS. THE HEARING IS CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC.

SENATOR CAIN (R-WASH): SINCE THE CONSTITUTION STATES THAT CONGRESS SHALL HAVE THE POWER, AND I QUOTE "TO MAKE RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT, AND REGULATIONS OF THE LAND AND NAVAL FORCES," DO YOU WISH YOUR TESTIMONY OF RECENT DAYS TO STAND, THAT NO COMMANDER OF HIGH RANK SHOULD FURNISH TO A MEMBER OF CONGRESS, AND PARTICULARLY TO A MINORITY LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, INFORMATION THAT MAY BE SOUGHT FROM THAT COMMANDER?

SECRETARY MARSHALL: I WOULD HAVE TO QUALIFY THAT TO THE EXTENT OF SAYING THAT YOU HAD A VERY SPECIAL SITUATION HERE, IN WHICH THE VIEWS OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER IN THE FIELD WERE IN DIRECT CONTRAST TO THAT OF THE ADMINISTRATION, AND HAD, IN VARIOUS WAYS, BEEN GIVEN PUBLIC NOTICE, TO OUR EMBARRASSMENT IN OUR RELATIONS WITH OUR ALLIES AND IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FEARS AMONG THOSE ALLIES. XXXX HERE WAS A WORLD POSITION OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES AND HERE WAS THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AS THE EXECUTIVE AGENT FOR THOSE UNITED NATION FORCES, AND THE DECLARATIONS ONE WAY OR THE OTHER BY THAT SUPREME COMMANDER HAVE TO BE VERY INTIMATELY RELATED TO THAT.

CAIN: DO YOU, GENERAL MARSHALL, WITHHOLD FROM THIS JOINT COMMITTEE ANY INFORMATION OR COMMENT BECAUSE IT MIGHT SEEM TO REFLECT UPON THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION IN POWER WHICH YOU HAVE CALLED THE CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY?

MARSHALL: THAT WAS NOT MY INTENTION WHATEVER AND I DON'T THINK I CAN RECALL ANYTHING THAT I HAVE WITHHELD ALONG THAT LINE.

CAIN: MAY I ASK IF THE DISMISSAL OF GEN.MACARTHUR WAS DISCUSSED BY THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL?

MARSHALL: IT WAS NOT.

CAIN: MAY I ASK, GENERAL--FOR I THINK THIS QUESTION IS VERY IMPORTANT--WHY IT WAS NOT, WHEN I BEAR IN MIND WHAT YOU HAVE JUST READ TO THIS COMMITTEE, A PART OF WHICH CHARGES THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WITH ADVISING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES WITH RESPECT TO THE INTEGRATION OF DOMESTIC, FOREIGN AND MILITARY POLICIES RELATING TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY XXX? IT IS MY INTERPRETATION OF THE STATUTE XXX THAT THERE WAS EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WAS REQUIRED TO CONSIDER THE QUESTION OF GEN.MACARTHUR'S REMOVAL IN THE INTERESTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY. I MAY BE WRONG.

A180WX

MARSHALL: I THINK THAT IS A MATTER OF OPINION,SIR. I DO NOT THINK SO.

CAIN: I KNOW XXX THAT THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DISCIPLINE AND MORALE OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES. WOULD YOU TELL ME HOW A DECISION WOULD BE REACHED TO RELIEVE GENERAL MACARTHUR WITHOUT CONSULTATION BY THE JCS (JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF) AND OTHERS IN HIGH AUTHORITY WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY?

MARSHALL: IN THE FIRST PLACE, THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY WAS NOT HERE (BEING IN KOREA), AND IN THE NEXT PLACE, AS I ENDEAVORED TO EXPLAIN YESTERDAY. GEN.MACARTHUR WAS NOT SERVING UNDER THE SECRETARY

OF THE ARMY; HE WAS SERVING NOT ONLY AS A COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES AIR, NAVAL AND ARMY FORCES IN KOREA, BUT ALSO AS THE COMMANDER OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN KOREA.

CAIN: GEN.MARSHALL, WERE THE VIEWS OF EITHER THE CIVILIAN SECRETARY OF THE NAVY OR THE CIVILIAN SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCES REQUESTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE DISMISSAL OF GEN.MACARTHUR?

MARSHALL: NOT TO MY KNOWLEDGE.

CAIN: I HAVE GATHERED THEN FROM YOUR ANSWERS XXX THAT NO CIVILIAN WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WAS CONSULTED OR HAD ANY INFLUENCE IN THE DISMISSAL OF GEN.MACARTHUR. IS THAT CORRECT,SIR?

MARSHALL: I AM SUPPOSED TO BE THE CIVILIAN SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.

CAIN: UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH PERTAIN, THOUGH THE CHIEF OF STAFF OF EACH OF THE SERVICES IS IN HIMSELF SUBORDINATE TO THE CIVILIAN HEAD OF EACH OF THESE THREE SERVICES, NONE OF THE CIVILIANS WERE CONFERRED OR CONSULTED WITH OR HAD ANY PART TO PLAY IN A GREAT QUESTION WHICH INVOLVED BASICALLY THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF OUR COUNTRY. I THINK IT IS A BAD PROCEDURE,SIR.

CAIN: X X X GEN. MACARTHUR HAS PROBABLY TURNED MORE SWORDS INTO USEFUL PLOWSHARES THAN ANY OTHER MILITARY FIGURE IN HISTORY. ALL OF USE RECOGNIZED GEN. MACARTHUR TO BE AN OUTSTANDING WORLD MILITARY LEADER, AND ONE OF THE GREATEST AMERICANS OF ALL TIME. DID YOU, SIR, OR OTHERS IN YOUR PRESENCE, APPRECIATE AND UNDERSTAND THAT THE METHOD YOU AND OTHERS HAD IN MIND FOR REMOVING GEN. MACARTHUR WOULD DESTROY HIS USEFULNESS AS A NATIONAL LEADER WITHIN THE ADMINISTRATION IN THIS CONTINUING DAY OF CRISIS?

MARSHALL: THE SERIOUS CONSIDERATIONS THAT WERE DISCUSSED WITHIN MY RECOLLECTION RELATED TO THE IMMEDIATE REACTIONS THAT WOULD FLOW FROM HIS RELIEF, AND WHICH I THINK WE HAD A CORRECT ESTIMATE OF, AND VERY PARTICULARLY THE REACTIONS OF HIS ARMY, WHICH WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT REACTION OF ALL TO BE CONSIDERED. BEYOND THAT, I DO NOT THINK THE DISCUSSION WENT.

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CAIN: ARE THE UNITED STATES AND OUR ALLIES IN WESTERN EUROPE NOT PROCEEDING ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT AN AGGRESSION IS NOT LIKELY TO TAKE PLACE IN WESTERN EUROPE UNTIL THE ALLIES HAVE CREATED AN ADEQUATE DEFENSE ESTABLISHMENT?

MARSHALL: TO THAT I WOULD SAY CERTAINLY, SO FAR AS THE OFFICIALS INVOLVED IN THIS MATTER IN THIS GOVERNMENT ARE CONCERNED, OUR PRESENT CONCEPTION IS THAT WE CAN NEVER TELL AT WHAT MOMENT THE REACTION FROM RUSSIA MIGHT COME.

CAIN: IS THERE ANY REASON TO BELIEVE, ON THE BASIS OF YOUR INTELLIGENCE REPORTS, THAT AN AGGRESSOR IS PRESENTLY THREATENING TO INVADE WESTERN EUROPE?

MARSHALL: THE IMPRESSION FROM THE REPORTS THAT WE GATHER FROM MANY SOURCES IS THERE HAS BEEN A CONTINUOUS BUILD-UP AND NOT NECESSARILY IN STRENGTH, THOUGH IT MAY BE, BUT PARTICULARLY IN ARRANGEMENTS, SPECIFICALLY IN THE SATELLITE STATES, AND IN REGARD TO DISPOSITIONS OF SOVIET TROOPS IN WESTERN EUROPE, AND AS TO SOVIET INCREASES IN STRENGTH, AS WE UNDERSTAND THEM, IN THE FAR EAST.

CAIN: GEN. MARSHALL, IS IT NOT GENERALLY AGREED THAT AMERICA AND HER WESTERN EUROPEAN ALLIES WOULD BECOME IMMEDIATELY INVOLVED IN WAR IF AN AGGRESSOR OCCUPIED BERLIN OR ANY PART OF WESTERN EUROPE BY FORCE?

MARSHALL: I WOULD ASSUME SO.

CAIN: HOW WOULD YOU CHARACTERIZE THE CONFLICT IN KOREA? IS IT, IN YOUR OPINION, A POLICE ACTION OR A WAR. AND IF IT IS A WAR, WOULD YOU DEFINE IT TO BE A LARGE OR A SMALL WAR?

MARSHALL: I WOULD CHARACTERIZE IT AS A LIMITED WAR WHICH I HOPE WILL REMAIN LIMITED.

SENATOR LODGE (R-MASS): WOULD YOU NOT SAY THAT IT WAS VITAL FOR THE ALLIES AT LEAST NOT TO HAMPER THE OPERATIONS OF TROOPS BY SENDING WAR MATERIALS TO THE ENEMY, EVEN THOUGH SOME OF THEM ARE NOT SENDING TROOPS THEMSELVES?

MARSHALL: X X X I THINK THE TIME HAS NOT ONLY COME, BUT ARRIVED SOME TIME BACK, FOR THE ALLIES TO ENFORCE ABSOLUTELY A STRICT EMBARGO.

DC828PED

A54WX

(200) MAJOR ISSUES

WASHINGTON, MAY 10-(AP)-AT LEAST FIVE MAJOR ISSUES HAVE EMERGED FROM NINE DAYS OF TESTIMONY BY GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL, SENATOR RUSSELL (D-GA) TOLD REPORTERS LATE TODAY.

RUSSELL HAS BEEN PRESIDING AT THE SENATE INQUIRY INTO FIRING OF GENERAL MACARTHUR BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND RELATED ISSUES.

RUSSELL LISTED THE POINTS IN CONFLICT THIS WAY:

1. SHARP DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GEN.MACARTHUR AND THE ADMINISTRATION "AS TO THE METHODS FOR WAGING THE WAR IN KOREA."
2. QUESTIONS AS "TO THE WISDOM OF FIRING GEN.MACARTHUR AND AS TO THE NECESSITY AND THE METHOD USED."
3. SHARP DIFFERENCES AS TO WHETHER EXTENSION OF THE KOREAN WAR WOULD "INVOLVE RUSSIA IN THAT WAR."
4. DIFFERENCES AS TO THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF FORMOSA. "ALTHOUGH SECRETARY MARSHALL NOW SAYS THE ADMINISTRATION NEVER PLANNED TO LET THE COMMUNISTS TAKE IT, HE DIFFERS WITH GEN.MACARTHUR AS TO ITS VALUE."
5. QUESTIONS AS TO THE EFFECT UPON THE JAPANESE TREATY AND JAPANESE PEOPLE OF THE REMOVAL OF GEN.MACARTHUR.

RUSSELL TOLD NEWSMEN "OUR COMMITTEES WILL HAVE GREAT DIFFICULTY IN REACHING DECISIONS OR AGREEMENTS ON SUCH THINGS AS METHODS OF CONDUCTING THE WAR."

"WE LACK THE MILITARY BACKGROUND REQUIRED FOR ANSWERS BUT SOME MEMBERS PROBABLY WILL HAVE THEM," HE ADDED.

HY725PED

A18WX

--95--

MARSHALL-JAPAN

WASHINGTON, MAY 12-(AP)-SECRETARY MARSHALL SAID TODAY HE FEELS THERE IS "A GREAT THREAT TO JAPAN" FROM RUSSIA'S BUILD UP OF FORCES IN THE FAR EAST.

"IT WAS THAT REASON IN PARTICULAR," HE TOLD SENATORS, "THAT CAUSE ME TO EXERCISE CONSIDERABLE PRESSURE TO HAVE THE TWO DIVISIONS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD SENT OUT TO HOKKAIDO. GENERAL MACARTHUR HAD ASKED FOR FOUR DIVISIONS AT AN EARLIER PERIOD WHEN THERE WERE NONE AVAILABLE."

MARSHALL WAS TESTIFYING AT SENATE HEARINGS ON GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL. SENATOR FLANDERS (R-VT) HAD QUESTIONED HIM ABOUT HIS TESTIMONY EARLIER THIS WEEK THAT RUSSIA RECENTLY HAS BEEN BUILDING UP ITS FORCES IN SAKHALIN AND IN THE VICINITY OF VLADIVOSTOK, PORT ARTHUR AND CARIEN.

HOKKAIDO IS THE NORTHERN MOST ISLAND IN THE JAPANESE CHAIN. SAKHALIN IS A SOVIET ISLAND NEAR HOKKAIDO.

MARSHALL SAID HIS OWN FEAR WAS "VERY GREAT THAT OUR HAZARD WAS THERE, AND WE SHOULD TERMINATE IT AS QUICKLY AS WE COULD DO IT."

AT THAT POINT THE CENSOR KNOCKED OUT 20 WORDS OF MARSHALL'S TESTIMONY.

JA527PED

MAY 13 1951

30.24- 22911

D94WX
MARSHALL-FORMOSA (150)
WASHINGTON, MAY 12-(AP)-SECRETARY MARSHALL SAID TODAY IT WOULD BE HIGHLY DANGEROUS FOR THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA TO FALL INTO UNFRIENDLY HANDS, BUT HE TESTIFIED HE THOUGHT THE EFFECT HAD BEEN OVER-EMPHASIZED BY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

AT SENATE HEARINGS ON MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL, SENATOR CAIN (R-WASH.) SAID MACARTHUR HAD TESTIFIED THAT IF FORMOSA IS OCCUPIED BY AN ENEMY, THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE FOR THE UNITED STATES WOULD LOGIALL MOV

ENEMY, THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE FOR THE UNITED STATES WOULD LOGICALLY MOVE BACK TO THE WEST COAST OF THE UNITED STATES.

"TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE WITH THIS MILITARY ESTIMATE OF THAT SITUATION?" CAIN ASKED MARSHALL.

MARSHALL REPLIED:

"I THINK THAT IS AN OVER-EMPHASIS--WHEN YOU PUT IT THAT WAY--AS TO THE RESULT. BUT I THINK IT WOULD BE A HIGHLY DANGEROUS BUSINESS FOR THE UNITED STATES TO HAVE FORMOSA PASS INTO UNFRIENDLY HANDS."

MARSHALL HAD TESTIFIED EARLIER IN THE HEARINGS THAT IT IS THE UNWAVERING POLICY OF THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION TO KEEP FORMOSA FROM FALLING INTO UNFRIENDLY HANDS.

DC437PED

MAY 13 1951

D93WX (MARSHALL SIDEBARS)
(190) MARSHALL -SURPRISE ATTACK
WASHINGTON, MAY 11-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL SAID TODAY THE ADVANTAGE A NATION GAINS BY LAUNCHING A SURPRISE ATTACK IS OUTWEIGHED IN THE LONG RUN BY "A MUCH GREATER DISADVANTAGE."

"OUR GREAT STRENGTH BEFORE THE WORLD LIES IN THE FACT THAT WE WOULD NOT DO SUCH A THING AS THAT," HE TOLD SENATORS AT AN INQUIRY INTO FAR EASTERN POLICIES.

MARSHALL SAID ITT AAS JEKINCONCEIVABLE" THAT THIS COUNTRY COULD LAUNCH A SURPRISE ATTACK. IT NOT ONLY WOULD DO IT, HE SAID, BUT UNDER ITS CONSTITUTIONAL SET UP IT COULD NOT BE DONE. HE CONTINUED;

"NOW MY OWN REACTION TO IT IS THAT THERE IS AN IMMENSE ADVANTAGE ON THE PART OF THE NATION THAT CAN MOVE INTO THE CONFLICT IN A MOMENT WITHOUT ANY FORMAL DECLARATION, AND I THINK THERE IS A MUCH GREATER DISADVANTAGE IN THE LONG TERM AS A RESULT OF HAVING DONE SO.

"SO THAT WE HAVE TO FACE THE TREMENDOUS DISADVANTAGE OF BEING PUT UNDER ATTACK IN A MOMENT -- WE DON'T KNOW WHERE. AND THE WORLD KNOWS THAT WE CAN NOT DO THAT OURSELVES. WE CAN NOT AND WE WOULD NOT.

THEN HE ADDED:

"BUT I WOULD SAY THIS: WHEN YOU ARE CONSIDERING THAT THERE ARE A GREAT MANY OTHER CONSIDERATIONS THAT SHOULD COME INTO PLAY, AND THE PRINCIPAL ONE IS THAT IT SHOULD BE APPARENT BEFORE THE WORLD THAT IF THEY DO SEIZE THIS ADVANTAGE, THEY ARE GOING TO PAY A TERRIBLE PRICE ABSOLUTELY AND CERTAINLY."

DC432PED

A80WX
MARSHALL-WAR
WASHINGTON, MAY 10-(AP)-TO SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL, THE CONFLICT IN KOREA IS "A LIMITED WAR WHICH I HOPE WILL REMAIN LIMITED."

THAT WAS HIS REPLY WHEN SENATOR CAIN (R-WASH) ASKED HIM TODAY IF HE WOULD CALL IT A POLICE ACTION--AS PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS DONE--OR A WAR.

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TOLD SENATE INVESTIGATORS LAST WEEK THAT IN HIS VIEW THE KOREAN CONFLICT WAS WAR FROM THE BEGINNING. HE DID NOT QUALIFY IT BY ANY SUCH WORD AS "LIMITED."

HY907PED

A71WX
(100) MARSHALL-COMMUNISTS
WASHINGTON, MAY 11-(AP)-SECRETARY MARSHALL EXPRESSED HIMSELF TODAY AS "ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN" THE COMMUNIST OBJECTIVE IS THE COMPLETE DOMINATION OF THE WORLD.

AND IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION BY SENATOR CAIN (R-WASH.) AS TO WHETHER HE SAW ANY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RUSSIAN, CHINESE OR AMERICAN COMMUNISTS, MARSHALL SAID:

"MY OWN REACTION IS THAT THE CHINESE COMMUNIST LEADERSHIP IS IDENTICAL WITH THE SOVIET COMMUNISTS AND THESE GROUPS IN AMERICA."

THEY ALL HAVE THE SAME OBJECTIVES BUT EMPLOY DIFFERENT MEANS, ACCORDING TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES, HE SAID.

THE DEFENSE SECRETARY WAS TESTIFYING AT SENATE HEARINGS ON THE DISMISSAL OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

DC836PED

A89WX
MARSHALL-BOMBING
WASHINGTON, MAY 11-(AP)-SECRETARY MARSHALL SUGGESTED TODAY THERE MIGHT HAVE BEEN HEAVY PUNISHMENT OF AMERICAN FORCES WITHDRAWING BY SEA FROM NORTHEAST KOREA LAST JANUARY IF BOTH SIDES IN THE WAR HAD BEEN BOMBING FREELY.

HE SAID THAT FIGURED IN DISCUSSIONS BY THE CHIEFS OF STAFF AT THE TIME ABOUT POSSIBLE BOMBING OF CHINESE BASES AND SUPPLY ROUTES.

WHEN THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS LAUNCHED THEIR NOVEMBER OFFENSIVE, THE U.S. TENTH CORPS WAS IN NORTHEAST KOREA. IT MADE A FIGHTING WITHDRAWAL TO HUNGNAM WHERE THE TROOPS WERE EVACUATED TO SOUTHERN KOREA.

TESTIFYING BEFORE SENATE INVESTIGATORS, MARSHALL SAID:

"WE DIDN'T WANT ANY RISK OF RETALIATORY BOMBING ON OUR BRIDGEHEAD, BEACHHEAD, ON THE NORTHEASTERN COAST OF KOREA WHERE OUR LOSSES MIGHT HAVE BEEN TERRIFIC IN SHIPPING AND EVACUATION."

AT THIS POINT, CENSORSHIP DELETED 100 WORDS. THEN MARSHALL CONTINUED:

"WE HAD A VERY COMPACT TARGET, THE SHIPS TIED UP TO THE DOCKS, A VERY VULNERABLE TARGET, AND WE COULD HAVE BEEN DONE CONSIDERABLE HARM.

"WE WENT AHEAD WITH OUR EFFORT TO GET ACTION TO MEET THE SITUATION ON THE YALU, BUT WE REALIZED AS WE TALKED ABOUT IT THAT WE MIGHT GET INTO DEEP TROUBLE IN THIS BEACHHEAD WHERE WE WERE EVACUATING."

HERE CENSORSHIP STRUCK OUT ANOTHER 120 WORDS.

HY/DC944PED

MAY 13 1951

D95WX
(100) MARSHALL-CHINA INVASION
WASHINGTON, MAY 12-(AP)-SECRETARY MARSHALL SAID TODAY HE HAD NEVER KNOWN GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TO SUGGEST OR RECOMMEND COMMITTING AN AMERICAN GROUND FORCE TO THE MAINLAND OF CHINA.

"I RECALL NO RECOMMENDATIONS OF THAT CHARACTER OF HIS," MARSHALL SAID AT SENATE HEARINGS TODAY IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS FROM SENATOR CAIN (R-WASH).

SOME CRITICS OF GENERAL MACARTHUR HAVE SUGGESTED HIS KOREAN WAR PROGRAM WOULD LEAD TO INVOLVING MASSES OF AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE CHINA MAINLAND.

MACARTHUR HIMSELF DENIED TO SENATORS INVESTIGATING HIS DISMISSAL FROM THE FAR EASTERN COMMANDS THAT HE EVER PROPOSED SENDING AMERICAN GROUND FORCES INTO CHINA.

DC439PED

D101WX

MARSHALL-KOREA ADVANCE

WASHINGTON,MAY 11-(AP)-SECRETARY MARSHALL SAID TODAY THAT "IN THE LIGHT OF EVERYTHING THAT HAS HAPPENED" IT WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER IF THE U.N.FORCES HAD HALTED THEIR NORTHWARD ADVANCE LAST FALL IN THE "NARROW WAIST" OF KOREA, INSTEAD OF SPREADING OUT ALONG KOREA'S NORTHERN FRONTIER.

HOWEVER, HE QUALIFIED THIS TESTIMONY TO SENATORS INVESTIGATING GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL BY SAYING:

"IN THE FIRST PLACE, THE MOVEMENT NORTH OF THE (38TH) PARALLEL BY THE ORIGINAL EFFORT WORKED OUT TO THE DESTRUCTION, ALMOST COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF THE NORTH KOREAN ARMY--WHICH WOULD SEEM TO BE A VERY IMPORTANT FACTOR IN ESTABLISHING THE SECURITY OF THE SOUTH KOREAN REPUBLIC AND MAKING POSSIBLE A GENERAL UNIFICATION OF ALL OF KOREA."

MARSHALL WENT ON TO SAY:

"LATER AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT QUESTION WAS POSED AS TO THE ADVANCE OF OUR FORCE WHEN THERE WERE INDICATIONS OF THE POSSIBILITY OF A COMMUNIST BUILDUP OF CHINESE TROOPS, AND IN THE LIGHT OF AFTER EVENTS IT WAS, I THINK, UNFORTUNATE.

"THERE IS THE FACTOR (THAT) WE DETERMINED WHAT THEY HAD AND, AS GEN.MACARTHUR PUTS IT, WE UPSET THEIR PLANS AND PRECIPITATED THEIR ACTION AND MADE IT KNOWN TO US.

"YOU HAVE ANOTHER SITUATION, OF COURSE, IN NORTHEAST KOREA, WHERE THE 10TH CORPS WAS DEPLOYED OVER A WIDE AREA. THAT DEPLOYMENT, OF COURSE, CAME OUT OF A PERIOD WHEN GEN.MACARTHUR WAS ATTEMPTING TO UNIFY THE COUNTRY, TO SET UP A BASIS FOR ELECTIONS AND MATTERS OF THAT CHARACTER.

"THEN YOU COME TO THE MONDAY QUARTERBACKING ON THE VERY FIRST MOVES THAT WOULD BE MADE IN REGROUPING THE ENTIRE COMMAND IN THE LIGHT OF WHAT WAS HAPPENING ON THE WESTERN FLANK DIRECTLY SOUTH OF THE RIVER AND DOWN TOWARDS THE 38TH PARALLEL. I DON'T LIKE TO ANSWER THE QUESTION BECAUSE IT IS AWFULLY EASY TO TELL WHAT IS THE RIGHT THING THE DAY AFTER."

HY5PED

A77WX

MARSHALL-SOVIETS

WASHINGTON,MAY 12-(AP)-SENATOR FLANDERS (R-VT) CAME UP TODAY WITH A SUGGESTION FOR SETTLING THE KOREAN CONFLICT.

AT THE SENATE MACARTHUR HEARINGS, HE PROPOSED A CEASE-FIRE ORDER, CREATION OF A UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION TO RULE KOREA TEMPORARILY, AND OTHER STEPS.

THEN FLANDERS SAID TO SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL:

"IT JUST STRIKES ME THAT IF THAT IS SUBJECT TO THE VETO POWER OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT THAT THEIR FACES WOULD GET VERY RED IF THEY PROPOSED TO VETO A PROPOSAL OF THAT SORT."

"I DON'T THINK THEY POSSESS A BLUSH," MARSHALL CAME BACK.

HY904PED

A79WX

MARSHALL CENSORSHIP

WASHINGTON,MAY 12-(AP)-DOES THE UNITED NATIONS COMMANDER HAVE "ALL THE NECESSARY MILITARY AUTHORITY TO REPEL THE AGGRESSOR ARMY AND RESTORE PEACE IN KOREA?"

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL BEGAN ANSWERING THIS QUESTION TODAY BY SAYING: "EXCEPT AS TO AIR ACTION--"

CENSORSHIP BLOTTED OUT THE RMAINING 10 WORDS OR SO OF HIS REPLY.

HY906PED

A74WX

(200)

FIRST LEAD MARSHALL-CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, MAY 12-(AP)-SENATOR GILLETTE (D-IOWA) TOLD SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL TODAY "IT SEEMS DEPLORABLE" THAT UN FORCES FIGHTING IN KOREA "HAVE SUFFERED CASUALTIES OF APPROXIMATELY 25 PER CENT OF THE TROOPS ENGAGED."

MARSHALL, TESTIFYING BEFORE THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES-FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE AT THE MACARTHUR HEARINGS, DID NOT CHALLENGE THE PERCENTAGE FIGURE.

"TO ME IT SEEMS DEPLORABLE," GILLETTE SAID, "THAT WITH PRACTICAL LACK OF AIR FORCE THROWN AGAINST OUR MEN IN KOREA, OR THE UNITED NATIONS' ARMY, THAT WE HAVE SUFFERED CASUALTIES OF APPROXIMATELY 25 PER CENT OF THE TROOPS ENGAGED.

"IS IT NOT TRUE THAT IS A VERY UNUSUAL PERCENTAGE IN THE TYPE OF WARFARE WE ARE CONDUCTING THERE?"

MARSHALL'S REPLY:

"I THINK THE LARGER PORTIONS OF THOSE CASUALTIES DEVELOPED DURING A PERIOD WHEN WE WERE TREMENDOUSLY OUTNUMBERED.

"THE CASUALTIES, FOR EXAMPLE, IN THE FEW DAYS OF JUNE WERE AS HIGH, ALMOST, AS ANY MONTH IN THE WAR. THE INVASION DIDN'T BEGIN UNTIL THE 25TH OF JUNE. THE CASUALTIES IN JULY AND AUGUST WERE VERY HEAVY, AND A VERY CONSIDERABLE PERCENTAGE OF THOSE WERE MEN MISSING IN ACTION, PRESUMABLY PRISONERS.

"NOW, WHEN YOU COME AROUND TO THE TYPE OF WARFARE WE ARE NOW ENGAGED IN, OF THE PAST THREE MONTHS, THOSE CASUALTIES, THOSE CASUALTY RATES, HAVE BEEN VERY GREATLY REDUCED."

EARLIER MARSHALL HAD TESTIFIED THAT THE CASUALTY RATE "PER 100 MEN PER WEEK" AMONG U.S. TROOPS FIGHTING IN KOREA HAS DROPPED SHARPLY IN THE PAST TWO MONTHS, AND THAT IT IS, "CONSIDERING COMBAT, VERY LOW."

(NO PICKUP)

DC846PED

A90WX

(130)

MARSHALL-INTELLIGENCE

WASHINGTON, MAY 12-(AP)-SECRETARY MARSHALL SAID TODAY IT WILL BE A LONG TIME BEFORE THIS COUNTRY'S CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY IS DEVELOPED "TO THE POINT WHERE IT CAN GIVE US MORE ACCURATE REPORTS."

ONE REASON, MARSHALL SAID, IS THAT EVERYBODY KEEPS TALKING ABOUT THE C.I.A. AND "IF OTHER COUNTRIES KNOW WHAT WE ARE ABOUT, WE DON'T GET ANYTHING ALONG THAT PARTICULAR LINE."

BY CONTRAST, MARSHALL SAID, GREAT BRITAIN AND SOME OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE INTELLIGENCE UNITS THAT "YOU NEVER HEAR OF."

"IF IS JUST KEP ENTIRELY OUT OF DISCUSSION AND COMMENT," THE DEFENSE SECRETARY TOLD SENATORS AT THE MACARTHUR HEARING, "AND WE HAVE A LONG WAY TO GO TO REACH THE POINT WHERE WE HAVE MORE AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES."

THE DISCUSSION BEGAN WHEN SENATOR STENNIS (D-MISS) COMMENTED THAT U.S. INTELLIGENCE REPORTS FAILED TO INDICATE A CHINESE COMMUNIST INVASION OF KOREA WAS IMMINENT AT THE TIME OF THE WAKE ISLAND CONFERENCE LAST OCTOBER.

DC946PED

30.24- 22913

A161WX
MARSHALL-VAN FLEET (150)
WASHINGTON,MAY 12-(AP)-SECRETARY MARSHALL DISCLOSED TODAY THAT GEN. JAMES VAN FLEET WAS ON THE ALERT FOR "ONE OR TWO MONTHS" TO TAKE COMMAND OF THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KOREA BECAUSE MILITARY AUTHORITIES FEARED GEN. MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY MIGHT BECOME A CASUALTY.
THE DEFENSE SECRETARY TOLD SENATE INVESTIGATORS RIDGWAY "WAS TAKING SOME RISKS IN THE WAY HE WAS MOVING ABOUT IN HIS THEATER, AND FLYING UP TO ADVANCE POSTS THERE."
AS A RESULT, MARSHALL SAID, THE PENTAGON THOUGHT IT "MUST HAVE ANOTHER MAN IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE IN CASE GEN.RIDGWAY MET WITH SOME ACCIDENT OR BECAME A CASUALTY."
VAN FLEET SUCCEEDED RIDGWAY AS EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER WHEN RIDGWAY REPLACED GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AS SUPREME COMMANDER IN THE FAR EAST.
MARSHALL ALSO SAID IT WOULD BE "EXTRAORDINARILY INCORRECT" TO SUGGEST THERE WAS ANY BAD FEELING BETWEEN MACARTHUR AND RIDGWAY. SENATOR CAIN (R-ORE) HAD SAID SUCH A RUMOR HAS BEEN SPREAD.
HY1242PED

A94WX
MARSHALL-PREPAREDNESS
WASHINGTON, MAY 12-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL INTERRUPTED HIS TESTIMONY AT THE MACARTHUR HEARING TODAY TO PLEAD FOR PASSAGE OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING BILL.
HE CRITICIZED THE "CONFUSED AND TUMULTUOUS" DEMOBILIZATION AFTER WORLD WAR II AND ADDED:
"I FEEL MORE STRONGLY THAT THE FAILURE TO ESTABLISH A VERY DEFINITE PROCEDURE FOR MAINTAINING OUR DEFENSIVE POSTURE WAS A VERY SERIOUS ERROR, JUST AS I THINK NOW IS THE TIME TO DO THIS.
"WHEN YOU BUILD UP A FORCE, THE MAJOR CONSIDERATION IS THE SYSTEM UNDER WHICH YOU DO IT."
MARSHALL TOLD THE SENATE'S ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES THAT LACK OF A SYSTEM AT THE BEGINNING OF THE LAST WAR UNDULY PROLONGED THE PERIOD "OF CARRYING THE BURDEN OF THE FORCE AND NOT GETTING THE ADVANTAGE OF IT AS A FORCE".
HE SAID THAT IF THE PUBLIC UNDERSTOOD THE MERITS OF THE CASE "THEY WOULD BRING TREMENDOUS PRESSURE TO BEAR I THINK TO PASS THIS MANPOWER BILL INTO AN EFFECTIVE LAW AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE." THEN THE SECRETARY SAID:
"I AM TALKING AT CONSIDERABLE LENGTH, BUT I FEEL VERY STRONGLY ABOUT IT AND I AM ALMOST ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN I AM RIGHT."
BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS HAVE PASSED MODIFIED VERSIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S DRAFT AND UNIVERSAL SERVICE MEASURE. THE DIFFERENCES IN THE TWO BILLS ARE NOW BEING IRONED OUT IN A SENATE-HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.
DC1005PED NM

MAY 13 1951

A81WX
MARSHALL-OFFICERS
WASHINGTON,MAY 12-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL SAID TODAY HE KNOWS OF NO COMMUNISTS AMONG THE OFFICERS OF THE U. S. ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE.
SENATOR CAIN (R-WASH) ASKED THE SECRETARY AT THE SENATE MACARTHUR HEARINGS WHETHER HE KNEW OF "ANY CONSIDERABLE NUMBER" OF COMMUNISTS IN THE OFFICER CORPS OF THOSE THREE SERVICES.
"I DON'T KNOW OF ANY, SIR," MARSHALL REPLIED.
CAIN ASKED WHAT ACTION MARSHALL WOULD TAKE "IF YOU FOUND ANY COMMUNISTS WITHIN OUR ARMED FORCES, PARTICULARLY IN ITS OFFICER CORPS."
MARSHALL SAID IT IS HIS UNDERSTANDING "THERE IS A PRESCRIBED ACTION" FOR GETTING RID OF COMMUNISTS "IN CONNECTION WITH LOYALTY TESTS AND MATTERS OF THAT SORT."
WAS MARSHALL CERTAIN, CAIN WANTED TO KNOW, THAT ANY-COMMUNISTS FOUND IN THE OFFICER CORPS WOULD BE SUMMARILY DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE?
"WITHIN OUR RECOURSE TO LAW IN THE MANNER OF DOING IT," MARSHALL SAID.
HY912PED

A26WX
V(200) MARSHALL WORDAGE
WASHINGTON,MAY 12-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL'S VOICE FINALLY STARTED TO FALTER TODAY AFTER SIX DAYS OF TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATORS INVESTIGATING THE FIRING OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.
WARD AND PAUL, THE SECRETARIAL FIRM WHICH IS MAKING THE OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF THE HEARINGS, ESTIMATED THAT SENATORS' QUESTIONS AND MARSHALL'S ANSWERS TOTALLED ABOUT 50,000 WORDS TODAY, BRINGING THE GRAND TOTAL TO 200,000 SINCE HE TOOK THE WITNESS STAND MONDAY.
THE WORDAGE WHILE MACARTHUR WAS IN THE WITNESS CHAIR TOTALLED ABOUT 174,000, THE FIRM ESTIMATED.
MACARTHUR, A RAPID TALKER, TESTIFIED AT MORNING AND AFTERNOON SESSIONS THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, LAST WEEK. MARSHALL TESTIFIED AT FOUR MORNING SESSIONS AND AT MORNING AND AFTERNOON SESSIONS YESTERDAY AND TODAY - ABOUT EQUAL TO FOUR FULL DAYS.
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WHICH HAS CARRIED ON ITS WIRE THE COMPLETE TESTS OF BOTH MEN'S TESTIMONY, HAD SLIGHTLY LOWER ESTIMATES OF THE WORD COUNTS, BASED ON THE TIME REQUIRED TO TRANSMIT THE TRANSCRIPT ON ITS 50-WORDS-A-MINUTE TELEPRINTERS.
SENATOR FULBRIGHT (D-ARK), QUESTIONING THE GENERAL THIS AFTERNOON, REMARKED:
"GENERAL MARSHALL'S VOICE IS EXHAUSTED XXX HE SOUNDS JUST LIKE I FEEL AFTER I HAVE BEEN TALKING FOR FOUR OR FIVE HOURS AT A STRETCH."
THE NUMBER OF WORDS DELETED FOR SECURITY REASONS FROM MACARTHUR'S TESTIMONY WAS 2,800, OR ONE AND FOURTH-TENTHS PERCENT OF THE TOTAL.
THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT CENSOR HAD DELETED, THROUGH YESTERDAY, 6,600 WORDS OF MARSHALL'S TESTIMONY, OR THREE AND EIGHT-TENTHS PERCENT OF THE TOTAL.
DC813PED

MAY 13 1951

A30WX
BULLETIN
MARSHALL
WASHINGTON, MAY 12-(AP)-QUESTIONING OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL BY A SENATE COMMITTEE ENEDED FOR TODAY AT 4:30 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME.
MARSHALL WILL RETURN FOR FURTHER QUESTIONING ON MONDAY, AT 9 A.M. E.S.T.
JA601PED

A1 34WX

MACARTHUR-TIME

WASHINGTON, MAY 12-(AP)-SENATORS INQUIRING INTO THE DISMISSAL OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ARE CONSIDERING SOME RULE TO LIMIT QUESTIONING IN ORDER TO SPEED UP THEIR HEARINGS.

TODAY WAS THE NINTH DAY OF HEARINGS AND ONLY TWO WITNESSES HAVE BEEN QUESTIONED -- MACARTHUR HIMSELF AND SECRETARY OF DEFENSE GEORGE C. MARSHALL.

SENATOR MORSE (R-ORE) HAS SUGGESTED THAT EACH OF THE 26 MEMBERS OF THE INQUIRY PANEL BE LIMITED TO HALF AN HOUR ON THE FIRST ROUND OF QUESTIONING. IF THEY WERE NOT SATISFIED, THERE WOULD BE A SECOND ROUND, WITH EACH SENATOR AGAIN LIMITED TO HALF AN HOUR.

SENATOR LODGE (R-MASS) PROPOSED 15 MINUTES ON THE FIRST ROUND. SENATOR LONG (D-LA) SUGGESTED HALF AN HOUR ON THE FIRST ROUND AND UNLIMITED TIME ON THE SECOND.

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) SAID HE WILL TRY TO GET SOME DECISION ON THESE PROPOSALS BEFORE THE COMMITTEES GO AHEAD WITH THEIR THIRD WITNESS, SCHEDULED TO BE GEN. OMAR BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.

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MAY 13 1951

A73WX

(175)

KERR-MACARTHUR

WASHINGTON, MAY 12-(AP)-SENATOR KERR (D-OKLA) SAID TODAY THAT REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS "WHO USED GEN. MACARTHUR FOR ALL HE WAS WORTH" IN THE HOPE OF A PARTY PRESIDENTIAL VICTORY NEXT YEAR, ARE NOW "READY TO PASS HIM UP".

"THE REPUBLICANS JUMPED INTO THE MACARTHUR CONTROVERSY THINKING IT WAS A BAND WAGON TO ROLL THEM INTO THE WHITE HOUSE IN 1952," KERR SAID IN A STATEMENT. "NOW THEY JUMP OUT BECAUSE IT LOOKS LIKE THE OLD FAMILIAR HEARSE READY TO HAUL THEM BACK TO THE POLITICAL GRAVEYARD."

HE DECLARED THAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY "HAS CAUGHT ONTO THE FACT THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DO NOT WANT TO FOLLOW GEN. MACARTHUR INTO AN ALL-OUT WAR ON THE MAINLAND OF CHINA."

ACCORDING TO REPORTS HE HAD READ AND RECEIVED, KERR STATED, "THIS SUDDEN CHANGE OF FACE SHOWED UP PLAINLY" AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN TULSA, OKLA., THIS WEEKEND.

"IN THE PRESIDENTIAL PUSH," KERR STATED, "SENATOR TAFT WAS SAID TO BE LOSING GROUND WITH THE GRASS ROOTS POLITICOS BECAUSE OF HIS EXCESSIVE ENTHUSIASM FOR THE MILITANT MACARTHUR PROGRAM."

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A93WX

(280)

(WX) AKRON, OHIO, MAY 12-(AP)-SENATOR NIXON (R-CALIF) SAID TODAY GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ALREADY HAS WON A PERSONAL VICTORY IN THE GREAT DEBATE ON THE FAR EASTERN FOREIGN POLICY.

"WE STILL HAVE A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE TO GO BEFORE OUR POLICY AND THOSE WHO MAKE IT WILL BE ADEQUATE TO MEET THE DIFFICULT AND MOMENTOUS PROBLEMS WHICH WE FACE IN ASIA BUT AT LEAST NOW, AS A RESULT OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S LEADERSHIP, WE HAVE STARTED ON THE RIGHT ROAD, HE DECLARED.

NIXON'S REMARKS WERE PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE A MEETING OF THE OHIO STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

GENERAL MACARTHUR, NIXON SAID, HAS BEEN RESPONSIBLE DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY FOR BASIC CHANGES IN THE FAR EASTERN POLICY WHICH THE SENATOR VIEWED AS VALUABLE.

HE SAID THESE CHANGES INCLUDED:

1. A DIRECT STATEMENT HAS BEEN ISSUED BY A TOP ADMINISTRATION SPOKESMAN, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL, THAT FORMOSA IS ESSENTIAL TO OUR DEFENSE AND WILL NOT BE TURNED OVER TO THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS. NIXON SAID THIS IS THE FIRST TIME SUCH A STATEMENT HAS COME FROM THE ADMINISTRATION.

2. ALSO, MARSHALL HAS STATED THAT COMMUNIST CHINA SHOULD UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES BE ADMITTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

3. MARSHALL HAS IN EFFECT ADMITTED, NIXON SAID, THAT IT WAS A MISTAKE TO ATTEMPT TO FORCE A COALITION BETWEEN CHINESE COMMUNISTS AND NATIONALISTS.

4. U.S. DELEGATES TO THE U.N. HAVE STEPPED UP EFFORTS TO OBTAIN REINFORCEMENTS FROM OTHER U.N. NATIONS FOR U.S. TROOPS IN KOREA.

5. EVEN THE STAUNCHEST ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTERS IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS "HAVE FINALLY COME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT SECRETARY ACHESON MUST GO."

6. THE ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEN "FORCED TO AGREE" THAT THE ONLY WAY TO END THE KOREAN WAR IS WITH VICTORY ON THE BATTLEFIELD AND THAT TO ACCOMPLISH THE RESULT SOME ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY MUST BE GRANTED TO COMMANDERS IN THE FIELD.

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A80

WITH WASHINGTON--MARSHALL (230)

NEW YORK, MAY 12-(AP)-RUSSIA WILL NOT "PROJECT THE WAR" IN THE FAR EAST UNTIL IT FEELS IT HAS SUPERIOR FORCES THERE, SAYS GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S SPOKESMAN.

AND IN HIS OPINION, RUSSIA DOES NOT FEEL THIS TO BE SO AT THE PRESENT TIME, ADDS MAJ. GEN. COURTNEY WHITNEY, MACARTHUR'S CHIEF AIDE.

WHITNEY SPOKE WITH NEWSMEN LAST NIGHT ABOUT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SENATE INQUIRY INTO FAR EASTERN POLICY AND MACARTHUR'S OUSTER AS FAR EASTERN COMMANDER.

EARLIER IN THE EVENING, MACARTHUR HAD A ONE-HOUR VISIT FROM JOHN FOSTER DULLES, REPUBLICAN FOREIGN POLICY ADVISER TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT. A MACARTHUR AIDE SAID THEY TALKED ABOUT THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY, WHICH DULLES IS HELPING DRAW UP.

WHITNEY WAS ASKED TO COMMENT ON SECRETARY OF DEFENSE GEORGE MARSHALL'S STATEMENT THAT THE DANGER OF WAR WITH RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST IS "MORE ACUTE BY FAR" THAN IN EUROPE.

MACARTHUR HAS OFTEN SAID, WHITNEY ASSERTED, THAT "WHEN IN THE OPINION OF THE SOVIETS THEY HAVE SUPERIORITY OF FORCE, ONLY THEN WILL THEY PROJECT THE WAR."

WHITNEY ADDED THAT ANYTHING AMERICA DOES WILL NOT INFLUENCE THE RUSSIAN DECISION.

QUESTIONED ON MACARTHUR'S FUTURE PLANS, WHITNEY SAID HE WOULD VISIT TEXAS "IN DUE COURSE." HE DID NOT ELABORATE.

WHITNEY SAID THE GENERAL WOULD "RESPOND TO ANY REQUEST" FROM THE SENATE THAT MACARTHUR RETURN TO WASHINGTON FOR FURTHER TESTIMONY. HOWEVER, WHITNEY ADDED THAT "THE GENERAL IS QUITEWILLING TO STAND ON THE RECORD."

K733AED

A120RM

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LEXINGTON, VA., MAY 12-(AP)-IT WAS 35 YEARS AGO THAT AN ARMY LIEUTENANT COLONEL WROTE OUT HIS OPINION OF ONE OF HIS JUNIOR OFFICERS, THEN A CAPTAIN IN THE INFANTRY.

"HE IS A MILITARY GENIUS AND ONE OF THOSE RARE CASES OF WONDERFUL MILITARY DEVELOPMENT DURING PEACE," SAID THE COLONEL. "IF I HAD THE POWER. I WOULD NOMINATE HIM TO FILL THE NEXT FACANCY IN THE GRADE OF

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BRIGADIER GENERAL IN THE LINE OF THE ARMY X X X".
"EVERY DAY THIS IS POSTPONED," THE GRADING OFFICER ADDED, "IS A LOSS TO THE ARMY AND TO THE NATION."
TWENTY YEARS LATER, THE CAPTAIN BECAME A BRIGADIER GENERAL AND HE WENT ON TO BECOME THE COMMANDER OF THE LARGEST MILITARY FORCE THE UNITED STATES EVERY HAD MOBILIZED.
THE CAPTAIN IN 1916, WHO ROSE TO CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE U.S.ARMY, WAS GENERAL GEORGE C.MARSHALL.
VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, FROM WHICH GEORGE MARSHALL GRADUATED, WILL HONOR THE GENERAL NEXT TUESDAY IN SPECIAL CEREMONIES MARKING HIS 50 YEARS OF SERVICE TO HIS COUNTRY SINCE HE LEFT VMI IN 1901.
ELDER STATESMAN BERNARD M.BARUCH WILL DEDICATE A NEW ENTRANCEWAY INTO THE CADET BARRACKS AS THE GEORGE CATLETT MARSHALL ARCH IN THE PRINCIPAL CEREMONY OF TUESDAY'S MARSHALL DAY.
THE GENERAL HAS MORE THAN LIVED UP TO THE RECOMMENDATION OF HIS FATHER WHO, IN 1897, WROTE THESE WORDS AS HE ENTERED GEORGE C. MARSHALL IN THE FOURTH CLASS AT VMI:
"I SEND YOU MY YOUNGEST AND LAST. HE IS BRIGHT, FULL OF LIFE, AND I BELIEVE WILL GET ALONG VERY WELL."
MC1031PES

A133-(CQ) WX (WHITEHEAD AHEAD)
(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 13)
(850) MACARTHUR-MARSHALL ANALYSIS

MAY 13 1951

BY DON WHITEHEAD
(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,MAY 12-(AP)-THE HISTORIC DISPUTE BETWEEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IS A GRIM GAME OF TRYING TO PROBE THE MINDS OF THE MEN BEHIND THE GRAY WALLS OF THE KREMLIN.
THE ARGUMENT REVOLVES AROUND THE GREAT RIDDLE:
"WILL STALIN AND HIS LIEUTENANTS PLUNGE RUSSIA INTO WAR IF RED CHINA IS ATTACKED BY AMERICAN BOMBERS?"
THIS IS THE BASIC QUESTION THAT HAS EMERGED IN THE HEARING BY THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES STUDYING THE REASONS BEHIND U.S.WAR MOVES IN ASIA AND THE MACARTHUR OUSTER.
IT RUNS THROUGH THOUSANDS OF WORDS OF TESTIMONY LIKE A BLOOD-SCARLET LINE ACROSS A DARK TAPESTRY.
IT HAS SHAPED AMERICAN POLICY IN KOREA AND IN EFFECT, BROUGHT ABOUT THE GENERAL'S DISMISSAL.
A WRONG GUESS COULD MEAN WORLD WAR THREE. AND ONLY THE MEN IN THE KREMLIN KNOW THE ANSWER.
MACARTHUR HAS PROPOSED A PROGRAM TO END THE KOREAN WAR BY BOMBING RED CHINA AND MANCHURIA, BLOCKADING THE RED-HELD COAST (INCLUDING RUSSIA'S PORT ARTHUR), AND USING CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS IN THE FIGHT.
HE TOLD SENATORS LAST WEEK HE IS CONVINCED THIS ACTION ALONE WOULD NOT BRING RUSSIA INTO THE WAR. HE SAID HIS PLAN SHOULD BE ACCEPTED--THE RISK OF WAR WITH RUSSIA TAKEN--IF THERE IS TO BE AN END TO THE BLOODY CONFLICT.
BUT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL, ANOTHER "OLD SOLDIER," SAYS THE BEST WAY TO WIN IS TO INFLICT "TERRIBLE CASUALTIES" ON THE CHINESE IN KOREA--AND TO AVOID ANY SPREAD OF THE FIGHTING WHICH MIGHT BRING RUSSIA INTO THE WAR.
HE REJECTED THE MACARTHUR PROGRAM BECAUSE HE SAID IT MIGHT LAUNCH A WORLD STRUGGLE WHICH WOULD BRING ATOM BOMBS HURTLING DOWN ON AMERICAN CITIES. PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS SAID THE SAME THING.
SENATOR SALTONSTALL (R-MASS) PUT HIS FINGER SQUARELY TO THE HEART OF THE DEBATE WHEN HE SAID TO MARSHALL:
"I HAVE LISTENED TO ALL OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S TESTIMONY, AND ALL OF YOURS, AND IT APPEARS TO ME THAT THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY, AS STATED BY YOU, AND GENERAL MACARTHUR'S OPINION, REALLY BOILS DOWN TO A CLASH OF OPINION AS TO THE SOVIET'S INTENTIONS AND THE SOVIET'S CAPABILITIES FOR WAGING WAR IN THE FAR EAST. DO YOU AGREE. . .?"
MARSHALL REPLIED: "THAT IS THE PRINCIPAL BASIS OF THE DIFFERENCE OF OPINION AS TO WHAT IS THE PROPER COURSE TO FOLLOW."
HERE ARE SOME OF THE ARGUMENTS IN THE GAME OF GUESSING WHAT THE RUSSIANS MIGHT DO:
MACARTHUR SAID HE BELIEVES RUSSIA'S AIR FORCE COULD NOT STAND UP LONG IN AN ALL-OUT WAR IN ASIA BECAUSE OF THE SUPPLY PROBLEM OVER THE VULNERABLE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILROAD.
"HOW LONG SHE WOULD BE ABLE TO MAINTAIN AN AIR EFFORT IN AN ALL-OUT WAR OUT THERE IS, OF COURSE, SPECULATIVE," HE SAID.

A134WX
"MY OWN OPINION IS THAT IT WOULD NOT BE TOO LONG. I BELIEVE THAT THEIR EFFORTS WOULD DETERIORATE FROM THE BEGINNING OF HOSTILITIES."

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HE SAID THERE WERE SOVIET GROUND TROOPS IN SIBERIA--ADJACENT TO KOREA AND MANCHURIA--BUT THEY WERE DISPOSED LARGELY IN DEFENSIVE POSITIONS AND NOT FOR ATTACK.
THEN HE GAVE THE OPINION THAT IF THE RUSSIANS ALREADY HAVE MADE UP THEIR MINDS ON A FUTURE COURSE OF ACTION "I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT ANYTHING THAT HAPPENS IN KOREA, OR ASIA, FOR THAT MATTER, WOULD AFFECT HIS BASIC DECISION."
AND HE GAVE THIS CREDO:
"I BELIEVE THAT IT (THE WAR) CAN BE BROUGHT TO A DECISIVE END WITHOUT THE CALAMITY OF A THIRD WORLD WAR.
"I BELIEVE IF YOU LET IT GO ON INDEFINITELY IN KOREA, YOU INVITE A THIRD WORLD WAR.
"I BELIEVE THE CHANCES OF THE TERRIBLE CONFLICT THAT YOU SO RIGHTLY DREAD--AND ALL THE REST OF US DREAD WITH YOU--WOULD BE MUCH MORE PROBABLE IF WE PRACTICE APPEASEMENT IN ONE AREA X X X."
ON THE OTHERSIDE, SECRETARY MARSHALL GAVE THESE VIEWS:
THE SOVIET HAVE STRONG LAND, AIR AND SEA FORCES MASSED IN ASIA WHICH THEY MIGHT THROW AGAINST OUR FORCES IN KOREA AND JAPAN WITHOUT ANY NOTICE. HE ARGUED SUCH AN ATTACK WOULD BE A "SERIOUS THING" AND WOULD MEAN HEAVY ASSAULTS BY AIR ON JAPAN AND ALL THE U.N.BASES IN THAT AREA.
HE SAID: "THE FEELING HAS BEEN THAT AN EXTENSION OF THE PRESENT WAR, UNDER THE TERMS PROPOSED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR, WOULD NOT ONLY HAZARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF A VERY MUCH ENLARGED AND PROBABLY A WORLD WAR, BUT WOULD NOT LEAD TO A QUICK DECISION (IN KOREA)."
AT ANOTHER POINT HE SAID: "HE (MACARTHUR) WOULD HAVE US ACCEPT THE INVOLVEMENT NOT ONLY IN AN EXTENSION OF THE WAR WITH RED CHINA, BUT IN AN ALL-OUT WAR WITH THE SOVIET UNION.
"HE WOULD HAVE US DO THIS EVEN THOUGH THE EFFECT OF SUCH ACTION MIGHT EXPOSE WESTERN EUROPE TO ATTACK BY THE MILLIONS OF SOVIET TROOPS POISED IN MIDDLE AND EASTERN EUROPE."
IN SUPPORT OF THIS ARGUMENT, MARSHALL PRODUCED THE TEXT OF A TREATY BETWEEN RED CHINA AND RUSSIA. ONE ARTICLE OF THE TREATY SAYS:
"IN THE EVENT OF ONE OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES BEING ATTACKED BY JAPAN OR STATES ALLIED WITH IT AND THUS BEING INVOLVED IN A STATE OF WAR, THE OTHER HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY WILL IMMEDIATELY RENDER MILI-

TARY AND OTHER ASSISTANCE WITH ALL MEANS AT ITS DISPOSAL."
NOW, MARSHALL SAID, THE RUSSIANS COULD INTERPRET THIS TREATY ANY WAY THEY CHOOSE.
HE WAS ASKED IF THE BOMBING OF RED CHINA'S BASES WOULD INVOKE THE PACT. AND HE ANSWERED: "THAT WAS THE FEAR AND THE THOUGHT OF THE CHIEFS OF STAFF AND OTHERS IN THE GOVERNMENT. . ."
AND SO IT GOES THROUGH ALL THE GRAT DEBATE--A DEADLY GAME OF GUESSING AT THE THOUGHTS OF THE MEN IN THE KREMLIN.
(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 13)

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A176WA
(600) AMS BUDGET

MACARTHUR INTERPRETIVE

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON,MAY 12-(AP)-THE MACARTHUR HEARINGS HAVE BROUGHT OUT OFFICIALLY FOR THE FIRST TIME THE EXTENT TO WHICH A FEELING OF MILITARY WEAKNESS INFLUENCES THE ADMINISTRATION POLICY IN THE FAR EAST.
OFFICIALS HAVE INDICATED PLAINLY BEFORE THIS THAT IT WILL BE TWO TO THREE YEARS AT THE PRESENT RATE OF REARMAMENT BEFORE THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES ARE PREPARED TO RISK ANY GLOBAL SHOWDOWN WITH RUSSIA.
BUT ADMINISTRATION TESTIMONY IN THE MACARTHUR HEARINGS EMPHASIZED THE DEGREE TO WHICH THIS BELIEF IN RUSSIA'S PRESENT MILITARY SUPERIORITY HAS INFLUENCED GOVERNMENT STRATEGY.
TOP AUTHORITIES TAKE THE POSITION THAT IN THE NEXT COUPLE YEARS OR SO THE ALLIED POWERS WILL HAVE TO ACCEPT WHATEVER RISKS RUSSIA FORCES ON THEM BUT AVOID TAKING LONG CHANCES WHERE THERE IS A CHOICE. IN ADMINISTRATION THINKING, KOREA IS ONE PLACE WHERE THERE IS A CHOICE.
THE TESTIMONY OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL AND A HERETOFORE SECRET LETTER FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO GENERAL MACARTHUR BROUGHT THIS FEELING OF RELATIVE MILITARY WEAKNESS OUT INTO THE OPEN.
IT IS ONE OF TWO CHIEF RESTRAINTS ON BROADENING THE FIGHT IN KOREA TO STRIKE DIRECTLY AT RED CHINA AND THEREBY, THE ADMINISTRATION BELIEVES, GRAVELY RISKING WAR WITH RUSSIA.
THE OTHER MAIN RESTRAINT, WHICH THE ADMINISTRATION HAS NEVER HESITATED TO EMPHASIZE, IS OF COURSE THE OPPOSITION OF THIS COUNTRY'S UNITED NATIONS ALLIES TO ANY EXTENSION OF THE CONFLICT BEYOND KOREA EVEN THOUGH JUSTIFIED BY CHINA'S INTERVENTION.
WHAT STANDS OUT, HOWEVER, IN A STUDY OF MARSHALL'S TESTIMONY IS THAT EVEN ON THE KOREAN ISSUES RAISED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR THE ATTITUDE OF THE ALLIED NATIONS MIGHT HAVE BEEN DIFFERENT IF THEY HAD POSSESSED MORE MILITARY MIGHT. CERTAINLY MARSHALL MADE CLEAR THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE BEEN FAVORABLE TO SUCH ACTIONS AS THE BOMBING OF MANCHURIAN BASES IF THE STRENGTH OF THE ANTI-COMMUNIST ALLIANCE HAD BEEN GREATER.
MARSHALL'S POSITION IS THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN WILLING TO TAKE A CALCULATED RISK OF A SHOWDOWN WITH THE SOVIET UNION ONLY WHERE THE RED CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN SECURITY INTERESTS WAS SO GREAT AS TO POSE EQUAL DANGER IF THE UNITED STATES DID NOTHING.

A177WX
CASES IN POINT ARE THE BERLIN AIRLIFT OF 1949, IN WHICH THE WESTERN POWERS RISKED WAR TO KEEP THE COMMUNISTS FROM TAKING OVER THE GERMAN CITY; THE EUROPEAN REARMAMENT PROGRAM INSOFAR AS THAT MAY ACTUALLY HAVE BEEN PROVOCATIVE TO MOSCOW, AND THE RESISTANCE TO RED AGGRESSION IN KOREA, WHICH TRANSFORMED THE COLD WAR INTO A PARTIAL "HOT WAR."
BUT THE ADMINISTRATION'S VIEW THAT "GREAT PRUDENCE" IS NECESSARY IN KOREA WAS SET OUT IN A LETTER BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO GEN.MACARTHUR JAN.13, WHICH MARSHALL READ INTO THE HEARING RECORD YESTERDAY.
THE PRESIDENT TOLD MACARTHUR THAT HIS COURSE IN KOREA SHOULD BE SUCH AS TO "CONSOLIDATE" THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS. HE SAID THAT MAJORITY INCLUDED THE NATIONS "WHOM WE WOULD DESPERATELY NEED TO COUNT ON AS ALLIES IN THE EVENT THE SOVIET UNION MOVES AGAINST US."
THE PRESIDENT THEN ADDED: "FURTHER, PENDING THE BUILDUP OF OUR NATIONAL STRENGTH WE MUST ACT WITH GREAT PRUDENCE INSOFAR AS EXTENDING THE AREA OF HOSTILITIES IS CONCERNED."
THE STATE OF UNREADINESS THUS OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED IS A SITUATION WHICH THE KREMLIN STILL MAY TRY TO EXPLOIT EITHER IN THE FAR EAST OR IN SOME OTHER SECTOR OF THE GLOBAL FRONT SUCH AS CENTRAL EUROPE.
WHAT AMERICAN STRATEGISTS HOPE AND BELIEVE, HOWEVER, IS THAT THOUGH THE COMMUNIST BLOC IS SUPERIOR IN MANPOWER UNDER ARMS, IN THE SIZE OF AIR FORCES AND PROBABLY SUBMARINES AND OTHER WEAPONS, THIS COUNTRY'S ASSUMED GREAT SUPERIORITY IN ATOMIC BOMBS WILL BE A RESTRAINING INFLUENCE ON RUSSIAN STRATEGY.

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MAY 13 1951

A145
(4000
(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 13)
(ADVANCE) (NY) WASHINGTON, MAY 12-(AP)-TWO OLD SOLDIERS -- SECRETARY OF DEFENSE GEORGE C.MARSHALL AND GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR -- HAVE GIVEN THE NATION THEIR VIEWS ON HOW BEST TO DEAL WITH THE KOREAN SITUATION IN RELATION TO GLOBAL PROBLEMS.
HERE IS A DIGEST OF MORE THAN 200,000 WORDS OF TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATE HEARINGS, WITH THE VIEWS OF EACH, OFTEN CONTRASTING, ON SPECIFIC TOPICS:

RUSSIAN AIMS

MACARTHUR: IT IS A VISION WHICH PERHAPS TRANSCENDS ANYTHING THAT THE OLD CZARIST REGIMES EVER HAD.
MARSHALL
Q--GENERAL, IS IT, IN YOUR OPINION, THE AIM OF THE SOVIET, SOVIET RUSSIA, OR THE KREMLIN, TO DESTROY OR TAKE OVER THE FREE WORLD?
MARSHALL: I THINK THEIR PURPOSE IS TO DOMINATE THE WHOLE FREE WORLD.
-DASH-

HOW TO WIN

MACARTHUR: AS SOON AS IT BECAME APPARENT THAT RED CHINA WAS THROWING THE FULL MIGHT OF ITS MILITARY FORCE AGAINST OUR TROOPS IN KOREA..... I WOULD HAVE SUPPLIED HER WITH AN ULTIMATUM THAT SHE WOULD EITHER COME AND TALK TERMS OF A CEASE-FIRE WITHIN A REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME OR HER ACTIONS IN KOREA WOULD BE REGARDED AS A DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE NATIONS ENGAGED THERE, AND THAT THOSE NATIONS WOULD TAKE SUCH STEPS AS THEY FELT NECESSARY TO BRING THE THING TO A CONCLUSION.
(MACARTHUR HAS PROPOSED "SUCH STEPS" AS BOMBING OF BASES AND SUPPLY LINES IN COMMUNIST CHINA, USE OF CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS NOW ON FORMOSA, AND A COMPLETE NAVAL AND ECONOMIC BLOCKADE OF COMMUNIST CHINA).
MARSHALL: INFLICT TERRIFIC CASUALTIES ON THE CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES (IN KOREA). IF WE BREAK THE MORALE OF THEIR ARMIES, BUT MORE PARTICULARLY, IF WE DESTROY THEIR BEST TRAINED ARMIES AS WE HAVE BEEN IN THE PROCESS OF DOING, THERE, IT SEEMS TO ME, YOU DEVELOP THE BEST PROBABILITY OF REACHING A SATISFACTORY NEGOTIATORY BASIS WITH THOSE CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES, WITHOUT GETTING OURSELVES INTO WHAT WE THINK WOULD BE A GREAT HAZARD TOWARD DEVELOPING A MUCH ENLARGED STRUGGLE

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WITH CONSEQUENTLY LARGER CASUALTIES OR A COMPLETE WORLD WAR.
.... I HAVE MY OWN DOUBTS AS TO WHETHER THE ACTIONS RECOMMENDED BY GEN. MACARTHUR WOULD BRING THE CONFLICT TO A VICTORIOUS END.
-DASH-

A146

LENGTH OF WAR

MACARTHUR: I BELIEVE THAT IF YOU CARRY THAT OUT (AIR AND NAVAL ACTION AGAINST COMMUNIST CHINA) YOU STAND THE BEST CHANCE THAT IS POSSIBLE OF ENDING THIS WAR IN THE QUICKEST TIME AND WITH THE LEAST COST IN BLOOD.....

I DO NOT BELIEVE IT WOULD TAKE A VERY GREAT ADDITIONAL COMPONENT OF TROOPS TO WIND THIS THING UP.

MARSHALL: KOREA IS NOT THE FIRST TIME THERE HAVE BEEN COMPLAINTS OF A STALEMATE, AND IT IS NOT THE FIRST TIME THERE HAVE BEEN DEMANDS FOR A QUICK AND DECISIVE SOLUTION.....

KOREA HAS LASTED FOR 10 MONTHS, BUT THE BERLIN CRISIS LASTED ALMOST 15 MONTHS AND WAS A VERY DARING UNDERTAKING.... THERE WERE TIMES WHEN THE FIGHT FOR BERLIN ALSO LOOKED LIKE A STALEMATE, BUT WE KEPT OUR HEADS AND PERSEVERED AND IN THE END WON A NOTABLE VICTORY.....

THE EFFORT TO FREE GREECE FROM COMMUNIST AGGRESSION TOOK 18 MONTHS. THERE WERE THOSE WHO SAID THIS WAS A HOPELESS ADVENTURE.....

..... I THINK THE COURSE WE ARE FOLLOWING NOW (IN KOREA) IS VIRTUALLY THE ONLY COURSE YOU COULD FOLLOW.....

IF IT GOES ON IN THE MANNER THAT IT HAS FOR THE LAST TWO MONTHS, AND PARTICULARLY IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THE TRAINED FABRIC OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES WILL BE PRETTY WELL TORN TO PIECES.

THEY MUST HAVE -- I KNOW THEY MUST HAVE -- A DECIDED LIMIT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRAINED TROOPS AND TRAINED ARMIES NO MATTER HOW GREAT THEIR POPULATION OR, WE WILL SAY, THE AVAILABILITY OF MANPOWER.

..... HOW LONG..... THOSE ARE MATTERS THAT NO ONE CAN FORETELL....

WHETHER OR NOT THEY RESORT TO OTHER MEANS, REFERRING SPECIFICALLY TO AIR OPERATIONS, I DO NOT KNOW.

-DASH-

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GLOBAL ASPECTS

MACARTHUR: THIS IS A GLOBAL PROPOSITION, AND YOU CAN'T LET ONE HALF OF THE WORLD SLIDE INTO SLAVERY AND JUST CONFINE YOURSELF TO DEFENDING THE OTHER..... YOU HAVE GOT TO HOLD EVERY PLACE. IN THE FAR EAST THERE WAS A TREMENDOUS BELIEF THAT WE WERE NOT GOING TO DEFEND THE FAR EAST, AND WHEN WE MOVED IN TO DEFEND KOREA, IT GAVE AN ENORMOUS LIFT THROUGHOUT THAT SECTION OF THE WORLD.....

THE OTHER FELLOW HAS THE SAME PROBLEMS THAT WE DO. IF WE HAVE TO WORK ON TWO FRONTS OR THREE FRONTS OR FOUR FRONTS, SO DOES HE; AND IF WE CAN'T MEET HIM AND DEFEAT HIM, OUR ULTIMATE DESTRUCTION IS CERTAIN.... I DON'T ADMIT THAT WE CAN'T HOLD COMMUNISM WHEREVER IT SHOWS ITS HEAD.....

YOU HAVE GOT A WAR ON YOUR HANDS AND YOU CAN'T JUST SAY, 'LET THAT WAR GO ON INDEFINITELY WHILE I PREPARE FOR SOME OTHER WAR,' UNLESS YOU PAY FOR IT BY THE THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN BOYS.

A147

MARSHALL: GEN. MACARTHUR ..... WOULD HAVE US, ON OUR OWN INITIATIVE, CARRY THE CONFLICT BEYOND KOREA, AGAINST THE MAINLAND OF COMMUNIST CHINA, BOTH FROM THE SEA AND FROM THE AIR.

HE WOULD HAVE US ACCEPT THE RISK OF INVOLVEMENT NOT ONLY IN AN EXTENSION OF THE WAR WITH RED CHINA BUT IN AN ALL-OUT WAR WITH THE SOVIET UNION. HE WOULD HAVE US DO THIS EVEN AT THE EXPENSE OF LOSING OUR ALLIES AND WRECKING THE COALITION OF FREE PEOPLES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. HE WOULD HAVE US DO THIS EVEN THOUGH THE EFFECT OF SUCH ACTION MIGHT EXPOSE WESTERN EUROPE TO ATTACK BY THE MILLIONS OF SOVIET TROOPS, POISED IN MIDDLE AND EASTERN EUROPE.

-DASH-

WILL RUSSIA COME IN?

MACARTHUR: I BELIEVE THERE IS AN EXCELLENT CHANCE THAT IF YOU APPLY THE POWER AGAINST THE CHINESE (AIR AND NAVAL ACTION AGAINST COMMUNIST CHINA), THAT WOULD NOT NECESSARILY INVOLVE THE SOVIET INTO TAKING ACTION AGAINST US. THERE IS NO CERTAINTY THAT RUSSIA WILL COME IN.

THERE IS NO CERTAINTY THAT ANYTHING THAT HAPPENS IN KOREA WILL INFLUENCE HER..... YOU HAVE TO TAKE A CERTAIN DEGREE OF RISK ON THESE THINGS..... I DO SAY THE WORST THING WE CAN DO IS GO ON INDECISIVELY SACRIFICING THESE MEN, WITH NO DEFINITE END IN SIGHT.....

YOU UNDERSTAND IT WAS A CALCULATED RISK FROM THE DAY WE ENTERED KOREA ON JUNE 27; THE CALCULATED RISK WAS WHETHER CHINA OR THE SOVIET WOULD INTERVENE.....

I BELIEVE IT CAN BE BROUGHT TO A DECISIVE END WITHOUT THE CALAMITY OF A THIRD WORLD WAR. I BELIEVE IF YOU LET IT GO ON INDEFINITELY IN KOREA, YOU INVITE A THIRD WORLD WAR.

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Q TO MARSHALL:

DO YOU THINK THAT THE POSSIBILITY IS REMOTE OR THAT IT IS VERY REAL -- THAT THE SOVIET MIGHT INTERVENE?

MARSHALL: I THINK IT IS A VERY REAL POSSIBILITY, AND LIKE ALL OTHER MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, THE DECISION IS OF A FEW MEN AND CAN BE AN INSTANT DECISION WHENEVER THEY CHOSE TO MAKE IT.

THEY MAY MAKE IT WITHOUT ANY REFERENCE TO A SPECIFIC EVENT, AND AGAIN THEY MAY FIND THEMSELVES IMPERILED AS THEY FEEL IT, IN THEIR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNISM IN THE WORLD, AND THEREFORE TAKE ACTION TO REDUCE THAT PERIL.....

I ASSUMED, AND WE HAVE ASSUMED, THAT IF WE STARTED THAT PROCEDURE, PARTICULARLY THE BOMBING AND THE NAVAL ACTION, IN RELATION TO MANCHURIA AND CHINA, WE WOULD IMMEDIATELY HAVE WHATEVER RETALIATION THEY WERE ABLE TO EFFECT.

-DASH-

POLICY IN KOREA

MACARTHUR: THE INERTIA THAT EXISTS! THERE IS NO POLICY -- THERE IS NOTHING, I TELL YOU -- NO PLAN, OR ANYTHING.....

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WHEN YOU SAY MERELY, "WE ARE GOING TO CONTINUE TO FIGHT AGGRESSION," THAT IS NOT WHAT THE ENEMY IS FIGHTING FOR.

THE ENEMY IS FIGHTING FOR A VERY DEFINITE PURPOSE -- TO DESTROY OUR FORCES IN KOREA.

I DON'T SEE HOW IT IS POSSIBLE THAT COMMUNIST CHINA COULD BE MORE AT WAR WITH US THAN SHE IS TODAY..... AND WE ARE NOT AT WAR WITH HER.

WE ARE VERY LIMITED IN OUR REPULSE OF HER EFFORTS.....

MARSHALL: OUR OBJECTIVE IN KOREA CONTINUES TO BE THE DEFEAT OF AGGRESSION AND THE RESTORATION OF PEACE. WE HAVE PERSISTENTLY SOUGHT TO CONFINE THE CONFLICT TO KOREA AND TO PREVENT ITS SPREADING INTO A THIRD WORLD WAR. IN THIS EFFORT, WE STAND ALLIED WITH THE GREAT MAJORITY OF OUR FELLOW-MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

OUR EFFORTS HAVE SUCCEEDED IN THWARTING THE AGGRESSIONS IN KOREA, AND IN STEMMING THE TIDE OF AGGRESSION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND ELSEWHERE THROUGHOUT THE-WORLD.

-DASH-

UNITED NATIONS ALLIES

MACARTHUR: ..... I WOULD SAY INDUBITABLY IT IS ADVANTAGEOUS FOR US TO HAVE ALL OF THE ALLIES THAT WE CAN GET AND PROCURE.

THE GREAT DIFFICULTY IN TE CONT

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THE GREAT DIFF

THE GREAT DIFFICULTY IN THE CONTRIBUTIOS THAT ARE BEING MADE, THEY'RE NOT IN COMMENSURATE STRENGTH WITH WHAT WE PUT IN. THE FORCES WE HAVE IN KOREA ARE ONLY TOKEN FORCES FROM EVERYBODY EXCEPT THE SOUTH KOREANS AND OURSELVES.

WE HAVE PLENTY OF ALLIES, BUT THE NUMBERS OF THEM DO NOT CONTRIBUTE IN THE SAME GENEROUS AND NOBLE WAY IN WHICH WE DO.....

IF THE OTHER NATIONS OF THE WORLD HAVEN'T GOT SENSE ENOUGH TO SEE WHERE APPEASEMENT LEADS AFTER THE APPEASEMENT WHICH LED TO THE SECOND WORLD WAR IN EUROPE, IF THEY CAN'T SEE EXACTLY THE ROAD THEY ARE FOLLOWING IN ASIA, WHY THEN WE HAD BETTER PROTECT OURSELVES AND GO IT ALONE.

MARSHALL: I HAVE ALWAYS FELT THAT GEN. MACARTHUR.... DI NOT FULLY REALIZE THE STATE OF MIND OF THESE ASSOCIATES OF OUR ALLIES, AND THE EXTRAORDINARY DIFFICULTY WE HAD IN LINING UP, HAVING THEM ALL LINE UP WITH US WHERE WE HAD TO HAVE THEM BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE LOSS OF OUR ALLIES, THE LOSS OF CONTINUATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF COLLECTIVE ACTION, COLLECTIVE DEFENSE AND THE HAZARD OF ENTERING INTO A GENERAL WAR APPEALED TO US AS BEING SO SERIOUS THAT THE OTHER POSSIBILITIES WHICH WOULD FLOW, IN HIS OPINION, FROM CARRYING OUT HIS PROPOSALS, WERE NOT CONSIDERED ADVISABLE.....

BY HIS (MACARTHUR'S) PUBLIC STATEMENTS OR STATEMENTS THAT WERE PUBLIC IN THE ORDINARY PRESS, HE SET UP A VERY SERIOUS REACTION AMONG OUR ALLIES, WHICH THREATENED OUR COLLECTIVE ACTION WIT THEM, AND WHICH THREATENED OUR POSITION IN THE WORLD IN RELATIONS TO THIS GREAT CRISIS, AND WHICH THREATENED TO LEAVE US IN A SITUATION OF GOING IT ALONE.

Q (BY SEN. WILEY)-- WHAT DID HE SAY OR DO THAT CAUSED THESE ALLIES OF OURS TO HAVE SO MUCH POWER THAT THEY APPARENTLY DETERMINED WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

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MARSHALL: THEY DID NOT DETERMINE WHAT SHOULD BE DONE, BUT WE HAD AN ISSUE WITH OUR ALLIES BEFORE THE WORLD, WHEN, IN EFFECT, THIS COUNTRY, IN CONNECTION WITH FOREIGN POLICY, WAS SPEAKING WITH TWO VOICES.....

BY HIS PUBLIC STATEMENTS HE HAD CREATED A FEELING OF GREAT UNEASINESS AMONG OUR ALLIES, AS TO THE CONSEQUENT RESULTS FROM HIS PROPOSALS HE WAS CREATING A FEELING OF UNCERTAINTY WITH OUR ALLIES.....

WHEN YOU CREATE THE FEELING AMONG YOUR ALLIES THAT YOU ARE ON THE VERGE OF DOING SOMETHING WHICH THEY FEEL IS OF GREAT MISFORTUNE TO THEM AND A HAZARD TO THEM, YOU ARE NOW INVOLVED IN A QUESTION OF POLICY, AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION IS THE ONLY ONE WHO SHOULD INTERPRET THAT.....

AS TO OUR ALLIES, THEY DID NOT DETERMINE GENERAL MACARTHUR'S RELIEF. THEY GAVE NO IMPRESSION OF THAT KIND EVEN REMOTELY THAT I CAN RECALL PERTAINING TO HIS RELIEF.....

HOWEVER, I WOULD FEEL THAT WE WERE JEOPARDIZING OUR ENTIRE RELATIONSHIP ON A COLLECTIVE BASIS.

Q -- YOU MEAN THEY (THE ALLIES) WOULD HAVE PULLED OUT?

MARSHALL: THAT WOULD REMAIN TO BE SEEN.

Q -- IT HAS BEEN CHARGED THAT THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN KOREA ARE SUBJECT TO THE CONTROL OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OF OUR PARTNERS IN KOREA, IN WHICH CONTROL WE HAVE LOST INDEPENDENCE OF MILITARY ACTION IN A WAR INVOLVING 350,000 OF OUR MEN, WHICH HAS RESULTED TO DATE IN 65,000 OF OUR OWN CASUALTIEIS.

MARSHALL: I WOULD SAY WE HAVE NOT ANY MORE THAN WE LOST CONTROL OF OUR TROOPS IN EUROPE THOUGH IT WAS AN AMERICAN ALLIED COMMANDER, JUST AS IN THIS CASE IT IS AN AMERICAN ALLIED COMMANDER.

Q -- COULD IT NOT BE SAID IN THE LIGHT OF THESE (CASUALTY) FIGURES THAT WE ARE ALREADY GOING IT ALONE?

MARSHALL: I DO NOT THINK SO, SIR.

-DASH-

ON BUYING TIME

MACARTHUR: THE GREAT TROUBLE, SENATOR, IS WHEN YOU TRY TO BUY TIME IN KOREA YOU ARE DOING IT AT THE TREMENDOUS EXPENSE OF AMERICAN BLOOD. THAT DOES NOT SEEM TO BE BUYING TIME. IT SEEMS TO ME IT IS SACRIFICING OUR YOUTH.

I SAY THAT IF YOU ARE TRYING TO BUY TIME YOU ARE DOING IT THE WORST WAY YOU CAN. YOU ARE BUYING TIME AT THE EXPENSE OF AMERICAN BLOOD. I THINK THAT IS TOO EXPENSIVE.

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MARSHALL: OUR EFFORTS IN KOREA HAVE GIVEN US SORELY NEEDED TIME AND IMPETUS TO ACCELERATE THE BUILDING OF OUR DEFENSES AND THOSE OF OUR ALLIES AGAINST THE THREATENED ONSLAUGHT OF SOVIET IMPERIALISM.

-DASH-

RESTRICTIONS IN WARFARE

MACARTHUR: I BELIEVE THE MAJOR THING IS TO TAKE OFF THE INHIBITIONS AND LET US USE THE MAXIMUM OF FORCE WE HAVE.....

MOST EXPLICITLY, I WAS PROHIBITED FROM BOMBING ANY PLACE BEYOND THE AREA OF KOREA.

MARSHALL: THE RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED ON GEN. MACARTHUR IN THE CONDUCT OF THE CAMPAIGN IN KOREA WERE IN GENERAL TO CONFINE THE OPERATIONS TO KOREA, AND UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES TO CARRY OUT OPERATIONS BEYOND THE BORDER OF KOREA INTO MANCHURIA.

HE WAS ALSO CAUTIONED AGAINST HAVING UNITS WITHIN, I THINK IT WAS, ABOUT 15 MILES OF THE BORDER IN NORTHEAST KOREA WHERE IT TOUCHED THE PERIMETER OF SIBERIA, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

-DASH-

ON BOMBING

MACARTHUR: OUR STRENGTH IS IN THE AIR AND THE NAVY, AS COMPARED TO THE CHINESE. THAT IS WHERE WE SHOULD APPLY THE PRESSURE, THEY CANNOT, THEY HAVE NOTHING TO RESIST IT WITH. THEY ARE WIDE OPEN.

..... IN MY OWN PROFESSIONAL OPINION, COMMUNIST CHINA, ITS ABILITY TO WAGE MODERN WAR, HAS BEEN TREMENDOUSLY EXAGGERATED; AND I BELIEVE WHEN WE PLACE THE PRESSURE ON ITS DISTRIBUTIVE SYSTEMS THAT SHE WOULD BE FORCED TO YIELD WITHIN A REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME.

Q TO MARSHALL: IF YOU WERE ASSURED THAT THE SOVIET RUSSIA FORCES WOULD NOT BE THROWN INTO THAT WAR, WOULD YOU BE DISPOSED TO FAVOR THE RECOMMENDATION OF GEN. MACARTHUR THAT WE FOLLOW PLANES INTO MANCHURIA AND BOMB THE MILITARY SET-UPS.....?

MARSHALL: ONCE THE CHINESE COMMUNIST TROOPS HAD APPEARED IN FORCE

IN MANCHURIA AND IF, FROM A HYPOTHETICAL POINT OF VIEW, THERE WAS NO DANGER WHATEVER OF A SOVIET INTERVENTION. I WOULD SAY THAT CERTAINLY THE BOMBING YOU MENTION WOULD START ALMOST IMMEDIATELY.....

WE MIGHT EASILY BE FORCED INTO ACTION AND ARE PREPARED TO TAKE THAT ACTION, BUT IT IS AVOIDABLE UP TO THE PRESENT TIME. IT MAY NOT BE AVOIDABLE BEGINNING TOMORROW, BUT IT IS AVOIDABLE AT THE PRESENT TIME, AND WE HAVE TO RELATE THAT TO THE OPINION OF MANY OTHER COUNTRIES, MANY OTHER PEOPLES THAT ARE INVOLVED IN THIS SAME STRUGGLE.

-DASH-

SOVIET STRENGTH IN FAR EAST

MACARTHUR: I BELIEVE THE DISPOSITIONS OF THE SOVIET FORCES ARE LARGELY DEFENSIVE.....

THIS SIDE OF THE BAIKAL (SIBERIAN MOUNTAIN) REGION THERE IS NO INDUSTRIAL SET-UP OF MAJOR PROPORTIONS, SO THAT ALL THE MUNITION EQUIPMENT, ALL THE STRATEGIC WAR WEAPONS, ALL OF THE SUSTENANCE THAT GOES IN SUCH MAJOR QUANTITY TO SUPPORT ARMED FORCES, MUST PASS OVER THAT RAILWAY LINE WHICH RUNS FROM EUROPEAN RUSSIA ACROSS SIBERIA.

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THAT LINE IS STRAINED TO THE VERY UTMOST NOW TO MAINTAIN ON A NORMAL PEACE BASIS THE FORCES WHICH THE SOVIET MAINTAINS IN SIBERIA.

I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT IT WOULD BE WITHIN THE CAPACITY OF THE SOVIET TO MASS ANY GREAT ADDITIONAL INCREMENT TO FORCE TO LAUNCH ANY PREDATORY ATTACK FROM THE ASSOCIATIC CONTINENT.

.... THEIR AIR IS NOT TO BE DISCOUNTED..... THE SOVIET PROBABLY SUFFERS GREATLY FROM A LACK OF MAINTENANCE FACILITIES, GASOLINE SUPPLIES AND OTHER THINGS. HOW LONG SHE WOULD BE ABLE TO MAINTAIN AN AIR EFFORT IN AN ALL-OUT WAR THERE IS, OF COURSE, SPECULATIVE. MY OWN OPINION IS THA IT WOULD NOT BE TOO LONG.....

THAT SHE COULD GET COMMAND OF THE SEA IN THE FACE OF OUR MAGNIFICENT NAVY, I WOULD BE VERY DOUBTFUL OF UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES..... OVER IN THE FAR EAST THEIR (SOVIET) FLEETS..... ARE LIGHT ELEMENTS, CRUISER, DESTROYER.

Q TO MARSHALL -- WHAT IS YOUR OPINION AS TO THE POTENTIAL POWER OF RETALIATION AVAILABLE TO THE SOVIET IN THE KOREAN WAR?

MARSHALL: YOU ARE ASKING, AS I UNDERSTAND IT, THE RETALIATION OR THE ACTION OF THE SOVIET MILITARY PLANES.

Q -- IF THE SOVIET WANTED TO SEE FIT TO ENTER THE KOREAN WAR.

MARSHALL: FROM THE INFORMATION ESTIMATES THAT I HAVE SEEN, IT WOULD BE A VERY SERIOUS MATTER, BECAUSE THEY HAVE, ACCORDING TO ESTIMATES THAT I HAVE SEEN, A CONSIDERABLE FORCE -- I HAVE FORGOTTEN EXACTLY HOW MANY THOUSANDS IN THE VICINITY OF VLADIVOSTOK, DAIREN, PORT ARTHUR, HARBIN.

I DON'T KNOW WHETHER THERE ARE ANY PLANE CONCENTRATIONS IN RELATION TO SAKHALIN, BUT THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS OF TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND PARTICULARLY JAPANESE PRISONER, FORMER PRISONER, ORGANIZATIONS, PRESUMABLY OF INDOCTRINATED JAPANESE ON THE SAKHALIN POINT, WHICH IS NOT VERY FAR OFF NORTHWEST HOKKAIDO (JAPAN).

-DASH-

ON CASUALTIES

MACARTHUR: IT ISN'T JUST DUST THAT IS SETTLING IN KOREA, SENATOR, IT IS AMERICAN BLOOD.

MARSHALL: ..... AS TO THE CASUALTIES THAT ARE DAILY OCCURRING THERE (IN KOREA), WITH OUR TROOPS, AND THOSE OF OUR ALLIES, NO ONE, I BELIEVE IS MORE CONSCIOUS OF THEM THAN I AM.

..... DURING SOME VERY PAINFUL YEARS, I HAD A DAILY QUESTION OF CASUALTIES FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD, AND IT IS AN AGONIZING PROCEDURE, SO I CAN FULLY UNDERSTAND THE REACTION OF A COMMANDER IN GEN. MACARTHUR'S POSITION, TO THE STRUGGLE IN KOREA, UNLESS HE COULD CLEARLY SEE AN EARLY AND VICTORIOUS WAY OUT.

BUT THERE ARE MANY OTHER CONSIDERATIONS THAT THIS GOVERNMENT HAS TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT, AND IT BECOMES A HARD DUTY OF THOSE RESPONSIBLE TO CONSIDER WHAT IS THE WISEST COURSE TO FOLLOW IN SUCH MATTERS.

-DASH-

TROOPS' MORALE

MMACARTHUR: THE MORALE OF OUR FORCES OVER IN KOREA WHEN I LEFT THEM WAS TOPS. THEY WERE SPLENDID IN EVERY WAY.

Q -- ARE THEY HAPPY ABOUT NOT BEING ABLE TO BOMB THE ARSENAL BACK IN MANCHURIA?

MACARTHUR: I THINK THE VOTE WOULD BE 100 TO NOTHING IN FAVOR OF BOMBING.

MARSHALL: WE HAVE TO DO ALWAYS ALL IN OUR POWER NOT ONLY TO MAINTAIN BUT TO BUILD UP THE FIGHTING MORALE OF OUR FORCES.....

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.....I WAS TOLD ONLY THIS MORNING THE LAST REPORTS INDICATED A VERY HIGH MORALE.....

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BUT I AM DISTURBED AND I SHOULD THINK YOU WOULD BE DISTURBED AT THE EFFECT THAT WILL SWEEP THROUGH THAT FORCE OF A SITUATION IN WHICH THEIR COMMANDER HAS STATED HIS VIEWS WHICH ACCENTUATE THE CASUALTIES THAT THEY ARE SUFFERING AND, IN EFFECT, THAT IT IS WITHOUT JUSTIFIED PURPOSE.

THAT IS NOT ONLY ONE TIME, BUT A NUMBER OF TIMES; AND THE EFFECT OF THE FACT THAT THEIR COMMANDER HAS BEEN IN COMPLETE DISAGREEMENT WITH THE CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT; THAT IS A MOST SERIOUS MATTER, AND WE SHOULD FIND SOME WAY OF PROCEEDING WITH THIS INVESTIGATION THAT DOES NOT DESTROY US IN THE FIELD BY SERIOUS REACTION IN THE WAY OF MORALE.

-DASH-

APPEASEMENT

MACARTHUR: SENATOR, I HAVE MY OWN DEFINITION OF APPEASEMENT. I BELIEVE WHEN YOU ENTER INTO WAR, YOU SHOULD USE SUFFICIENT FORCE TO IMPOSE YOUR WILL UPON THE ENEMY. HE (THE ENEMY) IS THE AGGRESSOR, WITHOUT CAUSE OR REASON. HE IS THE ONE THAT SPRUNG THAT FOUL BLOW ON US. IT'S TO STOP THAT, THAT WE FIGHT. AND I SAY THAT ANYTHING THAT DOES NOT TEND TO STOP THAT IS, IN MY LEXICON, APPEASEMENT.

.....THE RECOGNITION OF RED CHINA ..... THE TURNING OVER OF FORMOSA.....THOSE, IF THEY WERE ACCEPTED, WOULD AGAIN FIT MY DEFINITION OF APPEASEMENT.....

IF THE OTHER NATIONS OF THE WORLD HAVEN'T GOT SENSE ENOUGH TO SEE WHERE APPEASEMENT LEADS AFTER THE APPEASEMENT WHICH LED TO THE SECOND WORLD WAR IN EUROPE, IF THEY CAN'T SEE EXACTLY THE ROAD THEY ARE FOLLOWING IN ASIA, WHY THEN WE HAD BETTER PROTECT OURSELVES AND GO IT ALONE.

MARSHALL: WE HAVE SPURNED APPEASEMENT. WE HAVE BROUGHT TO BEAR WHATEVER HAS BEEN NECESSARY, IN MONEY AND MANPOWER, TO CURB THE AGGRESSOR, AND WE HAVE SOUGHT IN EVERY POSSIBLE WAY TO AVOID A THIRD WORLD WAR.

-DASH-

REASONS FOR MACARTHUR'S RECALL

MACARTHUR: I KNOW NOTHING ABOUT THEREASONS FOR MY RECALL EXCEPT THE ORDER THE PRESIDENT ISSUED...I CAN'T BELIEVE THE TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY THAT THE COMMANDER IN THE FIELD HAS TO NEGOTIATE WITH HIS VIS-A-VIS, THE SITE COMMANDER, ON AN ARMISTICE WOULD BE THE SUBJECT

OF CRITICISM FROM ANY SOURCE WHATSOEVER IN THE WORLD.....
I HAD NOT RECEIVED THE SLIGHTEST INFORMATION THAT THE MATTER WAS UNDER DISCUSSION.....
I HAVE BEEN A SOLDIER 52 YEARS. I HAVE IN THAT TIME, TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY, CARRIED OUT EVERY ORDER THAT WAS EVER GIVEN ME. X X X X ANY INSINUATION BY ANYONE, HOWEVER HIGH HIS OFFICE, THAT I HAVE EVER IN ANY WAY FAILED, TO THE LEVEL OF MY ABILITY, TO CARRY OUT MY INSTRUCTIONS IS COMPLETELY UNWORTHY AND UNWARRANTED.....
THE REASON WAS GIVEN THAT IT WAS FELT I COULD NOT GIVE MY COMPLETE SUPPORT TO THE POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE UNITED NATIONS..... BUT IT SEEMS TO ME COMPLETELY INVALID. I HAVE NOT ONLY CARRIED OUT EVERY DIRECTIVE THAT I HAVE EVER RECEIVED BUT THAT I WAS TRYING TO DO WAS TO FIND OUT WHAT THE DIRECTIVES WERE FOR THE FUTURE.

MARSHALL: .....WHAT HAS BROUGHT ABOUT THE NECESSITY FOR GEN. MACARTHUR'S REMOVAL IS THE WHOLLY UNPRECEDENTED SITUATION BY A LOCAL THEATER COMMANDER PUBLICLY EXPRESSING HIS DISPLEASURE AT, AND HIS DISAGREEMENT WITH, THE FOREIGN AND MILITARY POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.
IT BECAME APPARENT THAT GEN. MACARTHUR HAD GROWN SO FAR OUT OF SYMPATHY WITH THE ESTABLISHED POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES THAT THERE WAS GRAVE DOUBT AS TO WHETHER HE COULD ANY LONGER BE PERMITTED TO EXERCISE THE AUTHORITY IN MAKING DECISIONS THAT NORMAL COMMAND FUNCTIONS WOULD ASSIGN TO A THEATER COMMANDER. IN THIS SITUATION, THERE WAS NO OTHER RECOURSE BUT TO RELIEVE HIM.
.... BUT GEN. MACARTHUR'S RELIEF WAS NOT BASED ENTIRELY ON THAT FACTOR.....

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DURING THE EARLY PART OF MARCH, WHEN IT APPEARED LIKELY THAT THE FORWARD MOVEMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES WOULD SOON BRING THEM BACK TO THE VICINITY OF THE 38TH PARALLEL, IT WAS DECIDED THAT CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE PREPARATION OF A STATEMENT TO BE ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT AS THE EXECUTIVE AGENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS, RELATING TO THE POSSIBILITY OF A NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT FOR THE KOREAN CONFLICT.....
ON MARCH 20, THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF DISPATCHED THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO GEN. MACARTHUR:
"STATE PLANNING A PRESIDENTIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SHORTLY THAT WITH THE CLEARING OF BULK OF SOUTH KOREA OF AGGRESSORS, UNITED NATIONS NOW PREPARED TO DISCUSS CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT IN KOREA ..... TIME WILL BE REQUIRED TO DETERMINE DIPLOMATIC REACTIONS AND PERMIT NEW NEGOTIATIONS THAT MAY DEVELOP....."
ON THE 24TH OF MARCH, GEN. MACARTHUR ISSUED A PUBLIC STATEMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE KOREAN CONFLICT. HE STATED THAT SHOULD THE UNITED NATIONS DEPART FROM ITS EFFORT TO CONFINE THE WAR TO THE AREA OF KOREA....RED CHINA WOULD BE DOOMED TO THE RISK OF IMMINENT MILITARY COLLAPSE.....HE FURTHER POINTED OUT THAT IF THESE BASIC FACTS WERE CARRIED OUT THERE SHOULD BE NO DIFFICULTY IN ARRIVING AT DECISIONS ON THE KOREAN PROBLEM, PROVIDED THE ISSUES WERE RESOLVED ON THEIR OWN MERITS WITHOUT BEING BURDENED BY SUCH MATTERS AS FORMOSA AND RED CHINA'S SEAT IN THE UNITED NATIONS.....
HE ADDED THAT WITHIN HIS AUTHORITY AS MILITARY COMMANDER HE STOOD READY TO CONFER IN THE FIELD WITH THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ENEMY FORCES..... TO FIND ANY MILITARY MEANS WHEREBY THE REALIZATION OF THE POLITICAL OBJECTIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS MIGHT BE ACCOMPLISHED.
AT THE TIME THE FOREGOING STATEMENT WAS ISSUED, THE CLEARANCE OF THE PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION WITH THE OTHER 13 NATIONS HAVING FORCES IN KOREA HAD VERY NEARLY BEEN COMPLETED.
IN VIEW OF THE SERIOUS IMPACT OF GEN. MACARTHUR'S STATEMENT ON THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THESE NATIONS, IT BECAME NECESSARY TO ABANDON THE EFFORT, THUS LOSING WHATEVER CHANCE THERE MAY HAVE BEEN AT THAT TIME TO NEGOTIATE A SETTLEMENT OF THE KOREAN CONFLICT.

-DASH-

TIMING OF MACARTHUR'S REMOVAL
MACARTHUR: I HAD NOT RECEIVED THE SLIGHTEST INFORMATION THAT THE MATTER WAS UNDER DISCUSSION.....
BEING SUMMARILY RELIEVED IN THAT WAY MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO CARRY OUT DIRECTIVES THAT I WAS WORKING ON AT THAT MOMENT. I HAVE TO TURN THEM OVER TO MY SUCCESSOR, GEN. (MATTHEW) RIDGWAY, WHO WAS 350 MILES AWAY ON THE KOREAN FRONT.
I DON'T THINK THERE IS ANY QUESTION THAT THE INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES WAS JEOPARDIZED IN SUCH A SUMMARY MODE OF TURNING OVER GREAT RESPONSIBILITIES WHICH INVOLVE THE SECURITY OF THE COUNTRY.....
MARSHALL: WITH THE UNANIMOUS CONCURRENCE OF ALL THOSE PRESENT (SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON, MARSHALL, GEN. OMWR BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF; AND AMBASSADOR AVERILL HARRIMAN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT), THE PRESIDENT AT THAT TIME (THE MORNING OF APRIL 9) TOOK HIS DECISION TO RELIEVE GEN. MACARTHUR.
ON TUESDAY, THE 10TH, AT 3 P.M. THERE WAS ANOTHER MEETING OF THE PRESIDENT WITH THE SAME GROUP TO PASS ON THE FORM OF THE MESSAGE.....
ORIGINALLY, IT WAS DECIDED TO TRANSMIT THE NOTIFICATION TO GEN. MACARTHUR AT 8 P.M.. WASHINGTON TIME. ON WEDNESDAY. APRIL 11.....
HOWEVER, LATE ON TUESDAY, APRIL 10, THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT THE ACTION TO BE TAKEN HAD BECOME KNOWN PUBLICLY, AND IT WAS THEN DECIDED BY THE PRESIDENT TO ACCELERATE THE TRANSMISSION OF THE OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION TO GEN. MACARTHUR BY APPROXIMATELY 20 HOURS.....
CHAIRMAN RUSSELL: I MUST OBSERVE I THINK THAT IS ONE OF THE MOST STARTLING INSTANCES I EVER HEARD OF, THAT A MATTER OF THIS TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE SHOULD HAVE BECOME PUBLIC BEFORE IT WAS INTENDED THAT IT SHOULD.
MARSHALL: I BELIEVE THIS WAS A RUMOR WHICH THEY THOUGHT HAD PRETTY GOOD FOUNDATION, BUT I WAS NOT INVOLVED IN THAT.

--DASH--

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JOINT CHIEFS' RECOMMENDATIONS
(THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF ON JAN. 12 PROPOSED 16 RECOMMENDED COURSES OF ACTION RELATING TO KOREA. A COPY WAS SENT TO MACARTHUR FOR HIS INFORMATION, PENDING A DECISION ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS. MACARTHUR REFERRED TO FOUR OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS:
("CONTINUE AND INTENSIFY NOW AN ECONOMIC BLOCKADE OF TRADE WITH CHINA.
("PREPARE NOW TO IMPOSE A NAVAL BLOCKADE OF CHINA AND PLACE IT INTO EFFECT AS SOON AS OUR POSITION IS STABILIZED OR WHEN WE HAVE EVACUATED KOREA, AND DEPENDING UPON CIRCUMSTANCES THEN OBTAINING.
("REMOVE NOW RESTRICTIONS ON AIR RECONNAISSANCE OF CHINA COASTAL AREAS AND MANCHURIA.
("REMOVE NOW THE RESTRICTIONS ON OPERATIONS OF THE CHINESE NATIONALIST FORCES AND GIVE SUCH LOGISTIC SUPPORT TO THOSE FORCES AS WILL CONTRIBUTE TO EFFECTIVE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS.")
MACARTHUR: THE POSITION OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AND MY OWN SO FAR AS I KNOW WERE PRACTICALLY IDENTICAL.... AS FAR AS I KNOW, THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF HAVE NEVER CHANGED THOSE RECOMMENDATIONS. IF THEY HAVE, I HAVE NEVER BEEN INFORMED OF IT..... A DECISION PUTTING THIS (MEMORANDUM) INTO EFFECT NEVER ARRIVED.
CHAIRMAN RUSSELL: SO IF THAT WAS A RECOMMENDATION OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, IT ENCOUNTERED A VETO SOMEWHERE ALONG THE LINE, EITHER FROM THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE OR THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES?
MACARTHUR: I WOULD ASSUME SO, SIR.
--DASH--

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MARSHALL: AT THE TIME THIS MEMORANDUM WAS PREPARED, WE WERE FACED WITH THE VERY REAL POSSIBILITY OF HAVING TO EVACUATE OUR FORCES FROM KOREA. THE PROPOSALS ADVANCED BY THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.... WERE PUT FORWARD AS TENTATIVE COURSES OF ACTION TO BE PURSUED IF AND WHEN THIS POSSIBILITY CAME CLOSER TO REALITY.....

THEREAFTER THE SITUATION OF OUR FORCES IN KOREA CONTINUED TO IMPROVE.....

AS THE RESULT OF THIS CHANGE IN THE MILITARY SITUATION FROM THAT WHICH PREVAILED DURING THE EARLY PART OF JANUARY, IT BECAME UNNECESSARY TO PUT INTO EFFECT ALL OF THE COURSES OF ACTION OUTLINED IN THE JOINT CHIEFS' MEMORANDUM OF JAN. 12.

NONE OF THESE PROPOSED COURSES OF ACTION WERE VETOED OR DISAPPROVED BY ME OR BY ANY HIGHER AUTHORITY. ACTION WITH RESPECT TO MOST OF THEM WAS CONSIDERED INADVISABLE IN VIEW OF THE RADICAL CHANGE IN THE SITUATION WHICH ORIGINALLY HAD GIVEN RISE TO THEM.

--DASH--

FORMOSA AND CEASE FIRE TERMS

MACARTHUR: THE POSITION THAT WAS TAKEN BY THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF IN WHICH I WAS IN FULLEST AGREEMENT, LATE IN MARCH AS I RECALL, WAS THAT THE TERMS OF AN ARMISTICE OR CEASE FIRE, SHOULD SPECIFICALLY NOT INCLUDE THE RECOGNITION OF ANY SEATING OF RED CHINA IN THE UNITED NATIONS OR A CONSIDERATION OF TURNING OVER FORMOSA (TO RED CHINA).

IT WAS, I UNDERSTAND, IN THOSE TWO PARTICULARS, DISAPPROVED BY THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WHO SAID THAT HE BELIEVED THAT THOSE TWO ITEMS MIGHT WELL BE CONSIDERED AT THE CONFERENCE, THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

....I BELIEVE THAT FROM OUR STANDPOINT WE PRACTICALLY LOSE THE PACIFIC OCEAN IF WE GIVE, UP OR LOSE FORMOSA.

MARSHALL: AT THE TIME I BECAME SECRETARY OF DEFENSE LAST SEPTEMBER, THE ESTABLISHED POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES WAS TO DENY FORMOSA TO COMMUNIST CHINA AND TO OPPOSE THE SEATING OF THE COMMUNIST CHINESE IN THE UNITED NATIONS.

THERE HAS BEEN NO DEVIATION FROM THAT POLICY WHATSOEVER. AT NO TIME HAVE I ENTERTAINED THE OPINION THAT THERE SHOULD BE ANY DEVIATION.....

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WHEN THE TIME COMES FOR NEGOTIATION OF A SETTLEMENT OF THE CONFLICT IN KOREA, THE QUESTIONS OF FORMOSA AND THE SEATING OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS IN THE UNITED NATIONS WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE RAISED BY OTHER PARTIES TO THE DISCUSSION.

..... THIS GOVERNMENT WILL NOT OPPOSE DISCUSSION OF THESE QUESTIONS. IN SUCH DISCUSSIONS, HOWEVER, I AM CONFIDENT THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL CONTINUE TO ADHERE TO ITS PRESENT POSITION, NAMELY, THAT IT WILL OPPOSE ANY SETTLEMENT OF THE KOREAN CONFLICT WHICH WOULD REWARD THE AGGRESSOR IN ANY MANNER WHATEVER, AND IT WILL OPPOSE THE ATTEMPT OF ANY NATION OR REGIME TO SHOOT ITS WAY INTO THE UNITED NATIONS.

BLOCKADE

MAC ARTHUR: THERE IS NO WEAPON OF WAR, IN MY OPINION, THAT IS QUITE AS EFFICACIOUS AS A BLOCKADE.

IF YOU PUT ON A BLOCKADE, AND IT IS SUCCESSFUL, YOU ARE APT TO KILL THEM BY THE MILLIONS. EVERY OTHER WEAPON HAS A CERTAIN DEGREE OF LIMITATION.... BUT WHEN YOU PUT YOUR BLOCKADE ON THEM AND PREVENT THEM FROM GETTING FOOD, AND THE ORDINARY PROCESSES THAT KEEP LIFE IN MODERN CIVILIZATION, YOU THREATEN THE LIFE OF THE ENTIRE GROUP.

Q -- IF BRITAIN FORBADE FURTHER IMPORTS INTO CHINA THROUGH HONG KONG OF WAR MATERIALS, WOULD NOT THE SAME OBJECTIVE BE ACHIEVED AS THOSE SOUGHT BY THE BLOCKADE?

MACARTHUR: THAT WOULD BE A PART OF A BLOCKADE. IT WOULD CLOSE THE MAIN ENTRANCE.

--DASH--

A128

MARSHALL: TO CONTINUE AND INTENSIFY THE ECONOMIC BLOCKADE OF CHINA HAS BEEN PUT INTO EFFECT (BY THE UNITED STATES).

TO PREPARE NOW TO IMPOSE A BLOCKADE, A NAVAL BLOCKADE, OF CHINA, THAT HAS NOT -- THE PREPARATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE, BUT IT HAS NOT BEEN PUT INTO EFFECT.....

ON MAY 7 LAST, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE INDICATED THAT THEY WERE NOW PREPARED TO SUPPORT A RESOLUTION INTRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES (IN THE UNITED NATIONS) FOR AN INTERNATIONAL EMBARGO AGAINST COMMUNIST CHINA. NOW THAT IS QUITE A CHANGE THERE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT. IMPOSITION OF SUCH AN INTERNATIONAL EMBARGO WILL, OF COURSE,MAKE THE QUESTION OF A NAVAL BLOCKADE OF FAR LESS IMPORTANCE, ALMOST ACADEMIC MAY 13 1951

--DASH--

INTELLIGENCE RIFT?

Q--IS IT TRUE THAT CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY MEN WERE NOT GIVEN ACCESS TO YOUR INTELLIGENCE FILES AND THAT THEY WERE CONFRONTED WITH AN ORDER THAT THEY COULD NOT HAVE ACCESS TO THE BATTLEFIELD?

MACARTHUR: TOMMYROT...PURE BUNKUM...I THINK ANY THEATER COMMANDER WOULD BE GLAD TO HAVE ANY ASSISTANCE HE COULD GET IN INTELLIGENCE.

Q--YOU KNOW OF NO FRICTION BETWEEN THE CHIEF OF YOUR INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, GEN. WILLOUGHBY, AND THE OTHERS OF THE C.I.A. UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF GEN. SMITH?

MACARTHUR: NOTHING THAT WOULD NOT BE NORMAL AND MINOR, NOTHING THAT EVER REACHED ME.

MARSHALL: I DO RECALL IN A HAZY SORT OF A WAY A CONVERSATION WITH GEN. SMITH OF THE C.I.A. REFERRING TO SOME DIFFICULTY IN RELATION TO GEN. WILLOUGHBY, &3,. MACARTHUR'S G-2.

--DASH--

RUSSIAN-CHINESE PACT

(THE TREATY, AS QUOTED IN THE U.S.S.R. INFORMATION BULLETIN, SAYS THAT IN THE EVENT EITHER RUSSIA OR COMMUNIST CHINA IS "ATTACKED BY

GEN. WILLOUGHBY, GEN. MACARTHUR'S G-2.

--DASH--

RUSSIAN-CHINESE PACT

(THE TREATY, AS QUOTED IN THE U.S.S.R. INFORMATION BULLETIN, SAYS THAT IN THE EVENT EITHER RUSSIA OR COMMUNIST CHINA IS "ATTACKED BY JAPAN OR STATES ALLIED WITH IT, AND THUS BEING INVOLVED IN A STATE OF WAR, THE OTHER HIGH CONTRACTING PARTY WILL IMMEDIATELY RENDER MILITARY AND OTHER ASSISTANCE WITH ALL MEANS AT ITS DISPOSAL.")

Q--GENERALLY YOU DO NOT THINK THE LANGUAGE....IS BROAD ENOUGH TO ENCOMPASS A RIGHT TO EXPECT ASSISTANCE BY RED CHINA FROM RED RUSSIA IN CASE RED CHINA WAS ATTACKED BY ANY OTHER COUNTRY THAN JAPAN?

MACARTHUR: I THINK THE TERMS OF THE TREATY AS FAR AS I RECALL THEM WERE SO ELASTIC THAT IT WAS SUBJECT TO INTERPRETATION ALONG THOSE LINES.

MARSHALL: THE FACT THAT THE PACT DIRECTLY REFERRED TO THE

JAPANESE, POSSIBLE INTERVENTION ON THE MAINLAND OF ASIA, I KNOW CONTROLLED THE ACTION OF THIS GOVERNMENT IN NOT USING ANY JAPANESE WHATSOEVER IN KOREA.

--DASH--

RUSSIAN DOUBLE-CROSS?

MACARTHUR: WHETHER THEY (THE COMMUNIST CHINESE) WOULD WISH TO HAVE SOVIET TROOPS AND FORCES INJECTED INTO THE VERY HEART OF CHINA, I DON'T KNOW, SIR.

THERE ARE MANY POSSIBILITIES AS TO THE SHADE OF HELP THAT THEY MIGHT DESIRE, AND THE RISKS THEY WOULD THEMSELVES RUN IF THEY PLACED THEMSELVES COMPLETELY WITHIN THE MILITARY DOMINION AND POWER OF THE SOVIET.

IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE THAT THEY WOULD REGARD THAT WITH A DEGREE OF FEAR AND DISMAY THAT WOULD TEND TO PREVENT THEM FROM CONSIDERING IT SERIOUSLY.

--DASH--

Q TO MARSHALL-- IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT THE RUSSIAN TACTICS ARE TO GET ITS STOOGES, THE RED CHINESE IN THIS INSTANCE, SO EXHAUSTED THAT IT CAN EASILY TAKE OVER THE COUNTRY IF THE RED CHINESE ARE ESSENTIALLY WEAKENED. DO YOU THINK THAT IS A POSSIBILITY IN THE MINDS OF THE RUSSIANS?

MARSHALL: I DON'T KNOW. IT IS A CONSIDERATION.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 13)

K/DY/K1221AED

MAY 13 1951

A122KX

--95--

2ND NITE LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (420)

BY DON HUTH

TOKYO,SUNDAY,MAY 13-(AP)-MASSING RED TROOPS TODAY STEPPED UP THEIR PREPARATIONS IN THE MOUNTAINS OF CENTRAL KOREA FOR A NEW OFFENSIVE DESPITE HEAVY ALLIED ARTILLERY AND PLANE ATTACKS.

ANOTHER RED CONCENTRATION, ESTIMATED AT 15,000, WAS REPORTED ON THE WESTERN FRONT ABOUT 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF SEOUL.

ONE DEVELOPMENT SUGGESTED THE REDS MAY BE ABOUT SET TO STRIKE.

AP CORRESPONDENT GEORGE MCARTHUR REPORTED IN A FIELD DISPATCH THAT RED VEHICULAR MOVEMENTS REACHED A LOW POINT SATURDAY. IN THE PAST, A SHARP FALLING OFF OF SUPPLY MOVEMENTS HAS PRECEDED THE OUTBREAK OF COMMUNIST OFFENSIVES.

REDS IN THE CENTER WERE POURING DOWN FROM THE NORTH TOWARD A THREE-MILE-WIDE BRIDGEHEAD ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE CHOYANG RIVER MORE THAN 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

THIS AFTERNOON'S FAR EAST AIR FORCE SUMMARY SAID PLANES ATTACKED RED CONCENTRATIONS IN CENTRAL KOREA NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL THROUGHOUT THE DAY SATURDAY. LAST NIGHT THE ATTACKS WERE SUSTAINED BY LIGHT AND MEDIUM BOMBERS USING RADAR.

FEAF SAID THAT MORE THAN 200 OF SATURDAY'S 970 SORTIES (INDIVIDUAL FLIGHTS) WERE DIRECTED AT RED TROOPS, SUPPLIES, VEHICLES AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS IN THE CENTER.

THE MID-MORNING COMMUNIQUES OF BOTH THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY IN KOREA AND GENERAL HEADQUARTERS IN TOKYO NOTED A STEPUP OF RED ACTIVITIES.

"AIR OBSERVATION REPORTED AN INCREASE IN ENEMY ACTIVITY AND MOVEMENT IN THE AREA SOUTHEAST OF HWACHON DURING THE DAY (SATURDAY)," EIGHTH ARMY REPORTED.

HWACHON, SEVEN MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL, IS 15 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE REDS' CHOYANG RIVER BRIDGEHEAD NEAR CHUNCHON IN SOUTH KOREA.

THE REDS REPULSED AMERICAN INFANTRY IN A SIX-HOUR BATTLE SATURDAY AND EXPANDED THE BRIDGEHEAD.

THE GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID "AIR SIGHTINGS INDICATE ACCELERATION OF HOSTILE ACTIVITY IN FORWARD AREAS AND MOVEMENT OF SUPPLIES SOUTHWARD."

A123KX

GROUND ACTIVITY WAS LIMITED LARGELY TO SKIRMISHES. BUT SOUTH KOREANS HAD TO REPEL A HALF DOZEN RED COUNTERATTACKS NEAR INJE, JUST NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL AND MORE THAN 75 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL. AT ONE POINT, THE SOUTH KOREANS WERE FORCED BACK 400 YARDS.

NAVY CARRIER-BASED PLANES RAKED REDS IN TRENCHES NEAR INJE.

BOTH INJE AND CHUNCHON WERE RED BUILDUP AREAS. ANOTHER WAS NEAR KAPYONG, 32 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

AT EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, AP CORRESPONDENT ROBERT EUNSON SAID REPORTS WERE RECEIVED THAT 15,000 REDS WERE MASSING ON THE WESTERN FRONT NEAR THE VILLAGE OF KALGONG. THE VILLAGE IS SIX MILES EAST OF JUNSAN IN AN AREA ABOUT 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF SEOUL.

ALLIED PATROLS IN THE WEST RAN INTO RED ANTI-TANK AND MORTAR FIRE.

NORTH OF UIJONGBU, 11 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL, REDS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ROAD FOUGHT A HALF DOZEN SMALL SKIRMISHES SATURDAY. A RED MULE TRAIN WEST OF THE ROAD WAS BLASTED BY ARTILLERY FIRE.

MORE THAN 1,700 REDS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED IN GROUND ACTION SATURDAY, EIGHTH ARMY REPORTED.

ALLIED PLANES ACCOUNTED FOR OTHERS. IN WASHINGTON, U.S.AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS SAID ITS PLANES HAVE INFLICTED 108,000 RED CASUALTIES FROM THE START OF THE WAR THROUGH MAY 9.

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FAR EAST AIR FORCE PILOTS REPORTED THEY KILLED OR WOUNDED 600 REDS SATURDAY. SHORE-BASED MARINE PILOTS CLAIMED 250 CASUALTIES IN ONE STRIKE NORTH OF UIJONGBU.

ABOUT 1,000 REDS, USING MORTARS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS, SPEARHEADED THE RED THRUST ACROSS THE CHOYANG NEAR CHUNCHON.

ALLIED ARTILLERY HAMMERED AT AN ESTIMATED DIVISION OF CHINESE REDS ALSO REPORTED SOUTH OF THE CHOYANG AND EAST OF CHUNCHON. TWO NORTH KOREAN REGIMENTS WERE FARTHER EAST NEAR INJE.

IN THE WEST, THE REDS LABORIOUSLY HAULTED HEAVY ARTILLERY INTO POSITIONS SOME 20 MILES OR LESS NORTH OF SEOUL. THAT SECTOR WAS RELATIVELY QUIET SATURDAY, HOWEVER.

CLOUDS OF SMOKE FROM SMUDGE POTS AND BURNING TIMBERS ROSE OVER RED CONCENTRATIONS ALL ALONG THE WAR FRONT. IT WAS AN OLD DEVICE TO CONCEAL PREPARATIONS FOR AN EXPECTED NEW COMMUNIST GENERAL ATTACK.

ALLIED WARPLANES DARTED THROUGH THE SMOKE SCREEN, HOWEVER, TO SLASH AT TROOP CONCENTRATIONS, MULE PACK TRAINS, AND HEAVY MOVEMENTS BY TRUCKS, MOTORCYCLES AND OXEN CARTS.

THROUGH THE HAZE, ALLIED PILOTS REPORTED COMMUNIST TROOPS MOVING BY TWO AND SPREAD OUT FOR MILES ALONG THE NORTH KOREAN HINTERLAND.

THE REDS MARCHED ABOUT 50 YARDS APART TO PRESENT MORE DIFFICULT TARGETS FOR STRAFING ALLIED PLANES.

THEY WERE HEADED SOUTH AND EAST FROM THE COMMUNIST COLLECTING POINTS ABOVE HWACHON, 15 MILES NORTH OF CHUNCHON, THE PILOTS SAID.

CHUNCHON, NOW A NO-MAN'S TOWN EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL AND 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL, CONTROLS RAIL AND ROAD NETWORKS RADIATING THROUGH KOREA'S MOUNTAINOUS CENTER.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION WHEN OR WHERE THE REDS WOULD STRIKE NEXT. THE CHINESE USUALLY MOVE THEIR STRIKING FORCE AND SUPPORTING UNITS TO WITHIN ONE DAY'S MARCH OF THE FRONT. WHEN THE PRESENT BUILDUP MOVEMENT STOPS, A RENEWED RED ASSAULT MAY QUICKLY FOLLOW.

THE MAIN MOVEMENT BEHIND THE RED FRONT SATURDAY WAS TO THE EAST ABOVE CHUNCHON. RED FORCES CRAMMED CONVOYS OF TRUCKS AND MOTORCYCLES

30.24- 22923

FROM HWACHON TOWARD YANGGU AT THE EASTERN TIP OF THE BIG HWACHON RESERVOIR--THIRD LARGEST IN ALL KOREA.

AN ALLIED OFFICER TOLD AP CORRESPONDENT JIM BECKER THAT THE REDS APPEARED TO BE USING THE SAME TACTICS WHICH PRECEDED THEIR APRIL 22 OFFENSIVE.

"TWO DAYS BEFORE THEY HIT US WE SAW QUITE A FEW OF THEM," THE OFFICER SAID. "THE DAY BEFORE THEY STRUCK, WE COULDN'T FIND ANY. THEN THE ATTACK CAME."

THAT ATTACK WAS SHATTERED IN LESS THAN A WEEK, WITH RED CASUALTIES ESTIMATED AT 75,000 -- ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF THE 300,000 MEN THEY USED.

A205KX

ON THE WESTERN FRONT, THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE SATURDAY NIGHT TOLD OF COMMUNIST CONCENTRATIONS "INCLUDING ARTILLERY AND PACK TRAINS" HIT BY ALLIED AIR AND ARTILLERY NORTH-NORTHWEST OF UIJONGBU. AMERICAN PATROLS ABOVE UIJONGBU, WHICH IS 11 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL, REPORTED ABOUT 200 REDS AND AN UNKNOWN NUMBER OF ARTILLERY PIECES IN THE AREA. CENSORSHIP CONCEALED THE EXACT LOCATION.

PATROLS WERE ACTIVE IN THE PUPYONG AND KAPYONG AREAS, 15 TO 32 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL, WHERE OTHER RED CONCENTRATIONS HAVE BEEN SPOTTED.

A DOZEN U.S. F-86 SABRE JETS TANGLED BRIEFLY WITH 16 RUSSIAN-BUILT MIGS SOME 30 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE YALU RIVER BOUNDARY SATURDAY. ONE MIG WAS DAMAGED WHILE THE REST STREAKED FOR HOME. ALL OF THE SABRES RETURNED WITHOUT DAMAGE, THE AIRFORCE SAID.

OTHER FIFTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS AND LIGHT BOMBERS FLEW 612 SORTIES SATURDAY AND CLAIMED 400 REDS KILLED OR WOUNDED. THE EIGHTH ARMY ESTIMATED ENEMY CASUALTIES FRIDAY WERE 850 DEAD OR WOUNDED.

GG158PCS

A111FX(RDUP)

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FIRST LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (520)

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

TOKYO, MAY 12-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS BATTLED IN VAIN FOR SIX HOURS TODAY TO BREAK UP A RED BRIDGEHEAD BULGING OUT OF A SMOKE-SCREENED ENEMY BUILDUP AREA IN CENTRAL KOREA.

THE BRIDGEHEAD, THREE MILES WIDE, IS SOUTH OF THE CHOYANG RIVER, EAST OF CHUNCHON.

AN ESTIMATED TWO RED BATTALIONS, FIRING MORTARS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS, HELD THE BRIDGEHEAD AGAINST A STOUT ATTACK BY U.S. INFANTRYMEN WITH HEAVY AIR AND ARTILLERY SUPPORT.

THE AMERICANS BROKE CONTACT IN MID-AFTERNOON.

AGGRESSIVE ALLIED PATROLS TRADED SHOTS WITH DUG-IN REDS ELSEWHERE ALONG THE CENTRAL AND WESTERN FRONTS.

CHINESE COMMUNISTS COVERED THEIR BEHIND-THE-FRONT ACTIVITIES WITH A PALL OF SMOKE FROM FIRED TIMBER AND SMUDGE POTS.

UNITED NATIONS OFFICERS SAID THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT THE REDS WERE BUILDING FOR A SECOND SPRING OFFENSIVE, EXPECTED WITHIN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS.

THE LOCATIONS OF THE RED-BUILT FIRES HINTED THAT THE NEXT ENEMY BLOWS WOULD COME FROM POINTS 20 MILES NORTHWEST AND 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

ONE WALL OF SPREADING SMOKE 35 MILES LONG PARTLY HID COMMUNIST TROOP MOVEMENTS IN THE MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY NORTH OF CHUNCHON. THAT TOWN IS 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL AND EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF PARALLEL 38. THE SMOKE-SCREEN EXTENDED FROM KUMHWA TO INJE, NORTH OF THE PARALELL.

IT WAS BELOW THIS BUILDUP AREA THAT THE REDS FORGED THEIR CHOYANG RIVER BRIDGEHEAD.

UNITED NATIONS PILOTS REPORTED RED SOLDIERS MOVING SOUTH TOWARD CHUNCHON IN PAIRS, 50 YARDS APART TO MAKE AIR ATTACK MORE DIFFICULT. THE TROOPS WERE STRUNG OUT FOR MILES ALONG THE NORTH KOREAN ROADS.

A FRONT LINE DISPATCH SAID REDS ALSO WERE REPORTED MASSING IN THE YANGGU SECTOR AT THE EAST END OF THE HWACHON RESERVOIR.

U.N. ARTILLERY POURED EXPLOSIVES INTO A RED BUILDUP REGION NORTH-EAST OF CHUNCHON WHERE AN ESTIMATED CHINESE DIVISION WAS REPORTED.

REDS SENT UP ANOTHER SMOKE PALL NEAR MUNSAN, ABOUT 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF SEOUL. THERE THE RED CONCENTRATION WAS 12 MILES SOUTH OF PARALLEL 38.

OTHER RED BUILDUPS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED BETWEEN MUNSAN AND CHUNCHON. THEY WERE NEAR PUPYONG AND KAPYONG, 15 TO 32 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

A UNITED NATIONS OFFICER SAID AIR SPOTTERS SATURDAY SAW NO SIGN OF THE LARGE ENEMY GROUPS SEEN FRIDAY NORTH OF CHUNCHON.

HE POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THAT THE SAME SITUATION PREVAILED BEFORE THE REDS LAUNCHED THEIR FIRST SPRING OFFENSIVE APRIL 22.

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A112FX

"TWO DAYS BEFORE THEY HIT US WE SAW QUITE A FEW OF THEM," THE OFFICER SAID. "THE DAY BEFORE THEY STRUCK WE COULDN'T FIND ANY. THEN THE ATTACK CAME."

EVEN THE SAME TELL-TALE FIRES PRECEDED THE FIRST RED ASSAULT.

THAT DRIVE CAME TO A HALT 10 DAYS AFTER IT BEGAN. THE REDS SUFFERED 75,000 CASUALTIES.

UNITED NATIONS PILOTS REPORTED THEY KILLED NEARLY 400 REDS IN A FIRE-BOMB ATTACK ON A RED BUILDUP AREA NEAR KAPYONG.

U.S. B-29 SUPERFORTS HIT RED AIRFIELDS IN NORTH KOREA SATURDAY FOR THE EIGHTH CONSECUTIVE DAY.

TWELVE AMERICAN F-86 SABRE JETS CLASHED WITH 16 RUSSIAN-TYPE MIG-15 JETS OVER NORTHWEST KOREA SATURDAY, DAMAGED ONE AND DROVE THE REST BACK ACROSS THE BORDER INTO THEIR MANCHURIAN SANCTUARY.

ALL THE AMERICAN JETS RETURNED SAFELY TO THEIR BASE.

ALLIED FLIERS ATTACKED AT LEAST 300 RED VEHICLES MOVING TOWARD THE FRONT FRIDAY NIGHT. MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS WERE HEADED FOR THE CENTRAL FRONT BUILDUP AREA. PILOTS SAID THEY DESTROYED MORE THAN 80 VEHICLES.

THE FLIERS ALSO REPORTED AN INCREASE IN RED RAIL TRAFFIC.

AP CORRESPONDENT GEORGE MCARTHUR REPORTED FROM THE WEST-CENTRAL FRONT THAT 5,000 REDS WERE MASSING IN A VALLEY JUST BELOW THE 38TH PARALLEL NORTHWEST OF CHUNCHON.

HE ALSO SAID THE REDS HAVE EXTENSIVE ARTILLERY POSITIONS ON A LINE 25 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL.

NEAR UIJONGBU, 11 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL, REDS ATTACKED A UNITED NATIONS PROBING FORCE AND HURLED HAND GRENADES AT ITS TANKS.

ON THE EASTERN FRONT, WHICH IS JUST NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL, SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS ROUTED A NORTH KOREAN BATTALION NEAR INJE, MORE THAN 75 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL. THE SOUTH KOREANS OCCUPPIED INJE FRIDAY.

FT1233APD NM

A130KA

--95--

(270)

U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, SUNDAY, MAY 13-(AP)-LT.GEN. JAMES A. VAN FLEET TODAY PAID TRIBUTE TO THE FIGHTING ABILITY OF SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS ON THE EASTERN AND WESTERN FRONTS AND SAID THEY WERE NOW READY "TO MAKE A MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR EFFORT."

THE UNITED NATIONS GROUND FORCES COMMANDER ISSUED A STATEMENT SAYING THE SOUTH KOREANS "HAVE SHOWN GREAT AGGRESSIVE SPIRIT ALL DURING EARLY MAY WHICH FURNISHES A TREMENDOUS EXAMPLE TO THE REST OF THE ROK (REPUBLIC OF KOREA) TROOPS."

"IT IS AN ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE REST OF THE U.N. FORCES," HE ADDED, "TO KNOW THAT WE HAVE ROKS WHO CAN NOW MAKE A MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR EFFORT."

HIS STATEMENT APPARENTLY WAS MADE TO LIGHTEN THE EFFECTS OF THE COLLAPSE OF THE SIXTH ROK DIVISION ON THE CENTRAL FRONT DURING THE HEIGHT OF THE RECENT COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE.

ITS COLLAPSE ENDANGERED THE ENTIRE U.N. CENTRAL KOREAN POSITIONS AND NECESSITATED A LARGE SCALE WITHDRAWAL BY THE ALLIESM

THE U.N. COMMANDER DISCLOSED THAT ROK FORCES OPERATING COMMUNIST TROOPS IN THE PAST FIVE DAYS, CAPTURED SEVERAL HUNDRED PRISONERS AND "TOOK HUGE QUANTITIES OF NORTH KOREAN WEAPONS, INCLUDING A TERRIFIC AMOU

THE U.N. COMMANDER DISCLOSED THAT ROK FORCES OPERATING COMMUNIST TROOPS
IN THE PAST FIVE DAYS, CAPTURED SEVERAL HUNDRED PRISONERS AND "TOO

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THE U.N. COMMANDER DISCLOSED THAT ROK FORCES OPERATING AROUND INJE, WHICH THEY CAPTURED TWO DAYS AGO, KILLED 5,000 COMMUNIST TROOPS IN THE PAST FIVE DAYS, CAPTURED SEVERAL HUNDRED PRISONERS AND "TOOK HUGE QUANTITIES OF NORTH KOREAN WEAPONS, INCLUDING A TERRIFIC AMOUNT OF RUSSIAN BURP GUNS." INJE IS ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT.

"I AM HIGHLY PLEASED BY THEIR EFFORTS," HE ADDED.

THEN WITH OBVIOUS EMOTION, VAN FLEET TOLD THE NEWSMEN OF HIS RECENT TRIPS TO THE BATTLEFRONTS.

"UP THERE I VISITED THE SOLDIER, THE 'QUEEN OF BATTLES'. IT IS WONDERFUL TO GO UP THERE, AND IMBIBE HIS SPIRIT. HE IS THE MAN WHO SHOOTS THE GUNS. WHEN YOU SEE HIM THERE YOU FEEL LIKE HUGGING HIM LIKE YOUR OWN CHILD. BUT HE IS A MAN AND HE'S HANDLING THE HARDEST JOB IN THE WORLD."

ET1002PCS

NM

A116FX

V(180)

U.S. 5TH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, MAY 12-(AP)-THE MASS ATTACK ON THE SINUIJU AIRFIELD WEDNESDAY DESTROYED AT LEAST 15 AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND, NEARLY 100 BUILDINGS, VAST STORES OF SUPPLIES AND DAMAGED TWO RUSSIAN BUILT JET PLANES IN THE AIR, THE FIFTH AIR FORCE SAID TODAY.

MORE THAN 300 FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER BOMBERS POUNDED THE SINUIJU BASE IN NORTHWEST KOREA NEAR THE MANCHURIAN BORDER.

THE WEEKLY SUMMARY ISSUED BY THE FIFTH AIR FORCE TODAY ALSO SAIID A TOTAL OF 4,961 EFFECTIVE NIGHT AND DAY SORTIES WERE FLOWN DURING THE WEEK.

PILOT CLAIMS INCLUDED 650 VEHICLES DESTROYED AND 725 DAMAGED, 12 LOCOMOTIVES DESTROYED AND FIVE DAMAGED, 200 RAIL CARS DESTROYED AND 500 DAMAGED, 57 BRIDGES AND 15 TUNNELS DESTROYED, 2,500 COMMUNIST-OCCUPIED BUILDINGS DESTROYED AND 2,200 DAMAGED, NINE SUPPLY DUMPS, SEVEN AMMUNITION DUMPS AND 30 FUEL DUMPS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED AND 50 SMALL SUPPLY DUMPS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

PILOTS ALSO CLAIMED 1,800 TROOP CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY AND NINE ENEMY TANKS AND 50 GUN POSITIONS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

RT653APD

A50FX

M AIR (180)

U.S.FIFTH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS,KOREA,MAY 12-(AP)-ONE RUSSIAN-MADE MIG-15 JET WAS DAMAGED TODAY IN AN AIR BATTLE 30 MILES SOUTHEAST OF SINUIJU.

TWELVE F-86 SABRE JETS AND 16 MIGS ENGAGED IN SCATTERED DOGFIGHTS THAT LASTED FIVE MINUTES BEFORE THE REDS RACED TO SAFETY IN MANCHURIA.

CAPT.EVERETT N.FARRELL, PATAGONIA, ARIZ., DAMAGED THE MIG.

"I PULLED UP BEHIND A FLIGHT OF SIX MIGS AND SCORED WITH TWO GOOD BURSTS ON ONE OF THEM," HE SAID LATER. "I COULD SEE HITS ON HIS RIGHT WING AND IN THE FUSELAGE."

ALL AMERICAN PLANES RETURNED SAFELY TO THEIR BASE. LATER THIS AFTERNOON AN UNARMED PHOTO PLANE WAS FIRED ON BY THREE RED JETS IN THE SAME AREA.

THE PILOT, LT.EDWIN STOLTZ, WEST UNITY, O., SAID "THERE WERE FOUR MIGS IN THE FLIGHT, BUT ONLY THREE MADE FIRING PASSES. I HEADED FOR HOME AND TWO OF THEM FOLLOWED ME FOR ABOUT 30 MILES, BUT DIDN'T FIRE AGAIN."

BY 6 P.M. (3 A.M. EST) FIFTH AIR FORCE PLANES HAD FLOWN 612 SORTIES. PILOTS SAID THEY KILLED OR WOUNDED 400 ENEMY TROOPS AND DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 425 BUILDINGS. FIVE LOCOMOTIVES AND 117 RAIL CARS ALSO WERE CLAIMED AS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

CC501APD

MAY 13 1951

B30KX GQ

A FIFTH U.S. AIR FORCE BASE, JAPAN, MAY 12-(AP)-AN AMERICAN FIGHTER BOMBER THIS WEEK DROPPED THE 3,000,000TH GALLON OF NAPALM (JELLIED GASOLINE) ON COMMUNIST TARGETS IN KOREA.

THE FIRE-SPLATTERING MISSLE WAS PREPARED BY S/SGT.SAMUEL F.HEMINGWAY, HARLAN, KY., AND RELEASED BY CAPT.CHARLES J.CHENAULT, LA JUNTA, COLO.

THE TARGET WAS A COMMUNIST-OCCUPIED BUILDING IN KAESONG, A CITY 2,000 YARDS SOUTH OF PARALLEL 38.

ANOTHER FLIER ON THE MISSION WAS LT.WILLIAM LE SUEUR, 1105 HARROW ROAD, TOLEDO, OHIO.

ET327ACS

A31FX

OBY GEORGE A MCARTHUR

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, MAY 12-(AP)-A HAND-PAINTED GREETING CARD, PRINTED IN CHILDISH BUT PAINSTAKINGLY CORRECT ENGLISH, IS A TREASURED KEEPSAKE OF THE FAMED U.S.27TH "WOLFHOUND" REGIMENT.

IT CAME YESTERDAY FROM THE 170 ORPHANS THE REGIMENT HAS BEEN SUPPORTING.

THE GREETING CARD WAS ACCOMPANIED BY PACKETS OF LETTERS IN JAPANESE.

THE CARD SAID:

"WISHING THE WOLFHOUNDS OF THE 27TH REGIMENT EVERY GRACE AND BLESSING, EVERY SUCCESS AND HAPPINESS, ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 50TH BIRTHDAY. FROM THE ORPHANS, OSAKA, JAPAN."

THE REGIMENT STARTED SUPPORTING THE ORPHANAGE AT CHRISTMAS, 1949 WHILE THEY WERE ON OCCUPATION DUTY IN JAPAN. SINCE THEN THE MONTHLY PAY-DAY COLLECTIONS HAVE AMOUNTED TO $53,000.

BP128APD NM

A201KX
AMS BUDGET
KOREAN MASCOTS (650)

BY JOHN RANDOLPH

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, MAY 12-(AP)-TWENTY-TWO SAD BUT DRY-EYED LITTLE KOREAN KIDS WERE ROUNDED UP TODAY TO BE SENT TO SAFETY IN THE SOUTH--FAR AWAY FROM THEIR BELOVED U.S. FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, WITH WHICH THEY HAVE TRAVELED FOR MONTHS ALONG THE DEADLY WAR FRONT.

THERE WERE THREE LITTLE GIRLS AND 19 BOYS, MANY WITH COWBOY HATS AND CAP GUNS, AND ALL BETWEEN THE AGES OF 5 AND 12.

REGIMENTS AND COMPANIES OF THE DIVISION HAD PICKED THEM UP ALONG THE ROAD AND PAMPERED AND CARED FOR THEM AS MASCOTS.

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES D. PALMER, THE DIVISION COMMANDER, DECIDED THEY REALLY HAD TO GO TO THE REAR. HE HAS ARRANGED FOR THEIR ADMISSION TO VARIOUS CHRISTIAN ORPHANAGES IN TAEGU.

THE ELDEST BOY WAS CHO HYUN KOO, A HANDSOME LAD WHO WORE TWO ENORMOUS CAP PISTOLS WITH THE QUIET DIGNITY OF A TEXAS SHERIFF.

"MY HOME IS CHUNGJU," HE SAID IN QUITE GOOD ENGLISH. "I STAYED WITH THE HEAVY MORTAR COMPANY. YES, I HAVE CAPS FOR THE PISTOLS. THE MOTOR POOL GOT THEM FROM THE UNITED STATES."

HE PATTED THE GUNS, MUCH TO THE ADMIRATION OF THE SMALLER FRY.

THE HEAVY MORTAR OUTFIT HAD DONE ALL RIGHT BY CHO. BESIDES HIS PISTOLS HE WORE A LONE RANGER SWEATER, A BASEBALL CAP, A PAIR OF BLUE JEANS AND COWBOY BOOTS.

HIS MOST PRIZED POSSESSION WAS A 17-JEWEL WRIST WATCH THAT LOOKED SUSPICIOUSLY LIKE THOSE ISSUED TO ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

THEN THERE WAS PAK.

"I PICKED UP PAK IN KAESONG ON THE RETREAT FROM PYONGYANG LAST DECEMBER," SAID PFC. BERNARD LAROCHE, 67 BEECH ST., FITCHBURG, MASS., A MEDIC.

"IT WAS ALMOST ZERO, BUT HE WAS ROLLING A HOOP DOWN THE ROAD AND ALL HE HAD ON WAS A T-SHIRT AND THOSE FUNNY RUBBER SLIPPERS. AN INTERPRETER TOLD US HIS MOTHER HAD BEEN SHOT BY THE NORTH KOREANS. LATER WE FOUND TWO PIECES OF SHRAPNEL IN THE BOY'S BACK.

"HE HAD A FUNNY KIND OF SMILE WITH BIG GAPS BETWEEN HIS TEETH. WE TOOK HIM ALONG. FOR ALMOST A MONTH ALL HE WOULD SAY WAS, 'NO BANG BANG'."

TODAY 7-YEAR-OLD PAK KNOWS ENOUGH ENGLISH TO HANDLE THE GIS' LAUNDRY ACCOUNTS. HE WAS WEARING A BLUE DENIM SUIT AND A YELLOW SILK CAVALRY SCARF.

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A202KX

CHARLIE CHONG LOOKED LIKE A HALF-PINT FIRST SERGEANT. HE WORE CLOTHES AND SHOES SIMILAR TO ARMY ISSUE, BUT THEY WERE HAND MADE. HE ALSO WORE A PAIR OF HUGE CAP PISTOLS.

KIM OK PO WORE ARTILLERY INSIGNIA AND A RED SCARF. CHO HANG CHUN HAD ON A SUIT OF FATIGUES AND AN ENGINEER'S BADGE. LEE CHONG WORE A HELMET LINER. CHE TE SHE WAS IN AN INFANTRYMAN'S UNIFORM, COMPLETE TO THE BLUE BRAID ON HIS OVERSEAS CAP.

PERHAPS THE ODDEST NUMBER IN THE LOT WAS LITTLE DOTTIE, 5-YEAR-OLD GIRL ADOPTED BY A TOUGH FRONTLINE INFANTRY OUTFIT -- COMPANY KING OF THE SEVENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

SHE WAS LITTLE MORE THAN A PAIR OF BIG BROWN EYES, SPARKLING UNDER A SHOCK OF STRAIGHT BLACK HAIR. SHE WAS A PICTURE OF ORIENTAL INNOCENCE, BUT SHE HAD PICKED UP ENGLISH THAT WOULD SHOCK A TRUCK DRIVER.

THE YOUNGSTERS KNEW SOMETHING WAS UP, BUT FEW REALIZED THEY WERE LEAVING A HAPPY-GO-LUCKY LIFE WITH THEIR GI FRIENDS.

SEVEN YEAR-OLD LEE EUN SUM SOBBED QUIETLY IN THE ARMS OF LT. WILLIAM DOERNBACH OF EGG HARBOR CITY, N.J.

30.24- 22925

THE LITTLE GIRL KNEW WHAT IT WAS ALL ABOUT. FOUR TIMES SHE HAD RUN AWAY FROM AN ORPHANAGE. EACH TIME SHE HAD TRACKED HER DIVISION ACROSS KOREA WITH THE SKILL OF AN INTELLIGENCE AGENT.

"YOU COME BACK!" SHE CRIED TO HER LIEUTENANT.

ANOTHER OFFICER LOOKED ON SYMPATHETICALLY. HE WAS MAJ. CARL CUMMINS OF 1465 GAYLORD ST., DENVER, A MEDICAL INSPECTOR.

"I KNOW HOW SHE FEELS," HE SAID. "I WAS AN ORPHAN FROM THE FIRST WORLD WAR. I WAS FOUR WHEN THEY SENT ME TO THE HOME. I HAVE NEVER FORGOTTEN IT.

"BUT THEY'LL MAKE OUT ALL RIGHT. I KNOW THAT, TOO. THEY'LL REMEMBER THEIR GI FRIENDS AND HAVE PLEASANT MEMORIES OF THE TIME THEY SPENT WITH US. THEY'RE BETTER OFF THAN THOSE POOR LITTLE DEVILS OUT THERE."

THE MAJOR GESTURED TO THE IRON GATES OUTSIDE THE RAILROAD COLLECTION STATION, WHERE MORE THAN A DOZEN STREET URCHINS HELD ONTO THE BARS AND WATCHED THE CHILDREN INSIDE.

THE AMERICANIZED CHILDREN WERE WELL-CLAD, WELL-FED, ROUND-CHEEKED. ON THE OUTSIDE WERE THIN FACES--THE LEAN AND HUNGRY LOOK.

GG141PCS

A149KX
(WEST OUT)
MOTHER'S DAY

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA,SUNDAY,MAY 13-(AP)-MARINE PFC. JAMES R.OWEN, OF MIAMI, FLA., TODAY WISHED HIS MOTHER A HAPPY "MOTHER'S DAY" OVER A FRONTLINE TELEPHONE.

THAT WAS BECAUSE HIS MOTHER, WAC MASTER SGT. CAROLINE JAMES, IS IN YOKOHAMA, JAPAN. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS HAS COMMUNICATION LINES BETWEEN KOREA AND JAPAN.

THE MOTHER, WHO RESUMED HER MAIDEN NAME AFTER A DIVORCE, OUTRANKS HER SON.

SO SHE PASSED ALONG A TYPICAL MOTHER'S ORDER:

"BE CAREFUL."

"ARE YOU GETTING ANY FRESH MILK?" SHE ASKED.

"ONLY POWDERED MILK, MOTHER," REPLIED THE 20-YEAR-OLD LEATHERNECK.

"BUT MAYBE WE'LL FIND OURSELVES A COW ONE OF THESE DAYS."

HH1106PCSNM

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B31KX GQ

TOKYO,MAY 12-(AP)-THE FAR EAST COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THE REACTIVATION OF THE 16TH CORPS, COMPRISING THE 40TH AND 45TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS AND 34TH REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM.

THE 40TH IS THE OLD SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD UNIT AND THE 45TH IS THE OKLAHOMA NATIONAL GUARD DIVISION.

THE 16TH CORPS FORMERLY WAS THE GENERAL HEADQUARTERS RESERVE CORPS. ITS COMMANDER IS MAJ.GEN.RODERICK R.ALLEN, PALESTINE, TEX. ITS HEADQUARTERS ARE AT SENDAI IN NORTHERN JAPAN.

THE 16TH CORPS WAS ACTIVATED NOV. 23, 1943, AND SAILED FOR EUROPE IN SEPTEMBER, 1944.

ET329ACS

Canberra , australia, may 12-(ap)-australia will send her aircraft carrier sydney to korea in october to relieve the british carrier glory, prime minister robert g. menzies announced today.

menzies said the sydney would be a substantial addition to australia's contribution to the united nations' forces in the korean conflict.

the prime minister made the announcement after a discussion on the adequacy of australia's korean forces by his cabinet yesterday

the announcement came amid aroused indignation in the capitals of both australia and new zealand were indignant over a charge by the washington (d.c.) post that the two nations are laggards in the korean war effort. the post made the charge in an editorial thursday.

a high australian government spokesman urging that asserted yesterday that the post's comments the two countries be nudged into greater contributions in korea were based on false impressions. he said the newspaper was considering only the troops in both the fighting line, ignoring the fact that australian occupation forces in japan provided a base for the forces in the field and that australian aircraft and warships have been in korea since the start of hostilities.

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new zealand's prime minister sidney g. holland asserted in wellington that his country was one of the first to answer the call for forces in korea. since then, he added, new zealand has "been asked to augment that strength and we have complied with every request made to us."

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apl 0ii30 hutchinsons/ree ssl20aes

A14WX
(ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 6A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 12)
(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 12-(AP)-THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT TODAY IDENTIFIED 12 ADDITIONAL KOREAN WAR CASUALTIES. LIST NO.300 INCLUDED FOUR KILLED, ONE MISSING IN ACTION, SIX WOUNDED AND ONE INJURED.
(END ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 6 A.., EST, TODAY SATURDAY, MAY 12)
LT310AED

A72WX
WASHINGTON, MAY 12-(AP)-THE BODIES OF 352 AMERICANS KILLED IN THE KOREAN FIGHTING WILL ARRIVE AT SAN FRANCISCO PROBABLY TOMORROW ABOARD THE STEAMSHIP EAST POINT VICTORY.
THE BODIES WILL BE SENT WITH AN ESCORT TO THE POINT DESIGNATED BY THE NEXT OF KIN.
DC837PED

A56WX

KOREA-PLANES (375)

BY ELTON C. FAY

WASHINGTON, MAY 12-(AP)-THE U.S. AIR FORCE HAS LOST 212 PLANES IN KOREA WHILE THE COMMUNISTS WERE LOSING 149.

IN MAKING THESE FIGURES PUBLIC TODAY, THE AIR FORCE OFFERED NO EXPLANATION. HOWEVER, THE AMERICAN AIRCRAFT HAVE BEEN USED CONSTANTLY IN SUPPORT OF GROUND FORCES AND IN BOMBING MISSIONS TO ENEMY HELD AREAS GUARDED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

ON THE OTHER HAND, THE U. S. AIR FORCE HAS HAD DIFFICULTY IN LOCATING ENEMY PLANES TO DESTROY. IN THE FIRST FEW WEEKS OF THE WAR, THE ORIGINAL NORTH KOREAN COMMUNIST AIR FORCE WAS WIPED OUT. SINCE COMMUNIST CHINA ENTERED THE WAR, SHE HAS CHOSEN TO BASE HER PLANES SAFELY IN MANCHURIA, SENDING THEM OUT ONLY ON OCCASIONAL SALLIES CLOSE TO THE YALU RIVER BOUNDARY.

THE PLANE LOSS FIGURES WERE ISSUED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE BY LT.GEN. OTTO P.WEYLAND, WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM HIS POST OF DEPUTY COMMANDER OF FAR EAST AIR FORCES, TO BECOME DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE TACTICAL AIR FORCE WITH HEADQUARTERS AT LANGLEY FIELD,VA.

THE U.S. AIR FORCE NOW HAS ABOUT 12 OF ITS 81 GROUPS DEPLOYED IN THE FAR EAST TO FIGHT THE KOREAN WAR AND BE READY FOR A CHINESE RED AIR FORCE EQUIPPED WITH THOROUGHLY MODERN RADAR DEVICES AS WELL AS JET FIGHTER PLANES.

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WEYLAND'S NEWS CONFERENCE BROUGHT OUT:

1. FROM LAST JUNE 26, WHEN THE U. S. SENT ITS FIRST PLANES INTO THE KOREAN WAR, THROUGH MAY 9 PLANES UNDER FAR EAST AIR FORCE CONTROL (U.S.A.F. AIRCRAFT, PLANES OF OTHER U.N. NATIONS, MARINE LAND BASED CRAFT, BUT NOT NAVAL PLANES) DESTROYED 149 ENEMY AIRCRAFT, PROBABLY DESTROYED 27, DAMAGED 167. OF THE TOTAL, 53 MIG-15 JETS WERE DESTROYED, 17 PROBABLY DESTROYED AND 103 DAMAGED, ALL IN AIR COMBAT.

2. IN ACCOMPLISHING THIS, FEAF LOSSES TO ENEMY ACTION (ENEMY PLANES AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND OTHER GROUND FIRE) TOTALLED 212 PLANES. U.S.A.F. PERSONNEL LOSSES THROUGH MAY 4 AMOUNTED TO 563.

BUT IN THE SAME PERIOD, THE U.S. AIR FORCE CLAIMS TO HAVE INFLICTED 108,000 CASUALTIES ON ENEMY TROOPS AND TO HAVE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED "WELL OVER 1,000 TANKS," 2,000 FIELD GUNS, MORE THAN 11,000 RAILROAD CARS AND 827 LOCOMOTIVES.

WEYLAND, WITHOUT ATTEMPTING TO MAKE STATISTICAL ESTIMATES, WAS CERTAIN THERE HAS BEEN A SUBSTANTIAL BUILDUP OF RED AIR STRENGTH. HE THOUGHT THE CHINESE RED AIR FORCE IS CAPABLE OF FLYING 500 SORTIES A DAY AGAINST U. N. BASES IN KOREA--"BUT I DON'T THINK THEY COULD SUSTAIN THAT VERY LONG." (A SORTIE IS ONE FLIGHT BY ONE PLANE.)

BECAUSE OF THE CONTINUING "WORKING OVER" OF NORTH KOREAN AIR FIELDS BY U. N. PLANES TO KEEP THEM INOPERATIVE, THE ENEMY IS FORCED TO FLY ALL BUT A VERY SMALL NUMBER OUT OF HIS FIELDS ACROSS THE BOUNDRY OF MANCHURIA, WEYLAND SAID.

HY734PED

A160FX

WITH WASHINGTON

TOKYO, SUNDAY, MAY 13-(AP)-A FOUR-ENGINED B-29 SUPERFORT AND FIVE ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY RED GROUND FIRE DURING THE PAST WEEK, FAR EAST AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

THE B-29 EXPLODED JUST AFTER IT COMPLETED A RUN OVER RAILYARDS AT THE NORTH KOREAN CAPITAL OF PYONGYANG MAY 7.

SOME PARACHUTES WERE SEEN TO OPEN BUT NONE OF THE CREW HAS BEEN RECOVERED.

NO UNITED NATIONS PLANES WERE LOST IN AIR COMBAT DURING THE WEEK, FEAF SAID. FEAF SAID THREE COMMUNIST JETS WERE DAMAGED IN AIR BATTLES DURING THE PERIOD AND 15 YAK PROPELLER-DRIVEN FIGHTERS WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED IN THE 312-PLANE ALLIED STRIKE AT SINUIJU AIRFIELD MAY 9.

FT1146PPD NM

30.24- 22927

london, may 12-(ap)-the times of l...

efforts by the united nations if the pr... present communist offensive fails.

the independent newspaper declared that if peace is to be achieved in

korea, it must be made with the particip... of the chinese communists.

otherwise, it said, "peace is impossible."

the paper said the british government is right in realising that "the

chinese communist government is firmly established and that chiang kai shek

in no way represents a possible alternative.

the paper called general macarthur's "recipe for victory" a "policy of

dangerous simplicity." and termed macarthur's "indifference to political

considerations x x x still more astonishing."

"mad ening, obstinate, shortsighted and destructive though they have

been, the chinese communists are necessary to a korean settlement -- if sett-

lement there is to be," the times said.

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"it is for this reason that the british government have held it to be good sense until all hope is gone to do nothing which would make some kind of agreement with china more difficult.

"economic sanctions, a naval blockade and bombing of manchuria are all measures which would extend the war without bringing it to an end."

the paper said the chinese reds seem "indifferent to their appaling losses" and have not shown the slightest wish to negotiate, but added

"yet no nation, not even the chinese can be quite indifferent to the price they are paying in the field. there is at least a chance they will hesitate to go on if the present offensive fails. in that case the united nations would be wise to stand on or near the 38th parallel and not to pursue the chinese if they then withdrew.

"that would be the time for the united nations to put forward formal proposals for peace and to neglect no way of getting into touch with the peiping government.

"if that fails -- as of course it well may -- the united nations will have to decide whether to adopt general macarthur's policy or to choose yet another way."

apl thru second 0545 th 157a

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A128
(200)
PARIS, MAY 12-(AP)-RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS NOW FIND THEMSELVES
UNABLE TO AGREE ON HOW TO DISAGREE ON AN AGENDA FOR THE BIG FOUR
FOREIGN MINISTERS.
DEPUTIES OF THE BIG FOUR MET FOR THE FIFTIETH TIME TODAY,
ENDING THEIR TENTH WEEK OF TALKS ON AN AGENDA.
THEY HAVE AGREED ON SEVERAL ITEMS THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS
SHOULD DISCUSS, BUT ARE STILL AT ODDS ON THREE VITAL POINTS. THE
WESTERN POWERS, WANT TO SEND ALL THREE TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS AS
"DISAGREED ITEMS," BUT RUSSIA IS INSISTING THAT AT LEAST ONE OF THEM
BE AGREED--ON HER TERMS.
HERE ARE THE DISAGREEMENTS: RUSSIA WANTS GERMAN DEMILITARIZATION
DISCUSSED FIRST, THE WEST WANTS IT TO APPEAR LATER IN THE AGENDA.
RUSSIA WANTS THE ITEM ON REDUCTION OF ARMS AND ARMIES TO APPLY ONLY
TO RUSSIA, THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE, WHILE THE WEST
WANT TO TALK ABOUT WORLD-WIDE DISARMAMENT, INTERNATIONALLY CONTROLLED.
RUSSIA WANTS THE MINISTERS TO DISCUSS "THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY AND
U.S. BASES OVERSEAS AS A "CAUSE OF TENSION," AND THE WEST SAYS IT IS
NOT A PROPER SUBJECT FOR BIG FOUR CONSIDERATION SINCE RUSSIA IS NOT
A MEMBER OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC ALLIANCE.
TODAY'S MEETING LASTED TWO AND A HALF HOURS AND WAS MOSTLY A RESTATE-
MENT OF PREVIOUS POSITIONS.
THE DEPUTIES DID REACH ONE AGREEMENT TODAY: TO MEET AGAIN MONDAY.
FH1042AED

MAY 13 1951

A43
(160)
PARIS, MAY 12-(AP)-FRENCH TITOIST LEADER DARIUS LE CORRE WAS
GIVING NEWSMEN HIS VIEWS ON POLITICS YESTERDAY WHEN A GROUP OF YOUNG
COMMUNISTS STRODE IN, HIT HIM IN THE EYE AND MADE A SHAMBLES OUT OF
HIS OFFICE. HE FINALLY ESCAPED IN A TAXICAB.
LE CORRE HAD BEEN TELLING REPORTERS WHY HE OPPOSED BOTH "STALINISTS"
AND "AMERICAN TRUSTS" WHEN A YOUNG MAN IN A CORDUROY JACKET CAME IN,
WALKED OVER TO HIS DESK AND PUNCHED HIM IN THE EYE. THE BOY RAN
OUT.
LE CORRE'S EYE REDDENED, BUT STILL SMILING, HE SAID TO REPORTERS
"IF THOSE ARE HIS MOST STRIKING ARGUMENTS....." THEN HE WENT ON
WITH HIS TALK.
ABOUT 10 MINUTES LATER 15 YOUNG MEN AND TWO GIRLS BARGED INTO THE

LITTLE OFFICE.
"ARE YOU LE CORRE?" ASKED ONE. "YOU'RE A LOUSE (SALAUD)!"
AS THE GROUP BEGAN RIPPING DOWN PICTURES FROM THE WALL AND SCATTERING TITOIST LEAFLETS AROUND THE CORRIDOR LE CORRE PUT ON HIS COAT AND WALKED OUT.
THE COMMUNISTS FOLLOWED HIM DOWN THE STAIRS AND INTO THE STREET. SEVERAL STARTED TO HIT HIM. LE CORRE STRUCK BACK, THEN MADE HIS WAY TO A CAB.
THE 47-YEAR-OLD EX-COMMUNIST DEPUTY AND WAR VETERAN HAD CALLED THE PRESS CONFERENCE TO EXPLAIN HIS PLANS FOR THE COMING FRENCH ELECTIONS.
K509AED

A35
NIGHT LEAD COUNCIL
STRASBOURG, FRANCE, MAY 12-(AP)-THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY VOTED UNANIMOUSLY TODAY TO ASK A DELEGATION FROM THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS TO TAKE PART IN ITS SESSION HERE NEXT FALL.
THE RESOLUTION INSTRUCTED ASSEMBLY OFFICERS TO ESTABLISH CONTACT WITH THE PRESIDING OFFICERS OF THE U.S. SENATE AND HOUSE AND THE CHAIRMEN OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO ARRANGE A "PUBLIC DISCUSSION" ON THE BASIS OF A MUTUAL AGENDA.
THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IS AN EMBRYO INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENT WITHOUT REAL LEGISLATIVE POWERS. A COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS FORMS THE UPPER HOUSE. DELEGATES FROM A DOZEN NATIONS TAKE PART IN THE ASSEMBLY, THE LOWER HOUSE.
DY613PED

MAY 13 1951

A129
STRASBOURG, FRANCE, MAY 12-(AP)-DUNCAN SANDYS, BRITISH CONSERVATIVE, TODAY CALLED UPON THE WESTERN NATIONS TO GIVE YUGOSLAVIA A CLEAR-CUT GUARANTEE OF AID AGAINST SOVIET OR SATELLITE AGGRESSION.
SANDYS TOLD THE EUROPEAN CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY HERE THAT YUGOSLAVIA IS THE DANGER SPOT OF EUROPE.
"IF WE INTEND TO TAKE ACTION IN THE EVENT OF AGGRESSION," HE DECLARED, "THEN WE HAVE THE OBLIGATION TO MAKE OUR POSITION PERFECTLY CLEAR IN ADVANCE."
HE URGED THAT GREECE AND TURKEY BE BROUGHT INTO THE WESTERN DEFENSIVE FRONT AND THE REARMING OF WESTERN GERMANY.
IF AND WHEN THE WEST MEETS WITH THE RUSSIANS IN A FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE, SANDYS DECLARED, IT MUST INSIST ON FREE DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS THROUGHOUT GERMANY AS THE CONDITION FOR REUNITING THE TWO ZONES.
FH1045AED

A98 (260)
BERLIN, MAY 12-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS LODGED A SHARP PROTEST TODAY OVER THE SEIZURE YESTERDAY BY WEST BERLIN AUTHORITIES OF GERMANY'S MOST FAMOUS SHIPBUILDING LABORATORY.
THE PROTEST WAS MADE IN A LETTER BY SERGEI DENGIN, BERLIN REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOVIET CONTROL COMMISSION, TO MAJ.GEN.G.K. BOURNE, BRITISH COMMANDANT IN BERLIN.
DENGIN ARGUED THAT THE LABORATORY, WHICH IS IN THE BRITISH SECTOR, WAS STILL UNDER SOVIET CONTROL AND CALLED ON THE BRITISH TO RETURN IT. DENGIN'S LETTER, AS PUBLISHED BY THE SOVIET-LICENSED NEWS AGENCY, SAID:
")IT IS AN AMAZING FACT THAT BRITISH OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES SO FAR HAVE NOT TAKEN ANY MEASURES AGAINST THE IMPUDENT PROVOCATION ON THE PAR

"IT IS AN AMAZING FACT THAT BRITISH OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES SO FAR HAVE NOT TAKEN ANY MEASURES AGAINST THE IMPUDENT PROVOCATION ON THE PART OF IRRESPONSIBLE PERSONS FROM WEST BERLIN."
WEST BERLIN CITY AUTHORITIES TOOK OVER BOTH THE LABORATORY AND ITS 200-YARD-LONG CANAL. THEY ORDERED EAST BERLIN PERSONNEL, INCLUDING SEVERAL PROFESSORS, TO LEAVE.
AFTER THE WAR, THE EAST GERMANS COMMUNIZED BERLIN UNIVERSITY, AND WEST BERLIN ESTABLIZHED ITS OWN "FREE UNIVERSITY." HOWEVER, THE SHIPBUILDING LABORATORY WITH ITS CANAL, SITUATED IN THE TIERGARTEN (ZOO PARK), WAS ALLOWED TO REMAIN ATTACHED TO THE EAST SECTOR UNIVERSITY UNTIL YESTERDAY.
DENGIN SAID IN HIS LETTER THAT BRITISH AUTHORITIES "WELL KNOW THAT THE INSTITUTE (LABORATORY) IS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES" AND HAD BEEN RECONSTRUCTED BY THEM BETWEEN 1946 AND 1948.
GERMAN OFFICIALS CONSIDER THE LABORATORY THE MOST IMPORTANT OF ITS KIND FOR THE FUTURE OF GERMAN SHIPPING. NOW THAT WEST GERMANY IS PERMITTED TO BUILD OCEAN-GOING VESSELS AGAIN, THE LABORATORY IS EXPECTED TO BE USED FULLY.
AT THE TIME THEY TOOK OVER THE LABORATORY, WEST BERLIN OFFICIALS SAID THE RUSSIANS PROBABLY WOULD REGISTER A PROTEST AND THAT THEY INTENDED TO IGNORE IT.
JB1026PED

MAY 13 1951

A82
BERLIN, MAY 12-(AP)-GUSTAV SOBOTTKA, COAL BOSS IN EAST GERMANY'S MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY, HAS BEEN RELIEVED OF HIS JOB FOR "REASONS OF HEALTH," THE SOVIET-LICENSED NEWS AGENCY ADN REPORTED TODAY.
COAL PRODUCTION IS ONE OF THE FEW INDUSTRIES WHICH THE EAST GERMAN GOVERNMENT ADMITTED FAILED TO MEET THE OUTPUT QUOTA FOR LAST YEAR.
ADN SAID MAX FRITSCH, CHAIRMAN OF THE SOVIET ZONE COAL MINERS' UNION, WAS NAMED TO REPLACE SOBOTTKA.
K735AED

A69
FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 12-(AP)-AMERICAN AND GERMAN AUTHORITIES--DETERMINED TO HALT THE FLOW OF STRATEGIC GERMAN GOODS THROUGH THE IRON CURTAIN--HALTED 4,000 TONS OF STEEL RAILS HEADED FOR HUNGARY YESTERDAY.
THE ACTION IS BELIEVED TO SIGNAL THE OPENING OF A DRIVE TO PLUG THE GERMAN BORDER LEAKS THROUGH WHICH AN ESTIMATED $1,000,000,000 (B) WORTH OF STRATEGIC GOODS HAVE FOUND THEIR WAY INTO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES SINCE WORLD WAR II.
THE MOVE WAS ANNOUNCED ONLY A FEW HOURS AFTER U.S. SENATORS HAD DEMANDED THAT U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER JOHN J. MCCLOY EXPLAIN WHY HE HAD NOT STOPPED "RUSSIA AND HER SATELLITES FROM FREELY AND OPENLY DRAINING WAR POTENTIAL MATERIALS FROM WEST GERMANY."
THE 325 CARLOADS OF RAILS HAD BEEN LEGALLY LICENSED FOR EXPORT BY GERMAN AUTHORITIES. A U.S. HIGH COMMISSION ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THEY WERE HALTED "BECAUSE THE SHIPMENT WAS DEEMED INADVISABLE."
K659AED

B48 (Q)
(380)
FRANKFURT,GERMANY, MAY 12-(AP)-THE TALL, BLONDE LATVIAN YOUTH WITH THE QUICK SMILE SAID:

"WE HAVE A SAYING IN MY COUNTRY. WE SAY A MAN JOINS THE ARMY TO FIGHT AND HAVE A CLEAN SHIRT. THAT'S WHY I'M SIGNING UP HERE."

HE WAS THE FIRST ALIEN ACCEPTED FOR ENLISTMENT IN THE U.S. ARMY UNDER ITS NEW PROGRAM TO RECRUIT 2,500 NON-GERMAN ALIENS IN GERMANY.

WITH HIM WERE TWO OTHERS, A POLE AND AN ESTONIAN. THEY LED THE LIST OF 34 APPLICANTS WHO SIGNED UP TODAY AS ENLISTMENTS WERE OPENED.

ALL THREE WORE THE DARK BLUE UNIFORM OF THE U.S. ABOR SERVICE UNITS. THEY ALL SPOKE ENGLISH.

THE 27-YEAR-OLD LATVIAN SAID HIS FATHER HAD BEEN A CAVALRY OFFICER AND THAT HE HIMSELF HAD BEEN WITH THE LATVIAN LEGION IN WORLD WAR II.

THE 32-YEAR-OLD ESTONIAN HAD GRIMMER REASONS FOR WANTING TO JOIN. VIRTUALLY HIS WHOLE FAMILY DISAPPEARED INTO THE SOVIET MAW.

"IT'S HARD FOR ME TO PUT IN WORDS WHY I WANT TO JOIN," HE SAID SOBERLY. "BUT IT'S THE ONE WAY I CAN GO AND SO I AM GOING THAT WAY IF I CAN."

THE POLE, A 23-YEAR-OLD COLLEGE GRADUATE WHO ESCAPED TO THE WEST IN 1945, HAD A HARD-HEADED REASON FOR APPLYING FOR ENLISTMENT.

"YOU KNOW," HE SAID GRINNING, "THEY SAY THAT SOMETIMES A MAN WHO IS IN THE THICK OF A FIGHT IS BETTER OFF THAN ONE WHO STAYS BEHIND. THEY SAY HE CAN SAVE HIS LIFE BY FIGHTING."

THE POLE AND THE ESTONIAN SMILED AS THE YOUNG LATVIAN TRIED ON A U.S. ARMY JACKET FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS. IF ALL GOES WELL THEY WILL BE WEARING THEM OFFICIALLY IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

ALL THREE SAID THAT THERE WERE MANY OTHER ALIENS WHO WERE DISAPPOINTED BECAUSE THE ENLISTMENT PROGRAM IS RESTRICTED TO MEN BETWEEN 18 AND 35 WHO ARE UNMARRIED.

LT.WILLIAM F.SCHUMACHER, OF (275 W. 238TH ST. THE BRONX) NEW YORK, WHO IS IN CHARGE OF ENLISTMENTS HERE, SAID THE MEN SIGNED UP WILL HAVE TO PASS VARIOUS TESTS BEFORE BEING FORMALLY SWORN INTO SERVICE.

THESE TESTS WILL BE THE SAME AS THOSE GIVEN MEN IN AMERICA WHO ENTER THE ARMY.

THE ARMY HAS SET UP NINE REGIONS IN WEST GERMANY AND ONE IN WEST BERLIN TO PROCESS APPLICANTS.

THE 34 SIGNED UP AS THE OFFICES OPENED IN FRANKFURT WILL BE PROCESSED NEXT BY AN INTERVIEWING TEAM.

SCHUMACHER SAID STEPS PRESUMABLY WOULD MOVE FAIRLY FAST.

AND THEN HE ADDED:

"IT'S NOT A GOOD IDEA TO USE THE NAMES OF ANY OF THESE MEN. REMEMBER, THEY MAY HAVE RELATIVES LEFT IN THE EAST."

WB842AED

A140
(670)
(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 13)

BY GEORGE BOULTWOOD

(ADVANCE) BONN, GERMANY, MAY 12-(AP)-ARE THE NAZIS MAKING A COME-BACK IN WESTERN GERMANY?

THIS QUESTION IS BEING ASKED BY ALARMED ALLIED AND GERMAN OFFICIALS SINCE THE STARTLING ELECTION SUCCESSES OF A NEW POLITICAL PARTY WHICH OPENLY BACKS NAZI IDEAS. NEARLY 400,000 WEST GERMANS LAST SUNDAY VOTED FOR THE RADICAL RIGHTWING SOCIALIST REICH PARTY AND GAVE IT 16 SEATS IN THE LOWER SAXONY STATE PARLIAMENT. SIMILAR SUCCESS ON A NATIONAL SCALE WOULD GIVE THEM MORE THAN 2,000,000 SUPPORTERS.

THE PARTY WON 11 PER CENT OF THE STATE VOTE BY CALLING FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE "MANY GOOD FEATURES OF NAZIISM," RULE BY THE 10 PER CENT ELITE OF THE NATION THROUGH THE HITLERITE "LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLE," AND THE NEUTRALIZATION OF GERMANY BETWEEN EAST AND WEST. NOW IT IS PLANNING A DRIVE TO SPREAD THESE DOCTRINES INTO OTHER STATES.

WEST GERMAN CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER HAS REPORTED TO THE ALLIED HIGH COMMISSION THAT THE NEW PARTY IS A SERIOUS THREAT TO THE DEMOCRATIC ORDER IN WEST GERMANY. BUT HE SAYS HIS GOVERNMENT CAN COPE WITH IT.

THUS A VITAL POLITICAL BATTLE WILL BE FOUGHT IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS BETWEEN THE BONN REGIME AND THE NAZI-LIKE PARTY. THE BONN CABINET SAYS IT WILL ASK THE NEW FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT TO OUTLAW THE PARTY. BUT THE COURT DOES NOT BEGIN ITS WORK FOR ANOTHER SIX WEEKS, AND IT MAY BE MONTHS BEFORE A RULING ON THE NEW PARTY IS HANDED DOWN.

MEANWHILE, BONN MUST CONTENT ITSELF WITH OUTLAWING THE PARTY'S JACKBOOTED "REICHSFRONT" GUARDS, WHICH APED HITLER'S STORM TROOPERS, AND WITH ASKING THE VARIOUS STATE GOVERNMENTS TO KEEP THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NEO (NEW)-NAZIS IN BOUNDS.

THE PRESENT SITUATION HAS A SPINE-CHILLING RESEMBLANCE TO THE 1930'S WHEN HITLER'S THUGS WERE BULLYING THEIR WAY INTO POWER. THE WESTERN ALLIES STILL HAVE THE POWER TO BAN THE PARTY AS A THREAT TO THE BASIC AIMS OF OCCUPATION. THEY ARE RELUCTANT TO DO SO, BELIEVING IT WOULD BE BETTER FOR THE PRESTIGE OF THE BONN GOVERNMENT IF IT HANDLES THE SITUATION ITSELF.

THE NAZI-STYLE SOCIALIST REICH PARTY (SRP) HAS EMERGED AT A CRITICAL TIME IN THE LIFE OF THE YOUNG WEST GERMAN REPUBLIC. THE WESTERN ALLIES ARE PREPARING TO GIVE UP ALMOST ALL THEIR RULING RIGHTS. TALKS BEGAN THIS WEEK ON THE SUBSTITUTION OF "CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENTS" FOR ALLIED RULE BY RIGHT OF CONQUEST. IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS A NEW RELATIONSHIP, IN WHICH THE ALLIES WILL HAVE NO RIGHT OF DIRECT INTERFERENCE IN GERMAN AFFAIRS, WILL BE WORKED OUT.

SO, WHILE THE ALLIES ARE GIVING THE REPUBLIC POLITICAL FREEDOM, BONN WILL BE FIGHTING TO PRESERVE THAT FREEDOM.

WHY DID 11 PER CENT OF THE LOWER SAXONY ELECTORATE VOTE FOR THE SRP?

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A141

THE PARTY'S BIGGEST SUCCESSES WERE IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS AND THE INDUSTRIAL AREAS BUILT UP BY THE NAZI LABOR FRONT. THE TRADITIONALLY RIGHT-WING FARMERS' VOTE WAS SWELLED BY DISCONTENTED REFUGEES AND EXPELLEES FROM EAST GERMANY AND EAST EUROPE. THE INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS WERE NATURALLY STAFFED WITH THE MOST ARDENT NAZI FOLLOWEES, MANY OF WHOM APPEAR UNREPENTANT TO THIS DAY.

SRP SPEAKERS AT MASS RALLIES TROTTED OUT MANY OF THE OLD CATCH-PHRASES. THERE WAS MUCH TALK OF "GERMAN BLOOD" AND "GERMAN HONOR." THERE WAS NO APPARENT PARTY PROGRAM OR ANY REASONED DISCUSSION OF WEST GERMAN POLITICS. THE BONN GOVERNMENT WAS SIMPLY CONDEMNED AS "THE TRAITORS COLLABORATING WITH THE ALLIES."

ANOTHER POPULAR PARTY LINE WAS THE DEMAND FOR EVACUATION OF GERMANY BY ALL FOUR POWERS AND THE FLAT REFUSAL TO HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH AIDING WESTERN DEFENSE. THE PARTY BY NO MEANS BARS REARMAMENT. BUT "GERMAN BLOOD" MUST BE SHED ONLY FOR GERMANY--NOT TO COVER THE RETREAT OF THE WESTERN ARMIES, SAID FORMER NAZI GEN. OTTO ERNST REMER.

REMER, PROMOTED PERSONALLY BY HITLER FOR HELPING SUPPRESS THE 1944 ANTI-NAZI REVOLT, IS THE PARTY'S PRIZE SPEAKER. HE WAS PRESENTED AS A HEROIC FIGURE AND OBVIOUSLY IS BEING GROOMED AS A NEW "FUEHRER."

THE PARTY IS VIOLENTLY CRITICAL OF THE WESTERN ALLIES. BUT IT HAS LITTLE TO SAY ABOUT RUSSIA. IN FACT, SOME OF ITS IDEAS, SUCH AS THE NEUTRALIZATION OF GERMANY, WOULD PLEASE THE KREMLIN. SIGNIFICANTLY, NEITHER THE COMMUNISTS NOR THE SRP HAVE ATTACKED EACH OTHER. OTHER PARTIES ACCUSED THE SRP OF BEING IN THE PAY OF THE RUSSIANS. REMER SAID THAT "ON THE HONOR OF A GERMANY OFFICER," THIS WAS UNTRUE.

WHAT ARE THE FUTURE PROSPECTS FOR SRP? SOME OBSERVERS HERE THINK THAT WITHIN A FEW MONTHS IT WILL BECOME THE FOCUS OF ALL THE RADICAL

RIGHT ELEMENTS IN WEST GERMANY. THERE ARE SEVERAL SCATTERED RIGHT-WING EXTREMIST GROUPS IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN AND THE RUHR, SO FAR REGARDED AS MERELY COMIC, WHO ARE READY TO SWELL THE SRP RANKS. THEY CAN WIN MORE FRIENDS AMONG THE MANY DISGRUNTLED REFUGEES WHO FIND THEIR OWN REFUGEE PARTY TOO MODERATE.

THERE IS ALSO THE POSSIBILITY OF A SECRET ALLIANCE WITH THE EXTREME LEFT.

THE SUPPORT SRP WON IN LOWER SAXONY WAS A SHOCK. THERE MAY BE OTHER SHOCKS COMING.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 13 MOVED MAY 11)

K134AED

A132

VATICAN CITY, MAY 12-(AP)-VATICAN SOURCES SAID TODAY ADAM STEFAN CARDINAL SAPIEHA, ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF KRAKOW, POLAND, AND THE ONLY FREE CARDINAL STILL IN COMMUNIST EASTERN EUROPE, IS GRAVELY ILL.

THE SOURCES SAID THE PRELATE, WHO WILL BE 84 YEARS OLD MONDAY, HAD RECEIVED THE SPECIAL BLESSING OF POPE PIUS.

HE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SHOWN SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT YESTERDAY, BUT FEARS WERE EXPRESSED THAT BECAUSE OF HIS ADVANCED AGE HE MIGHT NOT SURVIVE. CARDINAL SAPIEHA VISITED ROME DURING LAST YEAR'S HOLY YEAR CELEBRATIONS.

FH1055AED

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A117

NIGHT LEAD AUSTRIAN (170)

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, MAY 12-(AP)-THE COMMUNISTS SAID TPNPPP BLUE-SHIRTED AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST YOUTHS WOULD PARADE HERE TODAY IN A DEMONSTRATION FOR MOSCOW'S "PEACE FRONT," BUT THEY RECKONED WITHOUT VIENNA'S SIGHT-SEEING ATTRACTIONS.

HUNDREDS OF BOYS AND GIRLS THE PARTY BROUGHT FROM THE EASTERN AND WESTERN PROVINCES FOR A THREE-DAY RALLY STRAYED FROM THEIR LEADERS TO LOOK OVER SHOP WINDOWS AND OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST. THEY APPARENTLY WERE FREE LOADING AT THE PARTY'S EXPENSE.

ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER ACTUALLY TAKING PART IN THE BALLYHOOED YOUTH MARCH RANGED FROM 10,000 TO 30,000, INCLUDING MIDDLE-AGED MEN AND CHILDREN AS YOUNG AS SIX. THE ROUTE FOLLOWED THE RINGSTRASSE, BOULEVARDS GIRDLING THE INNER CITY.

THE COMMUNISTS PAID ALMOST THE FULL FARES OF THE PROVINCIAL VISITORS AND ARRANGED FOOD AND LODGING FOR THEM. THIRTY-FOUR GARLANDED SPECIAL TRAINS STEAMED INTO THE CAPITAL WITH THE BOYS AND GIRLS THIS MORNING.

THE ANTI-COMMUNIST SOCIALIST PARTY, WHICH HAD OBSERVERS AT VIENNA'S FOUR MAIN TERMINALS, SAID NO MORE THAN 10,500 HAD ARRIVED FOR THE RALLY. THERE WERE SCATTERED STREET FIGHTS BETWEEN SOME OF THE VISITORS AND SOCIALIST YOUTHS DISTRIBUTING ANTI-COMMUNIST LITERATURE.

RJ1118PED

A79

(230)

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, MAY 12-(AP)-SCATTERED STREET FIGHTS BROKE OUT IN VIENNA TODAY BETWEEN SOCIALISTS AND GROUPS OF YOUNG COMMUNISTS ARRIVING FOR A THREE-DAY WHITSUNTIDE "PEACE RALLY."

THE FIGHTS OCCURRED AS TRAINS STEAMED INTO VIENNA'S WEST STATION, IN THE FRENCH SECTOR, PACKED WITH COMMUNIST BOYS AND GIRLS FROM THE WESTERN PROVINCES OF AUSTRIA.

THE COMMUNISTS, WERE MET OUTSIDE THE STATION BY SOCIALIST YOUTHS DISTRIBUTING ANTI-COMMUNIST PAMPHLETS.

THE SOCIALISTS WERE ABOUT 100 IN NUMBER. EACH TIME A TRAIN ARRIVED, THEY WERE ATTACKED BY THE OLDER BOYS AMONG THE COMMUNISTS. EACH TRAIN UNLOADED ABOUT 400 REDS.

POLICE ARRESTED SEVERAL COMMUNISTS WHO WERE LATER RELEASED.

SEVERAL YOUTHS WERE SLIGHTLY INJURED, AS WAS CITY COUNCILMAN HUBERT PFOCH, CHAIRMAN OF THE SOCIALIST YOUTH FEDERATION IN VIENNA.

THE CLASHES WERE NOT SERIOUS. THEY WERE MOSTLY FIST FIGHTS BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS.

BUT THE LIVELY RECEPTION THE COMMUNISTS RECEIVED INDICATED THAT FURTHER TROUBLE MIGHT BE EXPECTED DURING A WEEKEND IN WHICH THE COMMUNISTS CLAIMED "VIENNA WILL BE OURS."

AUSTRIA'S POWERFUL ANTI-COMMUNIST SOCIALIST PARTY APPARENTLY INTENDED TO DISORGANIZE THE COMMUNIST PEACE RALLY AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.

THE COMMUNISTS HAVE PREDICTED THAT 50,000 AUSTRIAN YOUTHS WILL MARCH THROUGH THE CITY THIS AFTERNOON.

BUT PART OF THEIR MARCH ROUTE HAS BEEN TORN UP BY STREET REPAIR SQUADS.

K728AED

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A112

(180)

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, MAY 12-(AP)-HUNGARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS HAVE SIGNED THE (COMMUNIST-SPONSORED) BERLIN PEACE APPEAL CALLING FOR A PEACE PACT AMONG THE BIG FIVE POWERS, INCLUDING RED CHINA, THE OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY MTI REPORTED TODAY.

A CAMPAIGN TO COLLECT SIGNATURES TO THE APPEAL WAS LAUNCHED IN HUNGARY APRIL 8. THE BISHOPS SIGNED IT AFTER BITTER ATTACKS IN THE PRESS ACCUSING THEM OF HAVING VIOLATED OPENLY THE CHURCH-STATE AGREEMENT OF LAST AUGUST. UNDER THIS AGREEMENT, THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS AGREED AMONG OTHER THINGS TO "ACKNOWLEDGE AND SUPPORT" THE (COMMUNIST-LED) GOVERNMENT AND TO "SUPPORT THE MOVEMENT FOR PEACE."

AT THE START OF THE CAMPAIGN THE BISHOPS SAID THEY WERE WILLING TO "AGREE WITH EVERY WELL-MEANING MAN, PEOPLE OR ORGANIZATION WHICH STRIVES TO AVERT WAR," BUT DID NOT WANT TO SIGN THE BERLIN APPEAL. THEY SAID THEY WANTED "TO KEEP AWAY FROM THE FIELD OF NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL POLITICS."

ALMOST 5,500,000 (M) HUNGARIANS HAVE SIGNED SO FAR, MTI SAID.

--DASH--

THE COMMUNIST-SPONSORED WORLD PEACE COUNCIL AT ITS BERLIN MEETING EARLY THIS YEAR NOT ONLY CALLED FOR THE SIGNING OF A PEACE PACT BY THE BIG FIVE BUT ALSO BRANDED ANY GOVERNMENT'S REFUSAL TO DISCUSS SUCH A PACT AT EVIDENCE OF "AGGRESSIVE DESIGNS."

RJ1107PED

A87 (130)

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, MAY 12-(AP)-HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GYULA KALLAI HAS RESIGNED AND KAROLY KISS, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL, WAS NAMED TO SUCCEED HIM, AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TONIGHT.

KISS, 47, IS A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S POLITBURO AND PRESIDENT OF ITS CENTRAL CONTROL COMMITTEE.

KALLAI HAD BEEN FOREIGN MINISTER SINCE THE DISMISSAL OF HIS PREDECESSOR, LASZLO RAJK, WHO WAS CONVICTED OF TREASON AND EXECUTED OCT.15, 1949.

KALLAI WAS THE LAST REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RADICAL "YOUTHS OF MARCH" GROUP, CONSISTING MAINLY OF YOUNG INTELLECTUALS WHO FIRST JOINED RAJK'S STUDENT ORGANIZATION IN PRE-WAR HUNGARY. THEY WERE ASSOCIATED WITH LEFTIST POLITICIANS OPPOSING THE GERMANS DURING WORLD WAR II.

TWO OTHER MEMBERS OF THIS GROUP, FORMER INTERIOR MINISTER SANDOR

ZOLD AND UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE GEZA LOSONCZY, WERE DISMISSED FROM THEIR POSTS EARLIER THIS YEAR. RUMORS OF THEIR ARREST HAVE NEVER BEEN CONFIRMED.

--DASH--

ANNOUNCEMENT OF KALLAI'S RESIGNATION FOLLOWS BY TWO WEEKS RELEASE BY HUNGARY OF ROBERT A.VOGELER, AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN WHO HAD SERVED 17 MONTHS OF A 15-YEAR SENTENCE ON CHARGES OF ESPIONAGE. WHEN VOGELER WAS ARRESTED IN BUDAPEST IN NOVEMBER, 1949, AMERICAN MINISTER NATHANIEL P.DAVIS DEALT WITH KALLAI IN EFFORTS TO SEE VOGELER AND, IF POSSIBLE, EFFECT HIS RELEASE.

KALLAI HEADED THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN THE SUBSEQUENT EXTENDED NEGOTIATIONS WHICH CULMINATED WITH VOGELER'S RELEASE. CONCESSIONS GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES WERE: PERMISSION FOR REOPENING HUNGARIAN CONSULATES IN CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK, APPROVAL FOR AMERICANS TO TRAVEL IN HUNGARY, AND THE RETURN OF HUNGARIAN PROPERTY LOOTED BY THE NAZIS AND HELD IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF GERMANY.

LAST OCTOBER, WHEN FOREIGN MINISTERS OF RUSSIAN SATELLITE STATES WERE SUMMONED TO PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, TO HEAR THE LATEST WORD FROM MOSCOW ON "THE REMILITARIZATION OF WESTERN GERMANY," KALLAI WAS THERE FOR HUNGARY. WORD FROM THE KREMLIN WAS BROUGHT BY DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV.

JB1008PED

A149

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, MAY 12-(AP)-SHOPPING NOTES: GREEN BEAN COFFEE TURNED UP TODAY IN STATE OPERATED STORES HERE AT THE FANCY PRICE OF $25 A POUND.

AMERICAN NYLON STOCKINGS ARE PLENTIFUL. THE PRICE: 2,000 TO 4,000 DINARS A PAIR. THAT'S $40 TO $80 IN U.S. CURRENCY.

VS1200PED

belgrade, yugoslavia, may 12--(ap)--yugoslavia's official press repeated today demands that argentina return ante pavelic, wartime leader of the pro-axis puppet croatian state, to face trial as a war criminal.

earlier this week the newspaper borba -- official spokesman of marshal tito's independent communist party -- said pavelic had set up a croatian government in exile in argentina.

pavelic, whose wartime ustachi organization was accused of killing more than 700,000 serbs and jews in the "independent state of croatia" he set up under mussolini's blessings, was named on international lists as a major war criminal. when the war ended, he managed to stay just ahead of american and british military authorities who sought his arrest in austria and italy.

borba said his presence in argentina was revealed in a the newspaper croatia published in argentina. it asked how argentina could shelter "this bloody hangman" in the light of that country's professed adherence to the principles of the united nations. NOT yet reached the formal government level. this is probably because tito's government and argentina are currently involved in friendly trade relations and officials here are marking time in hopes argentina will act on the pavelic case voluntarily.

--dash--

yugoslavia demanded in a formal note to the u.s. state department the handing over of pavelic's top lieutenant, andrija artukovich, who ca

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to the united states in 1948 as a displaced person and now lives in los angeles.

as former croatian minister of interior, minister of justice and president of the state council under pavelic, artukovich faces similar war crimes charges if he is returned to yugoslavia.

immigration authorities started hearings last tuesday on whether to extend artukovich's permit to remain in this country. the hearings are still going on.

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singletons 01150 oc 1145

folo belgrade

buenos aires, argentina, may 12--(ap)--NO mention has been made either by government officials or the argentine press of the yugoslav reports that croatian quisling leader ante pavelic -- wanted in yugoslavia for war crimes -- is living in this country.

even yugoslav legation officials here declined to comment on the press reports from belgrade that pavelic had set up a croatian government in exile.

although there have been NO formal requests for his extradition, the press of premier marshal tito's independent communist government has demanded repeatedly in recent editorials that the yugoslavs be turned over to the yugoslavs to face trial. pavelic headed the pro-axis independent state of croatia during the war and the yugoslavs charge his notorious ustachi organization murdered hundreds of thousands of serbs and jews.

diplomatic sources said they have information from yugoslav residents here that pavelic has been in argentina since 1947 or 1948, but they have NO idea of his present whereabouts.

the yugoslav newspaper croatia, published here, said its report of april 26 that pavelic had set up an exile government had come from a radio broadcast, but that none of the paper's staff had ever seen him.

mcevoys 01505

A173 (240)

TEL AVIV, ISRAEL, MAY 12-(AP)-SYRIAN AND ISRAELI REPRESENTATIVES HAVE DRAFTED AN AGREEMENT ACCEPTING THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL'S CEASE FIRE ORDER HALTING BORDER FIGHTING, AN ISRAELI SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

THE AGREEMENT, WORKED OUT BY THE MIXED SYRIAN-ISRAELI ARMISTICE COMMISSION UNDER U.N. AUSPICES, HAS NOT YET BEEN SIGNED. THE SPOKESMAN SAID SYRIA HAD ASKED FOR A POSTPONEMENT OF THE SIGNING PENDING TALKS IN DAMASCUS TODAY BETWEEN THE SYRIAN MINISTER OF DEFENSE AND ACTING CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE U.N. PALESTINE OBSERVERS, COL. BENNET DE RIDDER.

NO DATE HAS BEEN SET FOR THE NEXT MEETING, BUT THE SPOKESMAN SAID IT PROBABLY WOULD TAKE PLACE BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL MEETS AGAIN TUESDAY TO DISCUSS THE BORDER FEUD BETWEEN THESE TWO COUNTRIES.

THE DRAFT AGREEMENT, REACHED YESTERDAY AFTER A SERIES OF THREE MEETINGS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FRONTIER, ALSO CALLS FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ALL MILITARY AND PARAMILITARY FORCES FROM THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE OF PALESTINE.

THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE WAS SET UP AS A BUFFER BETWEEN SYRIA AND ISRAEL AT THE END OF THE PALESTINE WAR IN 1948. THE AGREEMENT ALSO PROHIBITS AGGRESSIVE ACTION ACROSS OR AGAINST THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE.

ISRAEL HAS CHARGE THAT SYRIAN ARMY FORCES CROSSED THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE IN A RECENT SERIES OF ATTEMPTS--BACKED BY HEAVY ARTILLERY, MORTAR AND MACHINEGUN FIRE--TO INVADE ISRAEL. THE SYRIANS CLAIM ISRAELI FORCES ATTACKED ARAB INHABITANTS OF THE ZONE NORTH OF THE SEA OF GALILEE. THE FIGHTING DIED DOWN AFTER THE SECURITY COUNCIL ORDERED A CEASE-FIRE EARLIER THIS WEEK. NO SERIOUS INCIDENTS HAVE BEEN REPORTED SINCE THAT TIME.

JB133PED

A105KX

NITE LEAD CHINESE (180)

BY SPENCER MOOSA

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 12-(AP)-THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS CHARGED TODAY THAT THE COMMUNISTS ADMITTEDLY HAD EXECUTED MORE THAN 1,300,000 (M) PERSONS ON THE MAINLAND DURING THE LAST YEAR AND A HALF.

THE DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUED A STATEMENT FROM THE "FREE CHINA ANTI-ATROCITY LEAGUE" WHICH SAID THE FIGURE WAS COMPILED FROM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN THE RED-CONTROLLED PRESS AND RADIO BROADCASTS.

THE LEAGUE SAID THAT, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT SECRET EXECUTIONS, THE FIGURE "COULD WELL BE OVER FIVE MILLION." ITS OWN ESTIMATE OF PUBIC EXEUTIONS WAS 2

FIGURE "COULD WELL BE OVER FIVE MILLIONS." ITS OWN ESTIMATE OF PUBLIC EXECUTIONS WAS 2,260,000 (M), NOT INCLUDING THOUSANDS SLAIN IN THE PAST FEW WEEKS.

COMMUNIST ANNOUNCEMENTS SHOWED THAT 611,000 PERSONS WERE EXECUTED IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH CHINA FROM OCTOBER, 1949, THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1950, THE LEAGUE STATED.

IT ASSERTED THE BLOODIEST PURGE IN ANY ONE PROVINCE IN A SINGLE MONTH WAS IN KWANGSI LAST DECEMBER WITH 59,810 PERSONS SLAIN.

THE DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTED A COMMUNIST WARSHIP WAS SUNK APRIL 28 BY GUERRILLAS RAIDING WENCHOW, 230 MILES SOUTH OF SHANGHAI. SIZE OF THE VESSEL WAS NOT GIVEN.

HH846PCS

A71FX

EXECUTIONSH(110)

BY SPENCER MOOSA

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 12-(AP)-THE "FREE CHINA ANTI-ATROCITY LEAGUE" TODAY SAID THE REDS, "BY THEIR OWN ADMISSION," EXECUTED MORE THAN 1,300,000 PERSONS ON THE MAINLAND IN THE LAST 18 MONTHS.

IN A STATEMENT ISSUED THROUGH THE NATIONALIST DEFENSE MINISTRY, THE LEAGUE SAID THE FIGURE WAS BASED ON ANNOUNCEMENTS CARRIED BY THE RED PRESS AND RADIO.

THE LEAGUE SAID ITS OWN ESTIMATE WAS 2,260,000, NOT INCLUDING EXECUTIONS IN THE PAST FEW WEEKS. IT SAID THE ACTUAL TOTAL "COULD WELL BE OVER 5,000,000."

THE STATEMENT SAID COMMUNIST FIGURES SHOWED 611,000 PERSONS WERE SLAIN IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH CHINA FROM OCTOBER, 1949 TO SEPTEMBER, 1950.

RT402APD

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A73FX

(160)

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 12-(AP)-THE CHINESE NATIONALIST DEFENSE MINISTRY TODAY DESCRIBED FIVE RECENT RAIDS BY GUERRILLAS IN WHICH THEY KILLED MORE THAN 45 REDS, SANK ONE COMMUNIST WARSHIP AND SEIZED LARGE QUANTITIES OF FOOD AND AMMUNITION.

THE WARSHIP WAS REPORTED SUNK APRIL 28 OFF WENCHOW, 230 MILES SOUTH OF SHANGHAI. THE MINISTRY SAID 30 REDS WERE KILLED. BOOTY INCLUDED 38 RIFLES AND FOUR TONS OF RICE FROM JUNKS WHICH THE WARSHIP WAS GUARDING.

ON THE SAME DAY GUERRILLAS IN WUCHOW ATTACKED A COMMUNIST ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE. THEY KILLED FIVE OFFICIALS AND SEIZED LARGE AMOUNTS OF AMMUNITION. WUCHOW IS 120 MILES WEST OF CANTON.

MAY 4, THE MINISTRY SAID, GUERRILLAS SANK FIVE COMMUNIST JUNKS 20 MILES SOUTH OF WENCHOW AND CAUSED MORE THAN 80 RED CASUALTIES.

GUERRILLAS KILLED 10 POLITICAL OFFICERS AND TOOK FIVE PRISONERS APRIL 16 IN THE YAOSHAN AREA OF KWANGSI PROVINCE.

MAY 1 THEY RAIDED FIVE FOOD-LADEN JUNKS AT KOYIU, 60 MILES WEST OF CANTON. THEY TOOK 10 PRISONERS AND SEIZED A LARGE AMOUNT OF FOOD.

RT/CC406APD

A74FX

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 12-(AP)-THE CHINA UNION PRESS TODAY SAID SOVIET PREMIER STALIN WAS IRKED BY THE LEAKAGE OF MILITARY INFORMATION FROM RED CHINA, PARTICULARLY CONCERNING RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES ON THE MAINLAND.

THE AGENCY, WHICH CLAIMS TO GET MOST OF ITS NEWS FROM UNDERGROUND SOURCES, SAID STALIN ASKED MAO TZE-TUNG, RED CHINESE LEADER, TO TAKE STEPS AGAINST FURTHER LEAKAGES FOR "COMINFORM SECURITY REASONS."

CC408APD NM

A72FX

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 12-(AP)-A NATIONALIST NEWSPAPER PRINTED HERE TODAY SAID RUSSIA HAS NEARLY 1,000 SUBMARINES, AT LEAST 200 OF THEM IN FAR EASTERN WATERS.

CHUNG HWA JIH PAO (GREAT CHINA DAILY NEWS) SAID THE PORT OF YULIN, ON THE SOUTH COAST OF HAINAN ISLAND, WAS BEING CONVERTED INTO A MAJOR SOVIET SUBMARINE BASE.

OTHER PRO-NATIONALIST REPORTS IN THE PAST SAID THE RUSSIANS ALSO BUILT A SUBMARINE BASE AT TSINGTAO, IN THE NORTH CHINA PROVINCE OF SHANTUNG.

RT403APD

30.24- 22935

A88KX (SUB INTRO)
SUB INTRO BRITISH TRADE (A50KX)
BY STANLEY RICH

HONG KONG, MAY 12-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT OF THIS BRITISH COLONY NEXT WEEK WILL ISSUE FIGURES INTENDED TO SHOW THAT ITS EXPORTS TO RED CHINA BY SEA DROPPED MORE THAN 50 PER CENT AND ITS RAIL SHIPMENTS BY ABOUT ONE-THIRD IN THE FIVE MONTHS SINCE THE CHINESE ENTERED THE KOREAN WAR.

THE REPORT, NOW BEING RUSHED TO COMPLETION, IS TO BE A SORT OF "WHITE PAPER" ON HONG KONG'S TRADE WITH THE REDS.

ITS RELEASE WILL CLIMAX A SHORT BUT FEVERISH CAMPAIGN BY HONG KONG TO "CLEAR HERSELF" WITH WESTERN POWERS WHO THINK SHE IS DOING TOO MUCH BUSINESS WITH RED CHINA.

SIR ALEXANDER GRANTHAM, THE COLONY'S GOVERNOR, SAID LAST NIGHT THAT PEOPLE WHO CALLED HONG KONG AN "APPEASER" WERE TALKING "PLAIN RUBBISH."

A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS WAS INTENDED TO ANSWER "SHARP CRITICISMS" OF HONG KONG FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THERE WAS A REPORT CIRCULATING IN THE UNITED STATES THAT HONG KONG HAD SENT RED CHINA TWICE AS MUCH IRON, STEEL, RUBBER AND OTHER COMMODITIES LAST MONTH AS SHE DID A YEAR AGO. HE CALLED THIS "UTTER NONSENSE" BUT CONCEDED IT MIGHT HAVE ARISEN FROM HONG KONG'S PRACTICE UP TO NOW OF REPORTING TRADE IN MONEY FIGURES RATHER THAN BY TONNAGE VOLUME.

THUS THE RECORD SHOWS THAT HONG KONG EXPORTS TO RED CHINA IN MARCH TOTALLED 258,000,000 HONG KONG DOLLARS (ROUGHLY $43,000,000 U.S.), COMPARED WITH MARCH, 1950, EXPORTS OF 94,000,000 HONG KONG DOLLARS (ROUGHLY $16,000,000 U.S.).

TO CONCLUDE FROM THIS THAT EXPORTS WERE THREE TIMES AS GREAT IN MARCH, 1951, IS "ABSOLUTELY WRONG," HE SAID, BECUSE IT IGNORES PRICE RISES AND DEVALUATION OF THE HONG KONG DOLLAR AND THE BRITISH POUND.

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A51KX

THE FORTHCOMING OFFICIAL REPORT, HE SAID, WILL SHOW THAT BETWEEN DECEMBER, 1950, AND APRIL, 1951, HONG KONG EXPORTS TO RED CHINA DROPPED "MORE THAN 50 PER CENT BY SEA AND ROUGHLY ONE-THIRD BY RAIL." THE REPORT IS TO BE MADE IN TONNAGES RATHER THAN DOLLARS SO AS TO PERMIT A FAIR COMPARISON.

ONE REASON HONG KONG FEELS SHE IS BEING UNFAIRLY CRITICIZED IS THAT THIS COLONY VIEWS TRADE WITH CHINA AS LITERALLY AS A MATTER OF LIFE OR DEATH.

HONG KONG IMPORTS FROM CHINA ALL HER FIREWOOD, ALL HER PORK, WHICH IS THE STAPLE MEAT OF THE COLONY'S 2,475,000 CHINESE; AND 60 TO 70 PER CENT OF ALL HER VEGETABLES.

HONG KONG FEELS THAT ANY EMBARGO ON RED CHINA WILL BE RETURNED IN KIND AND WONDERS WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF THE REDS CUT OFF HER FOOD AND FIREWOOD.

HH516PCS

D89
NIGHT LEAD RUBBER (300)
SINGAPORE, MAY 12-(AP)-BRITAIN'S ORDER TO SINGAPORE AND MALAYA TO HALT RUBBER SHIPMENTS TO COMMUNIST CHINA WILL COME BEFORE THE EXECUTIVE COUNCILS OF THE TWO TERRITORIES "AT THE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY," AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT SAID TONIGHT.

TRADERS EXPECT ACTION THIS WEEKEND. HOWEVER, THE FREIGHTER NANCY MOLLER WAS PERMITTED TO SAIL TODAY WITH 3,500 TONS OF RUBBER FOR THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS, WHO QUADRUPLED THEIR PURCHASES HERE AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S NOTE SUGGESTED FORMAT ON OF A COMMITTEE OF GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES AND RUBBER DEALERS TO ESTABLISH THE NUMBER OF BONAFIDE CONTRACTS MADE BEFORE THE IMPOSITION OF THE BAN AND TO FIX FAIR PRICES AT WHICH TO TAKE THEM OVER, THE STATEMENT SAID.

BRITAIN ANNOUNCED THE BAN THURSDAY. IT COVERS SINGAPORE, MALAYA AND BORNEO. IT DOES NOT COVER TWO INDEPENDENT COMMONWEALTH NATIONS WHICH PRUDCE SOME RUBBER, CEYLON AND INDIA. INDIA IS NO LONGER SELLING RUBBER ABROADC, CONSERVING HER SUPPLIES FOR DOMESTIC USE. INDICATIONS ARE THAT CEYLON IG UNLIKELY TO BAN EXPORTS TO CHINA.

INDONESIA, A MAJOR PRODUCER, ALSO PLANS TO SELL WHERE SHE CAN. SO DOES BURMA, BUT THREE YEARS OF CIVIL WARFARE HAVE WHITTLED DOWN HER EXPORTS TO A MINIMUM.

THE SINGAPORE MARKETS WERE CLOSED TODAY AND WILL REMAIN SHUT DOWN UNTIL TUESDAY BECAUSE OF THE WHITSUNDAY HOLIDAY. FIRST GRADE RUBBER SOLD AT THE EQUIVALENT OF 48 U.S.CENTS A POUND AT THE CLOSE FRIDAY, 30 CENTS BELOW ITS PEAK OF THREE MONTHS AGO. TRADERS FIGURED IT WILL DROP STILL FURTHER.

THE EMBARGO ORDER CAME AFTER WEEKS OF CRITICISM IN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF THE SALES TO CHINA WHILE SHE IS FIGHTING BRITISH, AMERICAN AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS TROOPS IN KOREA. HER PURCHASES OF THIS MATERIAL--STRATEGIC OR NON-STRATEGIC, ACCORDING TO WHO IS TALKING--TOTALED 120,000 TONS IN THE NINE MONTHS FROM JULY THROUGH MARCH.

RQ&GA13PED

MAY 13 1951

A56
(260)
SINGAPORE, MAY 12-(AP)-THE FREIGHTER NANCY MOLLER, HER HOLDS JAMMED WITH 3,500 TONS OF MALAYAN RUBBER FOR COMMUNIST CHINA, LEFT SINGAPORE TODAY, HEADED EAST TOWARDS HONGKONG.

THERE STILL WAS A QUESTION WHETHER SHE WOULD BE PERMITTED TO MAKE THERUN TO WHAMPOA IN CHINA'S KWANTUNG PROVINCE, IN VIEW OF BRITAIN'S ANNOUNCED BAN ON FURTHER RUBBER SHIPMENTS TO THE RED CHINESE.

THE NANCY MOLLER, PROBABLY CARRYING THE LAST OF DIRECT RUBBER SHIPMENTS FRO MALAYA TO THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS, HAD PERMISSION FOR THIS CARGO IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MALAYAN EXPORT LICENSING CONTROL EFFECTIVE HERE APRIL 9.

THE SHIP'S AGENT DECLINED TO DISCUSS THE FREIGHTER'S SAILING. THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS SAID IT COULD NOT COMMENT ON WHETHER ANY ACTION IS ANTICIPATED.

HOWEVER, THE MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE, WHERE FINAL CLEARANCE IS NECESSARY, SAID IT HAD NO ORDERS TO HALT THE SHIP.

MEANWHILE, SINGAPORE AND MALAYAN FINANCIAL CIRCLES STILL BUZZED WITH REACTION ON BRITAIN'S DECISION THURSDAY TO BAN RUBBER EXPORTS TO RED CHINA. BOTH THE CROWN COLONY OF SINGAPORE AND MALAYA AWAITED INSTRUCTIONS FROM LONDON BEFORE TAKING ANY DEFINITE STEPS HERE.

MALAYAN RUBBER PRICES DROPPED YESTERDAY TO THEIR LOWEST POINT IN SIX MONTHS, THEN RECOVERED SLIGHTLY. THE MARKET FOR FIRST GRADE RUBBER CLOSED AT THE EQUIVALENT OF 48 U.S. CENTS A POUND. RUBBER WAS SELLING THREE MONTHS AGO AT 78 CENTS.

THE MARKETS WERE CLOSED TODAY AND WILL REMAIN SHUT SUNDAY AND MONDAY OVER THE WHITSUNDAY HOLIDAY, BUT RUBBER PRODUCERS AND DEALERS WERE BUSY ISSUING STATEMENTS AND COMMENT OVER THE BAN. BRITAIN REQUESTED THAT HER COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS "INSURE THAT THERE SHALL BE NO FURTHER EXPORTS OF RUBBER TO CHINA FROM MALAYA OR THE OTHER BRITISH TERRITORIES INVOLVED THIS YEAR."

THE RUBBER BAN ANNOUNCED BY BRITAIN DOES NOT EXTEND TO INDIA AND CEYLON, ALTHOUGH BOTH ARE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH. INDICATIONS ARE THAT CEYLON IS UNLIKELY TO PLACE A BAN ON RUBBER EXPORTS TO RED CHINA.

PREMIER DON STEPHEN SENANAYAKE SAID IN COLOMBO TODAY THAT "THE PRICE OF RUBBER IS FALLING. WE ARE CONTEMPLATING WHAT ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN TO SEE THAT THE PRICE REMAINS STABLE. WE ARE NOT CONTEMPLATING TAKING ANY ACTION THAT IS LIKELY TO FURTHER DEPRESS THE MARKET."

CEYLON HAS NOT RECEIVED SO FAR ANY REPRESENTATIONS FROM THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE RUBBER BAN ISSUE.

INDIA HALTED FOREIGN SALES OF RUBBER ABROAD APRIL 16 TO CONSERVE THE SUPPLY FOR DOMESTIC NEEDS. THAT COUNTRY PRODUCES ONLY 16,000 TONS ANNUALLY, BUT CHINA HAD MADE APPRECIABLE PURCHASES THERE BEFORE THE BAN WAS INVOKED.

IN RANGOON, AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THE BURMESE GOVERNMENT HAS PLACED NO RESTRICTIONS ON RUBBER EXPORTS TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD--INCLUDING RED CHINA. AS YET, HE SAID, THE GOVERNMENT HAS NOT FORMULATED A POLICY REGARDING ANY BAN IN LINE WITH THE BRITISH ONE.

THE SPOKESMAN ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT RUBBER EXPORTS HAVE BEEN WHITTLED DOWN TO A MINIMUM BY THE COUNTRY'S THREE-YEAR REBELLION, MAINLY BECAUSE THE PLANTATIONS ARE LOCATED WITHIN REBEL TERRITORY.

KM810AED

MAY 13 1951

A92

SINGAPORE, MAY 12-(AP)-THE TIN MARKET HELD STEADY TODAY SELLING AT $567 1/2 (STRAITS) (ABOUT $155) PER PICUL (133 1/3 POUNDS).

THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS CARRIED A CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT REPORT INQUIRING INTO THE RESALE TO IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES OF MALAYAN SHIPPED TIN.

THE REPORT SAID THE RESALE WAS DISCOVERED BY BRITISH INTELLIGENCE WHICH TRACED SEVERAL SHIPMENTS TO SINGAPORE FIRMS AND ASKED THAT AN INVESTIGATION BE MADE.

IT IS BELIEVED THE SINGAPORE FIRMS SHIPPED THE TIN IN GOOD FAITH, NOT KNOWING IT WOULD BE RESOLD TO THE COMMUNISTS.

KM805-ED

A100

(190)

SINGAPORE, MAY 12-(AP)-HIGH LEVEL AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH MILITARY LEADERS WILL CONFER HERE WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

THEIR SECRET TALKS MAY WELL BE AIMED AT AN OVERALL PLAN FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA IN THE EVENT OF A SUDDEN COMMUNIST ASSAULT AGAINST THIS RICH AND VITAL AREA. THERE HAS BEEN WIDESPREAD SPECULATION THAT PEIPING MIGHT OPEN A DRIVE INTO INDOCHINA, OR ELSEWHERE IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD, TO TAKE OFF SOME OF THE HEAT IN KOREA.

THE ONLY OFFICIAL INDICATION TO DATE OF THE FORTHCOMING TALKS IS AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY MALCOLM MACDONALD BRITISH COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF SOUTHEAST ASIA, THAT GEN. JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY, FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDOCHINA, WILL ARRIVE IN SINGAPORE FOR A "SOCIAL CALL" ON MAY 30.

IT WAS LEARNED, HOWEVER, THAT AMERICAN VICE ADMIRAL ARTHUR D. STRUBLE, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTH FLEET IN THE KOREAN-FORMOSAN WATERS AND NOW FIRST FLEET COMMANDER, IS AMONG THE U.S. MILITARY OFFICIALS EXPECTED TO TAKE PART IN THE TALKS.

IN ADDITION, SIR JOHN HARDING, BRITISH COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF FAR EAST LAND FORCES, IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE DEFERRED A TRIP TO BRITAIN ORDER TO ATTEND THE PARLEY, ALONG WITH OTHER BRITISH FAR EAST AIR, SEA AND LAND LEADERS.

MACDONALD RECENTLY CONFERRED WITH GEN. DE LATTRE IN INDOCHINA, WHERE THE FRENCH ARE FIGHTING OFF THE COMMUNIST-LED NATIONALISTS OF HO CHI MINH.

KM&MT835AED

A169

AMS BUDGET (550)

NIGHT LEAD INDIAN

BY HAROLD K.MILKS

NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 12-(AP)-UNITED STATES OFFICIALS ARE CHAGRINED AT THE PRO-SOVIET FEELING ENGENDERED HERE BY THE SHIPMENT OF RUSSIAN WHEAT TO THIS NATION, ANNOUNCED ON THE SAME DAY THAT PRIME MINISTER NEHRU ACCEPTED TERMS FOR MUCH LARGER U.S. AID.

NEHRU HIMSELF CONTRIBUTED TO A MAJOR COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA GAIN AMONG INDIA'S HUNGRY MILLIONS BY THE DRAMATIC ANNOUNCEMENT IN PARLIAMENT THURSDAY THAT "RUSSIAN SHIPS WITH WHEAT HAVE STARTED FOR INDIA." HE REFERRED TO A RELATIVELY MINOR 50,000-TON PURCHASE.

ONLY AN HOUR LATER DID HE TELL PARLIAMENT THAT HE SAW NO POLITICAL STRINGS ATTACHED TO FAMINE RELIEF BILLS IN THE U.S. CONGRESS TO SUPPLY INDIA WITH 2,000,000 TONS OF WHEAT.

THE RESULT WAS THAT THE AMERICAN MOVE TO HELP WAS OBSCURED BY THE START OF THE RUSSIAN SHIPMENT. OBSCURED ALSO WAS THE FACT THAT MORE THAN 100,000 TONS ARE COMING TO INDIA EACH MONTH FROM THE UNITED STATES THROUGH REGULAR TRADE CHANNELS.

ONE INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPER, THE BRITISH-CONTROLLED STATESMAN, HEADLINED THE RUSSIAN MOVE AND GAVE SECONDARY POSITION TO INDIA'S ACCEPTANCE OF UNITED STATES TERMS.

THE SAME ATTITUDE WAS REFLECTED IN OTHER PARTS OF THE INDIAN PRESS, AND IN THE CONVERSATIONS OF INDIAN OFFICIALS, LEADERS AND PLAIN CITIZENS.

MAY 13 1951

FOR WEEKS, INDIANS HAVE BEEN VIEWING WITH GROWING IMPATIENCE REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON ON THE UPS AND DOWNS OF PROPOSALS FOR A GRANT OR LOAN TO INDIA. IT IS A $190,000,000 PROJECT.

AN IMPORTANT SEGMENT OF INDIAN OPINION, WAVERING BETWEEN EAST AND WEST, SWUNG FURTHER TOWARD THE RUSSIAN CAMP WHEN NEHRU ANNOUNCED RUSSIA ALREADY WAS STARTING THE 50,000 TONS WITHOUT WAITING FOR THE CONCLUSION OF NEGOTIATIONS ON THE TERMS.

THE SOVIET EMBASSY ALLOWED THE STORY TO CIRCULATE THAT THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TOLD INDIAN OFFICIALS, "LET'S FORGET TERMS AND GET WHEAT STARTED IN ORDER TO FEED THE HUNGRY PEOPLE."

RUSSIA HAS OFFERED TO MAKE A BARTER AGREEMENT FOR UP TO 500,000 TONS.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND U.S. INFORMATION SERVICES HAVE FAILED TO GET ACROSS TO THE INDIAN PEOPLE THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN DOING FOR A LONG TIME ON A LARGE SCALE WHAT THE SOVIET PROPOSES TO DO ON A SMALL SCALE.

SHIPPING RECORDS SHOW THE UNITED STATES HAS SOLD AND DELIVERED 411,000 TONS OF GRAIN TO INDIA IN THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS THIS YEAR. THE ONLY DELIVERY FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES IN THAT PERIOD WAS 42,000 TONS FROM RED CHINA.

A170

LESSER OFFICIALS IN INTIMATE TOUCH WITH THE INDIAN FOOD SITUATION ADMIT THAT THEIR MAIN RELIANCE IS ON THE UNITED STATES TO AVERT FAMINE.

ONE OFFICIAL SAID INDIA HAS BOUGHT AND ARRANGED FOR DELIVERY OF ENOUGH GRAIN TO TIDE INDIA OVER UNTIL AUGUST.

"BUT FROM AUGUST ON, WE HAVE ONLY 300,000 TONS PER MONTH IN SIGHT AND WE MUST HAVE AN AVERAGE OF 600,000 TONS," HE SAID. "THERE IS NO PLACE IN THE WORLD WHICH CAN SUPPLY THAT FOOD AND SHIPPING TO GET IT TO US AT THAT RATE EXCEPT THE UNITED STATES."

BUT INDIAN JOURNALISTS ARE INCREASINGLY CAUSTIC ABOUT THE SLOW PROGRESS OF THE FAMINE RELIEF BILLS IN THE CONGRESS.

"THE UNITED STATES TOOK ONLY 24 HOURS TO HELP KOREA, BUT IT ALREADY HAS TAKEN SIX MONTHS TO HELP SAVE INDIA'S PEOPLE," SAID ONE

30.24- 22937

INDIAN JOURNALIST.
THE HINDUSTAN TIMES, WHICH OFTEN REFLECTS GOVERNMENT OPINION, SAID IN AN EDITORIAL: "AMERICANS ARE MAKING A POOR IMPRESSION PSYCHOLOGICALLY ON OUR PEOPLE BY THE WAY THEY ARE DISCUSSING THE REQUEST FOR 2,000,000 TONS OF FOOD GRAINS. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE ADMINISTRATION IS NOT TO BLAME AND, IN A COUNTRY WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE AND LEGISLATORS MOSTLY ARE FREE AGENTS, PUBLIC OPINION CANNOT BE CONTROLLED. BUT THE FREE EXPRESSION OF THE PEOPLE DOES INDICATE THE MORAL VALUES OF THE PEOPLE IN SUCH MATTERS. IT DOES SHOW A SPIRIT OF BARGAINING NOT VERY DIFFERENT FROM THAT WHICH GUIDED IMPERIALIST REGIMES."
NEHRU SAID THURSDAY THAT HE CONSIDERED THE BILLS BEFORE THE U.S. SENATE AND HOUSE "HAVE NO POLITICAL OR DISCRIMINATORY CONDITIONS ATTACHED TO THEM."
THIS OBVIOUSLY WAS MEANT TO CLARIFY HIS STATEMENT OF MAY 1 THAT FOREIGN AID "MUST NOT HAVE POLITICAL STRINGS ATTACHED TO IT."
SOME WASHINGTON LEGISLATORS SAID NEHRU'S MAY 1 SPEECH CAUSED A POOR IMPRESSION AND CAUSED THE AID LEGISLATION TO BE LAID ASIDE TEMPORARILY. PREVIOUSLY THE RELIEF LEGISLATION ENCOUNTERED OBJECTIONS BECAUSE NEHRU CRITICIZED AMERICAN POLICY IN KOREA AND THE FAR EAST.
JB123PED

A107
(460)
BY HAROLD K. MILKS
NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 12-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES HAS SUFFERED A MAJOR PROPAGANDA SETBACK IN INDIA AS THE RESULT OF RUSSIA'S SKILLFULLY TIMED MOVE TO SEND 50,000 TONS OF WHEAT TO FEED THIS COUNTRY'S FAMINE-THREATENED MILLIONS.
INDIAN OFFICIALS, MEN ON THE STREET AND THE INDIAN PRESS GREETED THE SOVIET MOVE WITH WIDESPREAD APPROVAL. THEY HAVE BEEN RECEIVING WITH GROWING IMPATIENCE THE WEEKS-LONG REPORTS ON THE UPS AND DOWNS OF U.S. PROPOSALS TO GRANT OR LOAN 2,000,000 TONS OF FOOD GRAINS TO INDIA.
IT IS APPARENT THAT AN IMPORTANT SEGMENT OF INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION, WHICH HAS BEEN WAVERING BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST, SWUNG FURTHER TOWARD THE RUSSIAN CAMP AFTER THIS LATEST DEVELOPMENT.
THE RUSSIAN MOVE COMPLETELY OBSCURED THE FACT THAT THE U.S. IN THE PAST MONTHS HAS BEEN EXPEDITING GRAIN SHIPMENTS TO INDIA AT THE RATE OF MORE THAN 100,000 TONS A MONTH.
U.S. INFORMATION AND OTHER PROPAGANDA MEANS HAVE FAILED TO GET ACROSS TO THE AVERAGE INDIAN THE FACT THAT WHAT THE SOVIETS ARE DOING ON A SMALL SCALE THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN DOING FOR A LONG TIME ON A LARGER SCALE.
SHIPPING RECORDS SHOW THAT IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAY 1, THE U.S. DELIVERED TO INDIA 411,000 TONS OF GRAIN. THE ONLY CONTRIBUTION FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES DURING THAT PERIOD WAS 42,000 TONS FROM RED CHINA.
PRIME MINISTER JAWAHARLAL NEHRU HIMSELF CONTRIBUTED TO THIS SWING OF SENTIMENT BY THE DRAMATIC MANNER IN WHICH HE TOLD PARLIAMENT THAT NOT ONLY HAD NEGOTIATIONS FOR RUSSIAN WHEAT STARTED BUT THAT RUSSIAN SHIPS LADEN WITH WHEAT ALREADY WERE ON THEIR WAY.
HE MADE THIS ANNOUNCEMENT FIRST AND THEN TOLD PARLIAMENT AN HOUR LATER THAT INDIA WAS IN ACCORD WITH WHICHEVER PROPOSAL THE U.S. ADOPTED FOR SENDING 2,000,000 TONS OF WHEAT. BUT THE RUSSIAN ANNOUNCEMENT BLUNTED THE EFFECT OF THE OTHER.
CAPITALIZING ON THE PROPAGANDA VALUE OF THE SITUATION, THE SOVIET EMBASSY ALLOWED WORD TO CIRCULATE THAT THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR HAD CAST ASIDE FORMAL NEGOTIATIONS AND TOLD INDIAN OFFICIALS: "LET'S FORGET THE TERMS AND GET WHEAT STARTED IN ORDER TO FEED YOUR HUNGRY PEOPLE."
AN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN EMPHASIZED THAT THE SOVIET WHEAT SHIPMENTS STARTED WITHOUT WAITING FOR NEGOTIATIONS OF A FORMAL AGREEMENT. THE PROPOSED AGREEMENT IS EXPECTED TO BE BASED ON BARTER BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES INVOLVING HALF A MILLION TONS OF RUSSIAN GRAIN FOR INDIA.

A108
DESPITE THE APPARENT IMPORTANCE OF THIS RUSSIAN GESTURE, TOP GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR FINDING FOOD TO AVERT THE THREATENED FAMINE SAY THEY STILL MUST PLACE THEIR MAIN RELIANCE ON THE U.S. FOR FUTURE SUPPLY.
ONE TOP OFFICIAL SAID HE THINKS "WE HAVE THE SITUATION UNDER CONTROL UNTIL AUGUST." HE SAID SUFFICIENT GRAIN DELIVERIES HAD BEEN ARRANGED UP TO THAT TIME.
"BUT FROM AUGUST ON," HE DECLARED, "WE HAVE ONLY 300,000 TONS PER MONTH IN SIGHT AND WE MUST HAVE AN AVERAGE OF 600,000 TONS. THERE IS NO PLACE IN THE WORLD WHICH CAN SUPPLY THAT FOOD AND THE SHIPPING TO GET IT TO US AT THAT RATE EXCEPT THE UNITED STATES."
MT919AED

A101
(150)
NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 12-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JAWAHARLAL NEHRU INTRODUCED IN PARLIAMENT TODAY AN AMENDMENT TO THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION WHICH WOULD GIVE THE GOVERNMENT POWER TO RESTRICT FREEDOM OF SPEECH "IN THE INTERESTS OF THE SECURITY OF THE STATE."
THERE WAS SPECULATION THAT THE AMENDMENT--THE FIRST TO THE 17-MONTH-OLD CONSTITUTION--WAS AIMED AT THE POSSIBLE NECESSITY FOR CRACKING DOWN ON COMMUNIST NEWSPAPERS IF THEY BEGIN STIRRING UP VIOLENCE WITH PROPAGANDA.
THE AMENDMENT ALSO CONTAINS PROVISIONS FOR STRENGTHENING THE GOVERNMENT'S HAND IN CARRYING OUT LAND REFORM AND NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRY.
EXPLAINING THE PROPOSED RESTRICTIONS ON FREEDOM OF SPEECH, NEHRU SAID GUARANTEE OF SUCH FREEDOM IN THE CONSTITUTIONS OF OTHER COUNTRIES "IS NOT REGARDED AS DEBARRING THE STATE FROM PUNISHING OR PREVENTING THE ABUSE OF THIS FREEDOM."
THE 14-POINT AMENDMENT IS LIKELY TO BE DEBATED DURING THE NEXT WEEK.
MT836AED

A91FX
TOKYO, MAY 12-(AP)-THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY KYODO TODAY SAID 20 FISHING BOATS AND 70 CREWMEN ARE IN RUSSIAN HANDS. IT QUOTED REPORTS OF RURAL POLICE AT KUSHIRO, HOKKAIDO.
SINCE THE END OF THE WAR A TOTAL OF 96 JAPANESE VESSELS AND 722 CREWMEN HAVE BEEN SEIZED BY SOVIET PATROL BOATS OPERATING OFF HOKKAIDO, JAPAN'S NORTHERNMOST MAIN ISLAND. MOST OF THEM WERE SUBSEQUENTLY RELEASED.
THE KYODO REPORT SAID SOME OF THE FISHERMEN WERE HELD SEVERAL MONTHS AND FORCED TO DO HARD LABOR.
CC503APD NM

A117FX

MANILA, MAY 12-(AP)-PRESIDENT ELPIDIO QUIRINO TODAY SIGNED A BILL DESIGNED TO PREVENT SHIPMENT OF WAR MATERIALS TO RED CHINA.

THE BILL PROHIBITS THE EXPORT OF CRITICAL ITEMS OF POSSIBLE MILITARY USE WITHOUT A PERMIT SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT AFTER A PUBLIC HEARING.

INCLUDED IN THE BAN ARE MACHINERY AND SPARE PARTS OF ALL KINDS, SCRAP METALS, MEDICINES, FOODSTUFFS, GASOLINE AND LUBRICANTS, MANILA HEMP SEEDLINGS AND ALL TYPES OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES.

RT655APD

A124KX

(170)

MANILA,SUNDAY,MAY 13-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINES GOVERNMENT YESTERDAY TOOK STEPS GENERALLY INTERPRETED HERE AS LEADING TO THE OUTLAWING OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE DEPARTMENT SPONSORED A BILL IN CONGRESS UNDER WHICH ORGANIZERS, DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF "ILLEGAL ASSOCIATIONS" COULD BE SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

SENTENCES FROM FOUR YEARS TO DEATH COULD BE IMPOSED IN REBELLION AND INSURRECTION CASES.

THERE ARE NO "ILLEGAL ASSOCIATIONS" NOW, BUT THE COMMUNIST PARTY WAS ONCE HELD TO BE ONE BY THE PHILIPPINES SUPREME COURT IN 1932. THAT DECISION LATER WAS OVERTURNED.

ANOTHER MEASURE SPONSORED BY THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT WOULD PERMIT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE AGENTS INVESTIGATING SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES TO ACT AS REGULAR PEACE OFFICERS IN MAKING ARRESTS, SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.

BOTH BILLS GREW OUT OF THE LONG TRIAL OF 29 ACCUSED COMMUNISTS CHARGED WITH REBELLION, MURDER AND ARSON. THAT TRIAL ENDED FRIDAY WITH DEATH SENTENCES FOR SIX OF THE DEFENDANTS. APPEALS WILL BE FILED.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY, DEFENSE SECRETARY, SAID IN A STATEMENT THE GOVERNMENT "MUST BE GIVEN EFFECTIVE WEAPONS TO COMBAT THE ACTIVITIES OF SUBVERSIVE ELEMENTS."

ET944PCS

A28FX (BJT & SHORTS--KX FWS)

PMS BUDGET

ATOM BOMB TEST (400)

BY LEIF ERICKSON

HONOLULU, MAY 12-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES HAS EXPLODED ANOTHER BOMB AT ENIWETOK IN THE FIRST ATOMIC TEST EMPHASIZING DEFENSE AGAINST THE A-BOMB.

EVEN THE TIME OF THE CLOSELY-GUARDED "OPERATION GREENHOUSE" EXPLOSION WAS NOT DEFINITELY KNOWN. BUT PRESUMABLY IT TOOK PLACE MONDAY OR TUESDAY IN THE 200-SQUARE-MILE PROVING GROUNDS 2,000 MILES WEST OF HERE.

ITS FORCE WAS THROWN AGAINST STRUCTURES BUILT AT THE ENIWETOK PROVING GROUND TO DEVELOP INFORMATION ON CONSTRUCTION DESIGN AND MATERIALS WHICH BEST CAN WITHSTAND THE A-BOMB'S DESTRUCTIVE POWER.

EARLY SPECULATION THAT THE TEST MIGHT INVOLVE A HYDROGEN BOMB WAS DISCOUNTED. THE HYDROGEN BOMB EXPERIMENTATION WAS BELIEVED TO BE STILL IN THE EARLY STAGES.

THE FIRST POSITIVE WORD ON THE LATEST TEST CAME FROM REP. HENRY M. JACKSON (D-WASH). HE SAID HERE THAT HE HAD ATTENDED "A TEST" AT ENIWETOK.

A SHORT TIME LATER, IN WASHINGTON, A MEMBER OF THE SENATE-HOUSE ATOMIC COMMITTEE, ASKING TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS, SAID "THE TEST HAS BEEN FINISHED."

THIS SOURCE SAID MAY 7 WAS THE TARGET DATE FOR THE MAIN AND FINAL TEST AT ENIWETOK. HE SAID THE RESULTS HAD NOT YET BEEN EVALUATED AND HE HAD NO IMMEDIATE INFORMATION ON THE EXACT NATURE OF THE TEST.

THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION SAID ONLY THAT A "TEST PROGRAM IS UNDER WAY" AT ENIWETOK.

JACKSON, JUST BEFORE LEAVING BY PLANE FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND SEATTLE, SAID HE WOULD HOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE ~~TOMORROW~~ AFTERNOON AT 1:30 P.M., PACIFIC DAYLIGHT TIME (3:30 P.M., EST). this in Seattle.

THIS INDICATED THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION POSSIBLY MIGHT MAKE AN ANNOUNCEMENT ~~TOMORROW~~ today.

THE SECURITY RULE ON ATOMIC EXPERIMENTS IS THAT THE AEC MAKES ALL INITIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS AND PARTICIPANTS OR OBSERVERS CANNOT REPORT OR DISCUSS BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE AEC.

ADVANCE REPORTS BY THE COMMISSION CLEARLY INDICATED THAT STRUCTURAL DEFENSE AGAINST A BOMB ATTACK WOULD BE A KEY PHASE OF "OPERATION GREENHOUSE."

A29FX

THE COMMISSION SAID FULL REPORTS ON "DESIGN CRITERIA" WOULD BE GIVEN THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS AND THE CIVILIAN DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION.

THE CURRENT TEST WAS LAUNCHED NOV. 1, 1949 BY JOINT TASK FORCE 3 COMMAND BY AIR FORCE LT.GEN.ELWOOD R.QUESADA.

IN THE SUBSEQUENT 18 MONTHS, HUNDREDS OF CIVILIAN WORKERS HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED AT ENIWETOK BY THE CONTRACTING FIRM OF HOLMES AND NARVER OF LOS ANGELES.

IT WAS CONSIDERED LIKELY THAT MOST OF THEIR WORK WAS ON STRUCTURES DESIGNED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE BEST TYPE OF CIVILIAN AND INDUSTRIAL SHELTER FROM THE A-BOMB.

RECENT ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE AEC INDICATED THE BLAST WOULD BE FROM A FIXED POSITION TO MAKE POSSIBLE CONTROLLED FIELD LABORATORY STUDY.

ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS WERE TAKEN TO GUARD THE TEST AGAINST POSSIBLE SNOOPERS. STRONG NAVAL AND AIR FORCE PATROLLED 40,000 SQUARE MILES OF THE PACIFIC.

BP125APD

A17KX (JACKSON)

PRECEDE SAN FRANCISCO DAY (230)

SEATTLE,MAY 12-(AP)-REP.JACKSON (D-WASH) SAID TODAY THAT LATEST ATOMIC TESTS AT ENIWETOK ATOLL IN MID-PACIFIC SHOWED THAT RADIOACTIVITY IS NOT A CRITICAL FACTOR IN A-BOMB EXPLOSIONS, AND TACTICAL USE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS IN THE FIELD IS COMPLETELY FEASIBLE.

JACKSON, A RANKING MEMBER OF THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL ATOMIC COMMITTEE, SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT RESULTS OF THE THIRD SERIES OF TESTS AT ENIWETOK WERE OF VITAL IMPORTANCE BOTH FROM THE STANDPOINT OF MILITARY OPERATIONS AND CIVILIAN DEFENSE.

HE SAID THAT SECURITY RESTRICTIONS PREVENTED DISCLOSURE OF THE EXACT TIME AND NUMBER OF THE MOST RECENT ATOMIC TESTS, BUT THEY OCCURRED WITHIN RECENT DAYS. JACKSON ATTENDED THE CLOSELY-GUARDED "OPERATION GREENHOUSE" ATOMIC TRIAL AS OBSERVER FOR THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

THE WASHINGTON CONGRESSMAN, WHO ARRIVED AT MID-DAY BY PLANE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, SAID THE TEST "MARKS A DEFINITE STEP FORWARD IN THE FIELD OF ATOMIC WEAPONS AND HAS IMMEASURABLY IMPROVED OUR ATOMIC STOCKPILE POSITION."

"OUR ATOMIC WEAPONS WILL BE MORE EFFECTIVE THAN EVER BEFORE, THEY ARE MANY TIMES MORE POWERFUL THAN THE A-BOMBS DROPPED ON HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, WHICH REPRESENTED A FORCE EQUIVALENT TO 20,000 TONS OF TNT," JACKSON SAID.

HE REPEATEDLY EMPHASIZED THAT ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT LESSONS LEARNED IN PAST WEEKS AT ENIWETOK WAS THAT CIVILIAN DEFENSE CREWS CAN GO

IMMEDIATELY INTO AN AREA DEVASTATED BY AN ATOMIC EXPLOSION WITHOUT FEAR OF LETHAL RADIOACTIVITY.

"THIS SAME DISCOVERY THAT DEATH-CAUSING RADIOACTIVITY DOES NOT CONTAMINATE THE EXPLOSION AREA PAVES THE WAY FOR THE TACTICAL USE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS IN WARFARE," JACKSON EXPLAINED. "WE LEARNED THAT OUR TROOPS CAN ADVANCE THROUGH THE VERY AREA DESTROYED BY ATOMIC BLASTS."

HE SAID THIS FINDING APPLIED, HOWEVER, TO WHAT COULD BE TERMED "NORMAL GROUND CONDITIONS" AND DID NOT HOLD FOR LOCALES WHICH MIGHT BE BADLY CONTAMINATED BY RADIOACTIVE SEA WATER OR RAIN.

JACKSON DISMISSED QUERIES ON FURTHER DETAILS OF THE NEW ENIWETOK TEST WITH SERIES OF "NO COMMENTS."

THE QUESTIONS DEALT WITH SPECULATION WHETHER A HYDROGEN BOMB HAD BEEN EXPLODED AT ENIWETOK OR WAS CONTEMPLATED IN A FUTURE TEST UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED SET FOR THE TIP OF THE ALEUTIAN ISLAND CHAIN.

JACKSON HAD NOTHING TO SAY ON A RECENT ANNOUNCEMENT BY SEN. MAGNUSON (D-WASH) THAT AN ATOMIC TRIAL WAS IN THE WORKS FOR THE ALEUTIANS. HE SAID ANY ANNOUNCEMENT ON SUCH A TEST WOULD HAVE TO COME FROM THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF "OPERATION GREENHOUSE," JACKSON SAID, WAS TO TEST VARIOUS BUILDING DESIGNS AND MATERIALS AGAINST THE FORCE OF AN ATOMIC EXPLOSION.

"WE FOUND THERE ARE CERTAIN KINDS OF STRUCTURES THAT CAN WITHSTAND ATOMIC BLASTS WITHIN THE EXPLOSION AREA," JACKSON SAID. "THIS WILL HAVE A VITAL EFFECT ON FUTURE BUILDING IN PREPARATIONS FOR ANY GLOBAL ATOMIC WAR."

HE SAID DETAILED INFORMATION ON STRUCTURAL AND MATERIAL FINDINGS WOULD BE RELEASED BY THE AEC WITH THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE AFTER RESULTS OF THE TEST HAVE BEEN EVALUATED.

JACKSON SAID AN INTERESTING SIDELIGHT, HOWEVER, WAS THE DISCOVERY THAT HUMAN BEINGS CAN BETTER WITHSTAND THE EFFECT OF ATOMIC BLASTS THAN SOME BUILDINGS. HE DID NOT ELABORATE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS THIRD IN A SERIES OF ATOMIC TESTS AT THE 200 SQUARE MILE ENIWETOK PROVING GROUNDS, 2000 MILES WEST OF HAWAII, WERE STARTED NOV. 1, 1949 BY JOINT TASK FORCE 3 UNDER THE COMMAND OF AIR FORCE LT.GEN.ELWOOD R.QUESADA.

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A60KX

JACKSON SAID UPWARDS OF $100,000,000 (M) WAS SPENT IN PREPARATION AND THOUSANDS OF ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE AND AEC MEN WERE INVOLVED.

HE SAID ELABORATE SECURITY MEASURES WERE TAKEN TO PROTECT A WIDE AREA AROUND THE ATOLL TO FORESTALL ANY POTENTIAL ENEMY OPERATIONS SUCH AS A SNEAK SUBMARINE APPROACH TO ENIWETOK FOR PICTURES OF THE EXPLOSION.

SUCH PICTURES, HE SAID, COULD GIVE AN ENEMY A CLUE TO THE NUMBER OF KILOWATT TONS OF FORCE PRODUCED BY OUR LATEST A-BOMBS.

JACKSON PLANS TO VISIT HIS HOMETOWN IN EVERETT, WASH., AND REMAIN IN THE SEATTLE AREA FOR SEVERAL DAYS BEFORE RETURNING TO WASHINGTON, D.C.

HH552PCS

A165KX

WITH HONOLULU (1-80)

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 12-(AP)-REP. HENRY M. JACKSON (D-WASH) SAID TODAY THE UNITED STATES "HAS COME A LONG WAY SINCE HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI" IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ATOMIC BOMB.

JACKSON ARRIVED HERE THIS MORNING BY PAN AMERICAN CLIPPER FROM THE PACIFIC WHERE HE SAID HE WITNESSED AN ATOMIC TRIAL AT THE ENIWETOK PROVING GROUNDS.

HE REFUSED TO DISCUSS DETAILS OF THE TRIAL AND SAID SECURITY REASONS PREVENTED HIM FROM TELLING WHEN IT WAS HELD OR WHO ATTENDED.

HOWEVER, HE SAID HE "WAS WELL SATISFIED WITH THE RESULT OF THE TEST. IT MEANS FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN OUR WEAPONS PROGRESS. WE HAVE COME A LONG WAY SINCE THE HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI BOMBS WHICH INVOLVED THE EQUIVALENTS OF ABOUT 20,000 TONS OF T.N.T."

HE WAS REFERRING TO THE TWO A-BOMBS DROPPED ON JAPAN NEAR THE END OF WORLD WAR II--THE ONLY ATOMIC CHARGES SO FAR FARIED IN ACTUAL COMBAT.

JACKSON DEPARTED AT 9:05 A.M. (PDT) ABOARD AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT 671 FOR SEATTLE. HE WAS DUE THERE AT 11:55 A.M. (PDT) AND HAS SCHEDULED A NEWS CONFERENCE IN THE OLYMPIC HOTEL AT 12:30 P.M.

IN WASHINGTON, REP.HEBERT (D-LA) DESCRIBED THE TEST BLAST HE WITNESSED IN THE FAR PACIFIC AS "AN UNFORGETTABLE EXPERIENCE WHICH DEFIES DESCRIPTION."

LIKE JACKSON, HEBERT IS A MEMBER OF THE SENATE-HOUSE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMITTEE. HE RETURNED TO WASHINGTON LAST NIGHT AFTER A 10-DAY TRIP THAT TOOK HIM TO THE ENIWETOK PROVING GROUNDS.

MD236PED

A2WX

-95-

MAY 13 1951

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 12)

NIMITZ BOARD

BY D. HAROLD OLIVER

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 12-(AP)-FLEET ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ AND SEVEN OTHER MEMBERS OF A PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION SET UP TO SAFEGUARD THE NATION'S INTERNAL SECURITY AGAINST COMMUNISM HAVE RESIGNED, PRESIDENT TRUMAN ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE RESIGNATIONS FOLLOWED THE REFUSAL OF A SENATE COMMITTEE HEADED BY SENATOR MC CARRAN (D-NEV) TO RECOMMEND SPECIAL LEGISLATION EXEMPTING COMMISSION MEMBERS AND THEIR STAFF FROM CERTAIN FEDERAL LAWS.

THESE LAWS FORBID ANYONE TO ~~DRAW~~ GOVERNMENT ~~PAY~~ WHILE DOING BUSINESS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OR REPRESENTING CLIENTS BEFORE FEDERAL AGENCIES. SOME OF THE COMMISSIONERS ARE LAWYERS ACTIVE BEFORE FEDERAL AGENCIES.

MC CARRAN HAS TAKEN THE POSITION THAT THE LAW SHOULD APPLY TO THEM AS WELL AS ANYBODY ELSE. HE HAS FREQUENTLY BEEN CRITICAL OF THE ADMINISTRATION, CONTENDING AMONG OTHER THINGS THAT IT HAS NOT BEEN SUFFICIENTLY DILIGENT IN MOVING AGAINST SUBVERSIVES.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN ANNOUNCED THAT HE WAS REFUSING TO ACCEPT THE RESIGNATIONS PENDING A FURTHER DECISION ON THE EXEMPTION LEGISLATION WHICH MC CARRAN'S SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE HAS BLOCKED.

THE WHITE HOUSE MADE PUBLIC A LETTER THE PRESIDENT WROTE TODAY TO MCCARRAN ASKING THE COMMITTEE TO REVERSE ITS POSITION. THE HOUSE ALREADY HAS PASSED THE EXEMPTION MEASURE, BUT THE SENATE GROUP VOTED 6 TO 3 AGAINST IT ON APRIL 30.

THE INTERNAL SECURITY COMMISSION, HEADED BY NIMITZ, WAS APPOINTED LAST JAN. 23 BY MR. TRUMAN TO MAKE A FULL STUDY OF THE NATION'S SCURTY

LAST JAN. 23 BY MR. TRUMAN TO MAKE A FULL STUDY OF THE NATION'S SECURITY PROBLEMS AND REPORT ON HOW THEY COULD BE MET WHILE AT THE SAME TIME PRESERVING PERSONAL LIBERTIES. IT HAS BEEN INOPERATIVE PENDING A DECISION ON THE EXEMPTION LEGISLATION.

NINE MEMBERS WERE APPOINTED TO THE COMMISSION. ALL SUBMITTED THEIR RESIGNATIONS EXCEPT INDUSTRIALIST HARVEY S. FIRESTONE, JR.

THE WHITE HOUSE SAID THE ONLY REASON HE DID NOT QUIT TOO IS THAT HE IS OUT OF THE COUNTRY.

BESIDES NIMITZ AND FIRESTONE THE MEMBERS ARE MISS ANNA LORD STRAUSS, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS; REV. KARL MORGAN BLOCK, BISHOP OF CALIFORNIA; FORMER SENATOR JOHN A. DANAHER OF CONNECTICUT; WILLIAM E. LEAHY, WASHINGTON LAWYER; CHARLES H. SILVER, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN WOOLEN CO.; REV. EMMET M. WALSH, ROMAN CATHOLIC COADJUTOR BISHOP OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, AND RUSSELL C. LEFFINGWELL, NEW YORK LAWYER AND CHAIRMAN OF J.P. MORGAN, INC.

ADMIRAL NIMITZ IN A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT ON MAY 8 DECLARED THERE WAS AMPLE PRECEDENT FOR EXEMPTING THE COMMISSIONS MEMBERS FROM THE "CONFLICT OF INTERESTS" STATUTES AND DECLARED:

"THE USEFULNESS OF SUCH A COMMISSION AS THIS WOULD BE GRAVELY IMPAIRED IF ANY OF ITS MEMBERS OR COUNSEL WERE IN QUESTIONABLE STATUS IN THE LIGHT OF THESE STATUTES."

HE SAID SUCH EXEMPTIONS WERE GRANTED BY CONGRESS ONLY LAST YEAR IN BEHALF OF STAFF MEMBERS OF THE KEFAUVER CRIME INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. BEFORE THAT, HE ADDED, EVERY MEMBER OF THE HOOVER GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION COMMISSION AND ITS STAFF HAD BEEN EXEMPTED.

"IT APPEARS TO THIS COMMISSION", HE SAID, "TO BE IMPORTANT IN THE INTEREST OF THE NATION THAT THE USE ON GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONS OF PRIVATE CITIZENS WHO ARE NOT REGULARLY IN THE EMPLOY OF THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE PERMITTED AND SANCTIONED AND DEVELOPED ON SPECIAL OCCASIONS."

THE PRESIDENT IN HIS LETTER TO MCCARRAN ASSERTED:

"IT SEEMS TO ME THAT CONGRESS WOULD BE AS ANXIOUS AS I AM TO MAKE SURE THAT THERE ARE NO COMMUNISTS OR OTHER SUBVERSIVES IN THE GOVERNMENT EMPLOY. WHILE THIS WAS NOT THE ONLY PURPOSE FOR WHICH THIS COMMISSION WAS CREATED, SURELY IT IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT.

"I EARNESTLY HOPE THAT THE CONGRESS WILL PASS THIS LEGISLATION TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR THE COMMISSION TO GO AHEAD SPEEDILY WITH ITS WORK WHICH MEANS SO MUCH TO THE NATION'S SAFETY AND WELFARE."

HE SAID THE COMMISSION CAN NOT EFFECTIVELY PERFORM ITS FUNCTIONS UNLESS EXEMPTION LEGISLATION IS PASSED.

LIKE NIMITZ, MR.TRUMAN SAID THERE ARE MANY PRECEDENTS FOR SUCH LEGISLATION, PARTICULARLY WHERE OUTSTANDING CITIZENS ARE CALLED UPON TO RENDER PART TIME SERVICE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

"FOR EXAMPLE," HE SAID, "IT WOULD BE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT, IF NOT IMPOSSIBLE, TO OPERATE THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM, AND OUR ENTIRE DEFENSE MOBILIZATION EFFORT, IF AN EXEMPTION FROM THESE STATUTES WERE NOT MADE FOR MANY OF THE MEN WHO SERVE IN CARRYING OUT THESE PROGRAMS.

A14WX

"IT WOULD BE LITTLE SHORT OF DISASTROUS TO ADOPT A GENERAL POLICY UNDER WHICH NO EXEMPTIONS FROM THESE STATUTES WOULD BE ALLOWED. I WOULD AGREE, OF COURSE, THAT THE EXEMPTIONS SHOULD BE MADE CAREFULLY, AND ONLY WHEN THEY SERVE AN IMPORTANT PUBLIC SERVICE AND WHERE THERE IS LIKELY TO BE NO REAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST."

HE SAID HE REGARDED THE COMMISSION AS ABOVE REPROACH AND THERE COULD BE NO REASONABLE GROUND FOR ANY FEAR THAT ITS MEMBERS WOULD USE THEIR OFFICES TO FURTHER ANY PERSONAL INTEREST.

UNLESS THE EXEMPTION LEGISLATION IS PASSED, SOME OFFICIALS HAVE INDICATED NIMITZ HIMSELF MIGHT RUN AFOUL OF THE "CONFLICT OF INTERESTS" LAWS, BECAUSE HE HAS LIFETIME GOVERNMENT PAY AS A FIVE-STAR ADMIRAL.

IN ADDITION FIRESTONE'S RUBBER FIRM DOES CONSIDERABLE BUSINESS WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. E.S.T. TODAY SATURDAY MAY 12)

VX510PED

A181WX

(400) AMS BUDGET

INDIA GRAIN

BY BARNEY LIVINGSTONE

WASHINGTON,MAY 12-(AP)-REP.COX (D-GA) ACCUSED INDIA TODAY OF PLAYING RUSSIA AGAINST THE UNITED STATES IN AN EFFORT TO "BLACKMAIL" CONGRESS INTO A FREE GIFT OF 2,000,000 TONS OF GRAIN.

HIS CHARGE WAS THE FIRST ROUND TO BE FIRED IN WHAT IS EXPECTED TO BE A NO-HOLDS-BARRED FOREIGN POLICY DEBATE WHEN THE INDIA GRAIN BILL COMES TO THE HOUSE FLOOR.

AFTER TWICE SHELVING THE BILL, LEADERS FOR A THIRD TIME SCHEDULED IT FOR A SHOWDOWN TEST NEXT TUESDAY.

HOUSE MEMBERS WERE CAUTIOUS ABOUT PREDICTING THE OUTCOME OF A VOTE ON THE ADMINISTRATION PROPOSAL FOR $190,000,000 IN FAMINE RELIEF FOR INDIA.

REP.VORYS (R-OHIO), REPUBLICAN FOREIGN POLICY SPOKESMAN IN THE HOUSE, SAID HE THOUGHT SOME KIND OF A GRAIN BILL WILL BE PASSED--"BUT HOW MANY STRINGS ARE GOING TO BE TIED TO IT IS ANOTHER QUESTION."

MEANWHILE, INDIAN PEOPLE WERE REPORTED FROM NEW DELHI TO BE GREATLY PLEASED BY WORD THAT RUSSIA IS SENDING 50,000 TONS OF WHEAT TO HELP MEET THE HUNGER SITUATION. SKILLFUL RED PROPAGANDA WAS CREDITED WITH MAKING THIS SOUND A LOT MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE FACT THAT THE U.S. ALREADY HAS BEEN SENDING GRAIN TO INDIA AT THE RATE OF MORE THAN 100,000 TONS A MONTH.

REPRESENTATIVES VOX AND VORYS BOTH EXPRESSED THEIR VIEWS IN TALKING TO A REPORTER. COX PREDICTED THE GRAIN-AID BILL WOULD BE KILLED OUTRIGHT, OR AT LEAST CHANGED TO PUT THE ASSISTANCE ON A STRAIGHT LOAN BASIS WITH INDIA OBLIGED TO REPAY IN STRATEGIC MATERIALS TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE. (THE RUSSIAN DEAL IS ALSO EXPECTED TO BE ON A BARTER BASIS.)

CHARGING THAT RUSSIA IS "THE DOMINATING INFLUENCE IN INDIA RIGHT NOW," COX SAID:

"INDIA IS USING THIS SITUATION TO BLACKMAIL US INTO GIVING THEM WHEAT. IF WE DON'T GIVE IT TO THEM, THEY SAY THEY WILL GET IF FROM RUSSIA. WE ARE SIMPLY FOLLOWING THE OLD POLICY OF APPEASING EVERYTHING THAT'S RUSSIAN."

A NUMBER OF FACTORS HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE HEAT GENERATED BY THE GRAIN-FOR-INDIA MEASURE.

AS THE FIRST MAJOR FOREIGN POLICY BILL OF THE 82ND CONGRESS, IT HAS BECOME THE TARGET FOR A NUMBER OF LEGISLATORS WHO DEPLORE THE FIRING OF GENERAL MACARTHUR AND WHO CRITICIZE THE WHOLE ADMINISTRATION FAR EAST FOREIGN POLICY.

IT HAS ALSO HIGH-LIGHTED INDIA'S POLICY OF NON-INTERVENTION AGAINST THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS IN KOREA.

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU'S STATEMENT OF TWO WEEKS AGO TO THE EFFECT INDIA WOULD REFUSE GRAIN IF "POLITICAL STRINGS" WERE ATTACHED STIRRED UP SO MUCH HOUSE RESENTMENT THAT LEADERS POSTPONED CONSIDERATION OF THE BILL.

IN A FOLLOW-UP STATEMENT IN NEW DELHI LAST THURSDAY, NEHRU EXPRESSED GRATITUDE OVER U.S.EFFORTS TO SUPPLY NEEDED GRAIN AND ADDED THAT HE SAW NO POLITICAL STRING ATTACHED TO BILLS NOW BEFORE CONGRESS.

NEW COMPLEXITIES CROPPED UP WHEN THE GOVERNMENT'S LATEST CROP REPORT SHOWED HEAVY LOSSES WERE IN PROSPECT ON THE U.S.WINTER WHEAT CROP, WITH THE NEED FOR PROBABLE LIMITATIONS ON EXPORTS ABROAD.

FR214PED

A182WX
(470)(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M.EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY SATURDAY MAY 12)
AMS BUDGET
TIN DISPUTE
BY EDWIN B.HAAKINSON

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,MAY 12-(AP)-SENATOR LYNDON JOHNSON (D-TEX) TODAY ACCUSED TIN PRODUCERS--PARTICULARLY IN BRITISH MALAYA--OF TRYING "TO SOAK" THE UNITED STATES WITH EXORBITANT PRICES.

"WE FEEL THAT THE TIN PRODUCERS HAVE BEEN TAKING ADVANTAGE OF A DESPERATE WORLD SITUATION," JOHNSON SAID. "WHILE THE TIMES CALL FOR SACRIFICES, THE TIN MINING INDUSTRY HAS BEEN INSISTENT UPON GUARANTEES FOR THE PERPETUATION OF ITS MOST PROSPEROUS PERIOD."

JOHNSON HEADS A PREPAREDNESS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE. HIS GROUP RECOMMENDED MARCH 4 THAT THE GOVERNMENT STOP BUYING TIN---A STRATEGIC WAR METAL---UNTIL SUPPLIERS QUIT "GOUGING" IT. THE COMMITTEE REPORTED THAT PRICES SOARED MORE THAN 150 PER CENT DURING THE KOREAN WAR.

BUYING WAS STOPPED, AND PRICES AT SINGAPORE SOON DROPPED FROM $1.75 A POUND TO $1.33 BUT THE U.S. IS STILL STAYING OUT OF THE MARKET.

JOHNSON REVIVED THE ISSUE TODAY BY RELEASING AN EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN HIM AND F.S.MILLER, OF NEW YORK, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE PACIFIC TIN CONSOLIDATED CORPORATION. THE SENATOR SAID THIS CORPORATION IS THE ONLY AMERICAN TIN PRODUCER OPERATING IN MALAYA, A BRITISH CROWN COLONY AND CHIEF SOURCE OF TIN WHICH MUST BE IMPORTED BY THIS COUNTRY.

MILLER SAID HE HAD DISCUSSED THE COMMITTEE REPORT "WITH LEADING ENGLISH AND CHINESE TIN PRODUCERS FROM MALAYA" AND HAD FOUND NO PROOF OF CHARGES THERE HAD BEEN RESTRICTION OF PRODUCTION, BOOSTING OF PRICES, AND FAILURE TO COOPERATE IN THE COMMON DEFENSE AGAINST COMMUNISM.

HE ALSO QUOTED AN EDITORIAL FROM "THE STRAITS TIMES OF SINGAPORE" WHICH SAID IN PART:

"WHAT MALAYA WANTS, BOTH FOR RUBBER AND TIN, IS A REASONABLE PROSPECT OF A PROSPEROUS STABILIZED FUTURE. UNTIL THERE IS SOME SAFEGUARD AGAINST A COLLAPSE OF PRICES WHEN STOCKPILING ENDS, MALAYA OWES AMERICA NOTHING."

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A183WX
IN ANSWER TO THIS, JOHNSON WROTE:

"THE PARENTS AND RELATIVES OF AMERICAN BOYS WHO DIED FIGHTING THE JAPANESE IN THE PACIFIC SO THAT MALAYA, AMONG OTHER AREAS, WOULD BE SET FREE FROM THE JAPANESE CONQUEST WOULD FIND IT DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND WHY MALAYA OWES AMERICA NOTHING.

"IT WAS THE BLOOD AND TREASURE OF AMERICA THAT PLAYED THE DECISIVE ROLE IN SETTING MALAYA FREE AND, INCIDENTALLY, RECOVERED THE TIN MINES FOR THEIR OWNERS."

JOHNSON SAID THIS COUNTRY IS WILLING TO RECOGNIZE ANY SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF TIN PRODUCERS AND NEGOTIATE ON A REASONABLE PRICE BASIS.

BUT IF TIN PRODUCERS "WISH TO REJECT SUCH AN APPROACH AND TO SOAK US WHAT THE TRAFFIC WILL BEAR, THE UNITED STATES MUST BE FREE TO ACT IN WHATEVER MANNER WILL PROTECT ITS OWN BEST INTERESTS," HE SAID ADDING:

"AND THOSE INTERESTS ARE NOT RELATED TO SHABBY DOLLAR PATRIOTISM."

MILLER MAINTAINED IN HIS LETTER THAT MALAYAN TIN MINES ARE NOW PRODUCING AT THE MAXIMUM RATE UNDER VERY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES, INCLUDING COMMUNIST GUERRILLA ATTACKS AND A SHORTAGE OF CERTAIN TYPES OF PERSONNEL. DENYING THAT PRODUCTION HAS BEEN RESTRICTED, HE BLAMED THE PRICE RISE ON "INEPT HANDLING" OF THE U.S. STOCKPILING PROGRAM. HE SAID THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT "CUT THE GROUND FROM UNDER OUR FEET" IN EFFORTS TO EXPLAIN TO THE U.S. VIEWPOINT TO MALAYAN PRODUCERS.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M.EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY SAT.MAY 12)
FR VX223PED

D86WX (BYRD FROM AYE) DT
O(280) (ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY SATURDAY MAY 12)
(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON,MAY 12-(AP)-SENATOR BYRD (D-VA) SAID TODAY THE SENATE HAS GIVEN "A CLEAR WARNING TO GREAT BRITAIN THAT SHE MUST CHANGE HER COURSE" ON TRADING WITH COMMUNIST CHINA.

HE REFERRED TO AN AMENDMENT TO AN APPROPRIATIONS BILL WHICH WOULD BAR ANY ECONOMIC AID TO A NATION WHICH SHIPS WAR MATERIALS TO A COMMUNIST NATION WHILE THE U.S. IS INVOLVED IN WAR.

THE AMENDMENT WAS ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE SENATE THURSDAY. IT WAS PLACED IN A $431,127,447 APPROPRIATIONS BILL CARRYING FUNDS FOR VARIOUS GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS. BYRD WAS A CO-SPONSOR OF THE PROPOSAL, WHICH WAS PRESENTED BY SENATOR KEM (R-MO).

HOWEVER,; 5£3 -.3,$.3,5 8' ,95 8, 5£3 £97'3 134'89, 91 5£3 78)).
THE MEASURE NOW IS IN CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO BRANCHES.

BYRD SAID IN A STATEMENT "THE AMENDMENT IS PARTICULARLY AIMED AT GREAT BRITAIN."

"THE FACT THAT GREAT BRITAIN HAS

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HOWEVER,

HOWEVER, THE AMENDMENT IS NOT IN THE HOUSE VERSION OF THE BILL.
THE MEASURE NOW IS IN CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO BRANCHES.

BYRD SAID IN A STATEMENT "THE AMENDMENT IS PARTICULARLY AIMED AT GREAT BRITAIN."

"THE FACT THAT GREAT BRITAIN HAS BEEN SENDING WAR MATERIALS TO THE RED CHINESE THROUGH HONG KONG IS TO ME A MOST OUTRAGEOUS PROCEDURE," HE SAID.

"THOSE WAR MATERIALS ARE BEING USED NOT ONLY AGAINST AMERICANS IN KOREA BUT AGAINST THE BRITISH TROOPS WHO ARE THERE."

"TO SHIP SUCH MATERIALS TO THE RED CHINESE WILL DEFINITELY PROLONG THE KOREAN WAR."

ON THURSDAY, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED IT WAS BANNING FURTHER SHIPMENTS OF RUBBER TO CHINA IN 1951 AND PROMISED "A VERY VIGILANT WATCH" OVER EXPORTS GENERALLY FROM BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.

BYRD SAID THE UNITED NATIONS CANNOT LIVE UNLESS ALL OF ITS MEMBERS CARRY "THEIR PROPER SHARE OF THE BURDEN" IN THE KOREAN WAR AND IN OTHER WAYS.

"IN ORDER TO PRESERVE THE UNITED NATIONS," HE SAID, "NOT ONLY MUST ALL THE MEMBERS CONTRIBUTE THEIR SHARE OF FIGHTING TROOPS BUT ALL MEMBERS MUST DESIST FROM GIVING AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY BY THE SHIPMENT OF WAR MATERIALS OR OTHERWISE."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY SATURDAY MAY 12)
MD348PED

A134WX
(150)

WASHINGTON,MAY 12-(AP)-REP.STEFAN (R-NEBR) SAID TONIGHT THE UNITED STATES SHOULDN'T BUY "ANYTHING AT ALL" FROM RUSSIA.

HE SAID THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION (ECA) IS SPENDING $325,000 FOR FERTILIZER FOR THE PPILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THAT THE INITIAL PURCHASE WAS MADE THROUGH A NEW YORK FIRM WHICH GOT THE FERTILIZER FROM EAST GERMANY.

"WE SHOULD BUY THAT FERTILIZER SOMEWHERE ELSE," HE TOLD A REPORTER TONIGHT. "I SAY DON'T GIVE RUSSIA ONE SINGLE U.S. DOLLAR BY BUYING FROM THEM.

"DOLLARS ARE AS GOOD TO THE KREMLIN AS AMMUNITION."

THE ECA SAID TTHERE WAS NOTHING IMPROPER IN THE TRANSACTION.

STEFAN SAID HE HAS ALREADY MENTIONED THE TRANSACTION TO CONGRESS BUT AT THIS TIME PLANS NO FURTHER ACTION.

IN A STATEMENT TO THE HOUSE TWO DAYS AGO, STEFAN HE HAD JUST RECEIVED "FROM ECA BULLETIN NO. 2216 X X X WHICH IS AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ECA THEY ARE SPENDING $325,000 TO BUY FERTILIZER FROM THE RUSSIANS X X X " TO SHIP TO THE PHILIPPINES.

HE SAID TONIGHT HE IS IN COMPLETE SYMPATHY WITH THE REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR THE ISLANDS, BUT ADDED: "I DON'T BELIEVE IN TRADING WITH RUSSIA AT ALL."

AN ECA SPOKESMAN SAID THE FERTILIZER WAS OWED THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AND "CAME THROUGH COMMERCIAL CHANNELS."

HE TOLD A REPORTER THERE WAS "ABSOLUTELY NOTHING" IMPROPER IN THE DEAL.

GG1214AED

A10WX
(300) PMS BUDGET
CONTROLS

MAY 13 1951

BY JOSEPH C.GOODWIN

WASHINGTON,MAY 12-(AP)-THE PRICE CONTROL CLEAVER IS LOPPING ABOUT 12 CENTS A POUND OFF SOME CHUCK STEAKS AND POT ROASTS, AND FIVE TO SIX CENTS OFF RUMP ROAST.

THE REDUCTIONS, ORDERED LAST NIGHT BY THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION, WILL SHOW UP IN THE DOLLARS-AND-CENTS CEILING PRICES ON ALL BEEF WHICH MUST BE POSTED ON MEAT COUNTERS MONDAY MORNING.

ALTHOUGH THE NEW ORDER WAS ISSUED ON THE SAME DAY THAT THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS REPORTED A THREE PER CENT DROP IN LIVESTOCK PRICES DURING THE WEEK ENDED MAY 8, IT HAD NO APPARENT CONNECTION WITH THIS DEVELOPMENT. → Retailers must have their prices posted by June 4.

NOR WAS THERE A CONNECTION WITH THE PROJECTED GENERAL ROLLBACK WHICH IS SCHEDULED TO REDUCE ALL BEEF PRICES BY ABOUT 10 CENTS A POUND BY NEXT OCT.1. THE NEW ORDER SIMPLY AMENDS CEILING REGULATIONS TO ALLOW FOR "INEQUITIES" AND TO PROVIDE OTHER ADJUSTMENTS IN AN ORDER ISSUED APRIL 29.

THIS DIRECTED RETAIL DEALERS TO POST CONTROLLED CEILING PRICES BY MAY 14.

HERE IS WHAT THE NEW ORDER DOES:

IT SETS THE SAME PRICE FOR STEAKS AND POT ROASTS OF THE VARITIES KNOWN AS CHUCK ARM AND CHUCK BLADE, BONE IN.

ARM CHUCKS WERE ABOUT 13 CENTS A POUND HIGHER THAN CHUCK BLADES IN THE ORIGINAL APRIL 29 BEEF ORDER. ON MONDAY, THE CEILING ON ARM CHUCKS WILL DROP 12 CENTS AND THE CEILING ON CHUCK BLADES WILL GO UP ONE CENT.

THE REDUCTIONS IN THE ANNOUNCED CEILING PRICE ON CHOICE AND GOOD GRADE RUMP ROASTS, BONE IN, WILL BRING THE BUTCHER SHOP PRICE DOWN FROM 84 CENTS A POUND TO ABOUT 79 CENTS, O.P.S., OFFICIALS SAID. THE PRICE OF CHOICE AND GOOD BONELESS RUMP REMAINS AT $1.12 A POUND.

THE OPS POSTPONED THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF RETAIL KOSHER BEEF PRICE CEILINGS FROM NEXT MONDAY TO MAY 21.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN GENERAL DECLINED FOR THE SECOND WEEK IN A ROW DURING THE WEEK ENDED MAY 8, LARGELY BECAUSE OF THE 3.0 PER CENT DROP IN LIVESTOCK PRICES. THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS REPORTED YESTERDAY AN INDEX OF 182.9 PER CENT OF THE 1926 AVERAGE WAS A DECLINE OF 0.3 PER CENT FROM THE PRECEDING WEEK.

THE INDEX WAS 1.6 PER CENT ABOVE THE LEVEL OF JAN.23, JUST BEFORE THE PRICE FREEZE; 16.6 PER CENT ABOVE THE MAY 24-JUNE 25 (PRE-KOREA) AVERAGE, AND 17.7 ABOVE A YEAR AGO.

LT253PED

A130WX

WASHINGTON,MAY 12-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN SAID TODAY PRESENT WORLD CONDITIONS REQUIRE A "CONSTANT STATE OF READINESS" ON THE PART OF THE NATION'S MERCHANT MARINE.

IN A PROCLAMATION SETTING ASIDE MAY 22 AS NATIONAL MARITIME DAY, HE SAID PREPAREDNESS IS NEEDED IN ALL BRANCHES OF THE NATION'S INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY, IN "MEETING THE THREAT OF AGGRESSION TO OUR DEMOCRACY".

DC1047AED

A120WX

WASHINGTON, MAY 12-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. FRANK E. LOWE, WHO WAS CALLED BACK TO ACTIVE DUTY LAST AUGUST TO SERVE AS A MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WHITE HOUSE IN TOKYO, HAS RETURNED TO HIS RETIRED STATUS.

THE ARMY SAID TODAY LOWE REVERTED TO THE RETIRED LIST ON MAY 7.

THE GENERAL WAS THE MILITARY LIAISON OFFICER FOR THE TRUMAN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE WHEN THE PRESIDENT WAS A SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.

DC1006AED

MAY 13 1951

B15WX (200)

WASHINGTON,MAY 12-(AP)-THE COMMANDER OF THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION IN KOREA, MAJ.GEN.OLIVER P.SMITH HAS BEEN NAMED COMMANDER OF THE PACIFIC FLEET MARINE FORCE AND THE MARINE BARRACKS AT CAMP PENDLETON, CAL.

GENERAL SMITH RECENTLY RETURNED FROM KOREA. HE WILL ASSUME HIS NEW POST ABOUT MID-JUNE SUCCEEDING MAJOR GEN.ALFRED H.NOBLE, WHOSE ASSIGNMENT AS COMMANDER OF THE MARINES' DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC AT SAN FRANCISCO WAS RECENTLY ANNOUNCED.

THE MARINE CORPS ALSO ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THE RETIREMENT JUNE 1 OF MAJ.GEN.EDWARD A.CRAIG, 56, DIRECTOR OF THE CORPS RESERVE. GEN. CRAIG WILL BE SUCCEEDED BY BRIG.GEN.HARRY B.LIVERSEDGE, NOW DEPUTY COMMANDER AT CAMP PENDLETON.

CRAIG COMMANDED THE FIRST MARINE PROVISIONAL BRIGADE IN KOREA AND LATER WAS ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF THE FIRST DIVISION UNDER GENERAL SMITH. HE WILL RETIRE AS A LIEUTENANT GENERAL BECAUSE OF COMBAT DECORATIONS WON DURING WORLD WAR TWO AND IN KOREA.

ANOTHER MARINE WHOSE RETIREMENT WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY IS BRIG. GEN.ANDREW E.CREESY, EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE MARINE CORPS SUPPLY DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON. HE WILL BE SUCCEEDED BY BRIG.GEN.LEONARD E. RAY, NOW QUARTERMASTER OF THE CORPS DEPOT AT PHILADELPHIA. THE PHILADELPHIA POST WILL BE TAKEN BY BRIG.GEN.JAMES H.STROTHER, NOW CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE MARINE SUPPLY DEPOT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

LT353AED

A189WX

(390) AMS BUDGET

CRYPTOGRAPHY

BY ELTON C.FAY

WASHINGTON,MAY 12-(AP)-THE SENATE COMMITTEE HEARINGS ON THE MACARTHUR CASE HAVE PRODUCED BARE REFERENCES TO ONE OF THE MOST CAREFULLY GUARDED SECRETS OF THE MILITARY--ITS SYTEM OF CRYPTOGRAPHY.

IN WAR, OR EVEN IN PEACE, "CRACKING THE CODE" OF ANOTHER NATION CAN HAVE VALUE EQUAL TO THE DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY ARMIES OR FLEETS. BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES LEARNED JAPAN'S COMMUNICATIONS CODE, IT WAS READY WHEN THE JAP FLEET MADE THE COSTLY AND UNSUCCESSFUL STRIKE AT MIDWAY ISLAND IN WORLD WAR II.

THE TERM "CRYPTOGRAPHY" REALLY COVERS BOTH THE USE OF THE CODE AND OF CIPHER TRANSMISSION MACHINES.

THUS, A SECRET MESSAGE CAN BE TRANSMITTED BY THE USE OF A MACHINE WHICH TRANSMITS SYMBOLS OR GROUPS OF SYMBOLS WHICH ARE (AS THE MILITARY SAYS) "DE-CRYPTOGRAPHED" MECHANICALLY UPON RECEPTION OF THE MESSAGE.

OR CRYPTOGRAPHY MAY BE MERELY THE OLD BUT STILL USEFUL SYSTEM OF USING LETTERS OR GROUPS OF LETTERS WHICH HAVE NO MEANING UNTIL A "KEY" IS USED TO CONVERT THE MESSAGE INTO PLAIN LANGUAGE.

OF PARTICULAR CONCERN TO THOSE CHARGED WITH MAINTAINING THE SECURITY OF CRYPTOGRAPHY SYSTEMS IS THE CHANCE THAT A MESSAGE SENT BY CIPHER MAY APPEAR, BY ACCIDENT, AT A LATER DATE IN A PUBLIC DOCUMENT. THIS WOULD BE USEFUL MATERIAL FOR AN ESPIONAGE AGENT WHO, HAVING PICKED UP FROM RADIO OR OTHER SOURCES A COPY OF THE CODED MESSAGE, COULD COMPARE IT WITH THE PLAIN-LANGUAGE TEXT AND THUS "CRACK THE CODE."

CRYPTOGRAPHIC MESSAGES SENT IN SYMBOL COULD BE AS SIMPLE AS THE GADGET USED TO RUN A PLAYER PIANO OR COULD BE MUCH MORE INTRICATE--WHICH THEY ARE.

THE MILITARY PLACES THE TIGHTEST PROTECTION NOT ONLY OVER THE MACHINES AND CODES BUT OVER COPIES OF MESSAGES WHICH HAVE BEEN TRANSMITTED CRYPTOGRAPHICALLY.

REGULATIONS REQUIRE, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THAT CRYPTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL MUST BE KEPT "IN THE MOST SECURE STORAGE AVAILABLE AND WILL NEVER BE LEFT UNATTENDED EXCEPT WHEN LOCKED IN A THREE-COMBINATION SAFE OR ITS EQUIVALENT." DECODED CRYPTOGRAPHIC MESSAGES MAY NOT NEVER BE KEPT IN THE SAME SAFES WITH THE CODE USED TO DECIPHER THEM.

MAY 13 1951

A190WX

TO PREVENT "CODE CRACKING," MATERIAL SENT CRYPTOGRAPHICALLY IS PARAPHRASED BEFORE BEING RELEASED FOR USE BY OTHERS THAN THOSE TO WHOM THE MESSAGES ARE DIRECTED.

REGULATIONS SPECIFY THAT "ROUTINE REPORTS AND MESSAGES WHICH MUST BE GIVEN WIDE DISTRIBUTION, OR THE CONTENTS OF WHICH HAVE BEEN OR MAY EVENTUALLY BE FURNISHED THE PRESS" SHOULD BE TRANSMITTED WHENEVER POSSIBLE IN PLAIN LANGUAGE, BUT THAT IF CODE TRANSMISSION IS REQUIRED THE TEXT SHOULD BE PARAPHRASED BEFORE BEING DISTRIBUTED.

PRECISE INSTRUCTIONS FOR PARAPHRASING ALSO ARE SET DOWN. THE SEQUENCES OF PARAGRAPHS AND OF SENTENCES IN PARAGRAPHS MUST BE CHANGED; POSITIONS OF SUBJECT, PREDICATE AND MODIFIERS MUST BE ALTERED; SYNOMYMS SHOULD BE USED.

MD245PED

30.24- 22943

A11WX

WASHINGTON,MAY 12-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN INFORMED BY THE POLISH COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT THAT BISHOP JOSEPH PADEWSKI, AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, DIED IN A POLISH PRISON.

BISHOP PADEWSKI, A PRELATE OF THE POLISH NATIONAL CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES, WAS ARRESTED IN POLAND JAN.19 ON A CHARGE OF VIOLATING POLISH CURRENCY REGULATIONS.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID THE POLISH FOREIGN OFFICE IGNORED "REPEATED REPRESENTATIONS" AIMED AT PERMITTING AMERICAN DIPLOMATS TO SEE HIM.

LT255AED

D98 (180)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 PM EST TODAY SATURDAY, MAY 12)

(ADVANCE) UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 12-(AP)-A UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT COLLECTION HAS RAISED $11,000 IN TWO WEEKS TO BUY FOOD FOR INDIA, CHAIRMAN RALPH BUNCHE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

IN ADDITION TO COLLECTIONS AMONG THE INTERNATIONAL STAFF, THE TOTAL INCLUDES CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE UNITED NATIONS CORRESPONDENTS ASSOCIATION, FROM THE ECUADORIAN DELEGATION STAFF, AND FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC WHO WANTED TO HELP.

THE U.N. INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND IS HANDLING THE DETAILS OF BUYING AND SHIPPING WHEAT AND A FIRST SHIPMENT IS EXPECTED TO LEAVE IN A FEW WEEKS, BUNCHE SAID. SHIPPING LINES HAVE PROMISED TO CARRY THE GRAIN FREE.

BUNCHE, U.N. TRUSTEESHIP DIVISION DIRECTOR AND NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER, SAID STAFFS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND OTHER U.N.-AFFILIATED AGENCIES, ARE JOINING THE DRIVE.

THE ECUADORIAN CONTRIBUTION WAS ACCOMPANIED BY A NOTE THAT SAID: "THE PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR WILL ALWAYS REMEMBER THE COLLECTION MADE BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN 1949 WHEN ONE OF THE RICHEST TERRITORIAL SECTIONS OF OUR COUNTRY WAS STRUCK BY A TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 PM EST TODAY SATURDAY, MAY 12)

G43OPED

MAY 13 1951

A96 (170)

LAKE SUCCESS, MAY 12-(AP)-AMBASSADOR MAHMOUD FAWZI BEY, EGYPT'S PERMANENT DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, SAID TONIGHT THE U.N. WAS FALLING SHORT IN PREVENTING ANOTHER WORLD WAR.

HE SPOKE IN A BROADCAST SERIES (CBS-MEMO FROM LAKE SUCCESS) SPONSORED BY THE U.N. ON THE THEME "THE PRICE OF PEACE."

"AT THE PRESENT MOMENT, UNFORTUNATELY, THE WORLD SEEMS TO BE DANGEROUSLY HEADING FOR A THID WORLD WAR, UNLESS MUCH MORE IN BEHALF OF PEACE IS DONE BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND BY ITS MEMBERS THAN WHAT HAS BEEN DONE SO FAR," FAWZI SAID.

"FOR ALL THE SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WITH ALL THE ASSIDUOUS EFFORTS OF THE VARIOUS U.N. ORGANS, WITH THE WELL-NIGH TO 550 MEETINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, THE STRUCTURE OF THE WORLD PEACE AND SECURITY IS AS SHAKY AS ONLY AN ILL-WISHER WOULD WANT IT TO BE."

PART OF THE BLAME, FAWZI SAID, WAS DUE TO FAILURE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO SET UP AN ARMED U.N. FORCE AND TO REGULATE NATIONAL ARMAMENTS.

HE ALSO BLAMED ECONOMIC WEAKNESS IN AREAS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PUTTING "A THIN CRUST OF ARMED FORCES AROUND A COUNTRY OR AREA" WOULD NOT SOLVE THE PROBLEM, HE SAID.

JB1012PED

A116

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 12-(APL-UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE WAS FORCED BY DOCTOR'S ORDERS TODAY TO CANCEL A TRIP TO PARIS. HE IS SUFFERING AN INFECTION AFTER THE REMOVAL OF SEVERAL TEETH.

LIE WAS TO HAVE ATTENDED THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE U.N. ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE WITH HEADS OF U.N. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES.

A SPOKESMAN SAID LIE'S DOCTOR ORDERED SEVERAL DAYS REST.

RJ113PED

A47

(460)

NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR-GIANTS

BY VINCENT P. O'MAHONEY

NEW YORK, MAY 12-(AP)-GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SWAPPED HIS BATTERED CAMPAIGN HAT FOR A GREY HOMBURG TODAY AND TOOK IN A BASEBALL GAME. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME IN 11 YEARS HE HAD WORN CIVILIAN CLOTHES.

THE DEPOSED FAR EASTERN COMMANDER GOT A ROARING WELCOME FROM THE CROWD AS HE SHOWED UP, IMMACULATELY ATTIRED, FOR THE GIANTS-PHILLIES GAME.

HIS SPANKING NEW OUTFIT INCLUDED: GREY DOUBLE-BREASTED SUIT, BLUISH-GREY NECKTIE, WHITE SHIRT, AND SHINY BLACK SHOES.

GONE WERE THE GOLD BRAID "SCRAMBLED EGGS" OF HIS MILITARY HEADGEAR.

INSTEAD, A BLACK BAND DECORATED HIS GREY HAT.

THE 10,000 FANS AT THE POLO GROUNDS ROSE AND CHEERED AS THE GENERAL AND HIS WIFE ENTERED THE FIELD.

THEIR BOX AT FIRST BASE WAS FESTOONED WITH AMERICAN FLAGS AND THE GENERAL'S FIVE-STAR FLAG.

GIANTS' MANAGER LEO DUROCHER AND PHILLIES MANAGER EDDIE SAWYER GREETED MACARTHUR.

"IT'S BEEN A LONG TIME, LEO, SINCE TOKYO," SAID MACARTHUR TO DUROCHER.

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THE REFERENCE WAS TO DUROCHER'S 1946 VISIT WITH A BASEBALL TROUPE TO JAPAN.

A RECORDING OF A 17-GUN SALUTE WAS PLAYED OVER THE BALL PARK'S PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM.

MACARTHUR THEN SPOKE BRIEFLY TO THE CROWD. HE SAID HE AND HIS WIFE WERE "HAPPY TO WITNESS THE GREAT AMERICAN GAME OF BASEBALL THAT HAS DONE SO MUCH TO BUILD THE AMERICAN CHARACTER."

"MRS. MACARTHUR AND I," HE ADDED, "ARE BOTH FANS. BY THAT I MEAN WE HAVE SENSE ENOUGH TO ROOT FOR THE HOME TEAM."

THAT BROUGHT A ROAR FROM THE GIANTS FANS WHO LATER SAW THEIR TEAM LOSE 6 TO 5 IN AN EXTRA-INNING GAME TO THE NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPION PHILLIES.

"WE'RE GOING TO SETTLE DOWN NOW TO WATCH THE LONG HITS, MARK THE ERRORS AND RAZZ THE UMPIRE, EVEN IF WE KNOW HE IS RIGHT," MACARTHUR CONCLUDED IN HIS REMARKS TO THE CROWD.

MACARTHUR HAD TO TRY THREE TIMES BEFORE HE THREW OUT A SATISFACTORY "FIRST BALL" TO GIANTS CATCHER RAY NOBLE.

THE FIRST TWO BALLS STRUCK THE GROUND BEFORE REACHING THE CATCHER.

NOBLE CAUGHT THE THIRD BALL ON THE FLY, RAN TO THE GENERAL'S BOX AND SHOOK HANDS WITH HIM.

A48

"HE'S GOT A GOOD CURVE BALL!" DUROCHER SHOUTED TO CAMERAMEN.

HORACE STONEHAM, GIANTS PRESIDENT, MRS. DUROCHER, AND HANS LOBERT, FORMER BASEBALL GREAT, NOW A GIANTS SCOUT, SAT WITH THE MACARTHURS.

MACARTHUR APPLAUDED SEVERAL TIMES DURING THE GAME, ESPECIALLY WHEN CARROLL LOCKMAN HIT A HOME RUUN FOR THE GIANTS IN THE FIRST INNING AND ALVIN DARK SLAMMED A LONG TRIPLE FOR THE HOME TEAM IN THE THIRD.

THE GAME LASTED THREE HOURS AND FIVE MINUTES.

MACARTHUR HAD NONE OF THE TRADITIONAL BALL PARK FARE--HOT DOGS, PEANUTS, OR POP.

WHEN THE GAME ENDED, THE FANS OBSERVED A MANAGEMENT REQUEST TO REMAIN SEATED WHILE MACARTHUR AND HIS PARTY LEFT THE FIELD.

A RECORDING OF "OLD SOLDIERS NEVER DIE" WAS PLAYED AS HE LEFT.

"WONDERFUL GAME," MACARTHUR SAID TO REPORTERS WHEN HE ARRIVED BACK AT HIS HOTEL.

"WE HAD A WONDERFUL TIME," SAID MRS.MACARTHUR.

K/JB703PED

A16 (290)

NEW YORK, MAY 12-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.COURTNEY WHITNEY, ADVISER TO GEN.MACARTHUR, SAID TODAY THE FORMER FAR EAST COMMANDER STUDIED THE POTENTIALITY OF ATOMIC WEAPONS IN THE KOREA WAR, BUT NEVER "ACTUALLY RECOMMENDED" THEIR USE.

"LOGICALLY, IT CAN BE ASSUMED HE FELT NO PRESSING NEED," WHITNEY SAID IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS DURING A NEWS CONFERENCE AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA.

WHITNEY SAID WHETHER GEN.MACARTHUR WOULD HAVE CONSIDERED USE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS IF EVACUATION OF KOREA HAD BECOME NECESSARY WAS "TOO HYPOTHETICAL" A QUESTION. HE ADDED GEN. MACARTHUR "NEVER THOUGHT OUR TROOPS WOULD BE FORCED OUT OF KOREA."

CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT OF AN ATOMIC BOMB OR ATOMIC WEAPON, WHITNEY SAID MACARTHUR "CONSIDERED IT TO THE EXTENT HE STUDIED ITS POTENTIALITY, BUT NEVER ACTUALLY RECOMMENDED ITS EMPLOYMENT.

"HE STUDIED ITS POTENTIALITY AFTER THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAD CREATED A NEW SITUATION AND A NEW WAR WITH WHICH HE WAS NOT SENT TO COPE WITH IN KOREA. HE WAS SENT TO FIGHT THE NORTH KOREANS, NOT CHINESE COMMUNISTS," WHITNEY SAID.

WHITNEY SAID THAT MACARTHUR, IN A CONFERENCE YESTERDAY WITH JOHN FOSTER DULLES, REPUBLICAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS EXPERT, "MADE IT CLEAR THAT HE WILL CONTINUE TO DO HIS DUTY AS A CITIZEN AND HELP IN ANY WAY HE CAN."

DULLES IS WORKING ON THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND CONFERRED SEVERAL TIMES WITH MACARTHUR IN TOKYO.

WHITNEY SAID THE GENERAL BELIEVES THE JAPANESE WILL BE SELF-SUPPORTING BY NEXT YEAR.

ASKED TO COMMENT ON REPORTED DIFFERENCES OVER FAR EASTERN TRADE POLICIES BETWEEN MACARTHUR AND BRITAIN, WHITNEY SAID THE BRITISH SOUGHT TO PROTECT THEIR FAR EASTERN INTERESTS FROM JAPANESE COMPETITION WHILE MACARTHUR HELD THE JAPANESE SHOULD HAVE UNRESTRICTED COMPETITIVE RIGHTS TO ENTER TRADE AND COMMERCE.

B515PED

MAY 13 1951

A97

NIGHT LEAD TEACHER-MACARTHUR (320)

NEW YORK, MAY 12-(AP)-A JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER SAID TODAY HIS PRINCIPAL TRIED TO COERCE HIM INTO ATTENDING THE MACARTHUR WELCOME PARADE HERE. THE TEACHER GAVE THREE REASONS WHY HE DID NOT WANT TO GO.

THE TEACHER, NORMAN LONDON, IS UNDER INVESTIGATION BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR ALLEGED REFUSAL TO ACCOMPANY HIS CLASS TO THE PARADE APRIL 20 WELCOMING GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

HE SAID IN A STATEMENT TODAY THAT ONE REASON HE DIDN'T WANT TO GO TO THE PARADE WAS BECAUSE HE HAD BEEN A SOLDIER IN THE PHILIPPINES

IN WORLD WAR TWO. HE ADDED:
"IT IS NO SECRET THAT THE TROOPS HEARTILY DISLIKED GENERAL MACARTHUR."
ANOTHER REASON, HE SAID, WAS THAT AS A FORMER TEACHER IN HARLEM, THOUGH WHITE HIMSELF, HE LONG HAD OPPOSED "EVERY FORM OF RACIAL BIAS AND BIGOTRY."
"I COULD NOT BRING MYSELF TO HONOR A MAN," HE SAID, "WHOSE FAR EAST COMMAND WAS DESCRIBED AFTER A THOROUGH, ON-THE SPOT INVESTIGATION BY THURGOOD MARSHALL, COUNSEL FOR THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, AS CONDONING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES."
LONDON SAID HIS THIRD REASON WAS THAT IT WAS HIS OPINION, "CONFIRMED BY MUCH THAT I HAVE READ CONCERNING GENERAL MACARTHUR'S OWN RECENT TESTIMONY IN WASHINGTON, THAT HIS POLICIES WOULD LEAD TO AN IMMEDIATE WORLD-WIDE CONFLICT."
LONDON SAID THAT IN MANY SCHOOLS THE TEACHERS WERE GIVEN THEIR CHOICE OF GOING TO THE PARADE WITH PUPILS OR STAYING IN SCHOOL WITH CHILDREN WHO WERE NOT ATTENDING THE PARADE.
BUT HIS PRINCIPAL, HE SAID, "ATTEMPTED TO COERCE ME INTO ATTENDING BY THREATENING TO INFORM DR.JANSEN--A THREAT WHICH HE CARRIED OUT."
LONDON REFERRED TO DR.WILLIAM JANSEN, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, WHO HAS ASKED DR.ELIAS LIEBERMAN, ASSOCIATE SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL DIVISION, TO INVESTIGATE THE CASE.
THE PRINCIPAL OF LONDON'S SCHOOL, ABRAHAM WIENER, SAID HE HAD NO COMMENT ON LONDON'S STATEMENT, AND THAT ALL QUESTIONS ABOUT THE CASE SHOULD BE REFERRED TO DR.JANSEN OR DR.LIEBERMAN.
IEJENSEN AN

CASE SHOULD BE REFERRED TO DR.JANSEN OR DR.LIEBERMAN.
JANSEN AND LIEBERMAN WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE FOR COMMENT.
JB1019PED

MAY 13 1951

A62WX
(150) (ADVANCE FOR USE AT NOON EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 12)
MOBILIZATION
(ADVANCE) (WX) NEW YORK, MAY 12-(AP)-A HIGH MOBILIZATION OFFICIAL SAID TODAY THE NATIONAL INCOME "SHOULD APPROACH" $310,000,000,000 (B) FOR THIS YEAR; $325,000,000,000 FOR 1952 AND $345,000,000,000 FOR 1953.
ON THIS BASIS, SAID A.E.HOWSE, ASSISTANT TO MOBILIZATION DIRECTOR CHARLES E.WILSON, "IF WE AVOID ALL-OUT WAR, WE CAN CARRY A DEFENSE BURDEN AND YET HAVE ENOUGH RESOURCES LEFT OVER TO INCREASE OUR BASIC INDUSTRIAL STRENGTH, AND TO PROVIDE A VERY GOOD STANDARD OF LIVING FOR OUR PEOPLE."
HOWSE DISCUSSED THE MOBILIZATION PROGRAM IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION HERE (STATLER HOTEL) OF THE NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS.
HE ESTIMATED THAT BY THE END OF 1953, "OUR TOTAL LABOR FORCE SHOULD INCLUDE 69 MILLION, WITH TWO MILLION UNEMPLOYED, 3.5 MILLION IN THE ARMED SERVICES, AND 64 MILLION IN TOTAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYM

SERVICES, AND 64 MILLION IN TOTAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT."
"THUS," HOWSE ADDED, "WE HAVE THE MANPOWER TO ACCOMPLISH THE JOB AHEAD, IF WE MAKE THE BEST USE OF OUR SKILLS."
HE ESTIMATED THAT "THE MAXIMUM IMPACT OF THE DEFENSE PROGRAM WILL NOT BE FELT UNTIL THE END OF THIS YEAR."
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT NOON, E.S.T., TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 12)
LT626AED

A20
(120)
NEW YORK, MAY 12-(AP)-THE KOREAN CONFLICT CAME TO TELEVISION LAST NIGHT IN THE FORM OF A REALISTIC DRAMA BASED ON THE DISPATCHES OF HAL BOYLE, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT AND COLUMNIST.
THE PULITZER PRIZE PLAYHOUSE PRESENTED THE PLAY, ENTITLED "KOREA--THE THOUSAND YARD LOOK," OVER THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY TV NETWORK.
A QUARTER-ACRESTUDIO WAS USED FOR THE PRODUCTION WITH STAGE SETTINGS AND PROPS, INCLUDING ARMY-LOANED WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT, SIMULATING THE BATTLE BACKGROUND OF KOREA.
BOYLE, A PULITZER PRIZE WINNER IN 1945, NARRATED THE PLAY. HE DESCRIBED THE "THOUSAND YARD LOOK" AS THE "LOOK OF DISTANCE THAT COMES INTO THE EYES OF A MAN WHEN HE HAS SEEN TOO MUCH OF BATTLE AND TOO LITTLE OF HOME."
BOYLE IS NOW WORKING OUT OF THE AP'S NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS.
K337AED

A37
NEW YORK, MAY 12-(AP)-THE FIRST ENTERTAINERS OF THE REVIVED USO-CAMP SHOWS LEFT TODAY FOR TWO MONTHS OF PERFORMANCES BEFORE G.I.S. IN JAPAN AND KOREA.
MRS. ANNA ROSENBERG, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, SAW THE TROUPE OFF FROM LAGUARDIA FIELD. THE TROUPE WILL TRANSFER TO A MILITARY PLANE AT SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE FLIGHT TO TOKYO.
DY616PED

D91
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 PM EST TODAY SATURDAY, MAY 12)
(ADVANCE), NEW YORK, MAY 12-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER DAVID BEN-GURION OF ISRAEL STARTS TOMORROW ON A TOUR OF MAJOR U.S. CITIES TO SELL $500,000,000 BONDS FOR THE STATE OF ISRAEL.
DUE TO LEAVE HERE BY CAR AT 7:30 A.M. (EST), BEN-GURION WILL VISIT PHILADELPHIA TOMORROW, BALTIMORE ON MONDAY, BOSTON ON TUESDAY, PITTSBURGH ON THURSDAY, CHICAGO ON FRIDAY, DETROIT MAY 21, CLEVELAND MAY 22, AND LOS ANGELES MAY 24.
CIVIC RECEPTIONS FOR THE VISITING LEADER ARE PLANNED IN BOSTON, PITTSBURGH AND CHICAGO. MASS RALLIES WILL BE HELD IN BOSTON AND AT THE CLIMAX OF THE TOUR IN THE HOLLYWOOD BOWL, LOS ANGELES.
PROCEEDS FROM THE BONDW WILL BE ALLOCATED AS FOLLOWS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED: $205,000,000 FOR INDUSTRY AND POWER PROJECTS, $130,000,000 AGRICULTURE, $40,000,000 TRANSPORTATION, $45,000,000 TRADE AND SERVICES, $30,000,000 HOUSING AND $50,000,000 FOR THE CENTRAL DEVELOPMENT BANK.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 PM EST TODAY SATURDAY MAY 12)
GA21PED

A66WX
(350) WALLACE-CHINA - May 12 -
(WX) SOUTH SALEM, N.Y.-(AP)-FORMER VICE PRESIDENT HENRY WALLACE DENIED LAST NIGHT HE DISCUSSED BRINGING COMMUNISTS INTO THE CHINESE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT DURING CONVERSATIONS HE HAD WITH GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK IN 1944.
HE TOOK SHARP ISSUE WITH THE AGREEMENT VOICED YESTERDAY IN WASHINGTON BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL AND SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) THAT A 1949 UNITED STATES "WHITE PAPER" (OFFICIAL DOCUMENT) ON CHINA INDICATED HE HAD SUGGESTED CHINESE COMMUNISTS BE TAKEN INTO THE CHIANG (NATIONALIST) GOVERNMENT "AS EARLY AS 1944."
AT SENATE HEARINGS ON THE OUSTER OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, KNOWLAND

QUOTED FROM THE "WHITE PAPER," RELEASED IN 1949.

WALLACE HAD BEEN SENT TO CHINA BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

KNOWLAND QUOTED THE DOCUMENT AS SAYING WALLACE TOLD CHIANG THAT MR. ROOSEVELT HAD INDICATED IF THE NATIONALISTS AND COMMUNISTS COULDN'T GET TOGETHER THEY MIGHT CALL IN A FRIEND--AND HAD INDICATED THAT HE (ROOSEVELT) MIGHT BE THAT FRIEND.

IN HIS STATEMENT ISSUED HERE LAST NIGHT, WALLACE SAID:

"ROOSEVELT WAS NOT INTERESTED IN MAKING OVER THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT. WHAT HE WAS INTERESTED IN WAS SEEING THE CHINESE FROM ALL TYPES OF POLITICAL FAITHS DOING A GOOD JOB OF FIGHTING THE JAPANESE."

WALLACE SAID NO SPECIFIC AGREEMENT OF ANY KIND WAS "INDICATED" BY EITHER THE PRESIDENT OR WALLACE.

"THE PRESIDENT WAS...INTERESTED IN A STRONG...DEMOCRATIC CHINA," WALLACE SAID, "AND...WANTED ALL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CHINA AND RUSSIA SETTLED BEFORE THE WAR CAME TO AN END."

KNOWLAND SAID YESTERDAY IT APPEARED THAT "THROUGH THE VOICE OF VICE PRESIDENT WALLACE" CHIANG WAS BEING PRESSURED TO COME TO SOME AGREEMENTS WITH RUSSIA.

WALLACE QUOTED A LETTER HE SAID MR.ROOSEVELT HAD WRITTEN CHIANG JUST AFTER WALLACE'S FOUR-DAY TALK WITH THE NATIONALIST CHIEF. IN THE LETTER, ROOSEVELT SAID HE WELCOMED THE INDICATION GIVEN HIM BY WALLACE OF CHIANG'S DESIRE "FOR IMPROVED RELATIONS BETWEEN THE U.S.S.R.AND CHINA."

"IT OCCURS TO ME," THE LETTER CONTINUED, "THAT ANY SUCH CONFERENCE (BETWEEN CHINA AND RUSSIA) WOULD BE GREATLY FACILITATED IF A WORKING ARRANGEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED BEFOREHAND BETWEEN THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS."

WALLACE SAID HE THEN RECOMMENDED TO MR.ROOSEVELT, AT CHIANG'S SUGGESTION, THAT "AN AMERICAN OFFICER OF THE HIGHEST CALIBER" BE SENT TO CHINA AS A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE BETWEEN CHIANG AND THE PRESIDENT. HE MENTIONED LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER AS A POSSIBLE CANDIDATE.

SUBSEQUENTLY, WEDEMEYER DID GO TO CHINA, AS COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE CHINA THEATRE. THEN IN JULY, 1947, AFTER HAVING RETURNED TO THIS COUNTRY, HE WAS SENT BACK BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN ON A SIX-WEEKS' FACT-FINDING STUDY.

THE RESULT OF THAT STUDY BECAME THE LONG-SECRET" WEDEMEYER REPORT," PORTIONS OF WHICH WERE MADE PUBLIC ONLY 10 DAYS AGO, IN CONNECTION WITH THE SENATE HEARINGS.

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WALLACE SAID EARLY TODAY HE HAD GONE THROUGH ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS AND FOUND ANOTHER THAT WOULD SHOW HE DID NOT SUGGEST A CHIANG-COMMUNIST COALITION, AS MARSHALL AND KNOWLAND SUGGESED.

THIS DOCUMENT, HE SAID, WAS A SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT MADE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND NOT INCLUDED IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S WHITE PAPER. HE SAID THE NEW YORK TIMES OF JAN. 19,1950, PUBLISHED THIS REPORT IN FULL.

IN THIS REPORT, WALLACE SAID, HE SUGGESTED THAT CHIANG TAKE "WESTERN TRAINED MEN" INTO HIS COALITION, NOT COMMUNISTS.

WALLACE ADDED THAT HE NOTED THAT THE U.S. ALREADY SUPPORTED A COALITION OF WARLORDS, LANDLORDS AND BANKERS UNDER CHIANG.

HIS SUGGESTION, HE SAID, WAS TO INCLUDE IN THE COALITION "PROGRESSIVE" BANKERS AND MERCHANTS AND THOSE GENERALS WHO ARE NEITHER SUBSERVIENT TO LANDLORDS NOR OPPOSED TO THE PEASANTS.

WALLACE SAID SUCH MEN UNDERSTAND THEIR OWN COUNTRY AND THE WESTERN WORLD.

KM830AED

A162

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6PES TODAY, SATURDAY MAY 12)

AMS BUDGET--ATOMIC OVEN (600)

BY ALTON L.BLAKESLEE

ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE REPORTER

(ADVANCE) UPTON, N.Y., MAY 12-(AP)-TWO NEW STEPS IN CANCER TREATMENT WITH THE POTENT ATOMIC OVEN AT BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY WERE DISCLOSED TODAY.

ONE IS PRODUCTION OF A NEW KIND OF RADIOACTIVE IODINE THAT MAY HIT HARDER AND MORE SAFELY AT THYROID GLAND CANCER, AND THYROID CANCER THAT HAS SPREAD THROUGH THE BODY.

THIS IODINE GIVES OFF X-RAYS TO HIT CANCER CELLS. BUT IT LIVES OR LASTS SUCH A SHORT TIME THERE IS LESS CHANCE OF THE RAYS' DAMAGING HEALTHY BODY CELLS.

SECOND WAS THE DISCLOSURE THAT THREE HUMANS NOW HAVE LAIN ATOP THE HUGE ATOMIC OVEN FOR TREATMENT OF BRAIN CANCERS BY BOMBARDMENT WITH ATOMIC BULLETS COMING FROM THE CHAIN REACTION GOING ON INSIDE.

TWO OF THEM--BOTH MEN--STILL ARE ALIVE AFTER TREATMENTS TWO MONTHS AGO. THE FIRST PATIENT, A WOMAN, HAS SINCE DIED. BUT THE RESULTS "ARE SUFFICIENTLY HOPEFUL TO CONTINUE STUDYING THE METHOD," SAID DR.D.D.VAN SLYKE OF BROOKHAVEN.

THE BULLETS ARE NEUTRONS, PRODUCED BY FABULOUS BILLIONS INSIDE THE OVEN. THEY CREATE RADIOACTIVE RAYS IN THE BRAIN CANCER. AN INJECTION OF BORON IS GIVEN FIRST, AND MUCH OF IT CONCENTRATES IN THE CANCER. THE NEUTRON BULLETS MAKE THE BORON RADIOACTIVE, TO EMIT CANCER-DAMAGING RAYS.

BOTH DEVELOPMENTS WERE ANNOUNCED AS THE VEIL OF SECRECY WAS REMOVED FROM ONE GREAT WHITE FACE OF THE ATOMIC PILE OR OVEN TO PERMIT MORE SCIENTISTS TO USE IT FOR PEACEFUL RESEARCH.

THIS WEST FACE OR SIDE OF THE PILE IS BLOCKED OFF BY HIGH STEEL PARTITIONS AT BOTH SIDES, HIDING THE REST OF THE OVEN AND ITS STILL-SECRET FACES. THIS WEST SIDE NOW CAN BE USED, WITH NO DANGER OF SECRETS BEING DISCLOSED, BY QUALIFIED SCIENTISTS WHO WILL NOT NEED FULL FBI SECURITY CLEARANCE.

THESE SCIENTISTS WILL SEE ONLY A WHITE CONCRETE WALL, 30 FEET HIGH, 55 FEET WIDE, AND FIVE FEET THICK, SHIELDING THE ATOMIC PILE.

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IT IS STUDDED WITH 30 PORTHOLES, WHICH CAN BE OPENED TO LET STREAMS OF NEUTRONS FLY OUT, OR TO PLACE MATERIALS INSIDE TO MAKE THEM RADIOACTIVE BY NEUTRON BOMBARDMENT. THREE STEEL BALCONIES GIVE THREE WORKING LEVELS FOR EXPERIMENTS IN BIOLOGY, PHYSICS, MICROBE LIFE, THE STRUCTURE OF MATTER, OR OTHER RESEARCH.

NEWSMEN WERE SHOWN THIS MUCH OF THE ULTRA-SECRET ATOMIC PILE, WHILE STAFF MEMBERS AT BROOKHAVEN TOLD OF PROMISING NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

THE RADIOACTIVE IODINE-132 IS ONE. IODINE CONCENTRATES IN THYROID TISSUE. THE NEW FORM OF IODINE HAS A SHORT LIFE. IN 2 HOURS AND 24 MINUTES, HALF OF IT DISAPPEARS, BREAKING DOWN INTO THE HARMLESS GAS, XENON. A BIG DOSE WOULD DISAPPEAR WITHIN 24 HOURS.

IT MAY BE SAFER AND BETTER FOR THYROID CANCER BECAUSE THE PRESENT FORM OF RADIOACTIVE IODINE TAKES EIGHT DAYS FOR HALF OF IT TO BREAK DOWN, SOME OF IT IS STILL RADIOACTIVE A MONTH AFTER A DOSE IS GIVEN.

THE NEW IODINE WAS PRODUCED BY REMOTE-CONTROL CHEMICAL SEPARATION INSIDE A HUGE STEEL-AND-CONCRETE CELL, STARTING WITH URANIUM AND PRODUCTS FROM URANIUM-SPLITTING TAKEN FROM THE OVEN.

A164

ANOTHER SURPRISE--A LIQUID TURNED TO A SOLID BY X-RAYS--WAS SHOWN BY DR.LYLE BORST, DIRECTOR OF REACTOR SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.

IT IS A PIECE OF CLEAR PLASTIC (LUCITE). EXPOSURE TO X-RAYS HAD MADE THE SMALL MOLECULES IN THE LIQUID STATE LINK TOGETHER IN LONG CHAINS, AND THE PLASTIC TOOK SOLID FORM. ORDINARILY THIS IS DONE BY HEAT, PRESSURE, AND A CHEMICAL THAT SPEEDS UP THE LINKING PROCESS. THE LINKING BY X-RAYS SOMEHOW MADE THE PLASTIC STRONGER, AND GAVE IT ELECTRICAL INSULATING QUALITIES, HE SAID.

IT IS SPECULATION WHETHER THIS X-RAY EFFECT COULD HELP SCIENCE MAKE PROTEINS AND DRUGS LIKE CORTISONE SYNTHETICALLY. PROTEINS ARE LONG-CHAIN MOLECULES, FORMED BY LINK-UP OF SMALLER, SIMPLER MOLECULES.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6PES TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 12).

VS1254PED

A50PX

PENNSVILLE, N.J., MAY 12-(AP)-MAJ.GEN. HARRY H.VAUGHN, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MILITARY AIDE, IS DETERMINED TO STAY OUT OF TROUBLE BY NOT MAKING SPEECHES.

VAUGHN TURNED DOWN AN INVITATION TO ADDRESS A VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS MEMORIAL DAY SERVICE MAY 27 BECAUSE SPEECHMAKING "IS NOT REALLY PART OF MY DUTY."

THE GENERAL MADE THE STATEMENT IN A LETTER TO OTTO SIMBERG OF QUINTON, N.J., CHAIRMAN OF THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE:

"EVERY TIME I TRY TO HELP SOMEBODY OUT I SEEM TO GET INTO TROUBLE," VAUGHN WROTE, "X X X SO I THINK IT IS BETTER TO JUST REFRAIN FROM MAKING SPEECHES."

WJ533AED

B43 (Q)

DURHAM,N.H., MAY 12-(AP)-ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSIONER SUMNER T. PIKE SAYS HE DOESN'T BELIEVE RUSSIAN CLAIMS THAT ATOMIC POWER WAS BEING UTILIZED TO CHANGE RIVER COURSES AND TO LEVEL MOUNTAINS.

SPEAKING AT A PRESS-RADIO SEMINAR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE YESTERDAY, HE SAID:

"IF THE COURSE OF RIVERS WERE CHANGED OR MOUNTAINS LEVELED I'M SURE WE'D HAVE HAD SOME WORD OF IT."

HE ALSO EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT ARGENTINE REPORTS OF A NEW METHOD OF OBTAINING ATOMIC ENERGY MIGHT BE DUE TO MISINTERPRETATION BY PRESIDENT PERON.

"PRESIDENT PERON," HE SAID, "HAS THE REPUTATION OF BEING A POOR MOUTHPIECE."

PIKE ADDED "I SUSPECT ARGENTINA DOES NOT HAVE ATOMIC ENERGY IN A USEFUL FORM THIS YEAR--AND WON'T HAVE NEXT YEAR." HE MADE IT CLEAR HE HAD NO DIRECT INFORMATION ABOUT ARGENTINE ATOMIC POWER.

WB810AED

MAY 13 1951

A76WX

(400) NIGHT LEAD INDUSTRY

BY STERLING F. GREEN

(WX) HOT SPRINGS, VA., MAY 12-(AP)-THE COUNTRY'S PRICE AND STABILIZATION BOSSES TOLD INDUSTRY TODAY THAT A LAPSE OF PRICE CEILINGS WOULD SET OFF A "CHAIN REACTION" DESTROYING THE WHOLE ANTI-INFLATION STRUCTURE.

ECONOMIC STABILIZER ERIC JOHNSTON AND PRICE DIRECTOR MICHAEL V. DISALLE, ADDRESSING 90 LEADERS OF MANY OF THE COUNTRY'S BIGGEST CORPORATIONS, SAID THE NEXT TWO YEARS ARE LOADED WITH A "TERRIFIC" INFLATIONARY HAZARD.

THEY SPOKE BEHIND CLOSED DOORS, TO THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. REPORTERS OBTAINED AN ACCOUNT LATER FROM THEM AND FROM SECRETARY OF COMMERCE SAWYER.

DISALLE, SPEAKING OF THE IMPORTANCE OF INTEGRITY IN BUSINESS AS WELL AS GOVERNMENT, SUGGESTED THAT BUSINESSMEN WHO RECOGNIZE THE NEED FOR PRICE CEILINGS ARE DODGING A RESPONSIBILITY WHEN THEY LET THEIR BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS "PASS RESOLUTIONS TO THE CONTRARY."

THE USUALLY AFFABLE PRICE DIRECTOR DID NOT SPECIFY WHICH RESOLUTIONS HE HAD IN MIND. IT WAS RECALLED, HOWEVER, THAT THE UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE THIS MONTH WENT ON RECORD FAVORING RELIANCE ON "INDIRECT" CONTROLS--SUCH AS TAXES, CREDIT RESTRAINTS AND SAVINGS--INSTEAD OF DIRECT PRICE-WAGE CEILINGS.

SAWYER REPORTED THAT MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL--TAKING A DIFFERENT TACK FROM THE CHAMBER--GENERALLY FAVOR THE EXTENSION OF PRESENT STABILIZATION CONTROLS BEYOND THE JUNE 30 EXPIRATION DATE OF THE PRESENT LAW. THERE IS LESS ENTHUSIASM, HE ACKNOWLEDGED, FOR SOME OF THE MORE DRASTIC REVISIONS PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

JOHNSTON'S THEME WAS THAT THERE MUST BE AN "INTEGRATED SYSTEM" OF CONTROLS, TYING DIRECT CEILING TOGETHER WITH A "NEARLY BALANCED BUDGET," CREDIT CONTROLS, AN INCREASE IN SAVINGS, AND "A PROPER ALLOCATION OF SCARCE MATERIALS."

SAWYER SAID MOST OF THE BUSINESSMEN, WHO HAVE NOW COMPLETED TWO DAYS OF MEETINGS WITH DEFENSE AGENCY CHIEFS, ARE AGREED THAT "CHAOTIC CONDITIONS" WOULD FOLLOW THE SCRAPPING OF PRICE-WAGE CONTROLS.

HOWEVER, SOME INDUSTRY SPOKESMAN CRITICIZED "INCONSISTENCY" IN THE GOVERNMENT APPROACH. ONE BUSINESSMAN COMPLAINED THAT WHILE PRICES WERE BEING HELD DOWN BY ONE AGENCY, OTHER AGENCIES WERE BREAKING THE STABILIZATION LINE. HE REFERRED TO THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION AND THE 4 PERCENT FREIGHT RATE INCREASE IT GRANTED ON MARCH 12. A 15 PERCENT INCREASE NOW IS UNDER STUDY.

SAWYER REPORTED INDUSTRY WAS DIVIDED ALSO ON THE FAIRNESS OF THE OVERALL PRICE FORMULA ISSUED BY JOHNSTON LAST MONTH. IT FORBIDS PRICE INCREASES TO ANY INDUSTRY WHICH WOULD INCREASE PROFITS ABOVE 85 PERCENT OF THE AVERAGE EARNINGS LEVEL IN ANY THREE OF THE FOUR YEARS 1946 THROUGH 1949.

HY903PED

MAY 13 1951

B16WX

(240) INDUSTRY-CONTROLS

(WX) HOT SPRINGS, VA., MAY 12-(AP)-ECONOMIC MOBILIZER CHARLES E. WILSON REPORTEDLY TOLD 90 INDUSTRIAL LEADERS HERE LAST NIGHT THAT BY THE END OF THE YEAR DEFENSE SPENDING WILL HIT A HIGH-GEAR ANNUAL RATE OF $50,000,000,000 (B), BRINGING ABOUT HEAVY INFLATIONARY PRESSURE.

HE SPOKE BEHIND CLOSED DOORS TO A MEETING OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. PERSONS ATTENDING THE THREE-DAY MEETING GAVE REPORTERS AN ACCOUNT OF THE SPEECH.

WILSON, SECRETARY OF COMMERCE SAWYER, NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY ADMINISTRATOR MANLY FLEISCHMANN, PRICE STABILIZER ERIC JOHNSTON, PRICE DIRECTOR MICHAEL V.DISALLE AND FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD CHAIRMAN WILLIAM M.MARTIN WERE ALL ON HAND TO ADDRESS THE BUSINESS LEADERS.

THEIR CLEAR PURPOSE WAS TO HEAD OFF ANY PRESSURE FROM INDUSTRY FOR RELAXATION IN CONTROLS. JOHN L.LEWIS' UNITED MINE WORKERS AND LIVESTOCK, COTTON AND OTHER FARM GROUPS HAVE ALREADY INDICATED THEY WOULD LIKE CONTROLS SCRAPPED.

FLEISCHMANN WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD THE INDUSTRIALISTS THAT THE CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN (CMP) TO BE PLACED IN OPERATION JULY 1 WILL EASE SHORTAGE OF MATERIALS FOR CIVILIAN GOODS. UNDER CMP, HE SAID, MILITARY AND DEFENSE-SUPPORTING INDUSTRIES WILL BE LIMITED TO ORDERING STEEL, COPPER AND ALUMINUM FOR THREE MONTHS AHEAD INSTEAD OF DUMPING

THEIR ENTIRE DEMANDS ON METAL PRODUCERS AT ONE TIME.
SAWYER TOLD REPORTERS CIVILIAN SUPPLIES OF RUBBER ARE "IMPROVING MATERIALLY" AND ALUMINUM CONTROLS HAVE BEEN RELAXED IN SEVERAL CASES. HE SAID HE COULD PROMISE THAT HIS DEPARTMENT WOULD WIPE OUT CONTROLS AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COUNCIL WAS ORGANIZED BY FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER WHEN HE WAS SECRETARY OF COMMERCE. IT SERVES AS CRITIC AND ADVISER ON GOVERNMENT-BUSINESS MATTERS.

LT359AED

A104AX
(AX IN) (120)
DEFUNIAK SPRINGS, FLA., MAY 12-(AP)-REP.SIKES (D-FLA) TODAY URGED IMMEDIATE USE OF THE ATOM BOMB IN KOREA.
HE SAID THE UNITED STATES SHOULD "STRIKE WITH ALL ITS MIGHT, DIPLOMATICALLY AND MILITARILY," TO BRING THE CONFLICT TO A SUCCESSFUL END.
"THE WAR AS NOW FOUGHT IN KOREA CAN BE AN ENDLESS WAR," HE DECLARED. HE ADVOCATED USE OF THE A-BOMB "AND OTHER NEW AND POWERFUL WEAPONS WHICH WILL HAVE DESTRUCTIVE AND DEMORALIZING EFFECT ON THE ENEMY."
"I SAY THAT WE SHOULD USE ALL THE WEAPONS AT OUR COMMAND TO SHOW THE COMMUNISTS IN KOREA THAT WAR IS AN UNHEALTHY AND UNWHOLESOME THING."
THE DEAN OF FLORIDA'S CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION DID NOT INDICATE WHAT THE NEW WEAPONS MIGHT BE.
SIKES SPOKE AT A PROGRAM HELD JUST INSIDE THE EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE RESERVATION DEDICATING A ROAD NAMED IN HIS HONOR BY WALTON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

CT/BE942PES

MAY 13 1951

A34KX
(WEST OUT)
(110)
BOULDER, COLO., MAY 12-(AP)-DAVID HAWKINS WILL REMAIN AS A PROFESSOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO DESPITE HIS ADMITTED FORMER MEMBERSHIP IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY.
THE BOARD OF REGENTS GAVE THE 37-YEAR-OLD PHILOSOPHY PROFESSOR FINAL CLEARANCE YESTERDAY BY A 4 TO 1 VOTE.
"NOW MAYBE WE CAN ALL GET BACK TO WORK," SAID HAWKINS, WHO WAS CONNECTED WITH THE LOS ALAMOS ATOMIC PROJECT DURING THE WAR.
HAWKINS TOLD THE HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE LAST DECEMBER THAT HE BELONGED TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY FROM 1938 TO 1943, QUITTING BEFORE HE TOOK THE LOS ALAMOS ASSIGNMENT FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.
A UNIVERSITY FACULTY TENURE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATED AND RECOMMENDED THAT HAWKINS BE RETAINED.

PR241ACS

A203ST MAYOR KX F
(ST OUT) (130)
FIRST LEAD LEGION
ST.LOUIS,MAY 12-(AP)-THE DEMOCRATIC MAYOR OF ST.LOUIS TODAY BOYCOTTED A LUNCHEON AT WHICH THE AMERICAN LEGION'S NATIONAL COMMANDER ATTACKED THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION FOR WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS "A DIPLOMACY OF EXPEDIENCY."
COMMANDER ERLE COCKE,JR., CALLED FOR AN IMMEDIATE ALL-OUT EFFORT BY AMERICA TO WIN THE KOREAN WAR IN A SPEECH HIGHLIGHTING A CELEBRATION OF THE FOUNDING OF THE AMERICAN LEGION IN ST.LOUIS 32 YEARS AGO.
MAYOR JOSEPH M.DARST READ A COPY OF THE SPEECH IN ADVANCE, REFUSED TO ATTEND THE LUNCHEON AS SCHEDULED, AND TOLD NEWSMEN COCKE'S REMARKS WERE "MUCH OUT OF LINE."
DARST SAID HE FELT IT WOULD BE BETTER FOR HIM TO STAY AWAY FROM THE LUNCHEON "THAN TO WALK OUT IN THE MIDDLE OF A SPEECH."
COCKE SAID THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME AMERICA HAD ENTERED A WAR "AFRAID THAT WE MIGHT MAKE THE ENEMY MAD."
"A WAR IS JUSTIFIED FOR ONE REASON ALONE AND THAT IS VICTORY," THE 29-YEAR-OLD COMMANDER DECLARED.
"THE CHINESE REDS HAVE ELECTED TO FIGHT US. THEY ARE DOING EVERYTHING THEY CAN TO WHIP US. YET OUR TROOPS ARE ORDERED TO PULL THEIR PUNCHES.
COCKE SAID AMERICA IS PLAYING INTO RUSSIA'S HANDS BY ITS CAUTIOUS POLICY IN THE FAR EAST, AND ADDED: "WHAT WE MUST RECOGNIZE IMMEDIATELY IS THAT AMERICA MUST FIGHT COMMUNISM IN SELF-DEFENSE AND FIGHT IT WITH EVERYTHING AMERICA HAS--AND RIGHT NOW!"
HE DESCRIBED THE NATION'S GREATEST NEED TODAY AS "A FOREIGN POLICY THAT IS AMERICAN IN ORIGIN, AMERICAN IN CONCEPT AND AMERICAN IN OBJECTIVE."
"WE HAVE THE POWER AND STRENGTH TO BACK UP SUCH A POLICY," HE SAID. "WE MUST DIVORCE OURSELVES FROM A DIPLOMACY OF EXPEDIENCY."
COCKE CRITICIZED THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE UNITED NATIONS FOR "PLAYING POLITICS WITH THE BRITISH TO SAVE HONG KONG AT THE COST OF AMERICAN LIVES."
"THEY ARE ENCOURAGING AGGRESSION DIPLOMATICALLY BY THEIR WILLINGNESS TO BARGAIN FOR APPEASEMENT," HE SAID. "THEY ARE ENCOURAGING FURTHER ACTS OF AGGRESSION BY SANCTIONING THE TRADING WITH THE CHINESE AND RUSSIAN COMMUNISTS."

VB931ACD NM

MAY 13 1951

A4KX
AMS BUDGET (600)
NIGHT LEAD REPUBLICANS
BY JACK BELL
TULSA,OKLA.,MAY 12 (AP)-REP.HALLECK (R-IND) PREDICTED TODAY THE HANDLING OF THE KOREAN WAR WILL REMAIN "A SORDID SYMBOL OF DISASTER" FOR THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION IN THE 1952 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.
THE INDIANA CONGRESSMAN TOLD THE FINAL PUBLIC SESSION OF THE GOP NATIONAL COMMITTEE HERE IT WOULD BE A "FATAL ERROR," HOWEVER, FOR THE REPUBLICANS TO "ALLOW OURSELVES TO BE LED INTO BYPATHS OF ARGUMENT OVER PERSONALITIES AND TRANSIENT EVENTS."
THIS WAS AN OBVIOUS REFERENCE TO THE GREAT DEBATE OVER FAR EASTERN POLICIES OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, THE DEPOSED PACIFIC COMMANDER.
HALLECK'S CAUTIONARY NOTE AGAINST ANY DIRECT REPUBLICAN TIEUP WITH MACARTHUR'S VIEWS APPEARED TO REPRESENT THE GENERAL SENTIMENT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS.
MOST OF THESE LEADERS AGREED THAT MACARTHUR HAD STIRRED DEEP INTEREST IN THE COUNTRY, ADDING THAT THIS HAD REBOUNDED TO THE BENEFIT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND AGAINST THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION.
HOWEVER, THEY MADE IT CLEAR THAT THEY DON'T LOOK UPON MACARTHUR AS A POSSIBLE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE AT THEIR NOMINATING CONVENTION, TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO THE WEEK OF JULY 7, 1952.
IN THE ESTIMATE OF SOME OF THE INFLUENTIAL REPUBLICANS THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION RACE STILL REMAINS BETWEEN SENATOR ROBERT A. TAFT OF OHIO AND GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, COMMANDER OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC DEFENSE FORCES. EISENHOWER HAS SAID HE ISN'T A CANDIDATE BUT HIS NAME HAD BEEN MENTIONED IN SPECULATION ABOUT BOTH THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
REPRESENTING DIFFERENT VIEWPOINTS, REP. SCOTT (R-PA), FORMER GOP

30.24- 22949

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, AND SINCLAIR WEEKS OF MASSACHUSETTS, CHAIRMAN OF THE PARTY'S FINANCE COMMITTEE, SAID IN SEPARATE INTERVIEWS THEY REGARD THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST AS LYING BETWEEN TAFT AND EISENHOWER. HOWEVER, BOTH SAID THERE IS A POSSIBILITY SOME OTHER CANDIDATE MAY MAKE A CHALLENGING BID IN THE NEXT YEAR.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TOOK UNDER CONSIDERATION A PROPOSAL BY ARTHUR E.SUMMERFIELD, MICHIGAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN, TO BROADEN THE BASE OF REPRESENTATION ON THE COMMITTEE.

SUMMERFIELD PROPOSED AT A CLOSED SESSION THAT EACH STATE WHICH HAS A MAJORITY OF REPUBLICANS IN ITS CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION BE PERMITTED TO NAME AN ADDITIONAL NON-VOTING MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

HE ALSO PROPOSED THE SAME ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATION FOR STATES WHICH HAVE REPUBLICAN GOVERNORS.

SUMMERFIELD TOLD THE COMMITTEE THIS WOULD BROADEN THE BASE OF REPRESENTATION FROM AREAS WHERE REPUBLICANS ELECT PUBLIC OFFICIALS, AS COMPARED WITH THE SOUTH WHICH NOW HAS EQUAL REPRESENTATION OF TWO MEMBERS PER STATE DESPITE THE FACT THAT PRACTICALLY NO REPUBLICANS EVER ARE ELECTED TO OFFICE IN THAT AREA.

GUY G.GABRIELSON, THE NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, TOLD REPORTERS THE COMMITTEE WILL CONSIDER THE PROPOSAL AT ITS NEXT MEETING, PROBABLY IN JANUARY, 1952.

THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT THE COMMITTEE HAD AGREED TENTATIVELY TO MEET IN SAN FRANCISCO THE THIRD WEEK IN JANUARY. THIS IS SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION LATER BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HARRY DARBY, KANSAS COMMITTEEMAN, ENDORSED THE SUMMERFIELD PROPOSAL. HOWEVER, THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT MOST COMMITTEE MEMBERS WERE COOL IN THEIR RECEPTION TO THE PLAN TO EXPAND THE 106 MEMBER GROUP.

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HALLECK'S CAUTION AGAINST LINKING THE REPUBLICANS TOO DIRECTLY WITH MACARTHUR APPARENTLY WAS NOT SHARED BY REP. O.K.ARMSTRONG (R-MO).

JUST BACK FROM A VISIT TO THE FAR EAST, ARMSTRONG TOLD THE DELEGATES THAT HE THINKS THE PARTY SHOULD GET BEHIND MACARTHUR'S PROPOSALS TO BLOCKADE CHINA, BOMB MANCHURIAN BASES AND USE CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS.

HALLECK ALSO APPROVED USE OF THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS AS A SEPARATE ISSUE, ASSERTING THAT IT DOESN'T MAKE SENSE NOT TO ACCEPT SUCH AID.

ARMSTRONG TOLD THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS THAT WHEN HE WAS ON FORMOSA HE WAS SHOWN A CHINESE NATIONALIST INTELLIGENCE REPORT INDICATING THAT RUSSIA IS BUILDING AN ATOMIC BOMB PLANT IN NORTHWEST CHINA.

HE SAID THE MATERIALS FOR THIS PLANT HAD BEEN SOLD TO RED CHINA "BY OUR FREE NATION ALLIES" AND DEMANDED THAT CHINA BE BLOCKADED.

ARMSTRONG SUGGESTED THE REPUBLICANS ADOPT THIS SLOGAN FOR 1952: "TIRED OF WAR? VOTE REPUBLICAN."

HALLECK SAID THE REPUBLICANS MUST LET NOBODY FORGET HOW THE KOREAN WAR CAME ABOUT.

"WE ARE IN IT BECAUSE OF THE GREATEST MISMANAGEMENT AND MISCALCULATION OF ANY GREAT NATION IN ALL TIMES," HE DECLARED.

"NO ONE YET CAN FORESEE THE OUTCOME OF THE VENTURE IN KOREA," HE SAID IN AN ADDRESS, "BUT IN NOVEMBER OF 1952 THE WRETCHED STORY OF ITS BACKGROUND, INCEPTION AND HALF-HEARTED PROSECUTION WILL REMAIN A GREAT ISSUE POINTING UP THE GLARING ERRORS AND TRAGIC FAILURE OF THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION.

"IT WILL STILL BE AN ISSUE INVOLVING THE ADMINISTRATION'S RECORD OF CODDLING COMMUNISTS AND ABETTING THEIR RISE TO POWER ON THE CONTINENT OF ASIA."

HALLECK CONDEMNED WHAT HE CALLED "INTEMPERATE OUTBURSTS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE," ADDING THESE WERE CLIMAXED BY "THE DISGRACEFUL MANNER IN WHICH ONE OF THE GREATEST MILITARY MEN WAS RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND -- RELIEVED BY AN ILL-TEMPERED EXECUTIVE ORDER ISSUED IN THE DEAD OF NIGHT."

"SURELY," HE SAID, "THE VERY LACK OF STATURE OF THIS LITTLE-MINDED ADMINISTRATION IS AN ISSUE NOW WHICH WILL REMAIN WITH US IN THE MONTHS AHEAD."

REP.FRANCES P.BOLTON (R-OHIO), APPEALED TO REPUBLICAN WOMEN TO LAUNCH A CRUSADE FOR "CLEAN GOVERNMENT," ADDING THAT AN "INSISTENT DEMAND" FOR REFORMS "IS RISING LIKE A GROUND SWELL FROM EVERY CORNER OF THE LAND."

JOSEPH FARRINGTON, DELEGATE FROM HAWAII TO CONGRESS, TOLD THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS THAT IF THE WHOLE NATION HAD SUFFERED THE SAME RATE OF CASUALTIES IN KOREA AS HAD HAWAII THE TOLL OF AMERICANS NOW WOULD HAVE REACHED 200,000 INSTEAD OF APPROXIMATELY 70,000.

A RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING HAWAII BECOME THE 49TH STATE WAS APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY AT THE CLOSING SESSION.

THE RESOLUTION, OFFERED BY REP. CARROLL REECE (R-TENN), SAID THAT ADMISSION OF HAWAII AS A STATE WOULD STRENGTHEN THIS COUNTRY IN THE PACIFIC "FROM BOTH A MILITARY AND POLITICAL STANDPOINT." LEGISLATION FOR ADMISSION IS PENDING BEFORE CONGRESS.

A MEMORIAL TO THE LATE ERNEST M.MORRIS OF INDIANA, A FORMER COMMITTEEMAN, WAS ANOTHER RESOLUTION APPROVED.

HH953PCS

MAY 13 1951

A186KX

WITH GOP (150)

TULSA,OKLA.,MAY 12 (AP)-REP.O.K.ARMSTRONG (R-MO) SAID TODAY HE HAS SEEN A CHINESE NATIONALIST INTELLIGENCE REPORT INDICATING RUSSIA IS BUILDING AN ATOMIC BOMB PLANT IN NORTHWEST CHINA.

ARMSTRONG, WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A VISIT TO THE KOREAN FRONT, TOLD THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE HE WAS SHOWN THE INTELLIGENCE REPORT ON A VISIT TO NATIONALIST HEADQUARTERS IN FORMOSA.

"IT SHOWED THAT THREE YEARS AGO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT BEGAN THE BUILDING OF AN ATOMIC BOMB PLANT IN NORTHWEST CHINA," HE TOLD THE GOP DELEGATES.

"IT SHOWED FURTHER THAT ALL OF THE CRITICAL MATERIALS FOR THE PLANT WERE SOLD TO THE CHINESE REDS BY OUR FREE NATION ALLIES."

ARMSTRONG URGED A BLOCKADE AGAINST COMMUNIST CHINA.

"WE SHOULD BLOCKADE THAT THING SO TIGHT THAT NOT EVEN A FISHING SMACK COULD GET THROUGH," THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN DECLARED.

ARMSTRONG TOLD REPORTERS HE CAN'T VOUCH FOR AUTHENTICITY OF THE INTELLIGENCE REPORT BUT BELIEVES THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS ARE GETTING ACCURATE UNDERGROUND INFORMATION OUT OF RED CHINA.

GG1233PCS NM

A133MI (WX F)

~~PRECEDE WASHINGTON~~ (A11)

MARSHFIELD, WIS., MAY 12-(AP)-SENATOR JOSEPH MCCARTHY (R-WIS.) PREDICTED TONIGHT THAT SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON WOULD BE FIRED WITHIN 30 DAYS.

"ACHESON IS SLATED TO GO WITHIN THE NEXT 30 DAYS," MCCARTHY TOLD 600 PERSONS AT A CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DINNER. "IF MY 'GOOD FRIEND' PRESIDENT TRUMAN DECIDES TO KEEP HIM IT WILL ONLY BE TO PROVE MCCARTHY WRONG."

EARLIER IN THE DAY MCCARTHY'S OFFICE IN WASHINGTON RELEASED A STATEMENT IN WHICH THE SENATOR FORECAST THAT ACHESON WOULD BE FIRED WITHIN THE NEXT THREE WEEKS. PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS DENIED HE INTENDS TO LET ACHESON OUT.

MCCARTHY DECLARED A DECISION TO DISMISS ACHESON WAS MADE SHORTLY AFTER WILLIAM M.BOYLE, JR., CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, "WROTE THE STATE DEPARTMENT THAT DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN WERE BEING FLOODED WITH LETTERS DEMANDING SOMETHING BE DONE ABOUT THE STATE DEPARTMENT."

"BOYLE'S LETTER DELIVERED BY SEALED MESSENGER INSTRUCTED THE DEPARTMENT TO MAKE SOME TOKEN EFFORT TO CLEAN OUT PRO-COMMUNIST ELEMENTS IN THE DEPARTMENT IN ORDER TO PACIFY THE PUBLIC," THE MCCARTHY STATEMENT SAID. "OTHERWISE, THE LETTER WARNED, THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS DOOMED TO DEFEAT IN THE '52 ELECTION."

THE SENATOR CONTENDED IT WAS "ONE OF THE GOOD RESULTS" OFUTHE "TRAGIC FIRING OF GEN.MACARTHUR."

BOYLE SAID IN A STATEMENT ISSUED THROUGH HIS OFFICE THAT MCCARTHY'S ASSERTION "IS TYPICAL OF THE MANY OTHER FALSE AND IRRESPONSIBLE STATEMENTS ISSUED BY THE SENATOR IN AN EFFORT TO KEEP HIS NAME IN THE HEADLINES."

IN PREDICTING ACHESON'S DISMISSAL, MCCARTHY SAID IT WOULD BE "ONE OF THE GOOD RESULTS OF THE TRAGIC FIRING OF GEN.MACARTHUR."

HE ADDED THAT MACARTHUR'S RETURN "CALLED ATTENTION TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S SELL-OUT TO COMMUNISM AND HAS AWAKENED THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SO THOROUGHLY THAT THE ADMINISTRATION CAN NO LONGER IGNORE DEMANDS THAT ACHESON BE REMOVED."

MCCARTHY DECLARED IT WOULD BE "A GREAT VICTORY FOR THE PEOPLE WHEN ACHESON GOES BUT THE SELL-OUT TO RUSSIA WILL CONTINUE UNLESS THE ADMINISTRATION ALSO GETS RID OF ALL THE LIEUTENANTS, WHOM ACHESON AND HISS (ALGER HISS) ENGINEERED INTO KEY SPOTS OVER THE LAST TEN YEARS."

C "UNFORTUNATELY", THE STATEMENT SAID, "PRESIDENT TRUMAN IS NOW

A12WX.
SEARCHING FOR A REPUBLICAN STOOGE, TO REPLACE ACHESON, WHO WILL PROMISE TO KEEP ON THE ACHESON-HISS LIEUTENANTS."

MCCARTHY URGED GRADUAL REPLACEMENT OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN KOREA WITH NATIONALIST CHINESE TROOPS FROM FORMOSA.

HE DECLARED RUSSIA IS NOT USING ITS OWN TROOPS IN KOREA BUT CHINESE COMMUNISTS AND THAT GEN.MARSHALL AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT SHOULD BE WILLING TO "LET OUR CHINESE FRIENDS FIGHT OUR CHINESE ENEMIES."
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M.EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY SAT.MAY 12)
VX459PED
A147KX

MAY 13 1951

(WEST OUT) (160)

HOUSTON,MAY 12-(AP)-GENERAL OMAR N. BRADLEY TONIGHT ADVISED OFFICIALS OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS HE WILL BE UNABLE TO SPEAK BEFORE THEIR CONVENTION HERE NEXT WEEK.

NO EXPLANATION OF BRADLEY'S CANCELLATION WAS ANNOUNCED HERE BUT IT HAD BEEN ASSUMED THE WASHINGTON HEARINGS BY THE FOREIGN RELATIONS AND ARMED FORCES COMMITTEE MIGHT PREVENT HIS COMING TO HOUSTON.

CONVENTION OFFICIALS SAID A HIGH RANKING OFFICER YET TO BE DETERMINED WILL SUBSTITUTE FOR THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF TUESDAY NIGHT.

BRADLEY WAS TO HAVE PARTICIPATED ON A SPECIAL DEFENSE FORUM WITH NELSON ROCKEFELLER AND MILLARD CALDWELL, JR., FORMER FLORIDA GOVERNOR AND NOW FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATOR.

THE SIX-DAY CONVENTION OPENS MONDAY FOR 2000 DELEGATES FROM THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND SEVERAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATION SAID TODAY AMERICAN WOMEN ARE REPLACING SEWING CIRCLES AND POETRY MEETINGS WITH AN INTEREST IN WORLD AFFAIRS.

MRS.HIRAM COLE HUGHTON, RED OAK, IOWA, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW WOMEN OF AMERICA ARE ALERTING THEMSELVES TO MEET PRESENT AND FUTURE PROBLEMS.
HH11PCS

End MAY 12, 1951

MAY 13 1951

START--MAY 13, 1951

30.24-22951

A22FX
BUDGET
KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP
BY DON HUTH

TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 14-(AP)-ALLIED ARTILLERY AND AIRPOWER POUNDED AT COMPARATIVELY SMALL CHINESE FORCES ALONG THE KOREAN FRONT SUNDAY WHILE THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY STIFFENED ITS LINE FOR AN EXPECTED ALL-OUT RED ASSAULT.

ALLIED COMMUNIQUES REPORTED INCREASED PRESSURE AGAINST REPUBLIC OF KOREA (ROK) FORCES ON THE EASTERN FRONT. THE ROKS MADE LIMITED WITHDRAWALS EAST OF INJE, SOME 25 AIR MILES INLAND FROM THE EAST COAST.

JUST WHEN THE COMMUNISTS WOULD UNLEASH THEIR 500,000-MAN FORCE IN A NEW OFFENSIVE WAS ANYONE'S GUESS. THE BUILDUP OF RED TROOPS ON THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL FRONTS LOOKED ALMOST COMPLETE.

A HIGH AND RESPONSIBLE SOURCE AT U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS TOLD AP CORRESPONDENT NATE POLOWETZKY THE REDS NOW WERE CAPABLE OF RESUMING THEIR SOUTHWARD DRIVE ANYTIME THEY CHOSE.

IT COULD COME WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS, OR THE REDS, CONSCIOUS OF THE STAGGERING LOSSES SUFFERED IN THEIR FIRST SPRING OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED APRIL 22, MIGHT WAIT A WEEK OR TWO.

RECONNAISSANCE PLANES UNCOVERED A BRAND NEW COMMUNIST AIRFIELD BEING RUSHED TO COMPLETION AT PYONG, 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE RED KOREAN CAPITAL AT PYONGYANG. THIRTEEN B-29 SUPERFORTS PAID AN UNINVITED CALL ON THE RED AIRSTRIP AND CRATERED IT WITH 130 TONS OF BOMBS.

LT. GEN. EARLE E. PARTRIDGE, FIFTH AIR FORCE COMMANDER, DECLARED THAT THE REDS "COULD BUILD UP (AIRPOWER) FAIRLY RAPIDLY AGAIN" AFTER THE BIG ALLIED STRIKE AT SINUIJU ON MAY 9, BUT, "WE ARE KEEPING A WATCHFUL EYE ON THEM."

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FINAL EVALUATION OF THE 300-PLANE ASSAULT ON SINUIJU SHOWED AN AREA OF TEN SQUARE MILES EMBRACING THE REDS' BIGGEST KOREAN AIR BASE WAS SET AFLAME.

BUILDINGS, BARRACKS, AMMUNITION DUMPS AND PLANES ON THE GROUND WERE THOROUGHLY "CLOBBERED." ENEMY LOSSES INCLUDED 17 PLANES DESTROYED OR DAMAGED--15 OF THEM ON THE GROUND.

PARTRIDGE SAID HE BELIEVED THAT FOR THE TIME BEING, AT LEAST, THE STRIKE HAD REDUCED CONSIDERABLY THE COMMUNISTS' CAPABILITIES OF STRIKING FROM BASES INSIDE KOREA.

DURING SUNDAY, FIFTH AIRFORCE PLANES FLEW MORE THAN 500 SORTIES AGAINST RED TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND SUPPLY LINES. LOW HANGING CLOUDS HAMPERED FRONTLINE AIR STRIKES.

HEAVY CENSORSHIP OF FIELD DISPATCHES CONTINUED AT EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH REPORTED KOREAN CIVILIANS STREAMING BACK INTO THE OLD KOREAN CAPITAL OF SEOUL DESPITE ARMY ATTEMPTS TO KEEP THE BATTERED CITY CLEAR FOR MILITARY REASONS.

ABOUT 110,000 CIVILIANS WERE BACK IN SEOUL AND MORE STOLE ACROSS THE HAN RIVER EVERY NIGHT ON RAFTS AND BOATS. ALLIED GUARDS WERE POSTED TO KEEP CIVILIANS SOUTH OF THE HAN RIVER.

RANDOLPH WAS ABLE TO REPORT THAT AN U.N. TANK PATROL WENT UP THE MAIN NORTH ROAD TO UIJONGBU WITHOUT SERIOUS OPPOSITION. NORTHEAST OF THAT ROAD JUNCTION AN UNUSUAL SMALL-SCALE ACTION WAS FOUGHT SUNDAY.

A UNITED NATIONS PATROL BUMPED INTO A CHINESE COMMUNIST PATROL WHICH QUICKLY CALLED IN REINFORCEMENTS UNTIL IT REACHED COMPANY SIZE. THE ALLIED UNIT THEN CALLED FOR AIR, TANKS AND ADDITIONAL GROUND SUPPORT SOON THE REDS WERE NOT ONLY OUTNUMBERED, BUT COMPLETELY ENCIRCLED. IT WAS ONE OF THE FEW TIMES IN THE WAR THAT THE REDS WERE ACTUALLY OUTNUMBERED. IN THE FOLLOWING ACTION, 30 TO 100 OF THE ENEMY WERE KILLED AND 34 CAPTURED.

RANDOLPH SAID THERE WERE SIGNS THE CHINESE HAD A LARGER THAN USUAL NUMBER OF AUTOMATIC WEAPONS. THEY APPARENTLY WERE TRYING TO BUILD UP THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE FIREPOWER FOR THEIR TROOPS WHO HAVE MADE A PRACTICE OF ATTACKING WITHOUT AIR OR HEAVY ARTILLERY SUPPORT.

ALONG THE CENTRAL FRONT SUNDAY ALLIED TANKS AND INFANTRY ROAMED FREELY NORTH OF THEIR LINES WITH LITTLE OPPOSITION. THE REDS HOWEVER LURKED IN THE HILLS AND RIDGE LINES.

ALLIED ARTILLERY POURED INCREASING BARRAGES INTO SUSPECTED COMMUNIST POSITIONS WHILE FIGHTERS AND LIGHT BOMBERS LASHED AT THEM FROM THE SKIES.

AP CORRESPONDENT JIM BECKER ON THE CENTRAL FRONT SAID THAT ON SATURDAY THE OUTWARD APPEARANCE OF COMMUNIST FORCES IN CENTRAL KOREA CLOSELY RESEMBLED THAT OF THREE WEEKS AGO, IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO THE FIRST RED SPRING DRIVE.

ON SUNDAY TENSION BUILT UP, BUT PATROLS MADE NO CONTACTS OR IMPORTANT SIGHTINGS OF THE FOE.

THE REDS STILL HELD A THREE MILE BRIDGEHEAD SOUTH OF THE CHOYANG RIVER, NORTHEAST OF CHUNCHON. THE ENEMY MAY HOPE TO USE THIS OPENING AS A FUNNEL TO POUR TROOPS THROUGH THE U.N. LINE WHEN THE OFFENSIVE ROLLS.

SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS CLUNG TO INJE, A ROAD CENTER, FOUR MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL UNDER RED ARTILLERY FIRE. OTHER SOUTH KOREANS DREW HEAVY SMALL ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPON FIRE SOUTHWEST OF INJE FROM AN ESTIMATED RED REGIMENT ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE CHOYANG RIVER.

ON THE EAST COAST, A 700-MAN RED FORCE WAS ENGAGED BY SOUTH KOREANS NORTHWEST OF YANGYANG, ABOUT SEVEN MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL. THERE WERE NO DETAIL ON THIS ACTION.

THE EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE REPORTED AN ESTIMATED 1,745 CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON THE REDS THROUGH GROUND ACTION SATURDAY.

HF1048APS NM

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A32FX
AIR SEPARATE (450)
BY WILLIAM C. BARNARD.

U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, MAY 13-(AP)-THE GREAT AMERICAN AIR STRIKE AT SINUIJU ON WEDNESDAY BLASTED A TEN-SQUARE-MILE AREA AND RELIEVED THE IMMEDIATE THREAT OF RED AIR POWER AGAINST ALLIED GROUND FORCES, THE FIFTH AIR FORCE REPORTED TODAY.

THIS HEAVIEST SINGLE ATTACK OF THE WAR WAS MADE BY MORE THAN 300 FIFTH AIR FORCE AND MARINE PLANES AGAINST THE ENEMY'S NORTH KOREAN AIR BASE FRONTING MANCHURIA ON THE YALU RIVER BOUNDARY.

TODAY'S OFFICIAL EVALUATION, AFTER CLOSE STUDY OF PHOTOGRAPHS, LISTED 15 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED OR SERIOUSLY DAMAGED ON THE GROUND AND TWO DAMAGED IN THE AIR; AMMUNITION, FUEL AND SUPPLY DUMPS BLOWN UP; 106 BUILDINGS DESTROYED; AND APPARENTLY HEAVY ENEMY PERSONNEL LOSSES. ALL AMERICAN PLANES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE RETURNED TO BASE.

LT. GEN. EARLE E. PARTRIDGE, FIFTH AIR FORCE COMMANDER, STATED:

"THE COMMUNISTS UNDOUBTEDLY WERE TRYING TO BUILD UP THEIR AIR CAPABILITY AT SINUIJU, FROM WHERE THEY COULD FAN OUT PLANES AND AVIATION SUPPLIES TO BASES CLOSER TO THE FRONT LINES. UNDER THE PROTECTION OF MIG-15S AT ANTUNG (MANCHURIA) JUST A FEW MILES AWAY, AND HEAVY FLAK BATTERIES AT SINUIJU AND THOSE JUST ACROSS THE RIVER, THE REDS APPARENTLY THOUGHT THEY COULD GET AWAY WITH THEIR BUILDUP.

"WE WATCHED THEM CLOSELY, AND WHEN THE TARGET BECAME SUFFICIENTLY LUCRATIVE, WE STRUCK FAST AND HARD. I AM SURE THIS ATTACK HAS REDUCED CONSIDERABLY THEIR IMMEDIATE CAPABILITY OF STRIKING AT UNITED NATIONS

FORCES FROM KOREAN BASES.
"OUR SHOW OF POWER MAY MAKE THEM PONDER, TOO.
"THE REDS COULD BUILD UP FAIRLY RAPIDLY AGAIN, HOWEVER, AND WE ARE KEEPING A WATCHFUL EYE ON THEM."
THE GREAT RAID EMPLOYED VARIABLE-TIME FUSED BOMBS, ROCKETS, NAPALM JELLIED GASOLINE AND MACHINE GUN FIRE.
THE FIRST SHOOTING STAR JETS NEUTRALIZED THE BRISTLING ENEMY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, AND THEN FOR A FULL HOUR THE ATTACKERS WORKED OVER THE MAJOR RED AIR BASE ON KOREAN SOIL. WHEN IT WAS OVER, FIRES WERE RAGING OVER AN AREA OF TEN SQUARE MILES.
"THERE WAS SO MUCH SMOKE AND FLYING DIRT YOU COULD HARDLY SEE A THING," ONE PILOT SAID.
PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN LATER, HOWEVER, SHOWED THE TREMENDOUS SWEEP OF THE RAID. THIRTY-EIGHT RUSSIAN-BUILT PLANES WERE SPOTTED IN PROTECTED AREAS ON THE GROUND. TWENTY-THREE OF THESE WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DAMAGED IN PREVIOUS ALLIED RAIDS, BUT FOR GOOD MEASURE THE FLIERS WORKED THEM ALL OVER AGAIN AND MADE CERTAIN THAT ALL 38 WERE NOW USELESS.
THIS WAS A DISAPPOINTMENT OF A SORT, FOR THE PILOTS HAD EXPECTED TO FIND UP TO 100 OPERABLE ENEMY PLANES THERE.
IN SUNDAY OPERATIONS, THE FIFTH AIR FORCE MOUNTED MORE THAN 500 SORTIES (INDIVIDUAL FLIGHTS) BEFORE 6 P.M.
ONE F-80 WAS LOST BEHIND RED LINES.
MANY ENEMY TROOPS IN SMALL GROUPS WERE HIT.

LT.RICHARD HELLAGE OF ERIE, PA., LEADING AN F-80 FLIGHT, REPORTED STRIKING AT SEOUL. IN ADDITION HIS FLIGHT DAMAGED 13 BUILDINGS.
A RECONNAISSANCE PILOT, CAPT.BERT L.VAUT OF PAULS VALLEY, OKLA., SPOTTED 400 REDS AND CALLED IN FIGHTERS.
"AFTER THE FIGHTERS MADE A FEW PASSES," SAID LT.JOHN M.TOLIVER OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND., "OUR GROUND TROOPS MOVED UP. THIS HAPPENED THREE TIMES. WHEN IT WAS OVER, OUR TROOPS HAD TAKEN THE HILL THE COMMIES WERE DEFENDING."
LT.JACKSELL M.BROUGHTON OF ROCHESTER, N.Y.; LT.BUDD H.BUTCHER OF FULLERTON, CALIF.; AND LT.JOHN L.CROWNE OF 2407 CLEMSON RD., JACKSONVILLE, FLA., ALL REPORTED EFFECTIVE F-80 BLOWS AT RAILWAYS NORTH OF PYONGYANG.
TOTAL CLAIMS DURING SUNDAY INCLUDED ABOUT 250 ENEMY CASUALTIES AND DESTRUCTION OF 375 SUPPLY BUILDINGS, 21 VEHICLES, FIVE SUPPLY DUMPS, THREE GUN POSITIONS AND ONE LOCOMOTIVE.

JQ336PCS

MAY 14 1951

S1FX
($00)
BY JIM BECKER.
WITH THE U.S. MARINES IN KOREA, MAY 13-(AP)-REMEMBER THE GREMLINS F WORLD WAR II? THERE'S A NEW FICTIONAL LITTLE CHARACTER IN THE KOR AR WHO GETS THE BLAME FOR VARIOUS ACTS OF MISCHIEF IN THE FIELD.
TROOPS CALL HIM "THE LITTLE MAN IN THE PENTAGON."
HE'S THE "LITTLE MAN" WHO LEAVES THINGS LIKE SPOONS AND CAN-OPENERS UT OF C-RATIONS AND INVENTS THINGS LIKE WATER-RESISTANT TOWELS AND ENT STOVES THAT FUNCTION LIKE A COMBINATION BLAST FURNACE-REFRIGERAT
THIS "MAN" WENT INTO ACTION IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR, WHEN HE BSERVED THAT THE C-RATION SITUATION WAS GOING ALTOGETHER TOO OOTHLY.
THE C-RATION CONSISTS OF TWO CANS. ONE CONTAINS MEAT AND EGETABLES--HAM AND LIMA BEANS OR SPHAGHETTI, OR ANY OF A DOZEN THER MIXTURES CONCOCTED BY THE ARMY.
ALMOST ALL OF THEM CAN BE HEATED AND EATEN RIGHT IN THE CAN.
THE OTHER CAN CONTAINS BISCUITS, CANDY AND COFFEE. IT OPENS WITH COFFEE-CAN TYPE OF KEY.
THE "LITTLE MAN" TURNED HIS INGENUITY TOWARD THE CAN OF MEAT. HE EASONED THAT TO EAT THE MEAT WOULD REQUIRE (1) A SPOON AND (2) A AN OPENER.
HE IS TRICKY. THIS FELLOW. IN THE NEXT SHIPMENT OF RATIONS HE NCLUDED THE CAN OPENER -- BUT LEFT OUT ALL THE SPOONS. THIS HAD HE RESULT OF REDUCING STRONG FIGHTING MEN TO SCREAMING WRECKES WHEN ACED WITH AN OPEN, STEAMING CAN OF FOOD AND NOTHING WITH WHICH TO COOP IT OUT.
A MONTH OR SO AGO A NEW SHIPMENT OF C-RATIONS BEGAN TO ARRIVE N KOREA. THIS ONE, NUMBERED THE C-7, HAS SPOONS GALORE---BUT NO AN OPENERS.
THE "LITTLE MAN'S" GREATEST PERFORMANCE CAME JUST THE OTHER AY WHEN NEW CASES OF C-RATIONS CONTAINED NEITHER SPOONS NOR CAN-ENERS.
RIGHT ON THE BOX, IN BOLD BLACK LETTERS, THE PRESENCE OF BOTH SPOON AND CAN-OPENER WAS ADVERTISED ON EACH BOX.
THIS "LITTLE MAN" SPENDS HIS SPARE TIME WORKING ON OTHER ITEMS F EQUIPMENT.
AMONG HIS BETTER EFFORTS IS THE WATER-RESISTANT TOWEL. THIS IS N OLIVE-DRAB AFFAIR THAT MIGHT FOOL THE NOVICE INTO THINKING IT ORKS LIKE A REGULAR BATH TOWEL. HE WOULD SOON FIND HIS MISTAKE.
STEP OUT DRIPPING FROM A SHOWER AND GRAB THE TOWEL. WITHIN ECONDS IT IS WRINGING WET AND SO ARE YOU. IT IS TREATED WITH SOME YSTERIOUS CHEMICAL WHICH RENDERS IT A SOPPING MASS UPON CONTACT WITH ORDINARY WATER BUT NEVER SOAKS UP MOISTURE ON THE HUMAN BODY.
MASTERFUL AS IS THE INVENTION, THE TENT STOVE IS A SUPERIOR JOB. HE TENT STOVE -- THERE ARE AT LEAST 4,000,000 OF THEM IN KOREA -- SES MORE FUEL THAN AN OUTMODED P-38 FIGHTER PLANE, BUT GIVES OFF LESS EAT.
IT IS A CIRCULAR OBJECT AND ITS STOVE PIPES MUST BE OPENED EVERY HOUR ON THE HALF-HOUR. WHEN IT IS BLAZING MERRILY AWAY AT A FUEL CONSUMPTION RATE WHICH CAUSES IT TO RUN DRY AT THE COLDEST POSSIBLE HOUR OF THE MORNING, IT IS A PHYSICAL IMPOSSIBILITY TO GET WITHIN THREE FEET OF IT. WITHIN THAT RADIUS IT THROWS MORE HEAT THAN A BLAST-FURNACE.

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AP82
THREE-FEE AND ONE INCH FROM IT, HOWEVER, AND YOU WILL HAVE TO ASK IF THE THING IS TURNED ON.
THESE LITTLE REFINEMENTS ARE NOT SIMPLE, BUT THEY ARE WHAT THE "LITTLE MAN IN THE PENTAGON" IS PAID FOR.
WITH THE WICKED KOREAN WINTER A THING OF THE PAST, OUR MYTHICAL PENTAGONIAN WAS FORCED TO EXERT HIMSELF IN ANOTHER DIRECTION. HE PRODUCED PROBABLY THE MOST INEFFICIENT ITEM OF EQUIPMENT YET DEVISED.
IT'S A CANTEEN CUP. IT HAS A NEAT ROLLED EDGE OF ALUMINUM WHICH RETAINS THE HEAT JUST BEAUTIFULLY. IN FACT LONG AFTER THE COFFEE IN THE CUP IS COOLER THAN A SUMMER ROMANCE ON NEW YEAR'S EVE, THE EDGE OF THE CUP WILL SEAR THE SKIN RIGHT OFF THE DRINKER'S LIP.
THERE IS A PETETION CIRCULATING AMONG THE MARINES AND SOLDIERS NOW AND IT URGES THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES UPON THE "LITTLE MAN IN THE PENTAGON:"
"HE SHALL SPEND THE NEXT YEAR OF HIS LIFE AT THE NORTH POLE ALTERNATELY ROASTING AND FREEZING AROUND HIS STOVE, TRYING TO DRY HIS HANDS ON HIS SOGGY TOWEL, SEARING HIS LIPS ON A CUP OF LUKEWARM COFFEE AND STARING AT A HUGE PILE OF SPOONS AND CAN-OPENERS--BUT NO C-RATIONS."

HF&JS244PPD

A38FX
(AMS BUDGET)
MAPS ($50)
BY WILLIAM C. BARNARD.
ON THE KOREAN FRONT (I THINK)--MAY 13-(AP)-MANY WAR CORRESPONDENTS ARE KNOWN AS "BIG PICTURE MEN."
A "BIG PICTURE MAN" IS A GUY WHO GLANCES FOR A MOMENT AT ONE OF THOSE HUGE ARMY MAPS OF THE KOREAN BATTLEFRONT AND MURMURS ASSUREDLY: "OH,

YES, THE WHOLE PLAN OF ACTION IS VERY CLEAR."
WELL, I'M A LITTLE PICTURE MAN, MYSELF. I CAN'T READ THOSE MAPS AT ALL. THEY ARE AS INVOLVED AS GEOMETRY, AND GOODNESS KNOWS I NEVER DID UNDERSTAND WHAT THAT WAS ALL ABOUT. THE MAPS ARE COVERED WITH RED AND BLUE MARKS, FIGURES, ARROWS AND WHORLS. NOW AND THEN I CAN SPOT LITTLE SQUARES WITH STRANGE LOOKING FLAGS ON THEM.
PEOPLE HAVE TRIED TO HELP ME LOTS OF TIMES. I REMEMBER THE FIRST KINDLY INSTRUCTOR--AN ARMY CAPTAIN AT SEOUL. I WAS STARING VACANTLY AT A WAR MAP WHEN HE WALKED UP AND SAID:
"IT'S A WIDE FRONT, ISN'T IT?"
"I DON'T KNOW," I REPLIED. "I DON'T KNOW WHERE THE FRONT IS."
"WHY, IT'S RIGHT THERE," HE SAID, SURPRISED. HE POINTED AT THE MAP.
"OH, THERE?" I SAID. "IT'S SO MARKED UP WITH COLORED CRAYONS THAT I COULDN'T SEE IT."
"GOOD HEAVENS," SAID THE CAPTAIN. "THOSE CRAYON MARKS ARE (CAPS) THE FRONT."
I SAID I WAS HAPPY TO LEARN IT, AND HE SAID: "LOOK HERE,--IT'S PLAIN YOU NEED SOME INSTRUCTION IN READING A WAR MAP. I CAN SHOW YOU EVERYTHING THERE IS TO KNOW IN FIVE MINUTES."
HE EXPLAINED IT FOR 15 MINUTES, BUT LOST ME AFTER THE FIRST 10 SECONDS. AFTER HE FINISHED HE SAID CHEERILY: "I'LL BET YOU'LL NEVER HAVE ANY TROUBLE WITH THESE MAPS AGAIN.
"ONCE YOU GET THE HANG OF IT, THERE'S NOTHING TO IT. NOW SHOW ME WHERE THE MARINES ARE."
I HAD NO IDEA WHERE THE MARINES WERE BUT MADE A DESPERATE GUESS AND POINTED. INSTANTLY, BY THE CAPTAIN'S CRESTFALLEN EXPRESSION, I KNEW I HAD BLUNDERED.
"AREN'T THOSE THE MARINES?" I ASKED SHAKILY.
"NO," HE SAID. "THAT IS A RAILROAD LINE."
DURING THE FOLLOWING MONTHS I HAVE MADE A SERIOUS EFFORT TO UNDERSTAND WAR MAPS, BUT I ALWAYS RUN INTO ONE SERIOUS DIFFICULTY: A WAR MAP DOESN'T STAY THE SAME. THEY ARE ALWAYS FOOLING WITH IT.
LET TROOPS START SHIFTING AROUND AND THE FELLOW WHO HANDLES THE CRAYONS HAS HIMSELF A TIME, ERASING ARROWS AND WHORLS HERE AND PUTTING THEM IN SOMEPLACE ELSE. IF THEY'D LEAVE A MAP ALONE A FEW DAYS, I MIGHT GET SOMEWHERE WITH IT, BUT THEY CHANGE IT EVERY DAY. THEY EVEN CHANGE THE LITTLE RED NUMBERS WHICH ABOUND ON ALL WAR MAPS.
THOSE NUMBERS ARE CONFUSING. ONE MORNING I BOUNCED IN HAPPILY AND TOLD A BRIEFING OFFICER: "IT LOOKS AS THOUGH I HAVE MYSELF A WHALE OF A STORY."

"WHAT STORY?"
"THE FLIGHT OF THE CHINESE," I GLOATED. "I ADDED UP YOUR TROOP TOTALS AND FOUND LESS THAN 500 CHINESE LEFT ON THE CENTRAL FRONT."
"THOSE NUMBERS AREN'T TROOP TOTALS," THE OFFICER SHOUTED. "THEY ARE JUST POINTS OF REFERENCE AND HAVE NOTHING AT ALL TO DO WITH TROOPS."
THERE WENT MY STORY.
NOT ONLY ARE MAPS CONFUSING INDIVIDUALLY, THERE ARE LOTS OF THEM.
THIS WHOLE COUNTRY IS LOUSY WITH MAPS. DIVISIONS, BATTALIONS, REGIMENTS AND COMPANIES ALL HAVE THEIR MAPS.
WANDER INTO ANY SORT OF HEADQUARTERS AND SOMEONE WILL LEAD YOU OVER TO A MAP AND START POINTING TO ARROWS AND WHORLS AND SQUARES WITH FUNNY FLAGS.
THE OTHER DAY I STRUGGLED UP A HILL TO A COMMAND POST. IT WAS A FINE PLACE TO WATCH A BATTLE IN PROGRESS. THE WHOLE SCENE WAS RIGHT THERE BELOW.
"WHAT'S GOING ON?" I ASKED A MAJOR.
HE PULLED A MAP OUT OF HIS POCKET AND SAID:
"OUR BOYS ARE IN THIS VALLEY AND THEY ARE TRYING TO TAKE THIS HILL AND....."
"WAIT A MINUTE," I INTERRUPTED. "IS THE VALLEY YOU ARE TALKING ABOUT THE ONE RIGHT BELOW U?"
"THAT'S

ABOUT THE ONE RIGHT BELOW US?"
"THAT'S RIGHT," SAID THE MAJOR.
"THEN JUST PUT THAT MAP AWAY," I SAID, "AND SHOW ME THE GOOD OLD GROUND. I'M ALERGIC TO MAPS."
HF1201PPD NM

A91KX
(WEST OUT)
TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 14-(AP)-THE NAVY DISCLOSED TODAY THAT A SOUTH KOREAN RAIDING PARTY HAD BEEN SURROUNDED BY THE REDS ON THE EAST COAST ABOUT 28 MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL BUT HAD BEEN RESCUED YESTERDAY BY THE NAVY.
THE RESCUE WAS MADE AT KANSONG. THE AMERICAN DESTROYER ORLECK AND A SOUTH KOREAN VESSEL FIRED MORE THAN 150 ROUNDS OF 5-INCH SHELLS INTO ENEMY TROOP CONCENTRATIONS DURING THE EVACUATION, THE NAVY SAID.
SIZE OF THE RAIDING FORCE, WHEN AND WHERE IT WENT ASHORE AND OTHER DETAILS WERE NOT DISCLOSED.
RA420PCS NM

B18KX
NY FOR FLA
TOKYO, MAY 13-(AP)-ALLIED "FLYING BOXCAR" CARGO PLANES FLEW SO CLOSE TO THE BATTLELINES YESTERDAY THAT CREWMEN REPORTED THEY SAW U.S. FIGHTERS STRAFING RED TROOPS A SCANT MILE AWAY.
THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES SAID LIGHT RECONNAISSANCE PLANES ESCORTED THE COMBAT CARGO PLANES TO PREVENT THEM FROM STRAYING OVER COMMUNIST LINES.
THE FLYING BOXCARS DROPPED SUPPLIES BY PARACHUTE TO UNITED NATIONS TROOPS FIGHTING IN RUGGED MOUNTAIN AREAS WHERE ROAD FACILITIES WERE LIMITED.
DESPITE POOR VISIBILITY THE DROPS WERE SUCCESSFUL, SAID LT.COL. JOHN HERRING OF CARRABELLE, FLA., 315TH AIR DIVISION PLANS AND OPERATIONS OFFICER.
JQ338PCS NM

MAY 14 1951

A140FX
WEST CENTRAL FRONT, KOREA, MAY 13-(AP)-THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS SATURDAY SENT 15 AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS BACK TO UNITED NATIONS LINES.
THE AMERICANS WERE PICKED UP BY SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS AND SENT TO A REAR AREA HOSPITAL FOR OBSERVATION.
NAMES OF THE MEN WERE WITHHELD PENDING NOTIFICATION OF RELATIVES.
HW710PPD NM

A13

BRITISH BUDGET (550)

BY ARTHUR CAVEHON

LONDON, MAY 13-(AP)-BRITAIN IS ALMOST AS SHARPLY SPLIT OVER

POLICIES IN KOREA AND CHINA AS ARE THE ADHERENTS OF GENERAL MACARTHUR AND GENERAL MARSHALL IN THE UNITED STATES.

BUT THE SPLIT HERE IS ALONG DIFFERENT LINES, AND HAS NOT YET BOILED UP INTO A GREAT DEBATE AS IN AMERICA. IN THE MAIN, IT IS A DISCUSSION OF WHETHER BRITISH-AMERICAN UNITY MUST BE PRESERVED IF THAT MEANS GOING ALONG IN A WAR WITH RED CHINA AND POSSIBLY RUSSIA.

MAY 14 1951

THERE IS LITTLE SUPPORT IN THIS COUNTRY FOR THE POSITION TAKEN BY GEN. MACARTHUR. NO BRITISH GOVERNMENT--LABOR OR CONSERVATIVE--COULD EASILY PERSUADE THIS NATION TO GO TO WAR AGAINST RED CHINA IN THE PRESENT POLITICAL AND MILITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

THE GOVERNMENT--AND MOST BRITONS--FEEL THAT WORLD PEACE IS DOOMED UNLESS A WAY IS FOUND OF SETTLING THE KOREAN CONFLICT.

YET, BRITAIN HAS NO MORE READY ANSWER TO THE PROBLEM OF A SETTLEMENT THAN HAS WASHINGTON. THERE IS A GROWING BODY OF OPINION THAT BRITAIN SHOULD TAKE SOME ACTION TO SETTLE THE KOREAN QUESTION. BUT WHAT SHOULD THAT ACTION BE? THE BRITISH HAVE NO ANSWER THEY AGREE

FOR THE MOMENT, BRITAIN HAS MOVED--ON TIPTOES--INTO A TOUCHER POLICY TOWARD RED CHINA AS A RESULT OF THE MACARTHUR DEBATE. SHE HAS TAKEN STEPS TO STOP HER RUBBER SHIPMENTS TO CHINA.

FOR THE FIRST TIME, FOREIGN SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON ANNOUNCED ON FRIDAY THAT THE STATUS OF STRATEGIC FORMOSA NEED NOT BE DEFINED UNTIL AFTER A KOREAN SETTLEMENT. THUS A MAIN POINT OF BRITISH-AMERICAN DIFFERENCES OVER A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY WAS REMOVED.

BRITAIN ALSO HAS DECIDED TO SUPPORT AN AMERICAN MOVE IN THE UNITED NATIONS TO DECLARE AN ECONOMIC BLOCKADE AGAINST SHIPMENTS OF WAR-POTENTIAL GOODS FROM NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES TO CHINA. IN ADDITION SHE HAS RECOGNIZED THE NEED TO BOMB MANCHURIAN BASES MAY ARISE IF UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN KOREA ARE HEAVILY ATTACKED FROM THE AIR.

IN THIS GENERAL DRIFT OF GETTING TOUCHER--CAUTIOUSLY--WITH RED CHINA THE LABOR GOVERNMENT IS BACKED BY THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP.

THE LINE OF CONSERVATIVE WINSTON CHURCHILL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THURSDAY WAS TO SET BRITAIN'S FAR EASTERN POLICY AGAINST THE LARGER FRAMEWORK OF BRITISH-AMERICAN RELATIONS-- THAT PRESERVATION OF THE FRIENDLIEST RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES IS A LIFE-AND-DEATH MATTER FOR BRITAIN AND INDEED FOR ALL WESTERN EUROPE.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT LEADERS RECOGNIZED FROM THE FIRST THAT THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARD THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS WOULD COME UNDER HEAVY FIRE IN THE GREAT DEBATE IN WASHINGTON. THEY WERE READY, THEREFORE, TO MAKE SOME CHANGES IN THEIR POLICY TO OFFSET THE STRESSES AND STRAINS PUT ON THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

MAY 14 1951

BUT THE BRITISH THINK MORE DEMANDS WILL COME FROM WASHINGTON AS THE BIG DEBATE CONTINUES. THEY ARE PRETTY SURE, FOR INSTANCE, THERE IS GOING TO BE A CAMPAIGN IN AMERICA CALLING ON THIS COUNTRY TO WITHDRAW ITS UNRECOGNIZED DIPLOMATIC MISSION FROM PEIPING, THE RED CAPITAL.

THIS MIGHT BRING THE SPLIT IN BRITAIN TO A HEAD.

THE SIGNS RIGHT NOW ARE THAT THE BRITISH WOULD TAKE SUCH A STEP ONLY IN THE DIRE CIRCUMSTANCE OF SOME KIND OF WAR SITUATION IN CHINA.

IT IS JUST SUCH A SITUATION THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S CRITICS FEAR WILL ARISE. THESE CRITICS NOT ONLY ARE THE LEFTISTS WHO ARE RALLYING AROUND THE SPELLBINDING FORMER LABOR MINISTER, ANEURIN BEVAN. THEY INCLUDE SOME LIBERALS AND MANY CONSERVATIVES WHO REFLECT THE VIEWS OF BRITISH RUBBER AND TIN INSTERESTS IN MALAYA.

SHOULD SUCH AN ISSUE ARISE IN SHARP ENOUGH FORM TO POSE TO BRITONS THE POSSIBILITY OF DIRECT INVOLVEMENT IN A WAR WITH RED CHINA, A FIRST-CLASS POLITICAL CRISIS WOULD ARISE.

FOR ONE THING, MOST BRITONS ARE DEEPLY ANTI-WAR RIGHT NOW. FOR ANOTHER, THE KOREAN CAMPAIGN AS A WHOLE HAS NOT HAD ANY ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT. AND FINALLY, THE PEOPLE HERE

BELIEVE THE WEST CAN BE AT WAR WITH CHINA AND REMAIN AT PEACE FOR LONG WITH RUSSIA.

MAY 14 1951

THE LEFTWING WEEKLY, NEW STATESMAN AND NATION, ASSERTED BRITAIN SHOULD MAKE THESE THINGS CLEAR TO WASHINGTON WHEN "TEMPERS HAVE COOLED X X X X IN SIX MONTHS TIME."

DA113PED

A47 (180)

LONDON, MAY 13-(AP)-TWO SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS SPECULATED TODY THAT DR.KLAUS FUCHS MAY BE RELEASED FROM PRISON SOON TO CONTINUE ATOMIC RESEARCH WORK UNDER GUARD.

SIMILAR STORIES WERE CARRIED BY REYNOLDS NEWS AND THE SUNDAY CHRONICLE. THE CHRONICLE ALSO REPORTED THAT DR.ALAN NUNN MAY MIGHT BE RELEASED UNDER A SIMILAR ARRANGEMENT. BOTH MEN ARE SERVING PRISON SENTENCES FOR DISCLOSING ATOMIC SECRETS TO RUSSIA.

A THIRD PAPER, THE SUNDAY DISPATCH, QUOTED THE WARDEN OF STAFFORD PRISON AS DENYING REPORTS THAT HOME OFFICE OFFICIALS HAVE INTERVIEWE FUCHS WITH A VIEW TO GETTING HIM RELEASED. THIS IS WHITSUN HOLIDAY WEEKEND IN BRITAIN, AND HOME OFFICE SOURCES WERE NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMMENT.

THERE HAS BEEN SOME PRESS SPECULATION BEFORE THAT BRITISH OFFICIALS WERE ANXIOUS TO FIND A WAY OF USING FUCHS' SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE. BUT THIS HAS NOT RECEIVED OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

BOTH REYNOLDS NEWS AND THE CHRONICLE SAID IF FUCHS IS RELEASED IT WILL BE UNDER AN ARRANGEMENT THAT WILL GUARANTEE THERE WILL BE NO LEAKAGE OF INFORMATION THIS TIME.

RP/N330PED

A71

PARIS, MAY 13-(AP)-JULES MOCH, FRENCH MINISTER OF DEFENSE, URGED HIS COUNTRY TODAY TO EXPEND "SOME TEARS AND MUCH SWEAT" NOW IN ORDER TO AVOID LATER PAYMENT IN BLOOD.

MOCH TOLD A SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS THAT "WE MUST HAVE THE COURAGE TO TELL THE COUNTRY THAT X X X OUR EFFORT MUST INCREASE IN THE COMING YEARS AND THAT IT RESTS INFERIOR TO THAT OF ALLIES LOCATED FARTHER AWAY FROM THE PERIL."

MOCH SPOKE AT THE CONGRESS WHICH IS TRYING TO SET A PLATFORM FOR THE PARTY IN THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS.

SN512PED

A70

MAY 14 1951

GENEVA, MAY 13-(AP)-THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES WILL MAKE ANOTHER EFFORT TO OBTAIN THE COOPERATION OF THE RED CROSS ORGANIZATION IN NORTH KOREA FOR THE RELIEF OF CIVILIANS THERE.

WINDING UP ITS CURRENT MEETING HERE, THE COMMITTEE NOTED TODAY THAT REPEATED APPEALS IN THE LAST 11 MONTHS HAVE MET WITH NO RESPONSE, BUT DETERMINED TO TRY AGAIN TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS THROUGH THE NORTH KOREAN RED CROSS FOR RELIEF OF THE NORTH KOREANS.

SN510PED

A79 (190)

MALMOE, SWEDEN, MAY 13-(AP)-A "EUROPEAN NATIONALIST CONGRESS," SPONSORED BY A NAZI-LIKE SWEDISH GROUP, OPENED HERE YESTERDAY WITH ABOUT 60 DELEGATES FROM SIX FOREIGN COUNTRIES ATTENDING.

AFTER AN OUT-DOOR MEETING IN A PUBLIC SQUARE, THE DELEGATES RETIRED FOR THREE DAYS OF DELIBERATIONS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

DR. PER ENGDAHL, LEADER OF THE SPONSORING ORGANIZATION, "SVENSK OPPOSITION," STATED THE PURPOSE OF THE CONGRESS WAS "TO DISCUSS HOW TO UNITE ALL ANTI-COMMUNIST FORCES IN EUROPE." HE REPEATEDLY STRESSED THAT THE CONGRESS HAD NOT BEEN CONVENED TO FURTHER A RESURGENCE OF NAZISM. HE HIMSELF IS A LONG TIME ADVOCATE OF ITALIAN

FASCISTIC IDEAS. HOWEVER, HIS GROUP IS CONSISTENTLY REFERRED TO IN THE SWEDISH PRESS AS "NEO(NEW)-NAZI."

THE MEETING TOOK PLACE SOME 50 YARDS FROM THE MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE LOCAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS. POLICE ESTIMATED THE CROWD AT ABOUT 300, MOST OF THEM APPARENTLY OPPONENTS.

THE POLICE INTERVENED IN FORCE AT ONE POINT TO AVERT A THREATENED CLASH BETWEEN LEFTISTS AND NEO-NAZIS, SEVERAL OF WHOM APPEARED IN JACK-BOOTS AND OTHER NAZI TRAPPINGS.

DELEGATES FROM FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, DENMARK, NORWAY AND SWITZERLAND WERE WELCOMED TO SWEDEN BY MR. YNGVE NORDBORG, SWEDISH WAR-TIME ANNOUNCER OF THE GERMAN KOENIGSBERG RADIO STATION.

SN531PED

MAY 14 1951

berlin, may 13--(ap)--snow white, cinderella and hansel and gretel are "anti-progressive" and ought to be outlawed--or rewritten.

this is the solemn pronouncement of the communist newspaper neuerische zeitung in the soviet zone.

objection to hansel and gretel: an old woman is maligned as a witch, probably just because she is poor.

objection to snow white and cinderella: put stepmothers in a bad light.

capons miller aw 1056p

A78 (150)

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 13-(AP)-MORE THAN 100,000 GERMAN REFUGEES GATHERED TODAY IN VARIOUS WEST GERMAN CITIES TO DEMAND THE RETURN OF THEIR COMMUNIST OCCUPIED HOMELANDS TO A REUNITED GERMANY AND TO URGE MORE GOVERNMENT AID.

BUT WEST GERMAN MINISTER DR. HANS LUKASCHEK, HIMSELF EXPELLED FROM NOW SOVIET-RULED EAST PRUSSIA, WARNED A MEETING AT BOTTROP THAT THE WAY "BACK TO OUR HOMES MUST NOT LEAD PAST NEW GRAVES."

LUKASCHEK HEADS THE REFUGEE MINISTRY WHICH IS TAKING CARE OF ABOUT 10,000,000 (M) GERMANS FROM THE EAST, NOW CROWDING WEST GERMANY.

JAKOB KAISER, WEST GERMAN MINISTER OF ALL-GERMAN AFFAIRS, CALLED FOR A PLEBISCITE IN THE SAAR TERRITORY TO LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE WHETHER THEY WANT BECOME GERMANS AGAIN. THE SAAR NOW IS ECONOMICALLY ATTACHED TO FRANCE.

MAY 14 1951

"SUCH A PLEBISCITE WOULD TEACH THE SOVIETS A LESSON ON REAL DEMOCRACY," HE TOLD THE BOTTROP MEETING.

SN526PED

A45

(180)

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, MAY 13-(AP)-AN AMERICAN HELICOPTER AND A PARADE OF BRIGHTLY DECORATED HORSE CARRIAGES SCORED A SMASHING VICTORY TODAY OVER COMMUNISM'S ATTRACTIONS. THEY DREW PRACTICALLY EVERYONE AWAY FROM THE RED-SPONSORED SPORTS EVENTS FOR "PEACE."

30.24- 22957

THE COMMUNISTS HAD SCHEDULED ALL MANNER OF SUNDAY SPORTS EVENTS THROUGHOUT THE CITY AS PART OF THEIR BIG THREE-DAY WHITSUNTIDE RALLY.

BUT ALMOST EVERYBODY IN VIENNA, INCLUDING LARGE NUMBERS OF BLUE-SHIRTED COMMUNIST YOUTH BROUGHT IN FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY, GATHERED INSTEAD TO GET THEIR FIRST SIGHT OF A HELICOPTER AND TO WATCH HUNDREDS OF WHITE-CLOTHED CHILDREN CELEBRATING THEIR ROMAN CATHOLIC CONFIRMATION PARADE IN GAY HORSE-DRAWN CARRIAGES THROUGH PRATER PARK IN THE RUSSIAN SECTOR.

THE HELICOPTER, FLOWN FROM WIESBADEN,GERMANY, EXPRESSLY TO DRAW ATTENTION AWAY FROM THE COMMUNIST GAMES, WAS PILOTED BY CAPT.ROBERT J.MARTIN, OF MANCHESTER,CONN. HE BROUGHT HIS FLYING EGGBEATER DOWN AT THREE STRATEGIC SPOTS IN THE CITY AND EVERYBODY FLOCKED TO GET A LOOK AT IT.

MAY 14 1951

SOME OF THE COMMUNIST GAMES WERE CALLED OFF ON ACCOUNT OF NO ATTENDANCE. FOOTBALL GAMES AND SWIMMING MEETS--USUALLY SUREFIRE CROWD ATTRACTORS--PLAYED TO NO MORE THAN 200 SPECTATORS ALTOGETHER.

N335PED

A86 (220)

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, MAY 13-(AP)-BULGARIA'S DEPUTY MILITARY ATTACHE, IVAN IVANOV, STARTED ANOTHER SATURDAY FRACAS, THE YUGOSLAV PRESS AND RADIO CHARGED TODAY, DESIGNED ON ORDERS FROM MOSCOW TO PORTRAY THIS COUNTRY AS A TROUBLEMAKER.

IVANOV FIGURED IN A SATURDAY NIGHT STREET BRAWL LAST MARCH. YUGOSLAVIA CHARGED THAT HE AND HUNGARIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES ISTAN HRABEC ENGAGED IN A FIST FIGHT WITH A SLAV TAXI DRIVER AND TWO PASSENGERS. HRABEC WENT BACK TO BUDAPEST FOR TREATMENT OF HIS INJURIES AND A SERIES OF BITTER NOTES WERE EXCHANGED BETWEEN PRO-

MOSCOW HUNGARY AND INDEPENDENT COMMUNIST YUGOSLAVIA OVER THE INCIDENT.

BELGRADE RADIO AND PREMIER MARSHAL TITO'S OFFICIAL PARTY NEWSPAPER BORBA GAVE THIS ACCOUNT OF YESTERDAY'S AFFAIR:

A MEMBER OF THE PEOPLE'S MILITIA, OFF DUTY AND ON HIS WAY TO A RESTAURANT, SAW A JEEP HALT SUDDENLY BEFORE A HOUSE. A MAN DARTED TOWARD THE HOUSE SHOOTING GLANCES FROM SIDE TO SIDE.

THE SUSPICIOUS MILITIAMAN STOPPED HIM AND DEMANDED HIS IDENTITY CARD. THE MAN REFUSED, SO THE MILITIAMAN ESCORTED HIM TO THE RESTAURANT FOR QUESTIONING BEFORE WITNESSES.

THE MAN EVENTUALLY PRODUCED HIS PASSPORT, IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS IVANOV. THE MILITIAMAN APOLOGIZED, BUT IVANOV SHOUTED: "WHY DID YOU POINT A PISTOL AT ME?" OTHER MILITIAMEN SAID THEIR COLLEAGUE WAS CARRYING NO GUN.

MAY 14 1951

BELGRADE RADIO SAID THE SCENE WAS "DESIGNED TO PROVOKE ANOTHER INCIDENT TO SHOW YUGOSLAVIA AS A TROUBLEMAKER IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD. X X X THE AIM OBVIOUSLY IS TO WORSEN RELATIONS (BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA) ON ORDERS FROM MOSCOW."

SN559PED

Athens, Greece, May 13--(AP)--Costa Tsiandaphillides, correspondent for the rightwing newspaper Acropolis [illegible] who recently returned from Korea,

said today that American troops had "preferred to go on strike" rather than fight in the bitter cold south of the Yalu River in January.

In a preface to his article, Triandaphillides said his report should not be construed as a criticism of the Americans, whom he called a "big people—a people of good men." He added that Americans are sacrificing the lives of their children, their blood, wealth and comforts for the "salvation of the world" and that it would be immoral to say anything detrimental about them.

MAY 14 1951

Triandaphillides has had experience in covering various wars, since the Italian invasion of Greece in 1940. He said that powerful American forces in North Korea nad "fled in the face of an insignificant enemy without even being pursued." The correspondent said the Chinese were first reported to be using a million men in their January offensive, the figure later was cut to between 500,000 and 600,000, and he implied the true figure was not nearly so high.

The Greek correspondent asserted that inexperienced American troops in the U.S. Tenth Corps had never been trapped north of the 38th parallel by Chinese troops. He declared the Chinese and North Korean Communists

in that area could have been wiped out in a few hours.

Triandaphillides said that while he was in Tokyo a senior American pilot, who said he had flown over the Kremlin, had told him that U.S. planes had been over Moscow and that a master plan is ready for total destruction of the Russian capital with A-bombs within 12 hours after the outbreak of a general war.

MAY 14 1951

chakales thru 2nd 2050 and 0215. rch 535p.

412 (230)

MOSCOW, MAY 13-(AP)-PRAVDA TODAY GAVE THE FIRST EXTENDED SOVIET PRESS COMMENT ON THE TESTIMONY OF GEN. MACARTHUR AND SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL BEFORE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES. IT CONCLUDED THAT THE GREAT DEBATE IS NO CONTROVERSY TO ALL.

THE EDITORIAL SAID THE 16-POINT PROGRAM OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF OF JAN. 12, 1951 SHOWED THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS CARRYING OUT A "FRANK PROGRAM OF UNLEASHING A WORLD WAR IN ASIA".

IT WAS THIS PROGRAM THAT GEN. MACARTHUR WAS CARRYING OUT BEFORE HIS REMOVAL, IT SAID, AND IT IS THE PROGRAM WHICH PRESIDENT TRUMAN, SECRETARY MARSHALL AND GEN. RIDGWAY IN KOREA ARE CARRYING OUT NOW.

(SECRETARY MARSHALL TESTIFIED THE 16 POINTS, NOT ALL OF WHICH HAVE BEEN DISCLOSED, WERE DRAWN UP WHEN THE UNITED NATIONS WAS FACING A POSSIBLE EVACUATION OF KOREA. SOME OF THE POINTS HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT, HE SAID, BUT ACTION ON OTHERS WAS NOT TAKEN WHEN THE SITUATION CHANGED AND THE U.N. FORCES BEGAN ADVANCING NORTH. GEN. MACARTHUR HAS PARTICULARLY URGED ACTION ON FOUR OF THE POINTS, INCLUDING USE OF NATIONALIST CHINESE TROOPS, BOMBING OF BASES OUTSIDE KOREA, AND ECONOMIC AND NAVAL BLOCKADE.)

MAY 14 1951

PRAVDA SAID BOTH PRESIDENT TRUMAN, SECRETARY MARSHALL AND GEN. RIDGWAY ON THE ONE HAND AND GEN. MACARTHUR ON THE OTHER STAND FOR A PROGRAM OF "EXPANDED AMERICAN AGGRESSION IN THE FAR EAST."

"IN REALITY," THE EDITORIAL DECLARED, "IN THE RULING CIRCLES THERE IS NO ARGUMENT ON THE ESSENCE OF THESE QUESTIONS. THE COMMON PLATFORM ON WHICH THE DIFFERENT GROUPS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM ARE UNITED IN QUESTIONS OF FAR EASTERN POLICY IS THE RELIANCE ON EXPANDED AGGRESSION."

DA102PED

A29FX
(225)
TOKYO, MAY 13-(AP)-MILITARY PROSECUTORS SAY THAT TWO RUSSIAN-TRAINED MEN ARE AMONG THE 18 KOREAN AND JAPANESE DEFENDANTS ON TRIAL IN PROVOST COURT ON CHARGES OF SPYING.

ONE OF THE PROSECUTORS, WHO ASKED THAT HIS NAME BE WITHHELD, SAID, "WE ARE GOING TO INTRODUCE EVIDENCE IN AN ATTEMPT TO PROVE THAT BOTH OF THEM WERE INDOCTRINATED AND CONVERTED TO COMMUNISM BY THE RUSSIANS.

"BOTH WERE IN THE JAPANESE ARMY DURING WORLD WAR II AND WERE CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS, WHO TOOK THEM TO RUSSIA, WHERE THEY WERE TRAINED IN ESPIONAGE.

"THEY WERE SENT FROM THERE TO NORTH KOREA, WHERE THEY WERE FURTHER TRAINED IN ESPIONAGE."

THE TRIAL OPENED LAST FRIDAY. IT RESUMES AT 9 A.M., MONDAY AFTER A WEEKEND RECESS. THE DEFENDANTS ARE CHARGED WITH ACTS INIMICAL TO THE SECURITY OF THE OCCUPATION.

THE DEFENDANTS ARE EXPECTED TO ENTER PLEAS WHEN THE TRIAL REOPENS.

30.24- 22959

PROSECUTORS SAID THE 18 WERE MEMBERS OF THREE SPY RINGS THAT BEGAN OPERATIONS IN JAPAN LAST SUMMER.

THEY SAID THAT THE DEFENDANTS HELPED OBTAIN INFORMATION HERE REGARDING MILITARY SECRETS, SUCH AS THE SIZE AND DISPOSAL OF TROOPS, AND SENT IT TO THE COMMUNISTS IN NORTH KOREA.

ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS WAS DESCRIBED AS AN OFFICER IN THE NORTH KOREAN ARMY INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATIONS.

CHIEF PROSECUTOR ROBERT M. MURRAY OF 56 HARDING PARKWAY, MOUNT VERNON, N.Y., SAID HE BELIEVED THE TRIAL WAS "ONE OF THE BIGGEST SPY TRIALS IN HISTORY. NEVER HAVE SO MANY BEEN CAUGHT AND TRIED AT THE SAME TIME."

TWENTYSEVEN OTHERS ARE AWAITING TRIAL HERE.

HF1122APS

A30FX
TOKYO, MAY 13-(AP)-FIVE THOUSAND JAPANESE GATHERED IN TOKYO'S SHINJUKU GARDENS TODAY TO PAY TRIBUTE TO MOTHER--AND GENERAL MACARTHUR.

EACH OF THE JAPANESE MAILED A POSTCARD OF MOTHER'S DAY GREETINGS TO EMPRESS NAGAKO, BUT FIRST A RESOLUTION WAS READ EXPRESSING JAPANESE GRATITUDE TO MACARTHUR.

IT ALSO WAS ANNOUNCED THAT A SAMURAI (WARRIOR) DOLL WOULD BE SENT TO THE GENERAL'S SON, ARTHUR.

HF1123APS

MAY 14 1951

A31FX
TOKYO, MAY 13-(AP)-MOTHER'S DAY WAS OBSERVED IN KOREAN WATERS TODAY BY MEN OF THE U.S. CARRIER PRINCETON.

ON THE HANGAR DECK, 150 MEN ATTENDED CATHOLIC MASS. AT A PROTESTANT SERVICE, 17 JOINED THAT FAITH AND WERE BAPTISED. THERE WAS A SPECIAL LATTER DAY SAINTS SERVICE.

NAVAL HEADQUARTERS HERE SAID FRESH FLOWERS WERE FLOWN FROM JAPAN FOR ALTARS ABOARD THE CARRIER. MOTHER'S DAY CARDS WERE DISTRIBUTED LAST MONTH FOR EARLY MAILING. THEY CARRIED A VERSE BY THE PRINCETON'S POET, BOATSWAIN'S MATE 3/C HENRY NELSON OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

HF1125APS

A45FX (AX F)
(170)
TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 13-(AP)-THE CHINA UNION PRESS DECLARED TODAY AT LEAST 7,000 CHINESE COMMUNIST TROOPS ARE SERVING WITH HO CHI-MINH'S REBEL FORCES IN NORTHERN INDOCHINA.

THE AGENCY, WHICH CLAIMS TO RECEIVE MOST OF ITS INFORMATION FROM UNDERGROUND SOURCES, SAID ELEMENTS OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCE HAD BEEN OBSERVED IN THE INDOCHINESE TOWNS OF MONCAY, LANGSON, CAOBANG AND HAGIANG. THE TROOPS, IT SAID, WERE FROM THE COMMAND OF GEN. CHEN KENG, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST SECOND FIELD ARMY.

PART OF THIS ARMY, ACCORDING TO NATIONALIST REPORTS, WILL BE ENTRUSTED WITH THE TASK OF FULL-SCALE INTERVENTION IN INDOCHINA.

THE PRO-NATIONALIST "CHINA NEWS" SAID UNITS OF THE SECOND FIELD ARMY HAD BEEN SHIFTED FROM SZECHWAN PROVINCE, IN THE WEST, TO HANKOW, IN CENTRAL CHINA. SOME QUARTERS HERE TOOK THIS TO MEAN THEY WERE ON THEIR WAY TO THE INDOCHINA BORDER.

ANOTHER REPORT HERE SAID 100,000 LABORERS WERE BUILDING ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST MODERN AIRFIELDS IN CHINA AT HANKOW. THE REPORT SAID 200 SOVIET PILOTS AND GROUND PERSONNEL WERE STATIONED THERE.

HF1222PPD NM

A157FX (LA)
FIRST LEAD PURGES (180)
BY STANLEY RICH

HONG KONG, MONDAY, MAY 14-(AP)-THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS ANNOUNCED TODAY RAIDS IN 23 MANCHURIAN CITIES, INCLUDING RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED PORT ARTHUR, HAD SMASHED TWO "COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY" SPY RINGS.

THE PEIPING RADIO SAID A NUMBER OF PERSONS WERE ARRESTED BY SECURITY POLICE, BUT DIDN'T SAY HOW MANY OR SPECIFICALLY WHEN THE RAIDS TOOK PLACE.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS CONSIDERED OF MORE THAN USUAL SIGNIFICANCE IN THIS BRITISH CROWN COLONY. PEIPING HAS PICTURED MANCHURIA AS A STRONGHOLD OF COMMUNISM AND CITED THE SPRAWLING TERRITORY AS A SHINING EXAMPLE TO AREAS "IMPROPERLY INDOCTRINATED."

MOREOVER, MANCHURIA HAS BEEN REGARDED GENERALLY AS THE PART OF CHINA MOST STRONGLY UNDER DIRECT SOVIET CONTROL. PORT ARTHUR, ON THE TIP OF LIAOTUNG PENINSULA, IS RUMORED AS POSSIBLY RUSSIA'S STRONGEST MILITARY BASE IN ASIA OUTSIDE HER OWN BOUNDARIES.

THE RED RADIO SAID THE MASS ARRESTS HAD ALERTED "THE ENTIRE POPULACE" OF MANCHURIA TO THE DANGER OF COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY INFILTRATION.

EARLIER, THE CHINESE REDS DROPPED A HINT THAT HER GREAT PURGE OF SUSPECTED WESTERN SYMPATHIZERS MAY HAVE BACKFIRED.

AN EDITORIAL X X X 2ND GRAF BJT A37FX

CK834PPD

A72

MAY 14 1951

SINGAPORE, MAY 13-(AP)-GEN. JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY, FRENCH COMMANDER IN INDOCHINA, ARRIVED TODAY FROM SAIGON FOR TOP-LEVEL CONFERENCES WITH BRITISH AND AMERICAN OFFICIALS ON THE SOUTHEAST ASIA SITUATION.

U.S. VICE ADMIRAL ARTHUR D. STRUBLE, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST FLEET IN THE PACIFIC AREA AND FORMER COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTH FLEET IN KOREAN AND FORMOSAN WATERS, IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE MONDAY OR TUESDAY TO JOIN THE TALKS.

SN514PED

A37FX
PURGE (325)
BY STANLEY RICH.

HONG KONG, MAY 13-(AP)-RED CHINA DROPPED A HINT TODAY THAT HER GREAT PURGE OF SUSPECTED WESTERN SYMPATHIZERS MAY HAVE BACKFIRED, FORCING HER TO SHIFT TO AN INDIVIDUAL HOUSE-TO-HOUSE CAMPAIGN INSTEAD OF THE MASS SPECTACLE METHODS THUS FAR USED.

AN EDITORIAL IN THE MAY 1 EDITION OF THE PEIPING "PEOPLE'S DAILY," WHICH REACHED HERE TODAY, MAKES IT EVIDENT THAT CHINA'S "RESIST THE U.S.--AID KOREA MOVEMENT" IS NOT GOING WELL. IT URGED THAT THE MOVEMENT BE "CARRIED OUT IN WAYS DIFFERENT FROM THOSE EMPLOYED IN THE LATTER PART OF APRIL."

OBSERVERS HERE SAID IT WAS SIGNIFICANT THAT THE NEWSPAPER CHOSE "THE LATTER PART OF APRIL" FOR SPECIAL NOTE. IN THAT BLOODY PERIOD, BY RED ADMISSION, MORE THAN 250,000 CHINESE SAW ALMOST 1,000 "COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES" EXECUTED AT CANTON, NANKING, HANGCHOW AND SHANGHAI. THOUSANDS OF OTHERS HEARD THE EXECUTIONS DESCRIBED IN BROADCASTS.

THE EDITORIAL SAID THAT NOW "IT IS NECESSARY TO DIMINISH THE AMOUNT OF LARGE-SCALE MASS ACTIVITIES AND GUARD AGAINST CONVOCATION OF TOO MANY MEETINGS."

THIS SOUNDED LIKE COMMUNIST JARGON FOR "PUBLIC EXECUTIONS" AND "PUBLIC TRIALS," WHICH THE MASSES APPARENTLY HAVE NOT FOUND EDIFYING.

OBSERVERS CONCEDED, HOWEVER, THAT IT MIGHT ALSO REFER TO THE HUGE AND TIRESOME PARADES AND DEMONSTRATIONS STAGED ALMOST DAILY SINCE THE "RESIST THE U.S." MOVEMENT BEGAN.

THE EDITORIAL RECOMMENDED AN IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE SYSTEM OF "MASS EDUCATION." INSTEAD OF HERDING PEOPLE TO WITNESS TRIALS AND EXECUTIONS, IT SAID, INDIVIDUAL GROUPS SHOULD CARRY OUT "STREET-TO-STREET, LANE-TO-LANE AND DOOR-TO-DOOR PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES."

TO DEMONSTRATE WHY THIS CHANGE WAS NEEDED, THE NEWSPAPER CITED "BLANK SPOTS," WHERE MASS INDOCTRINATION HAD NOT ACHIEVED RESULTS.

IN NORTH CHINA, IT SAID, 20 TO 30 PER CENT OF THE PEOPLE WERE STILL LIVING IN "BLANK" OR "WEAK" AREAS. IN TIENTSIN, 30 PER CENT OF THE FACTORY WORKERS, 50 PER CENT OF THE RESIDENTS AND 20 PER CENT OF THE STUDENTS "HAVE NOT SUBMITTED TO PATRIOTIC EDUCATION."

IN ONE AREA OF HOPEH PROVINCE, THE EDITORIAL DECLARED, ONLY 16 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION WAS IN THE HABIT OF ATTENDING MEETINGS.

THE "PEOPLE'S DAILY" CALLED FOR "COORDINATION OF KEY PERSONNEL" AND SAID TOO MANY WILLING VOLUNTEERS HAD NOT BEEN ABSORBED INTO THE PROPAGANDA SYSTEM. IT DECLARED THAT OFFICIALS WHO CONSIDERED THE PROPAGANDA NETWORK "A BURDEN RATHER THAN A BLESSING" WERE COMPLETELY MISTAKEN.

HF1150APS

A158FX
(290)

MANILA, MONDAY, MAY 14-(AP)-PRESIDENT QUIRINO HAS DIRECTED FOREIGN SECRETARY CARLOS ROMULO TO PRESS WORLD WAR II CLAIMS TOTALING $414,000,000 (M) AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, HIS OFFICE SAID TODAY.

OF THAT SUM, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, $14,000,000 REPRESENTS RENTALS, SERVICES RENDERED AND DAMAGES TO VARIOUS GOVERNMENTAL UNITS DURING THE WAR.

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THE STATEMENT WAS NOT SPECIFIC ABOUT THE REMAINING $400,000,000, SAYING ONLY THAT THE AMOUNT REPRESENTED "CLAIMS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES."

PHILIPPINES ARMY SOURCES WHO REFUSED USE OF THEIR NAMES SAID THE LARGEST PART OF THIS INVOLVED BACK PAY FOR FILIPINOS WHO SERVED IN THE U.S. ARMED FORCES IN THE FAR EAST UNDER GENERAL MACARTHUR.

THEY SAID MACARTHUR EARLY IN THE WAR ORDERED FILIPINO SOLDIERS PAY UPPED FROM 18 PESOS ($9) A MONTH TO THE PESO EQUIVALENT OF U.S. SOLDIERS' PAY IN DOLLARS. THAT MEANT 50 PESOS FOR A FILIPINO HOLDING EQUAL RANK TO A U.S. SOLDIER RECEIVING $50A MONTH.

HOWEVER, THE SOURCE SAID, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT SETTLED ALL BACK PAY CLAIMS FROM FILIPINOS AT THE BASIC RATE OF 18 PESOS PER MONTH.

SOME PART OF THE CLAIM ALSO WAS SAID TO INVOLVE THE MUCH-DISPUTED MATTER OF PAY FOR GUERRILLAS. THE U.S. ARMY ALREADY HAS SETTLED THE SUBJECT, AS FAR AS IT IS CONCERNED. IT REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE TEENS OF THOUSANDS OF SO-CALLED GUERRILLAS ON THE GROUND MOST OF THEM JOINED UP AFTER THE FIGHTING WAS OVER.

THE STATEMENT BY QUIRINO'S OFFICE SAID THE $400,000,000 CLAIM HAS BEEN TAKEN UP PREVIOUSLY IN WASHINGTON BY PHILIPPINES ARMED SERVICE REPRESENTATIVES.

QUIRINO TOLD ROMULO TO FORM A COMMISSION TO DISCUSS PHILIPPINES CLAIMS WITH THE U.S. EMBASSY HERE. THAT WAS IN LINE WITH A RECOMMENDATION OF THE BELL MISSION THAT ALL CLAIMS BE SETTLED BY BOTH

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SIDES THROUGH A COMMISSION.
THE STATEMENT FROM QUIRINO'S OFFICE SAID ALSO THE U.S. IS PRESSING THE PHILIPPINES FOR SETTLEMENT OF A $35,000,000 (M) LOAN MADE LAST YEAR, AT A TIME WHEN THE DOLLAR AND PESO RESERVES OF THE HARD-PRESSED PHILIPPINES GOVERNMENT WERE PRACTICALLY EXHAUSTED.
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IRANIAN BUDGET (580)
BY ROBERT B.HEWETT
TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 13-(AP)-PREMIER F. MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH FAINTED AND PLUNGED HEADLONG FROM THE ROSTRUM TODAY AFTER EMOTIONALLY TELLING PARLIAMENT HIS LIFE HAD BEEN THREATENED.
MOSSADEGH HAD TOLD THE MAJLIS (LOWER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT) HE WOULD STAY IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING UNTIL HIS LIFE-LONG DREAM, THE NATIONALIZATION OF IRAN'S VAST OIL WEALTH, WAS FINALLY ACCOMPLISHED.
SKEPTICAL DEPUTIES LAUGHTED AT THE NERVOUS PREMIER AS HE TOLD OF THREATS ON HIS LIFE BY THE FANATIC SECRET MOSLEM SECT OF FEDAYAN ISLAM, AND DECLARED A SHINING FIGURE IN A DREAM HAD TOLD HIM HE WAS DESTINED TO PUSH THROUGH THE GOVERNMENT SEIZURE OF OIL.
BUT THE MAJLIS, NEVERTHELESS, DID AS MOSSADEGH DEMANDED - ELECTED FIVE OF ITS NUMBER TO WORK JOINTLY WITH A SENATE FIVE-MAN GROUP ON A COMMITTEE TO RUN THE GIANT ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY WHEN IT IS TAKEN OVER FROM THE BRITISH.
WHEN HE HAD FINISHED HIS DRAMATIC SPEECH, MOSSADEGH FAINTED AND FELL DOWN THREE STEPS TO THE FLOOR. DEPUTIES RUSHED TO HIS AID AND CARRIED HIM FEET FIRST TO THE PARLIAMENT DISPENSARY. DOCTORS THERE PRONOUNCED HIM FULLY RECOVERED A FEW MINUTES LATER.
MANY OF THE DEPUTIES FELT THAT MOSSADEGH HAD EMPLOYED THESE DRAMATICS TO PRESSURE THEM INTO SPEEDY ACTION. HIS SPEECH WAS INTERRUPTED BY LAUGHTER WHEN HE TOLD HOW HE HAD SHOWN SHAH MOHAMMED REZA PAHLEVI A GUN HE WAS CARRYING FOR PROTECTION. ONE DEPUTY SAID PRIVATELY THAT MOSSADEGH WAS "SEEING THINGS UNDER THE BED."
BUT THE DEPUTIES ACCEDED TO HIS DEMAND THAT NO CONSERVATIVES BE NAMED TO THE NATIONLIZATION BOARD. THE CONSERVATIVES HAVE OPPOSED HIS MOVE TO SEIZE THE BRITISH-CONTROLLED ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY. THE DEPUTIES NAMED THREE MEMBERS OF MOSSADEGH'S NATIONAL FRONT PARTY AND TWO OTHERS WHO ARE KNOWN TO BE ARDENT FOLLOWERS OF NATIONALIZATION AT ANY COST. —

LATER A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID MOSSADEGH HAD ACCUSED ANGLO-IRANIAN OF HAVING INSTIGATED THE DEATH THREATS AGAINST HIM. CARRYING OUT HIS THREAT TO REMAIN AT THE MAJLIS PENDING COMPLETION OF NATIONALIZATION, THE PREMIER HAD SERVANTS TAKE HIS BEDDING TO A COMMITTEE ROOM AND SET UP HIS OFFICE NEARBY.

— QUICK NATIONALIZATION HAS BEEN APPROVED FOLLOWING A VIOLENT SERIES OF KILLINGS, STRIKES IN THE OIL FIELDS AND CLASHES BY RIVAL DEMONSTRATORS, WHICH STARTED WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF PREMIER ALI RAZMARA IN MARCH.
THE RADICAL FEDAYAN ISLAM, A SECRET SOCIETY WHOSE TERRORISM HAS HAD A STRONG INFLUENCE IN IRANIAN POLITICS, WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR RAZMARA'S ASSASSINATION. ALTHOUGH THE SECT ALSO IS VIOLENTLY DEDICATED TO OIL NATIONALIZATION AND ORIGINALLY BACKED MOSSADEGH'S CAMPAIGN TO OUST BRITISH AND ALL OTHER FOREIGN INFLUENCE, THE GROUP RECENTLY HAS TURNED ON THE NEW PREMIER.

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LAST WEEK THE GROUP DISTRIBUTED LEAFLETS ATTACKING MOSSADEGH BECAUSE HE FAILED TO RELEASE A DOZEN OF ITS MEMBERS JAILED ON CHARGES OF PLOTTING MORE ASSASSINATIONS OF IRANIAN OFFICIALS. THE LEAFLETS ACCUSED THE PREMIER OF "CRIMES AGAINST ISLAM" AND THREATENED TO "SETTLE ACCOUNTS" WITH HIM.
MOSSADEGH SAID HE WOULD REMAIN WITHIN THE SANCTUARY OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING, EATING, SLEEPING AND CONDUCTING THIS BUSINESS THERE UNTIL HIS PROGRAM IS CARRIED OUT. THE DEPUTIES SHOUTED THEIR DISAPPROVAL OF THIS PROMISE.
THE AGING PREMIER (HIS AGE IS VARIOUSLY GIVEN AT 69 OR 76) LONG HAS BEEN NOTED FOR HIS EMOTIONAL SPEECHES IN PARLIAMENT. WHEN HE WAS DEPUTY HE OFTEN WEPT AND SOMETIMES FAINTED AFTER PRESSING HIS POINTS.
MOSSADEGH TOLD THE DEPUTIES TODAY HE HAS BEEN PREPARED TO BE A "MARTYR FOR MY COUNTRY" EVER SINCE HE HAD LAST YEAR.
"ONE NIGHT," MOSSADEGH SAID, "I DREAMED I SAW A PERSON WITH RAYS OF LIGHT RADIATING FROM HIS FACE. HE SAID, 'DR. MOSSADEGH, GO AND TEAR THE CHAINS OFF THE FEET OF THE IRANIAN PEOPLE.' SINCE THAT DREAM I HAVE GIVEN NO IMPORTANCE TO MY LIFE. WHEN THE NATIONALIZATION OF OIL WAS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, I ACCEPTED THAT AS THE DREAM CAME FROM GOD."
BESIDES THE THREATS FROM THE FEDAYAN ISLAM, MOSSADEGH SAID HE WAS IN DANGER FROM THE SMALL GROUPS OF LEFTIST DEMONSTRATORS WHO HAVE BEEN GATHERING OUTSIDE THE DOORS OF HIS HOME AND AROUND THE SHAH'S PALACE DEMANDING THE RELEASE OF THEIR FOLLOWERS FROM PRISONS. THESE LEFTISTS -- MOSTLY INSPIRED BY THE OUTLAWED TUDEH (COMMUNIST) PARTY -- WERE JAILED FOR CONSPIRING TO INSTIGATE MAY DAY DISORDERS.
"THIS CAUSED ME TO BELIEVE AND GIVE IMPORTANCE TO MY LIFE," THE PREMIER SAID, IS A HAND THAT WANTS TO PUT AN END TO MY LIFE, CROWDS COULD CARRY OUT ADDING A LITTLE LATER THAT "RASCALS IN THE CR... THEIR AIM."

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The makeup of the Joint Parliamentary Nationalization Board—empowered by law to "take over" the supervision of Anglo-Iranian immediately—appears to be such there will be little compromise with Mossadegh. The senators on the board representatives are believed to hold moderate also favor nationalization, but most of them are known to be supporters of Mossadegh.

views. The 11th member is Finance Minister Ali Varasteh, named to the board by the premier himself.

The majlis members elected by the Majlis include two from Mossadegh's own National Front, Dr. Ali Shayegan and Hossein Makki; Allahyar Saleh, a member of the Iran Party which backs Mossadegh fully; Dr. Abdulla Moazzami, University of Tehran law professor; and Nasser Gholi Ardelan, a deputy representing the Kurdish tribes.

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A25

CAIRO, EGYPT, MAY 13-(AP)-THE EGYPTIAN CABINET VOTED TODAY TO END THE STATE OF WAR BETWEEN EGYPT AND GERMANY. INTERIOR MINISTER FOUAD SERRAGEDDIN TOLD REPORTERS THE CABINET WOULD PROMULGATE A ROYAL DECREE MAKING THE DECISION EFFECTIVE.

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wellington, n.z., may 13--(ap)--a second washington post editorial dubbing new zealand and australia "laggards" in korean aid was displayed prominently in morning newspapers here today.

the average man in new zealand is boiling about the editorials and the concensus seems to be that cordial relations between this country and the united states have been adversely affected thereby.

today's editorial was called to the attention of external affairs (foreign) minister frederick doidge, but he declined comment until after he confers tomorrow with prime minister sidney g. holland.

when, and if, a statement is issued it probably will be couched in mild terms, since holland is most anxious to avoid anything which would mar u.s.-new zealand relations. but this does not mean the government is not taking a serious view of the post's editorials.

the man in the street is making most unsupplimentary remarks about them. he feels that on the basis of population, new zealand does not have a bad record in korea. it has a field artillery regiment plus supporting units, which with recent reinforcements, total 1,500 men, two

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frigates with 300 men plus a dakota squadron in a forward area of malaya.

thus approximately 2,000 out of a population of 2,000,000--or one in a hundred--are serving. military men note th t new zealand has introduced compulsory military training for her 18-year-olds, which is more than the united states can say.

a few weeks ago, new zealand welcomed president truman's offer of a pacific security agreement and the deeds of american troops in korea are fully recognized here. but new zealanders today feel the post's editorials are not helping to cement those advantages here.

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EDMONTON, ALTA., MAY 13-(AP)-LT.-COL. J.R. STONE, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE 2ND BATTALION, PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY, SAID TODAYTHE CONCEPT OF THE CHINESE AS A SUPER SOLDIER IS GONE.
AT A NEWS CONFERENCE, COL. STONE GAVE REPORTERS AN OUTLINE OF THE KOREAN FIGHTING ON HIS PART OF THE FRONT. HE DESCRIBED CANADIAN TROOPS AS EXCELLENT.
HE ARRIVED BY AIR SATURDAY TO VISIT HIS TWO-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER, MOIRA, WHOSE LEFT EYE WAS REMOVED THURSDAY. IT WAS BELIEVED AFFECTED BY CANCER.
"WE NEVER DID MEET ANY TOP-RATE CHINESE SOLDIERS, IN MY OPINION," "BIG JIM" STONE SAID.
COL. STONE SAID WHEN HE LEFT THE FRONT LAST WEEK THE PATRICIAS WERE STATIC BEHIND A SCREEN OF UNITED STATES TROOPS, DUG IN ON LOW HILLS ON THE SEOUL PLAINS.
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B1SWX (MARSHALL)
(800)
MARSHALL TESTIMONY
BY WILLARD H.MOBLEY
WASHINGTON, MAY 13-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE GEORGE C.MARSHALL CLOSED OUT A FULL WEEK OF TESTIMONY ON THE FIRING OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR BY PUTTING HIS HEAVIEST EMPHASIS ON THE WORLDWIDE THREAT POSED BY SOVIET RUSSIA.

HE SAID HE BELIEVED THERE HAD BEEN "IMPLICATIONS" THAT THE REDS WOULD STRIKE IF AMERICA SHOULD ADOPT THE KOREAN WAR POLICIES ADVOCATED BY MACARTHUR. AND HE ADDED HE SAW NO "APPEASEMENT" IN EFFORTS HE SAID SHOWED PROMISE OF WINNING IN KOREA.
IT WAS THE SAME CENTRAL THEME MARSHALL HAD CARRIED THROUGHOUT THE LONG QUESTIONING BY MEMBERS OF THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES -- THAT THIS COUNTRY CANNOT AFFORD EITHER TO INCITE RUSSIA TO FULL INTERVENTION IN KOREA IF IT CAN BE AVOIDED, OR TO BECOME SO BOGGED DOWN THERE THAT THE SOVIETS WILL FEEL IT SAFE TO HIT ELSEWHERE.
UNDER QUESTIONING BY SENATOR LONG (D-LA) LATE SATURDAY THE FIVE-STAR GENERAL PUT THAT VIEW ALL IN ONE PACKAGE:
"I THINK THE DESIRE OF THE RUSSIANS IS TO HAVE US BLED WHITE IN KOREA -- THERE IS NO QUESTION ABOUT THAT IN MY MIND -- TO HAVE US MORE COMPLETELY ENGAGED THERE THAN WE CAN AFFORD TO BE IN VIEW OF THE SITUATION, THE VULNERABILITY OF WESTERN EUROPE."
THAT WAS MARSHALL'S RESPONSE WHEN LONG POSED THIS QUESTION:
"IN OTHER WORDS YOU ARE NOT INCLINED TO GO ALONG WITH THOSE WHO FEEL THAT WE ARE BEING BLED WHITE IN KOREA, WHILE RED RUSSIA REMAINS ALOOF WITH EVERY BIT AS MUCH POTENTIAL AS SHE EVER HAD?"
THAT WAS A POINT ON WHICH MACARTHUR, PRESENTING HIS OWN CASE, HAD LAID THE COMMITTEES FOR WIDENING THE SCOPE OF ACTION IN KOREA.
STRESS WITH MARSHALL OVER THE WISDOM OF LONG WAS FOLLOWING UP AN EXCHANGE WITH MARSHALL OVER THE WISDOM OF LETTING COMMUNIST CHINA GET THE FEELING THAT "WE ARE AFRAID TO CALL HER HAND."
THE SECRETARY COMMENTED THAT "WHEN THEY (THE CHINESE REDS) ARE LOSING MANY THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE WITH EACH OPERATION, THE QUESTION IS WHETHER THEY WILL END UP WITH ANY HANDS."
THE DISCUSSION OF DIRECT THREATS FROM THE KREMLIN CAME UP IN QUESTIONING BY SENATOR GILLETTE (D-IOWA). GILLETTE ASKED IF RUSSIA HAD EVER MADE ANY WAR THREATS IN THE EVENT THAT MACARTHUR'S PROPOSALS, SUCH AS BOMBING IN MANCHURIA, A BLOCKADE ON THE CHINA COAST, AND USE OF NATIONALIST CHINESE TROOPS, WERE CARRIED OUT.
"I THINK THERE HAVE BEEN IMPLICATIONS," MARSHALL SAID BUT ADDED THAT HE DID NOT RECALL ANY SPECIFIC STATEMENT.
THE EXCHANGE ON "APPEASEMENT" OCCURRED IN QUESTIONING BY SENATOR SPARKMAN (D-ALA).

B20WX
THE SENATOR BROUGHT UP A STATEMENT BY DEANK RUSK, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE IN CHARGE OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS, ABOUT THE KOREAN WAR. MACARTHUR HAD REFERRED TO THAT STATEMENT AS INVOLVING THE "CONCEPT OF APPEASEMENT."
AS QUOTED BY SPARKMAN, THE EXCERPT FROM A TALK MADE BY RUSK WAS THIS:

"WHAT WE ARE TRYING TO DO IS TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND SECURITY WITHOUT A GENERAL WAR. WE ARE SAYING TO THE AGGRESSORS, 'YOU WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO GET AWAY WITH YOUR CRIME. YOU MUST STOP IT.' AT THE SAME TIME, WE ARE TRYING TO PREVENT A GENERAL CONFLAGRATION WHICH WOULD CONSUME THE VERY THINGS WE ARE NOW TRYING TO DEFEND."

SPARKMAN SAID MACARTHUR WAS ASKED TO GIVE HIS OPINION OF THAT STATEMENT AND THE MACARTHUR REPLIED:

"THAT POLICY, AS YOU HAVE READ IT, SEEMS TO ME TO INTRODUCE A NEW CONCEPT INTO MILITARY OPERATIONS, THE CONCEPT OF APPEASEMENT."

SPARKMAN ASKED MARSHALL IF HE CONSTRUED THAT AS APPEASEMENT.

"IT DOES NOT APPEAR AS APPEASEMENT TO ME," MARSHALL SAID.

SPARKMAN: "ISN'T THAT A STATEMENT OF WHAT WE ARE TRYING TO DO, STOP THE AGGRESSOR AND TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF THE CONFLGRATION."

MARSHALL: "I THINK THAT IS A SIMPLE STATEMENT OF THE EFFORT."

SPARKMAN POINTED UP WITH QUESTIONS ANOTHER DIFFERENCE IN THE VIEWPOINTS OF MARSHALL AND MACARTHUR.

REFERRING TO MACARTHUR'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS AND HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE, SPARKMAN SAID HE HAD BEEN "GREATLY SURPRISED" TO HEAR THE DEPOSED GENERAL SAY IN EFFECT THAT HE DID NOT CONSIDER RED CHINA UNDER THE CONTROL OR DIRECTION OF MOSCOW EVEN THOUGH THE TWO NATIONS FOLLOW A PARALLEL COURSE.

"DO YOU BELIEVE," SPARKMAN ASKED, "THAT RED CHINA DOES ACT ON HER OWN OR IS SHE SUBJECT TO DIRECTION AND INFLUENCE FROM MOSCOW?"

"I HAVE GONE ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT SHE WAS OPERATING NOT ONLY IN CONJUNCTION WITH BUT LITERALLY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SOVIET UNION," MARSHALL REPLIED.

PREVIOUSLY, IN THE SATURDAY TESTIMONY, MARSHALL HAD SAID "WE ARE MOVING TOWARD SUCCESS" IN ENDING RED CHINSE AGGRESSION IN KOREA BUT WARNED THAT SOVIET RUSSIA IS THE "REAL OPPONENT."

"WE ARE DESTROYING THEM, IN ONE SENSE, DAY BY DAY," MARSHALL SAID IN REFERENCE TO THE AGGRESSORS IN KOREA.

LONG DEVOTED A CONSIDERABLE PART OF HIS QUESTIONING TO THE CHANCES FOR WINNING AMERICAN OBJECTIVES THROUGH THE "LIMITED" WAR POLICY NOW BEING FOLLOWED IN ASIA.

HE MENTIONED SUCH SITUATIONS AS THE BERLIN BLOCKADE AND THE RED THREATS IN GREECE, WHERE HE SAID "WHAT THEY CALLED THE STALEMATE PROVED TO BE THE DAWN JUST BEFORE THE DAYBREAK." MARSHALL AGREED FULLY WITH LONG'S VIEW OF THE GERMAN AND GREEK DEVELOPMENTS.

"AND THAT IS WHAT YOU ARE HOPING THIS SITUATION IN KOREA WILL BE?" LONG FOLLOWED UP.

"VERY MUCH SO," MARSHALL REPLIED.

LONG ASKED IF IT IS MARSHALL'S JUDGMENT THAT "ACTUALLY WE ARE WINNING, AT LEAST WE ARE DAY BY DAY REACHING WHAT WE COULD REGARD AS SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME OF THIS VENTURE TO RESIST AGGRESSION."

"WE ARE MOVING TOWARD THAT," MARSHALL SAID.

HE AGREED AGAIN WHEN LONG SUGGESTED THAT WHAT HE IS HOPING FOR IS "THAT SOONER OR LATER WE WILL BE ABLE TO WORK IT OUT WITHOUT ANY WAR AT ALL."

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Transcript of Secretary Marshall's Testimony Saturday Afternoon at Foreign Policy Hearing

*WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Following is the censored transcript of yesterday's afternoon session of the hearing by the Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees on the Administration foreign policy. Censorship deletions are indicated by * * *. [The transcript of the morning testimony was published in* THE NEW YORK TIMES *yesterday.]*

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL — The committee will come to order. Senator Stennis, you may proceed.

SENATOR STENNIS — Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Secretary, I think you have thoroughly exhausted the subject and then covered it and re-covered it again, and very eminently, so I think, and you have given us a great deal of very helpful and hopeful light.

I remember when I first came on the committee you gave me a good strong briefing on the U. M. T. plan, the military manpower bill, that was very helpful to me, indeed.

Now when you were giving answers there to Senator Lodge there was a little confusion over here and I did not get the benefit of just what you said with reference to this matter of bombing, the hazard that would be entailed from the bombing of the Manchurian or Chinese area. Would you mind briefly repeating that again?

You explained the hazards that would come from it and how it would lead on over as you thought perhaps into the European picture. Would you mind repeating that briefly, please.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Well, we feel that the Soviet interest in the outcome of this Korean struggle is a very vital one as it affects their relations with their satellites, particularly the Eastern satellites, and as the Chinese Communist group is the largest and the most valuable potential that they have to fight their battles for them.

Now the bombing into Manchuria in close proximity, we will say, to the Soviet Union territory, both those cases we think create a hazard that might result in the Soviet intervention which we fear would start a general struggle all over the world. * * * (Nine lines deleted.) We do not think it is advisable to take the hazard, which we think is very serious, in leading to an all-out war, and in connection therewith, the comparison as to the Western European hazards, we feel are quite different from those that exist in connection with the Korean operation.

The same thought applies to other factors in connection with the extension of our operations outside of Korea proper; and in my discussions, particularly today, and yesterday with Senator Hickenlooper, I also brought out the factor that it was not entirely a one-way street. * * * (Ten lines deleted.)

Intervention of Soviet In War Discussed

Q.—Well, I thank you, sir, and I apologize for asking you to repeat that, but I thought it might be cut off the record, and I knew that we did not get it here over on this side because of the confusion to the rear somewhere.

Now, there is some thought right along that line, General, of what is going to involve Russia in the war is a victory for us in Korea, and that is the thought to the effect that she is not going to let her side, so to speak, lose, and if that theory should be correct, why a quick victory over here—I mean a bombing—or hope for a quick victory through bombing—would not be any worse than a slow solution through the present tactics, would it?

A.—I wouldn't answer—I couldn't answer that yes or no.

Q.—No. A.—Because you have got two factors in there. You have got a very important factor in there in that if you take one presentation there it would merely mean that we don't do anything—

Q.—Yes. A.—For fear we win. Well, we cannot accept that. So, on the other hand, we are fearful of this particular procedure's provoking it. But our position before the world is quite different if we have been quite sincere and long-suffering in endeavoring to avoid such a development.

Q.—Well, it boils down, after all, in a very broad way to the question of what will Russia do? Or what is going to be her position? That is the main argument, and that is where the real differences of opinion come about, is it not, General? A.—In general, yes. I think we feel that our great opponent is the Soviet Union.

Q.—Yes. A.—And that opponent exercises a tremendous influence over all these satellite countries and over a country like China, which you may not accurately characterize as a satellite country, but which, nevertheless, is highly dependent on the Soviet Union.

Q.—Well, one thing that has concerned me all along is about the failure of the embargo, the failure to stop the flow of the goods in there, and I can tell from your testimony you have been very much concerned about that.

I am interested in the future operations of the United Nations. It seems to me like the big question involved here is—is it going to be able to function well enough on the first test to survive as an institution? And I cannot understand why they have been so slow about going into this economic blockade.

Now it is not something you are to blame for, or any individual or anything like that, but any comment or any additional light you could give on that I would think would be very helpful.

A.—Well, I can think of none at the moment, Senator, other than our own experience in the political discussions, in reaching agreements; and when you add to it the number of nations involved, it is an extraordinarily difficult matter; when you have their troops involved, you have added to the complications.

Now, I referred, I think before this committee, but I will state this in case I didn't—that in the last war, we were only involved, so far as our direct negotiatory arrangements were concerned, with the British Commonwealth, that is, Great Britain, as the leader of the British Commonwealth.

Q.—Yes.

A.—So, we had a Combined Chiefs of Staff of the British and ourselves. The French did not come back into the struggle for a long time, of course, not that we were not able to raise some troops after taking over North Africa, and equipping them and training them.

Now, we had many difficulties, and yet there were just two sides to our discussions, in the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Now, the minute you add to that a large number of groups, take the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—there we have twelve nations, and they have their chiefs of staff, men like General Bradley, and they have their committees—

Some Noted Complications To Acting in Concert

Q.—Yes.

A.—Now, when you try to get together with them, you have instantly gotten the increased dif-

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ficulty of any negotiatory proceedings, and that is bound to be—is bound to make it very difficult. I think the difficulty increases with each stage of additions to the numbers involved.

Now, I think someone either put the question to me, or made the observation, that we were approaching a time when collective action, in some ways, became a rather impractical proposition? I would say it becomes a difficult proposition, but a very essential proposition, but it requires a great deal of patience.

We have that in our procedures here of necessity, and yet this is all among ourselves.

Now, when you add these other nations to it, that increases the difficulty tremendously; and as we go into this business of this group of nations being involved in a military question of decision, and all the combinations involved in that, then you have an extraordinarily difficult procedural set-up.

Yet, unless one is opposed to the policy or the theory of collective security toward the peace of the world, there is no other method possible.

Now, how do you do it? Well, I think if you go back through history, you will find time after time, when we have these annoying complications, these dangerous effects of such complications, and yet we have before us what to me is a matter of vast importance. That is, the development, gradual strengthening of the United Nations organization itself.

There has hardly been a time when we weren't involved one way or another in extreme complications—Russian vetoes, for example, complete stalemates, for example, and this time, at least at the start, they made a very rapid approach, but it is nothing unusual, it is nothing unusual when you get into difficulties, to find the complete cooperation at the start developed into a very puzzling complication.

You take, to get very intimate, you take our set-up as we went into the Battle of the Bulge. Everything is fine up until the time we get into the battle and then we have recriminations from this source and from that to do something other than what we were doing. That is natural. A nation reacts almost like an individual, and we have got that right now.

Q.—Well, continuing on with that thought, it seems to me like what is on trial here is this idea of collective security in operation, and I believe that the thing that has disturbed the American people more than any other thing about the whole Korean matter is this economic situation, these goods being fed into China.

There might not have been as much noise made about that, but I believe that caused more concern among the thinking people and here is the idea of collective security being on trial and the leading nation, the most powerful nation, taking a strong position for that economic blockade, and its people being so deeply concerned about it, it looks to me like that would be a powerful argument.

A.—It has caused a great bitterness, of course.

Q.—I mean it would be a powerful argument in favor of the blockade with the other nations going on, argument to them to go on and accede to it. If that could be cleared up, it would certainly add a great deal to the idea of collective action, it seems to me. A.—I think the economic blockade we are on the way to very rapidly clearing up.

Q.—I am referring to the economic blockade. Now, we voted overnight, the United Nations voted overnight, to send troops in there and go to war, so to speak, and now we have spent months since Red China actually came in without taking a final vote to really impose sanctions.

A.—The moment the situation became difficult then, you were involved in all sorts of, you might say, withdrawals and certainly extreme reticence.

Q.—I know in my study of the United Nations that its conception at the time it was being organized at all, it was greatly emphasized the effectiveness of an economic blockade on a nation that set out to disturb the peace, so to speak, and it seems to me like the main weapon there is what we have fallen down perhaps the worst on in this first great test of the operations.

A.—Well, I would think, Senator, we have a very special condition which I hope will pass, and that is a large number of nations who are very weakly prepared and one nation that is completely prepared so far as we know, and shows every indication of action completely against our interests. Now I hope that situation gradually fades away in the world, and if it does to any extent, then I think the United Nations procedures would be greatly simplified.

Q.—And as I understood you a while ago, you said you saw strong hope for developments along that line, even in the last few weeks. A.—I expressed my thought I think as to the developments of accord in connection with this particular operation, but you are always going to have an extremely difficult condition in the United Nations so long as so much of the world is weak and the aggressive nation, the one with an intent which is against all of our interests, is very strong.

Q.—Yes. Well, I had a memorandum here about the nations that objected to the principle that you referred to as hot pursuit when you wanted to invoke this policy there of hot pursuit, and you said just before lunch that you had already put the names of those nations in the record. A.—It went in the record as the nations contributing forces or means to the fighting in Korea.

Q.—Yes. Well, back to the time that Senator George questioned you, I believe that was Monday morning or Tuesday morning anyway, about your mission to China, I was not a member of the Congress when you made that mission and I did not clearly get your testimony the other day, although you were clear. I just did not quite understand it. Now you went to China, you did not go there as a soldier; you went there as a special representative of the State Department? A.—A special representative of the President, with the rank of Ambassador.

General Is Asked To Define Directive

Q.—Special representative of the President with the rank of Ambassador. And you said something the other day, you more or less adopted Senator George's language, but in referring to your directive would you mind repeating again there just what your directive was?

A.—My directive was to endeavor to bring to an end the internal strife in China—that is, the civil war—and the policy of our Government, as announced, related to the expressions by the President of the feeling of this country that it be advisable—desirable—that the Chinese would form a representative government, which means, in effect, a two-party government, in which all parties would be represented, including the Communist party. That directive was based on negotiations that had been started by the Kuomintang Government and been carried forward, particularly from 1943 to the summer of 1944, and finally under Mr. Hurley's attendance in the fall of 1944.

That procedure had come to a definite head in October, 1945, when the proposal was made that they have this conference, this P. C. C., Political Consultative Conference; and on Dec. 18, when they had agreed on the date for that conference, which was Jan. 10, 1946.

Now, my directive in the beginning was to endeavor to use my influence in whatever way it was possible to do so, to bring the fighting to an end, and the desire over there of the various parties interested, Government, the Communists and other parties of Jan. 10, between these various groups, and that was accomplished on the morning of the tenth. I got out there just before Christmas.

Then, thereafter, when they had reached their own agreements in this political conference of all the parties, as a result of that, in part, I was called upon to act as an adviser to their representatives toward the demobilization of the military forces and their amalgamation, and then later—

Q.—Now, pardon me, was that the Nationalist forces and the Communist forces? A.—The Communist forces.

Q.—They were going to demobilize? They had agreed to that? A.—They had agreed on that.

Q.—All right. A.—And there were to be fifty Government divisions and ten Communist divisions, and they were to be amalgamated in army corps—armies, as they call them. So, then I returned to the United States at that moment to see about getting money and technical advice, construction companies and shipping and surplus property and U. N. R. R. A.

And on my return to China in April I found that there had been a very decided break in carrying out the terms of their agreement among themselves. From then on I was involved both in the military side in endeavoring to keep the peace and on the political side in trying to find some basis for implementing their agreements that would be acceptable to all parties.

Q.—Was that—or that never was consummated. The Nationalist power gradually went down from that time on? A.—The Nationalist power started on the down-hill the following December.

Q.—Well, the term has been used so much that you went over there to form a coalition with the Nationalists and the Communists. And as I understood the other day, you said that was not the proper use of the term. As I understood, you said you went to help form a representative government, the two-party system.

A.—I was having specific reference to the fact that under the terms of their political agreement among themselves was involved the idea of having a coalition cabinet, and that was the thing they couldn't start at all. All the other disagreements, in the main, were based on representation.

I made a misstatement, it was brought to my attention, in the record, when I stated the State Council consisted of representation of which forty were of the National Government; actually it was twenty of the National Government and twenty of the others.

Hope of Success Was Held For Agreement in China

Q.—All of the others combined? A.—All of the other parties, yes; with the proviso that the Generalissimo had the power of veto, and that could only be overridden by a two-third vote, which meant that part of his own party would have to be disaffected. Now, it was a struggle to get that going, which was to be the intermediate set-up until a properly based constitution could be agreed upon.

Q.—And did you see hope there—did you expect that plan to work when it was agreed on on Jan. 10? A.—It looked like it was very favorable. It wasn't agreed on Jan. 10. The meeting started on Jan. 10.

Q.—It was started and agreed on soon after that.

A.—It looked like it had a fair chance of success because the Communists were very anxious to go through with it, because I think quite evidently, they felt that their discipline and their strength, particularly with the people of the lower classes, the peasantry, was so much better than that of the Nationalist Government that they could gain the control politically.

And the hope in the matter, so far as I saw it, was that other parties—the Young China party, Democratic League and so on, I think there were about four—and the nonparty group, could coalesce and the Generalissimo back them, and they would be a group which I would think would have drawn strength from both the other parties—those that were outraged at the character of the operations of the Nationalist party in its lower echelons, and those that had gone into the Communist party, who were not real Communists, these individuals, but they were violently antagonistic to the present regime of the Nationalist Government.

And it looked as though there would be enough drawn from those groups, together with what existed in the way of an independent group, which was a very small group, to hold the balance of power between the two, alongside of the evident factor to me and to my associates that the Kuomintang Government was utterly incapable of suppressing the Communists by military means.

Q.—And when you got back over there from your trip to America, to check with these business firms and engineering firms and all, you found that it had already broken apart, and never did operate—— A.—It had broken apart to the extent that they hadn't gotten together in the way it was indicated in their agreements, in council.

Personal Contacts Were Discouraged

Q.—Well, there was a matter just a few days ago, mentioned here, that I didn't fully understand. You were talking about the operation of the State Department and the Defense Department, in working together at what you called the lower echelons, the working squads.

The question was first brought up by Senator Bridges, I believe, about Secretary Louis Johnson, and what changes were made after you went in on that. I didn't understand exactly how that operated.

You put in the policy, I mean, the program of the lower echelon, working squads from the State Department and Defense Department working together—was that it? A.—I can best explain what the condition was when I went in.

Q.—Yes, sir. A.—There was rather a prohibition against individual contacts that were not formalized; so it consisted, except at the top level, largely of an exchange of memorandums, and what I did was authorize and encourage communications back and forth by the individuals concerned; and when I spoke of the lower level, working levels, I mean the pick-and-shovel men that study the documents and see what all of the implications are that they can figure out, and as a rule, propose the solution.

Well, in doing that, they would discuss, back and forth, so you would have a considerable measure of agreement before you got any further. Then it would come to the Chiefs of Staff, and they would have meetings directly with members of the State Department.

Finally, when the matter was still in trouble, we would have those meetings in the office of the Chief of Staff, with Mr. Acheson and his assistants, and Mr. Lovett and myself and all the Chiefs of Staff, and go over each phase of the matter; or, in a very vital period, we would meet before we ever really got started in the matter, and discuss it in general, to see how it appealed to the various members, in trying to reach a——

Q.—That was considered the most practical way of getting these viewpoints, and all considered, is the method evolved? A.—That is what I have always found in such administration. I merely went ahead on the basis on which I was accustomed to.

Q.—Switching over to another subject, I understand General Fox was sent to Formosa by General MacArthur in September, 1950—— A.—August.

Q.—August, 1950, and reported back that the troops were not in condition, and so forth—were not, I will say, in condition to go into battle, then. Well now, I didn't understand whether there was another mission which went back later, or—that presently something is going on, I understand, with reference to training? A.—A military mission has been sent out there.

Q.—Yes, but has there ever been a time when those men were what you would call ready for service in Korea? A.—I could not go back of that commission.

Q.—I mean they were not in August, 1950, but at any time since August, 1950, have they been ready for battle service? A.—I can't tell you that until I see the report of our military mission which has just gone out there.

Q.—Well, I do not mean to try to go into it in detail, but after reading the Wake Island report, the report of the Wake Island conference, General Marshall, the thing that impressed me was how they were all off, you might say, on their intelligence and how far wrong they were as to what was going to happen.

There has been a great deal said about the lack of intelligence and the lack of cooperation among the different agencies of intelligence. As I say, it has a great bearing in my thinking because it is quite disappointing to me to see how far off all of them were at this Wake Island conference. Could you give us any light on the operation of intelligence or should that come better from the Chiefs of Staff? I leave that to you.

A.—I will say this, Senator, and it is a rather touchy subject.

SENATOR STENNIS—Well, I am asking it just for light.

SENATOR CONNALLY (taking the chair)—Turn the light on.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Well, I am trying to answer you.

SENATOR STENNIS—I know you are.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—It is a rather touchy subject, particularly because it takes a long time to develop an effective intelligence service such as we intend for the C. I. A. under General Smith, and one of our great difficulties as I see it is the amount of public discussion in regard to it, because all of that detracts against it.

I think those special agencies, notably Great Britain and others, you never hear of them, I doubt if you even know the designation of the unit. It is just kept entirely out of discussion, comment, and we have a long way to go to reach the point where we have more authoritative sources. However, in this particular case, it is bound to be a matter of speculation. It is bound to be a matter of speculation.

You could have a concentration of troops as a threat and you could have a concentration of troops with the definite intent to go ahead aggressively; but I believe that we will be quite a while yet before we have developed our Central Intelligence Agency to the point where it can give us more accurate reports.

It is a problem not only of direction, but more particularly of opportunity for development, because you can't do any of these things openly.

We are weakened a great deal by the concentration of public attention on the instrument from which we expect all this secret data, because if other countries know what we are about, we don't get anything along that particular line. So I think it is of great importance that it be made more effective, but I think it has to be given time and it has to be given more secrecy, more remoteness from public attention, or it can never be very effective, in my own opinion; because its most effective sources you have just got to be absolutely silent about and hardly even think about.

That comes up in a great many matters. In its inception, first build-up, I was opposed to some of the first contacts being proposed, not by the agency, but by others, in connection with the Government; and I thought those contacts should not be because it involved too many people, involved almost essentially a breakdown, and therefore it would be an ineffective service; and therefore it is not as dependable as it should be.

'Good Many Struggles' With Intelligence

SENATOR STENNIS—I reckon we can express the hope that the intelligence upon which our Army is having to operate there is better than it was just prior to the invasion by the Chinese Reds. I am sure you have cause to think it will be better.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—We have a good many struggles with intelligence. The Battle of the Bulge, landing in Normandy was a German struggle for intelligence, our landing in Africa was a struggle for intelligence. All that is involved. Some have been successful and some have not. That is always the case, but I hope it will be improved.

Q.—You spoke of this retaliatory bombing that we could experience. Now, where was this strength to come from. This retaliatory bombing?

A.—In November, so far as our information was concerned that I was aware of, there was a build-up in the number of planes that the Chinese Communists were reported to have in Manchuria; but later on in January and particularly March, there were indications of a very decided build-up, which added to the threat of a very effective retaliation, but that was not the case in a large way, as I recall the information, in November.

Q.—Well now, this build-up of that strength, this was not coming directly out of China, was it? Do you not think there was a Soviet connection there when that new air strength. A.—I am quite certain the Chinese did not build the planes.

Q.—Yes. They build practically none, as I understand it, practically none in China. A.—I don't think they build bombers and fighting planes.

Q.—Well, you mention here about the replacements and all. This replacement program for the soldiers, then, is already in operation as to Korea, and it is just a matter now of the wheel continuing to turn, is that correct? A.—Rotation.

Q.—Rotation, Yes.

A.—Yes, sir. You see, up until March, we couldn't even obtain enough men for the actual replacements of casualties, except by going into our units back here and taking them away from those units, and to that extent decidedly lessening and temporarily destroying, almost, the efficiency of those units.

Finally, in March we began to catch up in the production of trained men so that we reached a point toward the latter part of March where, for the first time, we could provide all the replacements from these trained men.

Now, the next struggle was to get enough trained and developed as individuals to start the rotation. So, I think actually what happened in the end of March was that, for the first time, we provided all the replacements that were needed for casualties, discharges and other gradual reductions of the forces, and about 7,000 men, for the first time for rotation.

Now, since that, we have been able in April to provide all the men for replacements, and I think it is 12,000 for rotation.

As we get into this month, May, by the end of May, we ought to be approaching 20,000 for rotation, and be able to meet all of our replacements without touching any of our units in this country.

To step away from the Korean campaign, we want to increase this production of trained men so that we can begin to put in the ranks of the National Guard the trained basic soldiers.

'I Have Said Nothing About Reinforcements'

Q.—So, you have, then, the replacement program, and the rotation program already in effect now. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—But that does not involve any reinforcements, not any large-scale reinforcements anyway?

A.—It has involved up to March, including March, the build-up to normal organizational strength because they were still about almost 2,000 under-strength in American soldiers. The deficiency was being made up by South Korean soldiers. But by the end of March, I think we had replaced, in some cases not even replaced because they had never had them, a full strength of United States soldiers.

Q.—You mean the divisions were something like 2,000 short and filled by South Koreans? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—But all that you have said does not mean that you are having any additional number of divisions there at any given time? A.—What I have been talking about is the refreshing and stimulating and strengthening of the unit and the great improvement of morale as a result of those actions. I have said nothing about reinforcements.

SENATOR STENNIS—That we understand. Thank you very much, General Marshall, and thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SENATOR RUSSELL (resuming as chairman)—Thank you, Senator Stennis. Senator Fulbright.

SENATOR FULBRIGHT — Mr. Secretary, I hesitate to burden this record any further, but for appearance's sake I had better direct a few remarks to show my presence here, and perhaps because of the fact that not all arguments have been thrust upon you in the last six days, but I will try to limit myself to just a few questions.

SENATOR KNOWLAND — Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Senator would like to speak up. We would like to hear his questions over here.

SENATOR FULBRIGHT—Well, Senator, General Marshall's voice is exhausted, and I unconsciously sort of felt that mine was, too, after talking for a week. I do not blame him.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I will try to do better.

SENATOR FULBRIGHT — He sounds just like I feel after I have been talking for four or five hours at a stretch.

You said a moment ago, I believe, in answer to a question of Senator Stennis, that you regard our great opponent as Soviet Russia.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Yes, sir.

Q.—You do not regard this struggle as a sort of modern ideological crusade against communism, I take it? A.—When I said Soviet Russia and the Soviet Union, I was thinking in terms of the Communist Government.

Q.—Well, that is true: they are Communistic, with which I agree. I understood you to say that the enemy we are concerned about is Russia. It is the armies of Soviet Russia. A.—That is correct, sir.

Q.—If those armies did not happen to be Communist, but were the old-fashioned imperialists of the czars, you would still be concerned about them, wouldn't you? A.—If they had shown the indications——

Q.—That is what I mean. If they aggressed against, if they invaded countries; if they exhibited a tendency to expand, dominate all their neighbors, which the old-fashioned imperialism did in various instances from Napoleon and the czars, whenever they had an opportunity.

My only point is that you do not look upon this as sort of a crusade against communism everywhere and in any form; but it is because it is an aggressive force, and has taken on the power of the Russian state is what concerns you, is it not?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, with regard to Yugoslavia, it was my understanding that the Department of Defense supported our action in giving relief, assistance to Yugoslavia this year, is that not correct? A.—During my period, that is correct, and I think otherwise elsewhere.

Yugoslav Difference From Soviet Defined

Q.—If I recall correctly, General Bradley or General Collins, some member came up and testified in behalf of that legislation. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Well, now the Yugoslavs are admitted Communists, are they not? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—But the significant thing is they do not adhere nor are they subject to the directions of Moscow, isn't that what makes them different from other Communists? A.—Exactly that.

Q.—It seems to me a good illustration of the point I am seeking to make is this is not a crusade. What we are really concerned about is the threatening force of arms directed by Moscow, is that correct? A.—That is correct, with the results that would follow.

Q.—Granted that communism has turned out to be an effective tool in the hands of an expansive power and one that has made it difficult for us to combat because as a nation we do not understand very well psychological warfare, for example. We have refused up to now to support adequately a propaganda effort.

Right now the House has recently cut I think 90 per cent off of the recommended program and we have always had difficulty in the Congress in such a program. Well, it is in that field that communism is especially effective as a propaganda weapon, is it not?

A.—That is correct, sir.

Q.—It seems to me that is a matter which some of our people are a little bit confused about and it may lead to some important differences as to the way we approach the war.

Now it leads to one other question. General MacArthur made a statement that was received with much enthusiasm that there is no substitute for victory. Now if it is an ideological crusade, I think that idea fits very well that you just can't compromise with sin, but if it is a continuation of the age-old struggle between tyranny in one form or another and the forces of law and order as we believe they are, it seems to me that there is room for qualifying the thought that there is no substitute for victory. Here is what I have in mind. We had unconditional victory in the last war, did we not? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—We defeated Germany and Japan unconditionally. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—I would not say that the result has been entirely satisfactory, has it? A.—It wouldn't seem so, sir.

Q.—So it looks as if we are justified in examining that idea of unconditional surrender, does it not? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Isn't that what you really are approaching in your policy in Korea, that you are seeking a way that you can compromise—compromise is a bad word. It has come to have a meaning perhaps that is difficult to explain, like the word "appeasement," which used to be a very respectable word but now has become a word which you don't dare to use in any connection, so we will leave those two out, but aren't we trying in Korea in a sense not to go for all-out victory in the sense we did in the last war, partly because we found that not to be effective to achieve our purposes, but to do something short of that which in this instance is to avoid a war as long as we possibly can, with the hope that we may never have an all-out war? Isn't that what your real objective is?

A.—That is the objective to the extent that it first appeared necessary to destroy the aggressor considering the geographical situation and the continued menace which would follow for the South Korean Government if that aggressor from North Korea remained in organized being.

Now, as I understood the application of the United Nations' action in the matter and our own procedure in connection with it, we were trying to bring to a halt any idea of aggression, of any people who attempt that sort of action, and particularly recognizing that this was an aggression which was undoubtedly stimulated, organized, by the Soviet Union.

The Fundamental Aims Of United Nations Action

Q.—Yes. I grant that is certainly an essential and, you might say, primary purpose—to prevent the expansion of Russian power, to prevent aggression. But I can not quite agree, nor I do not think you mean to say, that that is all of it, that it is purely negative. It seems to me that we at the same time are trying to establish the machinery by which these international disputes may be settled by some kind of persuasion or reason rather than this idea of complete victory, unconditional surrender.

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To put it another way—do you not think we would be perhaps faced with a difficult situation assuming we completely defeated China and Russia? What would we do with them? Would we not have the same situation on a bigger scale that we have had with Germany and Japan—a very difficult situation with regard to administration? We do not have the people. We would not want to go in and administer. I mean that idea of complete victory does not entirely solve the situation, does it? What we really want is for them to give up their aggression and to accept the United Nations, is it not, which would bring a machinery for settling our differences by peaceful means rather than by force? Would you not say that is really our objectives?

A.—I think our real desire is to have them establish the practice of acting like a decent nation should.

Q.—That is right, through the United Nations. That is the way we have suggested. A.—That is our machinery——

Q.—That is the machinery we have accepted—— A.—For that action.

Q.—It seems to me that this idea there is no policy in Korea, that there is no objective is one that is not sound, even though this objective is a new kind of objective and one that is not surrounded by all the glamor and emotional connections that the old-fashioned victory is surrounded with.

It is much easier to appeal to most people's emotions by talking with the language and concepts we used a century ago, but it seems to me this objective is just as real, albeit it is a new one, a new kind of objective. But it is one we consciously wanted new because we are not satisfied with the old way of having a war every twenty-five years. It seems to me that is what we had in mind.

I grant it is a very difficult thing to put into language that is appealing to the press and to the people, but that still remains the job, I think, of the Government to do it.

I just wondered if some thoughts along that line might not be helpful, because I feel very strongly myself that that is what we are groping for in this struggle in Korea, the first and the most real opportunity to try to make the United Nations have some substance and have some real meaning.

We had that opportunity in Ethiopia and it was turned down by the League of Nations. Wouldn't you say that is a fairly good example?

A.—I think that is a very good example.

Senator Wishes Principle Had Been Applied Earlier

Q.—If we had done the same thing then as now, or, even better, if we had done the same thing when Hitler moved into the Rhineland and said, "No, you won't"—— even if we had to go to war, we might very well have established the principle then we are trying to establish now, is that true? A.—I think that is so. What we are struggling for is a genuine basis of collective action.

Q.—That is right. A.—To secure the peace.

Q.—The trouble we have is that those words, "collective action" and "reason" and "reconciliation of differences" don't sound good and they are not sort of vaguely connected with knights in shining armor and they don't look good in headlines and that is why it is extremely difficult to sell these ideas to the people, it seems to me.

The other approach has a great deal more sex appeal in a political sense, political appeal, than the old-fashioned way.

One other thing. I would take it from that that you do not feel that full-scale war with Russia is inevitable at all.

A.—I do not think it is inevitable. I think it is a very dangerous possibility.

Q.—I agree with that. A.—And I think the degree of danger depends a great deal on how we carry ourselves. One simple factor is that we prepare to meet such an emergency in time to have the deterrent action that we so much hope for.

Q.—I have had a feeling myself—and, of course, I don't pose as an expert—but a sort of feeling about the matter that if we can get through the next eighteen months without a real war with Russia, that we might very well be over the hump; that they would not dare—— A.—How many months?

Q.—Just out of the air I said eighteen months. I was taking that—that isn't far from what——

A.—That certainly will make a great difference in our strength if we proceed in the way we are going and we would present a much more formidable prospect to the Soviet Government in their undertaking an aggressive operation.

Q.—I think after this initial difficulty with our allies, that as this thing develops, our own differences can be reconciled and we are making progress, I believe, in spite of our mutual criticisms, toward a better understanding among ourselves.

Which brings me up to my last question. If you have any statistics on the casualties of this last three weeks, I have heard it said by, I believe, and read estimates of tremendous casualties, something in the neighborhood of 80,000 for our enemies and some three or four thousand for ourselves, of which a very large percentage were of our allies. Is there anything secret about those statistics?

A.—No, sir; we will get you exactly that.

Q.—Do you happen to have them? A.—I want to get the exact terms of what you are talking about.

Q.—What I would think would be interesting, and if they are as I have understood them to be, I think it would be, I do not mean that casualties are ever anything but a very sad thing, but still they give an insight into the thing.

It was something to this effect: how much of the casualties were our enemies—I don't know whether you have it—between just dead and battle casualties, as a whole, and our own; and especially with our own, how many were Americans and how many were allies.

I was told, and I don't vouch for it at all, because it was unofficial, that ours were somewhere in the neighborhood of 4,000, and that half of those were our allies and half Americans.

A.—Well, you spoke of the last three weeks, and I presume you were referring to, or covering this recent phase of the Soviet attack?

Q.—That is right. A.—I will obtain that for you in those terms that you have mentioned.

Q.—I think it would be very interesting. A.—We have them in a number of different ways, but they are very hard to resolve to a particular period. I will have that done.

SENATOR FULBRIGHT—Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary. I want to draw the chairman's attention to the fact that I took only twenty minutes.

THE CHAIRMAN—Thank you Senator Flanders.

SENATOR FLANDERS—General Marshall, I also am going to try to be very brief. Did I call you "General Marshall," or "General MacArthur?" I intended to say "General Marshall" or "Secretary Marshall."

When General MacArthur was here, I questioned him with regard to whether or not there were any large deposits of, or reserves of supplies in Siberia which were adequate for carrying on a fairly continued offensive, as distinguished from a defensive.

I don't remember his exact words, but he said he felt that the Soviet preparations were defensive only, and he knew of no large reserves of supplies.

Now, you have spoken, I think, of—I think you used the phrase "thousands of planes" in the Vladivostok region, and large land forces on Sakhalin. Do you feel that the Russians are prepared for an offensive movement of some dimensions?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I felt, from the information that has been given me from our various sources, that the Soviet had a considerable build-up in the Far East, which had been built up in a rather recent period, notably in Sakhalin, and the vicinity of Vladivostok, as to the planes, and Port Arthur and Dairen, as to planes.

Now, as to the build-up of supplies, I don't recall exactly what has been given me, but as to the possible power of such a Soviet set-up, I have gotten the impression from the information, that it conveys a great threat to Japan, and it was that reason in particular that caused me to exercise considerable pressure to have the two divisions of the National Guard sent out to Hokkaido, General MacArthur had asked for four divisions at an earlier period when there were non available for—

Q.—Hokkaido is the northern island——

A.—The northern island, which comes very close to Sakhalin, and my own fears without recalling the exact details of the thing—my own fear was very great that our hazard was there, and we should terminate it as quickly as we could do it;

* * * (two lines deleted).

So that my reaction from the data was very different from that I read—which he stated; but I think you could get a more precise answer from the Chiefs of Staff.

Senator Seeks Reason For Different Opinions

Q.—Would you be willing to say whether you think the difference of opinion between yourself and General MacArthur, on this matter, is a difference of judgment or a difference of information?

A.—I don't know, sir. I have checked very carefully to see that all the information from the C. I. A. went to his headquarters, and I presume, of course, he either saw it specifically or it was briefed for his attention.

Q.—Here is another matter. This is a thing which has puzzled me in the testimony.

Why would the various proposals of Jan. 12, listed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and sent to General MacArthur on Jan. 12—conditioned on the conflict being stabilized, or having Korea evacuated—why were these suggested methods of offensive action tied to stalemate, or defeat—perhaps the word "stalemate" is not equivalent to "stabilized"; if so, I don't know what stabilized means?

A.—I have talked about that in various ways, Senator; but I do suggest that you ask the originators of the phrase, and they can give you a direct answer as to what their intent was.

Q.—I have listened and, to some extent, scanned the testimony and still find myself mystified by that situation; but I will ask the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The next question, I am afraid, I will have to wait for the answer, too; why is not such a stalemate as you hope for a justification for the offensive actions proposed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff?

I will excuse you. I just ask that question now, and am excusing you from answering, and reminding myself to ask the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

I think that is a very mysterious situation, from anything I have been able to read in the record here, or from any of the witnesses.

Now, Mr. Secretary, you and I are about the same age. I looked it up in certain books of reference, and find that I am three months and three days older than you are.

A.—That gives you an advantage.

Q.—However, I am not going to pull seniority on this thing.

We have seen, I think, in our lifetime, I reckon, about five wars. We have seen the Spanish-American War, the Philippine War, the conquest of the native tribes of the Philippines, the First World War, the Second World War; and this war, not now officially a war, but having all of the obvious aspects of a war.

I think in all of those except this last one, we have seen an immense amount of discussion and dissension among the American people, and in the Congress as we approached it.

However, in each case, as Senator Knowland said yesterday or the day before, when it became obvious that we were in the fight, the American people buckled down and saw it through.

Now, this latest event, it seems to me, has two unusual features: One of them is that almost immediately it seemed to meet the approval of the people—in fact, I must admit, or think, I can say that it met, at the time, with the approval of some of us who are criticizing it now; but it did meet with general approval because it seemed to be the thing to do, both in policy and as a matter of right and morals as well.

But there is one thing that it seems to be in which this particular contest differs from any we have ever had, and perhaps differs from anything that the world has seen hitherto, and that is that we are given no idea as to what the military end of our present engagement is going to be. We have presented to us a sort of a vacuum. And it is my strong belief that the attractiveness of General MacArthur's program is because it drops into this aching void of one knowing nothing of what the military end is that we are aiming at. And General MacArthur proposes something to put in there and nobody else does.

I am speaking for myself when I say that nobody else does because I cannot get my fingers on anything definite except just keeping on a while longer and seeing what happens.

Senator Says MacArthur Has Offered "An End"

I think that accounts, aside from General MacArthur's great achievements, his great reputation, and his undoubted picturesqueness—he has offered an end.

I think along with that goes a certain suspicion on the part of the American people that there may be an end in sight, but one which is not thought politic to put into words. It is difficult to think of any conclusion which can be arrived at by negotiation with those who oppose us which does not involve appeasement. So I think that is the question that is in the back of the minds of everybody, and it keeps continually coming to the surface as the real expectation of the end—an end in which the military operations are concluded on an agreement which either immediately or in due course of time, whatever the due course of time may be, involves the recognition of Communist China in place of Nationalist China in the United Nations, and the turning over of Formosa.

Now you have unequivocally and unhesitatingly disavowed for yourself that end to this military operation, as I have heard you and as I have read what you have said. But in the absence of any other possible conclusion presented, it seems to me that that suspicion is bound to remain and bound to grow.

And so I have made a speech instead of asking you a question, but leading up to this question: can you suggest any end to these military operations which would be a reasonable conclusion to come to bring them to a conclusion?

A.—Of course, I am a little embarrassed there, Senator, with going into statements that lead to the conclusion of a war plan. However, I can say this: up to the present time, and particularly during the last three months there has developed a procedure as to the way our forces are being conducted, first under General Ridgway, and now under General Van Fleet, which has been highly destructive of Chinese Communist power, meaning trained forces.

* * * (Seven lines deleted.)

We face a situation where, in

the opinion of the Chiefs of Staff —and you can ask them directly— of the procedures to be followed, there does not appear at the moment any along the line of the conventional military operation.

Just what we can do to change that aspect is a matter that is constantly under consideration, but as I have said many times, we feel that the procedures as proposed by General MacArthur of limitations that we should not abandon, I mean of not limitations, of conditions which we consider we should not risk.

Now I appreciate the point of view as to public reactions and Congressional reactions in this matter. I don't know what else to say to you at this time. I do not think the situation is so dubious as has been expressed here a great many times, and I am getting an increasing confidence toward the possibility of a satisfactory conclusion. Whether or not it will be a military triumph or not I don't know how you would characterize it.

It would be a triumphant demonstration, I think, of our military powers in proportion to the people engaged, but it would not include, I am quite certain, the matters that you referred to, which you fear in relation to Formosa and the entrance of the Communist Government into the United Nations.

Q.—Have you any thought or suggestion as to with whom we would treat when it came to such a conclusion as we hoped for? Would it be with some exhausted remnant of the North Korean Government or would it be with Communist China or would it be with Russia or who would it be with? A.—I hope it won't be with Russia. I can't answer you specifically, Senator.

Q.—If I knew with whom we could treat, I could make a suggestion. A.—Well, the suggestion might be very valuable. I will say this, though, that in treating certainly with the Soviet Union, and I presume with the North Korean representation, and I also feel certain with the Chinese regime representation, that we would have to proceed to get the best conditions but we would never dare relax with the feeling that they were conclusive for quite a time.

SENATOR FLANDERS — Mr. Chairman, may I make a three-minute suggestion?

THE CHAIRMAN—Yes, sir, we have no limitation here.

SENATOR FLANDERS — Except that we are supposed to ask questions and listen.

THE CHAIRMAN — Well, you will not be setting any new precedent if you make a great long statement before you ask a question, Senator.

SENATOR FLANDERS — Well, I will promise to ask a question at the end of it. This will not take me long, but if we knew with whom to treat, with whom to discuss, here is something we might do.

SENATOR CONNALLY — Mr. Chairman, may I ask the Senator a question?

SENATOR FLANDERS — Yes, sir.

SENATOR CONNALLY—Would you consider it proper that we might deal with an intermediary, some government?

SENATOR FLANDERS — Yes, an intermediary between us and whom?

SENATOR CONNALLY—All of them.

SENATOR FLANDERS — The question is with whom.

SENATOR CONNALLY—All of them.

SENATOR FLANDERS—Yes.

SENATOR CONNALLY — You suggest that.

A Proposal to Restore Korea Under the U. N.

SENATOR FLANDERS—Yes.

Suppose that we ask our Ambassador, Mr. Austin, in the United Nations to call attention to the immense loss of life, the immense cost and the suffering, both of the armies and the civilian populations that was going on; make the proposal, which is essentially the original United Nations' purpose, of arranging a cease-fire, but setting up a commission to administer the cease-fire, and the withdrawal of forces, but have ready a distinctly United Nations force in which we would not be 90 per cent or thereabouts, of the thing, to maintain civil order, and then spend—allow three years of government under the United Nations to be followed by a free election at the end, and then spend a fraction of what we are now spending, and ask the other nations to appropriate their corresponding fractions to rebuilding that unhappy country.

Now, that is something that is new in the world's history, and it seems to me something new is required; and it just strikes me that if that is subject to the veto power of the Soviet Government, that their faces would get very red if they proposed to veto a proposal of that sort.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I don't think they possess a blush.

SENATOR FLANDERS — Well, it seems to me that some unusual way out of this thing has to be found, and I am just making this suggestion, and I promised to ask a question at the end of it, and the question would be, do you think it is worth considering?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Well, I think certain phases of that have already been considered. I don't undertake to pass on the complete statement, but I know certain phases of that we have been considering very carefully; now, if the fighting was terminated, would we set up the situation under those conditions.

The Question of Using Troops From Formosa

Q.—The additional point then that I am recommending, and trying to make, is as to whether the suggestion may not contain in it some things that would tend to end the fighting; that is not merely to apply it after the fighting, but there may be in it something useful in shortening the period of conflict.

A.—And I might also say that Mr. Pace, if you call him before your committee, as I believe you are doing, can give you, I think, some very illuminating statements regarding the role he was to carry out in the rehabilitation of Korea after this devastating experience.

SENATOR FLANDERS — That is all, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, General Marshall.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Sparkman.

SENATOR SPARKMAN—I have sat here all through this week listening to you, I have been here, I believe, every session and most of the time and, in addition to that, I have been reading the transcript each day.

I wish to say I think you have made a wonderful contribution in the manner in which you have cleared up many of these things that many of us were wondering about. I think you have given us a background and perspective that otherwise we might not have had.

I realize that most of the questions that I should like to ask have been asked, most of them many times, and I hope that I shall not keep you very long. I do want to ask just a few brief questions, which I think will call for very brief answers; first, with reference to the use of the Nationalist troops. Now, General MacArthur in his testimony said that in his opinion it would take about four months to make them ready for use.

I did not get whether he meant four months from this time or from what time. Could you tell us about that?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I can't answer that offhand. I have forgotten. All I remember is Chiang Kai-shek offered 33,000 the one period.

Q.—In the period—— A.—In the beginning, and it wasn't found advisable to accept them on the basis of efficiency, equipment—

SENATOR CONNALLY—Didn't he refuse to accept them?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I beg your pardon?

SENATOR CONNALLY—Didn't he oppose accepting them at that time?

SENATOR SPARKMAN—General MacArthur did.

SENATOR CONNALLY — That is what I am talking about.

SENATOR SPARKMAN — For two reasons.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—On our side of the water on the ground of the harzard introduced into the general situation in relation to enlargement of the war and the possibility of the Soviet Government coming into the war.

Again in November he made another proposal, which was either forty thousand or sixty thousand —I think sixty thousand—and the reaction of the Chiefs of Staff to that was based largely on the Fox group of thirty-seven men.

SENATOR SPARKMAN—That was the group General MacArthur himself sent down.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — It came from his headquarters under his direction, but it was requested by the Chiefs of Staff.

Q.—I remember his testifying —— A.—Covered most of the month of August and they made the report the 11th of September.

Q.—As I understand it, this mission recently has been sent in accordance with the recommendations made by that board and in accordance with the recommendations subsequently carried out with the generalissimo. A. — That is correct, I think.

Q.—Now, General MacArthur also testified before us that it was not his recommendation that the Nationalist troops be moved to the mainland en masse, but that he did think that there were possibilities for a limited number to be used in Korea for some—through infiltration to join the guerrillas, the non-Communists on the mainland, and others to be used in small forays or commando landing parties and such as that. I don't know whether you care to comment on it or not, but is there very much guerrilla activity going on? That is, back of the Communist lines.

A.—I would not like to talk about that, sir.

Q.—I will not press for it. General MacArthur did say—and as I understand, this has been the view of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, too—that the primary objective of the forces on Formosa is to defend Formosa. A.—Correct, sir.

Q.—And has been from the first. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—General Marshall, that leads me to this question, and it seems that you are going to have to repeat this just about every day in order to keep people from saying the wrong thing—and that is with reference to Formosa. You have said here, without any equivocation, that it is the policy of our Government, and had been, I believe you said, for at least two years, that Formosa should under no conditions fall into Communist hands.

A.—The reference to two years, I don't think, is correct.

Q.—I thought I saw that used.

A.—I don't recall making that statement, but it has been for *some time the definite policy, it* has been the recommendation of the Chiefs of Staff, it has been my own thought and it has been the policy of the Government.

Q.—And it is very definitely the policy of the Government now? A.—That is correct, sir.

Q.—And that same thing applies to the recognition of Red China? A.—It does.

Q.—And seating of Red China in the United Nations. A.—Yes.

Q.—And the admission of Red China—— A.—Just a minute, Senator. The recognition of Red China I am not commenting on one way or the other, but the two things I was talking about were their introduction to the United Nations and the security of Formosa.

Q.—And the security of Formosa? A.—From Communist control.

Q.—Now, General Marshall, you were quoted as saying that you would advocate the use of the veto to prevent the seating of Communist China in the United Nations and, of course, it is charged repeatedly that the United States is going to favor or at least to let go by suffrance the seating of Red China in the United Nations. Now, you know nothing of any such plan as that, do you? A.—No, sir, I do not.

Q.—did you say—the record—it seems there was a break into your answer, and the record was not carried out fully—but, in your opinion, if the veto can be used, do you believe it ought to be used?

A.—Well, I stepped into pretty deep water there. In the first place, I think I said that the power of the veto is a legal question in some respects, and it is any lawyer's respective view.

As to the policy of this government as to the use of the veto, I am not sufficiently informed; at the time I was talking about it, I was endeavoring to make clear that I thought very positive action should be taken to prevent Formosa from falling into the control or the domination of any Communist government or regime.

Q.—Or to allow China to be seated in the United Nations? A.—The same.

Q.—As I recall, you bracketed the two together. A.—I have not discussed this with the State Department as to the veto provision, because that wasn't exactly my bailiwick, but I did barge into it.

Legality of Veto Under Discussion

Q.—General Marshall, I want to say I am certainly in complete accord with you; yet I think it is only fair for the record to show the thing you have just said, that there is honest difference of opinion over the legal question as to whether or not the veto can be used, and I will call your attention—— A.—I were merely told by my lawyer in the Defense Department that this was a lawyer's paradise for backs and forths. That is all I know.

Q.—We will not tie you into legal discussions, but I call your attention to an article in The Washington Evening Star of yesterday afternoon, an Associated Press article quoting former United States Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, who is now our Ambassador to the United Nations and our representative on the Security Council, in which he dictated a statement and, Mr. Chairman, I should like to read the statement into the record. Mr. Austin's statement in part follows: and I quote: "There is a great deal of confusion on the question of whether or not the seating of the Chinese Communists can be vetoed. The Charter of the United Nations gives the great powers the right to the admission of new members, but the Charter names China as a member of the United Nations.

"Therefore the issue is not one of whether or not China should be admitted but rather one posing the question which one of two claimant governments should occupy the Chinese seat. This is a decision to be made by two-thirds majority of the sixty members of the United Nations and not one on which the exercise of the veto will be allowed. It is a question of credentials, not of admission. We believe in rule by law and we believe the law does not give us the power to veto in this matter.

"However, we shall continue to do everything in our power to persuade the majority not to admit the Chinese Reds."

I just thought that in all fairness to the record it would be well to have that placed in it at this point.

SENATOR SMITH — Will the Senator yield for just a second?

SENATOR SPARKMAN—Very briefly, yes.

SENATOR SMITH—Would you object to putting in the editorial on the same subject in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning?

SENATOR SPARKMAN — No no, I would be very glad to because I admit the differences that do exist, real differences of good lawyers, and I would be very glad to have that in at the same point.

THE CHAIRMAN—The editorial will go into the appendix. I believe that will be Exhibit F, according to the chart I am trying to keep.

SENATOR SMITH—Put those two editorials together as they are.

SENATOR SPARKMAN — This is an Associated Press news item.

30.24- 22969

(The editorial above referred to will be found in the appendix of this record).

SENATOR SMITH—Thank you, Senator.

The Problem of Using More Korean Soldiers

SENATOR SPARKMAN—Yes, sir. Now, General Marshall, there is another question I am not sure has been answered. If it has, I do not care about cluttering up the record, but the question that has always come into my mind has been this with reference to the use of Nationalist troops, and let me say I for one have always felt that the Nationalist troops on Formosa did constitute a real asset for this country both for the defense of Formosa and for possible use to help any movement that might be to our advantage, and so I am not one that believes that they just ought to be discredited entirely, but the question has often come to my mind whether or not it would be just as economical and just as feasible to use these additional South Koreans that are available in lieu of the Nationalist Chinese, that is in Korea.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—Well, the best military opinion I can give you now and coming from out there is our present use of them in filling vacancies in the existing South Korean divisions is their most effective use, and it is not desirable under the conditions that now exist to increase the number of divisions. That is General Ridgway's recommendation, and I think approximately General MacArthur's recommendation.

Q.—Now, General Marshall, this letter from President Truman on Jan. 13 that you placed in the record yesterday or the day before, I have forgotten which—it must have been the day before yesterday because in yesterday morning's Washington Post was a news item headed "MacArthur's Views on Message Given" — General MacArthur himself is not quoted, but General Whitney, his aide, is quoted. The substance of it is that by the letter of Jan. 13th the President, in effect, was intending to pull out of Korea, and that it was to be taken as an excuse—in fact, General Whitney used the phrase — "to make the Eighth Army a scapegoat." Now, I thought, as a matter of fact, the impression I got from reading the letter was the purpose of it, and perhaps the effect of it, was to stimulate greater resistance over there rather than any urging or indication of pulling out or withdrawal.

A.—I am quite certain there was no consideration of any kind in the most remote manner of the President trying to make the Eighth Army a scapegoat. I think the message itself can be read in plain terms, and I would not endeavor to interpret it because I think it is a simple matter of understanding.

Q.—Was there any intention at any time to make the Eighth Army the scapegoat? A.—I have just answered that.

Senator Cites Article Of The United Press

Q.—I mean not in connection with this letter but at any time. A.—That would almost be treasonable.

Q.—Well, I agree with you, and yet that is the statement that I am reading from this—— A.—I didn't select that aide, you know.

Q. (continuing) — United Press article. He refers to it in so many words. A.—I don't care to discuss it, Senator.

Q.—He says, "MacArthur wasn't going to use the Eighth Army as a scapegoat." A.—I don't care to discuss his procedure.

Q.—All right. I just wanted to be certain that we got it onto the record that it was not intended to lessen the resistance but really to step it up, was it not? A.—I think you can read the message from the President and understand it very clearly.

Q.—That is the way I read it. Now, I was very glad that you brought out many of these things in a true perspective—for instance, the message to General MacArthur suggesting the possibility of sending arms over there to use to arm South Koreans, by which the number could be increased, as I recall, a minimum of 75,000 and a maximum of 300,000, and he decided it would be better to use it on the Japanese state police. As I understand, the Joint Chiefs of Staff went along with his recommendation. A.—I think that is correct.

Q.—You told us that, I believe. A.—Yes.

Q.—Now reading the telegram that he sent back to Mr. Henry Hazlitt in response to his telegram, there is just nothing wrong on the face of it; but when you read it together with the directive that had gone out from the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the decision, why, it seems to me that, what shall we say, he was passing the buck. You will recall that he said——

A.—Yes, sir, I recall.

Q.—He said it was a political matter over which he had no control.

A.—I didn't know whether you had finished or not. He did not receive a directive from the Chiefs of Staff. He received——

Q.—A suggestion.

A.—A proposal to which they wished to have a reply. And then he made a reply. And as to the message he received, I don't care to go into the interpretation, its possible implication.

Q.—Standing alone, it would have been all right. But, denying that he had any part in it, it seems to me that did not coincide with the exchange of the two earlier messages.

A.—I don't think he denied he didn't have any part in it.

Speech by Shawcross Is Recalled by Sparkman

Q.—Well, he said it was beyond his control or some such word. I will get the exact language. "The issue is one determined by the Republic of Korea and the United States Government and involves basic political decisions beyond my authority." I do not care about belaboring that point. You discussed it very fully yesterday, as I recall. Now, General Marshall, General MacArthur also testified about the trade with Red China, and it is a matter of great concern to all of us, any trade that is going in there, particularly with items that are usable for war purposes.

When he was here he had a report which had been given to him, as I recall, by the consul general at Hong Kong which showed that, I believe, some $40,000,000 worth of products had gone through the port of Hong Kong over a period of three weeks' time. He said that they contained both proscribed and nonproscribed materials. Then, later on he detailed some of those things that were included in there.

Just yesterday, I attended a committee meeting of the Banking and Currency Committee in which we had some people up to discuss this question of trade and in the course of it I was given, and I got a copy of the speech that Sir Hartley Shawcross, the president of the Board of Trade, made in the House of Commons on May 10, and I was attracted by this paragraph:

"General MacArthur, if correctly reported, seems perhaps not to have fully appreciated the nature of some of the information in the document itself." He is talking about this report. "He referred by name to a number of items on this so-called strategic list, as I think it was called, but he did not mention the smallness of the quantities of many of the items involved. Thus he referred to petroleum, diesel oils, fuel oils, gasoline, kerosene, and lubricants. Certainly, they were on the list. His recital of the fact caused very naturally great anxiety. What he does not seem to have pointed out, at any rate so far as the reports covered here are concerned, is that the list showed nil quantities as having being exported to China. In fact, all exports of that kind had been prohibited as long ago as July, 1950." I close the quotation. I presume you have no knowledge of those things yourself?

A.—I have not a detailed knowledge.

SENATOR SPARKMAN — Mr. Chairman, let me ask you, was this report that General MacArthur purported to be quoting from—I will not say quoting, but listing these things from—was it introduced, placed in the record?

THE CHAIRMAN—I do not recall that it was.

SENATOR SPARKMAN — If not, I should like for us to request it from General MacArthur or ask the State Department to get us a copy of that report, and at the same time I should like for you to ask the State Department to give us a report covering the trade of Japan with Red China from July 1 of last year to the present time.

It is my understanding that several million dollars worth of goods are going from Japan, and have been right up certainly until within the last few days.

I do not do this in any sense of criticism, but to indicate the difficulty of this whole thing.

I know that the trade with Japan can be sustained on economic facts, but I think that it is well to have it in the record, have it available for the record, in order that we may see the complexity of this whole trade situation.

THE CHAIRMAN — Under the procedure we have adopted here, if the Senator will just drop me a little note indicating these documents he desires, I shall undertake, as chairman of the committee, to secure them for use of the committee.

Answer by MacArthur Quoted to Witness

SENATOR SPARKMAN — Yes, Mr. Chairman; thank you, I will do that.

Now, General, just another question or two and I am going to quit; General Marshall, when General MacArthur was before us, an excerpt from a talk given by Dean Rusk was read to him, and I want to quote it to you just very briefly:

"What we are trying to do is to maintain peace and security without a general war. We are saying to the aggressors, 'You will not be allowed to get away with your crime. You must stop it.' At the same time, we are trying to prevent a general conflagration which would consume the very things we are now trying to defend."

The question was put to General MacArthur—he was asked to give his opinion of that statement, and General MacArthur said this, and I quote his words, as found on Page 100 of the transcript:

"That policy, as you have read it, seems to me to introduce a new concept into military operations, the concept of appeasement."

Do you construe that as appeasement?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Will you read Rusk's statement again, please?

SENATOR SPARKMAN — Yes. "What we are trying to do is to maintain peace and security without a general war. We are saying to the aggressors, 'You will not be allowed to get away with your crime. You must stop it.' At the same time, we are trying to prevent a general conflagration which would consume the very things we are now trying to defend."

SECRETARY MARSHALL — It does not appear as appeasement to me.

Q.—Isn't that a statement of what we are trying to do, stop the aggressor and to prevent the spread of the conflagration?

A.—I think that is a simple statement of the effort.

Q.—Secretary Marshall, as I understand, one of the basic differences in the opinions that you have stated here and the opinions of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as you have given them, and those entertained by General MacArthur, has to do with the ability of the Chinese to fight, the ability of the Soviets to come to her aid, and also as to the tie between Red China and Soviet Russia.

General MacArthur has stated on several different occasions that while China, Red China, and Russia were associates, or allies, and I believe he referred to their courses as being parallel, that he considered Red China as being independent and acting on her own.

Do you believe that Red China does act on her own, or is she subject to direction and influence from Moscow?

A.—I have gone on the assumption that she was operating not only in conjunction with but literally under the direction of the Soviet Union.

SENATOR SPARKMAN—Well, of course, I think so, too, and I think I was greatly surprised when General MacArthur made that statement in effect when he spoke to Congress and again when he testified here that China parallels Russia but is not under the power or the direction, control, the influence of Moscow.

Thank you very much, General Marshall.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Long.

SENATOR LONG—I will try to be fairly brief, General Marshall, although I do want to cover several subjects. I believe you have been pretty clear with regard to your mission to China in 1946. There is one thing that I wanted to get clear in my own mind, however.

I believe you stated that, after negotiations broke down, that the Chinese Nationalist troops were defeated by the Chinese Communists notwithstanding the fact that there were about three million Chinese Nationalist troops and about a million and a half Chinese Communist troops. Is that correct?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Those were the comparative strengths, I think, in December of 1946, and at that time the Nationalist Government was at the peak of its military progress, and from that time on it went into the downgrade. Does that answer the question?

Q.—Are you now referring to the close of the truce period, the period at which the truce was ended?

A.—The truce period closed before that. The general effort of the Nationalist Government to destroy the power of the Communist regime by military action had its beginnings in June.

Q.—What year?

A.—Nineteen Forty-six, and it was a sporadic procedure with a great deal of negotiations in the effort to terminate the development of hostilities.

Manchuria was somewhat apart at the time. It was very active fighting there on both sides, but in North China the truce had been generally kept, but, as I say, in June it began to react in North China and both sides became heavily involved here and there, and it was constantly increasing the menace of general fighting.

The actual last ameliatory efforts I think were in October. I have forgotten just what the exact date was, but it ceased to be a practical proposition to mediate in any way towards terminating hostilities because for my own part I felt that the Communists were so engaged in at least propaganda attacks against the United States, and certainly some deliberate attacks which I referred to in connection with the Marines in North China, that it was no longer a practical proposition for me to attempt to be a go-between between the two governments.

Q.—You stated that at that time you felt that the Chinese Nationalists were at the very peak of their military power?

A.—Yes, sir. Not military power so much as the military achievements, but I think I also said afterwards that they had gotten themselves into a position of great weakness by an over-extension.

Sparkman Seeks To Correct Error

Q.—Because they had overextended their position? A.—They had overextended their position.

SENATOR SPARKMAN — Will

...he Senator yield to me for about ...wenty seconds to correct an er...or?

SENATOR LONG—Yes.

SENATOR SPARKMAN—If this may be placed back where I was asking General Marshall questions, think I asked this question wrong. General Whitney said that this letter told MacArthur to hold his position and that it represented a reversal of policy. I think I stated my question wrong a while ago.

The final question I asked you did bear on the same thing, and, Mr. Chairman, if I may in order that it be straight I would like to insert the item at that point.

THE CHAIRMAN—Senator, under the procedure we have adopted here, you will have to read it if it gets into the record. Otherwise we can have it appear in the appendix. We will be glad to have it appear in the appendix just as it is.

SENATOR SPARKMAN—If the Senator will let me read just about thirty seconds, I will do so:

"MacArthur believed, Whitney said, that the message differed from previous directives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff because it directed him to hold indefinitely in Korea. He said MacArthur construed it as the President's implication that he desired our position in Korea to be held indefinitely and that this was a reversal of the views he, MacArthur, had previously received from Washington."

THE CHAIRMAN—Do you desire the remainder of it to be printed?

SENATOR SPARKMAN—Yes, I think it would be well for the whole thing to go in as an exhibit.

THE CHAIRMAN—That will appear in the appendix.

SENATOR SPARKMAN—Thank you.

(The article above referred to will be found in the appendix of this record.)

SENATOR LONG—The point I had in mind is at the time these negotiations broke down, the Chinese Nationalists had about three million troops and the Chinese Communists had about a million and a half according to your best recollection.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—That is my recollection of the period.

Q.—Now what is your impression of the equipment the troops had? How well were the Chinese Nationalists equipped compared to the equipment available to the Chinese Communists? A.—The equipment of the Chinese Nationalists was of a regular order. They were in divisional units and they had for the most part the equipment appropriate to that sort of a unit.

Q.—Did it include artillery? Did they have good artillery, good tanks, that sort of thing? A.—Well, they had not so many tanks and I don't know how good they were. Their artillery was in part good and a part ineffective.

The Communists were equipped with nondescript material, some that they had taken from the Japanese, some that they had taken from the Nationalist Government in various military encounters, and some presumably that they had obtained from Russia, but we had a very hard time identifying equipment picked up in captures that were of that nature.

As a matter of fact, they seldom lost any equipment. They salvaged all their equipment in most actions because there was a great dearth of it among their troops.

Nationalists Called Better Equipped

Q.—Would you say that generally speaking the Chinese Nationalists were far better equipped than the Chinese Communists? A.—Very much so.

Q.—Notwithstanding that, the Chinese Nationalists were finally driven off the continent during the next two years. What was your impression as to the morale of the Chinese Nationalist troops engaged in those encounters? A.—It depended very largely on leadership, and I thought in the main they had very ineffective leadership and they handled their operations with a great deal of ineptitude, and I think that was the characterization of the operations many times by my observers and those that were out there after I left China.

Q.—I have read details of even whole divisions that were sent into battle well equipped that surrendered without even firing a shot, it was said, but I am sure what the person who told me that meant was that they surrendered without making a serious effort. Do you know whether any surrenders of that sort occurred? A.—I wouldn't like to answer that because I don't remember specific details. It was a general impression of their failure to fight to the point of justification of the advantages they possessed in the way of equipment, but not to mention the disadvantages they possessed in the lack of leadership, effective leadership.

SENATOR CONNALLY—May I intervene right there just for a moment. I heard General Barr. General Barr was our military man with the troops, was he not?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—Yes, sir.

SENATOR CONNALLY—He testified and told us that he never knew of a defeat of the Nationalists by reason of their lack of arms or equipment or supplies, ammunition, but that defeats were caused by their unwillingness to fight.

Thank you.

SENATOR LONG—I wanted to get the details on that. Now do you believe or have reason to believe that substantial additional military aid from this nation at that time would have changed the result?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I do not think so. I think the question was one of leadership, and the question was one of the support of the army by the people.

Q.—Do you think they would have changed the result had we had more American military advisers to advise the Chinese Nationalists tactically? A.—I think the presence of American military advisers with the troops would have been helpful, but what was basically lacking was the support of the army by the people, meaning the men in the army themselves had acquired a feeling of resentment toward the Government or uncertainty as to the Government which so weakened their willingness to fight that along with the incapacity of leadership their effectiveness was greatly limited.

Q.—I have heard this story several times, that there was a great amount of, shall we say, graft in the ranks of the army, that in some cases money that was supposed to go to pay the troops went to the higher ranking officers, and by the time it got down to the troops, the officers had entered into speculations and inflation had set in so that the money wouldn't buy what it would have bought originally or that possibly the troops didn't get their full amount anyway. Was it your impression based on the advice given you by your military advisers that there was some merit to those rumors?

A.—There had been considerable merit to those rumors during periods of the war which General Stilwell brought to my attention.

At the time I was out there, I think in the main that procedure had been halted. Always there would be a certain portion of it because that was sort of habitual under the conditions of the years in China.

Later on I can only guess what would happen when the severely inflationary situation developed and it took so much money to buy anything and the troops or their leaders couldn't meet the situation without getting additional funds. To what extent that developed, I don't know.

U. S. Tried to Improve Chinese Government

Q.—Now, it was subsequent to that time that the Greek-Turkish aid program was put into effect, that the Truman doctrine was announced, is that correct? A.—It was authorized, I think, along about in the late spring of 1947; but probably did not get under way until that summer.

Q.—Now, in the Greek-Turkish aid program, particularly as applied to Greece, there were actually efforts made by this Government to improve upon the quality of the government by the Greeks, as I understand it, as well as to give them advice and military aid.

That program was announced and adopted subsequent to the unsuccessful attempt to stabilize the situation in China, is that correct?

A.—That is correct, sir.

Q.—There is some argument that possibly at the time we undertook that bold policy in Greece, that we should have pursued the same course in China. Looking back on it, do you have the impression that that would have been practical, at the time?

A.—Well, the effort of our Government, in many ways, through many people, was to try to bring influence to bear that would improve the administrative procedure of the Government, and brighten it up, as it were.

Q.—Speaking of the Chinese Government, now? A.—Chinese Nationalist Government.

Q.—Yes, sir.

A.—But the doctrine promulgated by the President of the United States was directly along that line.

What we did in Greece was not done by compulsion; it was not done, we will say, assertively; but it was done by continual efforts along diplomatic lines, by the Ambassador, and it was done—and in this group that was sent out to Greece to make particularly the economic recovery of Greece possible, it was done in connection with that, which, of course, exercised quite an influence on the Greek Government because they were receiving money to do certain things, and if they were unwilling to try to clarify their governmental situation, it was confessedly in a poor way, why, they would be in a rather inconsistent position.

However, I think in Greece, though I don't know this authoritatively, the complication was—many parties, many parties, and under the threat of changes of control at any moment.

In China, you were not having any changes at all, and had not had for a long period of years, but they were suffering from the corrosive effect of people a long time in authority.

Q.—By and large, one of the main differences of the result in the Greek policy and the Chinese policy, I take it then, would be the difference of cooperation between the two governments and the difference of understanding between the people who were trying to work it out, and in Greece you had occidental people who seemed to understand our way of doing things better, and in China we had great difficulty in working out an understanding on how to try to meet the situation, I take it?

A.—Yes; we were dealing with a China of several thousand years of, we will say, culture or methods or procedures, good, bad and indifferent, and with a fixative which was very hard to overcome.

In Greece you had all sorts of complications, but they were quite a different character, I think, in the main.

Marshall Plan Aimed At World Recovery

Q.—Yes. Now, after the successful approach in Greece and Turkish aid, you then proposed what has now become known the world over as the Marshall Plan to attempt to stabilize the world economy and particularly the free nations. And that was in a large measure proposed, I take it, to prevent the spread of communism, to prevent governments from falling under the domination of the Soviet; is that correct?

A.—It was to produce a healthy situation as rapidly as possible because we felt that in the poverty-stricken state of Europe, if that was long continued, we would have developed an utterly impossible situation governmentally, which would have been largely communistic.

Q.—Now there has been some point made that it was originally proposed under the Marshall Plan that the Soviet and her satellites could have shared in that program. Is that correct, that originally they could have participated in it if they cared to?

A.—It was wide open so far as west of Asia. And if you recall, Molotov came to Paris with a large entourage of people to work on various aspects of it, and for some reason, which he would not explain, but apparently his feeling that the British and the French had sort of ganged up against the Soviet Union, and that I was in the plot, he, without any notice, departed from Paris.

But specifically, the proposal was worded so that it included all of those nations. And I might say, I think, that in the discussion with my own people in the State Department there was some opposition to stating it that way because they felt that the entry of the Soviet into the matter would merely mean a stalemate—they would just make it impossible to proceed. I felt that that was a probability, but that, nevertheless, we must make the proposal in those terms because it would be most unwise for us to set the line of demarcation which the Iron Curtain now does define.

Q.—In other words, if the world was to be divided into two blocs, one bloc of largely capitalist nations and free nations, and another of Communist nations, if that cleavage were to take place, we should not take the initiative in making it so?

A.—That is it, sir.

Q.—And you didn't want the remaining free nations to go behind the Iron Curtain, or to become Communist because of the economic breakdown of their economy? A.—That is it.

Q.—Of course, when the Soviet group declined to cooperate, that made it fairly simple for you to go right ahead and then with the free nations that did desire to participate? A.—In one way it made it simple, but we had continuous efforts, and in a very disagreeable and dangerous way, by Communist procedures to try to break it down.

Q.—If the Soviet satellite nations had seen fit to go along, that might itself have posed some problem for the Soviet, in that by those nations cooperating with this nation, their desire would certainly have been to cooperate with our peaceful intentions to better the world generally. It would have been difficult for the Soviet to have lined them up on that basis, inimical to the proper interests of this nation; is that correct?

A.—If they had gone along with good faith, it would have had a tremendous effect in Europe.

Q.—It would have been a tremendous effect in reducing the aggressive designs of the Communists in Russia as well as in their satellite countries.

Now the question has been raised about Formosa, and I would like to get your judgment on it if you would comment on it. Do you believe that if Formosa should fall into unfriendly hands that it actually throws our defenses back to California and the Western Coast of the United States?

A.—I will try to recall how I answered that question this morning. I think I said that I did not think it retired our frontiers to that extent, but I thought it would be a great danger to our position in the Western Pacific.

Senator Notes Barriers Between Formosa and U. S.

Q.—Just measuring it on a map or on a globe of the world, roughly, I discovered that it is farther from Formosa into the United States than it is from the Equator to the North Pole, and that we have a large and substantial number of islands between Formosa and the United States no matter what course one would take; is that correct? A.—I would have to go sit down with you to study that map. That is a brand new approach.

Q.—Nevertheless, this nation, having the greatest Navy that the world has ever known, and having air power that certainly need not take a back seat to any nation, do you see why we would be forced back in our defenses * * *

(At this point the censor deleted about 400 words.)

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* * * (Fourteen lines deleted.)

Q.—I see. Now, if we bring Chiang's troops into Korea, speaking of the Chinese Nationalists, would that tend to complicate our problem in trying to arrange negotiations to arrive at a settlement of the Korean question?

I have in mind, for example, it might make it more difficult to work out a settlement there.

A.—We thought of that difficulty, but our main reaction was to the development of a situation which would introduce the threat of development into a general war and the specific reaction in the opinion of our allies that this would be a very dangerous procedure.

Q.—I see. Now, you have stated that under no conditions should we let Formosa fall into Red hands, particularly if we were in position to prevent that. If Chiang's troops are not able to defend it, how are we going to keep it from falling into their hands?

A.—The move at the present time by our mission going out there is to try to improve their training and build up, we hope, their morale and also they have the stimulating effect of the commitment of this Government to help them on the sea in resisting, on the sea and in the air, of course, in resisting an invasion.

Q.—Do you think that we can afford to make commitments indefinitely that will keep our Navy in position to prevent them from crossing—— A.—I could not answer that right now.

Q.—Continuing to Formosa. If we expect to do that indefinitely, that, too, makes it more difficult to work out a final settlement of the Korean question, does it not? A.—It is related to it.

Q.—Now, with regard to the fighting in Korea, how much more, if anything, do you think the Chinese Government, would be able to do in carrying the war to us? You stated, I believe, that she does have a substantial number of airplanes that could be flown in, is that correct? A.—I stated in regard to — Chinese Communist forces?

Q.—Chinese Communist forces. A.—The reports we have indicate a considerable build-up in the number of planes.

* * * (Here seven lines were deleted.)

Q.—Do you have the impression that China would be able to substantially increase the amount of mechanized equipment that is presently operating against us in Korea? A.—Do you mean to introduce it into Korea or to produce it as a matter of industrial——

Q.—I mean to send more into Korea. I do not believe she has the industrial potential to produce a great amount, but do you believe that she might have a substantial amount of additional mechanized equipment that could be sent into Korea? A.—We have assumed all along that they have tanks in some numbers, and probably artillery.

Q.—So far, they have used very little in the way of tanks, have they? A.—They used them a great deal at the start; that is the North China element. Those were all knocked out, of course, in the end.

Q.—You mean the North Korean elements. You said North China; you mean the North Koreans. A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you seen any evidence of the Chinese Communist using those?

A.—Well, it is hard to identify a tank from the air as being a Chinese or North Korean tank. Our air has destroyed a good many tanks from week to week, where they have picked them up on the road, and the great difficulty of the Chinese Communist forces in the war and the North Korean forces, has been to bring this heavy equipment forward, because of the damage that is inflicted upon their transportation, and the damage that is inflicted on such heavy matériel by our planes.

They are restricted to movements almost entirely at night, and they have had very bad trails to go over, and then in concealment, photographically and otherwise, we generally can locate about where they are, so that they have had a very hard time introducing this heavier equipment into the fighting since it has developed in the present stage.

Q.—Well, I take it then that you doubt that they are puling their punches in so far as using mechanized equipment is concerned? A.—I think they have done the best they could under the circumstances.

Training Program By Enemy Discussed

Q.—And so far as you know, there is no reason to believe that they could send large numbers of tanks and half-tracks and motorized equipment in addition to what they have already sent forward?

A.—Well, they may have been training personnel to handle this additional and larger number of heavy pieces of matériel, because they have had very heavy losses with what they have had, and they have to replace that with trained people, as well as the matériel itself.

I would rather assume that they are having more difficulty in replacing trained personnel than they are in the matter of the equipment. I am just guessing; and they are having great difficulty, I know, with all heavy equipment in carrying it on the front, and keeping it sufficiently concealed there to be ready for a movement forward.

Q.—Now, China had an army of a million and a half in the civil war, and presumably they have increased their armies substantially more since that time. Do you believe that they are able to maintain a greater force of manpower in the field than they presently have against us?

A.—I would have difficulty in answering that, except to say that I do feel that they have had a very serious proportion of their trained force debilitated, dissipated, in one way or another from the actions they have been in. Now, to what extent they have remaining well-trained elements I couldn't answer that, but the Chiefs of Staff may be able to give you a more direct reply.

Q.—Well, my impression is that so far they have had between 200,000 and 300,000 men operating against us, who were Chinese Communists.

A country of that enormous population, to a layman, would seem to be capable, at least, of putting millions of men into the field, or at least an army of a million or two million men, and that is a desire I have—I am curious to know whether or not you thought they were able to maintain a larger army in Korea than they are presently maintaining there?

A.—Well, I think you would get a better answer of that from the Chiefs of Staff, but you have got to consider order in China; you have got to consider their commitments to the south opposite Indo-China; and order in China, and various strong locations which have to be kept under strong control.

Q.—General MacArthur made the statement that China is already making her maximum effort in Korea. Are you inclined to agree with that statement?

A.—Well, I am inclined to agree with that statement. * * * (Three and a half lines deleted.)

Senator Proposes Troop Exchange

Q.—I would like to ask this question with regard to our Allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization: Although we need more troops in Europe, I take it, why can't we work out some basis upon which they could share the fighting in Korea while we send additional American troops to protect the areas within the borders of those nations?

For example, we are sending four divisions, as fast as we can raise them, to Europe. That gives them additional security. Why can't they send some of the divisions that they are raising, in view of that, to help out with the actual fighting, bleeding, and sacrifice that must go into fighting for freedom?

A.—We would be getting nowhere on that basis of putting in and taking out at the same time. What we are trying to build up is a respectable defense in Western Europe.

Q.—I believe that the average American would be very happy to have them put in six divisions and let us take out six of our combat divisions. They would get better protection, and at the same time have the opportunity to share some of the sacrifices, sir. Has that been considered? A.—I do not think that has been considered.

Q.—Now, along the same line, wouldn't all of our troops in Korea be safer if we had a reasonable margin of safety there? In other words, if we had more troops, wouldn't each man be safer, and have a better chance? A.—I think that is so.

Q.—Therefore, I was wondering why not send more troops, even if it was more of our own? A.—You ask that from the Chiefs of Staff, and get their direct answer to that, because that is getting right into our general war plans.

Q.—All right, sir. Along a different line, do you believe that we could win a war against Russia, if the war was started now? A.—I don't want to talk about it on the record, and I would rather hesitate to talk about it off the record.

Q.—The point I had in mind is that it has been my feeling that if a war against Soviet Russia occurred in another two years or another year, say, we might have a greater certainty to winning the war, but that to win it would mean a greater cost.

For example, if the war occurred later on, even though we might have our nation better prepared, you would have to recognize the fact that the progress our enemies would make, in terms of atomic preparedness, would enable them to inflict much greater damage upon us, even though we correspondingly would be able to increase, inflict much greater damage upon them.

A.—* * * (two lines deleted).

Q.—Of course the point I had in mind, again, General Marshall, and if you would not care to comment on it, I would completely understand, but it does seem to me that in our planning we are overlooking the fact that even though we might somewhat increase our certainty of victory by postponing a risk that we must some day take, nevertheless we are going to have greater damage done to us by postponing it.

Now, it would seem that if we would take stronger and more forceful efforts against China, that we could probably shorten the conflict there.

I don't know, but I assume that would be possible, might be possible, and as far as the risk of war with China, at least as far as Russia is concerned, it would seem like it might be unwise just to indefinitely continue to let her feel that we are afraid to call her hand.

A.—We are—what?

Q.—We are afraid to call her hand. A.—Well, you would have to qualify that last expression, because when they are losing many thousands of people with each operation, the question is whether they will end up with any hands.

Q.—In other words, you are not inclined to go along with those who feel that we are being bled white in Korea, while Red Russia remains aloof, with every bit as much potential as she ever had? A.—I think the desire of the Russians is to have us bled white in Korea. There is no question about that in my mind—to have us more completely engaged there than we can afford to be, in view of the situation, the vulnerability of Western Europe.

Q.—The point I had in mind being that if we could adopt measures that would bring it to a speedier conclusion there, even at the risk of war with Russia, is she gaining or are we gaining in this case? I take it that you do believe that time is on our side? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—In postponing an ultimate conflict? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And of course what you are hopeful of is that we will be able to prevent a war; that sooner or later we will be able to work it out without any war at all—that is our real objective? A.—That is correct.

Q.—Do you believe it would be a good idea to further disperse our industry? A.—What?

Q.—Further disperse our industries in this nation?

A.—That is getting into a pretty technical question at the present time. The dispersal of industry is a very expensive business, and a very difficult business when you are trying to increase production.

I would not care to comment on that at this particular moment. I used to know pretty well all the conditions, but I don't know them sufficiently well to comment on them at the present time, except to say that that particular proposal has not been brought to my attention.

Q.—Now, there are some people who feel that by taking a somewhat hesitant policy about going all-out against our enemies, we may be actually encouraging them to become aggressive, on the theory that because we do not meet them with a more forceful solution to the question, that they may be encouraged to think that we are afraid of them. Do you have any comment to make on that?

A.—Well, I would say that we have a very difficult situation in relation to things like that, when all of our thoughts have to be expressed publicly, and we don't get theirs at all.

Q.—General Marshall, so far, with regard to the Berlin blockade and the policy that we followed in Greece, we have had the previous situations where there appeared to be stalemates, and that were enormously expensive to this nation; and in those previous occasions, what they called the stalemate proved to be the dawn just before the daybreak, didn't it? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And that is what you are hoping this situation in Korea will be? A.—Very much so.

Q.—A prelude to a victory for what we are trying to accomplish. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And so, although in one sense it would appear to be a stalemate, your judgment is that actually we are winning, at least we are day by day reaching what we could regard as a successful outcome of this venture to resist aggression? A.—We are moving toward that.

Q.—Moving toward—— A.—A successful outcome.

The President Is Quoted On 'Fallacy of Aggression'

Q.—Originally we started out, I believe, in your language, to repel an attack, or repel an aggression and to destroy the aggressor. Now, we are not trying to destroy the Chinese aggressors, as a nation, I take it, or as a Government? A.—The aggressor in Korea we would destroy, if we could, if that were a practical military operation at the moment. We are destroying them, in one sense, day by day.

Q.—Even General MacArthur has not recommended that we attempt to actually destroy the Chinese Government; so, insofar as destroying the aggressor, we were at one time attempting to destroy the North Korean Government as an aggressor, but we are not trying to destroy the Chinese Communist Government, as a—— A.—We are trying to destroy the North Korean army, and pacify Korea.

Q.—Pacify what? A.—Pacify Korea.

Q.—The statement of the President, on April 11, 1951, is to the effect that we are trying to limit

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the conflict, and that even though it may not be limited, that we are not going to accept the responsibility of being the ones that broaden it into an all-out war. That is the policy that this nation is still pursuing, I take it?

A.—It is not only the question of not accepting responsibility. We don't want to develop into an all-out war; and particularly if we would lose our allies by doing so.

Q.—The President said in that speech:

"If the Communist authorities realize that they cannot defeat us in Korea, if they realize it would be foolhardy to widen the hostilities beyond Korea, then they may recognize the fallacy of continuing their aggression. A peaceable settlement may then be possible. The door is always open."

I take it that in line with that, it is your feeling that when they proceeded to launch their last offensive, which cost them enormously in manpower, with very little loss in manpower to this nation, that that type of thing should hasten their realization that they cannot defeat our forces and drive them out, and that should hasten the day when you should be able to work out a satisfactory solution to the Korean question.

A.—Somewhat along that line, sir.

SENATOR LONG—That is all the questions I want to ask you, General. Thank you.

'Two Great Issues' Outlined by Gillette

THE CHAIRMAN—Senator Gillette.

SENATOR GILLETTE — Mr. Chairman, is it the desire of the chairman to finish with the general tonight?

THE CHAIRMAN — Well, of course, if that can be accomplished without curtailing any Senator in the questions that he proposes to propound, I should like very much, if we could, to complete the first round of questions today.

SENATOR GILLETTE — In compliance with that, I shall be very glad—

THE CHAIRMAN — General Marshall, what are your wishes in that matter?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I beg your pardon?

THE CHAIRMAN—What are your wishes in that matter?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I would like to finish, but I am in your hands.

THE CHAIRMAN—You may proceed.

SENATOR GILLETTE — General, a number of years ago when I was company commander, I used to feel sorry for the little fellow who was No. 8 in the last set of squads down at the end of the line; and during this long week I have been exemplifying that No. 8 man down at the left end of the line.

But, realizing how worn and tired you must be in this prolonged grilling, I shall make my interrogation very, very short.

We have been sitting here, as you know, General, in conformity with unanimous consent request that the chairman of the Armed Services Committee had secured from the Senate and which he very cogently and very clearly presented at the outset of these hearings.

The Armed Services Committee is not only sitting in that capacity in conformity with the Senatorial permission, but they are sitting in conformity with their responsibility as an agency of the United States under the rules of the Senate. We of the Foreign Relations Committee have been sitting in through their courtesy.

None of us are sitting as a high board of strategy, as I conceive it, but trying to develop facts that will aid in dispelling the confusion that is general throughout the country, which has been brought to a head with the recall of General MacArthur.

In my opinion, there were two great issues that have been joined here:

First, was there such a conflict of views as to the conduct of the military effort in Korea between the Commander in Chief and his Joint Chiefs of Staff, on the one hand, and the field commander, on the other, as to seriously imperil the successful conduct of the war?

Was an implementing field commander taking a position in public pronouncements, or statements that would be made public, incompatible with, or having an adverse effect on, policies of our country, which had been determined through the policy-making process?

This hearing, of course, has covered that over and over again, and you have been asked numerous questions and have answered and we shall continue.

I want to ask you just three or four questions in connection with that issue and then I will refer to what I conceive to be the second real issue.

It is asserted that we have been reluctant to accept some of the suggestions made by General MacArthur and those who believe, as he has asserted, that it does not meet with the approval of our allies and that we would risk alienation of our allies.

My first question, is it reasonable to fear that our allies would risk losing United States great economic and military aid by refusing to accept our views as to bombing Manchurian bases and blockading China coasts or using Chiang's troops as a Chinese mainland threat if we presented these proposals with definite insistence?

SECRETARY MARSHALL. (About 220 words were deleted here by censor.)

Secretary Recalls An Implicit Threat

Q.—Thank you, sir. The second question, can any instance be named where the Soviet republic at any time any place or any circumstances, including the Yugoslavian episode, threatened or intimated that she would risk total war with us with our war potential including our atomic warfare development, if we took certain steps contemplated or suggested by General MacArthur to quickly end the Korean conflict?

A.—The question was not related exclusively to Korea, was it?

Q.—Yes, sir. A.—I thought you said any place.

Q.—Can any instance be named where the Soviet at any time, any place or any circumstance, including Yugoslavia, threatened or intimated that she would risk total war with us with our war potential, including atomic warfare development, if we took certain steps to quickly end the Korean conflict? A.—How does that question include Yugoslavia?

Q.—We will eliminate Yugoslavia. Has she at any time to your knowledge intimated or suggested that if we took the steps suggested to end the Korean conflict, that she would risk total war with us? A.—I think there have been implications but I don't recall any specific statement.

Q.—Now the third question, is it reasonable to assume that Soviet rulers would today risk a prolonged highly mechanized war with the free world when the United States and Great Britain together control 80 per cent of the world's oil and could quickly destroy oil fields possible (sic) accessible to the Soviet to keep these supplies from her? Do you think that she would risk a war with that potential?

A.—We have felt that she has built up her power to the extent that would enable her to inflict great damage on us.

How it would work out in the long run of the fight, I don't know, but we have been increasingly informed from various sources that she was poised ready to do that if she chose and gave every indication of not allowing the various moves she made to deter her from an action that might precipitate the war.

Q.—Now, those three questions I have just asked you, of course, are slanted somewhat favorable to the MacArthur view. This question I shall now ask you is slanted in the other direction.

Many people are saying throughout the country in commenting on the MacArthur position, "we do not want a general war. We only want to bombard Manchuria and attack China to shorten the Korean conflict."

Now, the question. Is it not a fact that there are others with great power uncommitted in this struggle who will take part in that decision? Maybe they will not precipitate a general war if we take the steps indicated, but maybe they will. Would not those of you and us making our decisions be completely irresponsible if not criminal if you did not take into consideration the awful possibilities of a general war?

A.—That is correct, sir.

Q.—Now I have four or five very short questions, or they can be answered, I am sure, very briefly, that I do not believe have been touched on.

* * * (Fourteen lines deleted.)

Q.—Do you believe, General, as a military man, that the threat such as General MacArthur has advocated of an attack by troops of Chiang on the China mainland would have the effect of a diversionary action that would compel Red China to withdraw the pressure on the northern end of Korea? A.—I think that it might be an embarrassment to the Chinese Communist Government, but I do not believe, with my own knowledge of these troops, and with my knowledge of how much support they would have to receive from us—water and air, and particularly in securing their supply service and continuing it in action—that the result would be commensurate with the effort that we would have to make.

Q.—You have argued very cogently in my opinion relative to the claim that has been made that our present method that we are pursuing of attempting to destroy manpower would be relatively useless because of the comparatively inexhaustible manpower that could be thrown against us by Red China. You have argued, as I said in my opinion cogently, that the supply of trained manpower is not inexhaustible, that to be effective they must throw in trained troops. You did not in my recollection refer to another factor which seems to me of importance, and I shall ask you with reference to it.

I hold in my hand what purports to be a copy of a memorandum, a letter, given by certain underground Korean forces to Marshall Carter of the State Department under date of Oct. 30, 1948 in which the statement was made that "the Soviet Ambassador Nicholai Vassily, in May, 1948, initiated the idea of a formation of an international Red Army in the Mongolian Peoples Republic to be known as the Mongolian Peoples Republic Army, of 250,000 men, and setting out the component parts that they contemplated."

Question on Percentage Of Casualties Posed

But this statement—"2,000 selective Japanese and others were picked to train 14,500 men to be future officers of this international Red Army in Asia, to be called the Soviet Foreign Legion." Is it not a very important factor that the loss of these trained officer personnel would be probably to a large extent irreplaceable?

A.—It would be a matter of certainly very slow replacement, a very serious loss.

Q.—And it would definitely impair, would it not, the efficacy of any forces thrown against us? A.—It would very materially impair their ability to make use of their unlimited manpower.

Q.—I wanted to ask you one question with reference to the percentage of casualties. To me it seems deplorable that with practical lack of Air Force thrown against our men in Korea, or the United Nations' Army, that we have suffered casualties of approximately 25 per cent of the troops engaged. Is it not true that is a very unusual percentage in the type of warfare we are conducting there?

A.—I think the larger portions of those casualties developed during a period when we were tremendously outnumbered.

The casualties, for example, in the few days of June were as high, almost, as any month in the war. The invasion didn't begin until the 25th of June. The casualties in July and August were very heavy, and a very considerable percentage of those were men missing in action, presumably prisoners.

Now, when you come around to the type of warefare we are now engaged in, of the past three months, those casualties, those casualty rates, have been very greatly reduced.

Q.—Just one other question, and then I will revert to this second issue. You spoke, I think in answer to one of the interrogations propounded to you today, in determining where the President should meet General MacArthur, and in reply to a question as to why General MacArthur had not been asked to come over here where the matter could be canvassed with him, rather than for him to proceed without, I believe you stated that he had shown a "marked reluctance" to come to the United States. It that correct?

A.—I think I stated that I thought it was unfortunate that he had not come to the United States, and gotten in touch with the public and the reactions here, and our other problems relating to the general situation in the Far East as seen in this locale.

'Reluctance' No Factor In Orders to Soldier

Q.—Then, I am in error when I understood you to say that he had shown marked reluctance. A.—Reluctance? I don't recall using that language. Of course, the record will show.

Q.—Of course, marked reluctance of any soldier, from a private up to the supreme commander is not usually considered a heavy factor in issuing orders to him is it?

A.—Well, the reluctance, if any, expressed by General MacArthur, in my comments would be those of the advisability of his leaving his present responsibilities in the critical state in which they were. I have here a summary, in answer to questions of some member of the committee, as to invitations to General MacArthur to come to this country.

I might lead off with one dug out of the record sent by me shortly before I retired as Chief of Staff, Sept. 17, 1945.

I addressed this to General MacArthur:

"When the situation in Japan permits, I suggest that you make a visit home where undoubtedly a series of welcomes and celebrations will be proposed. This would amount to visits to several representative cities throughout the United States, including a stop in your state.

"Admiral Leahy has communicated with you in reference to a request from the Governor of Wisconsin that you come home there. In Washington the Congress would certainly invite you to address a joint session, and there would be a reception or dinner by the President.

"Following all this, you would probably want to consider a period of rest. Available is a completely staffed de luxe cottage at the Ashford General Hospital"—which I believe is a reference to White Sulphur Springs, which was formerly the Greenbrier Hotel—"at White Sulphur Springs.

"I believe your return should best be timed with the hearings of the Congressional committees on the post-war national defense. They have indicated their desire to have you testify. I understand these hearings will be conducted during late October and November. Please let me have your views concerning such proposed visit, together with your desires.

"It would be well to consider bringing back in your party some reprsentative enlisted men as well as officers and naval officers, in addition to members of your staff."

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Visits of Top Officers Are Recounted

Q.—What date was that, please?

A.—That was my message of Sept. 17, 1945. General MacArthur did not think it was wise for him to come back at that time.

Further search of the records showed these invitations to General MacArthur, and I will give you a brief response:

On March 1, 1948, Congressman Eaton asked him, on behalf of the Foreign Affairs Committee. He said he was sorry he could not make the trip at that time. That will be in your records up here.

On May 2, 1948, Senator Bridges asked him on behalf of the Senate Appropriations Committee. He said he was sorry he could not make it at that time.

On Aug. 12, 1949, the combined Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees passed a resolution that the Secretary of Defense requested General MacArthur and Admiral Badger to return if not incompatible with national interests to give views on pending arms implementation bill.

The Secretary of Defense transmitted the resolution for MacArthur's comments, and MacArthur rejected the invitation. I don't know what the manner of the statement was, but you would have that here in your records—the rejection.

Now, in addition, I found out on inquiry that in 1946 some time in the summer, the President sent a communication through his aide, to General MacArthur, inviting him to come back in particular to receive a decoration.

I believe that covers that phase of the matter, but I would like to add to it this further statement in regard to one of the questions asked, that is the visits to General MacArthur himself. I found that Admiral Leahy had not made such a visit, but that the Chiefs of Staff, complete with General Bradley, the chairman, had visited General MacArthur in January and February, 1950; that General Bradley in June, 1950, interviewed General MacArthur in Tokyo, with the then Secretary of Defense, Mr. Johnson, and on the twelfth to the eighteenth of October, as you just referred, he accompanied the President to the interview on Wake Island.

Admiral Sherman made the visit, of course, with the Chiefs of Staff in January and February to Tokyo to see General MacArthur, and in August, 1950, with General Collins, he made another visit. General Eisenhower visited him in the period between April and May, 1946. General Collins, the Chief of Staff of the Army, visited him in October, 1949 and in January to February appeared with the complete Chiefs of Staff group. Then in July, he proceeded again out there, and interviewed General MacArthur in company with General Vandenberg, and in August, he duplicated that visit in company with Admiral Sherman; and then again, he made a visit in early December, 1950, and then again in January, January 12 or 18, I don't know what specific time he was in Tokyo, in company with General Vandenberg, he made another visit.

General Vandenberg, I have already referred to, visited General MacArthur with the Chiefs of Staff in January and February. He visited him with General Collins in July, and he visited him again with General Collins in January, 1951. I am sorry to have interrupted the trend of your questions.

SENATOR GILLETTE — Well, General, that answers much more explicitly, much more fully than I anticipated, the question that I asked you, which was specifically whether marked reluctance was usually a factor in determining orders to be issued from any member of the armed services, from the top to the bottom.

A.—Well, his regrets in each case were based on the importance of the situation there.

Q.—I see.

Now I have just one more question, and it is based, it is what I conceive to be this second issue, and it is based on this quotation from General MacArthur's address to the joint session of Congress, and I quote:

"Our victory was complete and our objectives had been reached when Red China intervened with a numerically superior ground force. This created a new war and an entirely new situation, a situation not contemplated when our forces were committed against the North Korean invaders, a situation which called for new decisions in the diplomatic sphere to permit the realistic adjustment of military strategy. Such decisions have not been forthcoming. While no man in his right mind could advocate sending our ground forces into Continental China, and such was never given a thought, the new situation did urgently demand a drastic revision of strategic planning if our political aim was to defeat this new enemy as we defeated the old."

Now, predicated upon that statement, here is my question: Did our policy makers at a time when we were suffering serious reverses in Korea, through the entry of new elements into the war, fail to adjust policies to the changed conditions and factors, and actually leave the field commander to operate without specific policies or directions for military implementation?

A.—I do not think that was the case.

SENATOR GILLETTE—That is all, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, General.

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...man Praises Witness and Senators

THE CHAIRMAN — Gentlemen, that concludes the first round of questions. I have heretofore referred to the ususual nature of these hearings, and I think the committee might be interested in some data that the staff of the committee has assembled with respect to this hearing.

We have been here now for nine days and in that period we have heard only two witnesses. That is, so far as I know, a new record for investigations by a committee of the Congress.

The staff has assembled these figures as to dates: General MacArthur was on the stand between twenty-two and twenty-three hours, and General Marshall has been on the stand for more than twenty-four hours. General MacArthur's testimony was 787 pages; up to last evening General Marshall's testimony covered 700 pages, and the estimate for today compared with the same time for yesterday's would run it over 900 pages of testimony, and that would be the case of General Marshall.

If you are interested, the words deleted from General MacArthur's testimony on account of the security angle amounted to 2,800, which is 1.4 per cent of the total works. The words deleted from General Marshall's testimony up through yesterday were 6,600, for a percentage of 3.8 per cent.

When we see these two men who have made such great contributions to their country appear before this committee and stand this grueling examination, I think I can with certitude observe that these men who came into the Army in the period of the old soldiers of the song not only do not die but they are a tough breed and don't fade very easily.

The members of the committee have been able to get up, walk around, even retire from the room for a few moments on occasion, and neither of these witnesses has asked at any moment that there be any recess in the hearings for any reason, and have insisted at times when the committee has indicated a desire to recess, that they desired to have the hearings continue.

General, I want to thank you for your complete cooperation with this committee. You have been here with us for six days, and you have had propounded to you innumerable questions dealing with a great many different matters.

In view of the fact that you have served as Chief of Staff, as Ambassador and personal representative of the President to China at one of the most critical periods of history, served as Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, why you have been asked about not only a number of policies but a number of specific instances.

Your recollection as to details and as to dates of all of these various transactions has been perfectly astonishing to me. I have sat here and wondered if I could recall as vividly incidents of my legislative career over the past several years as you have this very varied experience that you have had, and I have concluded that I would not like to have been put to the test.

Some of these questions have very frankly been repetitious and your patience has been almost infinite. You have replied to them again and again—not all of them. When I say "all," I mean all of them, of course, haven't been repetitious, but some of them unquestionably have.

I think we are building a record in these hearings, whatever else they might accomplish, that will be a rich treasure house for the historian when he goes to analyze and to write the history of this period of our nation's history.

I thank you, sir, for your cooperation and for the great assistance that you have been to this committee. I am afraid that it will be necessary for me to request you to be back here on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

I hope that Senators over the week-end, if they don't read this record, will reflect upon these hearings. If they do, I think that they will see that the ground has been rather thoroughly covered as to the general aspects of the issues before us.

It doesn't mean that there won't be other questions that will be asked to elaborate upon to bring out different thoughts on some of these questions, but I hope that it will result in avoiding going over the same ground again and again.

I want to thank the members of this committee for their splendid cooperation and for the calm and judicious approach that each Senator has made to this subject.

I still hope that these hearings will be of great benefit to the American people and we shall continue in our effort to arrive at the truth, to gain some knowledge of all of these facts that are of such vital importance to enable us to discharge our responsibilities as Senators under the Constitution.

SENATOR KNOWLAND — Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could ask to have placed in the appendix of our daily record here the citations which have been given by the Government of the United States to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, one of them awarding him the Distinguished Service Medal and the other one awarding him the Legion of Merit, degree of chief commander, and have it appear in our appendix.

SENATOR RUSSELL—Yes, sir; without objection, that will appear in the appendix. Any other matter to be brought to the attention of the committee. If not, we stand in recess until ten o'clock Monday morning.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — You wish me here, Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN — Mr. Secretary, I am afraid I must ask you to be here.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I will be here.

THE CHAIRMAN—I understand your position. If we don't finish with you, we understand entirely that you must leave here Monday afternoon; but if you can be here Monday morning, we would like to have you.

(Whereupon, at 5:33 P. M. the committee recessed to reconvene at 10 A. M. [E. D. T.] Monday, May 14, 1951.)

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ASWX
(200)
AMS BUDGET
MILITARY BUILDING
BY RUTH COWAN
WASHINGTON, MAY 13-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL PLANS TO ASK
CONGRESS FOR SEVERAL BILLIONS OF DOLLARS--POSSIBLY SIX TO EIGHT BILL-
IONS--TO USE ON A GIGANTIC MILITARY BUILDING PROGRAM.
A SPOKESMAN FOR THE HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE SAID TODAY IT IS
EXPECTED THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT WILL SEND UP THIS REQUEST SHORTLY AND
THAT HEARINGS WILL BEGIN ABOUT THE END OF THIS MONTH.
THIS OFFICIAL, WHO MAY NOT BE QUOTED BY NAME, DESCRIBED THE PRO-
GRAM AS THE LARGEST PROPOSAL OF ITS SORT IN THIS COUNTRY'S HISTORY.
HE SAID IT INCLUDES NEW INSTALLATIONS AND EXPANSION OF EXISTING
INSTALLATIONS IN EVERY STATE IN THE UNION AND AT OVERSEAS BASES. IT
IS A LONG-RANGE PROGRAM THAT WOULD REQUIRE SEVERAL YEARS TO COMPLETE.
SUCH A PROGRAM, INVOLVING HUGE OUTLAYS OF MATERIALS AND LABOR,
PROBABLY IS ONE OF THE REASONS FOR REPEATED WARNINGS FROM THE ADMINI-
STRATION THAT THE FULL IMPACT OF REARMAMENT ON DOMESTIC ECONOMY HAS
NOT YET BEEN FELT.
FURTHER, IT COULD FORESHADOW THE POSSIBILITY OF A FUTURE EXPANSION
IN THE SIZE OF THE ARMED FORCES, NOW NEARING THE 3,462,000 GOAL SET

FOR JUNE 30.
AS AN AFTERMATH OF THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR, CONGRESS AUTHORIZED AN EMERGGENCY MILITARY BUILDING PROGRAM OF $1,500,000,000 (B). THIS WAS IN ADDITION TO PROGRAM OF NEARLY $600,000,000 (M) APPROVED EARLIER.
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AMS BUDGET (880)
MACARTHUR-CONGRESS

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BY EDWIN B.HAAKINSON
WASHINGTON, MAY 13-(AP)-SOME SENATORS ARE BEGINNING TO WONDER (A) HOW TO GO ABOUT GETTING THE MACARTHUR FIRING INQUIRY FINISHED UP AND (B) WHETHER ANYTHING CONCLUSIVE WILL EVER COME OUT OF IT.
TWO OF THEM, FROM OPPOSITE SIDES OF THE POLITICAL FENCE, RAISED THOSE QUESTIONS IN SEPARATE INTERVIEWS TODAY AS THE HEARINGS HEADED INTO A NEW WEEK WITH SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL STILL ON THE GRIDDLE AFTER SIX DAYS OF QUESTIONING:
SENATOR FLANDERS (R-VT)--"IT'S JUST LIKE THE WAR IN KOREA--THERE SEEM TO BE NO WAY TO TERMINATE IT. OUR QUESTIONS ARE LEADING US INTO FIELDS THAT ARE VAGUE, INDEFINITE AND PURPOSELESS."
SENATOR GILLETTE (D-IOWA)-"""I'M AFRAID WE'RE GETTING FAR AFIELD BECAUSE SENATE COMMITTEES ARE NOT A HIGH BOARD OF STRATEGY AND WE'RE NOT COMPETENT TO PASS UPON HOW TO FIGHT A WAR, EVEN IF WE HAVE THE AUTHORITY--AND THAT'S DOUBTFUL."
THEY GOT NO PARTICULAR HELP FROM SENATOR RUSSELL (D-GA), PRESIDING OVER THE JOINT SESSIONS OF THE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES IN THEIR STUDY OF FAR EAST POLICY AND THE SPLIT THAT LED PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO DISMISS GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FROM HIS ASIAN COMMANDS.
THE ARMED SERVICES CHAIRMAN DISCUSSED A PART OF THE SAME PROBLEM WITH NEWSMEN YESTERDAY AS MARSHALL FINISHED A FULL WEEK OF TESTIMONY WITH ANOTHER DAY ON THE STAND TO COME. HE OUTLINED MAJOR ISSUES HE SAID HAD BEEN BROUGHT INTO FOCUS--BUT SUGGESTED NO CONCLUSIONS--AND SAID:
"OUR COMMITTEES WILL HAVE GREAT DIFFICULTY IN REACHING DECISIONS OR AGREEMENTS ON SUCH THINGS AS METHODS OF CONDUCTING THE WAR.
"WE LACK THE MILITARY BACKGROUND REQUIRED FOR ANSWERS BUT SOME OF THE MEMBERS PROBABLY WILL HAVE THEM."
THE BEST RUSSELL WOULD DO BY WAY OF A PROGRESS REPORT, ON THE BASIS OF MACARTHUR'S PRESENTATION OF HIS OWN CASE AND MARSHALL'S LEAD-OFF OUTLINE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION, WAS A LIST OF QUESTIONS THAT HAVE EMERGED.
HE MENTIONED THESE AS MAJOR ONES: (1) THE "METHODS FOR WAGING THE WAR IN KOREA," (2) THE WISDOM OF FIRING MACARTHUR AND "THE NECESSITY AND THE METHOD USED" FOR THAT STEP, (39 WHETHER EXTENSION OF THE KOREAN WAR WOULD BRING RUSSIA INTO IT, (4) THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF FORMOSA, ON WHICH MACARTHUR LAYS MORE STRESS THAN THE ADMINISTRATION THOUGH MARSHALL SAYS THERE NEVER WAS ANY IDEA OF LETTING THE COMMUNISTS HAVE IT, AND (5) THE EFFECT OF THE MACARTHUR OUSTER ON THE JAPANESE PEOPLE AND ON A PEACE TREATY FOR JAPAN.
RUSSELL SAID HE HOPED TO WIND UP WITH MARSHALL--LIKE MACARTHUR A FIVE-STAR GENERAL--ABOUT NOON MONDAY.
HE TOLD A REPORTER HE WAS TRYING TO SPEED UP QUESTIONING "BUT WE WANT TO GET ALL THE FACTS AND IF LENGTHY EXAMINATION IS REQUIRED, WE WILL HAVE IT."
AND CHAIRMAN CONNALLY (D-TEX) OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE SAID THE CLOSED-DOOR HEARING--WITH TESTIMONY RUSHED TO NEWSMEN AFTER MILITARY SECRETS HAVE BEEN DELETED--"WILL RUN FOR A LONG, LONG TIME I'M AFRAID."
RUSSELL SAID NO ONE NOW KNOWS HOW MANY WITNESSES MUST BE HEARD OR EXACTLY WHO THEY ARE.

IF QUESTIONING OF SECRETARY MARSHALL IS CONCLUDED TOMORROW, RUSSELL SAID THE NEXT WITNESS WILL BE EITHER SECRETARY OF THE ARMY PACE OR GENERAL OMAR BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.

A28WX
PACE WAS VISITING MACARTHUR'S COMMAND AT TIME OF THE PRESIDENTIAL DECISION TO OUST THE KOREAN WAR COMMANDER. PACE WAS TO HAVE DELIVERED THE MESSAGE--WHICH HE DID NOT KNOW ABOUT--IN PERSON BUT A BREAADOWN IN COMMUNICATIONS AND FEAR OF A POSSIBLE LEAK CAUSED AN EARLY MORNING WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCEMENT HERE, 20 HOURS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE.
OTHERS WHO WILL FOLLOW PACE AND BRADLEY INCLUDE GEN. J.LAWTON COLLINS ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, ADMIRAL FORREST SHERMAN, NAVY CHIEF OF OPERATIONS, AND GEN. HOYT VANDENBERG, AIR FORCE HEAD.
THEY MAKE UP THE JOINT CHIEFS GROUP OVER WHICH BRADLY PRESIDES. BOTH PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND MARSHALL HAVE SAID THEY UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED THE MACARTHUR OUSTER.

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BESIDES QUESTIONS ABOUT THAT, THE SERVICE COMMANDERS FACE SCORES OF QUERIES WHICH MARSHALL HAS TOLD SENATORS COULD BEST BE ANSWERED "BY THE JOINT CHIEFS."
PROBABLY NEXT AFTER THEM ON THE FIRING LINE WILL BE SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON. HE IS EXPECTED TO FACE THE SHARPEST GRILLING OF THE WHOLE INQUIRY.
MANY REPUBLICANS AND EVEN SOME DEMOCRATS HAVE DEMANDED ACHESON'S REMOVAL AS SECRETARY OF STATE AND MARSHALL, WHO FORMERLY HELD THAT POST ALSO, HAS TURNED MANY QUERIES TOWARD ACHESON.
FOLLOWING HIM WILL BE A LONG LIST OF OFFICIALS, SUCH AS INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS, PACIFIC GROUND, AIR AND SEA COMMANDERS, AND PROBABLY SOME OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS AND ADVISERS WHO TURNED THUMBS DOWN ON MACARTHUR'S STRATEGY AND PUBLIC REMARKS.
MARSHALL HIT HARD IN HIS ESTIMONY SATURDAY AT MACARTHUR'S CONTENTIONS THAT ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY IN KOREA WOULD LEAD ONLY TO A STALEMATE AND THAT THERE WAS A LACK OF CLEAR POLICY.
"WE ARE MOVING TOWARD A SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME OF THE KOREAN WAR," MARSHALL TOLD SENATOR LONG (D-LA) UNDER A SERIES OF QUESTIONS, ADDING THAT THE KOREAN AGGRESSORS ARE BEING DESTROYED "IN ONE SENSE, DAY BY DAY THROUGH TREMENDOUS CASUALTIES."
HE TOLD SENATOR SPARKMAN (D-ALA) THAT THE ADMINISTRATION POLICY "DOES NOT APPEAR AS APPEASEMENT TO ME."
WARNING AGAINST STEPS THAT HE SAID MIGHT LEAD RUSSIA TO JOIN IN THE KOREAN WAR OR TO HIT ELSEWHERE, MARSHALL SAID:
"I THINK THE DESIRE OF THE RUSSIANS IS TO HAVE US BLED WHITE IN KOREA."
HE SUGGESTED THAT RUSSIA WANTS AMERICA "MORE COMPLETELY ENGAGED THERE THAN WE CAN AFFORD TO BE IN VIEW OF X X X THE VULNERABILITY OF EUROPE."
MARSHALL TOLD SENATOR CAIN (R-WASH) THAT HE OPERATES ON THE ASSUMPTTION THAT RUSSIA "MAY STEP INTO THE AGGRESSION AT ANY MOMENET" IN WESTERN EUROPE.
AND IN THE SAME EXCHANGE HE NAMED THE SOVIET UNION AS THE "REAL OPPONENT" IN KOREA AS WELL AS OTHER THREATENED AREAS. IN THAT HE DISAGREED TO AN EXTENT WITH MACARTHUR WHO HAD PICTURED COMMUNISM ITSELF, WHEREVER IT APPEARS, AS THE OPPONENT.

SENATOR LYNDON JOHNSON (D-TEX) SAID THE BOILING CONTROVERSY HAD SIMMERED DOWN TO TWO BASIC ISSUES:
"1. THE METHOD EMPLOYED IN RELIEVING GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FROM HIS COMMAND IN THE FAR EAST.
"2. WHICH COURSE--THAT HELD OUT BY GENERAL MACARTHUR OR THAT HELD

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OUT BY GENERAL MARSHALL--IS BEST FOR OUR FIGHTING MEN IN KOREA AND THE SECURITY OF OUR NATION."

HE ADDED THAT THE NUB OF THE LATTER QUESTION IS "WHETHER GENERAL MACARTHUR'S PROGRAM TO BOMB MANCHURIAN BASES WOULD LAUNCH WORLD WAR III."

POLITICAL ECHOES OF THE MACARTHUR-TRUMAN CONTROVERSY SOUNDED IN WIDESPREAD PARTS OF THE NATION.

SENATORS MCCARTHY (R-WIS) AND NIXON (R-CALIF) FORECAST THE DEPARTURE OF SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON FROM HIS KEY POST.

MCCARTHY CONFIDENTLY PREDICTED THAT ACHESON "WOULD BE FIRED WITHIN THE NEXT THREE WEEKS."

"MACARTHUR'S RETURN HAS CALLED ATTENTION TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S SELLOUT TO COMMUNISM AND HAS AWAKENED THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SO THOROUGHLY THAT THE ADMINISTRATION CAN NO LONGER IGNORE DEMANDS THAT ACHESON BE REMOVED," MCCARTHY SAID AT MARSHFIELD, WIS.

NIXON IN A SPEECH AT AKRON, OHIO, SAID "EVEN THE STAUNCHEST AMINISTRATION SUPPORTERS IN AND OUT OF THE CONGRESS HAVE FINALLY COME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT SECRETARY ACHESON MUST GO. WHILE HIS RESIGNATION MAY NOT OCCUR IMMEDIATELY, THE MACARTHUR INCIDENT HAS MADE HIS REPLACEMENT VIRTUALLY INEVITABLE."

DEMOCRATS BLASTED BACK.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CHAIRMAN WILLIAM M.BOYLE, JR., SAID TESTIMONY BY SECRETARY MARSHALL" HAD A SOBERING EFFECT ON THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN INDULGING IN AN EMOTIONAL JAG IN CONNECTION WITH THE RETURN OF GENERAL MACARTHUR TO THIS COUNTRY."

HE SAID STATEMENTS BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND MARSHALL'S TESTIMONY "HAVE SERVED TO BLOW AWAY MUCH OF THE FOG CREATED BY THESE EMOTIONAL OUTBURSTS."

SENATOR KERR (D-OKLA), FIRST MAN TO DEMAND THE MACARTHUR OUSTER ON THE SENATE FLOOR, SAID SOME REPUBLICANS ARE TRYING TO CUT AWAY FROM MACARTHUR AND HIS KOREAN PROPOSALS. HE SAID HE SAW STRONG SIGNS OF SUCH A MOVE IN REPORTS ON THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING IN TULSA, OKLA.

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MACARTHUR INTERPRETIVE

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, MAY 13-(AP)-EVIDENCE IS MOUNTING HERE THAT CHINA'S COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT IS RUNNING INTO TROUBLE BOTH WITH RUSSIA AND WITH THE CHINESE PEOPLE AS WELL.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DEEPLY CONCERNED ABOUT WHEN AND HOW THE KOREAN WAR MAY BE ENDED, APPEAR DIVIDED IN THEIR ESTIMATES AS TO WHAT THE EVENTUAL EFFECT ON THE KOREAN SITUATION MAY BE.

ONE BODY OF OPINION IS THAT TROUBLE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA--THE POSSIBILITIES OF WHICH SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON HAS BEEN TALKING ABOUT FOR MORE THAN A YEAR--COULD LEAD TO A DECISION ON THE PART OF THE MEN AT PEIPING TO CUT THEIR LOSSES BY ENTERING INTO NEGOTIATIONS FOR A KOREAN PEACE. IT WOULD NOT SURPRISE SOME OF HIS ASSOCIATES IF ACHESON DEVELOPED THAT POSSIBILITY WHEN HE APPEARS AT THE MACARTHUR HEARING.

A SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT EMPHASIS ON THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE SITUATION WAS PLACED BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL LAST WEEK WHEN HE WARNED THAT ANY RED CHINESE FEELING THAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE LET THEM DOWN WOULD INJECT AN ADDITIONAL ELEMENT OF DANGER INTO THE KOREAN SITUATION. THIS REASONING IS THAT THE RUSSIANS MIGHT CONSIDER IT NECESSARY TO INCREASE SUBSTANTIALLY THE ASSISTANCE THEY HAVE BEEN GIVING THE COMMUNIST FORCES IN KOREA.

THE DIFFERENCE IN THE TWO LINES OF SPECULATION SEEMS TO STEM PRIMARILY FROM THE DIFFERENCE IN POSSIBLE RED CHINESE AND SOVIET REACTIONS.

INFORMATION REACHING GOVERNMENT QUARTERS HERE FROM INSIDE RED CHINA IS THAT DISSATISFACTION AND UNREST ARE BEGINNING TO BUILD UP AGAINST THE CHINESE REGIME. THIS IS ATTRIBUTED PARTLY TO CONTINUING HEAVY CHINESE LOSSES IN KOREA AND PARTLY TO THE WIDESPREAD PURGES WHICH THE COMMUNISTS HAVE BEEN CARRYING OUT AMONG THE PEOPLE THEY RULE.

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS REGARD ALL INFORMATION FROM BEHIND THE BAMBOO CURTAIN WITH SKEPTICISM. YET THE CURRENT CROP OF RUMORS AND REPORTS IS CONSIDERED SIGNIFICANT BECAUSE IT LOGICALLY FITS THE SITUATION AND ALSO BECAUSE IT MAY INDICATE A HOME FRONT PRESSURE ON THE COMMUNIST REGIME TO MODIFY ITS COURSE IN KOREA.

THAT THE COMMUNIST BATTLE LOSSES HAVE BEEN VERY HEAVY IS SHOWN BY TESTIMONY IN THE MACARTHUR HEARINGS. GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TESTIFIED WEEK BEFORE LAST THAT THE CHINESE AND THE KOREAN REDS HAD LOST ABOUT 750,000 MEN. SECRETARY MARSHALL TESTIFIED THAT MANY OF CHINA'S BEST DIVISIONS HAD BEEN WRECKED IN THE MOST RECENT RED OFFENSIVE.

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MEANWHILE FROM TOKYO ON WEDNESDAY CAME REPORTS FROM HIGH RANKING UNITED STATES MARINE OFFICERS TO THE EFFECT THAT CHINESE REDS HAD EXPECTED TO SUPPORT THEIR APRIL OFFENSIVE WITH 3,000 PLANES AND HUNDREDS OF TANKS FROM RUSSIA BUT THAT THE PROMISED EQUIPMENT NEVER SHOWED UP. THIS WAS PUT FORWARD AS ONE OF THE REASONS WHY THE REDS WERE UNABLE TO PRESS THEIR OFFENSIVE MORE SUCCESSFULLY.

WHILE MARSHALL DID NOT GO INTO ANY SUCH INFORMATION BEFORE THE MACARTHUR COMMITTEE, HE DID DISCUSS THE SITUATION WITH RESPECT TO THINESE-RUSSIAN RELATIONS AND TOOK THE LINE THAT THE RUSSIANS SUFFER "A VERY GREAT LOSS OF SOMETHING THEY NOW POSSESS" IF THE CLOSE COMMUNITY OF INTERESTS AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THEM AND THE CHINESE SHOULD BE DESTROYED.

"HERE IS A SITUATION," MARSHALL SAID, "WHERE THE CHINESE CAN BE BROUGHT TO FEEL, BY CONTINUED HIGHLY DESTRUCTIVE LOSSES, THAT THE SOVIETS HAVE LET THEM DOWN. THEREFORE, THE SITUATION IS MORE DANGEROUS."

AT ANOTHER POINT MARSHALL TESTIFIED THAT THE BULK OF CHINESE WAR MATERIAL WAS COMING FROM RUSSIA.

MACARTHUR EARLIER HAD EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT "THE SUPPLIES THAT ARE BEING FURNISHED BY THE SOVIET ARE DIMINISHING."

"I DO NOT BELIEVE," MACARTHUR SAID, "THE SOVIET IS SUPPLYING THE CHINESE COMMUNIST TROOPS IN THE SAME WAY THAT THEY SUPPLIED THE ORIGINAL NORTH KOREAN ARMY. I BELIEVE THAT THESE FORCES FROM CHINA NOW ARE MUCH MORE ON THEIR OWN RESOURCES THAN THE NORTH KOREAN FORCES THAT ORIGINALLY ATTACKED."

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NY (NE)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SUNDAY, MAY 13)

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON, MAY 13-(AP)-DR. EARL HUTCHINSON WAS NAMED TODAY TO SERVE AS CHIEF OF THE FEDERAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION'S EDUCATIONAL PROJECT IN THAILAND.

THE PROJECT IS A PART OF THE GOVERNMENT'S POINT FOUR PROGRAM WHICH AIMS TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL AND OTHER SUCH AIDS TO UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS OF THE WORLD.

HUTCHINSON, A FORMER DIRECTOR OF SECONDARY EDUCATION IN THE MAINE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, WILL LEAVE TOMORROW FOR BANGKOK WHERE HE IS EXPECTED TO REMAIN FOR TWO YEARS.

THE MISSION WILL PLACE PARTICULAR EMPHASIS, THE FSA SAID, ON ELEMENTARY AND VOCATION TRAINING.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE 6 P.M., E.S.T., TODAY, SUNDAY, MAY 13)

JA651PED

A57WX

(230) (ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SUNDAY, MAY 13)

EICHELBERGER

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 13-(AP)-GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S FORMER DEPUTY IN JAPAN SAID TONIGHT THAT "BY AND LARGE" THIS COUNTRY IS ON THE RIGHT ROAD, IN KOREA AND ELSEWHERE, TO STOPPING WORLD WAR III.

LT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER, WHO COMMANDED THE EIGHTH ARMY UNDER MACARTHUR, DIFFERED WITH HIS FORMER CHIEF IN FORECASTING SUCCESS FOR U.S. ARMS IN KOREA AND IN OPPOSING AIR BOMBARDMENT OF MANCHURIAN BASES "SO LONG AS THE SOVIETS DO NOT CHANGE THE PICTURE."

EICHELBERGER FIRMLY AGREED, HOWEVER, WITH MACARTHUR'S STATEMENT THAT WESTERN EUROPE'S DEFENSE SHOULD BE GIVEN STRONG AMERICAN SUPPORT.

"NEVER, EVEN ON THE DAY OF THE LANDING IN NORMANDY, HAS SO MUCH OF THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD BEEN WRAPPED UP IN THE SUCCESS OF THE MISSION OF ONE MAN AS IT IS TODAY IN GEN. (DWIGHT D.) EISENHOWER'S WORK OF CREATING A REAL DEFENSE IN EUROPE," THE GENERAL SAID.

EICHELBERGER'S REMARKS WERE PREPARED FOR A BROADCAST (8:30 P.M., EST) SPONSORED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRESENT DANGER, AN ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATORS AND OTHERS SEEKING TO AROUSE THE PUBLIC IN THE INTEREST OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

THE GENERAL SAID THAT WHILE AMERICAN LOSSES IN KOREA WERE "TREMENDOUS" UNTIL LAST JANUARY, THE SITUATION HAS GREATLY IMPROVED AND AMERICAN FIREPOWER NOW IS CAUSING "DEVASTATING" CASUALTIES AMONG THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

"NO TROOPS CAN STAND UP INDEFINITELY AGAINST SUCH LOSSES," EICHELBERGER SAID.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SUNDAY, MAY 13)

ES419PED

MAY 14 1951

A54WX

(200) FOREIGN POLICY

WASHINGTON, MAY 13-(AP)-W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN, SAID TODAY THAT THE KOREAN WAR MAY END "NEXT WEEK, THE WEEK AFTER, IN A MONTH OR IN TWO MONTHS."

HARRIMAN DECLINED TO MAKE ANY FLAT PREDICTION BUT SAID UNITED NATIONS FIGHTING FORCES ARE PROVING TO THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS THAT THEY WILL HAVE TO CALL OFF THEIR AGGRESSION.

SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) DECLARED, HOWEVER, THAT IT MAY BE A LONG TIME BEFORE THE WAR CAN BE ENDED IF AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE TO GO ON FIGHTING "WITH AT LEAST ONE HAND TIED BEHIND THEIR BACKS."

HE SAID GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, IN HIS CALL FOR BROADER ACTION AGAINST THE CHINESE REDS, HAS PRESENTED "THE ONLY POSSIBLE PROGRAM" FOR WINNING THE WAR.

BRIDGES AND HARRIMAN DEBATED FOREIGN POLICY ON THE NBC TELEVISION PROGRAM, "AMERICAN FORUM OF THE AIR."

HARRIMAN, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW AND LONDON, SAID THE ADMINISTRATION HAS SOUGHT CONSISTENTLY SINCE THE END OF WORLD WAR II TO BUILD UP THE UNITY OF THE FREE WORLD. HE PREDICTED THAT WORLD WAR III CAN BE AVOIDED IF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DO NOT YIELD TO "IMPATIENCE AND RECKLESS ACTS."

BRIDGES CONTENDED THAT U.S. POLICY HAS BEEN "TOUGH IN SOME PLACES, WEAK AND VACILLATING IN OTHERS." DEMANDING A STRONGER AND MORE CONSISTENT STAND, HE SAID THE ADMINISTRATION "BECAUSE OF ITS VACILLATION" MUST SHARE WITH THE KREMLIN THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PRESENT DANGER

SENATOR SPARKMAN (D-ALA) SAID IN A RADIO BROADCAST TODAY (BLAIR MOODY'S MEET YOUR CONGRESS) HE "BELIEVED STRONGLY THAT THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS ARE UNDER THE DIRECT CONTROL OF MOSCOW."

ON THE OTHER HAND, SPARKMAN, A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS, SAID GEN.MACARTHUR IN HIS SPEECH BEFORE CONGRESS AND TESTIMONY BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES HAD "STRESSED THAT COMMUNIST CHINA ACTED AS AN INDEPENDENT NATION" IN ENTERING THE KOREAN CONFLICT."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SUNDAY, MAY 13)

ES406PED

MAY 14 1951

B40WX Q

(280) WASHINGTON, MAY 13-(AP)-SCIENTIST ALBERT EINSTEIN, AUTHOR LOUIS BROMFIELD AND EITHER OTHERS JOINED TODAY IN CHARGING THAT AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY ASSUMES WAR IS INEVITABLE.

THEY ENDORSED AN ANALYSIS DISTRIBUTED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL AGAINST CONSCRIPTION, A PRIVATE ORGANIZATION WITH HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON. THE COUNCIL HAS BEEN ESPECIALLY ACTIVE IN COMBATTING PROPOSALS FOR UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING.

"THE TREND OF EVENTS SINCE AMERICA ADOPTED THE 'PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH' APPROACH CLEARLY REVEALS THAT WE ARE CLOSER TO WORLD WAR THAN WE ARE TO WORLD PEACE," THE COUNCIL'S REPORT SAID. IT CONDEMNED "BOTH RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE BIGGEST ARMS RACE IN HISTORY."

"THE FIRST AND MOST IMPORTANT CHANGE REQUIRED IN AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY IS A CHANGE OF ATTITUDE; A RECOGNITION OF OUR OWN TREMENDOUS GUILT AND A DESIRE TO REPENT. A REPENTANT AMERICA WHOSE DEMOCRACY WAS NO LONGER CONFUSED WITH MAINTAINING IMPERIALISM OR PERPETUATING POVERTY AMONG POTENTIAL ENEMIES OR PREPARING FOR A GLOBAL WAR COULD TAKE THE INITIATIVE AWAY FROM A RUSSIA WHOSE SOLE VIRTUE TO MANY PEOPLE IS HER WILLINGNESS TO HELP THEM GET RID OF THEIR PRESENT RULERS."

BACKING THE SUPPORT ALONG WITH EINSTEIN AND BROMFIELD WERE ROGER N.BALDWIN, FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION; ALBERT EDWARD DAY, METHODIST PASTOR IN BALTIMORE; DOROTHY MAYNOR, NEGRO CONCERT SINGER; JOHN WARREN DAY, DEAN OF GRACE CATHEDRAL, TOPEKA, KAN.; WILLIAM J.MILLOR, S.J., OF JOHN CARROLL UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND; JOY ELMER MORGAN, EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, PROF.ALONZO F.MYERS OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY AND PROF. PITIRIM A.SOROKIN OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

ES727PED

A59WX

(300) (ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY SUNDAY MAY 13)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 13-(AP)-AMERICA'S PROPAGANDA ABROAD IS FALLING SHORT FOR LACK OF A "GENERAL IDEA OF WIDE APPEAL TO MANKIND," A FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION EXPERT SAID TODAY.

IT IS NOT ENOUGH, SAID SAUL K.PADOVER, DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF POLITICS, NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, FOR AMERICA'S SPOKESMEN TO PROCLAIM THAT THIS COUNTRY IS "FOR DEMOCRACY."

IT TAKES SOMETHING MORE TANGIBLE AND UNDERSTANDABLE HE SAID, TO COUNTER THE "STIRRING VISION OF THE FUTURE" WHICH COMMUNISM, "FOR ALL ITS BRUTALITIES AND TOTAL CONTEMPT FOR THE ORDINARY DECENCIES," HAS BEEN ABLE TO RAISE IN THE MINDS OF MEN.

PADOVER'S VIEWS WERE SET FORTH IN A PAMPHLET PUBLISHED BY THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION, WHICH DESCRIBES ITSELF AS A NON-PROFIT, NON-POLITICAL GROUP DEVOTED TO STUDIES IN THE INTERNATIONAL FIELD.

HE TOOK THE STAND THAT THE CONTEST WITH THE SOVIET PROPAGANDA MACHINE MAY PROVE MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE TEST OF ARMS NOW GOING ON IN

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KOREA, AND DECLARED THAT THE PRESSING NEED FOR "A DRAMATIC FORMULATION OF AN OVER-ALL IDEAL."

THERE HAVE BEEN A FEW INSTANCES OF POSITIVE POLICY STATEMENTS FOR THE VOICE OF AMERICA AND OTHER OUTLETS TO WORK ON, PADOVER SAID, BUT IN GENERAL "AMERICAN DECLARATIONS HAVE BEEN CURIOUSLY DEFENSIVE AND VACILLATING, MOSTLY MARKED BY NEGATIVES." HE WENT ON:

"AMERICAN LEADERS HAVE DECLARED THEMSELVES AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION, AGAINST COMMUNISM, AGAINST DICTATORSHIP. BUT, POTENTIAL FRIENDS ABROAD ASK, WHAT ARE AMERICANS FOR? THE USUAL REPLY IS" FOR DEMOCRACY.

"BUT DEMOCRACY HAS DIFFERENT MEANINGS TO DIFFERENT PEOPLE, AND NO MEANING TO OTHERS. TO AN AFRICAN, AMERICAN DEMOCRACY MAY MEAN DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES. TO A FRENCH WORKER IT MAY SIGNIFY THE FREEDOM TO ACCUMULATE A FORTUNE AT THE EXPENSE OF OTHERS. X X X TO PREACH THE DESIRABILITY OF FREEDOM TO A STARVING COOLIE IS TO SAY ALMOST EXACTLY NOTHING TO HIM."

PADOVER URGED STAFFING AMERICA'S INFORMATION AGENCIES WITH THE FOREMOST EXPERTS IN SUCH FIELDS AS POLITICAL AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY AND CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY. HE SUGGESTED ALSO THAT THE VOICE OF AMERICA MIGHT BE PROFITABLY TAKEN OUT OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT WHERE HE SAID IT IS MORE OR LESS SECONDARY TO OTHER VITAL ACTIVITIES.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME TONIGHT SUNDAY MAY 13)

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MAY 14 1951

B33WX (200)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., E.S.T., TODAY, SUNDAY, MAY 13)

AP SPECIAL-WASHINGTON SERVICE

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 13-(AP)-REP.CRUMPACKER (R-IND) SAID TODAY A NEW "VOICE OF AMERICA" IS NEEDED--ONE THAT WILL "SPREAD THE TRUTH ABOUT THIS COUNTRY."

HE SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT A RECENT NEWS STORY FROM INDIA GAVE "SHOCKING PROOF" OF THE "INABILITY" OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S "VOICE" AND INFORMATION SERVICE "TO DO ITS JOB."

"THE NEWS REPORT SAID THE UNITED STATES HAD SUFFERED A MAJOR PROPAGANDA SETBACK IN INDIA AS A RESULT OF RUSSIA'S SHIPMENT OF 50,000 TONS OF WHEAT TO INDIA," CRUMPACKER SAID.

"THE STORY THEN SAID, "HE CONTINUED, "THAT IN INDIA 'THE RUSSIANS MOVE COMPLETELY OBSCURED THE FACT THAT THE U.S. IN THE PAST MONTHS HAS BEEN EXPEDITING GRAIN SHIPMENTS TO INDIA AT THE RATE OF MORE THAN 100,000 TONS A MONTH."

CRUMPACKER SAID THE STORY CONCLUDED THAT U.S. INFORMATION AND OTHER PROPAGANDA MEANS HAD "FAILED TO GET ACROSS TO THE AVERAGE INDIAN THAT WHAT THE SOVIETS ARE DOING ON A SMALL SCALE THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN DOING FOR A LONG TIME ON A LARGER SCALE."

"THE UNITED STATES BADLY NEEDS A NEW 'VOICE'--A SMART, AGGRESSIVE INFORMATION SERVICE THAT WILL TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN SPREADING THE TRUTH ABOUT THIS COUNTRY," HE SAID. "POURING MORE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS INTO THE PRESENT OUTFIT WILL CURE NOTHING.

"WHAT IS NEEDED IS A TOP TO BOTTOM SHAKEUP."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., E.S.T., TODAY, SUNDAY, MAY 13)

ES657PED

A69WX

(380) (ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY SUNDAY MAY 13)

((ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 13-(AP)-THE FORTHCOMING SELECTIVE SERVICE APTITUDE TEST MAY TURN OUT UNFORTUNATELY FOR SOME COLLEGE STUDENTS WHO ARE GETTING BY ALL RIGHT IN THE CLASSROOM.

COL. LEWIS F.KOSCH, CHIEF OF THE MANPOWER DIVISION OF SELECTIVE SERVICE, SAID SO TODAY.

IN DOING SO, HE APPARENTLY CONTRADICTED HENRY CHAUNCEY, PRESIDENT OF THE PRINCETON, N.J., ORGANIZATION WHICH WILL ADMINISTER THE TEEST.

CHAUNCEY SAID MANY LEADING EDUCATORS HAVE URGED COLLEGE STUDENTS TO TAKE THE TEST, EVEN IF THEY HAVE THE BEST OS SCHOLASTIC RECORDS, ON THE GROUND THAT "THERE'S EVERYTHING TO GAIN AND NOTHING TO LOSE."

BOTH KOSCH AND CHAUNCEY WERE HEARD ON A RADIO (LIBERTY NETWORK) PROGRAM, "YOUTH AND THE DRAFT," ALONG WITH DR.ARTHUR S.ADAMS, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, AND JOHN G.ADAMS, ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT.

DR.ADAMS SAID THE COUNCIL IS GETTING MANY QUERIES FROM COLLEGE STUDENTS AS TO WHETHER THE TEST RESULTS "MIGHT BE USED AGAINST THEM."

CHAUNCEY SAID THE RESULTS WOULD NOT BE USED AGAINST THEM, BUT THEN ASKED KOSCH WHHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF A STUDENT IN THE UPPER HALF OF HIS CLASS MADE A POOR SCORE ON THE TEST.

"THE LOCAL BOARD IS UNDER AN OBLIGATION TO CONSIDER ALL THE INFORMATION BEFORE IT," KOSCH REPLIED.

"BUT I BELIEVE OUR SYSTEM OF APPEALS CAN TAKE CARE OF ANY INJUSTICES THAT MIGHT OCCUR."

DR.ADAMS SAID SOME STUDENTS HAVE COMPLAINED THAT IF THEIR TEST PAPERS GO ONLY TO THE DRAFT BOARD THEY WON'T BE ABLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THEY HAVE THE BASIS FOR AN APPEAL.

KOSCH SAID ANY DRAFT REGISTRANT HAS ACCESS TO HIS FILE AT THE LOCAL BOARD, AND CAN FIND OUT AT ANY TIME WHAT HIS SCORE IS.

JOHN ADAMS ASKED ABOUT THE COLLEGE STUDENT WHO SPENDS HIS SPARE TIME AT A COUNTRY CLUB AND HAS LOW GRADES, BUT WHO BREEZES THROUGH THE TEST WITH A GOOD SCORE.

KOSCH CONCEDED THAT IF THERE WERE NO OTHER EVIDENCE IN THE MAN'S FILE TO CONTRADICT THE HIGH TEST SCORE HE MIGHT GET A DEFERMENT WHICH HE DID NOT MERIT.

THE TEST WILL BE GIVEN MAY 26, JUNE 16, JUNE 30 AND JULY 12, AT 1,200 CENTERS--A DIFFERENT SET OF QUESTIONS EACH TIME, BUT ALL WITH THE SAME DEGREE OF DIFFICULTY, CHAUNCEY SAID.

THE DEADLINE FOR CANDIDATES TO GET THEIR APPLICATION CARD FROM THEIR DRAFT BOARD AND MAIL IT TO PRINCETON IS NEXT TUESDAY.

DRAFT BOARDS MAY USE EITHER THE TEST SCORE OR THE STUDENT'S SCHOOL RECORD IN DECIDING WHETHER OR NOT TO DEFER HIS INDUCTION.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, SUNDAY, MAY 13)

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MAY 14 1951

A115WX

(310)

DULLES

WASHINGTON, MAY 13-(AP)-STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID TONIGHT THEY EXPECT JOHN FOSTER DULLES TO LEAVE FOR LONDON IN ABOUT TEN DAYS FOR TALKS DESIGNED TO SMOOTH OUT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN OVER A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY.

THE TALKS WILL START AMID SIGNS THAT BRITISH VIEWS ON THE FUTURE OF FORMOSA, AND ON RED CHINA'S ROLE IN THE JAPANESE TREATY, ARE SHIFTING MORE IN LINE WITH U.S. POLICY.

OFFICIALS HAD SAID PREVIOUSLY THAT DULLES PROBABLY WOULD MAKE SUCH A TRIP BUT THERE HAD BEEN NO INDICATION OF THE DATE. A DEFINITE ANNOUNCEMENT NOW IS EXECTED SOON.

DULLES, REPUBLICAN ADVISER TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT, IS PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPECIAL ENVOY FOR THE JAPANESE TREATY.

BRITAIN AT ONE TIME PROPOSED THAT THE TREATY SHOULD GIVE FORMOSA TO CHINA AND THAT CHINA SHOULD BE INVITED TO JOIN THE TREATY TALKS. IN BOTH PROPOSALS, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD HERE, BRITAIN MEANT COMMUNIST CHINA. THESE SUGGESTIONS WERE OPPOSED PUBLICLY BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND WERE ATTACKED VIGOROUSLY BY SOME CONGRESSMEN.

A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAID BRITAIN NOW HAS CLARIFIED ITS VIEW AND THE CHANCES FOR AGREEMENT ARE CONSIDERABLY IMPROVED. THE BRITISH POLICY IS SAID TO OPPOSE ANY HANDING OF FORMOSA TO RED CHINA WHILE THE COMMUNISTS ARE ACTING AS AN AGGRESSOR IN KOREA OR ELSEWHERE.

ALSO, THE BRITISH ARE SAID TO FEEL A FINAL DECISION ON FORMOSA IS NOT ESSENTIAL TO THE SIGNING OF A JAPANESE TREATY--AND THAT THE UNITED NATIONS MAY DECIDE THE ULTIMATE FATE OF THE ISLAND JUST OFF CHINA'S COAST NOW HELD BY NATIONALIST CHINESE TROOPS UNDER CHIANG KAI SHEK.

THESE LATTER POINTS VIRTUALLY CONFORM WITH THE ANNOUNCED AMERICAN POLICY LOOKING TOWARD A U.N. DECISION ON FORMOSA AT THE APPROPRIATE TIME.

THE CAIRO CONFERENCE CALLED FOR FORMOSA TO BE RETURNED TO CHINA--BUT AT THAT TIME COMMUNISTS HAD NOT SEIZED CONTROL OF CHINA.

THE LONDON TALKS MAY SPEED ACTION ON A TREATY. DULLES ALREADY HAS BEEN DRAFTING A TENTATIVE DOCUMENT FOR RESTORING JAPANESE SOVEREIGNTY AND ENDING THE ALLIED OCCUPATION. EARLIER HE TOURED THE PACIFIC FOR TALKS ON THE TREATY WITH AUSTRALIA, JAPANESE OFFICIALS, NEW ZEALAND, THE PHILIPPINES, AND OTHERS.

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B41WX

(220) WEAPONS

WASHINGTON, MAY 13-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.R.S.MOORE SAID TODAY THE U.S. HAS DEVELOPED A NUMBER OF WEAPONS THAT ARE NOT MATCHED BY OTHER COUNTRIES.

MOORE, WHO FOR 16 YEARS HAS HAD THE JOB OF HELPING CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DRAFT MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS BILLS, SPOKE ON A RADIO NETWORK FOR TEXAS STATIONS (TEXAS QUALITY NETWORK).

"SINCE WORLD WAR II, CONGRESS HAS SPENT $5,739,000,000 FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING OUR WEAPONS AND ASSURING THAT THEY ARE BETTE THAN ANY OTHERS IN THE WORLD," HE SAID.

"THAT IS MONEY WELL SPENT AND WHILE IT HAS MADE MANY OF OUR WORLD WAR II WEAPONS OBSOLETE, IT HAS PUT US AT THE HEAD OF THE PARADE."

MOORE SAID ONE NEW WEAPON WILL KILL ANY KNOWN TANK AT A DISTANCE OF 12,000 YARDS. HE SAID NO OTHER COUNTRY HAS AN INTER-CONTINENTAL BOMBER THAT CAN COMPARE WITH THE B-36.

HE REPORTED THAT THE NAVY HAS DEVELOPED A 14,000-HORSEPOWER JET ENGINE THAT "PACKS MORE POTENTIAL SPEED INTO LESS SPACE THAN ANY PREVIOUS JET ENGINE EVER BUILT BY ANYONE, TO OUR KNOWLEDGE."

MOORE ALSO SAID THE U.S. ARMED FORCES HAVE "THE BEST COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT IN THE WORLD, WHICH INCLUDES A NEW TYPE OF FIELD WIRE WHICH IS NOT AFFECTED BY MUD, SLEET, SNOW OR RAIN."

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A4WX

(500)

AMS BUDGET

BEEF PRICES

BY WILLIAM O.VARN

WASHINGTON, MAY 13-(AP)-STEAKS, ROASTS AND OTHER BEEF CUTS GO ON SALE AT DOLLARS AND CENTS CEILING PRICES IN ABOUT 300,000 RETAIL STORES ACROSS THE COUNTRY TOMORROW. BUT THIS DOESN'T MEAN THE HOUSEWIFE WILL GET LOWER BEEF PRICES RIGHT AWAY.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID TODAY LITTLE IMMEDIATE CHANGE IS EXPECTED IN PRICE LEVELS ACROSS THE COUNTER.

THEY TOLD A REPORTER THE PRINCIPAL RESULTS WILL BE: (1) MORE UNIFORM PRICES FOR VARIOUS RETAIL CUTS IN STORES IN THE VARIOUS PRICING ZONES ACROSS THE COUNTRY; AND (2) ASSURANCE TO THE HOUSEWIFE THAT SHE WILL GET EXACTLY THE CUT OF BEEF SHE WANTS FOR HER MONEY.

CEILING PRICES ON BEEF AT WHOLESALE WERE EFFECTIVE LAST WEDNESDAY. BOTH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES HAVE BEEN FROZEN UNDER THE GENERAL CEILING PRICE REGULATION ISSUED IN JANUARY. SOME DEALERS WERE FROZEN WITH PRICES HIGHER THAN OTHERS. THE DOLLARS AND CENTS CEILINGS THUS WILL MEAN SLIGHT CUT BACKS FOR SOME AND SMALL INCREASES FOR OTHERS.

ON THAT, OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION (OPS) OFFICIALS SAID THEY EXPECTED THE CHANGES WOULD AVERAGE OUT WITH LITTLE NET DIFFERENCE.

ALTHOUGH THE RETAIL CEILINGS WILL BE IN EFFECT MONDAY, DEALERS STILL HAVE UNTIL JUNE 4 TO POST THE PRICES IN THEIR STORES. THE DOLLARS AND CENTS CEILINGS ON KOSHER BEEF WON'T BE EFFECTIVE, HOWEVER, UNTIL MAY 21. OPS GRANTED A WEEK'S EXTENSION TO PERMIT RECALCULATION OF KOSHER BEEF PRICES.

ANY REAL BENEFIT TO CONSUMERS FROM THE BEEF PRICE ORDER ISSUED BY OPS APRIL 28 IS NOT DUE BEFORE AUG. 1. A ROLLBACK OF AROUND FOUR TO FIVE CENTS A POUND IS DUE THEN, WITH ANOTHER OF THE SAME AMOUNT SCHEDULED FOR OCT. 1. THESE CUTBACKS ARE PLANNED AT ALL LEVELS IN THE BEEF INDUSTRY.

BUT UNLESS CONGRESS DECIDES TO EXTEND THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT BEYOND JUNE 30, AND LEAVE OPS WITH THE RIGHT TO CONTROL MEAT PRICES, THE CUTS MAY NEVER TAKE EFFECT. CONGRESS ALREADY IS WRESTLING WITH THE NEW LEGISLATION AND IS UNDER PRESSURE TO JUNK MEAT CONTROLS.

THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION AND PRICE DIRECTOR MICHAEL V.DISALLE ON THE OTHER HAND ARE URGING THE LAWMAKERS TO KEEP CONTROLS ON MEAT AND TIGHTEN THE LAW.

MAY 14 1951

A5WX

THE BIG ISSUE IS CONTROL OF PRICES ON LIVE ANIMALS. LIVESTOCK MEN, FEEDERS WHO FATTEN THE ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER AND THE SLAUGHTERERS DIDN'T LIKE IT WHEN DISALLE ORDERED ROLLBACKS IN THE AMOUNTS SLAUGHTERERS MAY PAY FOR LIVESTOCK.

A10 PERCENT REDUCTION IS DUE IN THE ACCOUNTING PERIOD STARTING MAY 20. AN ACCOUNTING PERIOD FOR A SLAUGHTERER USUALLY RUNS A CALENDAR MONTH OR A FIVE-WEEK PERIOD.

THE LIVESTOCK MEN CONTEND THE ROLLBACKS WILL CAUSE PRODUCERS TO RUSH ANIMALS TO MARKET TO BENEFIT BY HIGHER PRICES. THEY SAY THIS IN TURN WILI BRING FUTURE MEAT SHORTAGES AND MIGHT NECESSITATE RATIONING. THEY ALSO PREDICT THE BEEF GRADING PROVISIONS OF THE PRICE ORDERS, TOGETHER WITH THE ROLLBACKS WILL DRIVE MEAT INTO THE BLACK MARKET. THEY SAY THE ORDERS CAN'T BE ENFORCED. DISALLE AND OTHER OPS OFFICIALS DENY THIS. THEY SAY THE PRICE ROLLBACKS ON LIVE ANIMALS, WITH RESULTANT CUTBACKS THIS SUMMER AND FALL IN RETAIL PRICES, ARE FAIR. THEY CLAIM LIVESOTKCK MEN AND FEEDERS STILL WILL BE ABLE TO SELL THE ANIMALS AT PRICES HIGH ENOUGH TO MAKE A PROFIT. THEY SAY CATTLE HAVE BEEN SELLING FOR MONTHS AT PRICES FAR ABOVE WHAT IS CONSIDERED BY LAW TO BE A FAIR RETURN TO THE PRODUCER.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN BACKED UP DISALLE LAST THURSDAY WHEN HE TOLD HIS NEWS CONFERENCE HE PERSONALLY APPROVED THE BEEF PRICE ORDERS BEFORE THEY WERE ISSUED. AND HE SAID, THE ORDERS CAN BE ENFORCED.

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B24WX Q

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AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON, MAY 13-(AP)-REP. JENKINS (R-OHIO) SAID TODAY THE ADMINISTRATION PLAN FOR CONTROLLING FOOD PRICES IS "A FAKE" AND WILL RESULT IN "LESS FOOD ON THE TABLE" AND "NO RETAIL PRICE REDUCTIONS."

"IN THE LONG RUN," JENKINS SAID IN A STATEMENT COMMENTING ON RECENT HEARINGS TO EXTEND THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT, "SHORTAGES AND BLACK MARKETS WILL BE INEVITABLE."

HE SAID ONE OF THE KEY AMENDMENTS SOUGHT BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN IS TO FREEZE THE PARITY PRICE ON EACH COMMODITY AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH MARKETING YEAR OR SEASON.

"THIS IS A CONFESSION," JENKINS SAID, "THAT THE ADMINISTRATION HAS NOT THE SLIGHTEST INTENTION OF STABILIZING THE COST OF LIVING.

"IF THE ADMINISTRATION HAD ANY REAL PLAN TO CONTROL THE GENERAL PRICE LEVEL, THERE WOULD BE NO REASON TO FREEZE PARITY FOR A YEAR AT A TIME BECAUSE PARITY WOULD BE AUTOMATICALLY STABILIZED. WHEN FARMERS' COSTS ARE LEVELLED OFF, PARITY ALSO LEVELS OFF--INASMUCH AS PARITY IS BASED ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PRICE FARMERS RECEIVE FOR THEIR PRODUCTS AND THE PRICE THEY PAY FOR THEIR EVERYDAY NECESSITIES."

JENKINS SAID MR.TRUMAN'S REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO PAY SUBSIDIES TO FOOD PRODUCERS AND PROCESSORS, IF GRANTED, WOULD BE "A FRAUD ON CONSUMERS."

"INSTEAD OF PAYING THEIR ENTIRE FOOD BILL AT THE GROCER," JENKINS SAID, "CONSUMERS WOULD BE PAYING A LARGE PART OF IT TO THE FEDERAL TAX COLLATOR AS WELL, AND THE BILL WOULD INCLUDE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS TO PAY THE GOVERNMENT BEAUROCRATS HANDLING THE SUBSIDY PAYMENTS."

HE SAID FARMERS WANT NO PART OF A SUBSIDY HANDOUT PLAN.

"FARMERS," JENKINS SAID, "WANT TO STAND ON THEIR OWN FEET, RECEIVING FAIR PRICES IN THE MARKET RATHER THAN CHECKS FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT."

HE SAID THE "HYPOCRISY" OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S ATTITUDE TOWARD FOOD PRICES HAS "BEEN PROVED IN THE LAST FEW DAYS BY ITS SO-CALLED ROLLBACK OF BEEF PRICES."

"THE ADMINISTRATION HAS BALLYHOOED THIS ORDER AS A BOON TO CONSUMERS. ACTUALLY, IT IS NOTHING OF THE SORT," HE SAID, ADDING:

"THE ROLLBACK OF 10 PER CENT APPLIES ONLY TO THE PRODUCERS OF BEEF. THE ONLY PEOPLE BENEFITING WILL BE THE PACKERS AND THE DISTRIBUTORS --THE MIDDLEMEN.

"RETAIL PRICES, DESPITE ALL THE HOOPLA, WILL NOT COME DOWN A CENT."

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MAY 14 1951

B44WX Q

(430) WASHINGTON, MAY 13-(AP)-SENATOR EDWIN C.JOHNSON (D-COLO) HAS CALLED ON PRICE STABILIZATION CHIEF MICHAEL V.DISALLE TO HEAD OFF A REPORTED PLAN BY MANUFACTURERS TO BOOST THE PRICE OF NEWSPRINT.

JOHNSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE, MADE PUBLIC TODAY A COPY OF A LETTER HE WROTE DISALLE LAST THURSDAY. IT SAID IN PART:

"ON WHAT I CONSIDER GOOD AUTHORITY, I LEARN THAT THE MANUFACTURERS OF NEWSPRINT PLAN TO ANNOUNCE ANOTHER PRICE INCREASE OF $9.00 PER TON. THIS IS AN INCREASE OF APPROXIMATELY 10 PER CENT OVER THE PRESENT PRICE OF $106 TO A PROPOSED PRICE OF $115 IN NEW YORK AND $123 PER TON IN THE MIDWEST.

"IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS THE PRICE OF NEWSPRINT HAS BEEN RAISED ABOUT $50 PER TON. IN 1950 THE MANUFACTURERS OF THIS COMMODITY SHOWED THE GREATEST PROFITS IN THEIR ENTIRE HISTORY. NOW IN THE FACE OF AN EFFORT TO STABILIZE PRICES, WE ARE FACED WITH APPROXIMATELY A 10 PER CENT INCREASE IN NEWSPRINT. X X X"

SUCH AN ADVANCE WOULD COST THE NATION'S NEWSPAPERS FROM $300,000,000 TO $400,000,000 ANNUALLY, JOHNSON SAID. THIS, HE SAID, PROBABLY WOULD FORCE SOME PAPERS OUT OF BUSINESS; RESULT IN CONSOLIDATION OF OTHERS, "THEREBY CREATING A MONOPOLY WHICH IS NOT HEALTHY FOR THE COMMUNITY," AND CAUSE THE REMAINDER TO CUT DOWN IN SIZE AND NEWS CONTENT.

DECLARING THAT "THE CORNERSTONE OF OUR FREEDOM RESTS WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS," JOHNSON SAID:

"THESE THINGS ARE IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC AND SHOULD INVOKE THE ACTIVITY OF OUR STABILIZATION PROGRAM TO STOP THE NEW PRICE GOUGE WHICH I AM TOLD IS JUST AROUND THE CORNER."

30.24- 22979

IN A SEPARATE ACTION, THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION (OPS) TODAY ANNOUNCED PRICE CEILINGS ON PULPWOOD PRODUCED IN NEW ENGLAND AND NORTHERN NEW YORK. PULPWOOD IS USED IN MAKING PLASTICS AS WELL AS IN MAKING PAPER PRODUCTS.

OPS SAID THE PULPWOOD CEILINGS, WHICH ARE EFFECTIVE MAY 16, ARE HIGHER THAN THEY WERE IN JUNE 1950 BUT ARE BELOW THE HIGHEST PRICES CHARGED FROM DECEMBER 19-JANUARY 25, THE LEVEL AT WHICH PRICES WERE FROZEN GENERALLY BY THE GOVERNMENT JAM. 26.

FO

FROZEN GENERALLY BY THE GOVERNMENT JAN.26.

FOR MAINE, THE CEILING PRICES ON PULPWOOD DELIVERED TO A MILL BY A TRUCK HAUL OF UP TO 20 MILES ARE (PER CORD OF 128 CUBIC FEET):

PEELED SPRUCE AND FIR $21.75, ROUGH SPRUCE AND FIR $17.25; PEELED HEMLOCK $19.75, ROUGH HEMLOCK $15.75; PEELED POPLAR $18.25, ROUGH POPLAR $14.75; PEELED NORTHERN HARDWOODS $21, ROUGH $16.75; PEELED PINE $18.75, ROUGH $15.25.

LOWER CEILINGS ARE FIXED FOR PULPWOOD F.O.B. CAR, LAKE OR STREAM OR AT THE ROADSIDE.

MAINE IS DESIGNATED ZONE 1. PRICES IN ZONE 2, INCLUDING NEW HAMPSHIRE AND PARTS OF VERMONT, ARE MUCH THE SAME, BUT RANGE UP TO $3.50 MORE A CORD FOR PEELED SPRUCE AND FIR AT LAKE OR STREAM. PRICES IN ZONE 3, CONNECTICUT AND PARTS OF VERMONT AND NEW YORK, RANGE UP TO $5.50 HIGHER THAN IN ZONE 1.

ES/CZ753PED

B90 Q

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FOLO WASHINGTON NEWSPRINT

MONTREAL, MAY 13-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL OF CONSOLIDATED PAPER CORPORATION SAID TONIGHT HE KNEW OF NO PLAN BY CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS TO BOOST THE PRICE OF NEWSPRINT.

HE WAS COMMENTING ON A REPORT FROM WASHINGTON IN WHICH SENATOR JOHNSON (D-COLO) SAID HE HAS CALLED ON PRICE STABILIZATION OFFICIALS TO HEAD OFF A REPORTED PLAN BY MANUFACTURERS FOR SUCH A PRICE BOOST.

JOHNSON SAID HE UNDERSTOOD THE INCREASE WOULD BE $9 A TON, BRINGING THE PROPOSED PRICE TO $115 IN NEW YORK AND $123 A TON IN THE MIDWEST.

EJ12MIDNIGHT EDT

A7WX
(520)
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME TONIGHT, SUNDAY, MAY 13)
AMS BUDGET
WAGE BOARD
BY NORMAN WALKER
(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, MAY 13-(AP)-SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO) TODAY SUGGESTED CHANGING THE WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD SO PUBLIC MEMBERS COULD CALL THE TUNE AND OUTVOTE THE COMBINED LABOR AND INDUSTRY MEMBERS.

TAFT SAID THAT UNDER THE PRESENT TRIPARTITE SYSTEM--WITH EQUAL NUMBERS OF PUBLIC, INDUSTRY AND LABOR MEMBERS--THE MANAGEMENT AND UNION GROUPS CAN TEAM UP TO PUT ACROSS WHAT THEY WANT, AND "THUS THE ENTIRE STABILIZATION PROGRAM MAY BE SCUTTLED."

PUTTING PUBLIC MEMBERS IN A MAJORITY POSITION ON THE BOARD, TAFT SAID, IS ONE IDEA CONGRESS MAY WANT TO EXPLORE WHEN IT CONSIDERS EXTENSION OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT, WHICH IS THE SOURCE OF ALL MOBILIZATION CONTROL POWERS.

TAFT'S VIEWS WERE GIVEN AS A SUPPLEMENT TO A REPORT FROM THE SENATE LABOR-MANAGEMENT SUBCOMMITTEE. THE REPORT UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSED THE IDEA OF GIVING ORGANIZED LABOR FULL REPRESENTATION IN FORMING AND ADMINISTERING OBILIZAION POLICIES.

THE COMMITTEE SAID FULL LABOR PARTICIPATION, ALONG WITH THAT O

OF GIVING ORGANIZED LABOR FULL REPRESENTATION IN FORMING AND ADMINISTERING MOBILIZATION POLICIES.

THE COMMITTEE SAID FULL LABOR PARTICIPATION, ALONG WITH THAT OF BUSINESS AND AGRICULTURE, WOULD RESULT IN BETTER MOBILIZATION PLANNING, GREATER NATIONAL SUPPORT AND UNDERSTANDING FOR OBJECTIVES, AND SPEEDIER REALIZATION OF AIMS.

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TAFT'S SUPPLEMENTAL VIEWS TO THE MAIN COMMITTEE REPORT CONTENDED THAT ANYONE COMING FROM LABOR OR ANOTHER SEGMENT OF SOCIETY TO A GOVERNMENT JOB SHOULD GIVE HIS "PRIMARY LOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES."

THE COMMITTEE ITSELF EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT THIS WOULD BE SO. BUT IT RECOGNIZED THAT "GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, LIKE OTHER HUMAN BEINGS, ARE PRODUCTS OF THEIR ENVIRONMENT AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT THEIR JUDGMENTS AND DECISIONS WILL BE AFFECTED BY THAT ENFIRONMENT."

TADT SAID THAT WHEN ORGANIZED LABOR'S REPRESENTATIVES WALKED OUT OF MOBILIZATION JOBS EARLIER THIS YEAR IN DISAGREEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT POLICIES THEY SHOWED "THEIR COMPLETE SUBSERVIENCE TO LABOR UNION OFFICIALS."

HE SAID LABOR AND INDUSTRY MEMBERS OF THE WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD ARE "FRANKLY REPRESENTATIVE OF AND ARE SUPPOSED TO PRESENT THE VIEWS OF SPECIAL GROUPS."

NOTING THAT AT PRESENT THERE IS ONE BOARD OF EQUAL PUBLIC, LABOR AND INDUSTRY REPRESENTATION EMPOWERED BOTH TO "FIX WAGES AND SETTLE LABOR DISPUTES," TAFT ADDED:

"IT MAY BE THAT THERE SHOULD BE ONLY ONE BOARD, BUT THE DANGER IS THAT IN THE DESIRE TO SETTLE LABOR DISPUTES, THE WHOLE MATTER OF WAGE FIXING AND WAGE STABILIZATION WILL BE RELEGATED TO A SECONDARY POSITION.

"IN MANY CASES THE INTERESTS OF BOTH LABOR AND MANAGEMENT ARE TO SETTLE THE DISPUTE AND PASS THE COSTS ON TO THE PUBLIC. IN THESE TRI-PARTITE BOARDS, LABOR AND MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATIVES CAN OUTVOTE THE PUBLIC REPRESENTATIVES, THUS THE ENTIRE STABILIZATION PROGRAM MAY BE SCUTTLED.

"IN THEORY, I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT THERE SHOULD BE GROUP REPRESENTATION ON A BOARD WHICH FIXES PRICES AND WAGES. IF THERE IS SUCH REPRESENTATION, I BELIEVE THE PUBLIC MEMBERS OUGHT TO OUTNUMBER THE REPRESENTATIVES OF SPCIAL GROUPS."

THE SUBCOMMITTEE ITSELF SAW NOTHING DISTURBING IN A UNIO MAN SERVLING TEMPORARILY WITH THE GOVERNMENT WITHOUT SEVERING CONNECTIONS WITH HIS LABOR ORGANIZATION. ON THIS POINT, THE COMMITTEE REPORT SAID:

"THE VAST MAJORITY OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS COMING FROM INDUSTRY AND LABOR SERIOUSLY INTEND TO FUNCTION FAIRLY, AND IT IS THIS INTENTION ON THE PART OF EVERY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL THAT REALLY MATTERS. X X X THE AVERAGE CITIZEN WHO TAKES A GOVERNMENT POSITION X X X THINKS OF HIMSELF AS A PUBLIC SERVANT, WHETHER HE COMES FROM MANAGEMENT OR FROM LABOR."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME TONIGHT, SUNDAY, JAY 13)
SU1249PED

83 ~~XXX~~32

A50PX
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY SUNDAY MAY 13)
BEN-GURION (270)
(ADVANCE) PHILADELPHIA, MAY 13-(AP)-DAVID BEN-GURION, PRIME MINISTER VF ISRAEL, PRESENTED THE OFFICIAL COLORS OF HIS LAND TO THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA TODAY AT CEREMONIES AT INDEPENDENCE HALL.

THE ISRAELI LEADER MADE THIS CITY HIS FIRST STOP ON A NATIONWIDE TOUR IN SUPPORT OF A $500,000,000 (M) ISRAEL BOND ISSUE, MARKING THAT NATION'S THIRD ANNIVERSARY.

THE BLUE AND WHITE FLAG WAS ACCEPTED BY CITY SOLICITOR FRANK TRUSCOTT, WHO EXTENDED PHILADELPHIA'S WELCOME TO BEN-GURION IN THE ABSENCE OF MAYOR BERNARD SAMUEL, WHO IS OUT OF TOWN.

BEN-GURION SAID HE WAS "PROUD TO PRESENT THE FLAG OF ISRAEL TO THE CITY IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS SIGNED."

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HE ADDED:

"THE FOUNDERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE SET THE STANDARD FOR TRUE DEMOCRACY THE WORLD OVER. ISRAEL IS PROUD TO HAVE FASHIONED ITS OWN DEMOCRATIC TENETS AFTER THAT HISTORIC DOCUMENT."

TRUSCOTT IN A WELCOMING ADDRESS LIKENED BEN-GURION TO THE FOUNDERS OF THIS COUNTRY.

BEN-GURION GOES TO BALTIMORE TOMORROW, BOSTON ON TUESDAY, PITTSBURGH THURSDAY, CHICAGO FRIDAY, DETROIT MAY 21, CLEVELAND MAY 22 AND LOS ANGELES MAY 24.

MASS RALLIES ARE TO BE HELD IN BOSTON AND AT THE CLIMAX OF THE TOUR IN THE HOLLYWOOD BOWL AT LOS ANGELES.

THE BOND DRIVE SEEKS FUNDS FOR THESE PURPOSES: $205,000,000 FOR INDUSTRY AND POWER PROJECTS, $130,000,000 AGRICULTURE, $40,000,000 TRANSPORTATION, $45,000,000 TRADE AND SERVICES, $30,000,000 HOUSING AND $50,000,000 FOR THE CENTRAL DEVELOPMENT FUND.

THE ISRAELI LEADER CAME HERE BY AUTOMOBILE FROM NEW YORK. HE STOPPED OFF IN PRINCETON, N.J., TO TALK WITH SCIENTIST ALBERT EINSTEIN.

A POLICE ESCORT MET THE BEN-GURION PARTY AT THE CITY LINE AND ESCORTED HIM TO A PRIVATE LUNCHEON. HE VISITED HOSPITALS AND OTHER COMMUNITY CHEST AGENCIES.

HE IS TO LEAVE BY SPECIAL TRAIN FOR BALTIMORE AT 8:12 A.M. (EST) TOMORROW.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY SUNDAY MAY 13).
EJ347PED

A52PX
NELSON (220)
PHILADELPHIA, MAY 13-(AP)-STEVE NELSON, PITTSBURGH COMMUNIST LEADER, WAS REPORTED IN FAIR CONDITION TODAY IN WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE

30.24- 22981

HOSPITAL, WHERE HE IS RECOVERING FROM INJURIES SUSTAINED IN AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

NELSON, 48, AND HIS THREE CHILDREN WERE INJURED YESTERDAY WHEN THEIR CAR STRUCK A TREE ON THE EAST RIVER DRIVE ALONG THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER. RAIN HAD CAUSED POOR DRIVING CONDITIONS AND NELSON TOLD POLICE HIS CAR WENT OUT OF CONTROL EITHER BECAUSE OF THE SLIPPERY ROADS OR A POSSIBLE MECHANICAL FAILURE.

HE WAS ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL WITH FRACTURES OF THE RIGHT SHOULDER, RIBS AND RIGHT LEG, INTERNAL INJURIES AND HEAD LACERATIONS.

HIS DAUGHTER, MRS.EILEEN ROWLAND, 22, ALSO SERIOUSLY INJURED, WAS ADMITTED WITH A JAW FRACTURE AND A POSSIBLE SKULL FRACTURE.

TWO YOUNGER CHILDREN, ROBERT, 8, AND JOSEPHINE, 11, WERE TREATED FOR CUTS AND BRUISES.

NELSON IS ON TRIAL IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURT ON CHARGES OF SEDITION FILED BY JUDGE MICHAEL A.MUSMANNO, OF THE STATE SUPERIOR COURT. THE TRIAL HAS BEEN PROGRESSING FOR FOUR MONTHS.

NELSON, WHO IS FREE ON BOND, WAS IN PHILADELPHIA WITH COURT PERMISSION TO SEEK FUNDS AND CONTACT WITNESSES IN CONNECTION WITH HIS TRIAL.

HE HAS ALSO BEEN CITED FOR CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE UNAMERICAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE FOR REFUSING TO STATE WHETHER HE KNEW A MAN REPORTED TO HAVE GIVEN HIM ATOMIC SECRETS FOR THE SOVIET CONSULATE AT SAN FRANCISCO. NELSON REFUSED TO SAY WHETHER HE KNEW THE COMMITTEE'S "SCIENTIST X," DR.JOSEPH WEINBURG, ON THE GROUNDS THAT IT MIGHT TEND TO INCRIMINATE HIM.

EJ357PED

MAY 14 1951

A160NR
V(190)
LAKEWOOD,N.J.,MAY 13-(AP)-A MARINE NAMED RAY MARINE, WHO WAS BLINDED BY JAPANESE BULLETS ON IWO JIMA, WAS GIVEN A $23,000 HOME TODAY BY GRATEFUL TOWNSPEOPLE OF LAKEWOOD.

BY HIS SIDE WAS HIS FIANCEE, MARY JANE SHAFTO. THEY WILL BE MARRIED JUNE 2 AND MOVE INTO THE SIX-ROOM, WHITE FRAME HOUSE ON A SHADY RESIDENTIAL STREET.

THE HOME WAS BUILT BY DONATIONS OF NICKELS AND DIMES AND DOLLARS AND THE LABOR OF MANY CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS ON WEEKENDS. DEALERS IN MATERIAL FROM LONG BRANCH TO BARNEGAT GAVE THE LUMBER AND NAILS AND PLASTER.

THE FUND WAS STARTED BY OCEAN COUNTY JUDGE HARRY E.NEWMAN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAKEWOOD DAILY TIMES. BEFORE LONG $6,300 HAD COME IN TO THE NEWSPAPER AND A TRUST FUND WAS SET UP.

ABOUT 300 PERSONS CAME TO THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES TODAY. THE TRUSTEES OF THE FUND WERE THERE, REPRESENTATIVES OF LOCAL VETERANS GROUPS, COUNTY AND LOCAL OFFICIALS.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE LAKEHURST NAVAL AIR STATION TRANSMITTED THE MESSAGE FROM THE NAVY: "WELL DONE."

FINALLY 25-YEAR-OLD RAYMOND MARINE MOUNTED THE STEPS OF THE FRONT PORCH OF HIS HOME WHICH HE HAS NEVER SEEN.

HE ACCEPTED THE KEY AND HELD IT OVER HIS HEAD. IN A VOICE CHOKED WITH EMOTION, HE SAID:

"WHEN YOU ARE ASKED WHY WE ARE FIGHTING TODAY, HERE IS YOUR ANSWER."

Q1149PED NM

B86DA
(240)
ANNAPOLIS, MD., MAY 13-(AP)-THE NAVY TODAY HONORED A MARINE FLIER WHO TOOK ON A WHOLE JAPANESE SQUADRON SINGLE HANDED AND KNOCKED DOWN FOUR OF THE ENEMY BEFORE HIS PLANE RAN OUT OF GAS AND HE PLUNGED TO HIS DEATH.

CEREMONIES WERE HELD AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY FOR LT. COL. HAROLD WILLIAM BAUER. THE ONLY MARINE GRADUATE WHO WAS POSTHUMOUSLY AWARDED THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR FOR VALOR IN WORLD WAR II.

A BRONZ PLAQUE WAS PLACED IN A ROOM USED BY BAUER DURING HIS DAYS AT THE ACADEMY. TODAY'S WAS THE 15TH DEDICATION IN A SERIES OF 17 AWARDS TO ACADEMY GRADUATES WHO HAVE WON THE NATION'S HIGHEST MILITARY DECORATION.

THE DEDICATION ADDRESS WAS GIVEN BY GENERAL ALEXANDER A. VANDEGRIFT FORMER COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS. VANDEGRIFT ALSO HOLDS THE MEDAL OF HONOR.

BAUER'S MARINE FIGHTER SQUADRON WAS CREDITED WITH BAGGING 92 JAPANESE PLANES AND HELPING TO SINK TWO DESTROYERS IN THE GUADALCANAL AREA.

THE MARINE COLONEL, WAS HONORED FOR GALLANTRY FROM MAY 10 TO NOV.14, 1942.

THE CITATION SAID BAUER'S FORCES, THOUGH OUTNUMBERED MORE THAN TWO TO ONE, "BOLDLY ENGAGED THE ENEMY" IN A BATTLE SEPT.28 AND SHOT DOWN ONE BOMBER. FIVE DAYS LATER HE SHOT DOWN FOUR JAP FIGHTER PLANES AND LEFT ANOTHER "SMOKING BADLY."

HIS LAST ACTION, ON OCT.16, WAS TO ENGAGE AN ENTIRE ENEMY SQUADRON ATTACKING THE DESTROYER MCFARLAND. THE CITATION CONTINUES:

"ALTHOUGH ALONE WITH HIS FUEL NEARLY EXHAUSTED, (HE) FOUGHT HIS PLANE SO BRILLIANTLY THAT FOUR OF THE JAPANESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED BEFORE HE WAS FORCED DOWN BY LACK OF FUEL."

BAUER WAS BORN IN WOODRUFF, KANS., IN 1908.

M1150PED NM

MAY 14 1951

B83AH Q
(180)
OMAHA, MAY 13-(AP)-THE NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN WAR DADS HAS DECLARED HIS OPPOSITION TO ANY FORM OF TEST TO DETERMINE DRAFT EXEMPTIONS FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS.

PATRICK J.NORTON, SPEAKING AT THE ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE WAR DAD'S NATIONAL COUNCIL HERE LAST NIGHT, DECLARED SUCH A SYSTEM IS "UNJUST AND DISCRIMINAORY." HE SAID IT IS BETTER TO CONTINUE THE EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS OF THE G.I. BILL OF RIGHTS AND ALLOW DRAFTED STUDENTS TO CONTINUE THEIR EDUCATIONS AFTER DISCHARGE.

NORTON IS BUSINESS MANAGER OF BOYS TOWN, WIDELY KNOWN HAVEN FOR HOMELESS AND NEGLECTED BOYS.

MRS.PAUL WRIGHT OF TOPEKA, KANS., PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN WAR DADS AUXILIARY, CRITICIZED A SUGGESTION OF "FLYING THE UNITED NATIONS FLAG ABOVE OLD GLORY." SHE SAID SUCH A SUGGESTION IS ANOTHER MEANS OF STIRRING UP CONFUSION IN AN ALREADY CONFUSED NATION.

THE COUNCIL EARLIER ENDORSED A RESOLUTION DISAPPROVING OF DEALINGS OF MARSHALL PLAN COUNTRIES WITH RED CHINA AND RUSSIA. THE RESOLUTION CONDEMNED "THE SENDING OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS TO EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WHICH USE THE MONEY TO MAKE WAR MATERIALS WHICH THEY SELL TO COMUNISTS"

THE COUNCIL AND THE NATIONAL LADIES AUXILIARY COUNCIL WOUND UP TWO-DAY MEETINGS HERE TODAY.

RX936PCS NM

A76WX
(320) WILSON
BY STERLING F.GREEN
(WX) HOT SPRINGS, VA., MAY 13-(AP)-MOBILIZATION DIRECTOR CHARLES E. WILSON, PREDICTED TODAY THAT THE ONE-YEAR SQUEEZE OF CIVILIANS--FROM

JULY 1 TO MID 1952--WILL CARRY THE COUNTRY OVER THE "HUMP" OF THE DEFENSE PROGRAM.

ANOTHER 5 TO 10 PERCENT CUT IN STEEL FOR AUTOS--"BUT NOT MUCH MORE"--AND ROUGHLY COMPARABLE CURTAILMENT IN REFRIGERATORS, WASHING MACHINES AND OTHER CIVILIAN GOODS ARE IN PROSPECT, WILSON TOLD REPORTERS.

ECONOMIC STABILIZER ERIC JOHNSTON, HERE WITH WILSON TO ADDRESS THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, PREDICTEI THAT THE ACCELERATION OF DEFENSE SPENDING WILL BOOST THE NATIONAL INCC TO A $300,000,000,000-A-YEAR RATE BY EARLY 1952.

THIS INFLATIONARY SURGE OF BUYING POWER--AN INCOME GAIN OF $37,-000,000,000(B) FROM THE START OF THIS YEAR--MAKES IT IMPERATIVE THAT DIRECT PRICE-WAGE CONTROLS BE CONTINUED, JOHNSTON TOLD THE 90 INDUSTRI LISTS WHO MAKE UP THE COUNCIL.

"TO OFFSET IT BY 'INDIRECT' METHODS SUCH AS TAXES, CREDIT RESTRAIN AND INCREASED SAVINGS, AS SOME BUSINESS GROUPS HAVE PROPOSED, WOULD REQUIRE A $16 BILLION TAX BOOST AND SAVING AT A RATE 2 1/2 TIMES THE PRESENT RATE, JOHNSTON SAID.

"THAT COULDN'T HAPPEN," JOHNSTON SAID. "SO WE'LL HAVE TREMENDOUS PRESSURES ON THE WAGE AND PRICE FRONTS THIS YEAR AND NEXT."

MEXT.

MBUT JOHNSTON DISCLOSED THAT HE WILL ANNOUNCE, "WITHIN A WEEK OR TWO," A PROPOSAL TOMPROMOTE SAVING BY THE PUBLIC. HE WOULD NOT DIVULGE HIS PLAN, EXCEPT THAT IT WOULD PROVIDE "INCENTIVES" FOR VOLUNTARY SAVINGS--A POSSIBLE HINT OF A NEW-TYPE SAVINGS BOND OFFERING.

WILSON AGREED THAT THE OUTLOOK FOR A YEAR-LONG SCARCITY SQUEEZE MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE TO LET DIRECT CONTROLS LAPSE ON JUNE 30 WHEN THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT EXPIRES. OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROPOSAL FOR A TIGHTER CONTROL LAW, THE FORMER PRESIDENT OF GENERAL ELECTRIC CORPORATION SAID:

"IF I WERE BACK IN INDUSTRY, I WOULD GO ALONG WITH IT."

THE DEFENSE PLANT EXPANSION PROGRAM WILL TAKE MUCH OF THE STEEL, ALUMINUM AND COPPER NOT GOING DIRECTLY INTO MUNITIONS AND DEFENSE-SUPPORTING INDUSTRIES, WILSON SAID.

IT WILL LEAVE THE OUTPUT OF CIVILIAN GOODS AT PERHAPS 70 PER CENT OF THE HIGH 1950 RATE, HE ESTIMATED.

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MAY 14 1951

A159LA

HOLLYWOOD, MAY 13-(AP)-MOVIE DIRECTOR EDWARD DMYTRYK, REPENTANT EX-COMMUNIST, WILL BE SIGNED TOMORROW FOR HIS FIRST HOLLYWOOD JOB IN NEARLY FOUR YEARS.

DMYTRYK WAS ONE OF THE ORIGINAL HOLLYWOOD TEN WHO SERVED PRISON TERMS FOR REFUSING TO TELL THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE WHETHER OR NOT THEY WERE COMMUNISTS. HE RECENTLY MADE A CLEAN BREAST OF HIS PARTY MEMBERSHIP BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

THE RECENT TESTIMONY WAS PRAISED BY CHAIRMAN WOOD (D-GA.). WOOD VISITED HOLLYWOOD LAST WEEK AND URGED THE MOVIE INDUSTRY TO RESTORI JOBS TO COOPERATIVE WITNESSES.

KING BROTHERS, INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THEY WOULI COOPERATE WITH THE COMMITTEE BY SIGNING DMYTRYK TO DIRECT A MOVIE ABOUT THE WAR OF 1812.

SW844PPD NM

A143

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, MAY 14) (600)

U.N.-EMBARGO

BY FRANCIS W.CARPENTER

(ADVANCE) UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 13-(AP)-SPURRED BY STRONG UNITED STATES PRESSURE FOR ACTION, THE U.N. TAKES UP THIS WEEK A CRUCIAL DEBATE ON A PROPOSED WORLD-WIDE ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST RED CHINA. IT IS EXPECTED TO BE APPROVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY BUT ONLY AFTER VIGOROUS OPPOSITION FROM THE SOVIET BLOC.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE, AFTER LONG OPPOSITION, DECIDED LAST WEEK TO GO ALONG WITH THE UNITED STATES ON THE ISSUE OF THE ARMS EMBARGO. THE RESTRICTIONS WOULD APPLY ALSO TO MATERIALS USED IN THE WAR EFFORT OR IN PRODUCING ARMS AND ATOMIC ENERGY. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, ONCE HAVING DECIDED TO ACCEPT THE UNITED STATES IDEAS, ANNOUNCED THURSDAY IT WAS CUTTING OFF RUBBER EXPORTS TO RED CHINA FOR THE REST OF 1951.

INFORMED PERSONS AT THE UNITED NATIONS EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE HEAT RAISED BY THE CONSERVATIVES IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS ABOUT RUBBER SHIPMENTS, PLUS MUCH ADVERSE COMMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ABOUT THEM, WENT A LONG WAY TOWARD THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO ACCEPT THE EMBARGO IDEAS.

LAST MONTH SELIM SARPER, TURKEY, CHAIRMAN OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PUNISHMENTS FOR RED CHINA, BECAME IRKED AT LONG DELAYS BY HIS COMMITTEE ON PUNISHING RED CHINA AND CALLED A MEETING FOR THURSDAY, MAY 3. AT THAT TIME THE UNITED STATES DELEGATE, ERNEST A.GROSS, LAID DOWN A BROAD PLAN FOR RESTRICTIONS ON SHIPMENTS TO RED CHINA.

SIR GLADWYN JEBB, BRITAIN, INDICATED AT THAT MEETING THAT THE BRITISH DID NOT FEEL THE TIME HAD COME FOR AN EMBARGO AND ACCORDINGLY WOULD NOT SUPPORT IT. THAT VIEW WAS TAKEN ALSO BY CANADA, AUSTRALIA, AND FRANCE WHILE TURKEY, BRAZIL AND THE PHILIPPINES ACTIVELY BACKED THE U.S. VIEWS.

MAY 16

SOMETHING HAPPENED IN THE TIME BETWEEN THAT MEETING AND THE NEXT ON MONDAY, MAY 7. OPPOSITION FROM BRITAIN AND FRANCE CRUMBLED. GROSS TOSSED IN A FORMAL RESOLUTION AND THE DELEGATES SAID THEY WOULD REFER IT BACK HOME FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

THE COMMITTEE MEETS TOMORROW FOR A VOTE AND IT IS EXPECTED TO BE APPROVED 11 VOTES TO NOTHING, WITH THE 12TH MEMBER, EGYPT, ABSTAINING. INDIA AND BURMA WERE NAMED ON THE COMMITTEE BUT THEY HAVE REFUSED TO SERVE.

UPON COMMITTEE APPROVAL, THE U.N. EXPECTS TO CALL A MEETING OF THI 60-NATION POLITICAL COMMITTEE, PERHAPS ABOUT MID-WEEK. THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL IS EXPECTED TO BE APPROVED FINALLY BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY BUT EVEN SO IT WILL HAVE ONLY THE FORCE OF A MORAL RECOMMENDATION. THE ASSEMBLY CANNOT ISSUE ORDERS, IT CAN ONLY RECOMMEND. THE SOVIET BLOC IS EXPECTED TO IGNORE THE ASSEMBLY DECISION.

THE AMERICAN RESOLUTION PROPOSED THAT:

1. THE ADDITIONAL MEASURES COMMITTEE, WHICH IS THE TECHNICAL NAME OF THE PUNISHMENTS GROUP, NOTES ACTION ALREADY TAKEN TO DENY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE AGGRESSOR AND NOTES ITS BELIEF THAT PRIORITY SHOULD BE GIVEN TO RECOMMENDATIONS ON ECONOMIC MEASURES.
2. SHIPMENTS OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, IMPLEMENTS OF WAR, ATOMIC ENERGY MATERIALS, PETROLEUM, AND ITEMS USEFUL IN THE PRODUCTION OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR SHOULD BE PROHIBITED TO AREAS CONTROLLED BY COMMUNIST CHINA OR THE NORTH KOREANS.
3. EVERY STATE DETERMINE THE EXTENT TO WHICH EXPORTS FALL WITHIN THE EMBARGO AND APPLY CONTROLS TO MAKE IT EFFECTIVE.
4. THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS THAT ALL STATES COOPERATE TO MAKE IT WORK AND PREVENT CIRCUMVENTION BY TRANSSHIPMENT OR OTHER METHODS.
5. ALL COUNTRIES REPORT TO THE ADDITIONAL MEASURES COMMITTEE QUICKLY AND FREQUENTLY.
6. THE COMMITTEE STUDY REPORTS AND INFORM THE ASSEMBLY HOW THE EMBARGO IS WORKING.
7. THE COMMITTEE STUDY MORE MEASURES AND MAKE A FURTHER REPORT, DEFERRING ITS REPORT HOWEVER, IF THE U.N. GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE MAKES SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.
8. THE ASSEMBLY RE-AFFIRM THE U.N. POLICY FOR ENDING THE

30.24- 22983

HOSTILITIES IN KOREA AND ACHIEVING U.N. OBJECTIVES BY PEACEFUL MEANS.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON FEB.1 SAID COMMUNIST CHINA WAS AN AGGRESSOR IN KOREA. IT SET UP THE GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE TO SEEK A SETTLEMENT BUT PEIPING HAS IGNORED THE COMMITTEE. THE PUNISHMENTS COMMITTEE, SET UP AT THE SAME TIME, HELD UP ITS WORK UNTIL IT BECAME APPARENT THE CHINESE REDS WERE NOT TALKING. THEN THE U.S. BEGAN PRESSING FOR ACTION.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, MAY 14--MOVED MAY 12)

JB1250AED

MAY 14 1951

A151

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SUNDAY, MAY 13)

($80)

(ADVANCE) UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 13-(AP)-FIVE ECONOMISTS REPORTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS TONIGHT THAT IT WOULD COST AT LEAST $19,000,000,000(B) A YEAR CAPITAL TO HELP SET THE WORLD'S UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES ON THEIR FEET.

MOST OF THE MONEY, THEY SAID, WOULD HAVE TO COME FROM THE "DEVELOPED" COUNTRIES--THROUGH PRIVATE INVESTMENT, GOVERNMENT LENDING, OR INTERGOVERNMENTAL GIFTS.

THE SURVEY WAS ORDERED BY THE U.N. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL. IT WILL BE DISCUSSED DURING THREE WEEKS OF MEETINGS, BEGINNING HERE TOMORROW, OF THE COUNCIL'S 18-NATION ECONOMIC, EMPLOYMENT AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

THE EXPERTS ARE THEODORE W.SCHULTZ, CHAIRMAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS; W.ARTHUR LEWIS, PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND; ALBERTO BALTRA CORTEZ, PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS, NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF CHILE; D.R.GADGIL, DIRECTOR OF THE GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS, POONA, INDIA; AND GEORGE HAKIM, COUNSELOR OF THE LEBANON LEGATION AT WASHINGTON.

THEIR PROBLEM WAS TO CHART A WAY TO GET FAST IMPROVEMENT IN THE STANDARD OF LIVING, AND REDUCING UNEMPLOYMENT, IN WHAT THE U.N. CALLS "UNDERDEVELOPED" AREAS. THE EXPERTS CONFESSED THEY HAD SOME DIFFICULTY WITH THAT TERM.

"WE USE IT," THEY FINALLY DECIDED, "TO MEAN COUNTRIES IN WHICH PER CAPITA REAL INCOME IS LOW WHEN COMPARED WITH THE PER CAPITA REAL INCOMES OF THE U.S.A., CANADA, AUSTRALASIA AND WESTERN EUROPE. IN THIS SENSE, AN ADEQUATE SYNONYM WOULD BE 'POOR COUNTRIES.'"

THEIR 100-PAGE ANALYSIS STEMMING FROM THAT DEFINITION DEALS WITH THE DOUBLE PROBLEM OF SHIFTING POPULATION FROM AGRICULTURAL TO INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND BUILDING UP NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE $19,000,000,000(B) ANNUAL CAPITAL NEEDS WOULD COVER AN AREA WHICH HELD A POPULATION OF 1,527,000,000 IN MID-1949--AND WAS EXPECTED TO INCREASE BY 1.25 PER CENT IN THE 1950-1960 DECADE. SEVENTY PER CENT OF THE FUND WOULD BE REQUIRED FOR ASIA.

"IF ANYONE THINKS THIS ($19 BILLION) IS LARGE, HE SHOULD COMPARE IT WITH NET INVESTMENT IN THE U.S.A., WHICH NOW RUNS AT BETWEEN $25 AND $30 BILLION A YEAR FOR A POPULATION ONE-TENTH THE SIZE OF THAT WE ARE CONSIDERING, AND FOR AN ECONOMY THAT IS ALREADY HIGHLY DEVELOPED," THE ECONOMISTS POINTED OUT.

THEY ADDED THAT THE FIGURE COVERS ONLY NEEDS FOR INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE. CAPITAL REQUIRED FOR SOCIAL OVERHEADS WOULD BOOST THE FIGURE.

THEY SAID THAT THE FIGURES ARE NOT BEYOND THE CAPACITY OF THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO PROVIDE. BUT THEY NOTED "WE WISH TO EMPHASIZE THAT THE ORDER OF MAGNITUDE INVOLVED IS WELL IN EXCESS OF WHAT IS NOW GENERALLY BELIEVED. WHEN MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SPEAK ABOUT RAPIDLY INCREASING THE STANDARDS OF LIVING OF THE UNDER-DEVELOPED WORLD, THEY SHOULD REALIZE THAT WHAT THEY ARE TALKING ABOUT INVOLVES A TRANSFER OF SEVERAL BILLION DOLLARS EVERY YEAR."

CLOSER TO HOME, THE ECONOMISTS SAID THAT THE POOR COUNTRIES WOULD HAVE TO GIVE THEIR PEOPLE PROFIT INCENTIVES AND LAND REFORMS; SHUN INFLATION; DEVELOP LOCAL LEADERS IN TECHNOLOGICAL WORK; AND GUARANTEE PROTECTION TO FOREIGN CAPITAL AS SOME OF THE STEPS TO IMPROVING THEIR OWN STATUS.

THEY CALLED FOR DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO QUIT COMMERCIAL PRACTICES THAT HINDER DEVELOPMENT OF THE POOR COUNTRIES. THE U.S. AND EUROPE WERE CRITICIZED FOR THE EXTENT TO WHICH THEY PROTECTED SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION. THE U.S. WAS ALSO CRITICIZED FOR SUBSIDIZED EXPORTS OF PRIMARY COMMODITIES PRODUCED IN COMPETITION WITH THE POOR COUNTRIES.

THE ECONOMISTS CALLED ON THE RICH COUNTRIES NOT ONLY TO SET UP BANKS LIKE THE U.S. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK BUT TO INSURE POOR AREA INVESTMENTS BY THEIR NATIONALS AGAINST TRANSFER DIFFICULTIES AND BY EXEMPTING FOREIGN-EARNED INCOMES FROM DOUBLE TAXATION.

THE U.N., IT WAS SUGGESTED, SHOULD SET UP AN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, TO ASSIST THE POOR COUNTRIES BY DIRECT GRANTS, THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION WAS URGED TO LEND POOR COUNTRIES $1,000,000,000(B) A YEAR. AN ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA, SIMILAR TO COMMISSIONS SET UP FOR EUROPE, THE FAR EAST AND LATIN AMERICA, WAS ALSO PROPOSED.

MANY OF THE CONCLUSIONS ARE EXPECTED TO DRAW FIRE. THE SOVIET UNION OPPOSES MANY PRINCIPLES OF PRIVATE FUND AND PROFIT OPERATIONS.

THE U.S. HAS IN THE PAST OPPOSED SETTING UP ANYTHING LIKE AN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.

THE ECONOMISTS ALSO HAD A TIP FOR THE POOR COUNTRIES--TAP THE PRIVATE HOARDS OF SOME OF THEIR CITIZENRY.

IN SOME COUNTRIES IN SOUTH EAST ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST, THEIR REPORT SAID, PRIVATE GOLD HOARDS ARE AS LARGE AS 10 PER CENT OF THE NATIONAL INCOME. THE EXPERTS ADMITTED IT WOULD BE TOUGH TO LAY HANDS ON THE GOLD.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME SUNDAY MAY 13. MOVED MAY 12)

JB124AED

MAY 14 1951

A41 (200).

NEW YORK, MAY 13-(AP)-IN A LETTER TO HIS CHURCH, [redacted] GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY, SUPREME ALLIED FAR EAST COMMANDER, SAID THAT AMERICA DOES NOT SEEM TO UNDERSTAND THE ISSUES IN KOREA.

THE LETTER WAS READ TODAY BY THE RT.REV.PAULL T.SARGENT, RECTOR EMERITUS OF ST.BARTHOLOMEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. HE SAID THE UNITED NATIONS COMMANDER, AN ACTIVE MEMBER, WROTE FROM KOREA:

"WOULD GOD THE AMERICAN PEOPLE MIGHT SEE A FULL LENGTH MOVIE OF CURRENT EVENTS HERE IN THEIR TRUE SETTING. IT WOULD, I THINK, MAKE CRYSTAL CLEAR THE ISSUES FOR WHICH THEIR SONS FIGHT AND ARE CONTENT TO FIGHT. YET AMERICA SEEMS NOT TO KNOW.

"HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF POOR PEOPLE, THE OLD, INFIRM, INFANTS, THE SICK, FLEEING NIGHT AND DAY ACROSS COUNTRY, OVER THE ICE OF FROZEN STREAMS, IN TEMPERATURE AT ZERO, NO SHELTER AT NIGHT BUT THAT OBTAINED FROM HUDDLING TOGETHER AND FROM SUCH OF THEIR BELONGINGS AS ARE ON THEIR BACKS OR OX OR SMALL TWO-WHEELED CARTS, DRIVEN TO ALL THIS BY ONE SEEMINGLY OVERPOWERING FEAR, THE FEAR OF GOVERNMENT BY COMMUNISTS.

"IS NOT THE ISSUE TRULY WHETHER SOME DAY OUR WOMEN, OUR BABIES OUR SICK AND OUR AGED ARE TO BE DRIVEN FORTH BY ASIATIC MASTERS, OR NOW WHILE YET THERE'S TIME, THIS AMERICA AND OUR ALLIES MAY EXTINGUISH ALL PETTY ISSUES AND UNITE WITH ALL THEY HAVE TO DESTROY THE GREATEST PERIL WE HAVE EVER KNOWN."

THE LETTER WAS READ AT A MEETING OF THE ST.GEORGE'S ASSOCIATION, PROTESTANT ORGANIZATION.

RP307PED

A42 (250)

NEW YORK, MAY 13-(AP)-FORMER SECRETARY OF THE ARMY KENNETH C.ROYALL SAID TODAY HE HAS CHANGED HIS MIND AND NOW THINKS GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IS WRONG IN HIS FAR EAST POLICY DISPUTE WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

ROYALL TOLD A COMMUNION BREAKFAST HIS FIRST IMPRESSION WAS THAT MACARTHUR WAS "ENTIRELY CORRECT" IN HIS VIEW THAT U.S. PLANES SHOULD BOMB MANCHURIAN BASES.

"AT THAT TIME," HE SAID, "I DID NOT FEEL ANY MATERIAL DANGER OF WAR AS A RESULT OF THE BOMBING. HOWEVER, AS I LISTENED TO BOTH SIDES I CHANGED MY OPINION FOR TWO REASONS:

"ONE, THE KOREAN WAR WAS APPARENTLY THE FIRST STEP IN A LARGER PLAN TO COMMUNIZE ALL OF ASIA. SECOND, IF WE WERE TO BOMB MANCHURIA I THOUGHT THERE WOULD BE A RETALIATION AGAINST JAPAN, AT LEAST, AND THAT UNDER THE RUSSO-CHINA TREATY ANY INVOLVEMENT WITH JAPAN MIGHT NECESSARILY LEAD TO WORLD WAR III."

THE FORMER CABINET OFFICER SAID HE NOW AGREES WITH DEFENSE SECRETARY GEORGE C.MARSHALL "THAT WE SHOULD NOT BOMB MANCHURIAN BASES UNLESS WE ARE THREATENED WITH BEING THROWN OUT OF KOREA, WHICH I DOUBT, OR UNLESS THERE IS SOME ATTACK BY THE CHINESE ON SOME TERRITORY OUTSIDE OF KOREA."

ROYALL DISCOUNTED THE PROPOSED USE OF CHIANG KAI SHEK'S NATIONALIST TROOPS AGAINST RED CHINA'S FORCES.

"THEY (THE NATIONALIST TROOPS) WERE NEVER ANY GOOD" HE SAID. "WE SENT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN AID TO CHIANG KAI SHEK, HIS ARMY WAS THREE TIMES THE SIZE OF THE COMMUNISTS, BUT HE SO LACKED THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PEOPLE AND HIS TROOPS WERE SO POOR THE COMMUNISTS BEAT HIM BACK."

THE MACARTHUR-TRUMAN CONTROVERSY, ROYAL SAID, MIGHT BE THE TURNING POINT IN AVOIDING ANOTHER WORLD WAR BECAUSE IT HAS "CONVINCED THE RUSSIAN LEADERS THAT AMERICA AS A WHOLE "IS DETERMINED TO FIGHT COMMUNISM.

RP312PED

MAY 14 1951

A85

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EST, TODAY, SUNDAY, MAY 13)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, MAY 13-(AP)-COMMON CAUSE, INC., APPEALED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT TODAY TO SAVE IRAN FROM COMMUNISM BY LENDING THE MIDDLE EAST COUNTRY EVERY POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE.

THE GOVERNMENT, COMMON CAUSE SAID IN A STATEMENT, SHOULD EXTEND THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE TO COMPRISE IRAN AS WELL AS GREECE AND TURKEY.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, ADDED COMMON CAUSE, SHOULD "MOBILIZE" IN AN AID-FOR-IRAN CAMPAIGN. THE GROUP SUGGESTED THAT AMERICAN CITIES EACH RAISE FUNDS TO SEND A DOCTOR TO IRAN AND THAT U.S. TOWNS CONTRIBUTE MEDICAL KITS FOR IRANIAN TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

COMMON CAUSE DESCRIBES ITSELF AS A PRIVATE GROUP FORMED TO COMBAT COMMUNISM.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EST, TODAY, SUNDAY, MAY 13).

SN554PED

A98

(330)

NEW YORK, MAY 13-(AP)-JEAN MONET, ORIGINATOR OF THE SCHUMAN PLAN FOR A UNIFIED EUROPEAN MARKET FOR COAL AND STEEL, SAID TODAY THE SIGNING COUNTRIES STILL HOPE ENGLAND WILL JOIN BUT THEY CAN OPERATE WITHOUT HER.

MONET, FRENCH DIRECTOR GENERAL OF PLANS, AND FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER ROBERT SCHUMAN, WHOSE PUBLIC PROPOSALS GAVE HIS NAME TO THE PLAN, WERE INTERVIEWED IN PARIS BY MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE FILMED INTERVIEWS WERE PART OF MRS. ROOSEVELT'S WEEKLY TELEVISION SHOW OVER THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY NETWORK, BROADCAST FROM NEW YORK.

THE COAL AND STEEL PLAN WAS SIGNED APRIL 18 BY SIX EUROPEAN COUNTRIES--BELGIUM, ITALY, FRANCE, LUXEMBOURG, THE NETHERLANDS AND WESTERN GERMANY.

SCHUMAN SAID IT WOULD HELP ELIMINATE HISTORICAL CONFLICT BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY AND RAISE LIVING STANDARS IN ALL SIX NATIONS.

MRS. ROOSEVELT THEN ASKED MONET WHETHER THE PLAN COULD "FUNCTION SUCCESSFULLY WITHOUT THE PARTICIPATION OF GREAT BRITAIN."

"THE CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES HAVE UNFORTUNATELY LIVED UP TO NOW IN DISUNITY IN EUROPE WITHOUT GREAT BRITAIN," MONET REPLIED. "WHY COULDN'T THEY NOW LIVE IN UNITY?"

HE ADDED THAT "OUR HOPE IS THAT GREAT BRITAIN WILL COOPERATE, AND THAT A FORM OF ASSOCIATION WILL BE FOUND BETWEEN THIS COMMUNITY AND GREAT BRITAIN."

IN ANOTHER PART OF THE PROGRAM DR. HEINZ KREKELER, GERMAN CONSUL-GENERAL HERE, AND ROGER SEYDOUX, FRENCH CONSUL-GENERAL, AGREED THAT THE COAL-STEEL POOL HAD OPENED THE WAY FOR FEDERATION OF EUROPE.

KREKELER ADDED THAT "THERE IS ONE ARTICLE IN THE SCHUMAN PLAN WHICH HAS NEARLY BEEN FORGOTTEN," AND THAT HE CONSIDERED IT "ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT."

"IT MAKES PROVISION FOR THE FREE EXCHANGE OF EVERY WORKER IN THIS FIELD," KREKELER SAID. "IT AFFECTS MILLIONS OF PEOPLE AND GIVES THEM SOME REAL MEANING FOR FREEDOM--FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT ALL EUROPE FOR MANY MILLION PEOPLE."

"THAT," HE ADDED, "MEANS MUCH MORE THAN A UNIFIED MARKET."

KS703PED

MAY 14 1951

-END-

MAY 13, 1951

START-- MAY 14, 1951

30.24-22985

A106KX (TOP AHEAD PLS
(260)
SECOND NIGHT LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP.
TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 15-(AP)-RED TROOPS POURED SOUTHWARD IN TWO AREAS OF CENTRAL KOREA TODAY UNDER COVER OF A DRIVING RAIN, ADDING TO THEIR BUILDUP FOR A NEW OFFENSIVE.
THE COMMUNISTS MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO UNLEASH IT IN THE UNFAVORABLE WEATHER---IDEAL FOR CONCEALMENT AND FOR THEIR LIGHT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM; UNFAVORABLE FOR ALLIED TANKS AND PLANES.
THE REINFORCEMENTS WERE SPOTTED IN THE YANGGU AND CHUNCHON AREAS. CHUNCHON IS EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL AND 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.
YANGGU IS SEVEN MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL AND MORE THAN 70 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL. IT IS AT THE EASTERN END OF THE HWACHON RESERVOIR.
THERE WAS LIGHT TO MODERATE CONTACT ALL ALONG THE FRONT. BUT THE REDS WERE CONCENTRATING ON THE TWO POINTS IN THE MOUNTAINOUS CENTRAL AND EAST-CENTRAL AREAS.
IN RAINY WEATHER MONDAY, ALLIED TROOPS KILLED OR WOUNDED 1,580

IN RAINY WEATHER MONDAY, ALLIED TROOPS KILLED OR WOUNDED 1,580 REDS, U. S. EIGHTH ARMY REPORTED.
U. S. FIFTH AIR FORCE PILOTS CLAIMED THEY KILLED OR WOUNDED 400 MORE.

MAY 15 1951

AP CORRESPONDENT NATE POLOWETZKY, AT EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SAID MANY ALLIED COMMANDERS HAVE SPECULATED THAT THE REDS WOULD CHOOSE RAINY WEATHER TO RENEW THEIR SPRING OFFENSIVE.
THE EARLIER OFFENSIVE, OPENED APRIL 22, BOGGED DOWN IN A LITTLE OVER A WEEK UNDER THE WEIGHT OF STAGGERING LOSSES. IT WAS STAGED IN GENERALLY CLEAR WEATHER. ALLIED PLANES AND ARTILLERY MADE THE MOST OF THAT.
DESPITE UNDAVORABLE WEATHER MONDAY, ALLIED PLANES MOUNTED 800 SORTIES. THEY HAMMERED AT RED TROOPS, SUPPLIES AND AIRFIELDS. WARSHIPS OFFSHORE ALSO KEPT UP DAILY BOMBARDMENTS OF COASTAL SUPPLY LINES.
ALLIED ARTILLERY, WHICH PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN STOPPING THE REDS' APRIL OFFENSIVE, WAS TURNED ON THE COMMUNISTS MASSING IN THE CHUNCHON AREA.
A FIELD DISPATCH SAID THE REDS WERE TRYING TO EXPAND A BRIDGEHEAD, ALREADY MORE THAN THREE MILES WIDE, ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE CHOYANG RIVER NEAR CHUNCHON.
ON THE WESTERN FRONT, NORTH OF SEOUL, A DUG-IN BATTALION OF REDS RESISTED ALLIED PATROLS MOVING UP THE HIGHWAY BEYOND UIJONGBU.
THE BATTALION, HOLDING POSITIONS BORDERING THE ROAD WHICH FORKS NORTHEASTWARD FROM UIJONGBU, RESISTED ALLIED PATROLS ALL DAY MONDAY DESPITE HEAVY U. N. AIR AND ARTILLERY ATTACKS.
THE RAIN BEGAN AS A DRIZZLE MONDAY. IT INCREASED TUESDAY. ALLIED SUPPLY ROEADS WOULD SOON BECOME IMPASSABLE IF THE RAINS CONTINUED.
THE REDS' CHOYANG RIVER BRIDGEHE$IEUST-CENTRAL KOREA WAS SOUTHWEST OF INJE, A TOWN WHERE CONSIDERABLE FIGHTING HAS OCCURRED.
INJE, FOUR MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL, IS ON A HIGHWAY LEADING DOWN TO CHUNCHON, WHERE THE BIGGEST RED BUILDUP IS IN PROGESS.
TODAY A DELAYED REPORT SAID SOUTH KOREAN FORCES HAVE SECURED HIGH GROUND NORTHEAST OF INJE AFTER FORCING BACK A RED BATTALION.
THE CENSOR-DELAYED REPORT ALSO DISCLOSED RED FORCES RE-ENTERED INJE MAY 12, THE DAY AFTER SOUTH KOREANS ENTERED THE TOWN. THERE WAS A BATTLE IN THE STREETS BEFORE THE REDS WITHDREW.
OTHER SOUTH KOREANS WERE STRUCK WITH NINE ATTACKS TWO DAYS AGO WHILE WITHDRAWING TO NEW POSITIONS IN THE AREA.

AP CORRESPONDENT GEORGE MCARTHUR SAID FRONT LINE OFFICERS BELIEVED A COMMUNIST ASSAULT COULD COME WITHIN TWO DAYS IF THE RAIN CONTINUED.
AT U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, AP CORRESPONDENT NATE POLOWETZKY WAS TOLD BY OFFICERS "THE BAD WEATHER MAY SPEED UP THE REDS INTO DOING SOMETHING."
THE ENEMY GREW BOLDER DURING THE DAY. MORE CHINESE AND NORTH KOREANS FILTERED OVER THE MOUNTAINS AND INTO CONCENTRATION POINTS NORTH OF SEOUL ON THE WESTERN FRONT AND BETWEEN KUMHWA AND HWACHON IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR.
THERE WAS CONFIDENCE AMONG ALLIED FIELD COMMANDERS THAT THE EIGHTH ARMY COULD DUPLICATE THE CRUSHING DEFEAT OF THE FOE'S APRIL 22 DRIVE.
LT.GEN.JAMES A. VAN FLEET, EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER, INSPECTED THE WEST-CENTRAL FRONT DURING THE DAY. HE EXPRESSED SATISFACTION.
THE BULK OF THE RED ARMIES--ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN 500,000 IN ALL--APPEARED TO BE SET FOR ATTACK. MANY WERE OBSERVED IN ZIG-ZAG SLIT TRENCHES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.
ONE PILOT SAID THEY WERE "CRAWLING LIKE ANTS" ON A HILLSIDE AFTER A NAPALM (JELLIED GASOLINE) AIR ATTACK ON A RED POSITION NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.
A HEAVILY-CENSORED DISPATCH FROM AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH ON THE WESTERN FRONT SAID TWO DETERMINED ACTIONS WERE FOUGHT BY ALLIED UNITS NORTHEAST AND WEST-NORTHWEST OF UIJONGBU, WHICH IS 11 MILES ABOVE SEOUL. NORTHEAST OF UIJONGBU AN AMERICAN TASK FORCE WAS AMBUSHED BY CHINESE BUT PULLED BACK AFTER A SHARP FIGHT.

MAY 15 1951

A198KX
IN THE SECOND FIGHT, ANOTHER AMERICAN UNIT 12 MILES TO THE WEST SURROUNDED MORE THAN 100 REDS AND KILLED 20. THIRTEEN REDS WERE WOUNDED.
RANDOLPH NOTED THAT A TRICKLE OF CHINESE DESERTERS, INCLUDING OFFICERS, WAS FLOWING INTO ALLIED LINES IN THE WEST. THE NUMBERS WERE INSIGNIFICANT, HE SAID, BUT THE FACT THAT THERE WERE ANY AT ALL CONTRASTED SHARPLY WITH CONDITIONS SIX WEEKS AGO.
ONE RED OFFICER WAS WOUNDED BY HIS COMPANY COMMANDER WHEN HE TRIED TO CROSS THE LINE. HE SHOT THE COMMANDER AND MADE HIS ESCAPE. OTHER DESERTERS, COMPLAINING OF BEING BADLY FED, WALKED IN WITH ALLIED SURRENDER LEAFLETS.
ON THE CENTRAL FRONT MONDAY MOST OF THE ACTION WAS NORTHEAST OF CHUNCHON, STRATEGIC ROAD CENTER HELD BY NEITHER SIDE. ALLIED ARTILLERY BLASTED AT REDS WHO EXPANDED THEIR BRIDGEHEAD SOUTH OF THE CHOYANG RIVER IN A FLANKING THREAT AGAINST CHUNCHON.
TWO COMMUNIST DIVISIONS WERE POISED NORTH OF CHUNCHON ITSELF.
AN ALLIED PATROL DUCKED RED MORTAR SHELLS WHILE IT MOVED WARILY THROUGH THE STREETS OF CHUNCHON, 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.
ONE U.N. PATROL SPEARED ACROSS THE PUKHAN RIVER WEST OF CHUNCHON AND MET NO ENEMY.
SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS FOUGHT INCREASING COMMUNIST POWER SOUTH OF YANGGU, AT THE EASTERN END OF THE BIG HWACHON RESERVOIR.
THE AIR WAR MONDAY WAS CONCENTRATED MAINLY IN NORTH KOREA AGAINST ROADS LEADING TO RED SUPPLY AREA.
ONE F-80 SHOOTING STAR WAS LOST BEHIND ENEMY LINES.
B-29 SUPERFORTS DROPPED 120 TONS OF BOMBS ON HAMHUNG RAIL YARDS AND THE SONDOK AIRFIELD TO THE SOUTHWEST.
RED CASUALTIES SUNDAY WERE ESTIMATED BY THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY TO BE 910 KILLED OR WOUNDED.

XZ121PCS NM

A36FX
PMS BUDGET
KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (450)
BY OLEN CLEMENTS
TOKYO, MAY 14-(AP)-UNITED NATIONS TROOPS DUG IN AND WAITED TODAY, CONFIDENT THEY COULD STOP THE NEXT RED OFFENSIVE WHEN IT COMES.
THE WHOLE KOREAN FRONT WAS QUIET. IT USUALLY IS WHEN THE COMMUNISTS ARE GETTING SET TO STRIKE.
AN 8TH ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID THE REDS COULD STRIKE AGAIN ANY TIME THEY WANTED. THE CONSENSUS WAS THAT THEY WOULD IN ABOUT TEN DAYS.
THERE WERE HINTS THE NEW ONSLAUGHT WOULD BE BACKED BY GREATER FIRE POWER--AND POSSIBLY PLANES.
A NEW AIR FIELD WAS DISCOVERED AT PYONG, 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF PYONGYANG, THE RED KOREAN CAPITAL. B-29 SUPERFORTS TORE IT UP WITH 130 TONS OF BOMBS.
LT.GEN. EARLE E. PARTRIDGE, 5TH AIR FORCE COMMANDER, SAID THE REDS "COULD BUILD UP (AN AIR FORCE) FAIRLY RAPIDLY. . . WE ARE KEEPING A WATCHFUL EYE ON THEM."
A RED PATROL SURROUNDED AND OVERRUN ON THE WESTERN FRONT WAS EQUIPPED WITH AN UNUSUAL NUMBER OF AUTOMATIC WEAPONS, AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH REPORTED.
THE FIRST CHINESE SPRING OFFENSIVE WAS BY INFANTRY ALONE. IT COST THE REDS 75,000 CASUALTIES BY U.S. 8TH ARMY ESTIMATES. THAT DRIVE BEGAN APRIL 22 AND DIED OUT IN TEN DAYS.
PROBING U.N. TROOPS KILLED OR WOUNDED MORE THAN 2,600 REDS OVER THE WEEKEND. PILOTS HUNTING THROUGH THE GRAY SKIES MONDAY MORNING FOR RED CONCENTRATIONS REPORTED THEY BLASTED 250 MORE.
LOW CLOUDS HELD U.S. 5TH AIR FORCE SORTIES DOWN TO 500 SUNDAY AND 200 MONDAY MORNING. PRIME TARGETS WERE RED EFFORTS TO SUPPLY THEIR FRONT LINE TROOPS FOR THE EXPECTED ASSAULT.
ON THE GROUND PATROLS PLAYED A GRIM GAME OF HIDE AND SEEK. AP CORRESPONDENT NATE POLOWETZKY AT 8TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID IT WAS REMINISCENT OF PREVIOUS TIMES JUST BEFORE THE REDS STRUCK.
U.N. PATROLS REACHING OUT IN FRONT OF THEIR LINES ON THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL FRONTS FOUND FEW REDS, OR NONE AT ALL. POLOWETZKY SAID "THE LACK OF GROUND CONTACT SOUNDED AN OMINOUS NOTE." IT INDICATED THE COMMUNISTS HAD PULLED BACK TO STRIKE.

A37FX
ALLIED ARTILLERY AND WARPLANES RAINED EXPLOSIVES ON THE HILLS NORTH OF CHUNCHON ON THE CENTRAL FRONT. CHINESE ARE BELIEVED MASSING NORTH OF THAT RUINED ROAD CENTER.
COMBINED AIR AND GROUND FIRE SUNDAY FAILED TO DISLODGE REDS DISCOVERED DUG INTO RIDGES NORTHEAST OF CHUNCHON.
FARTHER TO THE NORTHEAST, REDS SHOWED STIFFENING RESISTANCE FROM THE INJE AREA TO THE EAST COAST. THE U.N. LINE HERE RUNS THROUGH RUGGED MOUNTAIN TERRAIN NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL.
THE COMMUNISTS APPEARED DETERMINED TO KEEP SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS FROM DRIVING A WEDGE INTO THE RED SUPPLY ROAD LINKING INJE AND KANSONG ON THE SEA OF JAPAN. THREE SUNDAY BATTLES WOUND UP WITH BOTH SIDES RIGHT WHERE THEY STARTED.
SOUTH KOREANS FOUGHT A TWO-HOUR RIFLE BATTLE WITH TWO RED BATTALIONS SOUTHWEST OF INJE SUNDAY AFTERNOON. THE REDS HELD FIRM AND REPUBLICAN TROOPS PULLED BACK ACROSS THE SOYANG RIVER. SOUTH KOREANS ALSO WITHDREW AFTER A FOUR-HOUR BATTLE SUNDAY NIGHT NORTHEAST OF INJE.
DELAYED REPORTS FROM THE EAST COAST SAID ARTILLERY HALTED AN ATTACK BY A BATTALION OF REDS.
BEHIND THE OTHER END OF THE BATTLELINE U.N. TROOPS WERE HAVING TROUBLE WITH CIVILIANS SNEAKING BACK INTO WAR-SHATTERED SEOUL. ABOUT 110,000 HAVE RETURNED DESPITE ARMY ATTEMPTS TO KEEP THEM OUT. GUARDS WERE POSTED TO TRY TO KEEP THE CITY CLEAR FOR THE MILITARY.
CY218APD

A98FX
(120)
EDITORS:
THE FOLLOWING MAY PRECEDE THE TOKYO STORY A38 ON THE CITATION GIVEN AP WAR CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH:
EDITOR'S NOTE: JOHN RANDOLPH, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT CITED FOR COURAGEOUS ACTIONS UNDER FIRE IN KOREA, TICKLED THE NATION'S FUNNYBONE IN 1949 WITH STORIES ON THE PLIGHT OF GRADY, THE COW THAT GOT STUCK IN A YUKON, OKLA., SILO.
HE BECAME A WAR CORRESPONDENT LAST DECEMBER.
ONE OF HIS TOP WAR STORIES WAS THE TRAGIC TALE OF "MASSACRE VALLEY," WHERE ELEMENTS OF A U.S. INFANTRY DIVISION WERE CUT OFF AND BUTCHERED BY CHINESE COMMUNISTS.
RANDOLPH, 32, WAS BORN IN DETROIT. HE WORKED FOR THE SEATTLE STAR FROM 1936 UNTIL THE NEWSPAPER SUSPENDED OPERATIONS IN 1947--EXCEPT FOR FOUR YEARS IN THE ARMY. HE JOINED THE AP AT OKLAHOMA CITY IN AUGUST, 1947.
JL64SAPD

MAY 15 1951

A38FX
RANDOLPH (600)
BY RUSSELL BRINES
TOKYO, MAY 14-(AP)-A LANKY, EAGER WAR CORRESPONDENT DRIFTED OUT OF THE KOREAN DUSK ONE NIGHT AND ASKED PERMISSION TO ACCOMPANY AN AMERICAN OUTFIT PREPARING FOR AN ATTACK.
THE BATTALION COMMANDER TRIED TO TALK HIM OUT OF IT, BECAUSE IT WAS APRIL 23, THE SECOND NIGHT OF THE HEAVY CHINESE OFFENSIVE ON THE WESTERN FRONT.
BUT JOHN RANDOLPH, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, WENT ALONG ANYWAY.
THE NEXT DAY MANY AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS CARRIED HIS GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT PUT UP BY COMPANY B, FIRST BATTALION OF THE U.S. SEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.
TODAY, THREE WEEKS LATER, THE REST OF THE STORY CAME OUT.
RANDOLPH HAS BEEN CITED FOR "HIS COURAGEOUS ACTIONS UNDER FIRE ON BEHALF OF MY MEN" BY THE BATTALION COMMANDER, LT. COL. FRED C. WEYAND OF HEALDSBURG, CALIF.
THE AMERICANS WERE UNDER CONSTANT FIRE FROM AUTOMATIC WEAPONS, MORTARS AND ARTILLERY, WEYAND SAVOABKTIKIP

THE AMERICANS WERE UNDER CONSTANT FIRE FROM AUTOMATIC WEAPONS, MORTARS AND ARTILLERY, WEYAND SAID IN A LETTER TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. SEVERAL MEN IN THE LEAD PLATOON FELL IN THE OPEN.
"WITH COMPLETE DISREGARD FOR HIS OWN SAFETY MR. RANDOLPH MOGED FORWARD TO CARRY THESE WOUNDED MEN TO LESS EXPOSED POSITIONS WHERE THEY COULD RECEIVE MEDICAL ATTENTION. ALL IN ALL, I BELIEVE HE MADE FOUR SUCH TRIPS."
THE AP NEWSMAN MENTIONED ONLY CASUALLY IN HIS STORY THAT HE HAD HELPED CARRY SOME WOUNDED.
THE COLONEL ADDED:
"SEVERAL MEN IN THIS BATTALION UNDOUBTEDLY OWE THEIR LIVES TO HIS (RANDOLPH'S) EFFORTS TO GET THEM IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION."
THEN THERE WAS THAT BULLET HOLE IN THE AP JEEP, WHICH RANDOLPH NEVER COMPLETELY EXPLAINED TO HIS OFFICE.
THIS IS THE WAY WEYAND EXPLAINED IT:
COMPANY B WAS STALLED BY THE HEAVY CHINESE RESISTANCE IT ENCOUNTERED. BUT COMPANY A, ON THE LEFT, TOOK ITS OBJECTIVE. THE CHINESE HAD TO COMMIT A RESERVE BATTALION AGAINST IT, AND THEREBY TOOK PRESSURE OFF OF A TRAPPED BELGIAN BATTALION.

A39FX
THEN COMPANY B WAS ORDERED TO WITHDRAW.
"IT WAS PITCH BLACK," THE COLONEL WROTE, "AND THE COMPANY WAS ITSELF VIRTUALLY SURROUNDED. NEEDLESS TO SAY, MR. RANDOLPH--BUSY HELPING THE WOUNDED--WAS ONE OF THE LAST OUT. WHILE THE COMPANY IMMEDIATELY MOVED TO THE REAR, OUT OF THE ASSEMBLY AREA, MR. RANDOLPH REMAINED BEHIND WITH THE COVERING FORCE.
"SHORTLY THEREAFTER, CHINESE INFILTRATED INTO THE IMMEDIATE AREA AND BEGAN FIRING AND THROWING GRENADES FROM A DISTANCE OF LESS THAN 100 YARDS. DURING THIS ACTION, SERGEANT JAY T. BARE (HOMETOWN UNAVAILABLE), ONE OF MY FINEST PLATOON SERGEANTS, WAS MORTALLY WOUNDED.
"AGAIN, WITH NO REGARD FOR HIS OWN LIFE, MR. RANDOLPH LIFTED THE SERGEANT INTO HIS OWN JEEP AND DROVE THROUGH A HAIL OF ENEMY FIRE TO GET HIM TO A COVERED POSITION. HIS JEEP WAS SPLATTERED WITH ENEMY FIRE. SERGEANT BARE DID NOT SURVIVE HIS WOUNDS, BUT JOHN RANDOLPH'S EFFORTS TO HELP HIM WON THE ADMIRATION AND RESPECT OF THE ENTIRE BATTALION."
WEYAND SAID HIS COMBAT VETERANS RECENTLY SAW CLIPPINGS OF RANDOLPH'S STORY.
"ALTHOUGH HIS ACCOUNT WAS COMPETELY FACTUAL, HIS MODESTY APPARENTL FORBADE MENTION OF HIS OWN CONTRIBUTIONS. I AM TAKING ACTION THROUGH ARMY CHANNELS TO SECURE OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF HIS COURAGEOU ACTIONS UNDER FIRE ON BEHALF OF MY MEN. I THOUGHT HOWEVER, THAT YOU WOULD BE PERSONALLY INTERESTED IN KNOWING THE TYPE OF MAN THAT YOU HAVE WORKING FOR YOU.
"HE HAS WON HIMSELF A PLACE IN OUR HEARTS AND HE WILL ALWAYS BE WELCOME IN OUR MESS AS A GUEST, OR IN THE LINE, AS OUR COMRADE."
JOHN RANDOLPH, UNTIL A FEW MONTHS AGO, HAD NEVER SEEN WAR, ALTHOUGH HE HAD ARMY SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES.
HIS SLY HUMOR TOLD AMERICA ABOUT THE TROUBLES OF GRADY THE COW, WHEN IT WAS STUCK IN THE OKLAHOMA SILO A COUPLE OF YEARS AGO.

A131KX
0 (130) MAY 15 1951
NIGHT LEAD
TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 15-(AP)-A NORTH KOREAN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER KNEW A WEEK IN ADVANCE TOP SECRET DETAILS OF THE ALLIED AMPHIBIOUS LANDING AT INCHON, KOREA, SEPT. 15, A MILITARY COURT WAS TOLD TODAY.
MAJOR ROBERT M. MURRAY, MT. VERNON, N. Y., CHIEF PROSECUTOR AT THE TRIAL OF 18 MEMBERS OF AN ALLEGED INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST SPY RING, SAID THE DETAILS WERE KNOWN BY YOSHIMATSU IWAMURA, A MAJOR IN THE NORTH KOREAN ARMY INTELLIGENCE.
MURRAY SAID IWAMURA, HIS CO-DEFENDANTS AND 27 OTHERS WERE ARRESTED BEFORE THE LANDINGS TOOK PLACE. THE LATTER GROUP ARE AWAITING TRIAL.
DOCUMENTS FOUND ON THE RED OFFICER AT THE TIME OF HIS ARREST, MURRAY SAID IN HIS OPENING STATEMENT, DISCLOSED HE KNEW OF THE PROPOSED OFFENSIVE, THE PLACE AND THE EXACT TIME. IWAMURA IS A KOREAN BUT HAS TAKEN A JAPANESE NAME.
FJ1043PCS NM

WACS (150)
TOKYO, MAY 14-(AP)-GEN. MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY REVIEWED A DETACHMENT OF WACS TODAY IN HONOR OF THE NINTH BIRTHDAY OF THE WOMENS' ARMY CORPS.
BUT HIS BEAUTIFUL WIFE STOLE THE SHOW.
SHE STOOD GRACEFULLY BESIDE HER HUSBAND ON A REVIEWING STAND IN THE IMPERIAL PLAZA GROUNDS. IT WAS HER FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE IN TOKYO.
THE BLACK-HAIRED BEAUTY WITH PIERCING DARK EYES WAS DRESSED IN A BLACK SHANTUNG DRESS, WHITE SILK SCARF, WIDE-BRIMMED BLACK HAT, ELBOW-LENGTH BLACK GLOVES.
AFTER THE REVIEW, GENERAL RIDGWAY TOLD THE WACS:
"WHEN YOUR CORPS WAS ORGANIZED NOT SO VERY LONG AGO IT WAS OFTEN SAID YOU WOULD RELEASE SOLDIERS FOR ACTIVE DUTY. THOSE WORDS WERE POORLY CHOSEN TO EXPRESS WHAT WAS REALLY INTENDED. FOR YOU ARE SOLDIERS PERFORMING SOLDIERS' DUTIES, SUBJECT TO SOLDIERS' DISCIPLINE AND PROUDLY READY, AS I KNOW YOU ARE, TO SHARE WHATEVER THE COUNTRY'S SERVICE MAY DEMAND...."
IT WAS THE FIRST TIME WAC UNITS HERE HAVE BEEN REVIEWED BY A SUPREME COMMANDER SINCE THE ORIGINAL DETACHMENT LANDED IN JAPAN IN NOVEMBER, 1945.
THE WACS TODAY WERE MEMBERS OF THE GHQ WAC COMPANY, COMMANDED BY CAPT. MARY LOUISE SULLIVAN OF 306 SO. 49TH STREET, OMAHA. THEY MARCHED TO MUSIC PLAYED BY THE 293RD ARMY BAND.
AMONG THOSE ON THE REVIEWING STAND WERE LT. COL. MARIA GALLOWAY, 2715 DUNKIRK AVE., NORFOLK, VA., REPRESENTING ARMY NURSES; LT. CMDR., ALBERTA BURK, INDEPENDENCE, IA., REPRESENTING NAVY NURSES; MAJ. CHARLOTTE E. TEMPLE, 2018 MILBOURNE AVE., FLINT, MICH., REPRESENTING THE WOMEN'S AIR FORCE; LT. FRANCISCO VAN DER PLAS, DUTCH NURSES; LT. SHIGLIERA P. TANGDONE, TURKISH NURSES; MISS ARANGORANANDA PRAYONG, THAILAND NURSES, AND SECOND LT. STELLA KOPRITELLI, GREEK NURSES, ALL ON DUTY IN JAPAN AND KOREA.
VR629ACS

A144KX (WEST OUT) (110)
TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 15-(AP)-THE JAPANESE CABINET TODAY REPORTEDLY DISCUSSED A MEASURE TO OFFER GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR THE STATUS OF "LIFETIME STATE GUEST" OF JAPAN.
THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER SHIMBUN REPORTED THE STORY. THE PAPER SAID THE BILL WOULD BE REFERRED IMMEDIATELY TO THE DIET (PARLIAMENT) FOR ACTION UPON CABINET APPROVAL.
KYODO NEWS AGENCY REPORTED THE CABINET HAD FAILED TO REACH A DECISION ON THE BILL TODAY. KYODO SAID OPINION WAS DIVIDED ONLY AS TO THE LANGUAGE OF THE BILL--WHETHER TO SAY "LIFETIME STATE GUEST" OF "STATE GUEST OF HONOR."
KYODO REPORTED THAT THE BILL WAS AIMED AT CREATING A SYSTEM OF STATE GUESTS, BY WHICH MACARTHUR WOULD BE THE FIRST TO BE OFFERED THE TITLE "TO PERPETUATE IN THE MEMORY OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE HIS GREAT SERVICE TO JAPAN."
FJ1048PCS MAY 15 1951

A48FX
TOKYO, MAY 14-(AP)-THE PROSECUTION CHARGED TODAY THAT SALE OF NARCOTICS AND PENICILLIN FINANCED THE OPERATIONS OF 16 KOREANS AND TWO JAPANESE CHARGED WITH SPYING AGAINST ALLIED FORCES IN JAPAN FOR COMMUNIST NORTH KOREA.
CHIEF PROSECUTOR MAJ. ROBERT M. MURRAY OF MT. VERNON, N.Y., TOLD THE COURT THE DEFENDANTS, WHO PLEADED INNOCENT, WERE TRAINED IN ESPIONAGE SCHOOLS.
HE SAID THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY RAN FROM AUGUST, 1945, TO SEPTEMBER, 1950. MURRAY SAID THE PROSECUTION WOULD PRODUCE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, ADDING THIS WAS RARE FOR AN ESPIONAGE CASE.
JL324APD

B47KX (Q)
(140)
TOKYO, MAY 14-(AP)-PILOTS OF THE U.S. 35TH FIGHTER INTERCEPTOR GROUP REPORTED THEY KILLED ABOUT 100 COMMUNIST TROOPS TODAY ON ARMED RECONNAISSANCE OVER RED LINES 17 MILES NORTHEAST OF UIJONGBU, KOREA.

MAJ. CLELL H.MCKINNEY, A 45-MISSION MAN, OF 1802 PENSACOLA ST., TALLAHASSEE,FLA., SAID HE SPOTTED A CONCENTRATION OF ENEMY TROOPS ON A RIDGE OVERLOOKING THE VILLAGE OF POCHON. HE SAID "THEY WERE DUG IN, IN A SERIES OF LONG, CIRCULAR AND ZIG-ZAG TRENCHES."

LT.ARTHUR B.CROUCH OF NORWICH, CONN., SAID THE REDS "SEEMED TO BE CRAWLING AROUND THE HILL LIKE A BUNCH OF ANTS."

MCKINNEY SAID THAT AFTER THE GROUP MADE A SECOND PASS WITH ROCKETS "I COULD SEE THE COMMIES RUN OUT OF THE TRENCHES--MOST OF THEM WERE ON FIRE.

"WE MADE SEVEN OR EIGHT PASSES ALTOGETHER AND HIT THE TRENCHES BY MAKING ALMOST VERTICAL DIVES ON TOP OF THEM."

ALSO IN THE ACTION WAS LT.JAMES K.GLEOGGLER, CENTER LINE, MICH.

VR642ACS NM

A8SFX

TOKYO, MAY 14-(AP)-TOKYO OFFICIALS HAVE HIT ON A SYSTEM TO MAKE BEAT-WALKING ATTRACTIVE TO POLICEMEN.

COPS WILL PATROL IN PAIRS--ONE POLICEMAN AND ONE POLICEWOMAN.

JL548APD

X 67.31

MAY 15 1951

A49FX

STALEMATE (500)

BY JOHN RANDOLPH

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, MAY 14-(AP)-THERE HAS BEEN A LOT OF TALK ABOUT THE KOREAN WAR BECOMING A STALEMATE.

AS A MATTER OF COLD FACT IT HAS BEEN A STALEMATE FOR THE PAST FIVE AND ONE-HALF MONTHS.

EXCEPT FOR THE EVACUATION OF NORTHEAST KOREA AND SOME GUERRILLA FIGHTING IN THE SOUTH, THE MAIN FRONT HAS NEVER MOVED MORE THAN 85 MILES SINCE THE FIRST WEEK OF DECEMBER.

ALL THE SOUND AND FURY OF BATTLE SINCE EARLY DECEMBER HASN'T CHANGED THE REAL MILITARY SITUATION IN KOREA.

THE UNITED NATIONS ARMY UNDER AMERICAN LEADERSHIP IS PLAYING IT COOL, KEEPING OUT OF THE CLINCHES, AND CUTTING UP ITS HUGE ADVERSARY WHEN IT CAN WITHOUT TRYING TOO HARD FOR A KNOCKOUT.

LAST NOVEMBER, THE ALLIES WERE ON THE YALU RIVER, NORTH KOREA WAS ON THE MAT, AND THE REFEREE WAS UP TO THE COUNT OF NINE.

THEN RED CHINA STEPPED IN.

SINCE THEN THE U.N. ARMY HAS ALMOST GONE OUT OF ITS WAY TO AVOID TAKING CHANCES WITH THE CHINESE--ALMOST AS IF THE FAR EAST COMMAND WAS MARKING TIME DELIBERATELY UNTIL THE DIPLOMATS SETTLE THE WAR OR THEIR GOVERNMENTS SEND OVER ENOUGH TROOPS TO WIN IT.

THIS DOESN'T MEAN THAT THE ARMY COMMAND OVER HERE ISN'T PLAYING THE GAME. IT HAS DONE WONDERS CONSIDERING THE ODDS. BUT WHENEVER THE COMMAND HAS HAD A CHOICE BETWEEN A BOLD MOVE OR A CAUTIOUS ONE, IT HAS USUALLY BEEN CAUTIOUS.

NOW, WHEN THE CHINESE ARE OBVIOUSLY REORGANIZING AFTER SOME MURDEROUS LOSSES, THERE SEEMS TO BE LITTLE U.N. DESIRE TO MAKE EVEN SWIFT LIMITED BUT DETERMINED COUNTERATTACKS--ALTHOUGH THIS IS THE BEST TIME TO DO SO.

BUT BOLD OFFENSIVE ACTION AND COUNTERATTACKS, EVEN IF THEY DO NOT RISK THE SAFETY OF THE ARMY, WOULD MEAN CASUALTIES. AND EVER SINCE THE DARK HOURS OF LAST FALL THE COMMAND HAS BEEN EXTRAORDINARILY SENSITIVE ABOUT CASUALTIES AND HAS MADE EVERY EFFORT POSSIBLE TO AVOID THEM.

A50FX

ASIDE FROM THE EVER PRESENT RISKS OF WAR, THE COMMAND HAS TAKEN ONLY TWO REAL CHANCES SINCE DECEMBER. ONE WAS THE PARACHUTE DROP OF THE 187TH AIRBORNE REGIMENT LAST MARCH AT MUNSAN. THE OTHER WAS THE EIGHTH ARMY ORDER FOR THE 23RD REGIMENT TO STAY IN CHIPYONG AND RISK COMPLETE CHINESE ENCIRCLEMENT.

NEITHER OF THESE WAS A RECKLESS DECISION. THE PARATROOPERS ACTUALLY LANDED ALMOST UNOPPOSED AND WERE RELIEVED BY A TANK TASK FORCE BY NIGHTFALL. CHIPYONG WAS A MUCH CLOSER SHAVE, BUT LARGELY BECAUSE--(1) THE CHINESE SIMPLY OBLITERATED THE SOUTHKOREAN EIGHTH DIVISION SCREENING THE TOWN AND (2) BAD WEATHER PREVENTED SOME SUPPLY AIRDROPS.

THE "PLAY IT SAFE" POLICY HAS BEEN A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS IN KEEPING U.N. CASUALTIES DOWN.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO GET ANY OVERALL OFFICIAL FIGURE, BUT BY ANY STANDARD ALLIED LOSSES IN KOREA SINCE DECEMBER MUST BE SENSATIONALLY BELOW THE NORMAL CASUALTY EXPECTATIONS FOR AN ARMY IN THE FIELD.

THERE HAVE BEEN TWO UGLY INCIDENTS SINCE THE STALEMATE BEGAN. ONE WAS THE MID-FEBRUARY MASSACRE NORTH OF HOENGSONG WHEN NEARLY HALF THE 38TH REGIMENT WAS TRAPPED. BUT THIS TOO WAS PARTLY BECAUSE OF THE QUICK DEATH OF THE SOUTH KOREAN EIGHTH DIVISION AND PARTLY BECAUSE THE REGIMENT WAS STRUNG OUT OVER 17 MILES.

THE OTHER UNHAPPY EVENT WAS THE ALMOST TOTAL LOSS OF THE BRITISH GLOUCESTER BATTALION APRIL 23 TO 25 WITH NEARLY 600 CASUALTIES.

A15KX

NIGHT LEAD RHEE (160)

PUSAN,KOREA,MAY 14 (AP)-A CABINET CRISIS THREATENING THE SOUTH KOREAN GOVERNMENT ADVANCED TODAY WHEN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ACCEPTED THE RESIGNATION OF LEE SEE YUNG, 82, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

LEE COMPLAINED HE HAD NO POWERS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION AND CHARGED PRESIDENT SYNGMAN RHEE WITH PUTTING TOO MANY FRIENDS INTO THE GOVERNMENT. THE ASSEMBLY VOTED 77 TO 10, WITH 41 ABSTENTIONS, TO ACCEPT THE RESIGNATION, WHICH WAS REJECTED LAST WEEK.

RHEE FIRED THREE CABINET MINISTERS RECENTLY IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXECUTION OF 187 VILLAGERS CHARGED WITH COMMUNIST SYMPATHIES. A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID THE MINISTERS HAD BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR INVESTIGATION OF THE EXECUTION.

THE RHEEE CABINET ALSO WAS DISTURBED BY OPPOSITION PARTY CHAR

THE RHEE CABINET ALSO WAS DISTURBED BY OPPOSITION PARTY CHARGES THAT $2,000,000 IN DEFENSE DEPARTMENT FUNDS HAD DISAPPEARED.

OPPOSITION PARTY MEMBERS TALKED ANEW OF BRINGING IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS AGAINST RHEE, BUT POLITICAL OBSERVERS DOUBTED IT COULD BE DONE.

A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID RHEE DID NOT WISH TO RUN FOR RE-ELECTION NEXT MAY. OBSERVERS BELIEVED HE MIGHT CHANGE HIS MIND. THEY EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE HE COULD WIN AGAIN.

GG306PCS NM

MAY 15 1951

A7FX

-95-

(120)

PUSAN,KOREA,MAY 14-(AP)-THE RESIGNATION OF LEE SEE YUNG, 82-YEAR-OLD VICE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, WAS ACCEPTED TODAY.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY VOTE ACCEPTING THE RESIGNATION WAS 77 TO 10 WITH 41 MEMBERS ABSTAINING.

ONLY LAST WEEK THE ASSEMBLY, WITH ONLY ONE MEMBER DISSENTING, HAD VOTED AGAINST ACCEPTING LEE'S RESIGNATION.

LEE COMPLAINED, IN SUBMITTING HIS RESIGNATION, THAT HE HAD NO REAL AUTHORITY. HE ALSO VOICED CRITICISM OF PRESIDENT SYNGMAN RHEE'S CABINET SELECTIONS.

IN THE REPERCUSSIONS FOLLOWING THE RESIGNATION THERE WAS SOME TALK AMONG RHEE'S OPPOSITION OF BRINGING IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS, BUT POLITICAL OBSERVERS WERE INCLINED TO DOUBT THE SUCCESS OF ANY SUCH MOVE.

30.24- 22989

A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID RHEE DID NOT WANT TO RUN FOR RE-ELECTION NEXT MAY. HE GAVE NO REASON. BUT HE DENIED PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT THE 76-YEAR OLD PRESIDENT WAS BOWING OUT BECAUSE OF OPPOSITION IN THE ASSEMBLY.

OBSERVERS PREDICTED RHEE MIGHT CHANGE HIS MIND. IF HE DOES, THEY ARE CONFIDENT HE COULD WIN AGAIN.

IF RHEE DOES NOT RUN, KIM SUNG SOO, HEAD OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL PARTY, WHICH OPPOSES RHEE, OR P.H. SHINICKY, CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSEMBLY, MIGHT SEEK THE PRESIDENCY.

A47FX

PUSAN, KOREA, MAY 14-(AP)-ALLIED FIGHTING MEN NOW ARE GOING TO HAVE SOMETHING THEY'VE LONG WANTED IN KOREA--FRESH VEGETABLES.

ABOUT 6,500 POUNDS OF RADISHES AND ONIONS, GROWN UNDER AMERICAN SUPERVISION ON HYDROPONIC FARMS NEAR TOKYO, WERE FLOWN IN TODAY AND QUICKLY DISTRIBUTED.

THE TROOPS HAVE BEEN WARNED AGAINST LOCALLY-GROWN VEGETABLES, WHICH ARE NOT GERM FREE.

CAPT. LOWELL J. MEYERS, HARLINGEN, TEX., SAID TWO EARLIER TEST SHIPMENTS OF FRESH VEGETABLES HAD PROVED SATISFACTORY AND SHIPMENTS NOW WILL BE MADE DAILY.

HYDROPONICS IS SOILLESS FARMING. VEGETABLES ARE GROWN IN WATER ENRICHED BY MINERAL SALTS.

CV554APD

198KX (Q)
(120)

MAY 15 1951

LX

U. S. FIFTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, TUESDAY, MAY 15-(AP)-A B-26 LIGHT BOMBER SHOT UP TWO TRAINS AND A CONVOY OF COMMUNIST TRUCKS IN A STRIKE OVER NORTH KOREA LAST NIGHT.

SGT. WALLACE T. MOFFETT, CREW MEMBER, OF (422 EAST SOUTH HEIGHTS STREET) LOUISVILLE, KY., SAID:

"ONE LOCOMOTIVE WAS COMPLETELY DESTROYED AND THE OTHER WAS SADLY DAMAGED. THERE WERE ABOUT 50 BOXCARS ALTOGETHER AND WE STRAFED THEM BUT COULDN'T OBSERVE RESULTS."

FIFTH AIR FORCE PILOTS CLAIMED MORE THAN 400 TROOPS KILLED OR WOUNDED AND 350 BUILDINGS AND 50 VEHICLES DESTROYED IN MONDAY'S OPERATIONS.

IN THE HWACHON RESERVOIR AREA ONE FLIGHT OF SWIFT F-84 THUNDER-JETS CLAIMED 75 ENEMY TROOPS KILLED OR WOUNDED AND 10 TRUCKS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

WHEN THE FLIGHT LEADER, CAPT. RICHARD C. RUTHERFORD OF AUSTIN, TEXAS, RETURNED TO HIS BASE HE FOUND THAT HE HAD COMPLETED THE 10,000TH F-84 SORTIE OF THE KOREAN WAR.

F.I1054PCS

B33KX Q

U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, MAY 14-(AP)-A MARINE PILOT IN A HELICOPTER TODAY MADE A DARING RESCUE OF A FIFTH AIR FORCE PILOT SHOT DOWN BEHIND THE COMMUNIST LINES.

CAPT. ARCHIE SWANSON OF MUSKOGEE, OKLA., CRASH LANDED WHEN HIT BY GROUND FIRE WHILE STRAFING RED POSITIONS.

MARINES IN GROUND POSITIONS SAW HIM GO DOWN AND CALLED FOR HELP. WITHIN 15 MINUTES A HELICOPTER PILOTED BY CAPT. CLARENCE W. PARKINS OF RED HOUSE, W.VA., ARRIVED.

"NO ENEMY TROOPS GOT WITHIN FIRING DISTANCE," SWANSON SAID. "THOSE MARINES HAD ME OUT OF THERE BEFORE THE REDS KNEW WHAT WAS GOING ON."

SWANSON WAS UNINJURED.

GG728ACS NM

NIGHT LEAD CHINESE

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 14 (AP)-THE PRESENCE OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUP IN FORMOSA DOES NOT AFFECT U.S. POLICY OF NEUTRALIZING THIS ISLAND, MAJ.GEN. WILLIAM C. CHASE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY.

CHASE SAID THE GROUP WHICH HE HEADS, NUMBERING ABOUT 30 OFFICERS AND MEN AT PRESENT, WOULD RESTRICT ITS ACTIVITIES TO THE U.S. SEVENTH FLEET DEFENSE ZONE, EMBRACING FORMOSA, THE PESCADORES AND OTHER ISLANDS IN THE AREA.

HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT GROUP PERSONNEL WOULD VISIT PLACES OUTSIDE THIS ZONE, INCLUDING QUEMOY (CHINMEN), NATIONALIST OUTPOST ISLAND NEAR THE RED MAINLAND OPPOSITE FORMOSA.

THE NATIONALIST CHINA UNION PRESS AGENCY MEANWHILE REPORTED A BATTLE IN SOUTHERN KWANGSI PROVINCE IN WHICH NATIONALIST GUERRILLAS SMASHED A COMMUNIST DIVISION SENT TO ROUT THEM.

GG302PCS

B46KX (Q)
(180)

MAY 15 1951

BY SPENCER MOOSA

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 14-(AP)-MAJ.GEN. WILLIAM C. CHASE, HEAD OF THE U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUP (MAAG) SAID TODAY "THE ANNOUNCED U.S. POLICY OF 'NEUTRALIZATION' OF FORMOSA IS STILL IN EFFECT."

PRESUMABLY HIS STATEMENT WAS INTENDED TO SCOTCH ANY REPORTS THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD STRENGTHEN NATIONALIST CHINESE FORCES FOR AN INVASION OF THE COMMUNIST MAINLAND.

CHASE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THE POLICY "IS IN NO WAY CHANGED BY OUR PRESENCE HERE TO ADVISE AND ASSIST THE ARMED FORCES OF THE CHINESE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT."

HE SAID MAAG WOULD CONFINE ITS WORK TO THE U.S. SEVENTH FLEET ZONE, EMBRACING FORMOSA, THE PESCADORES AND OTHER SATELLITE ISLANDS OF FORMOSA.

BUT HE SAID HE AND OTHER MAAG OFFICIALS INTEND TO VISIT PLACES OUTSIDE THIS ZONE, SUCH AS QUEMOY, THE NATIONALIST DEFENSE OUTPOST NEAR COMMUNIST AMOY.

HE REFUSED TO SAY WHETHER THERE WOULD BE ANY INHIBITIONS ON RE-INFORCEMENT AND AIR SUPPORT OF QUEMOY IN EVENT OF A COMMUNIST ATTACK ON THAT ISLAND.

CHASE SAID SELECTED NATIONALIST PERSONNEL WILL BE SENT TO THE UNITED STATES FOR ADVANCED TRAINING, BUT HE WOULD NOT SAY WHETHER ANY PLAN EXISTED TO EXPAND THE NATIONALIST FORCES.

CHASE DESCRIBED ALL RANKS OF THE NATIONALIST ARMY HE HAD SEEN AS "KEEN AND ALERT AND WORKING VERY HARD AT WELL-PLANNED EXERCISES."

VR639ACS

A87FX

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 14-(AP)-NATIONALIST SOURCES TODAY SAID 100,000 CHINESE COMMUNISTS WERE PURGED ON THE RED CHINA MAINLAND.

THE SOURCES SAID THE COMMUNISTS WERE EXECUTED SECRETLY AS "DOUBTFUL ELEMENTS."

NATIONALIST SOURCES ESTIMATED THE REDS HAVE KILLED MORE THAN

5,000,000 PERSONS IN THE PURGE. THEY SAID THE REDS THEMSELVES HAVE REPORTED 1,300,000 EXECUTIONS.

JL556APD NM

B54KX (Q)
TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 14-(AP)-THE CHINA UNION PRESS SAID TODAY NATIONALIST GUERRILLAS RECENTLY SMASHED A DIVISION OF CHINESE COMMUNIST REGULARS IN THE "100,000 MOUNTAIN" AREA OF SOUTHERN KWANGSI PROVINCE.
THE AGENCY SAID A BLOODY BATTLE DEVELOPED AFTER 4,000 GUERRILLAS BROKE INTO HINGYEN APRIL 16. THEY KILLED MORE THAN 500 REDS AND OCCUPIED THE TOWN FOR FIVE DAYS.
THE COMMUNIST DIVISION WAS IDENTIFIED AS PART OF THE 43RD ARMY (CORPS) OF GEN. LIN PIAO'S FOURTH FIELD ARMY.

B39 Q (500)
BY MILTON MARMOR
MAY 15 1951
SINGAPORE, MAY 14-(AP)-TOP BRITISH, AMERICAN AND FRENCH MILITARY GATHERED IN SINGAPORE TODAY FOR HIGH LEVEL TALKS ON THE COMMON DEFENSE OF SOUTHEAST ASIA AGAINST ANY COMMUNIST ONSLAUGHT.
THE DISCUSSIONS, TERMED "OF GREAT IMPORTANCE" BY A HIGH BRITISH SOURCE, WILL BE HELD TOMORROW AND WEDNESDAY IN THE WELL-WALLED SECLUSID OF BUKIT SERENE, THE PALATIAL OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF BRITISH HIGH CTMMISSIONER FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA MALCOLM MACDONALD.
IT WAS DOUBTFUL THAT ANY STATEMENT TELLING OF ANY MAJOR MILITARY POLICY WOULD BE MADE AT THEIR CONCLUSION. IT WAS STRESSED THE DISCUSSIONS WILL BE STRICTLY MILITARY IN NATURE--NOT CONCERNED WITH THE FORMATION OF A PACIFIC PACT OR OTHER POLITICAL MATTERS.
BRITISH--GEN.SIR JOHN HARDING, COMMANDER IN CHIEF, FAR EAST LAND FORCES; ADM.SIR GUY RUSSELL, COMMANDER IN CHIEF, FAR EAST NAVAL STATION, AND AIR MARSHAL SIR FRANCIS FOGARTY, COMMANDER IN CHIEF, FAR EAST AIR FORCES.
FRENCH--GEN.JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF FRENCH FORCES IN INDOCHINA AND HIGH COMMISSIONER THERE; GEN.FAY, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE FRENCH AIR FORCE, WHO CAME HERE FROM PARIS VIA SAIGON; VICE ADM.ORTOLI, FRENCH NAVAL COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDOCHINA; AND LIEUT.GEN.PELISSIER, AIR OFFICER COMMANDING IN INDOCHINA.
UNITED STATES--VICE ADM.ARTHUR D.STRUBLE, COMMANDER FIRST FLEET AND FORMER COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTH FLEET IN KOREAN AND FORMOSAN WATERS DURING THE EARLY MONTHS OF THE KOREAN FIGHTING, AND BRIG.GEN.FRANCIS G.BRINK, CHIEF OF THE U.S. MILITARY AID AND ADVISORY GROUP IN SAIGON.
ALL WERE ACCOMPANIED BY AIDES AND ADVISERS.
ADM.STRUBLE ARRIVED LATE TODAY BY NAVY TRANSPORT PLANE FROM SAN DIEGO, CALIF., AND MANILA. HE SAID HE HAD NOTHING TO SAY ABOUT THE COMING TALKS.
GEN.DE LATTRE REACHED SINGAPORE SUNDAY AND WAS JOINED TODAY BY THE REST OF THE FRENCH CONTINGENT.
THE SUDDENLY DEVELOPED MILITARY PARLEY STARTED A CROP OF RUMORS OF VARIED NATURES IN SINGAPORE CIRCLES RANGING FROM TALK OF A PACIFIC PACT TO ESTABLISHMENT OF U.S. AIR BASES AT STRATEGIC POINTS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. HIGHLY PLACED SOURCES SAID THESE WERE PURE SPECULATION, HOWEVER.
ONE QUALIFIED SPOKESMAN SAID THE SITUATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA HAD EASED IN RECENT MONTHS. IT WAS CLEAR, HOWEVER, THAT THE CONFERENCE WOULD TAKE UP PLANS FOR DEFENSE OF THE AREA SHOULD THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS UNLEASH AN ATTACK IN FORCE AGAINST INDOCHINA, THAILAND OR BURMA.

B41 (Q)
THE LOCAL PRESS SPECULATED THAT THE MUCH-DISCUSSED RED ASSAULT MIGHT BECOME A REALITY DUE TO THE FACT THAT MALAYA IS CERTAIN TO FOLLOW BRITAIN'S LEAD IN BANNING RUBBER EXPORTS TO RED CHINA, THE COMMUNISTS' NEED FOR THE RICE BOWL OF SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE SHARPER ORIENTATION OF BRITAIN LAST WEEK TOWARD AMERICA'S FIRMER STAND AGAINST THE PEIPING GOVERNMENT.
ATTENDING THE TALKS AS OBSERVERS FOR AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND ARE MAJ.GEN.KEITH STEWART, FORMER AUSTRALIAN ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, AND AIR COMMODORE IAN MCLACHLAN.
THE FINDINGS OF THE "EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION" WILL BE FORWARDED TO WASHINGTON, LONDON AND PARIS, IT WAS EMPHASIZED.
THE TALKS TAKE ON ADDED SIGNIFICANCE FROM BEING THE FIRST CONFERENCES IN THE AREA OF TOP MILITARY LEADERS OF THE THREE NATIONS SINCE WORLD WAR II. WHETHER THEY WOULD DEVELOP RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PERMANENT MILITARY MACHINERY OF THE THREE NATIONS IN THE AREA WAS NOT INDICATED.
MK/RP851AED

B48 (Q)
MAY 15 1951
(320)
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, MAY 14-(AP)-NEW ZEALAND'S RECORD IN KOREA "IS DEFINITELY NOT ONE WHICH DESERVES REPROACHES BY OUR AMERICAN FRIENDS," FREDERICK DOIDGE, MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, SAID TODAY.
HE WAS COMMENTING ON THE SECOND EDITORIAL PUBLISHED BY THE WASHINGTON (D.C.) POST DUBBING NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA "LAGGARDS" IN THEIR KOREAN AID.
THE EDITORIAL WAS CALLED TO THE ATTENTION OF DOIDGE YESTERDAY, BUT HE DECLINED COMMENT UNTIL HE CONFERRED WITH PRIME MINISTER SIDNEY G.HOLLAND.
THE AVERAGE MAN IN NEW ZEALAND IS STEAMING ABOUT THE POST EDITORIALS. THE CONSENSUS APPEARS TO BE THAT THEY HAVE HURT CORDIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND THE UNITED STATES.
IN HIS STATEMENT, DOIDGE SAID:
"THE POST MIGHT MORE PROPERLY HAVE DIRECTED ITS ATTENTION TO THE REAL LAGGARDS--THOSE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED NOTHING OR THOSE WHO UNLIKE NEW ZEALAND HAVE MADE NO MOVE TO CONTRIBUTE ARMED FORCES.
"THESE COUNTRIES," HE CONTINUED, "ALSO HAVE A STAKE IN COLLECTIVE SECURITY. I CAN ONLY EMPHASIZE THE FACTS OF NEW ZEALAND'S CONTRIBUTION, THAT NEW ZEALAND WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TO RESPOND TO THE UNITED NATION'S CALL AND IS RESPONDING AGAIN TO THE CALL FOR ARMED ASSISTANCE, AND THAT OUR MEN ARE SERVING WITH DISTINCTION IN THE FIELD. AS FOR NUMBERS, I WONDER HOW MANY OTHER COUNTRIES APART FROM SOUTH KOREA AND THE UNITED STATE ITSELF PROVIDE AS HIGH A PROPORTION OF FIGHTING MEN AS NEW ZEALAND.
"IF EVEN A MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS WERE, PRO RATA TO POPULATION, THE SAME KIND OF LAGGARD AS NEW ZEALAND THERE WOULD BE NO LACK OF EFFECTIVES FOR ANY DEMAND OF THE KOREAN BATTLEFRONT.
"NEW ZEALAND HAS LONG DENIED MILITARY SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS TO AGGRESSORS. THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN PRESSING THE UNITED NATIONS THROUGH THE ADDITIONAL MEASURES COMMITTEE FOR SOME MEASURE OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS. SO FAR AS NEW ZEALAND IS CONCERNED, THE COLLECTIVE EMBARGO NOW BEING DISCUSSED AT LAKE SUCCESS WILL MERELY FORMALIZE OUR OWN PRACTICE."
IN THE LAST 10 DAYS, 1,200 NEW ZEALANDERS HAVE VOLUNTEERED AS REINFORCEMENTS FOR THIS COUNTRY'S ARTILLERY UNIT IN KOREA.
MK/RP851AED

A96
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, MAY 14-(AP)-JOSIAH FRANCIS, MINISTER OF THE ARMY, SAID TODAY 200 TROOPS WILL BE FLOWN TO THE KOREAN WAR THEATER THIS WEEK TO REPLACE BATTLE CASUALTIES. FRANCIS SAID HE IS SUBMITTING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RELIEF OF TROOPS, BUT GAVE NO DETAILS. HE SAID HE HAD DISCUSSED THE MATTER WITH THE AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMAND "WITH THE KNOWLEDGE AND PRINCIPLES ESTABLISHED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES."
ME950AED

AG1 (110)
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, MAY 14-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN YOUTHS ARE SLOW IN REGISTERING FOR COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING.
UNDER A NEW POSTWAR SCHEME, ABOUT 41,000 18-YEAR-OLDS ARE SUPPOSED TO REGISTER BY TONIGHT.
UP TO LAST NIGHT, ONLY 14,000 HAD PUT THEIR NAMES ON THE BOOKS.
THOSE WHO FAIL TO REGISTER ARE LIABLE FOR A FINE OF £50 ($112.50).
THIS FIRST CALLUP IS FOR YOUTHS REACHING 18 BETWEEN NOV. 1, 1950, AND JULY 31, 1951.
THE FIRST CAMPS PROBABLY WILL BE HELD IN LATE JULY OR EARLY AUGUST.
THE TRAINING PERIOD VARIES SLIGHTLY WITH THE SERVICE. YOUTHS CHOOSING THE ARMY WOULD HAVE AN INITIAL CONTINUOUS TRAINING OF 98 DAYS. THEY WOULD THEN BE POSTED TO THE CIVILIAN ARMY RESERVE, CALLED THE CITIZEN MILITARY FORCE, FOR FIVE YEARS AND WOULD GO INTO CAMP FOR 12 DAYS EACH YEAR.
ME836AED

MAY 15 1951

A138KX
FOLO UNITED NATIONS (A 187)
MANILA, TUESDAY, MAY 15-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINES DEFENSE DEPARTMENT REPORTED TODAY IT HAD STOPPED THE LOADING OF SCRAP METAL ABOARD A SHIP REGISTERED FOR FORMOSA, CHINESE NATIONALIST-HELD STRONGHOLD.
A DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID THE SHIP'S CARGO HAD BEEN CLEARED SEVERAL MONTHS AGO. HE EXPLAINED THAT THE SHIPMENT WAS HALTED PENDING AN INVESTIGATION OF WHETHER THE SHIPMENT VIOLATES NEW LAWS PROHIBITING THE EXPORT OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS.
NO INFORMATION REGARDING THE VESSEL, SS SAIYU, IS AVAILABLE HERE. BUT THE SPOKESMAN EXPRESSED DOUBT THAT THE SHIPMENT WAS BOUND FOR RED CHINA.
EJ1020PCS

2 (500)
MS BUDGET
NIGHT LEAD PARATROOPS
BY TOM OCHILTREE
LONDON, MAY 14-(AP)-TROUBLE-SHOOTING TROOPS OF BRITAIN'S CRACK 16TH INDEPENDENT PARACHUTE BRIGADE GROUP RUSHED TONIGHT TO ASSEMBLY AREAS AT ALDERSHOT, NEAR LONDON, UNDER ORDERS TO GET READY FOR AN UNDISCLOSED EMERGENCY ASSIGNMENT.
ARE THEY INTENDED FOR IRAN?
STRONG INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE LABOR GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO TAKE FIRM MEASURES IF IRAN INSISTS ON NATIONALIZING THE HUGE BRITISH OIL INTERESTS THERE WITHOUT FIRST TRYING TO NEGOTIATE A SETTLEMENT.
THE ALERTED 4,000 PARATROOPERS--KNOWN AS THE "FIRE BRIGADE" BECAUSE OF THEIR TRAINING FOR USE IN EMERGENCIES -- COULD HAVE AN IMPORTANT PART IN THESE FIRM MEASURES.
MILITARY SOURCES SAID THAT THE GROUP, MADE UP OF THREE PARACHUTE BATTALIONS AND ATTACHED UNITS OF AIRBORNE ARTILLERY, ENGINEERS, SIGNALMEN AND A FIELD AMBULANCE SETUP, HAS NO DEPARTURE ORDERS. THE SOURCES SAID THE ALERT WAS ROUTINE WAR OFFICE BUSINESS.
BUT THE SUDDEN ALERT BROKE UP WHITSUN HOLIDAY LEAVE FOR MANY OF THE MEN IN THE GROUP AND BROUGHT SOME OF THE BRIGADE'S UNITS BACK FROM HALF-COMPLETED MANEUVERS IN NORTH WALES, KENT AND DEVON.
THE LONDON DAILY MIRROR SAID THE TROOPS ARE BEING ISSUED TROPICAL UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT AND WILL SOON GET INNOCULATIONS AGAINST TROPICAL DISEASES.
THE IRANIAN OIL CRISIS THREATENING SEIZURE OF ONE OF BRITAIN'S BIGGEST SOURCES OF PETROLEUM, ALSO INTERRUPTED FOREIGN SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON'S HOLIDAY.
FROM HIS VACATION SPOT ON THE ISLE OF WIGHT, MORRISON KEPT IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE FOREIGN OFFICE BY TELEPHONE. HE ALSO PUT THE FINAL TOUCHES ON A NEW BRITISH NOTE PROTESTING IRAN'S RAPID MOVES TO CARRY OUT A LAW NATIONALIZING THE BRITISH-OWNED ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY.
THAT NOTE -- EXPECTED TO BE FIRMER IN TONE THAN EARLIER BRITISH COMMUNICATIONS -- PROBABLY WILL BE DISPATCHED TO TEHRAN IN THE NEXT DAY OR TWO.
IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THE UNITED STATES IS BEING KEPT INFORMED OF ALL DEVELOPMENTS.
BRITAIN'S GROWING CONCERN WAS HIGHLIGHTED BY THE EMOTIONAL AND DRAMATIC ACTION OF IRANIAN PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH IN BARRICADING HIMSELF IN THE PARLIAMENT AFTER ANNOUNCING HIS LIFE WAS THREATENED AND DECLARING HE INTENDED TO STAY THERE UNTIL HIS DREAM OF NATIONALIZATION IS PUSHED THROUGH.
THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS EXPRESSED THE HOPE THERE WILL BE NO DISORDERS IN IRAN'S SOUTHERN OIL FIELDS, WHERE THE ANGLO-IRANIAN COMPANY HAS EXCLUSIVE OPERATION RIGHTS UNDER A TREATY WHICH DOES NOT EXPIRE UNTIL 1993. THE GOVERNMENT STILL HOPES THE DISPUTE OVER OIL CAN BE SETTLED BY NEGOTIATIONS.

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A3
BUT SOME SECTIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS HAVE DEMANDED A STRONG STAND AGAINST THE MOVE BY IRAN'S NATIONALISTS -- HEADED BY MOSSADEGH -- TO SEIZE THE OIL AND OUST THE BRITISH.
THESE PUBLICATIONS MAINTAINED EDITORIALLY THAT THE OIL RESOURCES OF THE MIDDLE EAST COUNTRY ARE SO IMPORTANT TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC ALLIANCE THAT BRITAIN SHOULD NOT LET THEM PASS FROM HER CONTROL.
THE PRO-EMPIRE EVENING STANDARD SAID PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE'S CABINET HAS "ALREADY DECIDED ON THE VARIOUS FORMS OF ACTION WHICH MIGHT BE NECESSARY TO PROTECT BRITISH OIL INTERESTS IN PERSIA."
THE INDEPENDENT WEEKLY ECONOMIST SAID A FEW DAYS AGO THAT MORRISON'S NEW NOTE TO IRAN WOULD HINT THAT BRITAIN WILL RESIST WITH FORCE ANY NATIONALIZATION ATTEMPTS BY IRAN.
THE JOURNAL SAID BRITAIN "STILL BELIEVES FORCE WILL NOT BE NECESSARY, BUT IT HAS RIGHTLY DECIDED THAT, UNLESS SOME FIRM ATTEMPT BE MADE TO CONTROL THE IRRESPONSIBLE NATIONALISTS NOW IN POWER IN TEHRAN, THEY WILL NOT ONLY DESTROY THEIR OWN COUNTRY BUT WILL INFLAME THE WHOLE ARAB MIDDLE EAST."
THE AIR MINISTRY SAID THE TRANSPORT COMMAND IS COOPERATING WITH THE WAR OFFICE IN PLANNING FOR THE ALERTED BRIGADE. THE TRANSPORT COMMAND WOULD PROVIDE THE PLANES FOR THE PARATROOPS.
BRITAIN ALSO HAS CRUISER AND DESTROYER NAVAL FORCES IN THE PERSIAN GULF AREA.
THE BRIGADE IS UNDER THE COMMAND OF BRIG. KENNETH THOMAS DARLING, A 41-YEAR-OLD OFFICER WITH A DISTINGUISHED FIGHTING RECORD IN NORTHWEST EUROPE IN WORLD WAR TWO. THE BRIGADE RETURNED FROM SERVICE WITH THE RHINE ARMY IN GERMANY ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO.
RM1QPED

A104 (260)

FIRST LEAD PARATROOPS

BY TOM OCHILTREE

LONDON, MAY 14-(AP)-BRITAIN TOLD ITS TROUBLE-SHOOTING 16TH INDEPENDENT PARACHUTE BRIGADE GROUP TODAY TO BRING ITSELF AT ONCE TO A STATE OF READINESS.

SIMULTANEOUSLY FOREIGN SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON -- INTERRUPTING HIS WHITSUN HOLIDAY ON THE ISLE OF WIGHT--KEPT IN TOUCH WITH THE FOREIGN OFFICE BY PHONE ON THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN.

THERE WAS SPECULATION THAT THE TWO EVENTS WERE CONNECTED, AND THAT BRITAIN WAS READY TO MAKE A STRONG STAND, IF NECESSARY, TO HOLD ITS RICH OIL CONCESSION IN IRAN.

BUT THIS SPECULATION WAS WITHOUT OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION. A WAR OFFICE SPOKESMAN STRESSED THAT THE PARACHUTE BRIGADE WAS NOT UNDER SAILING ORDERS. HE DESCRIBED THE ALERTING ORDER AS ROUTINE WAR OFFICE BUSINESS.

THE UNIT NOW IS ASSEMBLING ITSELF AT ALDERSHOT, 35 MILES FROM LONDON. IT IS KNOWN AS THE "FIRE BRIGADE", BECAUSE IT IS GEARED FOR EMERGENCIES.

SOME SECTIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS HAVE BEEN DEMANDING A STRONGER ATTITUDE TOWARD IRAN. THE LINE TAKEN BY THESE PUBLICATIONS IS THAT IRAN'S OIL IS SO IMPORTANT TO BRITAIN AND THE ATLANTIC POWERS THAT THE BRITISH SHOULD RESIST ANY ATTEMPT BY IRANIAN AUTHORITIES TO TAKE OVER THE INSTALLATIONS OF THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, AS IRAN'S PARLIAMENT HAS VOTED TO DO.

A FEW DAYS AGO THE ECONOMIST, A WEEKLY INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF OPINION, SAID MORRISON HAS DRAFTED A NOTE TO IRAN HINTING THAT BRITAIN WILL RESIST BY FORCE, IF NECESSARY.

THE ECONOMIST SAID THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT "STILL BELIEVES FORCE WILL NOT BE NECESSARY, BUT IT HAS RIGHTLY DECIDED THAT UNLESS SOME FIRM ATTEMPT BE MADE TO CONTROL THE IRRESPONSIBLE NATIONALISTS NOW IN POWER IN TEHRAYAGUIICNLN

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FIRM ATTEMPT BE MADE TO CONTROL THE IRRESPONSIBLE NATIONALISTS NOW IN POWER IN TEHRAN THEY WILL NOT ONLY DESTROY THEIR OWN COUNTRY BUT INFLAME THE WHOLE OF THE ARAB MIDDLE EAST."

UP UNTIL THE LAST FEW DAYS, AT LEAST, PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE'S CABINET HAS HELD TO THE HOPE THAT THE WHOLE ISSUE COULD BE WORKED OUT BY PEACEFUL NEGOTIATION. THAT STILL IS THE PUBLIC POSITION OF THE CABINET. MORRISON'S ACTIVITIES TODAY, HOWEVER, INDICATE INCREASING ALARM. THE FOREIGN SECRETARY'S LATEST NOTE IS EXPECTED TO BE DISPATCHED TO TEHRAN SOON.

THE UNITED STATES IS BEING KEPT INFORMED ABOUT BRITISH MOVES.

THE ALERTED PARACHUTE BRIGADE GROUP CONTAINS ABOUT 6,000 MEN. IT IS COMMANDED BY BRIG. KENNETH THOMAS DARLING, 41, AN OFFICER WITH A DISTINGUISHED FIGHTING RECORD IN NORTHWEST EUROPE DURING WORLD WAR II.

SOUTHERN COMMAND HEADQUARTERS ISSUED A STATEMENT SAYING:

"THE BRIGADE IS BEING HELD AVAILABLE AT SHORT NOTICE, BUT IT IS NOT UNDER ORDERS TO PROCEED TO ANY SPECIFIC DESTINATION."

EVEN IF SUCH ORDERS HAD BEEN GIVEN, IT IS ASSUMED THEY WOULD BE TOP SECRET.

W. WARDE, THE SHIP'S EXHIBITION MANAGER, SAID HE WAS TOLD BY TELEPHONE THAT MORRISON RECEIVED AN "IMPORTANT" TELEPHONE CALL EARLY TODAY AND WAS STANDING BY. units of the parachute brigade have been taking in

THE RECALL ORDER CUT SHORT BY TWO WEEKS THE TRAINING EXERCISES THAT, [redacted] NORTH WALES, KENT AND DEVON. MEMBERS ON LEAVE ALSO ARE BEING CONCENTRATED AT ALDERSHOT.

THE AIR MINISTRY SAID THE TRANSPORT COMMAND WHICH PROVIDES PLANES FOR THE PARACHUTE TROOPS IS COOPERATING WITH THE WAR OFFICE IN PLANNING FOR THE BRIGADE.

BRIGADIER K.T. DARLING COMMANDS THE BRIGADE, WHICH RETURNED FROM SERVICE WITH THE RHINE ARMY IN GERMANY ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO. IT CONSISTS OF THREE PARACHUTE BATTALIONS TOGETHER WITH AIRBORNE UNITS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS AND ROYAL SIGNALS.

JR725AED

A45

(120)

LONDON, MAY 14-(AP)-REPORTS THAT DR.KLAUS FUCHS, CONVICTED ATOM SPY, MAY BE RELEASED TO CONTINUE ATOMIC RESEARCH WORK UNDER GUARD WERE PUBLISHED BY TWO LOCAL NEWSPAPERS YESTERDAY.

THE REYNOLDS NEWS AND THE SUNDAY CHRONICLE BOTH CARRIED SUCH SPECULATIVE STORIES ON FUCHS, AND THE CHRONICLE ADDED THAT DR.ALAN NUNN MAY ALSO MIGHT BE RELEASED UNDER A SIMILAR ARRANGEMENT.

BECAUSE OF THE WHITSUN HOLIDAY WEEKEND, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE FOR COMMENT.

BOTH MEN ARE SERVING PRISON TERMS FOR DISCLOSING ATOMIC SECRETS TO RUSSIA.

THE TWO NEWSPAPERS SAID THAT IF FUCHS IS RELEASED, HE WILL BE GUARDED TO MAKE CERTAIN NO SECRET INFORMATION GETS OUT THIS TIME.

A THIRD PAPER, THE SUNDAY DISPATCH, QUOTED THE WARDEN OF STAFFORD PRISON AS DENYING REPORTS THAT HOME OFFICE OFFICIALS HAVE INTERVIEWED FUCHS WITH A VIEW TO OBTAINING HIS RELEASE.

DN6AESD

MAY 15 19

A69

LONDON, MAY 14-(AP)-TWO DOCTORS WILL ACCOMPANY KING GEORGE VI ON THE ROYAL TOUR OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND NEXT YEAR, BUCKINGHAM PALACE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE KING WAS OPERATED ON FOR A CIRCULATION BLOCK IN HIS RIGHT LEG TWO YEARS AGO. RECENTLY SOME LONDON NEWSPAPERS HAVE EXPRESSED FEARS FOR HIS HEALTH UNDER THE RIGOROUS SCHEDULE SET FOR HIM THIS YEAR.

THE BRITISH MONARCH IS 55 YEARS OLD. HE AND QUEEN ELIZABETH AND PRINCESS MARGARET ARE TO SET OUT ON THEIR TOUR OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND NEXT MARCH.

SN831PED

A90

(110)

STRASBOURG, MAY 14-(AP)-THE EUROPEAN CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY TODAY ENDORSED FORMATION OF A EUROPEAN REFUGEES OFFICE TO PROMOTE RESETTLEMENT OF MILLIONS OF HOMELESS PERSONS NOW FLOODING WESTERN EUROPE.

THE ASSEMBLY ALSO ADOPTED A PROPOSAL FOR A EUROPEAN MANPOWER BOARD WHICH WOULD SEEK WORK IN OTHER NATIONS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED IN COUNTRIES WITH A SURPLUS POPULATION.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT PAUL-HENRI SPAAK OF BELGIUM OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED U.S. VICE-PRESIDENT ALBEN BARKLEY AND SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE SAM RAYBURN OF THE ASSEMBLY'S DESIRE TO RECEIVE A DELEGATION FROM THE AMERICAN CONGRESS DURING ITS AUTUMN SESSION FOR "AN EXCHANGE OF VIEWS."

VS825PED

S1

PARIS, MAY 14-(AP)-RUSSIA'S ANDREI GROMYKO ACCUSED WESTERN DIPLOMATS OF ENGAGING IN "VERBAL EQUILIBRISTICS."

(WEBSTER: EQUILIBRIST -- "ONE WHO BALANCES HIMSELF IN UNNATURAL POSITIONS AND HAZARDOUS MOVEMENTS.")

30.24- 22993

GROMYKO USED THAT TERM TO DESCRIBE WESTERN STATEMENTS DURING TODAY'S 91ST MEETING OF THE BIG FOUR DEPUTIES TRYING TO ARRANGE AN AGENDA FOR A MEETING OF THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS.

THE MEETING ENDED AFTER NEARLY TWO AND A HALF HOURS WITH THE FOUR DEPUTIES NO CLOSER TO AN AGREEMENT.

THEY STILL ARE DEADLOCKED ON JUST HOW MUCH THEY SHOULD REFER TO THEIR FOREIGN MINISTERS AS "DISAGREED ITEMS" FOR THE AGENDA. THE WEST WANTS TO TELL THE FOREIGN MINISTERS THE DEPUTIES WERE UNABLE TO AGREE ON JUST WHERE TO PLACE GERMAN DEMILITARIZATION ON THE AGENDA, AND ON JUST HOW TO WORD THE AGENDA ITEM DEALING WITH DISARMAMENT.

AMERICA'S DELEGATE, U.S. AMBASSADOR PHILIP JESSUP, PROPOSED TODAY THAT THE AGENDA'S AGREED ITEMS BE SENT TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS WITH A FOOTNOTE EXPLAINING THE DISAGREEMENTS. HE SAID THE FOOTNOTE SHOULD POINT OUT THAT "THERE IS AGREEMENT THAT THE DEMILITARIZATION OF GERMANY SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA. BUT THERE IS DISAGREEMENT AS TO WHETHER IT SHOULD BE THE FIRST OR SECOND SUB-ITEM UNDER ITEM ONE."

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"THEN," ADD JESSUP, "IF THE SOVIET UNION SHARES THE WILLINGNESS OF THE THREE WESTERN POWERS TO ARRANGE A MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, WE CAN PROCEED IMMEDIATELY" WITH THE COMPLETION OF THE AGENDA.

THOSE STATEMENTS, SAID GROMYKO, WERE MERE "VERBAL EQUILIBRISTICS."

RUSSIA IS INSISTING THAT THE DEMILITARIZATION OF GERMANY APPEAR FIRST AS A SUB-ITEM UNDER THE POINT DEALING WITH "CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF PRESENT INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS IN EUROPE AND OF THE MEANS TO SECURE A REAL AND LASTING IMPROVEMENT IN THE RELATIONS" AMONG THE BIG FOUR.

THE WEST WANTS TO TALK ABOUT GERMAN DEMILITARIZATION ONLY AFTER A FOREIGN MINISTERS' DISCUSSION OF DISARMAMENT. ON THE LATTER SUBJECT, THE DEPUTIES ARE DISAGREED ON THE WORDING OF THE ITEM ITSELF. RUSSIA

WANTS TO LIMIT DISARMAMENT TALKS TO THE BIG FOUR POWERS, WHILE THE WESTERN DEPUTIES INSIST ON MAKING IT A WORLDWIDE DISCUSSION.

THE DEPUTIES ALSO ARE DISAGREED ON WHETHER THE ATLANTIC TREATY AND U.N. OFFICIALS MAKE SHOULD BE DISCUSSED AS ONE OF THE "CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF PRESENT INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS."

THEY MEET AGAIN TOMORROW.

BACKGROUND

B russels, Belgium, [illegible] may 14-(ap)-[illegible] Fyke Farmer of Tennessee, [illegible] a delegate to the privately sponsored world constituent assembly

(WCA) has accused gen. eisenhower of breaking international agreements in his role as supreme military commander of the atlantic pact army.

Farmer challenged the atlantic commander to a public debate in [illegible] belgium on the worth of a world parliament instead of increased armaments.

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The tennessee legislator is in belgium in connection with the WCA campaign in favor of a Belgian law which would permit the parliament of this country to name nine delegates to [illegible] a world assembly.

In a letter dated may 10 and sent to eisenhower's paris headquarters, farmer says:

"It is but fair to inform you that I think your acts in europe are illegal. It seems to me that you are engaged in war preparations contrary to the international treaties, agreements and assurances by which both the belgian and the a merican governments have bound themselves to refrain from war."

Inviting Gen. Eisenhower to set a time and place for a debate, farmer wrote:

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"Humanity has advanced beyong the fallacy of keeping the peace by preparing for war. I invite you to hand back your military orders and assist us in the creation of a world parliament to establish permanent institutions for the enforcement of the principles of international law declared at nuernberg."

This referred to the principles under which leading nazis were tried and condemned by a four-power tribunal after the war, setting forth that ~~xxx~~ preparation for war of aggression or war ~~xxxx~~ in violation of international agreements is a crime against humanity.

the WCA first met a t geneva early this year, with several

hundred delegates from 25 nations and a sprinkling of "world citizens."

seeking establishment of a world government. The only legally elected present delegates were farmer and ex-state senator v. a. harwell of tennessee.

Farmer, a nashville lawyer, played a leading part in getting the tennessee legislature to pass a bill electing three delegates to the meeting. [illegible]

[illegible]. B. Avery, jr., of tennessee also was named a delegate.

wr. muller 1102a

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A79 (120)
MALMOE, SWEDEN, MAY 14-(AP)-MEETING BEHIND CLOSED DOORS, A "EUROPEAN NATIONALIST CONGRESS" SPONSORED BY A NAZI-LIKE SWEDISH GROUP TODAY WINDS UP A THREE-DAY SESSION HERE.
SOME 60 DELEGATES FROM SIX FOREIGN COUNTRIES ARE ATTENDING THE SESSION. AT ONE POINT, POLICE HAD TO INTERVENE IN FORCE TO PREVENT A THREATENED CLASH BETWEEN LEFTISTS AND THE NEO-NAZIS, SEVERAL OF WHOM WORE JACK BOOTS AND OTHER NAZI CLOTHING.
DR. PER ENGDAHL, HEAD OF THE SPONSORING ORGANIZATION, "SVENSK OPPOSITION," SAID THE CONGRESS MET TO "DISCUSS HOW TO UNITE ALL ANTI-COMMUNIST FORCES IN EUROPE." HE EMPHASIZED THAT THE NEO-NAZIS, SEVERAL OF DID NOT GATHER TO FURTHER A RESURGENCE OF NAZISM, BUT HIS OWN GROUP IS CONSISTENTLY REFERRED TO IN THE SWEDISH PRESS AS "NEO-NAZI."
HE HIMSELF IS A LONG-TIME ADVOCATE OF ITALIAN FASCISTIC IDEAS.
YNGVE NORDBORG, SWEDISH WAR-TIME ANNOUNCER OF THE GERMAN KOENIGSBERG RADIO STATION, WELCOMED THE DELEGATES FROM FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, DENMARK, NORWAY AND SWITZERLAND. RP&ME630AED

30.24- 22995

A75 (160)
VIENNA, AUSTRIA, MAY 14-(AP)-MOST OF VIENNA IGNORED COMMUNIST-SPONSORED SPORTS EVENTS YESTERDAY--AND FLOCKED TO SEE AN AMERICAN HELICOPTER AND A GAY HORSE-AND-CARRIAGE PARADE.

THE REDS HAD PLANNED ALL SORTS OF SUNDAY SPORTS ATTRACTIONS THROUGHOUT THE CITY IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR THREE-DAY WHITSUNTIDE RALLY WHICH ENDS TODAY.

LACK OF ANY AUDIENCE CAUSED CANCELLATION OF SOME OF THE GAMES. AND SUCH USUAL CROWD DRAWERS AS FOOTBALL AND SWIMMING MEETS MANAGED TO ATTRACT NO MORE THAN 200 SPECTATORS ALTOGETHER.

INSTEAD, NEARLY EVERYONE IN VIENNA--INCLUDING MANY BLUE-SHIRTED COMMUNIST YOUTHS BROUGHT HERE FROM ALL OVER AUSTRIA--GATHERED TO GET THEIR FIRST GLIMPSE AT A HELICOPTER AND TO WATCH THE PARADE. HUNDREDS OF WHITE-CLOTHED CHILDREN, CELEBRATING THEIR ROMAN CATHOLIC CONFIRMATION, RODE IN COLORFUL HORSE-DRAWN CARRIAGES THROUGH PRATER PARK IN THE RUSSIAN SECTOR.

THE HELICOPTER WAS FLOWN HERE FROM THE U.S. AIR FORCE BASE AT WIESBADEN, GERMANY, TO PULL ATTENTION AWAY FROM THE COMMUNIST GAMES. THE PILOT, CAPT.ROBERT J.MARTIN OF MANCHESTER, CONN., SCORED A GREAT SUCCESS AND ATTRACTED HUGE CROWDS WHEN HE LANDED AT THREE STRATEGIC SPOTS IN THE CITY.

RP813AED

B20 C
BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, MAY 14-(AP)-KAROLY KISS, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL, HAS SUCCEEDED GYULA KALLAI AS HUNGARY'S FOREIGN MINISTER. KALLAI'S RESIGNATION WAS ANNOUNCED SATURDAY NIGHT.

KALLAI HAS BEEN FOREIGN MINISTER SINCE THE DISMISSAL OF LASZLO RAJK IN 1949. HE WAS THE LAST GOVERNMENT MEMBER FROM THE RADICAL "YOUTHS OF MARCH" GROUP OF INTELLECTUALS WHO FIRST JOINED RAJK'S PRE-WAR STUDENT ORGANIZATION AND WERE ASSOCIATED WITH LEFTIST POLITICIANS AGAINST THE GERMANS IN WORLD WAR II.

RAJK WAS CONVICTED OF TREASON AND EXECUTED OCT.15,1949.

KISS, 47, IS A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S POLITBURO AND PRESIDENT OF ITS CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

--DASH--

KALLAI REPRESENTED HUNGARY IN PROTRACTED NEGOTIATIONS WITH U.S. MINISTER NATHANIEL P.DAVIS WHICH RESULTED IN THE RELEASE TWO WEEKS AGO OF AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN ROBERT A.VOGELER AFTER HE HAD SERVED 17 MONTHS OF A 15-YEAR ESPIONAGE SENTENCE.

IN EXCHANGE FOR VOGELER'S RELEASE THE UNITED STATES AGREED TO PERMIT REOPENING OF HUNGARIAN CONSULATES IN CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK, APPROVAL FOR AMERICANS TO TRAVEL IN HUNGARY AND THE RETURN OF NAZI-LOOTED HUNGARIAN PROPERTY HELD IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF GERMANY.

MD440AED

MAY 15 1951

A110 (160)

BELGRADE, MAY 14-(AP)-YUGOSLAVIA DISCLOSED TODAY THAT ITS SECURITY POLICE HAVE SEIZED A MILITARY OFFICIAL OF THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN EMBASSY HERE AND TWO ALLEGED CZECH INTELLIGENCE AGENTS AS SPIES.

A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE INFORMATION MINISTRY REPORTED THAT THE ARRESTS TOOK PLACE LATE LAST NIGHT IN A PARK AT ZEMON, ABOUT 20 MILES FROM BELGRADE. IT IDENTIFIED THE EMBASSY MILITARY OFFICIAL AS JAROSLAV NJEMEC. IT DID NOT GIVE HIS RANK. NOR IS HE MENTIONED IN THE CURRENT DIPLOMATIC LIST. THE TWO SO-CALLED AGENTS WERE UNIDENTIFIED.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE ARRESTS TOOK PLACE "AT THE MOMENT WHEN THE AGENTS WORKING FOR THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE WERE HANDING OVER TO HIM (NJEMEC) MATERIAL OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND MILITARY NATURE.

"TOGETHER WITH HIM WERE ARRESTED TWO AGENTS WHO HAD BEEN HANDING OVER THE MATERIAL TO HIM. ON BEING QUESTIONED, NJEMEC CONFESSED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED ESPIONAGE REPORTS AND DATA AT THE MEETING PLACE WHERE THE ARRESTS OCCURRED. HE ALSO GAVE FURTHER DETAILS OF HIS ESPIONAGE WORK AND HIS CONTACTS. THE INVESTIGATION IS BEING CONTINUED."

ME1042AED

A1
NIGHT LEAD MOSSADEGH (360)
BY ROBERT B.HEWETT

TEHRAN,IRAN,MAY 14-(AP)-PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH, SUFFERING A HEART AILMENT AND UPSET NERVES, BARRICDED HIMSELF BEHIND LOCKED DOORS IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING TODAY. HE SAID HE WOULD STAY THERE TO AWAIT THE SHOWDOWN ON OIL NATIONALIZATION AND TO THWART DEATH THEATS FROM "RASCALS."

THE EMOTIONAL NATIONALIST LEADER FAINTED AND FELL HEADLONG ON THE FLOOR OF PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY AFTER ANNOUNCING HE WOULD STAY INSIDE THE BUILDING UNTIL THE OIL NATIONALIZATION LAW IS CARRIED OUT.

HE HINTED THAT HIS PERSONAL DANGER ORIGINATED FROM FEDEYAN ISLAM, THE FIERY MOSLEM NATIONALIST MOVEMENT, AS WELL AS FROM LEFTISTS. BUT LATER HE ANNOUNCED THROUGH A SPOKESMAN THAT HE BELIEVED THE BRITISH-OWNED ANGLO-IRANIAN COMPANY INSTIGATED THE DEATH THREATS.

SOME SKEPTICAL DEPUTIES PRIVATELY DESCRIBED HIS SELF-IMPOSED SIEGE AS A POLITICAL STUNT -- DEATH THREATS ARE RECEIVED BY EVERY IRANIAN PREMIER. NEVERTHELESS, STRICT PRECAUTIONS WERE IMPOSED.

MOSSADEGH HAD HIS BED AND FOOD BROUGHT TO TWO SECOND FLOOR COMMITTEE ROOMS WHERE HE LIVED AND WORKED BEHIND LOCKED DOORS.

A FOUR-HOUR CABINET MEETING WAS HELD IN THE ROOMS, BUT NO DETAILS OF THE DISCUSSIONS LEAKED OUT.

IF MOSSADEGH WAS USING A DRAMATIC GESTURE TO HURRY UP ACTION ON THE PHYSICAL TAKING OVER OF THE $500,000,000 (M) OIL COMPANY IT SEEMED TO BE WORKING.

SOME DEPUTIES LAUGHED YESTERDAY WHEN THE PREMIER DRAMATICALLY DESCRIBED HOW HE TOLD SHAH MOHAMMED REZA PAHLEVI THAT HE WAS CARRYING A GUN FOR SELF-PROTECTION.

BUT THEY SPEEDILY CHOSE FIVE REPRESENTATIVES, WHO ALONG WITH FIVE SENATORS AND THE FINANCE MINISTER WILL MAKE UP THE BOARD EMPOWERED BY LAW TO TAKE OVER IMMEDIATELY THE SUPERVISION OF THE OIL COMPANY.

ANGLO-IRANIAN OFFICIALS AND BRITISH DIPLOMATS HAVE PROTESTED THAT OIL NATIONALIZATION VIOLATES INTERNATIONAL LAW.

THERE WERE UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT THE BRITISH WERE READY TO MAKE SOME COMPROMISE OFFER TO THE BOARD FOR AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT, BUT A BOARD MEMBER SAID NO PROPOSALS HAD BEEN RECEIVED.

A SHOWDOWN IS EXPECTED AS SOON AS THE BOARD DEMANDS ACCESS TO ANGLO-IRANIAN BOOKS AND TRIES TO SUPERVISE COMPANY ACTIVITIES.

MOSSADEGH, WHO FREQUENTLY SOBS AND FAINTS AT THE END OF PASSIONATE SPEECHES, HAS BEEN ATTACKED BY FEDEYAN ISLAM FOR NOT RELEASING A DOZEN MEMBERS OF THE SECT ARRESTED BY FORMER PREMIER HUSSEIN ALI ON CHARGES OF PLOTTING FURTHER ASSASSINATIONS. THE MOVEMENT WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE KILLING OF FORMER PREMIER ALA RAZMARA LAST MARCH.

MJ-RW517PED

MAY 15 1951

A44
(320)
TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 14-(AP)-FEARING FOR HIS LIFE, AGING PREMIER F. MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH MOVED LAST NIGHT INTO THE SANCTUARY OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING. HE SAYS HE WILL REMAIN THERE UNTIL HIS "DREAM"--NATIONAL-IZATION OF IRAN'S HUGE OIL INDUSTRY -- IS COMPLETED.

MOSSADEGH FAINTED AND FELL HEADLONG FROM THE ROSTRUM YESTERDAY AFTER TELLING THE MAJLIS (LOWER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT) OF THREATS ON HIS LIFE BY THE FANATIC SECRET MOSLEM SECT OF FEDAYAN ISLAM, WHOSE ASSASSINATION TACTICS HAVE MADE IT A POWER IN IRANIAN POLITICS. CARRIED FEET FIRST TO THE PRALIAMENT DISPENSARY, HE WAS DECLARED FULLY RECOVERED

A FEW MINUTES LATER BY DOCTORS THERE.
THE JITTERY PREMIER WAS LAUGHED AT DURING HIS TALK BY SKEPTICAL DEPUTIES, MANY OF WHOM FELT HE USED DRAMATICS CHARACTERISTIC OF HIM TO PRESSURE THEM INTO QUICK ACTION.
HOWEVER, THE MAJLIS SPEEDILY ACCEDED TO MOSSADEGH'S DEMAND THAT IT ELECT FIVE MEMBERS TO WORK JOINTLY WITH A SENATE FIVE-MAN GROUP ON A BOARD TO RUN THE GIANT ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY WHEN IT IS TAKEN OVER FROM THE BRITISH.
ALL FIVE BOARD MEMBERS NAMED BY THE MAJLIS ARE KNOWN SUPPORTERS OF MOSSADEGH--MAKING IT APPEAR THERE WILL BE LITTLE COMPROMISE WITH BRITAIN. THE SENATORS ON THE BOARD LIKEWISE FAVOR NATIONALIZATION, BUT MOST ARE BELIEVED TO HOLD MODERATE VIEWS. THE 11TH MEMBER IS FINANCE MINISTER ALI VARASTEH, FROM MOSSADEGH'S CABINET.
NATIONALIZATION OF THE HUGE BRITISH-OWNED OIL COMPANY HAS BEEN APPROVED BY PARLIAMENT. STARTING WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF PREMIER ALI RAZMARA LAST MARCH, THE DRIVE FOR THE TAKE-OVER WAS MARKED BY KILLINGS, STRIKES IN THE OIL FIELDS AND CLASHES BY RIVAL DEMONSTRATORS.
AFTER YESTERDAY'S VOTE MOSSADEGH ORDERED SERVANTS TO TAKE HIS BEDDING TO A COMMITTEE ROOM. HE SET UP HIS OFFICE NEARBY.
IN ADDITION TO THE THREATS FROM FEDAYAN ISLAM, WHICH WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR PREMIER RAZMARA'S ASSASSINATION, THE PREMIER SAID HE WAS ENDANGERED BY SMALL LEFTIST GROUPS DEMANDING RELEASE OF THEIR FOLLOWERS FROM PRISON. A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ADDED LATER THAT MOSSADEGH HAD ACCUSED ANGLO-IRANIAN OF HAVING INSTIGATED THE DEATH THREATS AGAINST HIM.
THOUGH FEDAYAN ISLAM VIOLENTLY PUSHED OIL NATIONALIZATION AND SUPPORTED THE PREMIER, THE ORGANIZATION LAST WEEK DISTRIBUTED LEAFLETS THREATENING TO "SETTLE ACCOUNTS" WITH MOSSADEGH UNLESS HE RELEASED A DOZEN OF ITS MEMBERS JAILED ON CHARGES OF PLOTTING ASSASSINATIONS.
JR616AED

MAY 15 1951

A33 (180)
AT THE NORTHERN ISRAEL FRONTIER, MAY 14-(AP)-ISRAELI AUTHORITIES HAVE STEPPED UP THE SPEED ON THE HULEH SWAMP DRAINAGE PROGRAM WITHOUT ANY INTERFERENCE FROM SYRIAN FORCES, AND PROSPECTS SEEMED BRIGHTER TODAY FOR SETTLING THE ISRAELI-SYRIAN DISPUTE.
THE HULEH SWAMP PROJECT HAS BEEN A SOURCE OF BITTER CONTENTION ON THE FRONTIER AND PLAYED A PART IN THE RECENT OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN SYRIA AND ISRAEL. THE ISRAELIS WANT TO DRAIN THE SWAMPS SO THE LAND CAN BE RECLAIMED. THE SYRIANS CLAIM THE DRAINAGE PROJECT VIOLATES THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT WHICH ENDED FIGHTING IN 1949.
THE ACTING CHIEF OF THE UNITED NATIONS STAFF HERE, COL. BENNET DE RIDDER, IS REPORTED TO HAVE URGED THAT WORK ON THE PROGRAM BE STOPPED FOR A MONTH IN VIEW OF THE TENSION OVER THE DEMILITARIZED BORDER ZONE, BUT IT IS KNOWN THAT ISRAEL WOULD REJECT SUCH A PROPOSAL.
THE CHIEF OF THE U.N. TRUCE COMMISSION, MAJ.GEN. WILLIAM E.RILEY, IS ON HIS WAY BACK HERE AND IS REPORTED READY TO PRESENT NEW PROPOSALS FROM THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT. SYRIAN AND ISRAELI REPRESENTATIVES ALREADY HAVE DRAFTED A NEW AGREEMENT ACCEPTING SECURITY COUNCIL CEASE-FIRE PROPOSALS TO END THE RECENT BLOODY FIGHTING IN THE FRONTIER AREA.
ME845AED

A34
(110)
PRECEDE NORTHERN ISRAEL FRONTIER (DAY)
JERUSALEM, MAY 14-(AP)-SYRIA NOTIFIED U. N. AUTHORITIES TODAY THAT SHE WAS READY TO UNDERTAKE ALL NECESSARY STEPS TO SECURE PEACE IN THE ISRAELI-SYRIAN BORDER AREA, A U. N. ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.
THE SYRIANS WERE SAID TO BE PREPARED TO IMPLEMENT AN EARLIER CEASE-FIRE ORDER AS STIPULATED IN A DRAFT AGREEMENT REACHED FRIDAY BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TWO COUNTRIES.
THE SYRIANS AT THAT TIME POSTPONED SIGNING THE DRAFT AGREEMENT WHICH CALLS FOR A CEASE-FIRE BY BOTH SIDES, WITHDRAWAL OF ALL MILITARY AND SEMI-MILITARY FORCES FROM THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE AND A PROMISE NOT TO MAKE AN ATTACK IN THE AREA.
EARLIER TODAY FOREIGN MINISTER MOSHE SHARETT TOLD THE ISRAELI PARLIAMENT THAT ISRAEL HAD NO INTENTION OF EXPANDING ACROSS THE SYRIAN BORDER BUT WAS "DETERMINED TO DEFEND X X X ITS TERRITORY."
RW621PED

A108 (150)
DAMASCUS, SYRIA, MAY 14-(AP)-A MILITARY TRIBUNAL SET FREE TODAY 15 PERSONS GIVEN PRISON SENTENCES FOR THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF COL.ADIB SHISHEKLY, SYRIA'S STRONG MAN AND ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF.
AMONG THE 15 WERE AHMAD SHARABATY, FORMER MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AND NASHAAT SHEIKH ELAARD, MANAGER OF THE SAUDI ARABIAN AIRLINES' OFFICE IN DAMASCUS.
DEATH SENTENCES WERE CONFIRMED ON THREE OTHERS--HUSSEIN TEWFIK AND ABDULKADER AMER, BOTH EGYPTIANS, AND ZUHAYR IBRAHIM YOUSSEF, A PALESTINIAN REFUGEE. A FOURTH MAN SENTENCED TO DEATH, ABBAS KHARSAN, AN IRANIAN, HAD HIS SENTENCE REDUCED TO 10 YEARS. THERE WAS SPECULATION THAT AMER AND YOUSSEF MIGHT ESCAPE DEATH THROUGH PRESIDENTIAL INTERVENTION.
A MILITARY COURT PASSED SENTENCE ON THE 19 MEN ON MARCH 13 FOLLOWING AN ATTEMPT TO SLAY SHISHEKLY IN AN AMBUSH LAST OCTOBER. HE ESCAPED WITH SLIGHT WOUNDS.
THE DEFENDANTS APPEALED THE MILITARY TRIBUNAL'S DECISION AND THE HIGHER COURT SENT THE CASE BACK FOR ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATION. THE PROSECUTION HAD REQUESTED THE SUSPENSION OF THE PRISON SENTENCES AGAINST THE 15 MEN.
RE1033AED

MAY 15 1951

Karachi, Pakistan, May 14-(AP)-Pakistan's foreign minister said today he hopes Dr. Frank Graham, the new U.N. representative in negotiations over Kashmir, can persuade India's Prime Minister Jawaharal Nehru to listen to reason.

Sir Zafrullah Khan, the Pakistan official, told a news conference he is looking forward to Graham's arrival here. The foreign minister hinted that Pakistan might ask the U.N. to impose economic sanctions against India if she refuses to abide by U.N. decisions on Kashmir, the state claimed by both Hindu India and Moslem Pakistan.

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A91
NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 14-(AP)-DIFFICULTIES OF THE INDIAN BUSINESS COMMUNITY IN COMMUNIST-CONTROLLED SHANGHAI CAME BEFORE PARLIAMENT TODAY.

M.K.MAHATAB, MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, WAS ASKED WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT IS TAKING UP WITH RED CHINA THE FACT THAT INDIANS, BECAUSE OF BARTER TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA, ARE "FINDING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO CONTINUE TO RUN THEIR ESTABLISHMENTS THERE."
MAHATAB REPLIED THAT INDIA'S GOVERNMENT "HAS UNDER CONSIDERATION" PRESENTING THE MATTER TO THE PEIPING GOVERNMENT.
ME922AED

B33 (Q)
KX
NIGHT LEAD BURMESE (110)
RANGOON, BURMA, MAY 14-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY COMMANDO-LIKE REBELS STAGED A MIDNIGHT RAID LAST NIGHT ON THE CHINDWIN RIVER TOWN OF MONYWA AND SET FIRE TO THE MARKET PLACE BEFORE WITHDRAWING UNDER A COUNTERATTACK.
THE COMMUNIQUE SAID GOVERNMENT TROOPS HAD RECAPTURED THE SOUTH COAST STRONGHOLD OF LAUNGLON FROM COMMUNIST FORCES WHICH EARLIER HAD DRIVEN INTO THE TOWN IN BUSES, OVERPOWERED THE GOVERNMENT GARRISON AND BURNED DOWN THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS AND COURTHOUSE. BEFORE THEY WERE DRIVEN OUT, THE REDS BURNED DOWN THE BAZAAR AND 43 HOMES, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. THE TOWN IS NEAR THE SOUTHERN PORT OF TAVOY.
THE REBELS WHO ATTACKED MONYWA--SOME 75 MILES WEST OF MANDALAY--WERE NOT IDENTIFIED, BUT IT IS KNOWN THAT COMMUNISTS AND MEMBERS OF THE REBEL WHITE PEOPLES VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATION (PVO) HAVE BEEN IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD SINCE BEING DRIVEN OUT OF CENTRAL BURMA.
VS753PED

MAY 15 1951

B37 Q
(KX FOR FX-APW)
RANGOON, BURMA, MAY 14-(AP)-THE BURMESE GOVERNMENT BELATEDLY CONFIRMED TODAY THE CAPTURE BY THE COMMUNISTS OF LAUNGLON, GOVERNMENT STRONGHOLD NEAR THE SOUTHERN COAST PORT OF TAVOY.
THE GOVERNMENT SAID THE COMMUNISTS DROVE INTO THE TOWN IN PASSENGER BUSES, OVERPOWERED THE GOVERNMENT GARRISON AND BURNED THE COURTHOUSE AND POLICE HEADQUARTERS.
THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED THAT GOVERNMENT TROOPS FROM TAVOY HAD BEEN SENT TO TRY TO RETAKE THE TOWN.
MD747AED

B81 (200)
OTTAWA, MAY 14-(AP)-LESTER B. PEARSON, CANADA'S EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER, SAID TONIGHT HE DOES NOT BELIEVE THE BOMBING OF CHINESE BASES IN MANCHURIA, BLOCKADING THE CHINESE MAINLAND AND THE USE OF CHINESE NATIONALIST FORCES WOULD BRING AN END TO THE WAR IN KOREA.
HE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS HE BELIEVES THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD BE "PROFOUNDLY MISTAKEN" TO ADOPT SUCH A POLICY.
PEARSON MADE HIS STATEMENTS IN CONCLUDING A DEBATE ON CANADA'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
HE MADE NO REFERENCE TO GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, BUT HE SAID SOME IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES HAD ADVOCATED THE BOMBING OF MANCHURIAN BASES, THE BLOCKADING OF CHINA AND THE USE OF CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS IN KOREA TO END THE WAR.
SUCH A MOVE, HE SAID, MIGHT LEAD TO UNLIMITED ACTION AND THE ENTRY OF RUSSIA DIRECTLY INTO THE CONFLICT. IT MIGHT LEAD DIRECTLY TO A THIRD WORLD WAR.
HOWARD GREEN, A MEMBER OF THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY WHO PREVIOUSLY URGED THE BOMBING OF THE MANCHURIAN BASES, A BLOCKADE OF CHINA AND THE USE OF NATIONALIST TROOPS IN KOREA, INTERJECTED:
"ARE YOU ASKING CANADIANS IN KOREA TO FIGHT WITH ONE HAND TIED BEHIND THEIR BACKS?"
"NO THAT IS NOT OUR POLICY AND IT IS NOT THE POLICY OF UNITED NATIONS," REPLIED PEARSON.
IT MAY BE, HE CONTINUED, THAT DESPITE ALL EFFORTS THE CONFLICT WILL EXTEND, BUT IF IT DOES EXTEND LET THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR IT REST IN OTHER HANDS.
PS1122PED

B49 (WX FW) (120)
OTTAWA, MAY 14-(AP)-C.D.HOWE, CANADIAN PRODUCTION MINISTER, INDICATED TONIGHT THAT, FOR THE PRESENT, CANADA CAN EXPECT NO LARGE DEFENSE ORDERS EITHER FROM THE UNITED STATES OR EUROPE.
THE UNITED STATES, HE SAID, HAS FOR MANY ITEMS SUFFICIENT PLANT CAPACITY TO MORE THAN TAKE CARE OF ITS OWN NEEDS, WHILE EUROPE LACKS DOLLARS. AS FOR CANADA'S OWN LONG-TERM NEEDS, HE SAID: "WE ARE FACED
WITH THE FACT THAT MANY OF OUR OWN REQUIREMENTS ARE SMALL, RELATIVE TO THE OUTLAY INVOLVED IN THEIR PRODUCTION."
ECONOMIC PRODUCTION, HE TOLD A JOINT DINNER MEETING OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ASSOCIATION AND THE SOCIETY OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINERS, "CAN BE ACHIEVED ONLY IF WE PRODUCE AS WELL FOR THE UNITED STATES OR FOR OUR OVERSEAS ALLIES."
PS911PED

MAY 15 1951

A59WX (360)
NIGHT LEAD ACHESON-PACTS
WASHINGTON,MAY 14-(AP)-NEW REPUBLICAN STRATEGY TO FORCE THE OUSTER OF SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON WAS PROPOSED TODAY BY REP.PHILLIPS (R-CALIF).
ADMINISTRATION LEADERS CONCEDED, BUT NOT FOR DIRECT QUOTATION, THAT THEY ARE NONE TOO CONFIDENT OF STOPPING THE GOP FIRE-ACHESON CAMPAIGN WHICH HAS BEEN DEVELOPING IN CAPITOL CLOAKROOMS FOR SEVERAL WEEKS.
PHILLIPS TOLD NEWSMEN HE HAS DRAFTED AN AMENDMENT DESIGNED TO CUT ACHESON FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT PAYROLL WITHOUT MENTIONING HIM BY NAME. PAST ATTEMPTS TO GET RID OF FEDERAL OFFICIALS BY NAME HAVE BEEN BLOCKED BY COURT RULINGS.
BUT PHILLIPS SAID HIS AMENDMENT WOULD GET AROUND THAT HURDLE. IT WOULD BAR THE USE OF STATE DEPARTMENT FUNDS TO PAY ANYONE IN THE DEPARTMENT WHO IN THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS WAS "CONNECTED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY" WITH A FIRM WHICH DERIVED PART OF ITS INCOME FROM SERVICES TO A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.
"THAT WOULD GET ACHESON," PHILLIPS SAID, "BECAUSE HIS LAW FIRM REPRESENTED SOME FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS WITHIN THE PAST FIVE YEARS WHILE HE WAS STILL ASSOCIATED WITH IT."
AMONG OTHER THINGS, ACHESON'S FIRM HELPED NEGOTIATE A U.S. LOAN TO POLAND.
PHILLIPS SAID HE QUESTIONED THE LEGALITY OF AN EARLIER PROPOSAL BY SOME HOUSE MEMBERS TO NAME ACHESON DIRECTLY IN A SALARY CUT-OFF AMENDMENT.
HEARINGS ON LEGISLATION FOR STATE DEPARTMENT FUNDS WERE ENDED WEEKS AGO AND THE BILL WAS SCHEDULED FOR HOUSE ACTION EARLY THIS MONTH. HOWEVER, THE MEASURE WAS SIDETRACKED WHEN WORD OF THE GOP DRIVE TO OUST ACHESON LEAKED OUT.
PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS REPEATEDLY DENIED RUMORS THAT HE PLANS TO DROP ACHESON. MR.TRUMAN HAS TOLD HIS NEWS CONFERENCE HE INTENDS TO KEEP ACHESON AS LONG AS HE REMAINS IN THE WHITE HOUSE.
MEANWHILE, REP.LAWRENCE H.SMITH (R-WISC) URGED CONGRESS TO REPUDIATE SECRET AGREEMENTS MADE BY THE ROOSEVELT-TRUMAN ADMINISTRATIONS AT YALTA AND POTSDAM.

A60WX

INTRODUCING A RESOLUTION TO CARRY OUT HIS PROPOSAL, SMITH TOLD THE HOUSE:

"THE FREE WORLD IS PAYING A STAGGERING PRICE FOR THE PRIVATE AGREEMENTS MADE BETWEEN STALIN, ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL AT YALTA AND CONFIRMED AND CONCLUDED BY TRUMAN, STALIN AND ATTLEE AT POTSDAM."

SMITH CHARGED THAT THE CHIEFS OF STAFF AGREED AT YALTA TO DISARM GERMANY AND JAPAN "AND THEREBY REMOVED ALL EFFECTIVE BARRIERS THAT EXISTED BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE FREE WORLD."

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATOR FURTHER CONTENDED THAT IN RETURN FOR RUSSIA'S ELEVENTH-HOUR ENTRY INTO THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN, ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL PROMISED SWEEPING CONCESSIONS TO RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

RZ754PED

MAY 15 1951

BWX HKUP

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY MONDAY, MAY 14)

(160)

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, MAY 14-(AP)-THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT WILL PROPOSE TO CONGRESS SOON THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT PAY PART OF THE COST OF AMERICAN OCCUPATIION FORCES IN JAPAN WITH A SIMULTANEOUS REDUCTION IN ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FOR THAT COUNTRY.

JAPAN NOW PAYS THE FULL COST OF OCCUPATION, AS A DEFEATED POWER.

THE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY IT RECOMMENDS BEGINNING THE NEW PROGRAM ON JULY 1. THE PROPOSAL IS "IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT DECISION" BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN, THE DEPARTMENT SAID.

A DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID ESTIMATES ON THE SHARES OF OCCUPATION COSTS TO BE PAID BY THE U.S. AND JAPAN HAVE NOT YET BEEN COMPLETED.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID:

"IN VIEW OF THE PROGRESS MADE BY JAPAN TOWARD THE GOAL OF ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE AND A STABLE ECONOMY, ANTICIPATED EARNINGS UNDER THE NEW POLICY ANNOUNCED TODAY, IN ADDITION TO FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS FROM OTHER SOURCES, ARE EXPECTED TO BE ADEQUATE TO PERMIT TERMINATION OF UNITED STATES ECONOMIC AID TO JAPAN AT THE END OF THE CURRENT UNITED STATES FISCAL YEAR.

"THIS NEW ARRANGEMENT, IF APPROVED BY CONGRESS, IS EXPECTED TO REMAIN IN FORCE UNTIL THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, MONDAY, MAY 14)

CZ310AED NM HKUP

A20WX

WASHINGTON, MAY 14-(AP)-THE U.S. AIR FORCE HAS LOST 212 PLANES IN KOREA AS COMPARED TO 149 LOST BY THE COMMUNISTS.

IN MAKING THESE FIGURES PUBLIC, THE AIR FORCE OFFERED NO EXPLANATION. HOWEVER, AMERICAN AIRCRAFT HAVE BEEN OPERATING AROUND-THE-CLOCK AGAINST ALL KINDS OF TARGETS, WHILE THE REDS HAVE CONFINED THEIR ACTIVITIES GENERALLY TO HIT-AND-RUN STRIKES FROM THE SAFETY OF MANCHURIAN BASES.

THE PLANE LOSS FIGURES WERE ISSUED SATURDAY AT A NEWS CONFERENCE BY LT.GEN.OTTO P.WEYLAND WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM THE FAR EAST TO BECOME DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE TACTICAL AIR FORCE WITH HEADQUARTERS AT LANGLEY FIELD, VA.

CZ354AED

A75WX

(140) REFUGEES

WASHINGTON, MAY 14-(AP)-J. DONALD KINGSLEY, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION (IRO), TODAY DESCRIBED REFUGEES FROM BEHIND THE "IRON CURTAIN" AS IMPORTANT SOURCES OF INTELLIGENCE FOR THE FREE NATIONS.

KINGSLEY MADE THIS REPORT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN DURING A WHITE HOUSE TALK. HE TOLD REPORTERS HE EXPRESSED BELIEF TO THE PRESIDENT THAT MACHINERY MUST BE SET UP TO CONTINUE THE IRO'S WORK AFTER IT FOLDS UP EARLY NEXT YEAR. IT IS AN AGENCY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

KINGSLEY, WHO IS ALSO AGENT GENERAL OF THE U.N. KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY, ALSO TALKED OVER WITH THE PRESIDENT DIFFICULTIES IN GETTING GOING ON RECONSTRUCTION WHILE KOREA IS STILL A BATTLE GROUND.

HE SAID THAT WHILE MATERIALS CANNOT BE BROUGHT IN FOR RECONSTRUCTION, MUCH CAN BE DONE IN GETTING IN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, ESPECIALLY TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEMS OF FINANCE, INFLATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

JA846PED

A74WX

SENATE-CHINA (WITH A187)

WASHINGTON, MAY 14-(AP)-SENATOR HOLLAND (D-FLA) TODAY INTRODUCED A SENATE RESOLUTION CALLING ON THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO "TAKE ACTION LEADING TO AN EMBARGO" ON ALL WAR-USEFUL MATERIALS TO RED CHINA.

SENATOR FERGUSON (R-MICH) ASKED TO BE MADE A CO-SPONSOR OF THE RESOLUTION. SENATOR STENNIS (D-MISS) SAID HE HOPED IT WOULD WIN UNANIMOUS APPROVAL IN THE SENATE TOMORROW.

THE U.N. SANCTIONS COMMITTEE VOTED 11 TO 0 IN NEW YORK TODAY TO IMPOSE SUCH AN EMBARGO. THE ISSUE NOW GOES TO THE 60-NATION POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE U.N., FOR ACTION THURSDAY.

JA843PED

MAY 15 1951

A61WX (INDIA WHEAT AHD)

(220) INDIA GRAIN

WASHINGTON, MAY 14-(AP)-SENATOR H.ALEXANDER SMITH (R-NJ) PREDICTED TONIGHT THE SENATE WILL PASS A $190,000,000 GRAIN-FOR-INDIA BILL ON THE BASIS OF A 100 PER CENT LOAN.

ORIGINALLY, PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAD PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO SEND 2,000,000 TONS OF GRAIN TO FAMINE-THREATENED INDIA AS AN OUTRIGHT GIFT. MR.TRUMAN URGED IT AS A HUMANITARIAN GESTURE.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL HAD BEEN WATERED DOWN TO A 50-50 BASIS--HALF GIFT, HALF LOAN--AS THE SENATE OPENED DEBATE ON THE CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE TODAY.

BUT SMITH TOLD A REPORTER THAT BOTH SIDES HAVE AGREED TO AN AMENDMENT BY SENATOR FERGUSON (R-MICH) WHICH WOULD REQUIRE FULL REPAYMENT FOR THE GRAIN.

AS AMENDED BY FERGUSON, THE SENATE BILL PARALLELS THE HOUSE VERSION, SLATED FOR DEBATE IN THE HOUSE CHAMBER LATER THIS WEEK.

THE NEW JERSEY SENATOR, ONE OF THE ORIGINAL SPONSORS OF THE AID LEGISLATION, SAID HE EXPECTS THE SENATE WILL PASS THE BILL BY TOMORROW NIGHT.

SENATOR GILLETTE (D-IOWA) OPENED DEBATE TODAY WITH A STATEMENT THAT DELAYED ACTION MIGHT RESULT IN HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE IN INDIA.

DECLARING THAT INDIA HAS ALREADY BEEN PLAGUED BY FOOD RIOTS, GILLETTE SAID THERE IS DANGER OF A SEQUEL TO "THE FRIGHTFUL 1943 BENGAL FAMINE" WHEN BETWEEN 1,500,000 AND 3,000,000 PERSONS DIED OF HUNGER IN THE STREETS OF CALCUTTA AND ELSEWHERE IN BENGAL.

GILLETTE SAID FAILURE TO HELP INDIA "WOULD MOST CERTAINLY PROVIDE AN UNPARALLELED OPENING FOR COMMUNIST AGITATION AMONG THE UNDERFED PEOPLES OF INDIA--AND OF ALL ASIA--AGAINST A PROSPEROUS, WELL-FED, DOG-IN-THE-MANGER AMERICA."

RZ8PED

A73WX

DRAFT TESTS

WASHINGTON, MAY 14-(AP)-SELECTIVE SERVICE TODAY EXTENDED THE DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING APPLICATIONS FOR ITS FORTHCOMING COLLEGE APTITUDE TESTS FOR 10 DAYS.

AT THE SAME TIME THE AGENCY ANNOUNCED THAT "THE BOOKS HAVE BEEN CLOSED" FOR THE FIRST TEST MAY 26.

MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY, DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE, SAID ALL APPLICATIONS MUST BE POSTMARKED NOT LATER THAN MIDNIGHT MAY 25. THE PREVIOUS DEADLINE HAD BEEN MAY 15.

APPLICATION BLANKS MAY BE OBTAINED BY COLLEGE MEN AT THEIR NEAREST DRAFT BOARD.

REMAINING APPLICANTS WILL BE TESTED JUNE 16 OR 30. THOSE WHOSE RELIGIOUS BELIEFS PREVENT THEM FROM TAKING THE TEST ON A SATURDAY MAY TAKE IT ON JULY 12.

JA840PED

A27WX

(300) AMS BJT

NIGHT LEAD TAXES

MAY 15 1951

BY FRANCIS J.KELLY

WASHINGTON, MAY 14-(AP)-THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE TENTATIVELY VOTED A $614,500,000 INCREASE TODAY IN TAXES ON CARS, TRUCKS, CIGARETTES, TELEVISION SETS AND A LONG LIST OF HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES.

CONTRARY TO EARLIER UNOFFICIAL REPORTS, HOWEVER, THE FEDERAL TAX ON GASOLINE WAS LEFT UNCHANGED AT 1 1/2 CENTS A GALLON.

TOTAL PROSPECTIVE ADDITIONAL REVENUE FROM THE 1951 TAX BILL NOW STANDS AT $6,325,000,000 WITH SEVERAL EXCISE TAX FIELDS REMAINING TO BE EXPLORED. PRESIDENT TRUMAN ASKED FOR A $10,000,000,000 REVENUE INCREASE THIS YEAR.

THE COMMITTEE VOTED TO RAISE THE CIGARETTE TAX FROM 7 CENTS A PACKAGE TO 8 CENTS FOR AN ESTIMATED $177,000,000 ADDITIONAL INCOME. THE TREASURY HAD ASKED FOR A THREE-CENT HIKE. AN UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT WAS MADE TO EXEMPT ECONOMY-BRAND CIGARETTES FROM THE INCREASE.

CIGAR TAXES WERE LEFT UNCHANGED. THE TREASURY HAD RECOMMENDED A $25,000,000 INCREASE.

IF THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS BECOME LAW, THE TAX ON PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES AND MOTORCYCLES WILL RISE FROM 7 PER CENT AT THE MANUFACTURERS' LEVEL TO 10 PER CENT, RATHER THAN 20 PER CENT AS SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY SNYDER RECOMMENDED. THIS IS COUNTED TO BRING IN AN EXTRA $196,000,000 A YEAR.

THE MANUFACTURERS' TAX ON TRUCKS AND BUSES WOULD GO UP FROM 5 TO 8 PER CENT, FOR ANOTHER $61,000,000. AN IDENTICAL INCREASE IN THE RATE ON AUTO PARTS AND ACCESSORIES IS ESTIMATED TO COLLECT $56,000,000 ADDITIONAL.

THE COMMITTEE REJECTED THE TREASURY'S PROPOSAL TO INCREASE THE 10 PER CENT MANUFACTURERS' EXCISE RATE ON HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICAL, GAS AND OIL OPERATED APPLIANCES TO 25 PER CENT. HOWEVER, THE BASE OF THE TAX WAS BROADENED TO TAKE IN THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL APPLIANCES:

MANGLES, DISH WASHERS, CLOTHES DRYERS, ELECTRIC RAZORS, FLOOR POLISHERS AND WAXERS, ELECTRIC AND POWER DRIVEN LAWNMOWERS, HEDGE CLIPPERS, BELT DRIVEN FANS, DEHUMIDIFIERS, DOOR BELL CHIMES, ELECTRIC FOOD CHOPPERS AND MEAT GRINDERS, ELECTRIC ICE CREAM FREEZERS, HOME MOVIE PROJECTORS, AUTOMATIC TIMING DEVICES, AND ELECTRIC PANTS PRESSERS.

THE ADDITIONAL REVENUE FROM THESE ITEMS WAS ESTIMATED AT $20,000,000.

THE COMMITTEE VOTED TO HIKE THE RATE ON RADIOS, TELEVISION RECEIVERS, PHONOGRAPHS, PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FROM THE PRESENT 10 PER CENT TO 25 PER CENT FOR AN ESTIMATED $55,000,000 ADDITIONAL REVENUE.

THE TAX WRITERS VOTED SPECIFICALLY NOT TO TAX SEWING MACHINES, WASHING MACHINES AND GARBAGE DISPOSAL UNITS. THE EXISTING 10 PER CENT TAX ON REFRIGERATORS, QUICK FREEZERS AND AIR CONDITIONING UNITS WAS LEFT UNCHANGED.

REVISION OF THE BASE FOR TAXATION OF SPORTING EQUIPMENT LEFT A PROSPECTIVE $1,000,000 LOSS IN THAT CATEGORY, EVEN THOUGH THE RATE WAS RAISED FROM 10 TO 15 PER CENT. AN EFFORT WAS MADE TO LIFT TAXATION FROM SPORTING GOODS PRINCIPALLY USED BY SCHOOLS. THUS FOOTBALLS, GYMNASIUM EQUIPMENT AND VOLLEY VALLEY WOULD NOT BE TAXED, BUT EQUIPMENT FOR SUCH POPULAR SPORTS AS GOLF, TENNIS, BASEBALL AND FISHING WOULD BE.

IN OTHER DECISIONS, THE COMMITTEE VOTED TO:

EXTEND 20 PER CENT RETAIL JEWELRY TAX TO INCLUDE CIGARETTE LIGHTERS, FOUNTAIN PENS, BALL POINT PENS AND MECHANICAL PENCILS; $38,000,000 INCREASE.

EXEMPT BABY OIL, BABY POWDER AND BABY LOTION FROM THE 20 PER CENT RETAIL TAX ON TOILET PREPARATIONS; $3,000,000 LOSS. EXEMPT TOILET PREPARATIONS PURCHASED BY BARBER SHOPS AND BEAUTY PARLORS FOR USE IN THOSE ESTABLISHMENTS; LOSS $4,000,000.

EXTEND THE 3 PER CENT TAX ON TRANSPORTATION OF PROPERTY TO INCLUDE THE TRANSPORTATION OF OIL BY BARGE OR TANKER WHERE THE OIL IS OWNED BY THE CARRIER.

MAY 15 1951

A41WX

LOWER THE 25 PER CENT MANUFACTURERS TAX ON PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS TO 20 PER CENT; INCREASE THE 15 PER CENT TAX ON PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM TO 20 PER CENT; NET INCREASE $9,000,000.

THE COMMITTEE REJECTED A PROPOSAL TO APPLY A 20 PER CENT TAX TO FURNITURE AND FLOOR COVERINGS. IT ALSO TURNED DOWN A PROPOSAL TO MAKE THE TAX ON TRANSPORTATION OF OIL BY PIPE LINE ALSO APPLY TO THE TRANSPORTATION OF GAS BY PIPE LINE, AND ANOTHER TO EXTEND THE 3 1/3 PER CENT TAX ON ELECTRICAL ENERGY TO INCLUDE SALES BY GOVERNMENT OWNED PLANTS.

WHEN THE COMMITTEE RECESSED FOR LUNCH, TWO MEMBERS SAID THE GASOLINE TAX HAD BEEN RAISED FROM 1 1/2 CENTS A GALLON TO 2 CENTS. THE TREASURY HAD ASKED FOR A THREE-CENT TAX. HOWEVER, WHEN THE DAY'S WORK WAS OVER AFTER MORE THAN 60 VOTES, THERE WAS AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE GASOLINE TAX RATE HAD BEEN LEFT UNCHANGED, BUT THE BASE BROADENED TO TAKE IN DIESEL FUEL USED ON THE HIGHWAYS.

THESE ARE THE SPORTING GOODS ITEMS THAT WOULD BE SUBJECT TO THE 15 PER CENT TAX: BASEBALLS AND OTHER BASEBALL EQUIPMENT; BADMINTON EQUIPMENT; BILLARD AND POOL TABLES, BALLS AND CUES; BOWLING BALLS AND PINS; CLAY PIGEONS; CROQUET BALLS AND MALLETS; CURLING STONES, LAWN AND DECK TENNIS EQUIPMENT; GOLF CLUBS AND EQUIPMENT; POLO EQUIPMENT; SKIS AND SKI POLES; SNOWSHOES; SQUASH EQUIPMENT; TRAPS FOR THROWING CLAY PIGEONS;

EXEMPT FROM FUTURE TAXES WOULD BE BASKETBALLS, BOXING GLOVES AND BOXING EQUIPMENT; CRICKET BALLS AND BATS; FENCING EQUIPMENT; FOOTBALLS AND FOOTBALL EQUIPMENT; GYMNASIUM EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS; HOCKEY, LACROSSE AND INDOOR BASEBALL EQUIPMENT; MASS BALLS, PUSH BALLS, SKATES, SLEDS AND TOBOGGANS, SOCCER BALLS, SOFT BALLS, TRACK HURDLES, VAULTING EQUIPMENT, VOLLEY BALLS, WATER POLO EQUIPMENT AND WRESTLING HEAD HARNESS.

JA656PED

A25WX

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M.EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY MON. MAY 14)

(400) DEFENSE-HEADQUARTERS

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 14-(AP)-THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ANNOUNCED TODAY SECRET MILITARY HEADQUARTERS ARE BEING SET UP OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON FOR USE IF PENTAGON AND OTHER DEFENSE OFFICES ARE DAMAGED BY ENEMY FORCES.

"ALTERNATE LOCATIONS HAVE BEEN SELECTED," IT SAID.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID ALL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ARE DEVELOPING EMER-

GENCY PLANS TO CARRY ON IN CASE OF HOSTILE ATTACK UPON WASHINGTON.
PENTAGON EMPLOYES WERE TOLD TO REPORT AT ANY OF 20 EMERGENCY ASSEMBLY STATIONS IN AND NEAR WASHINGTON, IF AN ATTACK OF ANY KIND MAKES THEIR PRESENT OFFICES UNUSABLE.
THE ANNOUNCEMENT FROM SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL'S OFFICE SAID EMERGENCY INSTRUCTIONS WERE ISSUED TO ALL PERSONNEL IN THE PENTAGON AND OTHER DEFENSE DEPARTMENT OFFICES. THESE ARE DESIGNED TO KEEP THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT FUNCTIONING WITH THE LEAST POSSIBLE INTERRUPTION.
THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE LOCATION OF THE EMERGENCY HEADQUARTERS WILL REMAIN A SECRET UNLESS CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD MAKE IT DESIRABLE TO ANNOUNCE IT.
HOWEVER, AS EARLY AS LAST YEAR AND ON OTHER OCCASIONS SINCE REPORTS HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED THAT A "SECOND PENTAGON" --AN ALTERNATE NATIONAL COMMAND POST---WOULD BE ESTABLISHED AT CAMP RITCHIE IN WESTERN MARYLAND.
ANY SECRET HEADQUARTERS INSTALLATIONS PRESUMABLY WOULD INCLUDE LIVING QUARTERS FOR SOME EMPLOYES, POSSIBLY UNDERGROUND OR SHIELDED BY HEAVY WALLS. ALSO THEY WOULD INCLUDE SUCH THINGS AS COMMUNICATION FACILITIES WHICH REQUIRE QUANTITIES OF COMPLICATED EQUIPMENT.
THERE ARE ABOUT 140,000 DEFENSE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYES IN THE WASHINGTON AREA NOW.
TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE FIRST DUTY OF ALL DEFENSE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYES WILL BE TO "HELP SAVE LIVES BY RENDERING AID TO OTHERS IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE."
"AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TRY TO REPORT TO YOUR REGULAR POST OF DUTY," IT CONTINUED. A MEMORANDUM TO EMPLOYEES, SIGNED BY MARSHALL, SAID:

A26WX
MAY 15 1951
"IN THE EVENT OF AN ATTACK WHICH MIGHT DESTROY OUR FACILITIES FOR OPERATING AT OUR PRESENT HEADQUARTERS, WE MUST BE PREPARED TO OPERATE AT LOCATIONS REMOVED FROM WASHINGTON. SUCH ALTERNATE LOCATIONS HAVE BEEN SELECTED. FOR A SHORT PERIOD FOLLOWING AN ATTACK, ONLY THE MOST VITAL FUNCTIONS WOULD BE PERFORMED AT SUCH ALTERNATE LOCATIONS. IT IS HOWEVER ESSENTIAL THAT OUR TOTAL FUNCTIONS BE RECONSTITUTED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE."
MARSHALL ADDED THAT STEPS SIMILAR TO THE ONES HE OUTLINED ARE BEING TAKEN IN "MANY OTHER PLACES IN THE U.S. AND REPRESENT PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES DESIRABLE IN VIEW OF THE CONTINUED TENSION IN THE WORLD SITUATION."
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M.EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY MON.MAY 14)
WX6A3PED

A9WX (180)
WASHINGTON,MAY 14-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.JOHN H.MICHAELIS SAID TODAY THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KOREA HAS ACQUIRED THE PROFESSIONAL'S APPROACH TO THE JOB OF KILLING CHINESE REDS.
MICHAELIS, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE HARD HITTING WOLF HOUND DIVISION, ILLUSTRATED HIS POINT:
"THE MEN NOW WILL FIGHT BACK AND FORTH AGAINST THE ENEMY JUST BECAUSE HEADQUARTERS HAS ORDERED IT."
HE SAID AT A PENTAGON NEWS CONFERENCE THE TROOPS NO LONGER ARE BLOWING UP EVERY BRIDGE AND ROAD THEY PASS AS THEY DRAW BACK FROM THE ENEMY.
"THEY KNOW THEY WILL BE BACK UP THE ROAD IN A FEW WEEKS SO THEY DON'T BLOW EVERYTHING UP," HE EXPLAINED.
HE SAID THE AMERICANS INFLICT SO MANY MORE CASUALTIES ON THE ENEMY THAN U.S. FORCES SUFFER THAT MORALE IS HIGH.
MICHAELIS SAID SOME CHINESE SOLDIERS THAT ARE DEFINITELY SECOND RATE HAVE APPEARED IN KOREA.
RECENTLY HE SAID THAT AMONG 33 CHINESE WHO SURRENDERED THERE WERE ONE HUNCHBACK AND SEVERAL MEN OVER 55 YEARS OLD.
"THEY APPEARED TO BE SHOCK TROOPS JUST THROWN IN TO BE WASTED," HE ADDED.
MICHAELIS CAUTIONED THAT HIS COMMENTS ARE BASED UPON HIS OWN PERSONAL EXPERIENCE AND CANNOT BE APPLIED TO THE ENTIRE KOREAN SITUATION.
MICHAELIS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES LAST WEEK FROM KOREA. HE IS ENROUTE TO JOIN THE STAFF OF GENERAL DWIGHT EISENHOWER IN EUROPE.
MD447PED

A8WX
(370) AMS BUDGET
MAY 15 1951
NIGHT LEAD CONTROLS
BY ROGER D.GREENE
WASHINGTON,MAY 14-(AP)-CHAIRMAN GEORGE W.TAYLOR OF THE WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD TOLD CONGRESS TODAY WAGE CONTROLS SHOULD BE FLEXIBLE ENOUGH TO AVOID ANY SLOW-DOWN IN THE NATION'S HUGE DEFENSE PRODUCTION PROGRAM.
HINTING AT THE POSSIBILITY OF NEW BREAKS IN THE GOVERNMENT'S CEILINGS ON WAGES, TAYLOR SAID IT IS UP TO THE 18-MAN WAGE BOARD TO DECIDE WHETHER A GENERAL POLICY CHANGE IS DUE.
THE PRESENT POLICY IMPOSES A 10 PER CENT CEILING ON WAGE INCREASES ABOVE THE LEVELS OF JANUARY, 1950.
AS FAR AS HIS JOB IS CONCERNED, TAYLOR SAID, THE IMPORTANT THING IS TO HOLD WAGES IN CHECK WITHOUT HAMPERING THE DEFENSE EFFORT.
THE WAGE BOARD CHIEF GAVE HIS VIEWS AS PART OF A CONCERTED ADMINISTRATION DRIVE TO GAIN CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL FOR EXTENDING AND STRENGTHENING THE 1950 DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT--THE BACKBONE OF THE FEDERAL CONTROLS PROGRAM--FOR TWO YEARS.
UNLESS CONGRESS VOTES ON EXTENSION, THE ACT EXPIRES JUNE 30.
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS LAID THEIR ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE BANKING COMMITTEES OF BOTH THE SENATE AND HOUSE.
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL INFORMED THE SENATE COMMITTEE THAT THE FULL IMPACT OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION ON THE NATION'S ECONOMY IS YET TO COME. HE SAID THERE MAY BE PRODUCTION EMERGENCIES AND SHORTAGES BEFORE THE GOAL IS REACHED.
MARSHALL WROTE THE COMMITTEE THAT DEFENSE MOBILIZATION EXPENDITURES FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR, STARTING JULY 1, WILL SOAR TO APPROXIMATELY $39,000,000,000 COMPARED TO $19,000,000,000 FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.
HE ESTIMATED THAT BETWEEN 18 AND 20 PER CENT OF THE NATIONAL OUTPUT WILL GO INTO OVER-ALL DEFENSE PRODUCTION IN 1952.
CHAIRMAN JOHN D.SMALL OF THE MUNITIONS BOARD TOLD THE SENATORS THAT IF THE DEFENSE ACT IS ALLOWED TO DIE, "IT WOULD BE FATAL TO OUR WHOLE PROGRAM OF A MILITARY BUILDUP."
SMALL SAID THE LAW MUST BE EXTENDED TO ACHIEVE THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION GOALS OF THE NEXT TWO YEARS.
"THE NEXT TWO YEARS WILL BE A CRUCIAL TIME FOR OUR MOBILIZATION EFFORT," HE SAID.
ON THE OTHER SIDE OF CAPITOL HILL, CHAIRMAN TAYLOR OF THE WAGE BOARD TESTIFIED BEFORE THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE AND EMPHASIZED THE NEED FOR FLEXIBILITY IN WAGE CONTROLS.
TAYLOR TOLD NEWSMEN LATER HIS BOARD IS STUDYING WAGE DISPUTES INVOLVING LARGE SECTIONS OF THE MEAT PACKING, TEXTILE, RAILROAD, AND SHIP BUILDING INDUSTRIES.
SOME OF THESE CALL FOR A SIXTH ROUND OF POST-WAR INCREASES, AND, IF ALLOWED, MIGHT LEAD TO A GENERAL PATTERN OF NEW WAGE BOOSTS.
ONE OF THE BOARD'S MAJOR DECISIONS, TAYLOR INDICATED, WILL BE WHETHER COST-OF-LIVING INCREASES SINCE LAST JANUARY'S WAGE FREEZE WOULD JUSTIFY RAISING THE LID FOR NEW WAGE BOOSTS.
MD4A4SPED

30.24- 23001

B1WX HKUP
(500)

TIN PRICES

BY JOSEPH C.GOODWIN

WASHINGTON, MAY 14-(AP)-TIN PRODUCERS -- PARTICULARLY IN BRITISH MALAYA -- HAVE BEEN ACCUSED BY SENATOR LYNDON JOHNSON (D-TEX) OF TRYING "TO SOAK" THE UNITED STATES WITH EXORBITANT PRICES.

AND REP. COX (D-GA) CHARGES THAT INDIA IS TRYING TO "BLACKMAIL" CONGRESS INTO A FREE GIFT OF 2,000,000 TONS OF GRAIN BY PLAYING RUSSIA AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

THE TWO BITTER ATTACKS, MADE SEPARATELY SATURDAY, STEMMED FROM THE FREE WORLD'S MILITARY AND POLITICAL DUELS WITH COMMUNISM.

"WE FEEL THAT THE TIN PRODUCERS HAVE BEEN TAKING ADVANTAGE OF A DESPERATE WORLD SITUATION," JOHNSON WROTE AN OFFICIAL OF AN AMERICAN TIN COMPANY OPERATING IN MALAYA.

COX TOLD A REPORTER THAT RUSSIA IS "THE DOMINATING INFLUENCE IN INDIA RIGHT NOW," AND ADDED:

"INDIA IS USING THIS SITUATION TO BLACKMAIL US INTO GIVING THEM WHEAT. IF WE DON'T GIVE IT TO THEM, THEY SAY THEY WILL GET IT FROM RUSSIA. WE ARE SIMPLY FOLLOWING THE OLD POLICY OF APPEASING EVERYTHING THAT'S RUSSIAN."

COX'S CHARGE WAS THE FIRST ROUND TO BE FIRED IN WHAT IS EXPECTED TO BE A DING-DONG FOREIGN POLICY DEBATE TOMORROW WHEN THE $190,000,000 (M) INDIA GRAIN BILL COMES TO THE HOUSE FLOOR.

THIS COUNTRY STOPPED BUYING TIN -- A STRATEGIC WAR METAL -- AFTER A SENATE PREPAREDNESS SUBCOMMITTEE RECOMMENDED THE ACTION MARCH 4 UNTIL SUPPLIERS QUIT "GOUGING." JOHNSON HEADS THE COMMITTEE.

HE REVIVED THE ISSUE SATURDAY BY RELEASING AN EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN HIM AND F.S.MILLER, OF NEW YORK, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE PACIFIC TIN CONSOLIDATED CORPORATION.

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MILLER SAID HE HAD DISCUSSED THE COMMITTEE REPORT WITH "LEADING ENGLISH AND CHINESE TIN PRODUCERS FROM MALAYA" AND HAD FOUND NO PROOF OF CHARGES THERE HAD BEEN RESTRICTION OF PRODUCTION, BOOSTING OF PRICES, AND FAILURE TO COOPERATE IN THE COMMON DEFENSE AGAINST COMMUNISM.

HE ALSO QUOTED AN EDITORIAL FROM "THE STRAITS TIMES OF SINGAPORE" WHICH SAID IN PART:

"WHAT MALAYA WANTS, BOTH FOR RUBBER AND TIN, IS A REASONABLE PROSPECT OF A PROSPEROUS STABILIZED FUTURE. UNTIL THERE IS SOME SAFEGUARD AGAINST A COLLAPSE OF PRICES WHEN STOCKPILING ENDS, MALAYA OWES AMERICA NOTHING."

IN ANSWER TO THIS, JOHNSON WROTE THAT "IT WAS THE BLOOD AND TREASURE OF AMERICA THAT PLAYED THE DECISIVE ROLE IN SETTING MALAYA FREE (FROM JAPANESE CONQUEST IN WORLD WAR II) AND, INCIDENTALLY, RECOVERED THE TIN MINES FOR THEIR OWNERS."

B2WX HKUP

TIN PRICES AT SINGAPORE DROPPED FROM $1.75 A POUND TO $1.33 SOON AFTER THE U.S. QUIT BUYING. THE SENATE COMMITTEE HAD REPORTED THAT PRICES SOARED MORE THAN 150 PER CENT IN THE FIRST MONTHS OF THE KOREAN WAR.

MILLER BLAMED THE PRICE RISE ON "INEPT HANDLING" OF THE U.S. STOCKPILING PROGRAM. HE SAID MALAYAN TIN MINES ARE NOW PRODUCING AT THE MAXIMUM RATE UNDER VERY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES, INCLUDING COMMUNIST GERRILLA ATTACKS AND A SHORTAGE OF CERTAIN TYPES OF PERSONNEL.

JOHNSON SAID THIS COUNTRY IS WILLING TO RECOGNIZE ANY SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF TIN PRODUCERS AND NEGOTIATE ON A REASONABLE BASIS.

BUT IF TIN PRODUCERS "WISH TO REJECT SUCH AN APPROACH AND TO SOAK US WHAT THE TRAFFIC WILL BEAR, THE UNITED STATES MUST BE FREE TO ACT IN WHATEVER MANNER WILL PROTECT ITS OWN BEST INTERESTS," HE SAID.

CZ233AED

A5WX
(440) AMS BUDGET

NIGHT LEAD SUPREME COURT

BY CHARLES F.BARRETT

WASHINGTON,MAY 14-(AP)-JOHN MARAGON, ONE TIME KANSAS CITY SHOE-SHINE BOY WHO CLIMBED TO HIGH WHITE HOUSE CIRCLES, WAS ALL BUT DOOMED TO JAIL TODAY BY AN EIGHT-TO-NOTHING SUPREME COURT DECISION.

THE HIGH COURT REFUSED TO UPSET MARAGON'S CONVICTION FOR LYING IN 1949 TO A SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE INVESTIGATING "FIVE PERCENTERS"--MEN WHO SOUGHT GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR A COMMISSION.

THE 59-YEAR-OLD MARAGON, WHO WORKED FOR A TIME AS A STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYE, FACES A SENTENCE OF EIGHT MONTHS TO TWO YEARS. PRESUMABLY ONLY A PRESIDENTIAL PARDON OR PAROLE COULD SPARE HIM FROM PRISON.

IN ANOTHER CASE THE COURT RULED THAT TOP OFFICERS OF THE CIO AND AFL MUST SIGN NON-COMMUNIST AFFIDAVITS UNDER THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT, IF THEIR UNIONS ARE GOING TO COME UNDER THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD (NLRB).

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THE NLRB HAD SAID ONLY OFFICERS OF SEPARATE UNIONS HAVE TO SIGN--NOT THE BIG LABOR FEDERATION OFFICIALS. AFL AND CIO OFFICIALS HAVE SIGNED ANYHOW, SINCE THE COURT CASE STARTED.

IN STILL ANOTHER CASE, THE COURT REFUSED FOR A SECOND TIME TO REVIEW THE CASES OF SEVEN NAZIS SENTENCED TO BE HANGED FOR WORLD WAR II ATROCITIES.

A JURY A LITTLE OVER ONE YEAR AGO FOUND MARAGON GUILTY OF PERJURY WHEN HE TOLD INVESTIGATING SENATORS:

1. HE HAD NO OTHER EMPLOYMENT WHEN THE STATE DEPARTMENT HIRED HIM AS A MEMBER OF A MISSION TO GREECE IN 1946. THE GOVERNMENT CHARGED HE WAS ALSO GETTING $1,000 A MONTH FROM A PERFUME COMPANY.

2. HIS ONLY BANK ACCOUNT IN 1945-46 WAS ONE HERE. THE PROSECUTORS SAID HE DEPOSITED $26,000 IN 1945 AT A BANK IN SAN ANTONIO,TEX.

MARAGON WAS A KEY WITNESS IN THE SENSATIONAL SENATE "INFLUENCE" INVESTIGATION IN THE SUMMER OF 1949. HE IS THE ONLY FIGURE IN THE PROBE TO BE CONVICTED OF A CRIME. SENATOR HOEY (D-NC) WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE.

AT ONE TIME MARAGON HAD FREE AND EASY ACCESS TO THE WHITE HOUSE AS A FRIEND OF MAJ.GEN.HARRY VAUGHAN, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MILITARY AIDE, BUT MARAGON DENIED HE EVER SOLD POLITICAL INFLUENCE FOR A FEE.

A6WX

TODAY'S DECISION, REFUSING HIM A HEARING BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT, WAS ANNOUNCED IN A BRIEF ORDER WITH NO DISCUSSION.

IN THE LABOR CASE, THE HIGHLAND PARK MANUFACTURING CO., OF ROCK HILL, S.C., SOUGHT TO KNOCK OUT AN NLRB ORDER ISSUED ON A COMPLAINT OF THE TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA (CIO). SINCE CIO OFFICERS AT THE TIME THE ORDER WAS ISSUED HADN'T SIGNED NON-COMMUNIST AFFIDAVITS, THE COMPANY SAID THAT UNDER THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT THE UNION WAS INELIGIBLE TO COME BEFORE THE NLRB.

THE COURT SUSTAINED THAT VIEW BY A SIX-TWO VOTE. X.14

THE MAJORITY SAID THE LANGUAGE OF THE ACT REQUIRES THE OATHS FROM OFFICIALS OF ANY "NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION," AND HELD THAT THIS PHRASE CLEARLY INCLUDES THE AFL AND CIO. JUSTICES DOUGLAS AND FRANKFURTER, DISSENTING, SAID THE NLRB WAS THE BEST JUDGE OF THE MEANING AND THE COURT SHOULD NOT UPSET THE DECISION OF THAT AGENCY. JUSTICE BLACK TOOK NO PART IN THIS CASE.

THE COURT, IN ANOTHER ORDER SIMILAR TO THAT IN THE MARAGON ECISION, REFUSED TO REVIEW A SECOND CASE INVOLVING GOVERNMENT CONRACTS.

MELDON MITCHELL OF NEW YORK CITY SOUGHT TO COLLECT A FEE ON HIS CLAIM

HAT HE HELPED THE FLINTKOTE CO., OBTAIN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR CAMOUFLAGE PAINT.

A JURY AWARDED MITCHELL $19,832 BUT THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS IN NEW YORK RULED AGAINST HIM. COMPANY ATTORNEYS ARGUED THAT CHARGING OR PAYING FEES FOR GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE IS CLEARLY AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY UNDER PREVIOUS COURT DECISIONS.

IN OTHER DECISIONS TODAY THE COURT:

1--RULED THAT STATES HAVE REGULATORY POWERS OVER AN OUT OF STATE UTILITY SEEKING TO SELL DIRECTLY TO LOCAL CONSUMERS. SPECIFICALLY, THE PANHANDLE EASTERN PIPE LINE CO. MUST GET APPROVAL OF THE MICHIGAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION BEFORE IT SELLS NATURAL GAS TO THE FORD PLANT AT DEARBORN, MICH. JUSTICE FRANKFURTER, WRITING A DISSENT IN WHICH JUSTICE DOUGLAS JOINED, SAID THE SEVEN-TWO DECISION STRIKES AT FREE TRADE BETWEEN THE STATES.

2--DISMISSED, AT THE COMPANY'S OWN REQUEST, AN APPEAL FILED BY THE PIONEER NEWS SERVICE, INC. OF ST.LOUIS, AGAINST AN ORDER SHUTTING OFF ITS TELEPHONE SERVICE. THE MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION ISSUED THE ORDER, CHARGING THE SERVICE WAS USED IN HORSERACE BETTING. PIONEER GAVE NO REASON FOR REQUESTING DISMISSAL OF ITS APPEAL.

RP7

A146WX

95

SCOTUS - NAZIS

MAY 15 19

WASHINGTON,MAY 14-(AP)-THE SUPREME COURT TODAY REFUSED FOR THE SECOND TIME TO REVIEW THE CASES OF SEVEN NAZIS SENTENCED TO HANG IN GERMANY FOR WORLD WAR 2 ATROCITIES.

THE REFUSAL REMOVES THE LAST PENDING LEGAL OBSTACLE AGAINST THE EXECUTIONS.

THE SEVEN ARE THE LAST NAZIS UNDER DEATH SENTENCES. THE GROUP INCLUDES FORMER SS (ELITE GUARD) OFFICERS AND CONCENTRATION CAMP OFFICIALS WHO WERE ACCUSED OF THE MURDER OF THOUSANDS OF CIVILIANS.

TODAY'S HIGH COURT ACTION CONSISTED OF A BRIEF ORDER NOTING THAT THE TRIBUNAL WOULD NOT CHANGE ITS 6-2 APRIL 23 DECISION WHICH REFUSED THE NAZIS A HEARING AT THAT TIME. JUSTICES BLACK AND DOUGLAS SAID THEY FAVORED A HEARING FOR THE GROUP. JUSTICE JACKSON HAS DISQUALIFIED HIMSELF FROM THE CASE. HE SERVED AS CHIEF U.S. PROSECUTOR AT THE FIRST WAR CRIMINAL TRIALS AT NUERNBERG,GERMANY.

THE PETITION ASKING RECONSIDERATION SAID A GREAT MASS OF NEWLY-DISCOVERED EVIDENCE HAD BEEN OBTAINED AND PROTESTED AGAINST "ILLEGAL DEATH SENTENCES AGAINST NATIONALS OF A FRIENDLY NATION NOW COOPERATING WITH THE UNITED STATES IN THE DEFENSE OF EUROPE AGAINST COMMUNISTIC AGGRESSION."

A147WX

THE SEVEN ORIGINALLY WERE SCHEDULED TO DIE FEBRUARY 14, AT THE U.S. PRISON AT LANDSBERG,GERMANY. THE EXECUTIONS WERE POSTPONED PENDING FINAL ACTION BY THE SUPREME COURT ON THEIR APPEAL.

THE CONDEMNED NAZIS ARE: SS GENERALS OTTO OHLENDORF AND OSWALD POHL; HANS SCHMIDT, ONETIME SS ADJUTANT AT BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP; GEORGE SCHALLERMAIR, FORMER ROLL CALL CHIEF AT MUEHLDORF CONCENTRATION CAMP; WERNER BRAUNE, FORMER GESTAPO OFFICER; ERICH NAUMANN, FORMER SS BRIGADIER GENERAL, AND PAUL BLOBEL, FORMER SS COLONEL.

JK1254PED

A33

FOLO WASHN

LANDSBERG, GERMANY, MAY 14-(AP)-COL. W. R. GRAHAM, COMMANDANT OF THE U. S. WAR CRIMES PRISON HERE, SAID TONIGHT HE HAD NOT YET BEEN NOTIFIED THAT THE U. S. SUPREME COURT HAD DENIED LATEST APPEALS BY SEVEN CONDEMNED NAZI WAR CRIMINALS.

"ALL I'VE HEARD ARE UNOFFICIAL REPORTS," HE SAID. "SO FAR I HAVE NOT RECEIVED A CALL FROM ARMY HEADQUARTERS AT HEIDELBERG."

GRAHAM SAID PREVIOUS STRICT SECRECY REGULATIONS SURROUNDING THE SEVEN WOULD BE MAINTAINED AND THAT NO ANNOUNCEMENT WOULD BE MADE ABOUT A DATE FOR HANGING.

RW618PED

A144WX

95

SCOTUS - LABOR

WASHINGTON,MAY 14-(AP)-THE SUPREME COURT TODAY DECIDED THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT REQUIRES OFFICERS OF "PARENT" LABOR FEDERATIONS SUCH AS THE CIO AND AFL TO FILE NON-COMMUNIST ADDIDAVITS.

THE COURT DISAGREED WITH A RULING BY THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD THAT THE OATH REQUIREMENT APPLIES ONLY TO UNION GROUPS WHICH TAKE PART IN COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND ARE EMPOWERED TO CALL STRIKES.

THE HIGH TRIBUNAL AT THE SAME TIME REJECTED AN NLRB CONTENTION THAT AN EMPLOYER HAS NO RIGHT TO A COURT FINDING AS TO WHETHER UNIONN OFFICIALS HAVE PROPERLY COMPLIED WITH THE AFFIDAVIT REQUIREMENT. THE BOARD INSISTED ITS OWN DECISION ON COMPLIANCE IS FINAL.

JUSTICE JACKSON DELIVERED THE 6-2 DECISION. JUSTICES DOUGLAS AND FRANKFURTHER WROTE DISSENTING OPINIONS. JUSTICE BLACK TOOK NO PART.

THE TAFT-HARTLEY LAW SAYS THE BOARD MAY NOT ACT ON A COMPLAINT FILED BY A LABOR ORGANIZATION UNLESS IT AND "ANY NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION OF WHICH IT IS AN AFFILIATE OR CONSTITUENT UNIT" HAVE FILED NON-COMMUNIST OATHS.

MAY 15 1951

A145WX

THE U.S. CIRCUIT COURT IN RICHMOND REFUSED TO ENFORCE A BOARD ORDER ISSUED ON A COMPLAINT BY THE CIO TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA. THE CIRCUIT COURT SAID THAT AT THE TIME THE BOARD ACTED THE OFFICERS OF THE CIO HAD NOT SIGNED NON-COMMUNIST OATHS. OFFICERS OF THE TEXTILE WORKERS UNION, HOWEVER, HAD SIGNED.

LATER THE CIO OFFICIALS SIGNED NON-COMMUNIST AFFIDAVITS--AS DID AFL OFFICERS.

IN OTHER ACTIONS TODAY THE HIGH TRIBUNAL:

1. REFUSED FOR A SECOND TIME TO REVIEW THE CASES OF SEVEN NAZIS SENTENCED TO HANG IN GERMANY FOR WORLD WAR II ATROCITIES. THE REFUSAL REMOVES THE LAST PENDING LEGAL OBSTACLE AGAINST THE EXECUTIONS, ORIGINALLY SET FOR LAST FEBRUARY.

2. UPHELD 7-2 THE RIGHT OF STATES TO REGULATE THE SALE OF NATURAL GAS PIPED ACROSS THEIR BORDERS IF IT IS TO BE SOLD IN COMPETITION WITH AN ESTABLISHED UTILITY. THE HIGH TRIBUNAL RULED SPECIFICALLY THAT PANHANDLE EASTERN PIPE LINE COMPANY MUST GET APPROVAL OF THE MICHIGAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION BEFORE IT SELLS NATURAL GAS TO THE FORD PLANT AT DEARBORN,MICH.

3. DENIED A HEARING TO JOHN F.MARAGON, ONE-TIME WHITE HOUSE INTIMATE AND PROMINENT FIGURE IN THE SENATE "FIVE PERCENTER" INVESTIGATION, SENTENCED TO EIGHT MONTHS TO TWO YEARS IN PRISON FOR LYING TO SENATORS DURING THE INQUIRY.

4. DISMISSED AN APPEAL BY THE PIONEER NEWS SERVICE,INC., OF ST. LOUIS, AGAINST AN ORDER SHUTTING OFF ITS TELEPHONE SERVICE BECAUSE IT WAS USED IN HORSE RACE BETTING. PIONEER ITSELF ASKED THAT THE APPEAL BE DISMISSED BUT GAVE NO REASON.

IT WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY CLEAR HOW FAR-REACHING TODAY'S TAFT-HARTLEY ACT DECISION MIGHT BE SINCE OFFICERS OF BOTH MAJOR LABOR ORGANIZATIONS HAVE NOW COMPLIED WITH THE OATH REQUIREMENT.

LOWER COURTS PREVIOUSLY HAD DISAGREED ON THE MEANING OF THE AFFI-

DAVIT PROVISION OF THE ACT.

THE RICHMOND COURT SAID IT REGARDED THE CIO AS "UNQUESTIONABLY A NATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION," AS LISTED IN THE AFFIDAVIT REQUIREMENT. IT NOTED THAT ITS DECISION CONFLICTED WITH A RULING BY THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUT WAS IN LINE WITH ONE BY THE U.S. CIRCUIT COURT IN NEW ORLEANS IN A SIMILAR CASE.

THE NLRB ORDER WHICH THE RICHMOND COURT REFUSED TO ENFORCE WAS AGAINST THE HIGHLAND PARK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF ROCK HILL,S.C. THE ORDER CALLED ON THE FIRM TO STOP ASSERTED UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES AND TO BARGAIN WITH THE UNION.

JACKSON'S OPINION SAID THE CIO, "BEING ADMITTEDLY A LABOR UNION AND ONE OF NATION-WIDE JURISDICTION, OPERATION AND INFLUENCE, IS CERTAINLY IN THE SPEECH OF PEOPLE A NATIONAL UNION, WHATEVER ITS INTERNAL COMPOSITION."

AS TO THE LABOR BOARD'S CONTENTION THAT AN EMPLOYER HAD NO RIGHT TO BRING SUCH A CASE AS THIS IN FEDERAL COURT, JACKSON COMMENTED:

"WE THINK THE CONTENTION IS WITHOUT MERIT AND THAT AN ISSUE OF LAW OF THIS KIND, WHICH GOES TO THE HEART OF THE VAIDITY OF THE PROCEEDINGS ON WHICH THE ORDER IS BASED, IS OPEN TO INQUIRY BY THE COURTS WHEN THEY ARE ASKED TO LEND THEIR ENFORCEMENT POWERS TO AN ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL."

FRANKFURTER'S DISSENTING OPINION SAID THE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY'S DETERMINATION IN THIS CASE SHOULD BE FINAL.

DOUGLAS' DISSENT SAID THAT IN SITUATIONS NO MORE DIFFICULT THAN THE ONE IN TODAY'S CASE, "WE HAVE TAKEN THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTORY WORDS." HE ADDED THAT UNTIL TODAY:

"THE TEST HAS BEEN NOT WHETHER THE CONSTRUCTION WOULD BE OUR OWN IF WE SAT AS THE BOARD, BUT WHETHER IT HAD A REASONABLE BASIS IN CUSTOM, PRACTICE, OR LEGISLATIVE HISTORY."

IK1AGRED

A65WX

(450) (ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED ABOUT 11 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME,TODAY,MONDAY,MAY 14)

MAY 15 1951

EUROPEAN PRODUCTION

BY JOHN SCALI

(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON,MAY 14-(AP)-THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION (ECA) TODAY REPORTED NEW PRODUCTION RECORDS IN WESTERN EUROPE AND CALLED FOR EVEN GREATER OUTPUT TO MEET DEFENSE GOALS.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT IN THE MARSHALL PLAN COUNTRIES HAS REACHED AN ALL-TIME PEAK, 38 PER CENT HIGHER THAN IN 1938, ECA SAID IN A REPORT TO CONGRESS.

THE REPORT, COVERING THE LAST THREE MONTHS OF 1950, SAID AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION ALSO ESTABLISHED A NEW RECORD, 10 PER CENT HIGHER THAN PRE-WAR LEVELS.

BUT, THE AGENCY CAUTIONED:

"WESTERN EUROPE'S PRODUCTION MUST BE FURTHER EXPANDED IF DEFENSE PROGRAMS ARE TO BE ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT MATERIALLY REDUCING LIVING STANDARDS."

ECA CONCEDED THAT GREATER INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WILL BE DIFFICULT IN COMING MONTHS BECAUSE OF RISING PRICES AND "CRITICAL SHORTAGES OF BASIC RAW MATERIALS."

BUT, IT SAID, IT IS IMPERATIVE FOR OUTPUT TO INCREASE FURTHER IF THE WESTERN EUROPEAN NATIONS ARE TO "MAKE A CONTRIBUTION TO DEFENSE PRODUCTION OF THE MAGNITUDE THAT IS NEEDED."

SINCE THE MARSHALL PLAN WAS STARTED IN APRIL OF 1948, A TOTAL OF $12,300,000,000 HAS BEEN ALLOCATED TO 16 EUROPEAN NATIONS AND THE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE. IN DETAILING EUROPE'S ECONOMIC COMEBACK IN THE LAST QUARTER OF 1950: ECA LISTED THESE ACHIEVEMENTS:

GOLD AND DOLLAR HOLDINGS--UP $500,000,000, BOOSTING THE TOTAL GAIN SINCE CURRENCY DEVALUATIONS IN SEPTEMBER 1949 TO $2,400,000,000.

INTRA-EUROPEAN TRADE--34 PER CENT HIGHER THAN THE SAME QUARTER OF 1949--"AN EXTRAORDINARY RISE."

FOREIGN TRADE--NOW AVERAGING 157 PER CENT OF THE 1938 LEVEL WHEREAS IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA HAVE DROPPED FROM AN AVERAGE OF $500,000,000 MONTHLY TO $300,000,000.

STEEL PRODUCTION--CLIMBED TO 13,600,000 METRIC TONS IN THE QUARTER--"THE HIGHEST VOLUME ON RECORD." THIS WAS 18 PER CENT HIGHER THAN A COMPARABLE 1949 PERIOD.

TEXTILE PRODUCTION--A NEW POSTWAR HIGH, 35 PER CENT ABOVE 1949.

MOTOR VEHICLE OUTPUT--A NEW POSTWAR PEAK, AVERAGING NEARLY 150,000 VEHICLES MONTHLY. THIS RANKS 80 PER CENT HIGHER THAN THE PREWAR FIGURE.

SHIPBUILDING--TONNAGE DURING THE 1950 YEAR TOTALED MORE THAN 2,400,000, A THIRD MORE THAN 1938.

HOWEVER, ECA WARNED THE "RATE OF IMPROVEMENT IS SLOWING DOWN," AND LIVING STANDARDS ARE STILL "DANGEROUSLY LOW" FOR WORKERS IN FRANCE, ITALY, WESTERN GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND GREECE.

DECLARING THAT WESTERN EUROPEAN DEFENSE BUDGEETS FOR THE 1951 FISCAL YEAR, ARE EXPECTED TO BE DOUBLED THAT OF 1949, ECA ADDED:

"FOOD REQUIREMENTS WILL INCREASE AS THE REARMAMENT PROGRAM DEVELOPS. CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA IN THE ARMED FORCES IS GENERALLY LARGER THAN AMONG CIVILIANS AND LARGER STOCKS FOR THIS PURPOSE ARE NECESSARY.

A66WX

"UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, FOOD SUPPLIES MUST BE INCREASED OR THE RESULTING SHORTAGES AND INFLATED PRICES MAY INTERFERE SERIOUSLY WITH THE REARMAMENT PROGRAM."

WITHOUT NAMING ANY SPECIFIC COUNTRY, ECA CALLED FOR "CONSIDERABLE CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT POLICY AND IN LONG-STANDING HABITS OF THOUGHT" IN ORDER TO SPUR BIGGER FARM YIELDS."

(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED ABOUT 11 A.M.,EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY,MONDAY,MAY 14)

GG742AED NM

A42WX (180)

MAY 15 1951

MCCARTHY-

WASHINGTON,MAY 14-(AP)-SENATOR MCCARTHY (R-WIS) SAID TODAY HE HAS NOT YET DECIDED WHETHER TO MAKE PUBLIC A LIST WHICH HE SAYS CONTAINS THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO CONTRIBUTED THE TRIAL DEFENSE FUND OF ALGER HISS.

THE SENATOR ANNOUNCED MORE THAN A MONTH AGO HE HAD A LIST OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, AND THAT THE LIST CONTAINED THE NAMES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS--SOME ELECTED AND SOME APPOINTED--AND OTHERS.

HISS, A FORMER STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL, IS SERVING A FIVE YEAR PRISON SENTENCE AFTER BEING CONVICTED OF PERJURY FOR DENYING THAT HE HANDED OFFICIAL SECRETS TO A COURIER FOR RUSSIAN SPIES.

MCCARTHY SAID HE IS COMPILING SEPARATE LISTINGS OF PERSONS WHO CONTRIBUTED TO THE DEFENSE FUND FOR HISS' FIRST TRIAL, IN WHICH THE JURY DISAGREED, AND OF THOSE WHO HELPED TO FINANCE THE SECOND TRIAL, IN WHICH HISS WAS CONVICTED.

"THOSE WHO CONTRIBUTED TO THE SECOND FUND DID SO WITH THE GUILTY KNOWLEDGE OF THE EVIDENCE HEARD AGAINST HIM IN HIS FIRST TRIAL," MCCARTHY SAID, "BUT IF I MAKE PUBLIC ANY OF THE NAMES I WILL MAKE PUBLIC THE NAMES OF ALL CONTRIBUTORS."

THE SENATOR SAID HE ALREADY HAS MADE SPEECHES NAMING SOME OF THE PERSONS WHO CONTRIBUTED BUT WILL KEEP SECRET FOR THE TIME BEING THE OTHER NAMES.

R771OPED

A54WA

WASHINGTON, MAY 14-(AP)-REP. LAWRENCE H.SMITH (R-WIS) TODAY CALLED UPON CONGRESS TO REPUDIATE "PRIVATE AGREEMENTS" MADE AT YALTA AND POTSDAM AND HE SAID HE WAS INTRODUCING A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION TO CARRY OUT HIS PROPOSAL.

"THE FREE WORLD IS PAYING A STAGGERING PRICE FOR THE PRIVATE AGREEMENTS MADE BETWEEN STALIN, ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL AT YALTA AND CONFIRMED AND CONCLUDED BY TRUMAN, STALIN AND ATTLEE AT POTSDAM," SMITH SAID IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR DELIVERY IN THE HOUSE. HE ADDED:

"THE UNDERSTANDINGS REACHED AT THOSE CONFERENCES BUT NEVER PRESENTED TO THE CONGRESS FOR APPROVAL, HAVE PLUNGED THE FREE WORLD INTO A STATE OF CONFUSION AND DESPAIR.

"THE ARRANGEMENTS CLAIMED PEACE AS THE OBJECTIVE AND IN THIS THEY HAVE UTTERLY FAILED, AS WE PREPARE FOR ANOTHER WAR.

"THE BASIS FOR A JUST AND LASTING PEACE RESTS ON HIGH MORAL GROUNDS. AT YALTA AND POTSDAM MORAL PRINCIPLES GAVE WAY TO EXPEDIENCY, WISHFUL THINKING AND POLITICAL CHICANERY."

SMITH CHARGED THAT THE CHIEFS OF STATE MEETING AT YALTA AGREED TO DISARM GERMANY AND JAPAN "AND THEREBY REMOVED ALL EFFECTIVE BARRIERS THAT EXISTED BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE FREE WORLD."

HE CONTENDED ALSO THAT THEY AGREED TO THE PARTITION OF POLAND IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY POLISH REPRESENTATIVE; "BETRAYED" CHINA, AND "INDUCED" STALIN TO ENTER THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN" UPON THE PROMISES OF ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL THAT COMMUNIST RUSSIA SHOULD GET THE KURILE ISLANDS, SOUTH SAKHALIN, OUTER MONGOLIA AND A PREFERRED POSITION IN MANCHURIA, PORT ARTHUR AND SPECIAL POSITION IN DAIREN."

C7/GG732AED

MAY 15 1951

B55WX (Q)

(250) COMMUNISTS

WASHINGTON, MAY 14-(AP)-CHARLES LAFOLLETTE, CHAIRMAN OF A PANEL WHICH WILL RULE IF THE COMMUNIST PARTY MUST REGISTER AND LIST ITS MEMBERS, DESCRIBED TESTIMONY BY A GOVERNMENT WITNESS TODAY AS "VERY, VERY UNPLEASANT."

THE WITNESS WAS BENJAMIN GITLOW, ONE-TIME SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

HE TESTIFIED HE HAD DISCUSSED "CONDUCT" OF PANEL MEMBERS WITH A SENATE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATOR.

THE MATTER CAME UP WHILE GITLOW WAS BEING CROSS-EXAMINED BY FORMER REP.VITO MARCANTONIO, ONE OF THE ATTORNEYS REPRESENTING THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE PROCEEDING BEFORE THE SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD.

MARCANTONIO ASKED GITLOW WHETHER HE HAD HAD ANY DISCUSSIONS WITH BENJAMIN MANDEL, CHIEF INVESTIGATOR FOR THE ANTI-SUBVERSIVE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE. GITLOW SAID HE HAD.

LAFOLLETTE ASKED GITLOW WHETHER HE DISCUSSED MEMBERS OF THE PANEL WITH MANDEL. GITLOW ANSWERED AFFIRMATIVELY.

LAFOLLETTE ASKED GITLOW WHETHER HE KNEW MEMBERS OF THE BOARD HAD NOT BEEN CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE. HE KNEW THAT, HE REPLIED.

THIS PROMPTED LAFOLLETTE'S REMARK ABOUT THE TESTIMONY BEING "VERY, VERY UNPLEASANT."

IN ADDITION TO LAFOLLETTE, BOARD MEMBERS HEARING THE CASE ARE PETER CAMBELL BROWN AND DR.KATHRYN MCHALE. CHAIRMAN SETH W.RICHARDSON AND DAVID J.CODDAIRE ARE NOT TAKING PART.

IN EARLIER TESTIMONY, GITLOW HAD IDENTIFIED MANDEL AS A ONE-TIME ASSOCIATE IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY. GITLOW WAS KICKED OUT OF THE PARTY IN 1929.

THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE HAS NEVER ACTED ONE WAY OR THE OTHER ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S FIVE APPOINTMENTS TO THE BOARD. THIS COMMITTEE AND THE ANTI-SUBVERSIVE SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH EMPLOYS MANDEL ARE HEADED BY SENATOR MCCARRAN (D-NEV).

VX938PED

A124WX

WASHINGTON, MAY 14-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY SIGNED A BILL CLEARING THE WAY FOR CITIZENSHIP FOR MRS. OKSANA STEPANOVA KASENKINA, RUSSIAN TEACHER WHO LEAPED FROM A WINDOW OF THE SOVIET CONSULATE IN NEW YORK TO ESCAPE RETURN TO RUSSIA.

THE LEGISLATION RECORDS MRS. KASENKINA'S ENTROY INTO THE UNITED STATES FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE, A MOVE PRELIMINARY TO APPLICATION FOR CITIZENSHIP.

THE TEACHER ATTRACTED INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION BY HER LEAP FOR FREEDOM ON AUGUST 12, 1948, AND THE REFUSAL OF UNITED STATES OFFICIALS TO RETURN HER TO CUSTODY OF THE SOVIET CONSUL. SUBSEQUENTLY SHE WROTE A BOOK TITLED "LEAP TO FREEDO."

MRS. KASENKINA ENTERED THE UNITED STATES ON JUNE 15, 1946, AND TAUGHT AT THE RUSSIAN CONSULATE SCHOOL IN NEW YORK. SHE WAS SCHEDULED TO RETURN TO RUSSIA ON JULY 31, 1948, BUT HID OUT AT THE REED FARM OPERATED BY THE TOLSTOY FOUNDATION UNTIL HER "RESCUE" BY SOVIET OFFICIALS ON AUGUST 7, 1948.

SHE WAS BORN IN RUSSIA ON JAN. 24, 1896.

DC1131AED

A44WA

MAY 15 1951

(350)

ALASKA DEFENSE

BY ELTON C.FAY

ASSOCIATED PRESS MILITARY AFFAIRS REPORTER

WASHINGTON, MAY 14-(AP)-THE MILITARY HOPES TO USE REGULAR ARMY UNITS IN MEETING CONGRESSIONAL DEMANDS FOR A BUILDUP OF THE ALASKAN GARRISON, KEEPING FEDERALIZED NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONS INTACT FOR OTHER ASSIGNMENTS.

A REGULAR ARMY REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM MAY BE THE FIRST MAJOR ADDITION TO THE FORCE GUARDING ALASKA AGAINST THE DANGER OF A POSSIBLE RUSSIAN ATTEMPT TO GAIN A FOOTHOLD THERE, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY. ONLY THE NARROW BERING STRAITS SEPARATE ALASKA AND SOVIET SIBERIA.

A SENATE ARMED SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE ON PREPAREDNESS, HEADED BY SEN. LYNDON JOHNSON (D-TEX) TURNED IN A CRITICAL REPORT EARLIER THIS YEAR ON THE STATE OF ALASKAN DEFENSES.

LAST WEEK DEFENSE SECRETARY MARSHALL, TESTIFYING IN THE SENATE INVESTIGATION OF FAR EASTERN POLICY, SAID HE WAS CONCERNED IN 1948 OVER THE ARMY OBTAINING ENOUGH MEN TO GUARD EVEN AIR STRIPS IN ALASKA AGAINST A POSSIBLE SEIZURE ATTEMPT BY AIRBORNE TROOPS. HE DID NOT SAY WHAT HE THOUGHT ABOUT THE SITUATION NOW.

BY MIDSUMMER OF 1949, THE ARMY GARRISON HAD INCREASED TO ABOUT 6,500. THIS INCLUDED BOTH COMBAT AND NON-COMBAT UNITS. THE FORMER INCLUDED ONE BATTALION OF AN INFANTRY REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM (SUCH A BATTALION USUALLY IS COMPOSED OF BETWEEN 600 AND 1,000 MEN) AND ONE ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTALION.

ALTHOUGH THERE HAVE BEEN FEW ALASKAN STRENGTH FIGURES PUBLISHED SINCE THEN (AND NONE AT ALL SINCE THE START OF THE KOREAN WAR) THERE HAVE BEEN INDICATIONS OF SOME INCREASE BEYOND THE 1949 STRENGTH, PARTICULARLY IN ANTIAIRCRAFT UNITS. SUCH UNITS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR HOLDING AIRFIELDS AGAINST ENEMY PARATROOPS.

THE STRATEGIC CONCEPT OF DEFENDING ALASKA IS PREDICATED ON THE IDEA OF USING COMPARATIVELY SMALL BUT HIGHLY MOBILE AND HEAVILY ARMED UNITS WHICH COULD BE DEPLOYED TO THREATENED POINTS. A "TOTAL" DEFENSE OF ALL CORNERS AND THE INTERIOR OF THE VAST AND ROADLESS TERRITORY WAS RULED OUT AS TOO COSTLY IN MANPOWER.

AN AIRBORNE REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM IS CONSIDERED BY SOME STRATEGISTS AS THE IDEAL NUCLEUS FOR AN ALASKAN DEFENSIVE FORCE. (THE SIZE OF AN RCT VARIES CONSIDERABLY, BUT USUALLY RANGES BETWEEN 4,000 AND 7,000 MEN.) AIR-TRANSPORTED, A ROADLESS COUNTRY WOULD BE NO PROBLEM FOR SUCH A FORCE.

30.24- 23005

A REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM COULD BE FORMED FROM ONE OF THE FEDERALIZED GUARD DIVISIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. HOWEVER, THE ARMY IS RELUCTANT, FOR BOTH MILITARY AND POLITICAL REASONS, TO DETACH ELEMENTS OR OTHERWISE BREAK UP THE STATES' MILITIA DIVISIONS. AT LEAST ONE REGULAR ARMY RCT IS KNOWN TO BE AVAILABLE FOR USE IN ALASKA IF EVENTS DO NOT REQUIRE ITS ASSIGNMENT TO KOREA OR EUROPE.

CZ558AED

A147AH
(150)
LINCOLN, NEB., MAY 14-(AP)-LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER, SIXTH ARMY COMMANDING GENERAL AND AUTHOR OF A SUPRESSED REPORT ON THE FAR EAST, SAID TONIGHT HE HAS BEEN NOTIFIED HE WILL TESTIFY BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEES INVESTIGATING GEN.MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL.

THE GENERAL, HERE TO ADDRESS A CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ARMED FORCES WEEK LUNCHEON TOMORROW, SAID NOTIFICATION HAD COME FROM THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT. HE SAID HE DIDN'T KNOW ZN HE WOULD APPE
WEEKCNC

WEEK LUNCHEON TOMORROW SAID NOTIFICATION HAD COME FROM THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT. HE SAID HE DIDN'T KNOW WHEN HE WOULD APPEAR.
WEDEMEYER, WHO HAS APPLIED FOR REITREMENT, WAS THE AUTHOR OF A REPORT ON CHINA AND KOREA WHICH WAS SUPPRESSED IN 1947. PARTS HAVE SINCE BEEN RELEASED.
THE GENERAL SAID HE WOULD GO TO OMAHA WEDNESDAY TO VISIT HIS MOTHER, MRS.MARGARET WEDEMEYER. HE IS SCHEDULED TO BE IN NEW YORK FOR A BANQUET THURSDAY NIGHT, AND THEN GO TO WASHINGTON, HE SAID.
HE FLEW IN TONIGHT FROM SAN FRANCISCO, SIXTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS.
RX1135PCS NM

MAY 15 1951

A5PX (D1, BX)
PHILADELPHIA, MAY 14-(AP)-ISRAEL'S PRIME MINISTER DAVID BEN-GURION, PLACED HIS COUNTRY'S FLAG BESIDE THOSE OF OTHER UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS AT INDEPENDENCE HALL YESTERDAY. HE VISITED PHILADELPHIA ON A TOUR IN BEHALF OF ISRAEL'S $500,000,000 BOND ISSUE, MARKING THAT COUNTRY'S THIRD ANNIVERSARY.
SOME 10,000 ATTENDED THE CEREMONY.
PREVIOUSLY BEN-GURION SPENT AN HOUR WITH SCIENTIST ALBERT EINSTEIN IN PRINCETON, N.J. IT WAS THEIR FIRST MEETING SINCE 1930 IN BERLIN.
A FRIEND SAID THEY TALKED OF "RELATIVITY, FREEDOM, GREEK PHILOSOPHY, SPINOZA--AND NO POLITICS."
BEN-GUION PLANS TO GO TO BALTIMORE TODAY.

WJ234AED

A143KX
(WEST OUT) (170)
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 14-(AP)-SOME 1,400 SOLDIERS FROM EVERY STATE IN THE UNION ARRIVE IN SAN FRANCISCO AT NOON TOMORROW, HOME FROM THE KOREAN WAR.
THEY REPRESENT PRACTICALLY EVERY ARMY UNIT FIGHTING IN KOREA AND THEY ARE THE FIRST COMBAT TROOPS RETURNING UNDER THE ARMY ROTATION PROGRAM TO SAIL THROUGH THE GOLDEN GATE AND DOCK AT SAN FRANCISCO. A SHIPLOAD OF MARINE COMBAT PERSONNEL DOCKED HERE MORE THAN A MONTH AGO.
EACH OF THE 1,422 SOLDIERS ABOARD WAS SELECTED FOR THE RETURN HOME ON THE BASIS OF HIS LENGTH OF SERVICE IN KOREA.
A COLORFUL AND NOISY RECEPTION IS PLANNED AS THEIR TRANSPORT, THE LT. RAYMOND BEAUDOIN, PASSES INTO SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR AT 12:30 P.M., (2:30 P.M., EST)
THREE BANDS, PLUS A HOST OF MILITARY DIGNITARIES AND FIVE HOLLYWOOD MOVIE FIGURES WILL GREET THE TROOPS AS THEY DOCK AT THE ARMY'S FORT MASON PIER HERE.
LT. GEN. ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE SIXTH ARMY, WILL MAKE A WELCOMING SPEECH. ON HAND WILL BE MOVIE STARS DICK POWELL, MERCEDES MCCAMBRIDGE, ALEXIS SMITH, CRAIG REYNOLDS AND RICHARD CONTE.
THE SOLDIERS WILL BE GRANTED 30-DAY LEAVES BEFORE THEY GET NEW ASSIGNMENTS.
FJ1045PCS

B73KX (Q)
PX, NY FOR SOUTH
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 14-(AP)-THE CHINESE RED RADIO TODAY BROADCAST FIVE NAMES WHICH IT SAID WERE THOSE OF AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR.
THE BROADCAST, HEARD IN SAN FRANCISCO BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, QUOTED MESSAGES WHICH IT SAID WERE RECORDED BY THE PRISONERS IN KOREA.
FIRST LT. EDWARD H. LYLES OF TACOMA, WASH., WAS QUOTED AS SAYING HE HAD RECEIVED TREATMENT FOR A FROSTBITTEN FOOT.
THE OTHERS, ALL QUOTED AS SAYING THEY WERE WERE IN GOOD HEALTH, INCLUDED:
LT. EDWARD A. HEIERDIERCKS OF 1872 KISSENBOWER RD, AUGUSTA, GA.; LT. CHARLES F. HOWARD OF RT. 1, BOX 45-A, SILURIA, ALA.; AND JOSEPH L. O'CONNOR (NO RANK GIVEN) OF 327 CHURCH ST., SPRING CITY, PA.
FJ849PCS NM

MAY 15 1951

A128KX
(190)
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 14-(AP)-LABOR SECRETARY MAURICE J. TOBIN CHARGED TODAY THAT OPPONENTS OF THE ADMINISTRATIONS FOREIGN POLICY WOULD HAVE THE UNITED STATES FOLLOW A LINE THAT WOULD BREAK UP THE COALITION OF THE FREE WORLD.
"THE MEN WHO CHALLENGED THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE U. S. OBJECT TO OUR LIMITED WAR IN KOREA BECAUSE THEY SAY IT IS COSTING TOO MANY LIVES," TOBIN DECLARED. "BUT THE POLICY THEY PROPOSE AS A SUBSTITUTE WOULD NOT COST FEWER LIVES, BUT A GREAT MANY MORE."
TOBIN SPOKE BEFORE THE OPENING SESSION OF THE AFL BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CLERKS' 24TH QUADRENNIAL CONVENTION. SOME 1,200 DELEGATES ATTENDED.
FJ933PCS

(300)

BY JOHN DAFFRON
LEXINGTON, VA., MAY 14-(AP)-SECRETARY GEORGE C.MARSHALL FACED A NEW BARRAGE OF QUESTIONS TONIGHT BUT FEW OF THEM WERE ANY MORE WEIGHTY THAN "GEORGE, BY GAD, GEORGE. HOW ARE YOU?"
IT WAS A REUNION DINNER OF THE CLASS OF 1901 OF VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, WHICH TOMORROW HONORS THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE IN MARSHALL DAY CEREMONIES.
MARSHALL, LOOKING FIT AND FRESH AFTER A WEEK OF TESTIFYING BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE FIRING OF GENERAL MACARTHUR, ARRIVED AT NEARBY ROANOKE BY PLANE FROM WASHINGTON AND CAME OVER TO LEXINGTON BY CAR.
A DOZEN OF HIS CLASSMATES OF A HALF CENTURY AGO WERE WAITING FOR HIM IN THE BASEMENT OFFICERS MESS AT CROZET HALL OF VMI. THEY'D BEEN REMINISCING AND BUILDING UP APPETITES FOR THE FILET MIGNON DINNER TO FOLLOW.
MARSHALL, THE ONLY MAN IN A DINNER JACKET, STRODE IN.
THERE WAS AN IMPROMPTU TOAST OF "HERE'S GEORGE" AND A CHEER.

ROBERT W.JOHNSON, A NEW YORK ARTIST, GREETED HIS DISTINGUISHED CLASSMATE.

"WELL, ROOSTER. MY LORD, IF IT ISN'T ROOSTER," MARSHALL SAID, GRASPING JOHNSON BY A HAND AND A SHOULDER.

JOHNSON YIELDED TO OTHER GREETERS AND SAID YES, HE WAS ROOSTER, BUT HE HADN'T BEEN CALLED THAT IN ALMOST 50 YEARS AND WOULD BE PERFECTLY GLAD TO FORGET IT.

"GEORGE NEEDS A TODDY, GET GEORGE A TODDY," SAID A CONSIDERATE CLASSMATE. AND THREE PEOPLE SPRANG TO ARRANGE THE ELIXIR.

THE OLD GRADS DIDN'T BOTHER THE SECRETARY WITH THE BIG ISSUES NOW BEFORE HIM IN WASHINGTON. BUT AMONG THEMSELVES THE PARTISANSHIP BUBBLED OVER.

"BEEN A GEORGE MARSHALL MAN FOR 50 YEARS, AND I DON'T INTEND TO CHANGE," SAID A CLASSMATE.

SOME OF THE SURVIVING 37 MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 1901 SENT LAST MINUTE REGRETS THAT THEY WERE UNABLE TO BE ON HAND FOR THE FESTIVITIES TONIGHT AND TOMORROW. FINANCIER BERNARD BARUCH, THE ELDER STATESMAN, WILL BE THE SPEAKER AT CEREMONIES DEDICATING THE GEORGE CATLETT MARSHALL ARCH AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE NEW BARRACKS ADDITION AT THE EXERCISES TOMORROW.

GENERAL MARSHALL WILL SPEND THE NIGHT HERE AT VMI.

"IN YOUR SAME OLD ROOM?" A REPORTER ASKED.

"NO INDEED," SAID MARSHALL. "I'M GOING TO STAY IN THE ELEGANT QUARTERS RESERVED FOR MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS."

MARSHALL IS ELIGIBLE FOR THE QUARTERS. HE'S A MEMBER OF THE BOARD.

JP1004PES NM

MAY 15 1951

A13KX

(110)

TUCSON,ARIZ.,MAY 14 (AP)-DAVID J.ARELLANO, JR., KOREAN WAR VETERAN WHO ATTRACTED NATIONWIDE ATTENTION LAST WEEK WHEN HE WAS REFUSED ADMITTANCE TO THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL HERE, PROBABLY IS NOT SUFFERING FROM CANCER.

AS A RESULT OF ARELLANO BEING REFUSED TREATMENT AT THE VA HOSPITAL BECAUSE THE U.S. IS NOT AT WAR WITH KOREA, CONGRESS QUICKLY PASSED LEGISLATION GIVING KOREAN VETS ALL THE HOSPITALIZATION BENEFITS OF WARTIME SERVICE MEN.

PHYSICIANS AT FIRST DIAGNOSED ARELLANO'S AILMENT AS MALIGNANT CANCER OF THE THROAT. AN OPERATION WAS LATER PERFORMED ON THE 21-YEAR-OLD EX-SERVICEMAN AT PIMA COUNTY HOSPITAL.

TODAY DOCTORS SAID THE KOREAN WAR VETERAN IS SUFFERING FROM GRANULOMA, AN ABNORMAL GROWTH OF TISSUE, AND NOT MALIGNANT CANCER.

ARELLANO HEARD THE REPORT WITH RELIEF. HE IS EXPECTED TO BE MOVED TO THE VETERANS' HOSPITAL THIS AFTERNOON.

GG259PCS

A187

AMS BUDGET (425)

NIGHT LEAD U.N.

BY FRANCIS W. CARPENTER

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 14-(AP)-A GLOBAL EMBARGO ON SHIPMENTS TO RED CHINA OF ARMS AND WAR MATERIALS, INCLUDING MATERIAL FOR MAKING ATOMIC BOMBS, WAS APPROVED TODAY BY THE UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS COMMITTEE.

THE VOTE WAS 11 TO 0 WITH EGYPT ABSTAINING.

THE MEASURE GOES TO THE 60-NATION POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR ACTION THURSDAY MORNING. IT IS CERTAIN TO MEET A HOT RECEPTION FROM THE SOVIET BLOC AND PERHAPS FROM THE 12-NATION ASIAN-ARAB GROUP BUT ITS FINAL PASSAGE BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY APPEARED ASSURED.

THE COUNTRIES VOTING FOR THE EMBARGO, WHICH WAS URGED BY THE UNITED STATES, WERE: U.S., BRITAIN, FRANCE, AUSTRALIA, CANADA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL. THE PHILIPPINES. TURKEY. MEXICO AND VENEZUELA. TWO OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, BURMA AND YUGOSLAVIA, REFUSED TO SERVE WHEN THE 14-NATION GROUP WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY LAST FEB.1.

EVEN THOUGH THE COMMITTEE, TECHNICALLY CALLED THE ADDITIONAL MEASURES COMMITTEE, APPROVED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AN ARMS EMBARGO, AMERICAN DELEGATES ERNEST A.GROSS SAID THE U.S. AND OTHERS EXPECTED THE U.N. GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE ATTEMPTS TO NEGOTIATE PEACE IN KOREA.

PEIPING SO FAR HAS IGNORED THE COMMITTEE AND AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID TODAY THERE IS NO SIGN YET THAT COMMUNIST CHINA IS READY TO TALK.

THE RESOLUTION CALLS FOR:

1--AN EMBARGO ON THE SHIPMENT TO AREAS UNDER THE CONTROL OF RED CHINA AND COMMUNIST NORTH KOREA OF "ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR, ATOMIC ENERGY MATERIALS, PETROLEUM, AND ITEMS USEFUL IN THE PRODUCTION OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

2. EACH COUNTRY WILL DETERMINE WHICH COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM ITS TERRITORY FALL WITHIN THE EMBARGO AND WILL SLAP ON CONTROLS.

3. EACH COUNTRY WILL TRY TO PREVENT CIRCUMVENTION OF CONTROLS, SUCH AS TRANSSHIPMENT BY A STATE NOT COMPLYING WITH THE EMBARGO.

4. EACH COUNTRY WILL COOPERATE WITH OTHER STATES IN CARRYING IT OUT.

5. EACH COUNTRY WILL REPORT TO THE ADDITIONAL MEASURES COMMITTEE, WHICH WILL OVERSEE THE EMBARGO, WITHIN 30 DAYS ON THE MEASURES TAKEN.

6. THE ADDITIONAL MEASURES COMMITTEE WILL CONTINUE ITS CONSIDERATION OF STEPS TO MEET THE AGGRESSION IN KOREA.

7. THE U.N. REAFFIRMS ITS POLICY CALLING FOR A CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES IN KOREA AND THE ACHIEEVEMENT OF U.N. OBJECTIVES BY PEACEFUL MEANS.

8. THE U.N. "REQUESTS THE GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE" ITS WORK.

GROSS, WHO HAS FOUGHT FOR THIS FIRST STEP IN ECONOMIC SANCTIONS FOR WEEKS, TOLD THE COMMITTEE THE UNITED STATES BELIEVED THE PROCLAMATION OF AN EMBARGO WOULD HAVE A DEFINITE MORAL VALUE AND WOULD DEMONSTRATE THE UNITY OF THE U. N. TO AGGRESSORS.

HE SAID ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION WOULD REPRESENT THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY THAT AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION ACTUALLY HAS PUT ECONOMIC RESTRICTIONS AND AN EMBARGO ON ARMS AND SUPPLIES OF WAR INTO EFFECT.

THE RESOLUTION HAD BEEN BOGGED DOWN BY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN. THEN SUDDENLY LAST WEEK SIR GLADWYN JEBB OF BRITAIN TOLD THE COMMITTEE HIS COUNTRY WOULD GO ALONG WITH THE MOVE.

THE BRITISH HAD SAID THEY FELT AN EMBARGO WOULD IRRITATE THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS AND CAUSE THEM TO TAKE STRONGER MEASURES AGAINST THE U.N.

TODAY JEBB TOLD THE COMMITTEE HIS GOVERNMENT FELT THE TIME HAD COME BECAUSE PEIPING REMAINS UNWILLING TO TALK ABOUT A CEASE-FIRE OR A SETTLEMENT.

SELIM SARPER, TURKEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, URGED THE MEMBERS TO CONSIDER MORE EXTENSIVE STEPS TO PUNISH THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS. HE SAID THE RESOLUTION TODAY SHOULD BE ONLY A BEGINNING.

AFTER THE COMMITTEE ADJOURNED, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT MAHMOUD BEY FAWZI, EGYPT, WHO WAS THE LONE ABSTAINER, WAS ANXIOUS FOR THE ASIAN-ARAB GROUP TO MEET BEFORE THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE CONVENES TO STUDY THE POSSIBILITY OF ANOTHER PEACE MOVE TOWARD COMMUNIST CHINA.

AMBASSADOR GROSS SAID TONIGHT IN A RADIO PROGRAM THAT THE U.S. DID NOT AT THIS TIME INTEND TO PRESS FOR A COMPLETE EMBARGO. HE MADE HIS COMMENT ON THE RADIO SHOW "UNITED--OR NOT?" SPONSORED BY THE UNITED NATIONS CORRESPONDENTS ASSOCIATION AND THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY.

GROSS SAID EXPERIENCE WITH THE STRATEGIC EMBARGO NOW BEING DRAWN UP

30.24- 23007

MAY INDICATE THAT A COMPLETE EMBARGO MIGHT BE DESIRABLE IN THE FUTURE.
ONE REPORTER SAID INDIAN, BURMA, CEYLON AND INDONESIA WOULD NOT COOPERATE WITH AN EMBARGO AND ASKED GROSS HOW HE EXPECTED IT TO BE EFFECTIVE. GROSS REPLIED THAT HE DID NOT ASSUME AT ALL THAT THOSE COUNTRIES WOULD NOT COOPERATE. HE SAID HE SAW NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN SUPPLYING THE ENEMY WITH TROOPS AND WITH WAR MATERIALS.
ASKED IF THE U.S. WOULD REFUSE AID AND HELP TO A COUNTRY WHICH REFUSED TO OBEY THE U.N. RECOMMENDATION, GROSS SAID EACH COUNTRY MUST DECIDE WHAT IT DOES ON THE EMBARGO. HE SAID THE U.S. CERTAINLY WOULD TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE USE MADE OF PRODUCTS AND WHETHER THEY HAVE BEEN PROHIBITED.
HE SAID THAT SO FAR AS HE KNOWS, THE UNITED STATES IS NOT CARRYING ON ANY NEGOTIATIONS FOR A KOREAN PEACE WITH THE SOVIET UNION, COMMUNIST CHINA OR THE NORTH KOREANS.
THE ONLY SUCH ATTEMPTS ARE THOSE BEING CARRIED ON BY THE U.N. GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE, AND THAT GROUP HAD NOT EVEN BEEN ABLE TO MAKE CONTACT WITH THE RED CHINESE, HE OBSERVED.
THE QUESTION RESULTED FROM PEACE RUMORS, ORIGINATING IN WASHINGTON, WHICH SWEPT THE U.N. TODAY. IT MUSHROOMED FROM A SENTENCE BY SEN. RALPH FLANDERS (R-VT.), THAT THERE "WAS SOMETHING INTHE AIR."
ALL U.N. OFFICIALS AND DELEGATES SAID THEY KNEW OF NO CURRENT PEACE EFFORTS.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 PM., EST, TONIGHT, MONDAY, MAY 14).
SNG20PED

MAY 15 1951

A141
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 14-(AP)-THE TEXT OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE U.N. SANCTIONS (ADDITIONAL MEASURES) COMMITTEE TODAY IMPOSING AN EMBARGO ON SHIPMENTS OF WAR GOODS TO COMMUNIST CHINA: (ABOUT 400)
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
NOTING THE REPORT OF THE ADDITIONAL MEASURES COMMITTEE DATED - 13 MAY 1951
RECALLING ITS RESOLUTION 498 (V) OF 1 FEBRUARY 1951:
NOTING THAT
A--THE ADDITIONAL MEASURES COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY THAT RESOLUTION HAS CONSIDERED ADDITIONAL MEASURES TO BE EMPLOYED TO MEET THE AGGRESSION IN KOREA; THAT
B--THE ADDITIONAL MEASURES COMMITTEE HAS REPORTED THAT A NUMBER OF STATES HAVE ALREADY TAKEN MEASURES DESIGNED TO DENY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE FORCES OPPOSING THE UNITED NATIONS IN KOREA; AND THAT
C--THE ADDITIONAL MEASURES COMMITTEE HAS ALSO REPORTED THAT CERTAIN ECONOMIC MEASURES DESIGNED FURTHER TO DENY SUCH CONTRIBUTIONS WOULD SUPPORT AND SUPPLEMENT THE MILITARY ACTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN KOREA AND WOULD ASSIST IN PUTTING AN END OF THE AGGRESSION;
RECOMMENDS THAT EVERY STATE:
(A)--APPLY AN EMBARGO ON THE SHIPMENT TO AREAS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT OF THE REPOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND OF THE NORTH KOREAN AUTHORITIES OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR, ATOMIC ENERGY MATERIALS, PETROLEUM, AND ITEMS USEFUL IN THE PRODUCTION OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.
(B)--DETERMINE WHICH COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM ITS TERRITORY FALL WITHIN THE EMBARGO, AND APPLY CONTROLS TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE EMBARGO;
(C) PREVENT BY ALL MEANS WITHIN ITS JURISDICTION THE CIRCUMVENTION OF CONTROLS ON SHIPMENTS APPLIED BY OTHER STATES PURSUANT TO THIS RESOLUTION;
(D) --COOPERATE WITH OTHER STATES IN CARRYING OUT THE PURPOSES OF THIS EMBARGO;
(E)--REPORT TO THE ADDITIONAL MEASURES COMMITTEE, WITHIN 30 DAYS AND THEREAFTER AT THE REQUEST OF THE COMMITTEE, ON THE MEASURES TAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS RESOLUTION:
REQUESTS THE ADDITIONAL MEASURES COMMITTEE
(A)--TO REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WITH RECOMMENDATIONS AS APPROPRIATE, ON THE GENERAL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE EMBARGO AND THE DESIRABILITY OF CONTINUING, EXTENDING OR RELAXING IT;
(B)--TO CONTINUE ITS CONSIDERATION OF ADDITIONAL MEASURES TO BE EMPLOYED TO MEET THE AGGRESSION IN KOREA AND TO REPORT THEREON FURTHER TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, IT BEING UNDERSTOOD THAT THE COMMITTEE IS AUTHORIZED TO DEFER ITS REPORT IF THE GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE REPORTS SATISFACTORY PROGRESS IN ITS EFFORTS.
REAFFIRMS THAT IT CONTINUES TO BE THE POLICY OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO BRING ABOUT A CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES IN KOREA, AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF UNITED NATIONS OBJECTIVES IN KOREA BY PEACEFUL MEANS, AND REQUESTS THE GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE ITS GOOD OFFICES.
(END TEXT)
JJ1240PED

MAY 15 1951

A126
BULLETIN
FIRST LEAD UNITED NATIONS
BY STANLEY JOHNSON
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 14-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS COMMITTEE TODAY VOTED A WORLDWIDE BAN ON SHIPMENTS OF WAR GOODS TO COMMUNIST CHINA. THE VOTE WAS 11 TO NOTHING, WITH EGYPT ABSTAINING.
THE SANCTIONS GROUP, FORMALLY KNOWN AS THE ADDTIONAL MEASURES COMMITTEE, IS A 14-NATION BODY SET UP TO CONSIDER PUNISHMENT OF RED CHINA FOR HER INTERVENTION IN KOREA. THE COMMITTEE'S VOTE IS ONLY THE FIRST STEP TOWARD IMPOSITION OF THE WORLDWIDE EMBARGO.
COUNTRIES VOTING FOR THE PROPOSED EMBARGO WERE: THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, FRANCE, AUSTRALIA, CANADA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, THE PHILIPPINES, TURKEY, MEXICO AND VENEZUELA.
EGYPT ABSTAINED BECAUSE SHE HAS NO TRADE WITH COMMUNIST CHINA AND BECAUSE HER DELEGATION IS ONE OF THE 12-NATION ARAB-ASIAN GROUP WHICH HAS BEEN ATTEMPTING TO WORK OUT SOME KIND OF CEASE-FIRE WITH COMMUNIST CHINA.
YUGOSLAVIA AND BURMA, NAMED TO THE COMMITTEE, DECLINED TO SERVE.
ERNEST A. GROSS, UNITED STATES DELEGATE, TOLD THE COMMITTEE BEFORE THE VOTE THAT ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION WOULD DEMONSTRATE U.N. UNITY AND MAKE IT CLEAR THE U.N. INTENDS TO MEET AND REPEL AGGRESSION IN KOREA.
SIR GLADWYN JEBB OF BRITAIN, WHOSE COUNTRY FOUGHT SUCH A RESOLUTION UNTIL IT MADE A SUDDEN SWITCH IN POSITION LAST WEEK, SAID THE UNITED KINGDOM HAS BEEN APPLYING RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE WITH COMMUNIST CHINA FOR SOME TIME. HE SAID THE RESOLUTION SUBSTANTIALLY RECOMMENDS THAT OTHER STATES DO WHAT "WE HAVE BEEN DOING." HE SAID THE BRITISH CHANGED THEIR MINDS BECAUSE OF THE CONTINUED UNWILLINGNESS OF THE PEIPING REGIME TO MAKE ANY MOVES TOWARD A CEASE-FIRE OR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.
SELIM SARPER, TURKEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, SAID HIS COUNTRY SUPPORTED THE RESOLUTION AND CALLED FOR FURTHER STEPS.
FOLLOWING THIS, THE BAN MUST BE DEBATED BY THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AND THEN BY THE ASSEMBLY IN PLENARY SESSION. THE SOVIET BLOC IS EXPECTED TO FIGHT IT IN BOTH FORUMS TO THE LAST DITCH. INDIA, LEADER OF THE NEUTRALIST GROUP IN THE U.N., IS ALSO EXPECTED TO OPPOSE THE EMBARGO AS ENDANGERING ANY CHANCE OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH PEIPING.
ALL SIGNS POINT TO EVENTUAL ASSEMBLY ACCEPTANCE, HOWEVER, AND THE U.S. HOPES ADOPTION WILL BE BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

BRITISH AND FRENCH OPPOSITION TO THE MOVE, BASED ON THE FEAR THAT IT MIGHT ENLARGE THE AREA OF CONFLICT, EVAPORATED LAST WEEK. INFORMED SOURCES SAID CONSERVATIVE PROTESTS IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS ABOUT RUBBER SHIPMENTS TO RED CHINA PLUS MUCH ADVERSE U.S. COMMENT HELPED CHANGE LONDON'S MIND.

BRITAIN ANNOUNCED LAST THURSDAY THAT IT WAS CUTTING OFF FURTHER RUBBER SHIPMENTS FROM MALAYA TO AREAS CONTROLLED BY PEIPING.

PUSHING OF PUNITIVE MEASURES AGAINST THE CHINESE REDS INDICATES THE EXTREME PESSIMISM WITH WHICH THE U.N. REGARDS THE POSSIBILITY OF A NEGOTIATED PEACE IN KOREA. THE ADDITIONAL MEASURES COMMITTEE, SET UP UNDER THE RESOLUTION BRANDING RED CHINA AN AGGRESSOR IN KOREA LAST FEB.1, WAS TO HOLD OFF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PUNISHMENT UNTIL A U.N. GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE HAD EVERY CHANCE TO TRY CONCILIATION.

A4

MEMBERS OF THE PUNISHMENT GROUP ARE AUSTRALIA, BRITAIN, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CANADA, EGYPT, FRANCE, THE PHILIPPINES, TURKEY, MEXICO, THE UNITED STATES AND VENEZUELA. [redacted] AND BURMA WERE NAMED TO THE COMMITTEE BUT HAVE REFUSED TO SERVE. YUGOSLAVIA

THE AMERICAN EMBARGO RESOLUTION PROPOSES:

1. SHIPMENTS OF ARMS AMMUNITION, IMPLEMENTS OF WAR, ATOMIC ENERGY MATERIALS, PETROLEUM, AND ITEMS USEFUL IN THE PRODUCTION OF ARMAMENTS BE PROHIBITED TO AREAS CONTROLLED BY COMMUNIST CHINA OR NORTH KOREA.
2. THAT EACH STATE DETERMINE THE EXTENT TO WHICH EXPORTS FALL INTO THAT CLASSIFICATION AND APPLY CONTROLS.
3. THAT ALL STATES PREVENT CIRCUMVENTION BY SUCH MEANS AS TRANSSHIPMENTS.
4. THAT THE COMMITTEE STUDY ADDITIONAL MEASURES AND MAKE A FURTHER REPORT. THIS WOULD BE DEFERRED, HOWEVER, IF THE GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE REPORTED PROGRESS.

MAY 15 1951

THE DAN'S EFFECT IS EXPECTED TO BE MORE MORAL THAN PRACTICAL SINCE THE SOVIET UNION, WHICH SUPPLIES MOST OF RED CHINA'S ARMS POTENTIAL, WILL MOST LIKELY IGNORE IT.

MOREOVER, AN ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION HAS ONLY THE POWER OF A RECOMMENDATION AND CAN BE ENFORCED ONLY BY MORAL PRESSURE.

STATES WHICH FLOUT THE REQUEST AND CONTINUE SHIPMENTS OF WAR GOODS TO RED CHINA, HOWEVER, PROBABLY CAN EXPECT SOME SORT OF RETALIATION FROM COUNTRIES OBSERVING IT. THE U.S. SENATE ALREADY HAS APPROVED LEGISLATION TO END U.S. ECONOMIC AID TO COUNTRIES "TRADING WITH THE ENEMY" AND A HOUSE COMMITTEE IS WORKING ON SIMILAR LEGISLATION.

WX230AED.

B36

KX

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 14-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS SAID TODAY IT WILL HELP THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BUILD A $4,000,000 PENICILLIN FACTORY.

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (CAPS W.H.O.), A U.N. AGENCY, WILL SUPPLY THE TECHNICAL KNOW HOW AND $350,000 FOR TRAINING INDIAN PERSONNEL. THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND WILL PAY FOR $850,000 WORTH OF IMPORTED EQUIPMENT.

MOST OF THESE GROUPS' FUNDS ARE SUPPLIED BY THE UNITED STATES.

NO DECISION HAS BEEN REACHED YET WHERE IN INDIA THE FACTORY WILL BE BUILT.

VS759PED

A89

LAKE SUCCESS, MAY 14-(AP)-THE ALL-WOMAN 15-MEMBER U.N. COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN ENDED TWO WEEKS OF WORK TODAY. RUSSIA AND POLAND CAST VOTES AGAINST ADOPTION OF THE GROUP'S REPORT BECAUSE THE COMMISSION REFUSED TO ACCEPT A COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA "PEACE" RESOLUTION.

THE 13 OTHER MEMBERS VOTED TO SEND ON TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL THE REPORT ON ITS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHERING WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

VS923PED

A87

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 14-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION TODAY BEAT DOWN A RUSSIAN ATTEMPT TO GIVE CHINA'S SEAT TO THE COMMUNISTS.

THE 18-NATION COMMISSION, A SUBSIDIARY OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, VOTED 12-4, WITH BRAZIL ABSTAINING AND NORWAY ABSENT, THAT IT HAD NO AUTHORITY TO DISCUSS THE ISSUE OF CHINESE REPRESENTATION.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, INDIA AND POLAND SUPPORTED THE SOVIET MOVE.

VS917PED

A188

NIGHT LEAD ATOMIC (AMS BJT) (230)

NEW YORK, MAY 14-(AP)-WIRELESS SIGNALS FLASHED AROUND THE WORLD IN A SPLIT SECOND TODAY AND SET OFF A MINIATURE EXPLOSION IN THE VERY MIDTOWN ARMORY WHERE THEY ORIGINATED.

THE EERIE LITTLE BLAST, SPARKED BY A SMALL ATOMIC ENERGY PILE, SPLIT A SMALL RIBBON AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENTAL ARMORY.

THE COMPLICATED BUT ALMOST INSTANTANEOUS EXPLOSION OPENED THE FIRST BIG "ATOMS FOR PEACE" EXHIBIT, A FEATURE OF ARMED FORCES WEEK.

THE MORSE CODE IMPULSES GIRDLED THE WORLD WITH THE SPEED OF LIGHT. ONCE AROUND, THEY ACTIVATED A SMALL MODEL URANIUM PILE. THIS IN TURN SET OFF A SMALL MAGNESIUM CHARGE THAT BROKE THE RIBBON.

BROUGHT HERE FROM OAK RIDGE, TENN., THE SHOW PROVIDES THE MOST COMPLETE LAYOUT ON ATOMIC ENERGY EVER PUT TOGETHER FOR MASS PUBLIC SHOWING.

DAVID SARNOFF TAPPED OUT THE MESSAGE IN CODE THAT STARTED THE WEEK-LONG DISPLAY OF SOME PEACETIME USES OF THE ATOM. HE IS BOARD CHAIRMAN OF THE RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, JOINT SPONSORS OF THE EXHIBIT.

HIS MORSE CODE MESSAGE CARRIED THE HOPE THAT THE DISPLAY WILL "SPREAD THE SEED OF HOPE AROUND THE WORLD THAT THE ELECTRON AND THE ATOM WILL BE HARNESSED FOR PEACE, SECURITY AND FREEDOM."

THE ARMED FORCES WEEK EXHIBIT, INTENDED TO SHOW THE PERILS AND PROMISES OF ATOMIC ENERGY, TAKES UP MORE THAN 7,000 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE.

ITS AIM IS TO DEMONSTRATE THE USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY IN FARMING, RESEARCH AND INDUSTRY AND ALSO DEFENSE AGAINST ITS DANGERS IN ATTACK.

IT IS THE FIRST SUCH SHOWING OUTSIDE THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF ATOMIC ENERGY AT OAK RIDGE.

JJ233PED

MAY 15 1951

A151

(430)

NEW YORK, MAY 14-(AP)-SPECTATORS WATCHED SILENTLY IN THE SEVENTH REGIMENTAL ARMORY TODAY AS A WIRELESS CODE WAS TAPPED OUT. SIGNALS BLINKED ON THE BIG PANEL ABOVE THE KEYBOARD.

WITH THE SPEED OF LIGHT, THE MESSAGE CIRCLED THE WORLD AND CAME BACK TO THE ARMORY WHERE IT SET OFF A SMALL ATOMIC ENERGY PILE ACTIVATING A MINIATURE EXPLOSION THAT OPENED THE FIRST BIG "ATOMS FOR PEACE" EXHIBIT.

THE TINY BLAST, WHICH CAME AN INSTANT AFTER THE ROUND-THE-GLOBE CODE LEFT THE TRANSMITTER, SPLIT A SMALL RIBBON AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE EXHIBIT BUILDING IN MIDTOWN MANHATTAN.

THE SHOW, THE MOST COMPLETE DEMONSTRATION OF ATOMIC ENERGY EVER ASSEMBLED FOR MASS VIEWING, WAS BROUGHT HERE FROM OAKRIDGE, TENN., AS A MAIN EVENT OF ARMED FORCES WEEK.

DAVID SARNOFF, HEAD OF THE RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, WHICH IS JOINTLY SPONSORING THE EXHIBIT, TAPPED OUT THE MESSAGE THAT STARTED THE WEEK-LONG DEMONSTRATION OF WHAT THE ATOM CAN DO.

THE MESSAGE EXPRESSED HOPE THAT THE DISPLAY WILL "SPREAD THE SEED OF HOPE AROUND THE WORLD THAT THE ELECTRON AND THE ATOM WILL BE HARNESSED FOR PEACE, SECURITY AND FREEDOM FOR ALL MANKIND."

ON HAND FOR THE OPENING WERE TOP MILITARY OFFICES, SCIENTISTS AND CIVILIAN OFFICIALS.

THE EXHIBITS, OCCUPYING MORE THAN 7,000 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE AT THE ARMORY, ARE DESIGNED TO SHOW BOTH THE PERILS AND THE PROMISES OF ATOMIC ENERGY TO MANKIND.

GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS, LEAPING BEAMS AND "LIVE" ELECTRONS DANCING ON SCREENS ARE PART OF THE MASS OF DISPLAYS SET UP TO GIVE THE GENERAL PUBLIC AN INSIGHT INTO THE COMPLEX SCIENCE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY.

AIR FORCE MAJ.-GEN.JAMES P.HODGES SAID THE EXHIBIT AIMS TO SHOW THE USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY IN AGRICULTURE, SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INDUSTRY, AND ALSO TO SHOW DEENSES AGAINST ITS DANGERS IN AN ATTACK.

IT IS THE FIRST SUCH SHOWING OUTSIDE THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF ATOMIC ENERGY AT OAK RIDGE.

PART OF THE DISPLAYS SEEK TO REMOVE NEEDLESS FEARS OF THE ATOM. ONE EXHIBIT, ENTITLED "CHEER UP", DEBUNKS THE IDEA THAT SUPER-BOMBS MIGHT START A CHAIN REACTION THAT WOULD DESTROY THE WORLD.

IN ONE DISPLAY, "SHOOTING STARS" ARE THROWN UP WHEN 200,000,000 ELECTRON VOLTS OF ENERGY ARE RELEASED BY THE SPLITTING OF AN ATOM OF U-235.

PRETTY WAVES, WAFS AND WACS WERE ON DUTY AS GUIDES TO EXPLAIN THE DISPLAYS.

USES OF RADIOISOTYPES AS TRACERS IN MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY, THE TREATMENT OF THYROID CANCER WITH ATOMIC ENERGY, AND THE BENEFITS OF DIRECTED NUCLEAR ENERGY IN FOOD PRODUCTION ARE SHOWN.

BESIDES THE ATOMIC DISPLAYS, THE ARMY, AIR FORCE, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS HAD ON DISPLAY SOME OF ITS NEWEST SCIENTIFIC WEAPONS, AS WELL AS LIFE-SAVING AND COMMUNICATION DEVICES.

"HAM" RADIO OPERATORS WERE ON DUTY TO ALLOW VISITORS TO SEND MESSAGES TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.

JJ119PED

A195(CQ)

AMS BUDGET (500)

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED MEAT PRICES

MAY 15 1951

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY) MEAT DEALERS SHUFFLED THEIR PRICE TAGS TODAY ON MANY BEEF CUTS. IN MOST CASES IT BROKE ABOUT EVEN -- THE TOTAL PRICE OF ALL THE CUTS FROM A SIDE OF BEEF CAME TO JUST ABOUT THE SAME AS IT DID LAST WEEK.

HOUSEWIVES, SHOPPING FOR BARGAINS UNDER THE NEW DOLLAR AND CENTS CEILING THAT THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION ORDERED TODAY ON A LIST OF BEEF CUTS, FOUND PRICES SLASHED AS MUCH AS EIGHT OR TEN CENTS A POUND IN A NUMBER OF BEEF ITEMS IN BOTH THE HIGHER PRICED AND LOWER PRICED CATEGORIES, IN MANY CITIES ACROSS THE NATION. THE PRICE CHANGES WERE FAR FROM UNIFORM.

BUT MANY HOUSEWIVES, WHO APPARENTLY HAD BEEN UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT ALL MEAT PRICES WERE BEING ROLLED BACK, FOUND TO THEIR SURPRISE THAT SOME BEEF CUTS HAD ACTUALLY ADVANCED BY AS MUCH AS TEN CENTS A POUND. IN ATLANTA, HOUSEWIVES WERE QUOTED AS SAYING THEY GUESSED THEIR FAMILIES WOULD JUST HAVE TO GET ALONG ON LESS MEAT.

IN DALLAS, COMPETITION KEPT PRICES IN MANY BUTCHER SHOPS AS MUCH AS EIGHT CENTS A POUND UNDER CEILING PRICES. IN LOS ANGELES, MORE PRICE ADVANCES THAN REDUCTIONS APPEARED TO BE CONFRONTING THE CUSTOMER.

IN KANSAS CITY, PRICE CHANGES RANGED FROM EIGHT CENTS LOWER TO NINE CENTS HIGHER. IN ST.LOUIS, ONE LARGE RETAIL CHAIN SAID, "ON 100 POUNDS IT FIGURES OUT JUST ABOUT EVEN."

IN NEW YORK, HOUSEWIVES WERE OFFERED A WIDE CHOICE OF HIGHER PRICES ON SOME CUTS AND LOWER ON OTHERS. IN CHICAGO, ONE DEALER LOWERED PRICES ON SOME OF HIS CHOICE CUTS BUT RAISED PRICES ON HIS GROUND BEEF. IN ST.LOUIS, A 65-CENT CEILING ON HAMBURGER WAS DECRIED BY BUTCHERS AS TOO LOW AND SHORTAGES WERE PREDICTED.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., BUTCHERS SAID: "WE ARE IN A STATE OF UTTER CONFUSIN. ALL WE KNOW IS THAT THE MARKET IS WOEFULLY SHORT." BOSTON BUTCHERS PREDICTED A SHORTAGE IN LOWER-PRICED BEEF AS A RESULT OF THE CEILINGS. A CHICAGO RETAILER PREDICTED A SCARCITY IN TOP GRADE BEEF. ANOTHER CHICAGO DEALER SAID: "I DON'T THINK I'LL BE ABLE TO KEEP SUPPLYING CUSTOMERS WITH PRESENT QUALITY. FARMERS AREN'T GOING TO CONTINUE FEEDING."

A LOS ANGELES CHAIN STORE SPOKESMAN SAID: "THERE'LL STILL BE PLENTY OF CHEAPER CUTS OF MEAT." INDEPENDENT DEALERS IN KANSAS CITY SAID THAT THE SUPPLY OF BEEF CUTS WAS BECOMING SHORT, BUT BEEF SIDES WERE FAIRLY PLENTIFUL. ANOTHER KANSAS CITY GROCER SAID ONE MAJOR PACKER HAD DONE NO BEEF SLAUGHTERING SINCE THURSDAY.

A196

BEEF WAS PLENTIFUL IN INDIANAPOLIS BUT THE PRICE SITUATION WAS REPORTED CONFUSED. MOST STORES THERE SAID THEY HAD BEEN SQUEEZED IN RECENT WEEKS UNDER THE OLD PRIZE FREEZE AND EXPECTED TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF ANY PRICE ADVANCES ALLOWED UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS.

PRICES VARIED WIDELY ACROSS THE NATION. BUTCHERS CALCULATED THE NEW CEILINGS BY ADDING A FIXED MARGIN PERCENTAGE TO THE PRICE THEY PAID WHOLESALERS FOR EACH CUT. IN MOST CASES THE MARKUPS WERE FIGURED ON PRE-KOREA DOLLAR MARGINS PLUS INCREASED OPERATING COSTS SINCE.

ONE NATION-WIDE CHAIN STORE SAID ITS PRICE CEILINGS WERE DIFFERENT IN EACH CITY IN WHICH IT OPERATES.

HERE A FEW OF THE PRICE CHANGES, IN VARIOUS CITIES:

PORTERHOUSE STEAK: NEW YORK, UP FROM $1.09 TO $1.24; ST.LOUIS, UP FROM $1.19 TO $1.23.

CHUCK BLADE COAST: LOS ANGELES, UP FROM 65 CENTS TO 72 CENTS; ST. LOUIS DOWN FROM 73 CENTS TO 69 CENTS; KANSAS CITY, DOWN FROM 72 CENTS TO 69 CENTS; NEW YORK, UP FROM 69 CENTS TO 73 CENTS.

HAMBURGER: INDIANAPOLIS, UP FROM 59 CENTS TO 63; KANSAS CITY, UP FROM 58 CENTS TO 62; ST.LOUIS, DOWN FROM 69 CENTS TO 65; LOS ANGELES UP FROM 65 CENTS TO 72.

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THE CIO COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC POLICY SAID IN A STATEMENT:

"THE WELL FINANCED MEAT LOBBY IN WASHINGTON IS SPENDING MONEY LAVISHLY IN AN EFFORT TO CONVINCE CONGRESSMEN AND GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATORS THAT IT IS EVIL TO CONTROL MEAT PRICES. FROM THE BIG CATTLEMEN COME THREATS OF BLACK MARKETS IN THEIR ATTEMPT TO COERCE THE GOVERNMENT TO FOLLOW THEIR DICTATES.

"AN EXAMINATION OF THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION'S BEEF PRICE REGULATION PROVES THAT IT IS FAIR AND JUST."

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TOLD THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE DURING THE DAY SAID HE IS IN ACCORD WITH THE OPS ORDER ROLLING BACK THE PRICE OF BEEF.

IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS FROM COMMITTEE MEMBERS, BRANNAN SAID THE ORDER IS "ESSENTIAL" AND THAT HE DOES NOT BELIEVE IT WILL CUT DOWN PRODUCTION.

HE SAID THE NUMBER OF CATTLEMEN OR PROCESSORS WHO MIGHT BE HURT WILL BE "VERY SMALL."

JA707PED

AAF

(120)

NEW YORK, MAY 14-(AP)-GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S WIFE SPENT PART OF MOTHER'S DAY "WINDOW WISHING" ALONG FIFTH AVENUE.

SHE STROLLED ALONG THE AVENUE YESTERDAY FOR ABOUT A MILE, ACCOMPANIED BY HER HUSBAND'S DOCTOR, COL. CHARLES CANADA. FEW PERSONS RECOGNIZED HER.

"I'VE ONLY BEEN WINDOW WISHING," MRS. MACARTHUR SAID LATER. "THERE ARE SO MANY THINGS THAT I NEED THAT IT WILL REQUIRE A LITTLE MORE THINKING BEFORE I ACTUALLY BUY."

MEANWHILE, MACARTHUR REPORTEDLY REMAINED IN THE FAMILY'S WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL SUITE.

A MEMBER OF HIS STAFF SAID HE HAD NO PLANS FOR PUBLIC APPEARANCES TODAY.

THE GENERAL MADE HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES IN ELEVEN YEARS ON SATURDAY, WHEN HE WENT TO THE POLO GROUNDS WITH MRS. MACARTHU

AND SAW THE PHILLIES BEAT THE GIANTS, 6 TO 5.

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A205WX

(850) AMS BUDGET

NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR-MARSHALL

MAY 15 1951

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WASHINGTON,MAY 14-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL TESTIFIED TODAY HE BELIEVES THE NATION'S TOP MILITARY MEN STAND SOLIDLY AGAINST GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S WAR PLANS FOR KOREA. MARSHALL SAID ADOPTION OF THE MACARTHUR POLICIES MIGHT CRIPPLE THE BUILDUP OF EUROPE'S DEFENSES.

THE DEFENSE CHIEF INSISTED THE MACARTHUR PROPOSAL TO BOMB AND BLOCKADE RED CHINA AND USE CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS MIGHT DRAW RUSSIA INTO THE CONFLICT AND TOUCH OFF A THIRD WORLD WAR.

AND HE NAMED GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, COMMANDING THE NORTH ATLANTIC PACT FORCES IN EUROPE, AND LT.GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY, WHO SUCCEEDED MACARTHUR, AMONG THOSE HE BELIEVES SUPPORT THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION'S PRESENT LIMITED-WAR PROGRAM.

MARSHALL GAVE THESE VIEWS TO THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES AS HE ENDED HIS SEVENTH DAY OF TESTIMONY IN THE INQUIRY INTO THE FIRING OF GENERAL MACARTHUR.

THE NEXT WITNESS AT 9 A.M. EST, TOMORROW, WILL BE GEN.OMAR N. BARDLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF. LIKE MARSHALL AND MACARTHUR, HE ALSO WEARS FIVE STARS.

MACARTHUR TOLD THE COMMITTEES 10 DAYS AGO THAT "EVERY OFFICER I HAVE TALKED TO" SHARED HIS VIEWS ON THE KOREAN WAR. HE SAID RIDGWAY'S OFFICIAL REPORTS WOULD SHOW AGREEMENT ALSO.

BUT MARSHALL TOOK ISSUE WITH HIM ON THIS SCORE DURING A DAY IN WHICH CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) OF THE ARMED SERVICES GROUP SAID SECRETS "OF POSSIBLE VALUE TO RUSSIA" ALREADY HAVE LEAKED FROM THE HEARING.

RUSSELL PLEADED WITH HIS COLLEAGUES NOT TO DISCLOSE HIGHLY SECRET TESTIMONY WHICH CENSORS HAVE DELETED FROM THE PUBLIC TRANSCRIPT.

HE SAID: "IF ANY ACTION OF OURS ADDS EVEN REMOTELY TO THE DANGERS THAT FACE OUR FIGHTING MEN, IF CARELESSNESS OR INDISCRETION INCREASES THE PERILS THAT FACE OUR NATION, NEITHER OUR GOD NOR OUR FELLOW CITIZENS WILL EVER FORGIVE US, NOR WOULD WE DESERVE SUCH FORGIVENESS."

RUSSELL SAID AT LEAST TWO NEWSPAPER STORIES HAVE BEEN BASED ON EVIDENCE WHICH WAS NOT IN THE RELEASED TRANSCRIPT AND HE CALLED THIS "A DANGEROUS COURSE." HE DID NOT IDENTIFY THE STORIES.

TWO REPUBLICAN SENATORS--HICKENLOOPER OF IOWA AND IVES OF NEW YORK--COMPLAINED THAT THE ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEN LEAKING INFORMATION TO SOME NEWSPAPERS FOR A LONG TIME--BUT THEY SUPPORTED RUSSELL IN HIS PLEA.

SENATOR LYNDON JOHNSON (D-TEX) RAISED THE QUESTION OF HOW MUCH SUPPORT THE PRESENT WAR PROGRAM HAS AMONG THE MILITARY LEADERS. THIS PLAN IS TO LIMIT THE WAR TO KOREA AND INFLICT SUCH CASUALTIES ON THE RED CHINESE THAT THEY WILL BE FORCED TO SUE FOR PEACE.

MARSHALL SAID HE KNEW OF NO DISAGREEMENT AMONG THE THREE CIVILIAN HEADS OF THE ARMED SERVICES OR AMONG THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.

JOHNSON SAID: "DO YOU KNOW OF ANY RESPONSIBLE OR RESPECTED HIGH MILITARY MAN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE THAT FEELS THAT OUR POLICY IS UNWISE?"

MARSHALL: "NONE HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO MY ATTENTION."

JOHNSON: "IS IT YOUR OPINION THAT GENERAL RIDGWAY FEELS THAT OUR COURSE OF ACTION AND OUR PROGRAM IS A WISE ONE?"

MARSHALL: "WE HAVE HAD NO INDICATIONS FROM HIM TO THE CONTRARY."

JOHNSON THEN ASKED IF THE ADOPTION OF THE MACARTHUR PROGRAM "WOULD REQUIRE ADJUSTMENTS OF GENERAL EISENHOWER'S PLAN (IN EUROPE) AND WOULD SERIOUSLY AFFECT THOSE PLANS?"

"WE FEAR THAT IT MIGHT," MARSHALL SAID.

GENERAL MACARTHUR HAS ARGUED THAT BOMBING OF RED CHINESE BASES--AND THE USE OF A FEW MORE AMERICAN GROUND UNITS--WOULD BEAT THE CHINESE INTO SURRENDER WITHOUT AFFECTING THE EUROPEAN PROGRAM.

THE SENATE HAS VOTED ITS APPROVAL OF SENDING SIX AMERICAN DIVISIONS TO THE DEFENSE FORCE COMMANDED BY EISENHOWER.

EISENHOWER HAS REMAINED SILENT ON THE TRUMAN-MACARTHUR DISPUTE EXCEPT TO SAY HE HOPED MACARTHUR WOULD NOT RETURN HOME AND BECOME THE CENTER OF A POLITICAL CONTROVERSY.

MAY 15 19

JOHNSON ASKED MARSHALL WHETHER EISENHOWER HAS GIVEN "ANY INDICATION THAT HE FEELS THAT OUR PROGRAM IS AN UNWISE ONE IN KOREA?"

"HE HAS GIVEN ME NO SUCH INDICATION," MARSHALL REPLIED.

THERE WERE NUMEROUS CENSORSHIP DELETIONS THROUGHOUT MARSHALL'S TESTIMONY AND RUSSELL SAID THIS WAS NECESSARY BECAUSE "IT CONTAINED ACTUAL WAR PLANS AND ACTUAL BATTLE ORDERS."

"IT MAY BE POSSIBLE TO MAKE SOME OF THE DELETIONS PUBLIC LATER," HE SAID, "IF THE MATERIAL WERE ASKED IN A DIFFERENT WAY. BUT A LOT OF IT INCLUDED ACTUAL WAR PLANS AND ACTUAL ORDERS FOR BATTLE."

QUESTIONED BY SENATOR SALTONSTALL (R-MASS), MARSHALL CONCEDED THAT HE AND MACARTHUR WERE IN AGREEMENT IN SOME OF THEIR VIEWS, BUT HE SAID THEIR BASIC DIFFERENCE LIES IN WHAT RUSSIA MIGHT DO IF CHINA IS BOMBED AND NATIONALIST TROOPS ARE USED IN THE FIGHT.

SALTONSTALL ASKED: "DOESN'T THE DIFFERENCE OF OPINION BETWEEN YOU REALLY BOIL DOWN TO THE QUESTION OF TRYING TO ANALYZE, AS A CALCULATED RISK X X X THE SOVIET'S INTENTIONS IN THE FAR EAST, AND THEIR CAPABILITY OF CARRYING OUT THOSE INTENTIONS X X X?"

"THAT IS A POSITIVE DIFFERENCE," MARSHALL REPLIED.

A207WX

SALTONSTALL: "HAVEN'T WE, AS MEMBERS OF THIS COMMITTEE, GOT TO DETERMINE X X X AS TO WHETHER THE CALCULATED RISK IS BEST, ONE WAY, OR THE CALCULATED RISK IS BEST THE OTHER WAY, AS FAR AS THE UNITED STATES IS CONCERNED?"

MARSHALL: "I THINK SO X X X."

SENATOR JOHNSON, QUIZZING MARSHALL ON THE OPINION OF THE MILITARY LEADERS, ASKED IF THE ADMINISTRATION WAR PROGRAM WAS OPPOSED BY EITHER LT.GEN.JAMES A.VAN FLEET (8TH ARMY COMMANDER), LT.GEN.GEORGE STRATEMEYER (FAR EAST AIR FORCE COMMANDER), OR ADMIRAL JAMES JOY (FAR EAST NAVY COMMANDER.)

MARSHALL SAID HE RECALLED THAT STRATEMEYER HAD MADE SOME STATEMENTS "ADVOCATING I BELIEVE THE BOMBING IN MANCHURIA."

JOHNSON SAID: "HAVE YOU SEEN ANY OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION OF EITHER GENERAL VAN FLEET, GENERAL STRATEMEYER OR ADMIRAL JOY IN THAT REGARD?"

"I HAVE SEEN NONE," MARSHALL SAID. HE ADDED HE DID NOT WANT TO SPEAK FOR MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL, SEVERAL OF WHOM ARE CABINET MEMBERS.

30.24- 23011

SENATOR MORSE (R-ORE) READ FROM A DOCUMENT PREPARED FOR THE COMMITTEE AT THE PENTAGON WHICH SHOWED THAT LAST AUG. 4---AFTER MACARTHUR HAD VISITED THE NATIONALIST STRONGHOLD OF FORMOSA---THE JOINT CHIEFS ADVISED HIM:

1. ONLY PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS AUTHORITY TO AUTHORIZE ANY MILITARY ACTION AGAINST THE MAINLAND; AND

2. IT IS VITAL THE UNITED STATES NOT PRECIPITATE A GENERAL WAR "OR GIVE EXCUSE TO OTHERS TO DO SO."

MORSE SAID: "DOES NOT THIS MESSAGE MAKE CLEAR X X X THE POLICY OF OUR GOVERNMET IN RESPECT TO ITS POSITION ON ANY ACTION THAT MIGHT LEAD TO WIDENING THE WAR OR CONDUCTING OPERATIONS ON THE MAINLAND OF CHINA?"

"I THINK IT DOES, SIR," MARSHALL SAID. AND HE ADDED HE BELIEVED THE MESSAGE IN PART SHOWED THAT WASHINGTON HAD KEPT MACARTHUR ADVISED ON ASIATIC POLICY.

THE DOCUMENT FROM WHICH MORSE READ WAS A COMPILATION OF ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE JOINT CHIEFS AND MESSAGES SENT TO MACARTHUR OVER A PERIOD OF SOME TEN MONTHS.

THE SENATOR CALLED IT "THE BEST EVIDENCE TO DATE OF THE LENGTHS TO WHICH THE GOVERNMENT WENT" TO AVOID ANY MISUNDERSTANDINGS WITH MACARTHUR.

MARSHALL AGREED WITH MORSE THAT THE DOCUMENT "PRESENTS A GREAT DEAL OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF THE CONCLUSION THAT THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF KEPT GENERAL MACARTHUR INFORMED IN GREAT DETAIL AS TO ALL STEPS" THEY PLANNED IN THE KOREAN WAR.

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EXCEPT FOR MACARTHUR'S PROPOSAL TO TAKE 60,000 CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS TO KOREA FROM FORMOSA, MARSHALL SAID HE DID NOT RECALL ANY CONFLICT WITH MACARTHUR OVER THE DEFENSE OF FORMOSA. HE ADDED THAT HIS RECOLLECTION WAS THE U.N. ALLIES HAD PROTESTED SUCH A MOVE.

THEN MORSE DISCLOSED THAT ON AUGUST 29, 1950, PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAD SENT A SECRET MESSAGE TO MACARTHUR LISTING SEVEN POINTS OF AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD ASIA.

THE SENATOR SAID HE COULD NOT "UNDERSTAND THE CHARGE THAT THE GOVERNMENT FAILED TO KEEP GENERAL MACARTHUR ADVISED AS TO BOTH ITS MILITARY AND POLITICAL POLICY FOR ASIA."

HE ADDED: "TO THE CONTRARY, I THINK THE GOVERNMENT WAS JUST AS METICULOUS IN KEEPING MACARTHUR ADVISED, AS MACARTHUR WAS METICULOUS IN CARRYING OUT, TO THE LETTER, THE MILITARY DIRECTIVES THAT HE RECEIVED."

THEN MORSE SAID HE HAD CONCLUDED: "THE SAD FACT IS THAT FOR MONTHS--ALTHOUGH BOTH THE GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL MACARTHUR WERE PARTICIPATING IN VERY METICULOUS CONDUCT IN KEEPING EACH OTHER INFORMED AS TO THEIR RESPECTIVE POSITIONS--THAT UNFORTUNATELY THEY WERE DEALING AT ARMS LENGTH, THAT APPARENTLY A LACK OF MUTUAL CONFIDENCE HAD DEVELOPED."

BUT MARSHALL DECLARED HE DID NOT THINK THE GOVERNMENT WAS DEALING WITH MACARTHUR "AT ARM'S LENGTH."

HE SAID: "I DO FEEL THAT BEYOND THE DECISIONS AS TO POLICY, IT WAS THE VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT THAT WE HAD TO PROCEED IN A VERY CAREFUL MANNER IN OUR INTERCHANGES WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR BECAUSE OF HIS ATTITUDE, BECAUSE OF WHAT HE HAD STATED PUBLICLY IN REGARD TO THE MATTER, BECAUSE OF OUR ALLIES AND THEIR REACTIONS, AND THE GENERAL COMPLICATIONS AND DELICACY OF THE SITUATION UNDER THOSE CONDITIONS."

MORSE ASKED IF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE ADMINISTRATION AND MACARTHUR HAD NOT CREATED "A VERY SERIOUS SITUATION" BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND HER U.N. ALLIES.

"I THINK THAT IS CORRECT," MARSHALL REPLIED.

THE DOCUMENT READ BY MORSE ALSO SHOWED THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN FEARED CHINESE ENTRY INTO THE WAR AND THAT HE TOLD MACARTHUR LAST SEPT.15 FINAL DECISIONS IN KOREA MUST BE DETERMINED BY:

"(1) ACTION BY THE SOVIET UNION AND THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS;

"(2) IN CONSULTATION WITH FRIENDLY MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS;

"(3) AN APPRAISAL OF THE RISK OF GENERAL WAR."

AT THAT TIME, THE PRESIDENT SAID THE U.N. FORCES HAD "A LEGAL BASIS" FOR DRIVING NORTH OF PARALLEL 38 "TO COMPEL WITHDRAWAL OF THE NORTH KOREAN FORCES BEHIND THE LINE OR TO DEFEND AGAINST THESE FORCES."

MACARTHUR WAS INSTRUECTED TO PREPARE TO OCCUPY NORTH KOREA BUT TO TAKE SUCH ACTION "ONLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT." IF NORTH KOREA WERE OCCUPIED BY SOVIET OR CHINESE RED TROOPS--THEN MACARTHUR "SHOULD UNDERTAKE NO GROUND OPERATIONS NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL."

MORSE SAID MACARTHUR WAS TOLD:

"IN THE EVENT OF EMPLOYMENT OF MAJOR CHINESE COMMUNIST UNITS SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL, THE UNITED STATES WOULD (1) NOT PERMIT ITSELF TO BECOME ENGAGED IN A GENERAL WAR WITH COMMUNIST CHINA; (2) AUTHORIZE GENERAL MACARTHUR TO CONTINUE MILITARY ACTION AS LONG AS IT OFFERED A REASONABLE CHANCE OF SUCCESSFUL RESISTANCE."

A39WX

EARLIER, SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) HAD FIRED A ROUND OF CRITICAL QUESTIONS AT MARSHALL DEALING WITH THE OFFICIAL U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND HIS NATIONALIST FORCES.

BRIDGES SAID THE CHINESE REDS ADMITTED 1,300,000 CASUALTIES IN THEIR FIGHTING WITH CHIANG'S TROOPS ALTHOUGH MARSHALL HAD TERMED THEIR OPPOSITION INEFFECTIVE.

"THAT DIFFERS QUITE A LOT," THE SENATOR SAID, "FROM THE INFORMATION WHICH IS PUT OUT IN THIS COUNTRY THAT THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS DIDN'T FIGHT."

BRIDGES WENT ON TO ASK IF MARSHALL BELIEVED THE STATE DEPARTMENT WAS JUSTIFIED IN ITS "OPPOSITION TO CERTAIN CONGRESSIONAL DEMANDS FOR AID TO CHINA?"

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"WOULD YOU SAY NOW," HE SAID, "THAT THE RATHER PUBLICIZED 80TH CONGRESS POSSESSED SOME FORESIGHT, AND MIGHT HAVE BEEN UNNECESSARILY BELITTLED, IN OUR ACTION, IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT EVENTS IN ASIA?"

PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS CALLED THIS REPUBLICAN-CONTROLLED CONGRESS ONE OF THE "WORST" IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

MARSHALL SAID AS HE RECALLED HE ASKED CONGRESS FOR $575,000,000 (M) TO HELP THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS AND CONGRESS VOTED ONLY $400,000,000.

BRIDGES CHALLENGED THE STATEMENT AND BOTH AGREED TO CHECK THE FIGURES LATER.

BRIDGES REFERRED TO MARSHALL'S MISSION TO CHINA IN 1946 WHEN HE ATTEMPTED--AND FAILED--TO BRING AN END TO THE CHINA WAR.

"MY INFORMATION," BRIDGES SAID, "IS THAT THERE WAS A DRAFT PREPARED FOR YOU, WHICH WAS PREPARED AND CLEARED BY THE HEADS OF THE (WAR) DEPARTMENT AT THE TIME. AND THEN YOUR FORMAL DIRECTIVES OR INSTRUCTIONS WHICH YOU RECEIVED THE STATE DEPARTMENT WERE FAR DIFFERENT X X X."

BRIDGES SAID HE THOUGHT THE SENATORS SHOULD HAVE A COPY OF EACH OF THESE DIRECTIVES TO BE CHECKED ONE AGAINST THE OTHER.

MARSHALL TOOK SHARP ISSUE WITH BRIDGES OVER THE SENATOR'S CONTENTION THAT MARSHALL'S MOVE IN 1945-46 CUTTING OFF MILITARY AID TO CHIANG HAD HELPED THE REDS SEIZE CONTROL OF CHINA.

MARSHALL ARGUED THE NATIONALISTS HAD RECEIVED MUCH AMERICAN AID AND THAT THEY "WRECKED THEMSELVES" WITH POOR LEADERSHIP AND FAILURE TO GAIN THE SUPPORT OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE.

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A62WX (HI-
LIGHT)
(630) MARSHALL HIGHLIGHTS
WASHINGTON, MAY 14-(AP)-HERE ARE THE HIGHLIGHTS OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMBINED ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE TODAY.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ARE TAKEN FROM THE CENSORED RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS, WHICH ARE CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC.
SENATOR CONNALLY (D-TEX): GEN. MARSHALL, DO YOU BELIEVE THAT OUR AIR POWER AND NAVY (ALONE) COULD WIN A WAR AGAINST RED CHINA AND KEEP THEM FROM MAKING AN INVASION OF KOREA?
SECRETARY MARSHALL: I DO NOT THINK THEY COULD, SIR.

SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH): I WANT TO ASK YOU IF IT IS NOT TRUE THAT RUSSIA HAS CONSISTENTLY MAINTAINED LARGE NUMBERS OF GROUND FORCES AND AIR FORCES AND SO FORTH ON THESE BORDERS (NORTH OF KOREA) FOR A PERIOD OF MANY YEARS EVEN BEFORE THIS THING STARTED.
MARSHALL: THAT IS CORRECT, SIR, BUT I WAS GIVEN THE IMPRESSION OR THE INFORMATION THAT MORE RECENTLY, NOTABLY SINCE, I THINK, DECEMBER, THAT THERE HAD BEEN SIZEABLE INCREASES IN THE GARRISONS IN THAT REGION.

SENATOR GEORGE (D-GA): NOW, GENERAL, IN EMPHASIZING THE NUMBER OF CASUALTIES THAT WE MIGHT SUFFER IN THE EVENT OF THE BOMBING OF AMERICAN CITIES, I THINK IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED HERE AND OUTSIDE AS WELL X X X THAT THE BOMBING OF A SINGLE AMERICAN CITY WOULD RESULT IN MORE CASUALTIES THAN WE HAVE SUFFERED IN KOREA SINCE JUNE 27 LAST. DO YOU NOT BELIEVE THAT THE BOMBING OF A SINGLE AMERICAN CITY WOULD UNIFY THIS COUNTRY AGAINST THE SOVIET FORCES EVERYWHERE INSTANTLY AND TO A HIGHER DEGREE THAN THEY HAVE YET BEEN UNIFIED?
MARSHALL: I WOULD ASSUME THAT WOULD BE THE CASE, EXACTLY AS IT WAS WITH PEARL HARBOR.
GEORGE: IT WOULD MEAN IF RUSSIA SHOULD BOMB A SINGLE AMERICAN CITY SHE WOULD HAVE DECIDED UPON ALL-OUT WAR. IS THAT RIGHT?
MARSHALL: THAT WOULD BE MY CONCLUSION.

SENATOR H. ALEXANDER SMITH (R-NJ): DID RUSSIA TURN OVER THE JAPANESE CAPTURED ARMS AND SO FORTH WHICH THEY GOT IN MANCHURIA BY SURRENDER, TO THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS?
MARSHALL: SO FAR AS WE KNOW, THEY LEFT THEM IN DUMPS IN MANCHURIA, AND WHEN THEY WITHDREW THEY WERE OPENED TO CHINESE COMMUNISTS, WHO REARMED THEMSELVES.

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A63WX
SMITH: IS THE REPORT TRUE THAT THE REMOVAL OF GEN. MACARTHUR HAD BEEN PLANNED BY THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT FOR A LONG TIME X X X ?
MARSHALL: I WOULD HAVE SAID THAT THAT WAS NOT THE CASE AT ALL. XXXX THE GENERAL ASSUMPTION WAS THAT GEN. MACARTHUR WOULD REMAIN IN OFFICE UNTIL THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY WAS SIGNED.

SMITH: DO YOU BELIEVE, GEN. MARSHALL, THAT WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN CHINA IS A CONQUEST OF THAT COUNTRY BY SOVIET RUSSIA, AND THAT THERE IS CONSEQUENTLY A CONTROL OF CHINA TODAY BY AN EXTERNAL POWER, NAMELY RUSSIA?
MARSHALL: I THINK THAT IS GENERALLY A FACT.
SMITH: DOES THAT IMPLY THAT THE ADMISSION OF COMMUNIST CHINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD MEAN THE RECOGNITION BY THE UNITED NATIONS OF THE CONQUEST OF CHINA BY AN EXTERNAL POWER -- RUSSIA?
MARSHALL: I THINK THAT WOULD BE A NATURAL ASSUMPTION. IT MEANS AN ADDITIONAL VOTE OF THE COMMUNIST GROUP.

SENATOR MORSE (R-ORE): XXX I THINK THE GOVERNMENT WAS JUST AS METICULOUS IN KEEPING MACARTHUR ADVISED, AS MACARTHUR WAS METICULOUS IN CARRYING OUT, TO THE LETTER, THE MILITARY DIRECTIVES THAT HE RECEIVED, BUT AS I READ THIS EXHIBIT, I ALSO COME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THE SAD FACT IS THAT FOR MONTHS XXX UNFORTUNATELY THEY WERE DEALING AT ARM'S LENGTH - THAT APPARENTLY A LACK OF MUTUAL CONFIDENCE HAD DEVELOPED.

SENATOR LYNDON JOHNSON (D-TEX): IS IT YOUR OPINION THAT GEN. RIDGWAY (MACARTHUR'S SUCCESSOR) FEELS THAT OUR COURSE OF ACTION AND OUR PROGRAM IS A WISE ONE?
MARSHALL: WE HAVE HAD NO INDICATIONS FROM HIM TO THE CONTRARY.

JOHNSON: YOU HAVE INDICATED THAT IN YOUR OPINION WE ARE NOT AS PREPARED AS WE MIGHT BE OR AS WE SHOULD BE AT THIS TIME. I WONDER IF YOU WOULD GIVE THIS COMMITTEE THE BENEFIT OF YOUR RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO WHAT WE CAN DO, X XX TO SPEED THE DAY WHEN WE WILL BE PREPARED?
MARSHALL: THE MOST IMPORTANT ACTION THAT I CAN THINK OF AT THE MOMENT IS THE CONCLUSION BEFORE CONGRESS OF THEIR CONSIDERATION IN RELATION TO THE MANPOWER ACT, WHICH CONTAINS THE BASIS FOR A CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT IN OUR MILITARY POSTURE WITH A DECREASED COST. XXXX THE ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE OF COURSE IS A VERY IMPRESSIVE FACTOR IN THE WHOLE AFFAIR. I AM VERY HOPEFUL THAT THEY CAN ALL REALIZE THAT WE MUST MOVE TOGETHER IN REASONABLE UNITY AND VERY SOLIDLY BEHIND THE WHOLE PROGRAM.
JA816PED

Transcript of Secretary Marshall's Seventh Day of Testimony at Foreign Policy Hearing

MAY 15 1951

*WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Following is the censored transcript of today's hearing by the Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees into the Administration foreign policy (censorship deletions are indicated by * * *):*

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL—The committee will be in order.

Gentlemen, before we resume our questioning of General Marshall this morning, I desire to make a brief statement. It relates to a subject which has caused my increasing concern as these hearings have progressed.

Since this inquiry was first ordered I have experienced a deep sense of uneasiness. It was apparent from the first that the subject matter would be broad, as broad as the foreign policy of the United States. It was equally obvious that it would deal with almost every vital military and diplomatic issue and penetrate to the very heart of the plans for our nation's survival. Such has been the case.

We are taking testimony not only on the general outlines of American foreign policy but on some of the intimate plans and information possessed by our nation. We are entering doors that have been barred, we are opening books that have been guarded, we are unlocking secrets that have been protected in steel safes; in short, we are stripping the nation's security framework to the bare skeleton.

In some instances not only is the evidence stamped with the highest security classification, but the very form in which we receive it is secret. Its release without a paraphrase of the words would aid an enemy in breaking our carefully guarded codes and cryptographic system.

I had considerable sympathy for General Marshall the other day when he said that he sometimes feels as though he were compelled to act as a sort of intelligence agent for the Soviet. Many of us have shared his frustration as we have seen his estimates, his recommendations and his proposed actions printed each day in the press for all the world to read. A certain amount of public discretion on these subjects is inherent in our system. It is unavoidable in a democracy.

At the outset we agreed unanimously that the matters under inquiry are so important we must have all of the available facts. We have also agreed that the American people are entitled to every single piece of information that can be safely spread on the public record. To those agreements I am a party, but I have insisted with all the power of my being that these hearings should not serve to create an arsenal from which our enemies can draw intelligence

weapons that they may use to kill our men in Korea or to imperil our future security.

Russell Cites Cases Of Committee Leaks

Gentlemen, I can scarcely conceive of a graver responsibility. American boys are fighting and dying on a little tip of land thousands of miles from this hearing room. Our country is confronted on a perimeter of half a world with the most serious challenge to its very existence.

If any action of ours adds even remotely to the dangers that face our fighting men, if carelessness or indiscretion increases the perils that face our nation, neither our God nor our fellow citizens will ever forgive us, nor would we deserve such forgiveness.

We have undertaken to probe out of these hearings every possible security safeguard that human ingenuity can provide. The original documents and the undeleted record are guarded as carefully as such things can be. The transcript issued to the press and to the public is being censored by the most competent and trustworthy man that we could find, but, gentlemen, all of these safeguards, all of these carefully planned measures depend ultimately upon our acceptance of our responsibilities as Senators.

We can consult security officers, we can install safes, we can post armed guards, but only an individual sense of responsibility can prevent any member of this committee or any guest Senator from walking outside that door and revealing his knowledge to the world.

There are already cases in point. I have seen at least two newspaper stories purporting to quote unidentified Senators on evidence said to have been submitted to this committee which did not appear in the released transcript. I shall not of course comment on the accuracy or inaccuracy of such stories. To do so might give the Soviets a touchstone fo. determining which of them are authentic and which are not.

Perhaps neither of these will do material harm, but if others are to follow, we are indeed embarking upon a dangerous course. Somewhere along the line there will be a vital slip, and because of the slip men will die needlessly.

I am of course convinced that no Senator would deliberately release information that would endanger his nation or his fellow Americans. That is not the problem.

The great danger is the ever present threat of a careless word, a slip of the tongue or in disclosing facts in confidence to those unworthy of such confidence. It takes very little to give the agents of the Kremlin a clue which may lead them to a rich motherlode of information.

The evidence being adduced here has not been brought us to appease an appetite for the sensational or to satisfy idle curiosity. It is being supplied to aid us in fulfilling our high Constitutional duties.

There have been occasions when I have received information on secret matters that I would rather not have. It was unnecessary to me in the discharge of my duties. Some such information will be presented to this committee. This has caused me serious misgivings.

I have lain awake at night wondering whether by some incautious act, some error of judgment, we may betray something of vital import to our country. Although carefully censored, even the public record has carried some material which strikes me as dangerous. I am sure it is a great understatement to say that there have been some matters publicized which it cannot help the country to have our enemies know.

As the custodians of secret information, we have a double responsibility to the American people. It is our responsibility to make wise, courageous and patriotic use of it.

We have the added responsibility of jealously protecting it to insure it will not be used to our nation's harm. This is no time to gamble with security.

Such stakes as the lives of Americans and the safety of our nation are too precious to hazard. Let us embrace this opportunity to prove that democracy can meet such a challenge. This we can do if we accept in full the responsibilities of Senators of the United States.

Now, gentlemen, when we recessed on Saturday we had completed the first round of questioning of Secretary Marshall. There are those who had not been present and, of course, they will be reached on this second round. I have only one question, Mr. Secretary.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN—Yes, Senator.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—If it is not offensive, before we get into your question, may I be accorded the privilege of a slight comment on your statement?

THE CHAIRMAN—Yes, sir.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—I agree with the most sensible purposes and objectives of the chairman's statement. I think we ought to try to follow it most meticulously.

Now, I think that an admonition is not out of order, or out of place; but I call the chairman's attention, and the committee's attention, to the great discouragement that occurs to the members of Congress when certain newspaper men apparently get access to top-secret documents that could come only from administrative agencies, and where no effort is made in tracing down these leaks that come out of administrative agencies; and I think that an admonition and concern should be the position of this committee about those unwarranted and unauthorized access to top-secret information that is given certain favored newspaper men and certain favored columnists.

Those things have happened with too great frequency in the past, and have happened under such circumstances that they could not have come from members of Congress or Congressional committees, but could have only come from administrative agencies; and I think the admonition can well be taken by the administrative agencies, and I would like to see a far greater zeal on the part of those agencies to protect top secret documents in the future than they have exercised, apparently, in many instances, in the past.

Reference Is Made To Wake Island

Now, just one example, Mr. Chairman: I refer to the Wake Island top secret minutes. That is one of the latest. There is a myriad of them that emanate; and so, I think the chairman is perfectly proper in his statement to this committee.

I also feel that there are administrative agencies that have a primary responsibility regarding these doceuments, these top secret documents, that can well exercise not only a great deal more discretion but a great deal more of their legal responsibility in seeing that leaks do not occur, and that information, portions of information out of these top secret documents, are not made available to the public and in that way letting the Kremlin know, if you please, what newspaper men have particularly favored access to information that committees of Congress are not permitted to have.

THE CHAIRMAN—I should like to say in reply to that that release from any source whatever, whether it be executive, administrative, or any other branch of our Government, on the part of anyone who is charged with responsibility of handling documents that are classified is abhorrent to me, as abhorrent as it is to the Senator from Iowa or anybody else.

I have been greatly concerned about releases that have apparently come through the administrative agencies of the executive branch. Some of them occurred even before this incident we have under inquiry here that I condemned, but I, of course, have no control over the administrative branch of the Government.

But I do have a very definite responsibility here that has disturbed me greatly, and for that reason I made that statement; but certainly the same admonition that I have undertaken to state here applies with equal force to any portion of the executive branch of the government.

SENATOR BRIDGES — Mr. Chairman, may I comment on it, too, just a moment? The thing Senator Hickenlooper refers to disturbed me. If you recall, the Wake Island report which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, it appeared when it was classified top secret. It appeared there, and the version that appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES contained the things that when it was declassified and given to this committee, the release to THE NEW YORK TIMES carried certain items and certain matter that, even when it was declassified, were considered to be too classified to be released.

Now, that is certainly a serious breach, and personally I would like to see us find out who released that. That is a violation of a top secret thing of the United States Government. Who gave this to THE NEW YORK TIMES, which was classified top secret?

That is the most specific case in connection with these hearings, but there have been others, and, as far as I know, I haven't heard of one single, solitary thing that the Defense Department or anybody else has done to find out where that leak came from, not only find out where it came from, but take steps to punish the people that gave it out.

Now, I agree with you on all you say about the committee and the Senators, but I also say that people who have originally in their possession this top secret classified information are the chief offenders.

THE CHAIRMAN—I reiterate that I condemn, rather than condone, any of the releases to which the Senator refers or any other releases that might have taken place, but I shall not use dereliction on the part of anyone else as an excu for dereliction on my part, nor do I think this committee would like to use that as an excuse.

Now, General Marshall, I have one question that I do not intend for you to answer now, but I wish to have you prepare an answer for the benefit of this committee.

I would like to have you furnish in writing for the record the text of all of General MacArthur's statements which are regarded as having significance in connection with his dismissal.

I would also like you to furrnish in writing a full explanation as to why it is contended that each of these statements was considered to be in violation of directives or in conflict with known policies of the United States.

I think it is very important that the matter be presented for the record. We have dealt with it here in bits and dribbles but I should like to see a complete statement, and I think it would be very helpful to this committee.

Secretary Marshall Resumes Testimony

SENATOR CONNALLY—Senator George is in a hurry.

SENATOR GEORGE—Go ahead.

SENATOR CONNALLY — Very well.

Testimony of Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall, accompanied by Felix Larkin, general counsel (resumed).

SENATOR CONNALLY — General Marshall, do you believe that our air power and Navy could win a war against Red China and keep them out of an invasion of ——

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Keep them from ——

SENATOR CONNALLY — Keep them from making an invasion of Korea.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Formosa, you mean?

Q.—No. I mean keep them from coming over like they are now. Could our Navy and Air alone, without any ground troops —— A.—I do not think they could, sir.

Q.—I believe it is contended by General MacArthur that he would not favor sending a single soldier, ground soldier to China, General. A.—That was my understanding.

Q. (continuing)—If we become involved in a war with Red China, and Russia should intervene, and then in that case we would have to send ground troops, would we not? A.—Well, we would have to accept the fact that we could not reach the ground in China proper except by air and close naval action otherwise.

SENATOR CONNALLY—I believe that is all for the present.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Bridges?

SENATOR BRIDGES — General Marshall, you said that the reason why General MacArthur was recalled, as he was, and that he got the rather unusual notice, was due to the fact that the plan which you set up or was set up for notifying him of his recall, that of having Secretary Pace formally call on him and notify him, was changed, and you indicated that it was changed for two reasons: One, that the power facilities broke down, and the message could not get through to Secretary Pace on time and, secondly, there was a leak.

Now, we have been talking about leaks this morning, and I would like to ask you who was present at the conference where this decision was reached on the recall of General MacArthur?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I was not present, Senator, but General Bradley was, and I think the question had better go to him, because I don't recall exactly who was present.

Q.—Well, you were not present when the decision was made? A.—I was not present.

Q.—So, my point that I was getting at is that the leak must have come from a pretty high source, and if you were not present and did not know about the procedure to be followed, why then, of course, you could not be considered responsible for the leak, and the question should be addressed to somebody who was present. A.—I was communicated with over the telephone.

Q.—Yes. A.—About 10:30 at night, I believe.

Q.—Mr. Secretary, with regard to the question that has been asked you on the conflict between the views of the Defense Department and the State Department, are you familiar with the Joint Chiefs of Staff views on the National Security Council policy paper toward Asia which was being considered by the Security Council in 1949? A.—No, I am not familiar, sir.

Q.—If you are not familiar with it, then you could not comment on whether the Joint Chiefs of Staff were in conflict with the position taken by the State Department? A.—I am not familiar with that, sir.

Q.—What is your basis for believing — you reiterated several times here in answer to several questions that the bombing of Chinese Communist bases and attacking of Chinese Communist lines might involve us in a war with Soviet Russia. But, as I followed your answers to the questions, at no time have you given a specific reason as to why you think the bombing of Chinese Communist bases might bring on a war. I mean, you have referred to it in very general terms. I mean, do you have some reason for that belief, specific reason for that belief?

A.—I am sorry my previous statements were not clear enough. I thought I had explained.

However, it starts with the treaty relationship between the Soviet Government and the Chinese Communist regime; the pos-

sible reaction that might be the basis is one factor. Another factor is that carrying of the war into Manchuria, that is, north of the Yalu, would involve a very considerable reaction, and as to the Chinese Communist regime, whether or not the Soviet Government was letting them down in the circumstances that were created by that bombing, and the Soviet reaction as to what extent they could have a satellite as important to them as the Chinese Communist regime develop a feeling that they would have to go it alone.

Those would be the main considerations involved in the opinion that it was dangerous to carry out that bombing you have referred to. * * * (Three and one-half lines deleted).

Q.—Mr. Secretary, you referred several times to the unusual strength or the very sizable strength on the borders up there in this area and indicated it is of unusual strength. I want to ask you if it is not true that Russia has consistently maintained large numbers of ground forces and air forces and so forth on these borders for a period of many years even before this thing started.

A.—That is correct, sir, but I was given the impression, or the information, that more recently, notably since, I think, December, that there had been sizable increases in the garrisons in that region.

Q.—General Marshall, another thing that you have referred to quite consistently in your testimony is the Berlin airlift, and commenting very favorably upon our ability to meet the challenge to the airlift. You haven't discussed at all who was responsible for the necessity of meeting such a challenge to the airlift, in other words, who negotiated the terms which allowed us holding Berlin, for example, without a land corridor accessible or in access to it. Are you familiar with that, General Marshall?

A.—I think that came to its head in the Potsdam agreement, but I cannot be too certain between Yalta and that period.

Q.—But who would we ask that could give us that? A.—The State Department would have the records.

Q.—The State Department would have the details of that thing? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You, General Marshall, according to your testimony, do you see anything strange in the logic which blames the Government of the Chinese Nationalists for its failure to stave off communism after aid had been cut off to it, and which praises the governments of Europe for being wise enough to accept our aid so that the same thing did not happen to them? A.—I am not quite certain that I understand the question, Senator.

Q.—What I mean is there a difference of logic here, as I see it, in running through your testimony where Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese Nationalists we are blaming for their failure to resist the Communist hordes in China, after we had given them certain aid, and then we turn around and we are praising European governments who have been resisting on communism, and after accepting our aid.

In other words, what I am getting at is that we have done the reverse in these areas of the world.

A—Well, I am still a little doubtful, but I will try to answer. It seems to me that the way you have stated the question implies that the withdrawal of our aid from the Chinese Nationalist Government brought about the fall, the inability of that government to resist the Communists' infiltration and military—

Whether the Nationalists Inflicted Heavy Casualties

Q.—That was what I intended to infer, that it was a major cause of it. I said you were right, I intended to infer that was a major cause in China.

A.—Then if I have got the question right, I don't think it's comparable on that basis for the reason that we provided a great deal of aid, and I know while I was Secretay of State we brought before Congress an item of 570 millions which involved the practicability of the Chinese Nationalists or Kuomintang Government of utilizing the funds that they already had to pay for imports into China, to buy the armament they might need, and that would be replaced out of this 570 million that I referred to. Four hundred million was actually appropriated, I believe, and one portion of 125 million, I think, was left for them to dispose of as they saw fit. In other words, they could buy arms with it or not as they saw fit.

What actually happened, as I analyze the situation, was that they had taken the equipment that we had given them, the munitions that we had provided them and the airlift and fighting planes that we had provided them with, and had attempted something that we all considered was a military impossibility for them, and they had wrecked themselves on that basis together with the character of leadership that was involved.

They had a great advantage in equipment, they had an advantage in numbers. They lacked in leadership and they lacked the general support of the Chinese public, because of the character of government that had been carried on through a period of years.

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Now when they had overextended themselves, particularly in the matter of capturing cities, which they had to support, and the communications which they had to cover, they fell, you may say, of their own weight. That was quite a different situation in Europe. That is as near as I can answer the question, Senator.

Q.—Are you familiar with the statement made by one of the principal leaders of the Communist Government of Red China to the effect that—back here while the fighting was still going on on the mainland—that they had suffered terrific losses, and that they had lost 1,300,000, or had 1,300,000 casualties? Are you familiar with that? A.—"They" being who?

Q.—The Chinese Communists announced that they had suffered great losses. A.—I don't recall that statement, sir.

Q.—That differs quite a lot from the information which is put out in this country, that the Chinese Nationalists didn't fight. If the Chinese Communists suffered 1,300,000 casualties, certainly somebody did something to inflict these casualties, and that came as a statement from one of the Chinese Communist government officials.

Are you familiar with the statement that Mr. Acheson made on March 20, 1947, before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, in which he said:

"The Chinese Government is not in the position at the present time that the Greek Government is in, not approaching collapse, not threatened with defeat against communism. The war with the Communists is going on much as it has for the last twenty years."

A.—Well, if I was familiar, at that time, I presume I was, I have forgotten just the details of that.

Q.—Do you think that is a correct statement, at that time? A.—Hearing it today, the way you have read it, it would seem so.

Q.—You think that the State Department was justified in its opposition to certain Congressional demands for aid to China? Would you say, now, that the rather publicized Eightieth Congress possessed some foresight, and might have been unnecessarily belittled, in actions, in the light of recent events in Asia? A.—That is quite a question, Senator.

Q.—If you remember, the Eightieth Congress did take rather a forthright position on aid to China, and so that it would be—just asking you for comment, General. A.—All I can say is, in the document I read here before a committee, we asked for $575,000,000, and as I recall, I may be incorrect, but as I recall, the Congress appropriated $400,000,000, which would have some bearing on that particular question.

Q.—I did not get that. A.—Which would have some bearing on that particular question.

Q.—You asked for how many? A.—$570,000,000.

Q.—And Congress appropriated how much? A.—$400,000,000. That can be checked. I can be wrong, but that is my recollection.

Q.—I want to check on it, too, because I think you are wrong; but I would not say so now. You are talking from memory, and I am, but I certainly would like to check it very carefully.

Well, do you think the statement that Senator McCarran made in the United States Senate recently, when he said, "Thanks to General MacArthur, Japan, who was our enemy, is now our friend, while thanks to the State Department, China, who was our friend, is now our enemy," is correct?

A.—I do not think it is. In part it is correct; in part it is not, in my opinion.

Q.—Now, General, do you have a memory of a copy of a draft prepared before you went to China on your mission, Chinese mission, and was there a draft prepared of instructions to you by the Defense Department at that time? A.—I don't recall. There may have been, sir; I don't recall.

Q.—Would you check for us and find out whether that is true? My information is that there was a draft prepared for you, which was prepared and cleared by the heads of the department at that time, and then your formal directives or instructions which you received from the State Department were far different from this directive which was prepared or suggested by the then heads of the Defense Department; and if so, I think that the committee should have a copy of each to see the changes in the two directives.

A.—I presume when you say "Defense Department," of that period, you are talking about the War Department.

SENATOR BRIDGES—Let me see—1947, 1948—we had a Defense Department—yes, that is right; it would be the War Department at that time. No more questions.

Could Russia Utilize Middle East's Oil?

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator George?

SENATOR GEORGE — General Marshall, have you any dependable estimates of the petroleum supplies held by the Soviets in Siberia, the Vladivostok area, or in that area?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—No, Sir, I have not with me. I would have to go back to find out.

SENATOR GEORGE—Have you that? Is that available?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Well, I will inquire of the Munitions Board and see if we have anything, and submit it to the committee, if you wish me to do so.

Q.—I would be very glad if you would do so. There is no oil in that area that is being taken out of the ground now, is there, of any consequence? A.—I think so, but I am too vague at the moment to answer that.

Q.—Of any great consequence. Have you any estimate of the oil supplies available to Soviet Russia, the Soviets, in the Western European area? A.—I have not myself, sir. Baku is the nearest principal supply that I recall.

Q.—General, this perhaps does not lie within your knowledge, but even if we had—if Russia had the oil supplies in the Middle East now, it would take her months, would it not, under the circumstances of war, to lay pipelines and construct the necessary machinery and equipment for the refining of that oil?

A.—If she did not control the refining establishments already in that region and they were not destroyed, I would assume that would be the case.

Q.—It would take her months. Would you be able to estimate how many months? A.—I could not do that offhand, sir. I think possibly —

Q.—I think it is generally conceded, is it not, General Marshall, that even their refining processes are not strictly modern, even those that they have in the Western European and the Baku area, let us say. So I would like for you, if you can, to give us an estimate of the oil in storage, held in tankers —I can conceive of no other way Soviet Russian could have any great supply of oil in the Far East, in the Siberian or Vladivostok area or Manchurian area, available to them.

A.—I will take your question from the record and see what information they can give you.

Q.—What she has available in storage or from production in the Western European area in comparison with the supplies that would be available to the North Atlantic area countries in Western Europe in the event of an outbreak of hostilities.

Now, General, in emphasizing the number of casualties that we might suffer in the event of the bombing of American cities, I think it has been suggested here and outside, as well, by responsible spokesmen of the Government, that the bombing of a single American city would result in more casualties than we have suffered in Korea since June 27 last.

I want to ask you one question, General. Do you not believe that the bombing of a single American city would unify this country against the Soviet forces everywhere instantly and to a higher degre than they have yet been unified?

A.—I would assume that would be the case, exactly as it was with Pearl Harbor.

Q.—It would mean if Russia should bomb a single American city, she would have decided upon all-out war; is that right? A.—That would be my conclusion.

SENATOR GEORGE — No further questions.

THE CHAIRMAN—Senator Saltonstall.

SENATOR SALTONSTALL — Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to ask just a very few questions in summing up.

General Marshall, Chairman Russell has asked you for the written statements of General MacArthur that the Defense Department considered violating the President's instructions, and why. That is one question that is before this committee, as I see it.

The other question is the question of the policy in the Far East.

Now, may I just ask you to see if I have these summed up fairly clearly in my mind—the differences between you and General MacArthur.

Now, I have read and reread General MacArthur's speech before Congress, and I have listened to your testimony. General MacArthur stated emphatically that we should never let Formosa get into the hands of the Chinese. On that I understand you agree with him?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Yes.

Q.—Mr. Secretary, General MacArthur has stated that we should never assent to the Red Chinese becoming a member of the United Nations. Do you also agree with him on that? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—General MacArthur advocated an economic and a naval blockade of China. An ecomonic blockade is now, we hope, becoming more effective. When it is effective, I understand from you that you consider a naval blockade becomes relatively unimportant. A.—That is correct.

Q.—You also agree with General MacArthur that no ground troops should under any circumstances be sent onto the mainland of China? A.—Correct.

Q.—General MacArthur advocates the removal of restrictions on air reconnaissance of Chinese coastal areas and Manchuria. As I understand it, on this you do not agree with him as you believe it might tend to bring Russia actively into the war. A.— * * * (two and a half lines deleted).

SENATOR SALTONSTALL — General MacArthur advocates the bombing of centers of supply in Manchuria.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—Mr. Chairman, I hope the Senator from Massachusetts will excuse my interruption, but I believe his question applied both to the coast of China and to air reconnaissance of Manchuria, and I do not know whether General Marshall

understood that fully in the answer to the question. * * * (one and two-thirds lines deleted).

SENATOR SALTONSTALL — I thank the Senator from Iowa. General MacArthur's statement was on air reconnaissance over China and Manchuria. * * * (six lines deleted). You are also not in agreement with him as to the advocacy of bombing the supply centers in Manchuria?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Under present circumstances, * * * (four lines deleted).

SENATOR SALTONSTALL — General MacArthur advocates the removal of restrictions on Chiang's forces on Formosa and logistical support to contribute to effective operations against the Chinese mainland. As I have listened to your testimony and to the evidence given Congress, we are now doing more to help Chiang's forces, and we are sending over a military mission to advise with them. On this, how much difference of opinion now exists between you and General MacArthur?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — * * * (eight lines deleted).

We also feel that at the present time while we are endeavoring to hold this to a limited war confined to the Korean peninsula, that it would be ill advised to carry out such action, since we are directly contributing to the defense of Formosa by the instructions to the Seventh Fleet, by our mission that we have established there, by the supplies that we are shipping there, and that therefore we would be endangering the confinement of the present operations to the Korean peninsula. I think that covers the attitude.

Oh, I remember now. May I add what I was trying to think of? It does not appear to us—and you can question the Chiefs of Staff very directly on this—that the return from such action would be in proportion to the probable results brought about by such action. That is all, sir.

Q.—I thank you, sir. Do I sum that up, what you have just said, reasonably correctly from your previous testimony and what you have just said * * * (four and a half lines deleted.) Is that a fair statement, summary of your statement? A.—Yes, sir, but it implies the general trend of my answer which I prefer to have off the record.

Differences Pinned To Calculated Risk

Q.—Yes. Now I believe that those sum up General MacArthur's recommendations. As I see it, you and he agree on some, the principal ones of which you do not agree are the questions of bombing in Manchuria and the use of Chiang's forces on the mainland.

Does not the real difference between you—and I have been trying to get the differences of opinion to make up my own mind—boil down, as I tried to ask you the other day, to an effort to determine the Soviet's intentions and the Soviet's capabilities to carry out those intentions in the Far East, and as to their effect on the starting of World War III?

(The reporter read back the last question.)

A.—Senator, the portion of your question which brings up the consideration of developing the Soviet intentions I don't quite understand because we could find out very quickly if we did some of these things that we think hazard our entrance into a full war. We would learn their intentions in a very positive manner. Now other than that, I assume you are referring to our Intelligence services as to what is going on.

Q.—No. Perhaps I didn't put my question clearly, General Marshall.

What I was trying to analyze was the difference of opinion between you and General MacArthur, through your testimony and his, before this committee, particularly of the effect of bombing in Manchuria, and the use of Chinese Nationalist forces on the mainland.

As I get it, I am asking you, to put it in the form of a question: Doesn't the difference of opinion between you really boil down to the question of trying to analyze, as a calculated risk, to use that expression, the Soviet's intentions in the Far East, and their capability of carrying out those intentions, in other words?

A.—I understand that question; and I think—

Q.—That is what I am trying to say. A.—That is a positive difference. Analyzing that difference met my previous comment.

Q.—Well, haven't we, as members of this committee, got to determine, in our judgment, if we have to reach a conclusion on this subject, as to whether the calculated risk is best, one way, or the calculated risk is best the other way, as far as the United States is concerned?

A.—I think so. I might add a consideration to those questions that you have just asked, which I would assume General MacArthur did not bring into his statements here in this country: That is, the effect of utilizing Chinese Nationalist troops from Formosa, in Korea; and I would disagree as to that.

Q.—What was that last? A.—I would disagree as to that.

SENATOR SALTONSTALL—I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Smith.

SENATOR SMITH — General Marshall, I have a few questions here that I would like to ask you, if I may.

I was talking to Senator Thye, of Minnesota, on Saturday, after the hearing, and he raised a question with me with regard to the Yalta Conference; and I told him that I would be glad to join with him in asking certain questions to clear up some doubts in my own mind on that subject.

My first question is: You testified that you were one of the United States representatives at Yalta.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Yes, sir.

Q.—Let me ask you: Why were Nationalist China and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek not included in the Yalta Conference?

A.—Well, that is a question directed at a portion of the conference with which I am not familiar. I should imagine the reason was that the Russian Government was not at war with Japan at that time, and one of the problems the Japanese had to consider was whether or not the Russian Government would go to war with Japan.

The Chinese Nationalist Government under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was at war with Japan. I should imagine in those circumstances there was that reason, though I don't know, and you will have to ask that of some other source.

Q.—The reason for my question is that there was some disposition of China's status, and so forth, at the Yalta Conference. I was wondering why— A.—I was not in the political portion.

Q.—That was the political side, of course. Do you recall what was the secret agreement that affected China at Yalta? A.—Well, I wish you would ask that of the State Department and not of me, sir.

Q.—I find in the book by Edward R. Stettinius Jr. entitled "Roosevelt and the Russians; the Yalta Conference"— A.—I think I know what you are talking about. I remember your question the other day. We have been checking to see if there was a secret agreement of a military nature.

Secretary Did Not Know Factors of 'Secret' Pact

SENATOR SMITH—Mr. Stettinius was there as Secretary of State at that time. He says on Page 93 and 94 of that book that on Feb. 11, 1945, the following agreement was signed by Marshal Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, and then follows the agreement, which is just a page.

Mr. Chairman, if I may have this insserted in this place in the record, I won't read it, except the high spots, but if it has to go in the appendix——

THE CHAIRMAN—In accordance with our policy, it will have to appea. in the appendix unless you read it.

SENATOR SMITH—The following agreement, referred to later as the secret agreement, is as follows. Now I am quoting from Mr. Stettinius:

"The leaders of the three great powers—the Soviet Union, the United States of America and Great Britain—have agreed that in two or three months after Germany has surrendered and the war in Europe has terminated, the Soviet Union shall enter into the war against Japan on the side of the Allies on condition that:

"1. The status quo in Outer-Mongolia (the Mongolian People's Republic) shall be preserved;

"2. The former rights of Russia violated by the treacherous attack of Japan in 1904 shall be restored, viz:

"(A). The southern part of Sakhalin as well as all the islands adjacent to it shall be returned to the Soviet Union.

"(B). The commercial port of Dairen shall be internationalized, the pre-eminent interests of the Soviet Union in this port being safeguarded and the lease of Port Arthur as a naval base of the U.S.S.R. restored,

"(C). The Chinese-Eastern Railroad and the South-Manchurian Railroad, which provides an outlet to Dairen, shall be jointly operated by the establishment of a joint Soviet-Chinese company, it being understood that the pre-eminent interests of the Soviet Union shall be safeguarded and that China shall retain full sovereignty in Manchuria;

"3. The Kurile Islands shall be handed over to the Soviet Union.

"It is understood that the agreement concerning Outer-Mongolia and the ports and railroads referred to above will require concurrence of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The President will take measures in order to obtain this concurrence on advice from Marshal Stalin.

"The heads of the three great powers have agreed that these claims of the Soviet Union shall be unquestionably fulfilled after Japan has been defeated.

"For its part, the Soviet Union expresses its readiness to conclude with the National Government of China a pact of friendship and alliance between the U.S.S.R. and China in order to render assistance to China with its armed forces for the purpose of liberating China from the Japanese yoke."

That is the end of the secret agreement as reported by Mr. Stettinius. That is important. Mr. Stettinius goes on to say in his book on Page 94, just following the quotation of the text of this secret agreement:

"This agreement regarding Japan, a top-secret document, did not appear in the protocol of the Yalta conference. It was taken to Washington and deposited in the President's personal safe. Few of the President's closest advisers knew of its existence. It was feared that if too many people knew about it, the information would leak out and reach Japan."

Then, a little lower down the same page, Mr. Stettinius writes, and I quote again:

"The Chinese were not notified immediately of this agreement at Yalta for fear the secret would not be kept in Chungking. Marshal Stalin told President Roosevelt at Yalta that the Russians would start sending divisions across Siberia but insisted that this must be done in complete secrecy. The President agreed, therefore, that only after the troop movements were completed would he explain the situation to the Chinese.

"The President, of course, did not live long enough to do this."

That is the end of Mr. Stettinius' quotation.

Now, the question I would like to ask you, first, is, were you familiar with this so-called secret agreement with regard to China?

SECRETARY MARSHALL — I did not know the factors of it at the time.

Q.—Can you tell me how was this agreement with Russia carried out; in other words, if Russia was to take over the surrender of Manchuria? I do not remember that. A.—Russia did.

Q.—That was my recollection. Did Russia turn over the Japanese captured arms and so forth which they got in Manchuria by surrender, to the Chinese Communists?

A.—So far as we know, they left them in dumps in Manchuria, and when they withdrew they were opened to Chinese Communists, who rearmed themselves.

Q.—The Chinese Communists got them. Did this possibly cause Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to lose face in China, and especially in Manchuria? He was not notified of something happening. The Russians came in and took over the surrender of the Japanese, and these arms were turned over to the Communists, just at the time the Generalissimo was having his trouble with the Communists.

A.—I think, Senator, most of the weapons from dumps in Manchuria were taken over by the Chinese Communists at a much later date, after the Generalissimo was and had been apprised of the factors that you have been referring to.

My own recollection is that that apparently occured with the Russian formal withdrawal from Manchuria, after I went to China, and in 1946.

I know they were as far south, as the reports show, as the Yellow Sea at the time I was there, and this was quite a long period before they made the evacuation.

The Chinese Government, I believe, requested a delay of one or two months in the evacuation schedule for the Soviet troops, because they were not prepared to take over, and they wished to take over from the Soviet troops before the Communists could arrive in force. Now, I think after that—

Marshall Feels Proposals Were a Worry to Chiang

Q.— You meant by that, the Nationalist Government, Chiang Kai-shek's Government? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Very well.

A.—Now, after that, the Soviet troops withdrew, and my recollection of the factors involved in that were that they virtually removed most of the rolling stock in that withdrawal, which left little for the National Government to utilize for its troops in following up the withdrawal, and we never knew specifically what happened, but there were rumors, and there were accusations, on the part of the Chinese Nationalist Government that Communist troops had been facilitated in their movement north, and then they obtained these dumps of supplies.

Q.—Well, those are the rumors that, I think, and the story, that we have all heard with regard to that; and, of course, it would be followed up by the thought, I think—or I was told so—in China that with those developments, the people of China felt that Great Britain and the United States, at least had not done much for Chiang Kai-shek; and to use a slang expression, they had sold him down the river at Yalta in this secret agreement with the Russians taking over, and those supplies going to the Chinese Communists.

My question is to this purpose: We have been saying later Chiang Kai-shek lost his prestige, lost face. A lot of his troops defected, went over to the other side.

Now, is it not a fair question to ask whether these developments in Manchuria, this secret agreement at Yalta, was not an important contributory factor because of the loss of morale in Chiang's troops, and their later defection, and also the falling away of the Chinese people from Chiang, which you testified to earlier, which undoubtedly was the case?

A.—I assume that the knowledge of these proposed concessions, as it were, to be made by the Chinese Nationalist Government in their established relations with the Soviet Government, certainly were a great worry to the Generalissimo. How much was publicized over China generally I don't know. But, on the other hand, there was a movement of

troops into Manchuria, which was carried out by our Navy, and they were landed there; and supplies were gotten for them there.

I personally arranged to have all of our sub-Arctic clothing brought down; had the officer go with it until it was all shipped, headed for the Manchurian coast.

We also transported ammunition, I think, directly from Okinawa to the Manchurian coast as a base of supply for those forces because they were going in with very inadequate supplies and very inadequate clothing into the winter of early 1946, so that so far as the military reaction is concerned, we had a very large movement, I think, of five or six armies to Manchuria—these figures are obtainable from the records—and transported by our naval shipping, and the troops themselves equipped with these special clothes that we were providing for them when the first units had gone in there with cotton clothes from down near Canton, and it was 30 to 40 degrees below zero, so you will have to make your own estimate as to the reaction of the troops, as to the Generalissimo losing face.

I would suppose that so far as those troops are concerned, that would not have been the case.

Q.—One question more on that China situation when you were there. What steps, if any, were taken by the United States to help train a free and democratic leadership in China? We have heard General Chiang criticized for not developing a democratic leadership and meeting the needs of the people.

Now, I know we did contribute military aid and advice for a time there, but did we contribute any efforts to develop a free and democratic leadership in China to bring about reforms that might have helped Chiang Kai-shek's administration?

A.—I am trying to figure out in my own mind how much is the military part and how much is the political part.

On the military side, we set up this military mission to which I have referred, and did it under the war powers of the President, and that was to engage in developing an effective army.

We ran into the difficulty of not being able to convince them that they could do a great deal south of the Yangtze River in preparing a solid basis for their military forces, what we are doing in this country, what we call basic military training.

I wanted that established all over that portion of central China south of the river, and had virtually picked out the man to direct it and arranged it so it would be done in such a manner it wouldn't revitalize the military control of the civil authority which we were trying to see developed, but we were not successful in that.

As to the commanders, where I thought their great weakness lay, a large number were demobilized but had to be continued on the payroll, and as to top commanders, we were far less successful because where I proposed the relief of this one and the relief of that one, I was not successful in doing so, notably in Manchuria. They were getting into trouble in which they could not sustain themselves.

That is the best I can give you on the military side. Now on the political side, in the set-up of the military system that was proposed and which was approved in connection with the demobilization of the forces and their reorganization and their integration, it was so set up that the military would no longer have control of the civil authorities, that military command would be restricted to military forces just as it is in this country.

And the supply factor would be handled so nearly as it was arrangeable in a way that could not be perverted and twisted off to some other use, and would be less subject to bad faith in the way it was conducted.

That is a statement largely military, but it was basic as to the build-up of any kind of a democratic government, because in each region where there was a military commander, he commanded that region and his troops were his sanction for that control. That had to be broken down or we got nowhere beyond a military dictatorship, in effect. So the terms of the demobilization, which are in print, as a matter of fact, envisaged a very careful set-up to prevent the continuance of that manner of military control, which was exerted throughout the country.

Q.—During that, General, as I read the White Paper, is just about the time some of our representatives in China were arguing in favor of the Chinese Communists, as agrarian revolutionists, and we ought to be turning our attention to them and giving less support to General Chiang and the National Government. It is that turnover of policy that I am trying to locate the timing of.

A.—I think you are involved there, Senator, in a gradual procedure.

Relations With MacArthur Before the Korean War

Q.—Yes.

A.—For example, there was the period there along about August and September of 1946 when a last effort was made to see if we could call off the military contests, in central China in particular, that we ceased shipping munitions for use on the battlefield during this final effort to try to bring to a halt the military operations that were then going on and which were developing into a general war all over North China. It had developed into a fight in Manchuria, but we had been able, up to the middle of June, to avoid that in North China.

Now it was in the final effort to try to control that, in which it was quite evidently a campaign of the Generalissimo to defeat the communistic effort by military action, that the first step was taken to cut off the further shipments at that time of munitions that could be immediately used on the battlefield.

For instance, it didn't affect transport planes but it did affect combat planes. However, their state of equipment was such that they were amply provided up through, we will say, into the middle of the winter. It did not succeed to that end. And then there was a gradual procedure where the supply of military matériel, part of that was resumed later on. I have forgotten just what the dates are, but that can be gotten out of the record and particularly out of the State Department evidence.

Q.—Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

I want to turn again to the MacArthur situation and ask you this question: Whether any misunderstandings or disagreements between General MacArthur and the Department of Defense or the Department of State existed prior to the Korean aggression of 1950, June, 1950. We have been discussing here the differences between the departments here and the general since the Korean outbreak. Well, what I want to know now is whether any disagreements or misunderstandings existed between General MacArthur and the Department prior to the Korean outbreak.

A.—I cannot answer that, sir. I can find out, on the Defense Department side. I could have the records looked into and send you an answer; but you can get a direct answer, I think, from General Bradley, as Chief of Staff; and, on the State Department side, I do not know.

Did Policy Leaders Visit MacArthur in Far East?

Q.—You were, I think, Secretary of State prior to the Korean aggressoin? A.—I was Secretary of State until Jan. 3, 1949; and I ceased to function as Secretary of State the first week of December—

Q.—Do you recall any disagreement or misunderstanding with General MacArthur while you were Secretary of State?

A.—I would not wish to answer that offhand, because we were in the midst of discussions all the time as to the manner of how the Japanese nation was to be set up again, and more particularly in regard to the economic procedures. All of those matters were settled in the discussions. Now, just the various phases of the matters, I couldn't testify to, offhand.

Q.—Well, could you say whether those discussions on economic and other problems were on an amicable basis, or were there sharp divergencies? I understand that some of those conferring with General MacArthur on the economic situation came to some disagreement with the general. A.—Well, I couldn't answer that very well. I know we sent out various people in connection with it.

Q.—Now, General, did any of the policy-makers in the Department of State or the Department of Defense get to the Far East, and consider General MacArthur's problems with him, prior to the Korean aggression, in June of 1950; and I ask specifically if any of the following with the Department of State were there:

You testified you didn't go, yourself.

I understand that Mr. Lovett, Under Secretary Lovett, hadn't been out there; Secretary Acheson of the State Department had not been out there; Under Secretary Webb of the State Department never was out there; Assistant Secretary Dean Ruck, up to that time, had not been out there; Ambassador Jessup, who had taken quite an active part in developing foreign policies, I was told, had never been out there until after my trip in 1949, and I am just wondering whether I am mistaken in the information that I have that none of the group, this group had ever been out there and discussed with General MacArthur, on the ground, some of the problems that he was facing?

A.—I think that Mr. Dean Rusk, present Assistant Secretary of State, who is involved in Far Eastern policy, made the trip out there.

Q.—Of course, he has been there since the Korean outbreak, I know, a number of times; but I was wondering if he had been there prior to that time? A.—I think so, but that information can be obtained from the State Department. I will ask for it.

Q.—Now, none of the following, from the Department of Defense was out there:

The Secretary of War, or of the Navy, prior to unification; yourself, since you have been Secretary of Defense—you testified you have not been out there; Secretary Lovett, of Defense, has not been out there.

I understand that of the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air, only Secretary Pace has been out there, and that is very recently.

A.—Mr. Matthews has been out there.

Q.—Secretary Matthews was out there? A.—Yes.

Q.—But not prior to the Korean outbreak? A.—After the Korean outbreak.

Q.—Of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, only General Collins came out there, when I was there in the fall of 1949. Of course they have all been out there since the Korean outbreak; but prior to that, when some of these other problems were brewing, I cannot find that any of our Joint Chiefs of Staff, or any of our leaders in the Defense Department or State Department ever went out there, although all of them were going to Europe constantly.

A.—General Eisenhower was out there in April and May, 1946.

Q.—'46? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was he Chief of Staff then? A.—He was Chief of Staff then, and——

Q.—I am glad to get that— A.—And General Collins was there in '49.

THE CHAIRMAN—Let the witness finish answering the question, please.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—General Collins was there in '49. Those are the principal visits I have here.

SENATOR SMITH—That is what I thought, from your testimony, that General Collins had been there, and you say now, General Eisenhower.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—Now, I am not including Secretary Pace. We would have to look that up, because I think that he was out there several times.

Q.—I just am not clear why, with these matters developing out there, if there were any misunderstandings with General MacArthur, there wasn't some attempt made to go out there and try to straighten them out.

Let me ask you this question: Did any of those named, since the outbreak in Korea, like the Joint Chiefs of Staff, you testified at the time that they had never been to Formosa—that none of our chief policy-makers have ever been to Formosa?

A.—They are looking up the record now. I haven't got the word, but they can tell you directly, when they come in here.

Q.—My next question on this same line is: Were there any disagreements with General MacArthur that were taken up with him at Wake Island? From this report that we have had published here, apparently there was nothing very much in the way of a disagreement at Wake Island.

A.—All I have had is that report. I have had nothing in addition to that; and General Bradley, who was present, can give you a direct answer.

Q.—Well, finally, on this point: I am troubled by this question: Why could not a personal meeting in Washington and Tokyo have been arranged with General MacArthur, to request him to turn over his Korean command to General Ridgway, in the light of the differences, and discuss the general S. C. A. P. situation with him?

It would seem to me, with a matter of this importance, it is hard to understand why some one of the Joint Chiefs of Staff wouldn't have gone to General MacArthur and called attention to this disagreement, and asked him, as I asked him here, the question—whether he wouldn't turn over his Korean command to General Ridgway, in the light of those differences, and he answered that he would have, of course, had he been asked; and I am not clear why it was necessary to take this abrupt action with a man of his caliber, and a five-star general.

A.—It was felt, in the opinion of all those I have mentioned, sir, it was necessary to do that.

Q.—Had to move rapidly. Now, could I ask you this question, which may be a little embarrassing, but I do want to get an answer to it.

Is the report true that the removal of General MacArthur had been planned by the Executive Department for a long time, long before you were made Secretary of Defense?

A.—It would have to be—depending on just a guess, on my part, or a statement from what I'd know.

I would have said that that was not the case at all; that there was really very genuine regret that the action of dismissal was actually taken, and that every careful consideration was given to ways and means possibly to avoid that action.

I cannot speak of the President. I cannot speak for my predecessors, but I have received no indication whatsoever that there was any such idea on foot. The general assumption was that General MacArthur would remain in office until the Japanese peace treaty was signed; and the question then was, how—where should he go, and where did he wish to go?

Q.—That would be after the Japanese peace treaty —. A.—After the peace treaty was signed.

Q.—That is what I understood him to say, that it has been in his mind to retire, himself, after the peace treaty was signed, because he felt that he should then withdraw.

A.—That was the general assumption, and I have already stated that one of the considerations that were talked over, was this action that was taken, and whether it could be stayed until such time as the peace treaty had been accomplished—and that was considered at some length.

Q.—Now, this is just confirming, I think, what you have testified to here before. It has been stated in some quarters that the United States Government plans eventu-

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ally to agree to the entrance of the Red Chinese Government into the United Nations. The testimony presented thus far has not produced any clear understanding on this point.

I think you have testified, or stated quite categorically, that as far as the Defense Establishment was concerned, it is unalterably opposed to Red China's entrance into the United Nations. I think you stated that previously.

A.—That part that applies to the Defense Department is correct, but you can question the State Department on the general procedure.

Whether MacArthur Knew Of Change in Attitude

Q.—Will it continue to be the policy of the Department of Defense, or does the department stand ready to consider the question of the entrance of the Red Chinese into the United Nations as a bargaining point in the Korean peace settlement? A.—I don't think that I could be more categoric in my replies than I have already been on that subject.

Q.—That lays the foundation for the next question: Do you believe, General Marshall, that what has happened in China is a conquest of that country by Soviet Russia, and that there is consequently a control of China today by an external power, namely, Russia? A.—I think that is generally a fact.

Q.—Does that imply that the admission of Communist China to the United Nations would mean the recognition by the United Nations of the conquest of China by an external power—Russia? Wouldn't that inevitably follow? A.—I think that would be the natural assumption. It means an additional vote of the Communist group.

Q.—Would this be something quite different from the mere determination of a procedural question of credentials when the question of the veto comes up? A.—It is undoubtedly a consideration, but as to the procedural part, I won't attempt to answer that.

Q.—The statement has been made that it is simply a procedural point for the credentials to be accepted. Here we have a conquest by an external power and control by an external power. A.—Which they will deny.

Q.—They will deny it, of course, but they will ask that their puppet be admitted to the United Nations. Now, the next question is this: Would this control of China by an external power be a sound ground to use the veto against the admission to the United Nations and to the Security Council of this externally controlled Peiping Communist government?

A.—I have already involved myself in the legalistic, and I would rather not answer the question.

Q.—I want to get the question in the record as a suggestion. One more question and I am through.

I just want to get this clear, because I a mstill confused in my own mind by the Joint Chiefs of Staff statement of Jan. 12. You have testified several times, General Marshall, that the Jan. 12 Joint Chiefs of Staff recommendations were modified later in January in light of the improved conditions in Korea.

General MacArthur stated before the Congress and before these committees that the Joint Chiefs of Staff shared his view on the four important courses of action he recommended.

I have gone through the record carefully to see if at any point General MacArthur had been notified that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had changed their views. I can't find any place that MacArthur was notified of the change in their views. I wonder if I am wrong about that. Were his views shared by the Joint Chiefs of Staff on Jan. 12 or did he share the Joint Chiefs of Staff views on Jan. 12 and was he incorrect in any respect when he said he had not learned that they had changed their views since that time?

A.—Senator, I have done my best here a number of times to explain the relationship between the paper of Jan. 12 which was to the Security Council, and its reference to General MacArthur by General Collins in person as a matter of information, which would naturally be of great interest to him, and the directive of the Chiefs of Staff of the previous day, Jan. 11, and its relationship to the President's message of Jan. 13.

Now, really, I think you should go further for information from the Joint Chiefs of Staff themselves.

SENATOR SMITH—I thank you. I do not want to press that, I just want to make it clear I am not clear on that matter. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN—I have just received notification from Senator Byrd's office that he telephoned and asked that I be informed that he was detained in Virginia due to the illness of his mother. He asked that the message go in the record.

Most of us have had the privilege of meeting Mrs. Byrd, the mother of Tom, Dick and Harry team, three great Americans who have contributed to their country.

I am sure that I voice the sentiments of every member of this committee and the members of the Senate who are visitors here, when I say that we all fervently hope that Mrs. Byrd's illness will not be serious and that she will soon be restored to complete health.

Senator Johnson.

SENATOR JOHNSON—General Marshall, in the light of present world conditions and present conditions in the Far East, you are of the opinion that the programs and policies that we are now carrying out in Korea is the most prudent and wise policy that this Government could carry out under the circumstances?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—That is correct, sir.

SENATOR JOHNSON—General, do you know whether your viewpoint is shared by the civilian heads of the three services, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I wouldn't answer that. I don't know of any difference in viewpoint.

Q.—Do you know of any disagreements they may have as to the wisdom of the present policy? A.—I don't know of any, sir.

Q.—Do you know of any disagreement that any individual member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff may have with the wisdom of the present policy? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you believe that they are in harmony and agreement with the wisdom of that policy? A.—That is the impression that I have.

Q.—Do you know of any responsible or respected high military man now in the Department of Defense that feels that our policy is unwise? A.—None has been brought to my attention.

Q.—Is it your opinion that General Ridgway feels that our course of action and our program is a wise one? A.—We have had no indications from him to the contrary.

Q.—Have you had any indications from General Van Fleet or General Stratemeyer or Admiral Joy that they would prefer to embrace or substitute any other program for the progra mwe are now following?

A.—I recall, of course, in the case of General Stratemeyer that he made statements in an interview in relation to the U. S. weekly magazine [U. S. News & World Report] advocating, I believe, the bombing in Manchuria.

Q.—Have you seen any official recommendation of either General Van Fleet, General Stratemeyer or Admiral Joy in that regard?

A.—I have seen none. There may have been communications, as I think there frequently has been, between General Stratemeyer and General Vandenberg. I don't know on this particular point, but General Vandenberg can answer that.

Q.—Do you know of any member of the National Security Council that feels it would be the better part of wisdom to embark upon the MacArthur program instead of the one now being carried out?

A.—Senator, I do not think that I should comment on the views of a group like that. It is a matter of the individual himself. I hesitate to answer this way because it sets up the implication that there have been such disagreements.

Q.—I know of none but I just assumed that the National Security Council was well aware of our policy and our program, and if there had been any vital disagreement with that policy, that program, we would have heard about it.

A.—Well, I am establishing a precedent when I begin to interpret the various members. I am quite sure that our action has been sufficiently harmonious.

Q.—Have you at any time received any recommendations from any of the foreign commanders to the effect that we should abandon our present program and embark upon the MacArthur recommendations?

A.—Such recommendations would normally go to the Supreme Commander in Tokyo, and I have no information on that subject. The Chiefs of Staff could give you a more detailed answer.

Prompt Action Asked On Manpower Bill

Q.—You have indicated that in your opinion we are not as prepared as we might be at this time. I wonder if you would give this committee the benefit of your recommendations as to what we can do? What the country can do, what the Congress can do, what your department can and should do to speed the day when we will be prepared.

A.—The most important action that I can think of at the moment is the conclusion before the Congress of their consideration in relation to the manpower act, which contains the basis for a continued improvement in our military posture with a decreased cost. That is not to my mind merely the question of the general discussions but the time factor is becoming very serious because our further actions, particularly in the way of legislation regarding the reserves and all, are dependent on what the set-up is to be.

At the present moment then I feel that prompt action regarding that manpower bill, and I hope action that does not destroy the most important phase of the matter, should be brought to a conclusion.

As to the appropriations, I think I have already said that I thought the Congress had acted with commendable promptness despite the large sums involved in regard to the various supplementary appropriation items. I believe the Senate still has to act—I am not quite certain—on the Third Supplemental of some $6,500,000,000. But what comes in your actions relating to the new 1951-52 budget I can make no comment on. The hearings seem to be going along all right and with a very considered understanding of the problems involved.

The general procedure under Mr. Wilson, I would not attempt to analyze that because it is a very complicated matter, I am principally concerned with the inflationary factors which cut down our Defense Department purchasing requirements.

The attitude of the people, of course, is a very impressive factor in the whole affair; and what I am always worried about, and reference has been made to something of the sort this morning, is that we have to wait for some catastrophe to bring the unified action that the country will always give you.

I am very hopeful that they can all realize that we must move together in reasonable unity and very solidly behind the whole program.

That is talking in generalizations, but my main consideration there is that we don't have to wait for a catastrophe to bring about that energy, that unity that is so essential.

Q.—You mentioned the important basic phases of the manpower program. Would you care to elaborate on what you consider the more important ones?

A.—The most important factor in the manpower bill is, of course, the Universal Military training and Service.

I have talked about that so often, I almost give offense by talking about it again. I was concerned in General MacArthur's statement in regard to it. But he prefaced his comments by the fact that he had not studied the bill, and he made a special reference to his concern as to its effect on labor.

Well, of course, he was not aware of the fact that labor has endorsed the bill, and it has been written in a way to cause the least unfortunate effect on the labor situation in our industries.

As to the part that gave me most concern, it was the implication, if not the direct statement, that it was a matter that must have very serious consideration. He had said almost the same words before the Seventy-second Congress, and I think ever since then we have been giving it very, very serious consideration; and I cannot think of much else that can be said on the subject.

Q.—Do you know of any proposal advanced by the Department of Defense in your experience that has had more adequate consideration than the Universal Military Training program? A.—Offhand, I cannot think of any, except, maybe—but in a quite different manner—the question of what an officer can and should talk about before a committee, and what he should not, if anything. (Laughter)

Q.—There is certainly no disagreement within the services or within the department that you are aware of with regard to the bill passed by the Senate on manpower?. A.—It had the complete endorsement of all the various portions concerned.

Q.—Are you satisfied with the deliveries that are being made to the various services of equipment that would be required to give training and equip them for combat? A.—I have had no reports brought to my attention or to me of what were thought to be serious delays in the matter. But I cannot give you any details at the moment because they have not been brought to my attention, as they would most certainly have been if there were undue delays in the production deliveries.

Q.—In short, it is your opinion that the civilian heads of the services and the military heads of the services, namely, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the other responsible and respected officials in the department believe as you do that the program we are now carrying out in Korea is the more prudent one, and the wisest one in the light of all the conditions? A.—The secretaries, the Chiefs of Staff, and my immediate associates that I work with give me that impression.

Q.—And if they felt otherwise, you think they would be frank enough to submit recommendations to you? A.—I am quite certain they would. I get a great deal of frankness in a day's business.

Q.—Is General Eisenhower familiar with the program we are carrying out in Korea? A.—I think he is.

Q.—Have you received from him at any time in your discussions with him and his problems, have you received any indication that he feels that our program is an unwise one in Korea? A.—I have had no detailed report from General Eisenhower since he has gone to Europe except in one matter which concerned his own local problem, in which he wished to be certain we all understood it and took his point of view.

Q.—I am not asking for detailed reports. Undoubtedly before he went there he was aware of what our policy was and what our program was and how it meshed in with his plans and his program and what I want to ask you is: Has he at any time given you any indication that he thinks the course we are following out there is not a wise and prudent one?

A.—He has given me no such indication. I have been trying to think of what had happened in my

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few conversations with him before his departure, and I think his only concern was that he was not left without any American acquisitions to his military force.

Q.—Do you think the adoption of the MacArthur recommendations would require adjustments of General Eisenhower's plans and would seriously affect those plans? A.—We fear that it might.

SENATOR JOHNSON — Thank you, General.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Green.

SENATOR GREEN—Mr. Chairman, the questions I had in mind to ask are minor ones. They are matters of minor importance, and in view of the length of General Marshall's testimony, I will shorten it by not exercising my right to ask questions.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Morse.

MacArthur Declared Fully Informed

SENATOR MORSE — General Marshall, I hold in my hand a document, a secret document, entitled "Joint Chiefs of Staff Report for Senate Committees on Korean Operations." It is a report which purports to set forth the actions taken by the Joint Chiefs of Staff from the beginning of the Korean war starting June 25, 1950, to April 11, 1951.

It sets forth paraphrased statements of messages and communications which the Joint Chiefs of Staff sent to their superiors, the Secretary of Defense, President of the United States, along with communications which they sent to other officials of Government, such as the Secretary of State.

It also contains paraphrased statements of communications which the Joint Chiefs of Staff sent to General MacArthur, referred to constantly in the volume as CINCFE. [Commander in Chief Far East].

With that description of the exhibit, Mr. Secretary, I ask you first: Are you familiar with the exhibit?

SECRETARY MARSHALL—I have read it, sir.

Q.—Next I ask you if, in your opinion, the exhibit presents a great deal of evidence in support of the conclusion that the Joint Chiefs of Staff kept General MacArthur informed in great detail as to all steps which were being taken on the part of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in connection with their command obligations and responsibilities with the Korean war? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—In your opinion, does the exhibit show that the Joint Chiefs of Staff sought at all times in connection with every major problem and many problems that might be classified as not major arising in connection with the Korean war to obtain General MacArthur's views and recommendations with respect to the same? A.—I think it does, sir.

Q.—Now, General, I want to turn to the exhibit—I shall not dwell on it any longer than I feel necessary—in order to establish one thing that I think needs to be established in this record, because I look upon this exhibit as the best evidence that anyone has submitted in this hearing as to the relationship, the official relationship, that was maintained between the Joint Chiefs of Staff and General MacArthur, and also the best evidence of any information that has been supplied to the joint committee to date as to the lengths to which the Government went in its relationship with General MacArthur as CINCFE, in an endeavor to avoid the development of any misunderstandings between the general and the Government.

I think it rather important that the record relate rather definitely some of the major events in connection with the Korean war concerning which subsequent differences of opinion seem to have developed between General MacArthur and the Government.

On Page 24 of this document, under Item 32, I find that the Joint Chiefs of Staff are very much concerned about Formosa, and

"On July 28, 1950, informed CINCFE that the Chinese Communists had announced their intention of capturing Formosa and that the Communist capabilities therefore could probably be resisted effectively only if the Chinese Nationalists made timely efforts to defend that island.

"The Joint Chiefs of Staff also informed CINCFE of their recommendation to the Secretary of Defense that the Nationalist Government be permitted to employ its military forces in defensive measures to prevent Communist amphibious concentrations directed against Formosa on the Pescadores, even if such measures included attacks against concentrations on the mainland.

"CINCFE was further informed that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had recommended that the United States inform the Nationalist Government, if the recommendations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff were approved. Later, on 2 August 1950, the Joint Chiefs of Staff informed CINCFE that no action had been taken on their recommendations and that pending such action the existing policy toward Formosa would remain unchanged.

"In his reply to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, dated 29 July 1950, CINCFE stated his complete concurrence with their recommendations regarding the Island of Formosa and the Chinese Nationalists. He also informed them that he was proceeding to Formosa with a selected group of staff officers on or about 31 July 1950 to make a brief reconnaissance of the situation there."

Now, in view of this exchange between the Joint Chiefs of Staff and CINCFE, is it not true, General, that on July 28, 1950, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and CINCFE were in agreement as to the policies that should be followed with regard to Formosa? A.—It appears so.

Q.—Do you know of any incident since July 28, 1950, when the Joint Chiefs of Staff and CINCFE were not in agreement as to policies to be followed in regard to Formosa? A.—The only one I can think of at the moment is the desire of General MacArthur in November to bring some 60,000 Formosan Nationalist China troops into Korea.

Q.—Into Korea. But with respect to Formosa itself——. A.—That has a relation to that as to what it would do to the garrison of Formosa.

Q.—That is correct. I think my question is certainly subject to the qualification you make in respect to it. But let me put my question this way: Save and except for General MacArthur's recommendation in November, 1950, that some 60,000 Nationalist troops should be taken to Korea from Formosa, was there any difference between General MacArthur and the Joint Chiefs of Staff as to the defense of Formosa proper? A.—I do not recall any, sir.

Q.—In respect to——. Let us pause for a moment now that you have raised this and ask a question or two with regard to his recommendation concerning the use of Nationalist troops in Korea, some 60,000 or thereabouts. * * * (Twenty-three lines deleted.)

Q.—Another question or two in regard to the Formosan issue and its relationship to the Nationalist troops, General. Am I correct in my understanding that the Joint Chiefs of Staff recommended against General MacArthur's proposal of November, 1950, for the use of some 60,000 Nationalist troops? A.—I think that is correct, sir. Of course, they can give you a very specific answer, but I think the records show that. * * * (Twenty-five lines deleted.)

Q.—At the time of the general's proposal in November, 1950, to use some 60,000 Nationalist troops in Korea, had strong representations already been made to the Government by our allies through which representations they made clear that they were opposed to the use of Nationalist troops in Korea? A.—That is my recollection, Senator, but I would prefer that you go to the State Department.

Q.—But it is your opinion that this whole question of the use of Nationalist troops in connection with the Korean war from the very beginning of that war has raised a complicated problem with our allies? A.—That is correct, sir.

Q.—Now while we are still on this point of the Nationalist troops, General, it is my understanding that General MacArthur favors the sending of a mission to Formosa, American military mission, to give technical advice and technical training. It is my understanding that he also favors an increase in American military aid by way of equipment to the Generalissimo's troops, is that your understanding? A.—That is my recollection. * * * (Thirteen lines deleted.)

Q.—That should be off the record. However, I just do not see how we can go through the record in the exhibit which the Defense Department has submitted to us with giving some attention to the chronological steps that occurred which I think outline the final disagreement that caused the removal of General MacArthur, and that is why I am—— A.—I am not making any suggestions as to the chronological steps. It is the reasons for the viewpoint of the Chiefs of Staff.

Q.—It is my understanding, General, that it is the position of General MacArthur that after we supply the Generalissimo's troops with military aid and technical advice, the question should then be left up to the Generalissimo to decide what he wants to do with his troops thereafter. A.—So long as it does not involve us in a world war, or an enlargement, which we think is dangerous.

Aid to Chiang Called Defensible

Q.—I am glad to have your answer. You have anticipated another question I was going to ask you. A.—Of the Korean conflict, without giving adequate return.

Q.—I simply say, that I happen to be one who has felt for some time that it was a mistake for us, by way of unilateral action, to prevent the Generalissimo from carrying on war on the mainland of China if he wanted to carry it on.

It seems to me that when we took that course of action we necessarily involved ourselves in a phase of the China war that was bound to result in some embarrassment. But, be that as it may, that is the situation in which we find ourselves, so I now ask you the question, do you know of any offer on the part of the Generalissimo to fight on the mainland without—mainland of China — assistance from American troops, if we desist, if we desisted, from our naval policy of preventing him from conducting a raid on the mainland, and he wanted to do it?

A.—I don't recall such.

Q.—Do you think the Joint Chiefs of Staff will be in a better position to advise this committee if the Generalissimo has ever made an offer since the outbreak of the Korean war to fight on the mainland of China on his own initiative, without support from American troops, if we release him from the naval restrictions which now prevent him from conducting an amphibious landing on the mainland, if he wants to?

A.—Well, the Chiefs will give you a better answer to that than I can, sir; a more precise answer.

Q.—Do you agree with me, General—strike that. General, do you not think it would be a proper course for our Government to follow if we are to provide the Generalissimo with the military mission and the military aid which he apparently seeks, find out before we make all those commitments whether or not he would be willing to conduct an operation on the mainland of China?

A.—Read the first part.

(The question was read as requested.)

A.—I become involved in a rather difficult answer because I would consider at the present moment it would not be advantageous to our interests to have him do so. In a general way, we should know what he would purpose doing with better equipment, but as to our implying that the equipment would only be produced for that specific purpose or that general purpose, I find myself in some doubt.

We want to make certain that he can manage the defense of Formosa without assistance by ground troops from us, and with the assistance that we could divert from Korea in the air, and by sea to the defense of Formosa.

Q.—Am I correct in my understanding that the military assistance we now propose to give to the Generalissimo, including both technical training from a military mission and military equipment, would not be needed in the quantity that we propose to supply it if his function is to be primarily the defense of Formosa, and not an attack on the mainland of China?

A.—I would think the present proposal as to equipment and such, all of the equipment involved, would be needed to make certain of his capability of defending Formosa. * * * (Four lines deleted.)

Q.—I am very glad to have that answer, General, because I think, for the record, it is a very important answer because of this problem, namely, I assume that we will be confronted with a rather complicated situation in relation to our allies if they continue to hold what I think is a mistaken point of view, but they have held it to date, the point of view that the United Nations should not give support to the Generalissimo in conducting a civil war in China. But I understand your answer to mean that whatever assistance we now are giving or propose to give to the Generalissimo can be defended, as far as the United States is concerned, on the ground that it is assistance that can be used very effectively in the defense of Formosa, irrespective of whether he sends one soldier to the mainland of China.

A.—That is correct, sir.

Q.—Now, returning to the exhibit of secret information previously identified and referred to, I notice on Page 26, Item 38. It says that:

By the end of July it became apparent that it was necessary to expand the scope of air operations beyond that of close support of ground forces and air supremacy. Accordingly on 31 July 1950 the Joint Chiefs of Staff informed CINCFE that they would make available to him two additional bomber groups for the destruction of certain military targets."

Item 37 points out: (Thirty-one lines deleted; entire additional page deleted).

Page 27 of the secret exhibit previously referred to indicates, and I find that:

"On August 4, 1950, the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the President and the Secretary of State, dispatched a message to CINCFE's visit to Formosa, reaffirming the decision of the President of 27 June with respect to Formosa, and pointing out that only the President has authority to order or authorize military action against concentrations on the mainland.

"While keeping the Joint Chiefs of Staff fully informed as to intelligence matters, the message to CINCFE stated that it was in the most vital national interest that no United States action precipitate general war or give excuse to others to do so. He was also informed, however, that his recommendations as to action to be taken were desired whenever appropriate."

Does not this message make clear to CINCFE the policy of our Government in respect its position on any action that might lead to widening the war or conducting operations on the mainland of China? A.—I think it does, sir.

Q.—Does it not, in part, provide an answer to the question that one reads so frequently in the press these days, did the Government keep CINCFE fully advised as to its position on Asiatic policy? A.—I think it does, sir.

Q.—Item 41, Page 27 of this exhibit says:

"CINCFE replied on 5 August 1950 to the effect that he was operating meticulously in accordance with the President's decision of 27 June which he fully understood. He further stated that he would under no circumstances extend the limitations of his authority as theatre commander, and expressed the hope that neither the President nor the Secretary of Defense had been misled by false or speculative reports from any source."

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I have two questions on that paragraph, at least, General. One, does not General MacArthur's reply to the communication of August 4, 1950, previously referred to, make clear that General MacArthur understood the import of the message of Aug. 4, and apparently also understood that the message of Aug. 4 might be subject to the interpretation that there was some concern on the part of the Government as to whether or not General MacArthur was in agreement with the policies that the Government had set forth in not only that message but previous messages?

A.—It seems so.

Position Declared Clear to MacArthur

Q.—It is rather difficult, is it not, to interpret his assurance set forth in the latter part of this message, that he hopes that neither the President nor the Secretary of Defense had been misled by false or speculative reports from any source, in any other light; is that not right?

It would be rather difficult, I say, to interpret the language from the latter part of his report, which I just read, in any other light than that General MacArthur himself was apparently concerned as he read the message of Aug. 4 ——

A.—I think so.

Q.—Concerning whether or not the Government was concerned about his attitude.

In fact, may I ask this question, General, at this point. Is it not true that although General MacArthur did meticulously carry out to the letter the directives that were given to him in regard to military matters, nevertheless, this exhibit as well as other evidence in regard to which you have already testified in this hearing, shows that for many months preceding his recall the relationship between the Commander in the field and the Government was such that a considerable amount of effort was gone to by the Government in exchanges with MacArthur to make clear in detail the Government's position on Asiatic policy?

A.—I think the record indicates that, sir.

Q.—General, would it be a fair interpretation in your opinion to draw from the exhibit, through which I am now going, logically as to what I consider to be some of its major points, that although the relationship between General MacArthur and the Government did not show any failure on the part of the general to carry out meticulously his military directives, it did show a considerable degree of difference between the general and the officials of the Government in regard to the over-all Asiatic policy, both military and diplomatic?

A.—Read that, please. *(End pending question was read by the reporter.)*

A.—That is correct, sir, in my opinion.

Q.—It is only your opinion that I seek.

True, I am suggesting certain tentative conclusions that I think the record supports to date, and I am checking those conclusions against your opinion, because I want to be fair to all parties concerned.

Do you think, General Marshall, that in view of the contents of the exhibit which I am now examining in this questioning of you, it would be fair to say that the Government on the one hand and General MacArthur on the other seem to be dealing at arms length with each other in connection with the conducting of the Asiatic operation?

A.—I do not think of any actions on the part of the Government that suggests that it was proceeding on the basis of being at arms length. I do feel that beyond the decisions as to policy it was the view of the Government that we had to proceed in a very careful manner in our interchanges with General MacArthur because of his attitude, because of what he had stated publicly in regard to the matter, because of aur allies and their reactions and the general complications and delicacy of the situation under those conditions.

Differences Declared Serious Situation

Q.—Would it be fair to say that one of the problems which developed between General MacArthur and the Government was due to the fact that although General MacArthur carried out meticulously military directives that were sent to him, he nevertheless was inclined from time to time to make such public statements or release such news releases that created both within the Government and within American public opinion that there was not complete harmony and agreement between his administration of affairs in Asia including those of his military command, and the announced policy of the Government with respect to the same.

A.—I think that was the case.

Q.—In your opinion did not the creation of that attitude concerning what appeared to be a difference between General MacArthur on the one hand and the Government on the other create a very serious situation in connection with our Government's relation to her allies in the Untied Nations? A.—I think that is correct.

Q.—Do you think that the subject matter I am now discussing, which can be summarized by saying that irrespective of cause, the impression was abroad in this country and in the world that there were differences between MacArthur and his Government is one of the reasons for our allies wanting to know whose voice spoke in Asia, our Government's or MacArthur's?

A.—That is correct, sir.

Q.—And is it fair, do you think, for me to say that the impression of a difference which was created over a period of many months can be pretty much summarized by a phrase that you have already used in this testimony, namely, it was a mistake to have two voices attempting to speak for American policy in Asia? A.—That is correct, sir.

Q.—Now returning to the exhibit previously identified, Mr. Secretary, I find on Page 27 the following:

"The Joint Chiefs of Staff on Aug. 5, 1950 authorized CINCFE to conduct aerial reconnaissance over all Korean territory including up to the Yalu River on the west coast but short of the Korean-Soviet boundary on the east coast in order to establish the fact of support to the North Koreans by the U. S. S. R. or the Chinese Communists; but that all such flights must respect the northern frontiers of Korea."

Now that was Aug. 5, 1950, where apparently again he was authorized to do some aerial reconnaissance up to the Manchurian border in one case and apparently on the east coast of China, is that not true?

A.—I do not see an indication here of furtner reference at this time to the general coast of China. With that exception I think that is true.

Q.—I think you are right. It doesn't say the east coast of China but does include all of North Korea. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, General, Page 29 of this exhibit, Item 48, under the heading, "The Decisions to Pass to the Offensive in Korea," it reads:

"The Department of Defense made a major effort to build up United States forces in Korea first for the purpose of halting the North Korean aggression, next for the purpose of stabilizing a military front, ultimately with the objective of passing to the offensive. Although there were some deficiencies, the requirements of CINCFE were met to the extent it was within the power of the Department of Defense to do so, but with due regard to United States military commitments and requirements elsewhere."

Now I raise this particular point, Mr. Secretary, because of the use in this paragraph of the phrase "for the purpose of stabilizing a military front," and I want to relate that to the so-called directive or plan of Jan. 12 in which the word "stabilize" is used.

As I read this exhibit — and I have studied it with considerable care—I have formed the conclusion—and I want you to check me as to whether or not you think it is proper — that by "stabilize" our military officials meant a status of our troops in defense, they meant laying down a line of defense that we could hold without further retreat, they meant a defense position in contrast to an offensive position, and that the proposal of Jan. 12 has to be read in light of what the military meant by "stabilize." Am I correct in that interpretation of "stabilize" as it is used in the directive of Jan. 12?

A.—I think that is correct, sir. you might add to that that it was used in connection with the situation at that time where we had been involved in retirements.

Q.—This reference that I have just read on Page 29 is in connection with instructions to General MacArthur concerning changing his tactics from a position of stabilization to a position of offensive. Does that not show that the defense establishment here in this country and CINCFE in Asia understood what the Joint Chiefs of Staff meant by the use of the word "stabilize"?

A.—I would assume so, sir.

Instructions to MacArthur Are Cited by Senator

Q.—The Jan. 12 proposal was not only a proposal in which the Joint Chiefs of Staff told General MacArthur of their tentative plans, set forth their tentative recommendations and proposals, but the very language of the order itself made clear, did it not, that they were talking in terms of falling back to the Pusan area or in a territory of proximity thereto, or evacuation?

A.—Yes sir; except that it was not an order, nor was it a directive. It was not to General MacArthur, it was to the National Security Council.

Q.—I am sorry that I used the word "directive," and I think I did in my question. I think I also said or meant to say, tentative proposals for a program to be followed by CINCFE in case the retreat then being engaged in continued to the point of the beachhead of Pusan or the complete evacuation of Korea. But for the purposes of reiteration and clarification, I want to put the question this way: Am I correct in my interpretation of the tentative proposals which the Joint Chiefs of Staff advised MacArthur on Jan. 12 they were giving favorable consideration to, involved a military plan for continued retreat, possible evacuation, and that they were proposals that should be followed, carried out, when the American-United Nations forces position became stabilized?

A.—Yes, correct.

Q.—And by stabilization the Joint Chiefs of Staff meant, and the exhibit from which I am quoting shows, that the word "stabilize" is used in that connection in military exchanges, a defense line which they were to hold?

A.—Correct.

Q.—Against the offensive of the enemy?

A.—That is correct, sir.

Q.—Do you think that this exhibit from which I am taking excerpts shows that when the Joint Chiefs of Staff sent to General MacArthur either directives or recommendations in connection with an offensive, they did not use the term "stabilize"?

A.—That is correct, sir.

Q.—On Page 35 of this exhibit, General, I read:

"Item 20. On Aug. 29, 1950, the President dispatched a personal message to General MacArthur giving him, for his information, the text of a letter which had been forwarded to Ambassador Austin on Aug. 27, 1950. The President mentioned a letter which Ambassador Austin had, on Aug. 25, addressed to Secretary General Lie. This letter admirably summed up the position of the United States Government, as stated by the President in his address on June 27, 1950, and again in his message to the Congress on July 19, 1950."

And then it sets forth seven points, covering the United States Government's position as to policy in Asia.

Do you think, General Marshall, that this message on the part of the President of the United States, to General MacArthur, was a very clear notice to General MacArthur as to his Government's policy as of that time?

A.—I think it was.

Q.—In Asia? A.—I thought so, sir.

Q.—Do you think, then, General Marshall, that I make a correct conclusion from this exhibit, that it does supply an answer to the question: did the Government keep General MacArthur advised as to its policy in Asia, both militarily and politically? A.—I think it does.

Senator Questions Charge MacArthur Wasn't Informed

Q.—May I say again, to you, sir, that the purpose of this particular examination, as far as the questioner is concerned, is that I think it is of vital importance that the record of this case produce an answer to the question: "Is it true that the Government failed to keep MacArthur advised as to its policy in Asia?" Because I think the American people are entitled to know the answer to that question; and as I have completed my examination, or my study of this exhibit, I cannot understand the charge that the Government failed to keep General MacArthur advised as to both its military and political policy for Asia.

To the contrary, I think the Government was just as meticulous in keeping MacArthur advised, as MacArthur was meticulous in carrying out, to the letter, the military directives that he received; but as I read this exhibit, I also come to the conclusion that the sad fact is that for months, although both the Government and General MacArthur were participating in very respective positions, that unfortunately they were dealing at arms length—that apparently a lack of mutual confidence had developed.

As a juror, I ask you that; but I think you ought to know what is going through my mind, as I ask more questions.

As a juror I would say, after studying this exhibit, which I think to date is the most important exhibit in this whole record—and we have to deal with most of it in secret—but as I studied this exhibit page by page, I came to the conclusion as a juror that the parties to the controversy were dealing at arm's length, because apparently each side felt that was necessary; and I think that is unfortunate, but I think it explains—according to my lights, at least—why the final break became inevitable.

I just don't think you can have a situation where you even have to go to all the detail that apparently the Government felt it had to go to in its communications with General MacArthur in order to keep the record perfectly clear.

Now, on Page 31, Item 21, we find that:

"Prior to the dispatch of the above message" — referring there to the President's message of Aug. 25, 1950, covered by my preceding question—"prior to the dispatch of the above message, General MacArthur had been invited to speak at the fifty-first national encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Chicago. Unable to appear in person, by a cover letter dated 21 August, he sent a paper to be read at the meeting.

"In his paper General MacArthur placed much emphasis on the strategic aspect of Formosa and on its importance to American security. President Truman came into possession of a copy of General MacArthurs Veterans of Foreign Wars statement early Saturday morning, 26 August. The President instructed the Secretary of Defense to direct General MacArthur to withdraw his statement to the Veterans of Foreign Wars in order to avoid confusion as to

the United States position with respect to Formosa. General MacArthur complied immediately with this directive." As I think the record shows he did with every directive that was placed in his hands, but the report goes on to say:

"The statement by General MacArthur, however, was published in the United States News & World Report."

General, in your opinion, did the publication of the General's letter to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, referred to in this Paragraph 21 on Page 37 of the exhibit, accomplish practically the same amount of harm that would have been accomplished if the General had delivered his message in person and had not complied with the request to withdraw his letter?

A.—I was not in office at that time. I would assume from what I know of such matters that the fact of the withdrawal would increase the interest in the terms of the message.

Witness' Opinion Asked On Release of Letter

Q.—Is it your opinion that the publication of the letter in United States News & World Report provided further evidence that there was not complete agreement between General MacArthur and the Government concerning Asiatic policy? A.—I know nothing whatever, Senator, regarding the circumstances of that release.

Q.—Page 41 of this exhibit, Paragraph 33, or rather Item 33, I find that

"On 15 September, 1950, CINCFE was informed of the following conclusions which had been approved by the President concerning United States course of action with respect to Korea:

"A. Final decisions cannot be made at this time in as much as the course of action best advancing United States national interest must be determined in the light of:

"(1) Action by the Soviet Union and the Chinese Communists;

"(2) In consultation with friendly members of the United Nations; and,

"(3) An appraisal of the risk of general war;

"B. The United Nations forces have a legal basis for conducting operations north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel to compel withdrawal of the North Korean forces behind the line or to defend against these forces."

And then the message to General MacArthur sets out further details, including Item C:

"C. The Joint Chiefs of Staff were authorized to direct General MacArthur to plan for the possible occupation of North Korea but to execute such plans only with the approval of the President;

"D. General MacArthur should undertake no ground operations north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel in event of occupation of North Korea by Soviet or Chinese Communist forces. In this event, air and naval operations north of the parallel should not be discontinued; and,

"E. In the event of employment of major Chinese Communist units south of the Thirty-eighth Parallel, the United States would (1) not permit itself to become engaged in a general war with Communist China; (2) authorize General MacArthur to continue military action as long as it offered a reasonable chance of successful resistance, * * * (eleven words deleted.)"

Then the message sets forth other details.

In your opinion, General Marshall, does this message to C. I. N. C. F. E. on Sept. 15, 1950, constitute another piece of evidence in support of a conclusion that the Government kept MacArthur advised in detail as to its position and policies on the questions presented by our Asiatic struggle?

A.—I think it does, sir.

Q.—On Page 42 I read:

"On 27 September, the Joint Chiefs of Staff advised the Secretary of Defense that they had no objection to the Department of State proposals for action by CINCFE in the event the North Koreans sued for peace or for an armistice. Further, they had no objection to the Department of State program with respect to bringing Korean hostilities to an end. General MacArthur advised, from the standpoint of the field commander, that both proposals seemed entirely feasible and practicable."

General Marshall, does not this exchange of messages on Sept. 27, 1950, show that the Government not only was keeping General MacArthur fully advised as to the plans it had under consideration for attempting to bring about an armistice in the Korean war, but as of that date, Sept. 27, 1950, General MacArthur advised the Government that he was not in disagreement with those proposals for an armistice?

A.—Correct, sir.

Q.—Therefore, am I again correct in my conclusion that certainly up to Sept. 27, 1950, there is no doubt about the fact that the Government was keeping General MacArthur fully advised as to its policies, both military and diplomatic? A.—It seems so to me, sir.

Q.—Page 43 of the exhibit, I find a paragraph, paragraph 36, which reads as follows:

"General MacArthur then submitted his plan for operations north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel, the substance of which was an attack north along the western coastal corridor by the Eighth United States Army and an amphibious landing by the United States Tenth Corps at Wonsan on the East Coast of North Korea. The Joint Chiefs of Staff approved MacArthur's plan on 29 September 1950."

Does not this item show, General Marshall, that as late as Sept. 29, 1950, this Government and General MacArthur were in agreement as to the military policy that ought to be followed in the immediate future following Sept. 29, 1950, in respect to operations north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel?

A.—It would appear so.

Action Viewed as Prompt On MacArthur's Requests

Q.—Does not the paragraph from the secret exhibit from which I just read, in your opinion, justify the conclusion that General MacArthur was certainly receiving prompt action from the Government in response to his requests for authorization in connection with his recommendations for the conduct of the war in Korea? A.—I think that is fact, sir.

Q.—On page 46 of this exhibit I find the following paragraph:

"On Oct. 6, 1950, the Joint Chiefs of Staff transmitted to General MacArthur the text of the proposed United Nations General Assembly resolution on post hostilities in Korea. He was informed that the General Assembly would probably vote on the resolution on Oct. 6, 1950, and that any textual changes would be immediately transmitted to him. The Joint Chiefs of Staff further stated that it was considered that the resolution provided for support of operations north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel. After approval of the resolution by the General Assembly General MacArthur was requested to transmit immediately the text of the resolution to North Korean authorities and to call upon them to lay down their arms.

"On Oct. 7, 1950"—which, incidentally, was the very next day—"the Joint Chiefs of Staff informed CINCFE that the General Assembly had passed the resolution on post hostilities in Korea with certain minor textural changes, of which he was informed.

"On 9 October 1950 the Joint Chiefs of Staff, recognizing that the Chinese Communists might intervene in North Korea, amplified CINCFE's current directive and included, among other things, the provision that, in the event of the employment in Korea of major Chinese Communist units without prior announcement, CINCFE should continue the action as long as, in his judgment, his forces had a reasonable chance of success. He was cautioned, however, that he would obtain authorization from Washington prior to taking any military action against objectives in Chinese territory."

Do not these three paragraphs in your opinion, General Marshall, taken from Page 46 of the exhibit previously identified, show again that our Government was keeping General MacArthur informed step by step of minute details of negotiations that were taking place between our Government and the United Nations?

A.—I think it does, sir.

Q.—On Page 49 of the exhibit, Item 24, I find that——

"On 21 October 1950 CINCFE replied to the Joint Chiefs of Staff message of 20 October regarding the redeployment of the Second and Third Divisions. CINCFE stated that this matter had been discussed with the President at Wake Island. He believed that, upon the close of hostilities, the Eighth Army should be withdrawn to Japan. He hoped this movement would start before Thanksgiving and be completed before Christmas. Upon the cessation of hostilities the Second Division would be made available for return to the zone of interior."

Does not this exchange in your opinion, General Marshall, between CINCFE and the Joint Chiefs of Staff show again that detailed information and careful consideration was being given mutually by CINCFE and the Joint Chiefs of Staff in connection with the post hostilities problems that would develop in Korea once the North Koreans were defeated?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Does not the particular language that I have just cited from the exhibit show that as far as the recommendations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff were concerned there was at that time no serious disagreement between them and General MacArthur as to what should be done by way of post hostilities operations? A.—I think that is the case, sir.

Q.—I refer now, General Marshall, to Page 51 of the exhibit, paragraph 29:

"On 25 October CINCFE informed the Joint Chiefs of Staff that the instructions reported in his message regarding the lifting of restrictions with regard to the employment of United Nations forces in North Korea were a matter of military necessity.* * * (Two-and-a-half lines deleted)—more seasoned commanders were necessary. CINCFE further stated that he saw no conflict between the removal of these instructions and his directive dated 27 September.

This directive indicated that the instructions sent to CINCFE could not be considered final since they might require modifications in accordance with developments. CINCFE felt that he had the necessary latitude for modifications in a message from the Secretary of Defense on 30 September which gave CINCFE tactical and strategic latitude to proceed north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel.

"He further stated that he understood the basic purpose and intent of his directive and would take all precautions. However, he felt that tactical hazards might result from any action other than that which he had directed. He pointed out that the entire subject had been covered in his conference at Wake Island." * * * (Eight lines deleted)

A.—I think, Senator, that there is a confusion there in exactly what is being referred to. That question could be better answered by the Chiefs of Staff. But my recollection is the issue was whether or not he was pushing the United Nations forces, excluding the South Korean forces, too far to the front in connection with the desire to have the South Korean forces carry out the forward movement towards the Yalu River, and avoiding the necessity of having the other United Nations forces approach close to the river, and his answer is made to that. But it could be answered more definitely for you by the Chief of Staff.

THE CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, I regret very much to interrupt this interrogation at this point, but on Friday last, you will all recall that it was stated that General Marshall had had an engagement of long standing at the Virginia Military Institute for this afternoon and tomorrow.

I assured him that we would undertake to release him by 1 o'clock today. It is almost 1 o'clock now. The matter was discussed, and I am quite sure that all members of the committee are aware of the factors involved, and it is unnecessary for me to go into any more details.

It is my intention to have General Bradley here tomorrow morning.

Mr. Secretary, it would seem to be necessary for you to return at some later date, and I will communicate with you some time later in the week.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN—I will communicate with you to arrange a mutually convenient time for your reappearance before this committee.

SECRETARY MARSHALL—If you wish to do so, I can manage to 1:30 without undue inconvenience.

THE CHAIRMAN—Well, I have told several members of the committee that I intended to recess about 1 o'clock and I think that perhaps, we had best follow that course, so, we thank you very much.

SENATOR MORSE—Mr. Chairman, may I say that if I find it possible in the meantime to cover, through other witnesses, further questions on the particular exhibit to which I have been referring this morning, without recalling, as far as I am concerned, General Marshall, I will so advise the chairman.

General Bradley Scheduled As the Next to Testify

THE CHAIRMAN—Very well. Of course, so many of these questions are peculiarly within the jurisdiction of the Joint Chiefs that we may save time by interrupting General Marshall's testimony.

I ordinarily do not like to do that, but in this case, I think that, perhaps, it will serve a useful purpose, and we will have General Bradley here tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, and if it is possible to do so without too great interruption of the business of the Senate, gentlemen, I intend to have an afternoon session. I will notify you prior to the recessing tomorrow morning as to whether that is possible.

General, I wish to extend to you again our very best wishes for a pleasant day down at V. M. I. I know something about the feeling that all of us have about returning to the atmosphere of the campuses where we had our education.

I also wish to thank you for your assistance to this committee over a period of seven days. It has been a remarkable exhibition of stamina, both physical and mental, to handle the very wide field of questioning to which you have been subjected, and I think it has covered nearly every point on the globe, and all of the history of the last ten or fifteen years; indeed, if I recall correctly, why, we went as far back as the Napoleonic wars, and the strategy employed in some of those campaigns on one or two occasions.

It has been a very gruelling experience, I know, and it is one that would have tested the fire of any man. Throughout it all, you have handled yourself as a soldier would—as the soldier we know you to be.

You have answered the questions fully and frankly, and I am convinced that you have not hesitated to state the facts as you see them to be. Of course, I did not anticipate any other course.

There are few men in the history of our country who have played as prominent a part in the outstanding events in the past several years as you have done.

I referred the other day to the very remarkable fact that you had, within a relatively short period of time, served as Chief of Staff during the greatest war in which this country has ever been engaged; as Ambassador to China during a very critical period in our history, and as Secretary of State and as Secretary of Defense.

You have participated in thou-

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sands of important decisions and have helped to shape the course of our nation during the years to follow the war. You have been generously sharing with this committee your vast information on a wide variety of subjects.

I also wish to thank you for the time you have given us. You occupy a very important position today, one of the highest in the Government, that of Secretary of Defense; and I know that you have innumerable problems to settle every day in addition to answering the questions that have been propounded here.

The hours that you spent here must have caused a great accumulation of work on your desk.

On behalf of our committee, I wish to express to you my sincere thanks for your testimony.

SENATOR CONNALLY — General Marshall, I want to join the Chairman in congratulating you upon the vivid and dramatic events that have transpired at the Virginia Military Institute and these celebrations which will be held. I know what pride and interest the V. M. I. has in your career.

I had occasion some years ago to make an address to the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, and I know of the high position which you occupy in their admiration and affection. I thank you deeply along with the Chairman for the labor and the toil through which you have gone in these examinations.

I want to say that as co-chairman I have not asked many questions, practically no questions, very few. My reasons for that have been that, as co-chairman, I wanted to give every member of this committee opportunity to fully investigate all the questions pending before us without my consuming a great deal of time which otherwise might be allocated to them.

Furthermore, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, over the years I have been more or less familiar with many of these questions and have had contact with you as Chief of Staff and as Secretary of State and now as Secretary of Defense.

It is possible that, when you return, I may desire to ask a number of other questions, but I have endeavored to so conduct myself as to shorten as much as possible the time that we have consumed or about to consume in the investigation of all these questions.

I think this is a most unusual procedure, but I do not regret it because in a democracy like ours we like to think that the people are fully advised as to all important decisions, whether the decision is to be made by them or by their constitutional authorities that they have set up. So thank you, General, very, very much for the marvelous memory that you possess, for the great ability which you have shown in all of the high positions which you have occupied by your frankness and by your courage in answering the great variety of questions covering such a long period of years.

I marvel at your ability to remember and recall and to refer to all of the many and multitudinous questions which you have been called upon to decide or to participate in.

So sir, I strike hands with you across the distance from here to the Virginia Military Institute, and wish for you a great occasion and much joy and success and happiness.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — Thank you, Senator; thank you, sir.

SENATOR BRIDGES — Mr. Chairman, are we going to decide before tomorrow, and the taking of a new witness, on Senator Morse's motion as to limiting the first round of questioning?

Vote on Morse Motion To Be Considered Today

THE CHAIRMAN—I have heard no objection to the course suggested, of limiting each Senator to thirty minutes, in order to expedite the hearing, and get around the table.

SENATOR MORSE—Mr. Chairman, in fairness to all of our colleagues, some of whom are not here at the moment, I would like to serve notice that I will renew my motion——

THE CHAIRMAN—I had understood that your motion was pending here, to be acted upon prior to another witness being introduced.

SENATOR MORSE—I meant to renew——

THE CHAIRMAN — The first thing in the morning, the first matter to be considered will be a vote on Senator Morse's motion, which I am sure you all understand, to limit the questioning to thirty minutes for each Senator, on each round of questions, and that the questioning will be completely exhausted by the time we get through.

That will be the pending business in the morning.

General, there is one other matter I should bring to your attention.

General Bradley has communicated with me, and advised me that he, and each of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have had some speaking engagements for some months for Armed Services Day [next Saturday] which of course, is one of the notable days recognized in our country.

The importance of it, as a great day, is as great as it has ever been.

General Bradley will be available on tomorrow and, I think, through Friday noon.

SENATOR BRIDGES—I think, Mr. Chairman, of course, that the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on the one day of the year when it would be particularly appropriate, and when they would be most pleased at being shown the courtesy of not being involved before our committee.

THE CHAIRMAN—Thank you, and we will arrange it so as not to interfere with their program on that day; but that does not mean that we won't have a hearing on Armed Forces Day.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—One question, Mr. Chairman, on the list of information which you indicated to Mr. Larkin, I think either yesterday or the day before, there was one additional bit of information which I do not think we have yet received; and that was—on the day before these hearings commenced, when you first brought up the Wake Island report—you recall that we requested a list of those that had been entitled to receive a copy of the, I think, forty copies that were distributed, and that information has not been supplied to the committee as yet.

MR. LARKIN—No, sir; it has not; but now I will have a little time to check into that matter for you, sir.

SECRETARY MARSHALL — General Bradley controlled that, and he can give you that information.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Sparkman.

SENATOR SPARKMAN—Along that same line, I had intended to ask, and forgot, when questioning General Marshall, if we might not have a listing of the members of the United Nations showing, not just the contributions that they have actually made, and which have actually been received in Korea—General Marshall gave that several days ago—but to offers that have been made at any time, and the disposition that has been made of them.

MR. LARKIN—We will get that for you.

THE CHAIRMAN—The committee will stand recessed until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(Thereupon, at 1:09 o'clock P. M. [E. D. T.] the committee stood in recess until 10 o'clock A. M. the following morning, Tuesday, May 15, 1951.)

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A78WX

(350) MARSHALL-YALTA

WASHINGTON, MAY 14-(AP)-SECRETARY MARSHALL TESTIFIED TODAY THAT, ALTHOUGH HE ATTENDED THE YALTA CONFERENCE, HE DID NOT KNOW ANY DETAILS OF THE SECRET AGREEMENT REACHED THERE WHICH MADE CONCESSIONS TO RUSSIA AS A MEANS OF GETTING THE RUSSIANS TO JOIN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

"I DID NOT KNOW THE FACTORS OF IT AT THE TIME," MARSHALL SAID.

THE YALTA CONFERENCE, HELD IN A RUSSIAN TOWN OF THAT NAME, WAS A MEETING OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL OF BRITAIN AND PREMIER STALIN OF RUSSIA IN FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1945.

AT THAT TIME, THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY ALREADY APPEARED TO BE A CERTAINTY AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WERE EAGER TO GET RUSSIA TO ENTER THE WAR WITH JAPAN.

MARSHALL, THEN ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, ACCOMPANIED MR. ROOSEVELT TO THE MEETING.

QUESTIONED BY SENATOR H. ALEXANDER SMITH (R-NJ) TODAY AT SENATE HEARINGS ON THE OUSTER OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, MARSHALL SAID ALSO THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHY GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK WAS EXCLUDED FROM THE YALTA CONFERENCE ALTHOUGH THE AGREEMENTS MADE INVOLVED CHINA'S TERRITORY AND INTERESTS. BUT HE ADDED:

"I SHOULD IMAGINE THE REASON WAS THAT THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT WAS NOT AT WAR WITH JAPAN AT THAT TIME, AND ONE OF THE PROBLEMS THE JAPANESE HAD TO CONSIDER WAS WHETHER OR NOT THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD GO TO WAR WITH JAPAN."

SMITH TOLD MARSHALL THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS FEEL THEY WERE "SOLD DOWN THE RIVER" AT YALTA.

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THE DEFENSE SECRETARY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE YALTA CONCESSIONS "CERTAINLY WERE A GREAT WORRY TO THE GENERALISSIMO."

ONE OF THE YALTA PROVISIONS WAS THAT THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILROAD AND THE SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILROAD SHOULD BE JOINTLY OPERATED BY THE RUSSIANS AND THE CHINESE.

MARSHALL SAID THE RUSSIANS LEFT CAPTURED JAPANESE ARMS IN DUMPS IN MANCHURIA WHERE THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS PICKED THEM UP AND REARMED THEMSELVES.

SMITH SAID THIS CAUSED CHIANG TO "LOSE FACE IN CHINA AND ESPECIALLY IN MANCHURIA."

"BUT, ON THE OTHER HAND," MARSHALL SAID, "THERE WAS A MOVEMENT OF (NATIONALIST) TROOPS INTO MANCHURIA, WHICH WAS CARRIED OUT BY OUR NAVY, AND THEY WERE LANDED THERE; AND SUPPLIES WERE GOTTEN FOR THEM THERE.

"I PERSONALLY ARRANGED TO HAVE ALL OF OUR SUBARCTIC CLOTHING BROUGHT DOWN; HAD THE OFFICER GO WITH IT UNTIL IT WAS ALL SHIPPED, HEADED FOR THE MANCHURIAN COAST."

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A72WX

(150) MARSHALL-MANPOWER

WASHINGTON, MAY 14-(AP)-SECRETARY MARSHALL TOOK A CRACK TODAY AT GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S SUGGESTION THAT CONGRESS DELAY CONSIDERATION OF UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING (UMT) UNTIL AFTER THE PRESENT EMERGENCY. HE SAID MACARTHUR HAD THE SAME ATTITUDE 20 YEARS AGO.

MARSHALL WAS TESTIFYING AT SENATE HEARINGS ON MACARTHUR'S OUSTER FROM HIS FAR EASTERN COMMANDS.

THERE WERE REFERENCES TO THE DRAFT-MANPOWER BILL NOW PENDING IN CONGRESS, AND MARSHALL SAID THE UMT FEATURE WAS "THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR."

THEN, ALLUDING TO STATEMENTS MACARTHUR MADE ABOUT UMT WHEN HE WAS BEFORE THE SENATORS, MARSHALL SAID.

"AS TO THE PART (OF MACARTHUR'S STATEMENTS) THAT GAVE ME MOST CONCERN

IT WAS THE IMPLICATION, IF NOT THE DIRECT STATEMENT, THAT IT WAS A MATTER THAT MUST HAVE VERY, VERY SERIOUS CONSIDERATION.

"HE HAD SAID ALMOST THE SAME WORDS BEFORE THE 72ND CONGRESS, AND I THINK EVER SINCE THEN WE HAVE BEEN GIVING IT VERY, VERY SERIOUS CONSIDERATION."

THE 72ND CONGRESS CONVENED IN 1931.

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A77WX

MARSHALL-REMOVAL PLAN

WASHINGTON, MAY 14-(AP)-SECRETARY MARSHALL SAID TODAY HE KNEW OF NOTHING TO INDICATE THE REMOVAL OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FROM HIS COMMANDS WAS PLANNED A LONG TIME AGO.

AT SENATE HEARINGS ON MACARTHUR'S OUSTER, SENATOR H. ALEXANDER SMITH (R-NJ) ASKED MARSHALL: "IS THE REPORT TRUE THAT THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL MACARTHUR HAD BEEN PLANNED BY THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT FOR A LONG TIME, LONG BEFORE YOU WERE MADE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE?"

MARSHALL SAID HE HAD RECEIVED "NO INDICATION WHATSOEVER THAT THERE WAS ANY SUCH IDEA AFOOT."

MARSHALL BECAME SECRETARY OF DEFENSE LAST SEPTEMBER.

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A79WX

(160) MARSHALL-DECISION

WASHINGTON, MAY 14-(AP)-WAS SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL AMONG THOSE PRESENT WHEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN DECIDED TO FIRE GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR?

THE SECRETARY HIMSELF HAS SAID YES---AND NO.

THE RECORD SHOWS THAT ONE WEEK AGO MARSHALL TOLD SENATORS THAT ON THE MORNING OF APRIL 9 HE WAS AT A MEETING ATTENDED BY THE PRESIDENT, GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON AND W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, SPECIAL ADVISER TO THE PRESIDENT.

"WITH THE UNANIMOUS CONCURRENCE OF ALL THOSE PRESENT" MARSHALL SID, "THE PRESIDENT

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"WITH THE UNANIMOUS CONCURRENCE OF ALL THOSE PRESENT" MARSHALL SAID, "THE PRESIDENT AT THAT TIME TOOK HIS DECISION TO RELIEVE GENERAL MACARTHUR."

BUT TODAY SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) ASKED MARSHALL: " X X X WHO WAS PRESENT AT THE CONFERENCE WHERE THIS DECISION WAS REACHED ON THE RECALL OF GENERAL MACARTHUR?"

MARSHALL REPLIED: "I WAS NOT PRESENT, SENATOR, BUT GENERAL BRADLEY WAS, AND I THINK THE QUESTION HAD BETTER GO TO HIM, BECAUSE I DON'T RECALL EXACTLY WHO WAS PRESENT."

BRIDGES: "WELL, YOU WERE NOT PRESENT WHEN THE DECISION WAS MADE?"

MARSHALL: "I WAS NOT PRESENT."

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[illegible]

FIRST LEAD RUSSELL-SECRETS (350)

WASHINGTON, MAY 14-(AP)-SENATOR RUSSELL (D-GA) SAID TODAY SECRET INFORMATION OF POSSIBLE VALUE TO RUSSIA ALREADY HAS "LEAKED" FROM THE CLOSED-DOOR HEARINGS ON GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S OUSTER. HE EXPRESSED A "DEEP SENSE OF UNEASINESS" ABOUT POSSIBLE FUTURE "LEAKS."

TWO REPUBLICAN SENATORS RETORTED THAT THE ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEN LEADING SECRET DATA TO SOME NEWSPAPERS FOR A LONG TIME.

HOWEVER, BOTH GOP SENATORS, HICKENLOOPER OF IOWA AND BRIDGES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, BACKED RUSSELL'S PLEA THAT ALL SENATORS KEEP THEIR LIPS SEALED ON TESTIMONY GIVEN IN THE MACARTHUR HEARING BUT STRICKEN FROM THE PUBLIC RECORD BY MILITARY AND STATE DEPARTMENT CENSORS.

RUSSELL SAID "IT IS A GREAT UNDERSTATEMENT TO SAY THAT THERE HAVE BEEN SOME MATTERS PUBLICIZED WHICH IT CANNOT HELP THE COUNTRY TO HAVE OUR ENEMIES KNOW."

BOTH BRIDGES AND HICKENLOOPER SAID THE ADMINISTRATION ITSELF TOOK LIBERTIES WITH SECURITY IN RELEASING TO THE NEW YORK TIMES THE TOP SECRET MINUTES OF LAST OCTOBER'S WAKE ISLAND CONFERENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

THE COMMITTEE LATER MADE THIS ACCOUNT AVAILABLE TO ALL NEWSPAPERS.

HICKENLOOPER SAID THERE WERE A "MYRIAD" OF OTHER SECRET DOCUMENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN PASSED OUT BY THE ADMINISTRATION AND ADDED THAT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES SHOULD EXERCISE "A GREAT DEAL MORE DISCRETION."

INDISCREET PUBLIC OFFICIALS, THE SENATOR DECLARED, ARE "LETTING THE KREMLIN KNOW, IF YOU PLEASE, WHAT NEWSPAPERMEN HAVE PARTICULARLY FAVORED ACCESS TO INFORMATION THAT THE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS ARE NOT PERMITTED TO HAVE".

BRIDGES SAID THE MATERIAL RELEASED TO THE NEW YORK TIMES CONTAINED "CERTAIN ITEMS AND CERTAIN MATTER THAT, EVEN WHEN IT WAS DECLASSIFIED, WERE CONSIDERED TO BE TOO CLASSIFIED TO BE RELEASED." HE ADDED:

"NOW, THAT IS CERTAINLY A SERIOUS BREACH, AND PERSONALLY I WOULD LIKE TO SEE US FIND OUT WHO RELEASED THAT.

"AS FAR AS I KNOW, I HAVEN'T HEARD OF ONE SINGLE, SOLITARY THING THAT THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT OR ANYBODY ELSE HAS DONE TO FIND OUT WHERE THAT LEAK CAME FROM, NOT ONLY FIND OUT WHERE IT CAME FROM, BUT TAKE STEPS TO PUNISH THE PEOPLE THAT GAVE IT OUT."

RUSSELL REPLIED:

"I REITERATE THAT I CONDEMN RATHER THAN CONDONE ANY OF THE RELEASES TO WHICH THE SENATOR REFERS OR ANY OTHER RELEASES THAT MIGHT HAVE TAKEN PLACE, BUT I SHALL NOT USE DERELICTION ON THE PART OF ANYONE ELSE AS AN EXCUSE FOR DERELICTION ON MY PART, NOR DO I THINK THIS COMMITTEE WOULD LIKE TO USE THAT AS AN EXCUSE."

THE EXCHANGE IN THE COMMITTEE WAS TOUCHED OFF BY RUSSELL'S ASSERTION AT THE OUTSET OF TODAY'S HEARING THAT HE HAS A "DEEP SENSE OF UNEASINESS" ABOUT POSSIBLE SECURITY LEAKS.

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"WE ARE TAKING TESTIMONY NOT ONLY ON THE GENERAL OUTLINES OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY BUT ON SOME OF THE INTIMATE PLANS AND INFORMATION POSSESSED BY OUR NATION," RUSSELL SAID.

"WE ARE ENTERING DOORS THAT HAVE BEEN BARRED, WE ARE OPENING BOOKS THAT HAVE BEEN GUARDED, WE ARE UNLOCKING SECRETS THAT HAVE BEEN PROTECTED IN STEEL SAFES; IN SHORT, WE ARE STRIPPING THE NATION'S SECURITY FRAMEWORK TO THE BARE SKELETON."

THE SENATORS HOLD THEIR HEARINGS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS BUT A STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF WHAT IS SAID IS SENT TO NEWSMEN. FIRST IT GOES THROUGH THE HANDS OF CENSORS WHO CUT OUT ANYTHING THEY THINK MIGHT DAMAGE THE NATIONAL INTEREST IF MADE PUBLIC.

AT TIMES MARSHALL'S TESTIMONY HAS BEEN HEAVILY CENSORED, PARTICULARLY WHEN HE WAS REPLYING TO QUESTIONS ABOUT POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTIONS.

RUSSELL SAID HE HAD "CONSIDERABLE SYMPATHY" FOR MARSHALL'S STATEMENT THE OTHER DAY WHEN THE CABINET MEMBER "SAID THAT HE SOMETIMES FEELS AS THOUGH HE WERE COMPELLED TO ACT AS A SORT OF INTELLIGENCE AGENT FOR THE SOVIET."

"AMERICAN BOYS ARE FIGHTING AND DYING ON A LITTLE TIP OF LAND THOUSANDS OF MILES FROM THIS YEARING ROOM," RUSSELL SAID. "OUR COUNTRY IS CONFRONTED ON A PERIMETER OF HALF A WORLD WITH THE MOST SERIOUS CHALLENGE TO ITS VERY EXISTENCE.

"IF ANY ACTION OF OURS ADDS EVEN REMOTELY TO THE DANGERS THAT FACE OUR FIGHTING MEN, IF CARELESSNESS OR INDISCRETION INCREASES THE PERILS THAT FACE OUR NATION, NEITHER OUR GOD NOR OUR FELLOW CITIZENS WILL EVER FORGIVE US, NOR WOULD WE DESERVE SUCH FORGIVENESS."

HE SAID ALL POSSIBLE SECURITY SAFEGUARD HAD BEEN TAKEN BUT ADDED: "ALL OF THESE SAFEGUARDS, ALL OF THESE CAREFULLY PLANNED MEASURES DEPEND ULTIMATELY UPON OUR ACCEPTANCE OF OUR RESPONSIBILITIES AS

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SENATORS."
HE SAID HE HAD SEEN "AT LEAST TWO NEWSPAPER STORIES PURPORTING TO QUOTE UNIDENTIFIED SENATORS ON EVIDENCE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO THIS COMMITTEE WHICH DID NOT APPEAR IN THE RELEASED TRANSCRIPT." HE SAID HE WOULD NOT COMMENT ON THE ACCURACY OF SUCH STORIES.
RUSSELL SAID THAT PERHAPS NEITHER OF THE STORIES "WILL DO MATERIAL HARM, BUT IF OTHERS ARE TO FOLLOW, WE ARE INDEED EMBARKING UPON A DANGEROUS COURSE."
"SOMEWHERE ALONG THE LINE THERE WILL BE A VITAL SLIP, AND BECAUSE OF THE SLIP MEN WILL DIE NEEDLESSLY," HE DECLARED.
OBSERVING THAT HE DOESN'T BELIEVE ANY SENATOR WOULD DELIBERATELY RELEASE INFORMATION ENDANGERING HIS NATION, RUSSELL SAID "THE GREAT DANGER IS THE EVER PRESENT THREAT OF A CARELESS WORD, A SLIP OF THE TONGUE OR IN DISCLOSING FACTS IN CONFIDENCE TO THOSE UNWORTHY OF SUCH CONFIDENCE."
"IT TAKES VERY LITTLE TO GIVE THE AGENTS OF THE KREMLIN A CLUE WHICH MAY LEAD THEM TO A RICH MOTHERLODE OF INFORMATION.
"I HAVE LAIN AWAKE AT NIGHT WONDERING WHETHER BY SOME INCAUTIOUS ACT, SOME ERROR OF JUDGMENT, WE MAY BETRAY SOMETHING OF VITAL IMPORT TO OUR COUNTRY. ALTHOUGH CAREFULLY CENSORED, EVEN THE PUBLIC RECORD HAS CARRIED SOME MATERIAL WHICH STRIKES ME AS DANGEROUS."
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MACARTHUR-MARSHALL LENGTH
WASHINGTON,MAY 14-(AP)-SECRETARY MARSHALL GOT IN MORE WORDS AT SENATE HEARINGS THAN DID GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.
WARD AND PAUL, SECRETARIAL FIRM RECORDING THE OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF THE INQUIRY INTO MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL, ESTIMATED TODAY THAT MARSHALL'S TESTIMONY RAN ABOUT 227,500 WORDS. IT HAD ESTIMATED MACARTHUR'S AT 174,000.
MACARTHUR WAS IN THE WITNESS CHAIR THREE FULL DAYS--SOMETIMES INTO THE NIGHT. MARSHALL TESTIFIED TWO FULL DAYS AND FIVE HALF DAYS.
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(280)
WASHINGTON, MAY 14-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS SAID AFTER A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE TODAY THAT THEY ARE NOT EVEN CONSIDERING A RECESS AT THE PRESENT TIME.
"WE'VE YET TO SEE FURTHER AHEAD BEFORE WE CAN TALK ABOUT A RECESS," SPEAKER RAYBURN (D-TEX) TOLD WHITE HOUSE REPORTERS.
A NEWSMAN HAD ASKED ABOUT TALK THAT THE LAWMAKERS MIGHT TAKE A BREATHER JULY 31 AND COME BACK INTO SESSION LATER.
RAYBURN WAS ASKED ABOUT CRITICISM THAT CONGRESS HAS DONE LESS AT THIS SESSION THAN THE GOP CONTROLLED 80TH CONGRESS WHICH MR. TRUMAN DENOUNCED DURING THE 1948 CAMPAIGN AS A "DO NOTHING CONGRESS".
RAYBURN SAID THAT THE SAME CRITICISM WAS MADE AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC-CONTROLLED 81ST CONGRESS BY GOP CRITICS, BUT IT "DID A TREMENDOUS JOB BEFORE IT GOT THROUGH."
"WE'LL DO A LOT BEFORE WE GET THROUGH THIS SESSION," RAYBURN ASSERTED.
SENATE DEMOCRATIC LEADER MCFARLAND (ARIZ) OBSERVED THAT "A CONGRESS CAN'T BE MEASURED BY THE NUMBER OF BILLS IT PASSES," AND ADDED "SOMETIMES IT IS BEST TO DEFEAT SOME BILLS."
MCFARLAND SAID THAT WHEN DEBATE ON FOREIGN ISSUES AND OTHER PROBLEMS IS TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION, "OUR RECORD IS PRETTY GOOD."

HE AND RAYBURN BOTH SAID THE QUESTION OF WHEN CONGRESS MIGHT RECESS DID NOT COME UP AT THEIR CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT, IN WHICH VICE-PRESIDENT BARKLEY AND HOUSE DEMOCRATIC LEADER MCCORMACK (MASS) PARTICIPATED.
RAYBURN SAID THEY TALKED ABOUT PLANS OF LEADERS IN BOTH HOUSES TO GET ACTION THIS WEEK ON WHEAT-FOR-INDIA BILLS.
MCFARLAND SAID HE HOPED THE SENATE WOULD PASS A RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS BILL.
RAYBURN PLUGGED FOR PASSAGE OF AN APPROPRIATION BILL EACH WEEK FROM NOW ON.
THE USUAL MONDAY MORNING BRIEFING ON THE MILITARY SITUATION IN KOREA WAS OMITTED FROM TODAY'S SESSION OF THE PRESIDENT AND HIS LEADERS. RAYBURN SAID THE SITUATION HAD NOT CHANGED MATERIALLY FROM LAST WEEK.
DC1137AED

MAY 15 195

- END -

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STARTING May 15, 1951 30.24- 23025

A92KX (TOP)
SECOND NIGHT LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (375)
BY TOM STONE
TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16-(AP)-CHINESE AND NORTH KOREAN COMMUNIST TROOPS STRUCK TWO SHARP BLOWS IN CENTRAL KOREA TODAY AND THE STEPPED-UP RED ACTIVITY INDICATED THE LONG-AWAITED COMMUNIST PUSH MIGHT BE IMMINENT.
SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS WITHDREW FROM INJE, STRATEGIC ROAD CENTER FOUR MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL, UNDER COMMUNIST PRESSURE. SOON AFTERWARD THE REDS MOVED INTO THE TOWN.
FIELD DISPATCHES DESCRIBED THE NEW RED THRUSTS AS "HEAVY PROBING ATTACKS." THEY WERE ACCOMPANIED BY THE USUAL WHISTLE AND BUGLE-BLOWING THAT MARK THE CUSTOMARY CHINESE ATTACK.
AP CORRESPONDENT NATE POLOWETZKY AT U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID THE CHINESE STRUCK AT ALLIED POSITIONS EAST OF CHUNCHON AT 1:30 A.M. THEY LAID DOWN RAKING RIFLE AND ATUOMATIC WEAPONS FIRE UNTIL UNITED NATIONS FORCES WITHDREW.
THEN ALLIED BIG GUNS ROARED AND DISPERSED THE RED ATTACKERS WITH HEAVY LOSSES FORTY MINUTES AFTER THE FIGHT BEGAN.
FARTHER EAST NORTH KOREANS SWARMED OVER AN ALLIED OBSERVATION SOUTHWEST OF INJE.
THERE WERE FEW DETAILS AVAILABLE ON ABANDONMENT OF INJE ITSELF. THE TOWN WAS RE-TAKEN LAST WEEK BY SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS AS THE COMMUNISTS BUILT UP HEAVY CONCENTRATIONS OF MEN AND SUPPLIES TO THE NORTH.
AN EIGHTH ARMY BRIEFING OFFICER ANNOUNCED THAT FOLLOWING THE SOUTH KOREAN WITHDRAWAL, COMMUNIST TRUCKS FILLED WITH SOLDIERS WERE OBSERVED MOVING INTO THE TOWN LATE INTO THE NIGHT. RED ARTILLERY OPENED UP IN A THREE-HOUR BARRAGE AGAINST SOUTH-KOREANS STILL NORTHEAST OF THE TOWN.
THE COMMUNISTS WHO HAVE BEEN PREPARING A NEW MAJOR SPRING DRIVE SINCE EARLY MAY APPARENTLY SHIFTED THE CENTER OF THEIR ATTACK FORCE FROM THE WESTERN FRONT NORTH OF SEOUL TO THE CHUNCHON AREA IN THE CENTER OF THE PENINSULA.
THE BRIEFING OFFICER SAID THAT "THE ENEMY ATTITUDE HAS CHANGED FROM RELATIVELY LIGHT TO STRONG RESISTANCE AGAINST FRIENDLY PATROLS." HE ESTIMATED 2,850 REDS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED IN GROUND ACTION TUESDAY.
BAD WEATHER PROVED A BOON TO THE REDS AND A HINDRANCE TO THE ALLIED AIR ARM. HEAVY RAIN AND LOW CLOUDS LIMITED FIFTY AIRFORCE PLANES TO ONLY 15 SORTIES AFTER DARK. IT MADE A TOTAL OF ONLY 178 SORTIES FOR THE DAY.

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A93KX
ONE ENEMY PLANE FOLLOWED A U. C. C-47 TRANSPORT PLANE AS IT DROPPED FLARES NORTH OF THE FRONTLINES TO ILLUMINATE COMMUNIST SUPPLY MOVEMENTS BUT DID NOT ATTACK. IT WAS THE ONLY SIGN OF RED AIR ACTIVITY TUESDAY, ALTHOUGH THE REDS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE STRONG AIR SUPPORT STANDING BY ON MANCHURIAN AIRFIELDS.
RED FORCES WERE ON THE MOVE TUESDAY BOTH WEST AND EAST OF CHUNCHON IN THE CENTER OF THE ALLIED DEFENSE LINE. THEY HURDLED TWO RIVER DEFNESE BARRIERS IN FRONT OF STRONG AMERICAN DEFENSE POSITIONS.

A FRONT LINE OFFICER CONSIDERED THE MOVES PRELIMINARY TO THE NEXT OFFENSIVE, WHICH MAY BE THE GREATEST YET LOOSED BY THE COMMUNISTS IN KOREA.
"THE EXPECTED CHINESE OFFENSIVE HAS NOT BEGUN," HE EMPHASIZED. "THERE IS NO CHINESE OFFENSIVE UNDER WAY NOW."
SMALL PROBING ATTACKS FLARED DURING THE NIGHT ALONG THE CHUNCHON SECTOR. THAT AIR AND ARTILLERY-BASHED TOWN, 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOU IS THE KEY TO ROAD NETWORKS LEADING SOUTHWARD IN THE MOUNTAINOUS CENTER OF THE PENINSULA.
NEITHER SIDE NOW CONTROLS THE TOWN ALTHOUGH ALLIED PATROLS HAVE ENTERED IT ALMOST DAILY FOR THE PAST 10 DAYS.
THE REDS CROSSED THE PUKHAN RIVER SOUTHWEST OF CHUNCHON DURING THE NIGHT IN UNDISCLOSED NUMBERS. THEY MOVED UNDER COVER OF RAIN SHOWERS AND LOW-HANGING CLOUDS THAT SHIELDED THEM FROM ALLIED NIGHT FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS. THEY OCCUPIED HIGH GROUND JUST SOUTH OF THE RIVER.
THE SECOND RED MOVEMENT WAS ACROSS THE CHOYANG RIVER WHERE THE COMMUNISTS PLANTED A BRIDGEHEAD SEVERAL DAYS AGO IN SPITE OF HEAVY ALLIED ARTILLERY FIRE. THIS COLUMN MOVED TO A POINT 15 MILES DUE EAST OF CHUNCHON AND CONTINUED SOUTHWARD.
AMERICAN TROOPS TANGLED WITH THE REDS SOUTHEAST OF CHUNCHON IN SEVERAL SMALL BUT SHARP CLASHES. THESE WERE THOUGHT TO BE RED ATTEMPTS TO FEEL OUT ALLIED DEFENSES.
TIGHT FIELD CENSORSHIP DID NOT PERMIT CORRESPONDENTS TO MENTION THE SIZE OR EXACT LOCATION OF THE CHINESE AROUND CHUNCHON.
AP PHOTOGRAPHER ED JOHNSON ON THE CENTRAL FRONT WAS PERMITTED TO SAY, HOWEVER, THAT THE NEW RIVER CROSSINGS WERE IN THE "RAINY CLOUD-SHROUDED MOUNTAINS AROUND CHUNCHON."
THIS MOVEMENT WAS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT OF THE DAY ALTHOUGH ALLIED PATROLS DREW FLASHES OF FIGHT FROM THE CHINESE AND NORTH KOREANS ON BOTH WESTERN AND EASTERN ENDS OF THE 100-MILE WIDE FRONT.
SOUTH KOREAN PATROLS OPERATING ABOUT 15 MILES NORTHWEST OF SEOUL DREW FIRE FROM CHINESE FORCES CONCENTRATED NEAR MUNSAN.
IN THE UIJONGBU SECTOR, 11 MILES NORTH OF THE OLD KOREAN CAPITAL, TWO U.N. TANK-INFANTRY PATROLS PROBED WITHOUT DRAWING MAJOR RESISTANCE.

A208KX
SOME 15 TO 33 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL ON THE WEST-CENTRAL FRONT AP CORRESPONDENT GEORGE MCARTHUR SAID A FIGHT WAS STILL IN PROGRESS AT TUESDAY NIGHT WITH SEVERAL HUNDRED REDS SOUTHEAST OF KAPYONG AND SOUTH OF THE PUKHAN RIVER.
THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME IN A WEEK THAT SUCH A LARGE GROUP OF CHINESE WAS ENCOUNTERED SOUTH OF THE PUKHAN. PATROL CLASHES HAVE ERUPTED THERE FOR SEVERAL DAYS, HOWEVER.
ON THE EASTERN FRONT, SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS FOUGHT AROUND INJE WITH AN INCREASINGLY STRONG RED CONCENTRATION. THAT ROAD CENTER IS 11 MILES SOUTHEAST OF YANGGU ON THE EASTERN TIP OF THE HWACHON RESERVOIR WHERE THE COMMUNISTS HAVE BEEN ASSEMBLING STRONG FORCES FOR MORE THAN A WEEK.
AT U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS AP CORRESPONDENT NATE POLOWETZKY REPORTED THE COMMUNISTS NOW WERE BELIEVED STRONGER THAN THEY HAVE EVER BEEN BEFORE IN KOREA.
"THEY HAVE MORE TANKS, MORE ARTILLERY, MORE RESERVES AND MOST IMPORTANT, MORE AIRPLANES BASED IN NORTH KOREA, THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THEY ENTERED THE WAR," ONE OFFICER SAID.
OTHER COMMANDERS WERE JUST AS FIRM IN THEIR BELIEF THAT THE COMMUNISTS WERE NOT CAPABLE OF FOLLOWING THROUGH A SUSTAINED FULL-SCALE OFFENSIVE BECAUSE OF AN INADEQUATE SUPPLY SYSTEM.
THESE OFFICERS REASONED THAT BECAUSE THE AIR FORCE HAD PLAYED HAVOC WITH THE RED SUPPLY LINES FROM MANCHURIA, THE ONLY THING THE CHINESE AND NORTH KOREANS COULD DO WOULD BE TO MOUNT "SHORT AND SHALLOW OFFENSIVES."
LT.GEN.EDWARD M. ALMOND, U.S. 10TH CORPS COMMANDER WHO LAST WEEK DESCRIBED THE REDS AS "WILTING ON THE VINE" FOR LACK OF SUPPLIES, SEEMED TO AGREE WITH THE LATTER THEORY.
WHEN THE NEXT BIG COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE BEGINS, ALLIED COMMANDERS PROBABLY WILL FOLLOW THE SAME TACTICS THEY USED TO COUNTER THE APRIL 22 ATTACK NORTH OF SEOUL. THEN U.N. TROOPS ROLLED BACK WITH THE BLOW.

KILLING A MAXIMUM NUMBER OF CHINESE AT A MINIMUM LOSS OF ALLIED LIVES.

THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY ESTIMATED 1,650 CASUALTIES WERE INFLICTED ON REDS MONDAY.

BAD WEATHER PLAYED HOB WITH THE AIR WAR TUESDAY. A DOZEN B-29'S USED RADAR SIGHTINGS TO DROP ABOUT 90 TONS OF BOMBS ON THE RED SUPPLY CENTER AT SARIWON, SOUTH OF PYONGYANG. FIFTH AIR FORCE TACTICAL SORTIES WERE HELD TO ABOUT 100 AGAINST RED VEHICLES, SUPPLY DUMPS AND TROOPS. ONE F-51 MUSTANG FLIGHT DROPPED JELLIED GASOLINE ON 12 SUPPLY STACKS OF FOOD ON THE CENTRAL SECTOR.

A165KX

95

SECOND LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (160)

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

MAY 16 1951

TOKYO,MAY 15 (AP)-CHINESE COMMUNIST TROOPS WERE REPORTED TONIGHT TO BE CROSSING TWO RIVERS ON THE RAINY CENTRAL KOREAN FRONT AROUND CHUNCHON IN FRONT OF STRONG U.S.POSITIONS.

AN AMERICAN OFFICER, HOWEVER, SAID FLATLY THAT THE EXPECTED CHINESE OFFENSIVE HAD NOT BEGUN, A POOLED FIELD DISPATCH REPORTED.

THE DISPATCH SAID UNKNOWN NUMBERS OF CHINESE REDS CROSSED THE PUKHAN RIVER, SOUTHWEST OF CHUNCHON AND REACHED HIGH GROUND JUST SOUTH OF THE RIVER.

OTHER COMMUNISTS HAVE CROSSED THE CHOYANG, NORTHEAST OF CHUNCHON, AND MOVED TO THE SOUTHEAST OF THAT RUINED CITY, WHERE CLASHES WITH AMERICAN TROOPS WERE REPORTED.

THE AMERICAN OFFICER SAID HE DID NOT EXPECT A CHINESE OFFENSIVE TO START TONIGHT, BUT PREDICTED PROBING ATTACKS AT VARIOUS POINTS IN THE CHUNCHON AREA. CHUNCHON IS 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

BUT SPEARHEADS OF THIS GATHERING RED FORCE WERE AS MUCH AS 12 MILES SOUTH OF PARALLEL 38, THE OLD POLITICAL BOUNDARY BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA.

UNITED NATIONS PATROLS SPOTTED COMMUNISTS IN UNITS OF 500 OR 600 SLOGGING THROUGH THE HILLS EAST OF KAPYONG. THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY DID NOT INDICATE HOW CLOSE THEY WERE TO U.N. LINES.

BUT NO FIGHTING WAS REPORTED FROM THIS AREA. CLASHES ELSEWHERE ON THE RAINSWEPT BATTLE LINE WERE BETWEEN GROUPS OF 100 OR 200.

THE EIGHTH ARMY SAID THE REDS EAST OF KAPYONG WERE SOUTH OF THE PUKHAN RIVER. THIS WOULD PUT THEM 35 TO 40 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL AND ROUGHLY 15 MILES NORTHWEST OF HONGCHON, U.N. BASE ON THE CENTRAL FRONT.

AN ALLIED OFFICER SAID WELL PROTECTED U.N. POSITIONS AND RESTLESS PATROLS PROBABLE WOULD INSURE ABOUT 24 HOURS WARNING BEFORE THE CHINESE HIT IN STRENGTH.

A CENTRAL FRONT BRIEFING OFFICER SAID THE WEATHER PROBABLY WOULD SPEED UP THE EXPECTED RED OFFENSIVE ABOUT TWO DAYS. THE STRIKE GENERALLY IS EXPECTED NEXT WEEK.

"THIS IS THEIR MEAT," ONE OFFICER COMMENTED. "THE CHINESE CAN DO A LOT OF MOVING UNDER THESE CLOUDS WITHOUT BEING SEEN FROM THE AIR. THEY ARE UNDOUBTEDLY TAKING ADVANTAGE OF IT."

B-29S WERE OUT TUESDAY DESPITE HEAVY WEATHER. THEY BOMBED THE SARIWON SUPPLY CENTER, ABOVE THE WESTERN FRONT,, BY RADAR.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT 10 ALLIED SOLDIERS--EIGHT AMERICANS AND TWO TURKS--RETURNED TO THEIR OWN LINES AFTER BEING RELEASED BY CHINESE. THEY WERE TAKEN PRISONER APRIL 25 IN THE REDS' FIRST SPRING OFFENSIVE. AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH SAID ALL TOLD OF COMPARATIVELY GOOD TREATMENT BY THEIR CAPTORS. THEY SAID THEY WERE TOLD NEVER AGAIN TO FIGHT THE CHINESE, AND RELEASED.

RAIN WASHED OUT MOST FIGHTING TUESDAY.

HEAVY ARTILLERY WAS DIRECTED ON RED FORCES OF UNDETERMINED SIZE 15 MILES EAST OF CHUNCHON. THE REDS APPARENTLY HAD WIDENED THEIR BRIDGEHEAD SOUTH OF THE CHOYANG RIVER IN THIS AREA.

BUT A TANK LED PATROL ENTERED CHUNCHON AGAIN WITHOUT FINDING TRACE OF THE REDS. CHUNCHON IS ABOUT FIVE MILES NORTHEAST OF THE KAPYONG PENETRATION.

IN TWO SECTORS THE REDS RAPIDLY BUILT UP ASSAULT FORCES CAPABLE OF STRIKING OVER THE SOGGY GROUND.

SOME U.N. OFFICERS SAID THE CHINESE FINALLY HAVE MASSED ENOUGH STRENGTH TO FORCE A MILITARY DECISION IN KOREA. OTHERS SAID THEY NEVER COULD SUPPLY A SUSTAINED OFFENSIVE. BUT ALL AGREED THE STEADY PELTING RAIN FAVORED THE COMMUNISTS.

IT SHIELDED RED MOVEMENTS FROM ALLIED AIR AND GROUND PATROLS. RAINS CUT DOWN THE REACH OF ARMORED TASK FORCES, GROUNDED MANY PLANES.

THE BAD WEATHER MAY SPEED UP THE REDS' TIME TABLE, A U.S. EIGHTH ARMY OFFICER SAID.

COMMUNIST FORWARD ELEMENTS STIFFENED AGAINST PROBING ALLIED UNITS IN FRONT OF THE BUILDUP AREAS.

THE MAIN RED BATTLE FORCES WERE MASSING IN THE YANGGU AREA ON THE EASTERN FRONT AND NORTH OF CHUNCHON ON THE CENTRAL SECTOR.

A THIRD CONCENTRATION WAS NORTH OF SEOUL, FORMER SOUTH KOREAN CAPITAL.

THERE WAS FIGHTING AROUND INJE, 10 MILES EAST OF YANGGU IN THE EASTERN SECTOR, AND NORTHEAST OF UIJONGBU ON THE APPROACHES TO SEOUL IN THE WEST. AND REDS WORKED TO EXPAND A BRIDGEHEAD SOUTH OF THE CHOYANG RIVER, BETWEEN INJE AND CHUNCHON.

FIGHTING WAS ON A SMALL SCALE MONDAY. NEVERTHELESS, AN EIGHTH ARMY BRIEFING OFFICER SAID ABOUT 1,600 REDS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED DURING THE DAY. ANOTHER 75 WERE TAKEN PRISONER, INCLUDING SOME DESERTERS.

THE STUBBORN MANNER IN WHICH REDS HELD THEIR DUG-IN POSITIONS SUPPORTED THE U.N. THEORY THAT A SECOND CHINESE SPRING OFFENSIVE IS IMMINENT. SOME ALLIED OFFICERS SPECULATED IT MIGHT COME IN A WEEK.

SOME OFFICERS HELD THAT WHEN THE BLOW COMES IT WILL BE AN ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE INTENDED TO DRIVE THE U.N. ARMY INTO THE SEA. ONE EIGHTH ARMY OFFICER SAID:

MAY 16 1951

A40FX

"THEY HAVE MORE TANKS, MORE ARTILLERY, MORE RESERVES, AND MOST IMPORTANT, MORE AIRPLANES--BASED IN NORTH KOREA--THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THEY ENTERED THE WAR LAST WINTER."

BUT AP CORRESPONDENT NATE POLOWETZKY REPORTED OTHER OFFICERS HELD THAT THE CHINESE NEVER WOULD BE ABLE TO MOUNT A SUSTAINED OFFENSIVE. THESE OFFICERS SAID THE REDS COULDN'T SUPPLY THEIR FORCES WITH FOOD AND AMMUNITION FOR MORE THAN A WEEK. WITHOUT RICE AND BULLETS, THE CHINESE HAVE TO FALL BACK TO REGROUP.

"THEY HAVEN'T GOT THE MEANS TO BRING FOOD AND OTHER EQUIPMENT DOWN FROM MANCHURIA," THESE OFFICERS SAID. "OUR AIR FORCE IS PLAYING HAVOC WITH THE LITTLE TRANSPORT THAT THE CHINESE HAVE AND HAVE PRETTY MUCH DESTROYED THEIR SUPPLY ROUTE."

U.N. PLANES KEPT UP THEIR POUNDING OF RED TRANSPORT LINES DESPITE THE RAIN. FAR EASTERN AIR FORCES FLEW 800 SORTIES MONDAY.

U.N. TROOPS IN OUT-OF-THE-WAY PLACES RECEIVED SUPPLIES BY AIR. NINE C-119 FLYING BOX CARS OF THE 314TH TROOP CARRIER GROUP MADE THE HIGHEST AIR DROP OF THE KOREAN WAR MONDAY. THEY PARACHUTED 35 TONS OF RATIONS AND AMMUNITION TO ALLIED TROOPS ATOP A 5,200 FOOT MOUNTAIN.

CY230APD

A117FX

(120)

TOKYO,MAY 15-(AP)-A RED KOREAN SPY KNEW UNITED NATIONS PLANS FOR A LANDING AT INCHON LAST FALL BEFORE THE INVASION TROOPS DID, PROSECUTORS TOLD A COURT MARTIAL TODAY.

THE CHARGE WAS MADE BY THE CHIEF PROSECUTOR, MAJ.ROBERT M.MURRAY OF MT.VERNON, N.Y.. IN HIS OPENING STATEMENT AT THE TRIAL OF 18 PERSONS

30.24- 23027

ACCUSED OF BELONGING TO AN INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST ESPIONAGE RING.
MURRAY SAID TOP SECRET DETAILS OF THE INCHON LANDING WERE KNOWN BY MAJ.YOSHIMATSU IWAMURA, NORTH KOREAN ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS.
IWAMURA AND THE OTHERS WERE ARRESTED BEFORE THE INCHON LANDINGS SEPT. 15. THE KOREAN MAJOR CARRIED PAPERS SHOWING HE KNEW OF THE INVASION PLANS, THE TIME AND THE PLACE, MURRAY SAID.
CC732APD NM

B50KX (Q)
APW (260)
TOKYO, MAY 15-(AP)-TWO BRITISH SOLDIERS WERE RELEASED BY THEIR NORTH KOREAN CAPTORS BECAUSE--A RED COLONEL SAID--"IT WOULD BE TOO MUCH TROUBLE TO TAKE YOU TO NORTH KOREA."
ONE OF THEM, PVT. DESMOND FOX, 10 EVERSHAM ROAD, BLAKELY, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, HAD BEEN REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION. THE OTHER, PVT. HERBERT GRAHAM, WENTWORTH PARK, NEAR ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND, HAD BEEN LISTED AS MISSING.
BOTH WERE MEMBERS OF THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE BATTALION AND BOTH WERE CAPTURED APRIL 25. THEY WERE ESCORTED TO ALLIED LINES SATURDAY AND BROUGHT TO A GENERAL HOSPITAL HERE.
FOX WAS CAPTURED AS HIS OUTFIT TRIED TO FIGHT ITS WAY OUT OF A COMMUNIST TRAP DURING THE RECENT RED OFFENSIVE.
"I JUMPED INTO A DITCH AS THE CHINESE CAME RUNNING DOWN A HILL, SHOUTING AT US TO STOP," FOX SAID. "I FOLLOWED THE DITCH FOR A LITTLE WHILE AND THEN MADE MY WAY DOWN A SLOPE TO SOME WATER."
"THEY TOOK ALL MY PAPERS AND BELONGINGS. I WAS TAKEN TO A DUGOUT WHERE I WAS GIVEN FOOD AND SLEPT THE NIGHT. WHEN I WOKE UP I FOUND GRAHAM WAS THERE, TOO."
WITH AN INJURED PUERTO RICAN THEY WERE KEPT ON THE MOVE FOR FIVE DAYS, FORCED TO CARRY HEAVY MACHINEGUNS FOR THE ADVANCING REDS.
ON THE SIXTH DAY THEY ESCAPED AT MIDNIGHT THROUGH A WINDOW. THE NEXT MORNING THEY SEPARATED FROM THE PUERTO RICAN. THEY NEVER SAW HIM AGAIN.
TWO DAYS LATER THEY WERE RECAPTURED WHILE LOOKING FOR FOOD.
THEY WERE GIVEN A SHAVE, A BATH AND A LECTURE ON COMMUNISM. A RED KOREAN COLONEL THEN RELEASED THEM. HE EXPLAINED IT WOULD BE TOO MUCH TROUBLE TO TAKE THEM NORTH.
FRIDAY NIGHT THEY BEGAN A 20-MILE MARCH UNDER RELAYS OF ESCORTS, CHANGED ABOUT EVERY FIVE MILES. THE LAST PAIR OF ESCORTS POINTED OUT THE UNITED NATIONS LINES AT 10 A.M. SATURDAY.
VR631ACS NM

MAY 16 1951

B22KX
APW (380)
TOKYO, MAY 15-(AP)-TWENTY THREE MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH BATTALION FIGHTING IN KOREA WERE DECORATED FOR HEROISM IN COMBAT, GHQ ANNOUNCED TODAY.
SILVER STARS FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION WERE AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO CAPORAL-CHEF JEAN BONNET, FIRST COMPANY, AND TO CAPITAINE LEON SERRE, THIRD COMPANY.
CAPORAL BONNET WAS MORTALLY WOUNDED IN AN ATTACK ON A VITAL ENEMY HILLTOP POSITION NEAR WONJU JANUARY 10. HIS CITATION SAID HE RISKED HEAVY FIRE TO LEAD HIS SECTION TO THE MOST STRONGLY DEFENDED POSITIONS AND PERSONALLY LED CHARGES AGAINST ENEMY EMPLACEMENTS.
CAPITAINE SERRE LED THREE BAYONET ATTACKS JAN.10-12 AGAINST HEAVY ENEMY FIRE AND SUCCEEDED IN TAKING HILL 347 NEAR WONJU. THE POSITION WAS HELD FOR THREE DAYS AGAINST RED COUNTERATTACKS.
SILVER STAR MEDALS WENT TO:
CHEF DE BATTALION GUY LE MERLE DE BEAUFOND, SERVICE COMPANY. ON JAN.7 HE LED A SUCCESSFUL COUNTERATTACK AGAINST ENEMY WHO STORMED FRIENDLY POSITIONS IN WONJU. ON JAN.10 HE LED ANOTHER ATTACK WHICH OVERWHELMED THE REDS AND ON JAN.18 HE LED A COMPANY-SIZE PATROL 12 MILES INTO ENEMY TERRITORY WITH SUCH AGGRESSIVE SKILL THAT ENEMY SCOUTS FLED.
ADJUTANT ROBERT GIRARDOT, FIRST COMPANY. HE RALLIED HIS PLATOON AGAINST TWO RED ATTACKS NEAR MUCHON ON FEB.1. WHEN FORCED TO WITHDRAW AFTER INFLICTING HEAVY LOSSES ON THE REDS, HE EXPOSED HIMSELF AND WAS WOUNDED TWICE, BUT DIRECTED THE WITHDRAWAL UNTIL COMPLETED.
SERGEANT-CHEF PAUL AMBAN, HEAVY WEAPONS COMPANY. HE LED A COUNTER-ATTACK AGAINST ENEMY FORCES IN MUNCHON VALLEY ON FEB.1 AND, THOUGH WOUNDED, CONTINUED TO RALLY HIS MEN UNTIL THE OBJECTIVE WAS TAKEN.
SERGEANT-CHEF PAUL REUELLAN, FIRST COMPANY. HE LED HIS PLATOON AGAINST HILL 453 NEAR MUCHON ON FEB.1 AND WIPED OUT AN ENEMY PLATOON AND CAPTURED A LARGE QUANTITY OF ENEMY EQUIPMENT.
THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL WITH "V" FOR HEROIC ACHIEVEMENT WAS AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO SOLDAT ANDER CHASSEROT WHO WAS CITED FOR AIDING A RANGER DETACHMENT NEAR CHONGCHON ON JAN.9.
BRONZE STARS WITH V'S WERE ALSO AWARDED FOR HEROISM IN ACTION NEAR WONJU ON JAN.9-10 TO CHEF DE BATTALION OLIVER LE MIRE, CAPITAINE JEAN HUSCHARD, FIRST LIEUTENANT JACQUES BAXERRES, LIEUTENANT CLAUDE JAUPART, SERGEANT-CHEF JOSEPH DE GALL, SERGEANT MARIAN RZEZOTA, CAPORAL-CHEF PAUL POIRSON, CAPORAL-CHEF ROGER RIVER, CAPORAL BERNARD BIZIEUX, CAPORAL PAUL MOUQUE AND SOLDAT JACQUES DRIEUX.
BRONZE STARS WITH V'S WERE AWARDED SERGEANT CLAUDE ROSE, CAPORAL-CHEF PIERRE CROIZIER AND CAPORAL-CHEF JEAN LEBOLLOCH FOR HEROIC ACHIEVEMENT NEAR MUCHON ON FEB.1.
VR312ACS NM

A47FX BX F
RED STRATEGY (450)
BY NATE POLOWETZKY

MAY 16 1951

U.S. 8TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, MAY 15-(AP)-ALLIED OFFICERS IN KOREA HAVE THEIR OWN VERSION OF AMERICA'S "GREAT DEBATE."
THE QUESTION HERE IS: HAVE THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS FINALLY MASSED ENOUGH STRENGTH TO FORCE A MILITARY DECISION IN KOREA--ASSUMING THEY WANT TO?
ONE GROUP ANSWERS WITH AN EMPHATIC "YES."
THEIR ARGUMENT:
"THE REDS HAVE MORE TANKS, MORE ARTILLERY, MORE RESERVES AND--MOST IMPORTANT--MORE AIRPLANES BASED IN NORTH KOREA THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THEY ENTERED THE WAR LAST DECEMBER.
"THE APRIL 22 COMMUNIST PUSH WAS NOT AN ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE. THE CHINESE ATTACKED ONLY BECAUSE THEY WERE GOADED BY OUR INCESSANT AIR AND ARTILLERY ATTACKS. THAT ATTACK WAS PREMATURE. IT WAS A REFLEX TO OUR CONSTANT STABBING INTO THEIR LINES, LIKE A SWARM OF HORNETS ATTACKING WHEN YOU PROD THEIR NEST WITH A LONG STICK.
"THE CHINESE ARE READY FOR THE BIG ONE. THEY ARE GETTING REPLACEMENTS. HEAVY RAINS ARE COMING AND THEY WILL HURT THE MECHANIZED UNITED NATIONS ARMY MORE THAN THE CHINESE. LOW CEILINGS ARE HOLDING DOWN TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT.
"WHEN THE CHINESE STRIKE AGAIN THEY CAN MOUNT AN ALL-OUT DRIVE DESIGNED TO DESTROY THE UNITED NATIONS ARMY OR DRIVE IT INTO THE SEA."
THAT'S ONE VIEW.
OTHER OFFICERS ARE JUST AS EMPHATIC IN REBUTTAL.
THEY SAY:
"THE CHINESE SUPPLY SYSTEM IS BAD. THEY HAVEN'T GOT THE MEANS TO BRING FOOD AND OTHER EQUIPMENT DOWN FROM MANCHURIA. OUR AIR FORCE IS PLAYING HAVOC WITH THE LITTLE TRANSPORT THE CHINESE HAVE. WE HAVE PRETTY WELL DESTROYED THEIR SUPPLY ROUTES.
"THEREFORE, THE ONLY THING THEY CAN DO IS MOUNT SHORT AND SHALLOW OFFENSIVES, DESIGNED TO PENETRATE OUR POSITIONS. ONCE THAT PENETRA-

TION HAS BEEN MADE, THE COMMUNISTS HOPES THEY CAN FIND A NEW FOOD SUPPLY. THEN THEY CAN GO ON TO EXPLOIT THE BREAKTHROUGH."

LT.GEN.EDWARD M.ALMOND, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 10TH CORPS, SEEMS TO AGREE WITH THE LATTER VIEW.

A48FX

LAST WEEK HE SAID THE CHINESE ARMIES WERE "WILTING ON THE VINE" FOR LACK OF SUPPLIES.

"IT IS A WONDER TO ME HOW THEY ARE ABLE TO FEED THEIR MASS ARMY," HE SAID.

HE ADDED THAT BY TRADITION THE CHINESE HAVE ALWAYS "FOUGHT FROM ONE RICE BOWL TO ANOTHER. BUT WE HAVE DENIED THEM THE GRANERIES OF KOREA."

THE KEY TO THE PUZZLE PROBABLY LIES IN THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION: "DO THE COMMUNISTS ACTUALLY WANT TO REACH A MILITARY DECISION IN KOREA?"

NO ONE KNOWS.

PERHAPS, AS ONE OFFICER SAID, "THEY JUST WANT TO KEEP US HERE IN THE HOPE THAT WE WILL EXPEND ALL OUR ENERGY IN A FRUITLESS WAR AND ULTIMATELY BLEED OURSELVES TO DEATH. AFTER ALL, THEY HAVE THE BRITISH TIED DOWN IN MALAYA AND THE FRENCH IN INDO-CHINA. ALL OF EUROPE LIES OPEN TO THE RUSSIANS, WHO HAVEN'T A SINGLE SOLDIER COMMITTED IN BATTLE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD."

THE ALLIES IN KOREA CAN ONLY FIGHT, WAIT AND SEE.

CC311APD

A87FX

RHEE

PUSAN, KOREA, MAY 15-(AP)-PRESIDENT SYNGMAN RHEE TODAY ASKED SOUTH KOREANS TO UNITE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNISM AND "NOT BE CONFUSED BY PARTISAN ACTION BY THE POLITICIANS."

RHEE ISSUED A SPECIAL STATEMENT IN AN EFFORT TO QUIET HIS PEOPLE, ROCKED BY POLITICAL REPERCUSSIONS FOR TWO WEEKS. IN THAT PERIOD RHEE HAS FIRED THREE CABINET MINISTERS, HIS VICE PRESIDENT RESIGNED, AND A GENERRAL FEELONG OF UNCERTAINTY HAS MOUNTED OVER KOREA'S EVENTUAL FATE.

"THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO FEAR OR ANXIETY AS TO THE FUTURE," RHEE SAID

"IN MY OPINION THESE PROBLEMS WILL BE SOLVED IN AN ORDERLY MANNER AND THERE IS NO REASON FOR THE PUBLIC TO BECOME DISTURBED.

CV605APD

MAY 16 1951

A144KX (WEST OUT)

PUSAN, KOREA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16-(AP)-KIM SUNG SOO, HEAD OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONALIST PARTY, WAS ELECTED BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TODAY AS VICE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA.

KIM, 61, SUCCEEDS LEE SEE YUNG, 82, WHOSE RESIGNATION WAS ACCEPTED MONDAY. LEE SAID ON RESIGNING THAT THE POST CARRIED NO REAL AUTHORITY. HE ALSO CRITICIZED CABINET APPOINTMENTS MADE BY PRESIDENT SYNGMAN RHEE.

FJ1133PCS

A96KA (W)

(140)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY TUESDAY, MAY 15).

(ADVANCE) WEST CENTRAL FRONT, KOREA, MAY 13-(DELAYED, BY CENSOR) -(AP)-THE ARMY TODAY ANNOUNCED THE NAMES OF 12 OF 15 AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR SENT BACK TO THE UNITED NATIONS LINES MAY 12 BY CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

THE MEN ARE:

CPL. JAMES CRAFT, LOGAN, MO., (2ND DIV.) ; CPL. GEORGE M. BROGAN, MONROVIA, CALIF., (2ND DIVISION.); PFC. RUBY F. SENOR, MEXICO, MO. (19TH REGT. 24TH DIV); M/SGT. RUBIN TOWNSEND, MARQUETTE, MICH. (82ND AA BN.); PVT. FOSTER L. STAIR, BETHLEHEM, PA. (2ND DIV.); PFC. HENRY F. RAYBURN, HIGHLAND PARK, MICH., (24TH DIV.); CPL. LINDY R. SKULL, QUINCY, ILL.)15TH FLD ARTY. BN."); CPL. GEORGE MINNEHAN, BROKCTON, MASS. (21ST REGT. 24TH DIV.); PVT. ROBERT L. MENAMEE, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., (2ND DIV.); SGT/1C GLEN A. RIGBY, FAIRVIEW, UTAH, (2ND DIV); SGT. HAROLD DURYEA, JR., AXTELL, KAN. (2ND DIV.) ; PVT. PAUL SANDERS, OKLAHOMA CITY (2ND DIV.)

MAY 16 1951

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7 P.M., EST, TODAY, TUESDAY, MAY 15)

FJ545PCS

A86FX

(130)

U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, MAY 15-(AP)-AN AIR FORCE COLONEL WHO THOUGHT HE WAS GOING TO CRASH RADIOED FOR AP PHOTOGRAPHER JIM PRINGLE TODAY TO TAKE THE PICTURE.

BUT THERE WASN'T ANY CRASH.

BACK FROM A STRAFING AND BOMBING MISSION, LT.COL.THOMAS D.ROBERTSON, 1916 S. SUMMIT AVE., ST.PAUL, COULDN'T GET HIS HYDRAULIC LANDING SYSTEM WORKING.

ON HIS FIFTH LANDING ATTEMPT, HE JUST MISSED CRASHING INTO TWO OTHER RETURNING PLANES. THEN ROBERTSON, A VETERAN OF 322 KOREAN AND PACIFIC WAR MISSIONS, RADIOED THE FIELD FOR HIS FRIEND PRINGLE TO COME RUNNING WITH CAMERA.

BUT ON THE SIXTH TRY, ROBERTSON GOT THE GEAR DOWN AND LANDED SAFELY.

"I'M CERTAINLY GLAD I DIDN'T HAVE TO TAKE ANY CRASH PICTURE," SAID PRINGLE. "THERE ARE SOME PICTURES I CAN DO WITHOUT."

CV/CC602APD

A92FX

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 15-(AP)-THE CHINESE REDS HAVE BANNED CIRCULATION OF MAINLAND NEWSPAPERS BEYOND THEIR LOCAL AREAS BECAUSE, CENTRAL NEWS SAID TODAY, PEOPLE WERE LAUGHING AT THE RED PROPAGANDA.

ITEM: FOOCHOW RESIDENTS WERE AMAZED WHEN OUTSIDE NEWSPAPERS SAID U.S. PLANES HAD STRAFED THEIR CITY. NONE HAD.

DITTO RESIDENTS OF ANTUNG, MANCHURIA.

GEN. YEH CHIEN-YING, KWANGTUNG GOVERNOR, HAD A DIFFERENT COMPLAINT HE BANNED TWO PRO-COMMUNIST NEWSPAPERS FROM HONG KONG BECAUSE THEY TOLD ABOUT U.S. MILITARY AID TO FORMOSA.

THAT, SAID CENTRAL NEWS, SET OFF SECRET REJOICING, INSPIRED GUERRILLAS AND IRKED THE GENERAL.

CV618APD NM

30.24- 23029

A88FX

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 15-(AP)-NATIONALST CHINESE NEWS REPORTS TODAY SAID CHINESE REDS, UNDER RUSSIAN DIRECTION, WERE FORTIFYING THE PARACEL ISLANDS.

THE ISLANDS LIE IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA, SOUTHEAST OF THE COMMUNIST HELD ISLAND OF HAINAN.

CV606APD

A118KX (RUBBER)
WEST OUT
(160)
BY STANLEY RICH

HONG KONG, MAY 15 (AP)-HONG KONG OFFICIALS BREATHED EASIER TODAY WHEN IT WAS ANNOUNCED THE FREIGHTER NANCY MOLLER, HER HOLDS LOADED WITH RUBBER FOR RED CHINA, WOULD NOT STOP HERE AFTER ALL.

INSTEAD THE FREIGHTER WILL GO DIRECT FROM SINGAPORE TO WHAMPOA, ABOUT 16 SEA MILES SOUTHEAST OF CANTON. OFFICIALS HOPE THAT WILL CLEAR THEM OF RESPONSIBILITY.

THE FREIGHTER LEFT SINGAPORE SATURDAY, ONE DAY AFTER SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BRITAIN WOULD SEND NO MORE RUBBER TO THE COMMUNIST MAINLAND.

EARLIER, LOCAL OFFICIALS SAID THE CARGO WOULD BE STOPPED HERE IF THE SHIP'S MANIFEST SHOWED THE RUBBER WAS "IN TRANSIT." BUT, THEY SAID, IF THE MANIFEST WAS ON A "THROUGH BILL OF LADING"--CONSIGNED DIRECT FROM SINGAPORE TO RED CHINA--THEY "ORDINARILY WOULD BE POWERLESS TO INTERVENE."

THERE STILL IS A POSSIBILITY THE SHIP WILL BE STOPPED BEFORE SHE ENTERS THE PEARL RIVER ESTUARY FOR WHAMPOA.

THE FREIGHTER IS OWNED BY THE BRITISH SHIPPING FIRM, MOLLERS, LTD., BUT IS UNDER CHARTER TO THE FAR EAST ENTERPRISING CO., INCORPORATED IN PANAMA.

CC835ACS NM

MAY 16 1951

A137KX (WEST OUT) (130)

HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16-(AP)-THE CHINESE COMMUNIST RADIO BOASTED TODAY THAT VICTORIES OF THE CHINESE AND NORTH KOREAN REDS IN KOREA HAVE PROVED THE "UNITED STATES IS NOTHING BUT A PAPER TIGER WHICH CAN BE COMPLETELY DEFEATED IN DUE TIME."

THE PEIPING RADIO BROADCAST A PYONGYANG, KOREA, DISPATCH TO THE OFFICIAL CHINESE RED NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY. IT DECLARED THE REDS WOULD CONTINUE THEIR WAR AGAINST THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES UNTIL "WE DRIVE THE MAD, SHAMELESS AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS COMPLETELY OUT OF KOREA AND MAKE SURE THAT THEY WON'T BE ABLE TO COME BACK."

THE BROADCAST SAID THAT ALTHOUGH ULTIMATE VICTORY WAS "CERTAIN," IT WOULD NOT BE EASY.

IT DECLARED THE UNITED STATES KILLED THE LAST CHANCE OF REACHING A PEACE IN KOREA BY "MANIPULATING" THE UNITED NATIONS INTO BRANDING RED CHINA AN "AGGRESSOR."

FJ1043PCS NM

A58

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, MAY 15-(AP)-TWENTY AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS LEFT BY PLANE TODAY AS REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE AUSTRALIAN BATTALION SERVING WITH UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN KOREA.

THEY ARE THE FIRST OF 200 TROOPS WHO ARE BEING FLOWN TO KOREA TO KEEP THE AUSTRALIAN STRENGTH UP TO 1,000 MEN.

DN650AFD

A136KX (WEST OUT)

MANILA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINES TENTH BATTALION COMBAT TEAM IN KOREA WILL BE RELIEVED SOON BY THE REINFORCED 20TH COMBAT TEAM, THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SOURCES SAID THE PHILIPPINES STRENGTH IN KOREA WOULD BE INCREASED CONSIDERABLY, BUT NO FIGURES WERE DISCLOSED.

THE TENTH SUFFERED HEAVY CASUALTIES AND WON HIGH PRAISE FOR ITS STAND AGAINST WAVES OF CHINESE WHO TRIED TO CUT THE BATTALION OFF IN THE REDS' APRIL OFFENSIVE.

FJ1040PCS

A90FX (120)

MANILA, MAY 15-(AP)-DEMILITARIZED BOMBS WERE FOUND IN A CARGO OF SCRAP METAL BEING LOADED IN A FORMOSAN SHIP, AN OFFICIAL OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY.

LOADING OF THE VESSEL, THE TAIHOKU, WAS HALTED UNDER A NEW PHILIPPINE LAW WHICH PROHIBITS THE EXPORT OF STRATEGIC MATERIAL WITHOUT A SPECIAL PERMIT.

THE OFFICIAL SAID A CLEARANCE FOR THE CARGO WAS GIVEN SEVERAL MONTHS AGO. BUT UNDER THE NEW LAW, THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WOULD REVIEW THE CASE.

THE NEW LAW WAS DESIGNED TO STOP SHIPMENTS OF WAR MATERIAL TO RED CHINA.

OFFICIALS REFUSED TO REVEAL THE SHIP'S DESTINATION, OR THE NAMES OF ITS OWNERS.

IT IS ASSUMED THE BOMBS CAME FROM SURPLUS WAR PROPERTY DUMPS IN THE BATANGAS AREA.

CV615APD

MAY 16 1951

A121

PRECEDE TEHRAN (290)
BY EDWARD CURTIS

LONDON, MAY 15-(AP)-BRITAIN WILL PROPOSE SENDING A HIGH LEVEL GOVERNMENT MISSION TO SEEK A SETTLEMENT OF ITS OIL DISPUTE WITH IRAN, INFORMED SOURCES SAID TODAY.

THE OFFER WILL BE CONTAINED IN A NOTE TO IRAN EXPECTED TO BE SENT TOMORROW. IT WILL URGE IRAN TO NEGOTIATE A SETTLEMENT, THE INFORMANTS SAID.

WHILE THE FOREIGN OFFICE WAS PUTTING THE NOTE INTO FINAL FORM, THE WAR OFFICE WAS WHIPPING INTO READINESS A 4,000-MAN PARACHUTE BRIGADE. THERE WAS SPECULATION THAT THIS HIGHLY MOBILE FORCE -- KNOWN AS THE "FIRE BRIGADE" BECAUSE OF ITS USE IN EMERGENCIES -- WOULD BE SENT TO IRAN TO PROTECT BRITISH LIVES AND PROPERTY, IF NECESSARY.

BUT BOTH THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND THE WAR OFFICE DECLINED TO SPECULATE ON THE REASON FOR THE SUDDEN CALL TO THE 16TH INDEPENDENT PARACHUTE BRIGADE GROUP TO BE READY FOR "OPERATION UNKNOWN."

LEAVES WERE CANCELLED OVER THE WHITSUN WEEKEND HOLIDAY THE BRIGADE NOW IS 95 PER CENT ASSEMBLED AT ALDERSHOT. MEDICAL INSPECTIONS AND INOCULATIONS WERE GIVEN SOME TROOPERS TODAY. OTHERS WERE DOING PRACTICE PARACHUTE DROPS FROM PLANES.

A WAR OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID NO DEPARTURE ORDERS HAD BEEN GIVEN THE PARACHUTISTS.

OFFICIALS SAID BRITAIN HAS CONSULTED THE UNITED STATES ON ITS LATEST MOVES TO SAVE THE GIANT BRITISH OIL CONCESSION FROM BEING TAKEN OVER BY THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT.

MANY BRITISH OFFICIALS BELIEVE THE DISPUTE IS RAPIDLY APPROACHING A SHOW DOWN.

IRAN HAS NATIONALIZED ITS OIL RESOURCES AND HAS SET UP A JOINT PARLIAMENTARY BOARD TO TAKE OVER THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, OPERATOR OF A RICH OIL CONCESSION ALONG THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OWNS MORE THAN HALF OF THE COMMON STOCK OF THE COMPANY, WHICH SUPPLIES ABOUT 30 PER CENT OF BRITAIN'S OIL, AND MUCH OF THE FUEL FOR THE BRITISH NAVY.

SOME BRITISH OFFICIALS ARE QUESTIONING PRIVATELY THE STABILITY OF PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH. THEY SAY THE OIL NATIONALIZATION LAW WAS FORCED THROUGH PARLIAMENT BY PRESSURE OF TERRORIST THREATS.

THESE OFFICIALS SAY THE COMMUNIST-SPONSORED TUDEH PARTY HAS BEEN PRESENTED WITH THE OPPORTUNITY FOR A COUP.

"WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO IF THE COMMUNISTS SEIZE IRAN?" ONE OFFICIAL ASKED. "JUST STAND BY AND LET THEM HAVE IT."

THE PREMIER HAS EXPRESSED FEAR FOR HIS LIFE AND HAS TAKEN REFUGE IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING. COMMUNIST SEIZURE OF THE GOVERNMENT WOULD MEAN A LOSS OF THE RICH OIL FIELDS TO THE WEST AND THE SHUNTING OF THEIR PRODUCTION TO THE SOVIET UNION.

ONE SOURCE SAID THE LATEST BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGES OVER THE SITUATION CENTERED UPON HOW FAR THE UNITED STATES WOULD SUPPORT BRITAIN IN THE STRUGGLE TO KEEP IRAN'S OIL.

JJ1115AED

A38

NIGHT LEAD IRAN (170)

BY ROBERT B.HEWETT

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 15-(AP)-BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR FRANCIS SHEPHERD GAVE BRITAIN'S LATEST VIEWS ON OIL NATIONALIZATION IN AN HOUR'S TALK WITH FOREIGN MINISTER BAGHER KAZEMI TODAY.

(INFORMED SOURCES IN LONDON SAID BRITAIN WILL PROPOSE IN A NOTE TOMORROW SENDING A HIGH LEVEL GOVERNMENT MISSION TO SEEK SETTLEMENT OF THE ISSUE. SOME BRITISH OFFICIALS SAID PRIVATELY THEY QUESTIONED THE STABILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH, WHO HAS EXPRESSED FEAR OF HIS LIFE AND TAKEN REFUGE IN LOCKED ROOMS OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING. THESE OFFICIALS SAID THEY FEARED THE COMMUNIST TUDEH PARTY HAS BEEN PRESENTED AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A COUP.

(A 4,000-MAN BRITISH PARACHUTE BRIGADE WAS STANDING BY SOUTH OF LONDON AFTER A SUDDEN CALL TO THE ALERT, BUT HAD BEEN GIVEN NO FURTHER ORDERS. LONDON SAID THE UNITED STATES WAS BEING KEPT INFORMED, PRESUMABLY WITH A VIEW TO LEARNING HOW FAR THE UNITED STATES WOULD SUPPORT BRITAIN.)

SO FAR IRAN HAS TURNED DOWN ALL BRITISH PROTESTS AGAINST THE LAW EJECTING ALL BRITISH INTEREST IN THE $500,000,000 ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY.

BRITISH AND IRANIAN OFFICIALS DECLINED COMMENT ON SIR FRANCIS' TALK WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTER.

VS/IB703PED

MAY 16 1951

A100

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 15-(AP)-BRITAIN'S AMBASSADOR TO IRAN, SIR FRANCIS SHEPHERD, CONFERRED FOR AN HOUR TODAY WITH IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BAGHER KAZEMI, GIVING HIM BRITAIN'S LATEST VIEWS ON IRAN'S MOVES TO NATIONALIZE THE BRITISH-CONTROLLED ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY.

NEITHER BRITISH NOR IRANIAN OFFICIALS WOULD COMMENT SPECIFICALLY ON THE TALK, WHICH ONE SOURCE SAID WAS AN INFORMAL EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

IT COULD NOT BE LEARNED WHETHER SHEPHERD DELIVERED ANY NEW NOTE IN THE SERIES OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIONS WHICH THUS FAR HAVE BEEN REJECTED BY THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT.

A JOINT PARLIAMENTARY BOARD EMPOWERED TO TAKE OVER THE ANGLO-IRANIAN COMPANY HELD A SECOND MEETING TODAY, BUT NO ACTION WAS ANNOUNCED.

ME949AED

A29

LONDON, MAY 15-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES ASKED BRITAIN TODAY TO SUPPORT A MOVE TO BRING GREECE AND TURKEY INTO THE NORTH ATLANTIC PACT AS FULL MEMBERS, INFORMED SOURCES SAID.

U.S. AMBASSADOR WALTER S.GIFFORD MADE THE REQUEST TO SIR WILLIAM STRANG, PERMANENT UNDERSECRETARY TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE, THE INFORMANTS ADDED.

BRINGING TURKEY AND GREECE INTO THE ATLANTIC PACT WOULD EXTEND THE DEFENSE LINE OF PACT NATIONS FROM NORWAY TO THE IRANIAN BORDER.

MEMBERSHIP WOULD REQUIRE UNANIMOUS APPROVAL OF THE PRESENT 12 MEMBERS OF THE PACT.

VS627PED

A127WX

(120) PRECEDE LONDON A29

WASHINGTON, MAY 15-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT INDICATED TONIGHT IT FAVORS BRINGING GREECE AND TURKEY INTO THE NORTH ATLANTIC PACT FOR MUTUAL DEFENSE AGAINST AGGRESSION.

THIS COURSE ALREADY IS BEING DISCUSSED WITH ENGLAND AND FRANCE AND WILL BE DISCUSSED SOON WITH ALL COUNTRIES IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO), A SPOKESMAN SAID.

PRESS OFFICER MICHAEL J. MCDERMOTT ISSUED A STATEMENT AFTER REPORTS FROM LONDON THAT THE U.S. IS ASKING BRITISH SUPPORT FOR ADMITTING GREECE AND TURKEY TO THE PACT.

MCDERMOTT SAID TURKEY AND GREECE HAVE DISCUSSED WITH THE U.S. AND OTHER NATIONS THE PROBLEM OF SECURITY.

"THE GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S. FEELS THERE ARE VALID REASONS WHY FURTHER ARRANGEMENTS COVERING THE SECURITY OF GREECE AND TURKEY SHOULD BE CONSIDERED," HE ADDED. "X X X MEMBERSHIP IN NATO WOULD BE ONE METHOD FOR PROVIDING FOR THE SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS."

DC1215AED

A114

LONDON, MAY 16-(AP)-THE BRITISH CONSERVATIVE PARTY BEGAN USING CHEESECAKE AND CARTOONS TODAY IN A NEW FOUR-PAGE TABLOID "POPULAR PICTORIAL" AIMED AT WOOING AWAY LABOR SUPPORTERS.

THE PERIODICAL GOT OUT ITS BIGGEST TYPE FOR THE TORY'S SLOGAN: "IT'S TIME FOR A CHANGE." IT WAS DRESSED UP WITH PRETTY GALS IN BRIEF COSTUMES AND USED COMIC STRIP TECHNIQUE TO ILLUSTRATE A POLITICAL ARGUMENT CHARGING LABOR WITH SHORTAGES PINCHING BRITAIN.

JJ1024AED

A19

NIGHT LEAD EUROPEAN (130)

STRASBOURG, FRANCE, MAY 15-(AP)-THE EUROPEAN CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY URGED TONIGHT THAT AN AGENCY BE SET UP TO ALLOCATE SCARCE RAW MATERIALS AMONG NATIONS OF THE FREE WORLD.

A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY ASKED THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S UPPER HOUSE, THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS, TO APPROACH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN ON CREATION OF SUCH AN AGENCY.

THE PROPOSED OFFICE WOULD HANDLE PURCHASES AS WELL AS ALLOTMENT OF RAW MATERIALS AND WOULD INCLUDE ALL 15 MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AS WELL AS THE U.S., BRITAIN AND OVERSEAS TERRITORIES OF EUROPEAN NATIONS.

ALLOCATIONS, THE RESOLUTION SAID, SHOULD BE BASED ON "COMMON STRATEGY," A PHRASE OBVIOUSLY AIMED AT SHIPMENTS TO NATIONS UNDER SOVIET DOMINATION.

THE BOARD WOULD HAVE A DOUBLE PURPOSE: STABILIZATION OF COMMODITY MARKETS WITH A LOWERING OF PRICES AND FAIR AND STRATEGIC ALLOTMENT OF SUPPLIES FOR STOCKPILING AND CURRENT USE.

SN543PED

MAY 16 1951

D48

(190)

STRASBOURG, FRANCE, MAY 15-(AP)-THE EUROPEAN CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY URGED TODAY THE CALLING OF A EUROPEAN CONFERENCE TO STUDY MEANS OF GUARANTEEING FULL EMPLOYMENT AND MONETARY STABILITY IN ALL MEMBER STATES.

THE ASSEMBLY-- LOWER HOUSE OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, THE UNOFFICIAL PARLIAMENT OF WESTERN EUROPEAN NATIONS-- SUGGESTED THAT THE CONFERENCE BE CALLED JOINTLY BY THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN MARSHALL PLAN ORGANIZATION.

THE PROPOSAL WAS MADE IN A MESSAGE TO THE ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION (OEEC). THE 18-NATION GROUP WHICH HELPS

30.24- 23031

ADMINISTER AMERICAN AID.
SUCH A CONFERENCE WOULD BE ASKED TO EXPAND AND BOLSTER THE EUROPEAN PAYMENTS UNION (EPU), A SYSTEM DEVISED WITHIN THE OEEC FOR FREERER CURRENCY EXCHANGES AND MULTILATERAL TRADE.
THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDED THAT THE EPU HAVE LARGER CREDIT RESOURCES, AND WIDE POWERS IN REGULATING CREDITS TO NATIONS WITH A TRADE DEFICIT, SUCH AS WESTERN GERMANY.
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONFERENCE CONSIDERATION INCLUDED ESTABLISHMENT OF A EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK BASED ON CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MEMBER STATES. THE BANK WOULD PROMOTE AREAS OF EUROPE WHICH HAVE RAW MATERIALS BUT LACK THE CAPITAL TO EXPLOIT THEM.
TU124OPED

A30
PARIS, MAY 15-(AP)-CZESLAW MILOSZ, CULTURAL AFFAIRS ATTACHE OF THE POLISH EMBASSY IN PARIS, SAID TODAY HE HAD BROKEN WITH THE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT AT WARSAW BECAUSE "MY COUNTRY WAS BECOMING THE PROVINCE OF AN EMPIRE."
MILOSZ, WELL KNOWN AS A POET IN POLAND, HAD THE RANK OF FIRST SECRETARY. HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE HE HAD BEEN RECALLED TO WARSAW BUT HAD CHOSEN TO STAY IN FRANCE.
"I HAVE REJECTED THE STALINISTS' NEW FAITH," HE SAID, "BECAUSE THE PRACTICE OF LYING IS ONE OF ITS PRINCIPAL COMMANDMENTS. THE SOVIET RELIGION IS ONLY ANOTHER NAME FOR LYING."
VS629PED

A17
PARIS, MAY 15-(AP)-THE DEPUTIES OF THE U.S., BRITAIN, FRANCE AND THE SOVIET UNION MET TODAY, BUT HAD JUST ABOUT TIME ENOUGH TO NOD TO EACH OTHER, AND THEN ADJOURNED THIER 52ND FRUITLESS MEETING TRYING TO WORK OUT AN AGENDA FOR A FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.
NOBODY WANTED TO SPEAK, SO THE SESSION WAS ADJOURNED UNTIL TOMORROW.
SN540PED

MAY 16 1951

A109
THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS, MAY 15-(AP)-THE DUTCH TODAY CLASSED DR.HEWLETT JOHNSON, THE "RED" DEAN OF CANTERBURY, AS AN "UNDESIRABLE ALIEN" AND BARRED HIM FROM ENTERING THE COUNTRY. THE DEAN, NOTED FOR HIS PRO-SOVIET VIEWS, HAD BEEN SCHEDULED TO ADDRESS A "PEACE COMM ITTEE" MEETING HERE TONIGHT.
JJ1015AED

A73
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, MAY 15-(AP)-SWEDEN SAID TODAY HER CIVILIAN EXPORTS TO COMMUNIST CHINA AND BRITISH HONG KONG IN 1950 WERE VALUED AT 20,000,000 CROWNS (ABOUT $4,000,000), AND CONTAINED NO WAR MATERIALS.
SO FAR THIS YEAR SWEDEN HAS SHIPPED CIVILIAN GOODS VALUED AT $120,000 TO COMMUNIST CHINA AND $600,000 WORTH TO HONG KONG.
JB928PED

A115
ANKARA, TURKEY, MAY 15-(AP)-KING ABDULLAH OF JORDAN ARRIVED LATE TODAY ON A STATE VISIT TO TURKEY. HE WAS GREETED BY PRESIDENT CELAL BAYAR AND HIS CABINET AND THE AMBASSADORS OF ALL MOSLEM NATIONS IN TURKEY.
JB1131PED

A111
COLOMBO, CEYLON, MAY 1 (AP)-CEYLON AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE CONCLUDED AN AGREEMENT FOR RELAYYING VOICE OF AMERICA BROADCASTS OVER RADIO CEYLONG, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. PROGRAMS BEGIN TONIGHT WITH THE AID OF SPECIAL EQUIPMENT SUPPLIED BY THE U.S.
JJ1019AED

A10 (280)
NIGHT LEAD SOUTHEAST ASIA
BY LARRY ALLEN
SINGAPORE, MAY 15-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE OPENED A TWO-DAY CONFERENCE OF ARMY, NAVY AND AIR CHIEFS TODAY TO DOVETAIL MILITARY STRATEGY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA.
THE TALKS AT HEAVILY GUARDED PHOENIX PARK, IN THE HEART OF SINGAPORE ISLAND, WERE BELIEVED AIMED AT AN ASSESSMENT OF THE POSSIBILITIES OF ANY NEW COMMUNIST AGGRESSION IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD AND HOW IT SHOULD BE COUNTERED.
NEW DISPOSITIONS OF FORCES IN THE EVENT RED CHINAA INTERVENES IN INDOCHINA, THE GATEWAY TO THE TIN AND RUBBER OF MALAYA, WERE BELIEVED HIGH ON THE AGENDA.
NO STATEMENT WAS ISSUED AT THE END OF TODAY'S TALKS. A COMMUNIQUE MAY BE HANDED OUT TOMORROW, BUT IT IS UNLIKELY TO DISCLOSE RECOMMENDATIONS THE PARTICIPANTS WILL MAKE TO THEIR GOVERNMENTS. NO FINAL DECISIONS ARE EXPECTED TO BE REACHED HERE.
PHOENIX PARK IS THE HEADQUARTERS OF MALCOLM MACDONALD, BRITISH COMMISSIONER GENERAL FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA, AND THE BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY IN THE FAR EAST.
GEN. SIR JOHN HARDING, ARMY COMMANDER IN THE FAR EAST, ADM. SIR GUY RUSSELL, FAR EAST NAVAL STATION COMMANDER, AND AIR MARSHAL SIR FRANCIS FOGARTY, FAR EAST AIR FORCE COMMANDER, TOOK PART IN THE TALKS FOR THE BRITISH.
VICE ADM. ARTHUR D.STRUBLE, COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES FIRST FLEET, FLEW HERE FROM SAN DIEGO, CALIF., FOR THE CONFERENCE. HE FORMERLY COMMANDED THE U.S. SEVENTH FLEET IN KOREAN AND FORMOSAN WATERS.
THE IMPORTANCE OF INDOCHINA IN THE DISCUSSIONS WAS INDICATED BY THE PRESENCE FOR THE FRENCH OF GEN. JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY, COMMANDER IN INDOCHINA.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND HAD OBSERVERS PRESENT.
--DASH--
A DISPATCH FROM SAIGON, INDOCHINA, SAID GEN. DE LATTRE WILL BE ABLE TO TELL THE CONFERENCE THE RED CHINESE HAVE MISSED THEIR BEST CHANCE FOR A SUCCESSFUL INVASION OF INDOCHINA. THE FIREPOWER OF HIS REINFORCED TROOPS HAS BEEN QUADRUPLED AND HIS AIR FORCE OF ABOUT 100 COMBAT AIRCRAFT MORE THAN DOUBLED BY AMERICAN AID IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS.
KA-RW-IT-KA455PED

MAY 16 1951

A53 (220)
BY LARRY ALLEN
SINGAPORE, MAY 15-(AP)-HIGH-RANKING ARMY, NAVY AND AIR COMMANDERS OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE OPENED TALKS HERE TODAY ON OVERALL MILITARY STRATEGY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND WHAT SHOULD BE DONE TO COUNTER ANY NEW COMMUNIST AGGRESSION.
HIGH ON THEIR AGENDA, IT IS KNOWN, IS WHAT DISPOSITION SHOULD BE MADE OF ALLIED ARMED FORCES IN THE EVENT COMMUNIST CHINA INTERVENES IN INDOCHINA, GATEWAY TO RUBBER AND TIN RICH MALAYA. MALAYA IS CERTAIN TO FOLLOW BRITAIN'S LEAD IN BANNING RUBBER EXPORTS TO RED CHINA AND IT IS FELT THIS MIGHT PROVOKE THE MUCH DISCUSSED RED ASSAULT.
THE PARLEY IS EXPECTED TO END TOMORROW NIGHT. A COMMUNIQUE PROBABLY WILL BE ISSUED THEN OUTLINING WHAT WAS DISCUSSED, BUT IT IS UNLIKELY THE CONFEREES WILL DISCLOSE WHAT RECOMMENDATIONS THEY ARE MAKING TO WASHINGTON, LONDON AND PARIS.
AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN SAID THE TALKS WILL ONLY RECOMMEND. THERE WILL BE NO OUTRIGHT DECISIONS.
STRICT SECURITY PRECAUTIONS WERE TAKEN TO ASSURE THE SECRECY OF THE TALKS.

INFORMED SOURCES COMMENTED THAT PARTICIPATION IN THE TALKS BY FRENCH AIR FORCE GEN.PIERRE FAY WAS AN INDICATION THAT NEW DISPOSITIONS FOR AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIR FORCES IN THE FAR EAST WOULD BE THOROUGHLY DISCUSSED.

SPOKESMEN FOR THE CONFEREES AGAIN EMPHASIZED THAT THE TALKS WERE STRICTLY MILITARY AND WOULD INVOLVE NO SUCH POLITICAL ISSUES AS THE PROPOSED PACIFIC PACT.

BASIC OBJECTIVE OF THE TRI-NATION PARLEY, WHICH ALSO IS BEING ATTENDED BY OBSERVERS FROM AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, WAS DESCRIBED AS CLOSER COORDINATION OF ALL ALLIED DEFENSE PLANS TO MEET THE PRESENT MILITARY SITUATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND TO COPE WITH ANY EXTENSION OF COMMUNIST AGGRESSION.

JD627AED

A78

MAY 16 1951

WITH SINGAPORE (190)

SAIGON, INDOCHINA, MAY 15-(AP)-FRANCE'S FAR EASTERN COMMANDER IS EXPECTED TO TELL AMERICAN AND BRITISH MILITARY LEADERS TODAY THAT IF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS ATTACK INDOCHINA, THE FRENCH WILL NEED ANGLO-AMERICAN SUPPORT.

THE FRENCH CHIEF, GEN.JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY, WILL SUBMIT PLANS FOR THE DEFENSE OF INDOCHINA TODAY WHEN HE MEETS WITH SENIOR U.S. AND BRITISH COMMANDERS IN SINGAPORE.

FRANCE'S PLANS TO RESIST CHINESE COMMUNIST ATTACK HAVE BECOME FEASIBLE ONLY IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS BECAUSE OF THE BUILDUP OF WESTERN POWER STRENGTH IN ASIA.

ALTHOUGH INDOCHINA IS STILL FAR FROM SAFE, MILITARY OBSERVERS HERE BELIEVE THAT PEIPING HAS ALLOWED THE IDEAL TIME FOR INVASION TO PASS. SIX MONTHS AGO CHINESE TROOPS WITH THEIR INDOCHINESE ALLIES, LTHE CO MUNIST-LED VIETMINH, COULD EASILY HAVE BRUSHED ASIDE FRENCH RESISTANCE.

DE LATTRE WILL BE ABLE TO TELL THE SINGAPORE CONFEREES THAT THE FIRE POWER OF HIS REINFORCED TROOPS IN NORTH INDOCHINA SINCE THEN HAS BEEN NEARLY QUADRUPLED, LARGELY BECAUSE OF AMERICAN MILITARY AID. HIS AIR FORCE OF ABOUT 100 COMBAT AIRCRAFT HAS BEEN MORE THAN DOUBLED.

BUT THE FRENCH UNION GARRISON OF 150,000 TROOPS BACKED BY AN EQUAL NUMBER OF INDOCHINESE AUXILIARIES IS STILL NOT STRONG ENOUGH TO FIGHT MORE THAN A DELAYING ACTION IF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS ATTACK IN STRENGTH. THIS FORCE IS ENGAGED WITH HO CHI MINH'S ARMY OF MORE THAN 100,000, WHICH IS AIDED BY THOUSANDS OF GUERILLAS.

JJ825AED

A9 (120)

SAIGON, INDOCHINA, MAY 15-(AP)-FRENCH POLICE HAVE EXECUTED 20 INDOCHINESE WITHOUT TRIAL IN REPRISAL FOR THE SLAYING OF A FRENCH POLICEMAN BY COMMUNIST-LED VIET MINH GUERRILLAS. FOUR OF THOSE EXECUTED WERE WOMEN.

POLITICAL CENSORSHIP HAS KEPT THE POTENTIALLY EXPLOSIVE CASE UNDER A BLACKOUT. THE CENSORSHIP WAS PARTLY LIFTED TONIGHT BY THE OFFICE OF THE FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDOCHINA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF VIET NAM, WHICH IS FRENCH-SUPPORTED, HAS PROTESTED THE MASS EXECUTION TO THE FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER, GEN. JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY.

THE SUMMARY EXECUTION TOOK PLACE AT DALAT, 120 MILES NORTHEAST OF SAIGON. A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE SAID A JOINT VIETNAMESE-FRENCH INVESTIGATION OF THE SLAYING OF THE 16 MEN AND FOUR WOMEN IS UNDER WAY. THE 20 HAD BEEN IMPRISONED FOR PRO-VIET MINH ACTIVITY.

KA1162RED

A71

NIGHT LEAD

DAMASCUS, SYRIA, MAY 15-(AP)-THE ARAB LEAGUE'S POLITICAL COMMITTEE MET FOR TWO HOURS TODAY WITHOUT TAKING ANY POSITIVE ACTION ON ANY OF THE ISSUES BEFORE IT, INCLUDING THE SYRIAN-ISRAELI BORDER CONFLICT.

SYRIA'S PREMIER, KHALED EL AZEM, WAS SAID TO HAVE INSISTED THAT DECISIVE RESOLUTIONS BE ADOPTED IMMEDIATELY AND THAT THE LEAGUE'S COLLECTIVE SECURITY PACT BE PUT INTO EFFECT WITHOUT WAITING FOR RATIFICATIONS BY PARLIAMENTS.

926PED

A102 (280)

DAMASCUS, SYRIA, MAY 15-(AP)-COMMITTEES OF THE SEVEN-NATION ARAB LEAGUE WENT INTO SESSION HERE TODAY TO DISCUSS ARAB SOLIDARITY AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF RENEWED HOSTILITIES ON THE FRONTIER BETWEEN SYRIA AND ISRAEL.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATIONS WHICH COLLECTIVELY FOUGHT A WAR IN PALESTINE AGAINST THE ISRAELIS IN 1948-49 EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT A STRONG FRONT WOULD BE CEMENTED.

THE COUNCIL OF THE ARAB LEAGUE OPENED DAMASCUS SESSIONS LAST NIGHT WITH A 50-MINUTE MEETING AND THEN ADJOURNED TO PERMIT ITS POLITICAL COMMITTEE AND A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO COMPLETE THEIR WORK. THE COUNCIL IS EXPECTED TO MEET AGAIN LATER THIS WEEK.

AFTER LAST NIGHT'S MEETING, HUSSEIN UWEINI, PREMIER OF LEBANON, TOLD REPORTERS:

"ISRAEL'S ACTIONS ARE INCREASINGLY ENDANGERING MIDDLE EASTERN PEACE, AND I AM CONFIDENT THAT ARAB COLLABORATION AT THIS STAGE WILL BE STRONG AND FIRM."

THE LEBANESE PREMIER PRESIDED AT THE COUNCIL MEETING LAST NIGHT. IT WAS ADDRESSED BY THE PREMIER OF SYRIA, KHALED BEY AZEM, WHO SAID THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MEETING IN SYRIA'S CAPITAL WAS THAT THE ARAB STATES WOULD BE UNIFIED AT THIS TIME (APPARENTLY AGAINST ISRAEL.)

EVEN THE REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN, WITH WHICH ISRAEL HAS BEEN HAVING RELATIVELY GOOD RELATIONS, FELL IN LINE WITH THE OTHER ARAB MINISTERS. THE JORDANIAN MINISTER TO LEBANON, JAMAL TUQAN, REPRESENTING HIS COUNTRY HERE PENDING THE ARRIVAL OF JORDAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER, SAID ISRAEL MENACED JORDAN NO LESS THAN SYRIA AND THE OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES. HE SAID JORDAN WOULD NOT STAND ASIDE, BUT WOULD JOIN THE OTHER ARAB STATES IN SUPPORTING SYRIA IN HER CURRENT DISPUTE WITH ISRAEL. (ISRAEL AND SYRIA HAVE AGREED TO A U.N. CEASE-FIREM)

WITH THE PRELIMINARIES OUT OF THE WAY, THE ARAB REPRESENTATIVES SOON ARE EXPECTED TO GET DOWN TO THE BUSINESS OF DISCUSSING WHAT SORT OF MILITARY AGREEMENT, IF ANY, THEY WILL SEEK TO EFFECT.

THE MEMBERS OF THE ARAB LEAGUE ARE SYRIA, LEBANON, JORDAN, IRAQ, SAUDI ARABIA, YEMEN AND EGYPT.

MAY 16 1951

JJ958AED

A79

(180)

NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 15-(AP)-FOOD MINISTER K.M.MUNSHI REFUSED TODAY TO DISCLOSE TO PARLIAMENT THE PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS UNDERWAY IN PEIPING FOR SUPPLY OF 1,000,000 (M) TONS OF CHINESE GRAIN TO FAMINE-THREATENED INDIA.

PUBLICATION OF THE INFORMATION, HE TOLD QUESTIONERS, IS "NOT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST."

HE SAID INDIA WOULD PAY CHINA IN CASH, NOT IN BARTER, FOR 50,000 TONS OF MILO (GRAIN SORGHUM) AND 30,000 TONS OF RICE WHICH THE GOVERNMENT PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED IT WAS GETTING FROM THE COMMUNISTS.

ASKED IF PROPOSALS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS TO BLOCKADE CHINA WERE LIKELY TO INTERFERE WITH THE DELIVERY OF FOOD FROM THERE, MUNSHI SAID IT WAS "TOO EARLY TO SAY ANYTHING WITH CERTAINTY." HE ADDED THAT SHIPS TO TRANSPORT THE FOOD FROM CHINA HAD BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE.

LEFT-WING INDIAN NEWSPAPERS HAVE CHARGED THAT THE PROPOSED BLOCKADE OF THE CHINA COAST WAS PLANNED MAINLY TO PREVENT CHINESE FOOD FROM REACHING INDIA.

(OBSERVERS AT LAKE SUCCESS REPORTED RECENTLY THAT PLANS TO ASK FOR A U.N. BLOCKADE HAD BEEN SHELVED BECAUSE U.S. OFFICIALS FEEL THAT A U.N. BAN ON SHIPMENT OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS TO THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS -- RECOMMENDED YESTERDAY BY A U.N. COMMITTEE -- WOULD SERVE THE SAME PURPOSE AS A BLOCKADE.)

30.24- 23033

THE FOOD MINISTRY ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS ASKED ITS SUPPLY MISSION IN WASHINGTON TO BUY 500,000 TONS OF WHEAT FROM THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT.

A MINISTRY OFFICIAL, RECALLING THAT THE U.S. HAS BEEN INDIA'S CHIEF SOURCE OF FOOD GRAIN SUPPLIES, SAID THAT FROM JAN.1 TO MAY 9 THE U.S. EXPORTED TO INDIA 177,300 TONS OF WHEAT AND 242,850 TONS OF MILO. IN THE SAME PERIOD CHINA EXPORTED TO INDIA 42,150 TONS OF RICE AND RUSSIA EXPORTED NO FOOD GRAINS TO THE INDIANS. THE FIRST ARRIVAL OF RUSSIAN WHEAT FROM THE 500,000 TONS THE RUSSIANS OFFERED FOR SALE IS DUE TO ARRIVE IN MID-JUNE -- TWO SHIPLOADS TOTALLING 26,000 TONS.

JJ1109AED

A31

NIGHT LEAD PAKISTAN (100)

KARACHI, PAKISTAN, MAY 15-(AP)-TEN MORE PAKISTANI ARMY AND AIR OFFICERS WERE ARRESTED TODAY ON CHARGES OF PLOTTING TO SET UP A COMMUNIST MILITARY DICTATORSHIP WITH FOREIGN AID.

TWELVE OFFICERS AND THREE CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED SO FAR IN THE PLOT. IN ADDITION, MORE THAN A DOZEN COMMUNISTS HAVE BEEN ROUNDED UP, BUT NO ANNOUNCEMENT HAS BEEN MADE THAT THEY WERE INVOLVED IN THE CONSPIRACY.

THE GOVERNMENT LIST OF THOSE HELD INCLUDED A BRIGADIER GENERAL, THREE LIEUTENANT COLONELS AND AN AIR COMMODORE.

IN ANNOUNCING THE PLOT MARCH 9, PRIME MINISTER LIAQUAT ALI KHAN DISCLOSED THE ARREST OF MAJ.GEN.AKBAR KHAN, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, AND HIS WIFE; BRIG.GEN.M.A.LATIF, AND FAIZAHMED FAIZ, A NEWSPAPER EDITOR.

US631PED

MAY 16 1951

B46 (Q)

(120)

KARACHI, PAKISTAN, MAY 15-(AP)-THE DEFENSE MINISTRY TODAY PUBLISHED THE NAMES OF NINE MORE PAKISTAN ARMY OFFICERS AND ONE AIR COMMODORE ARRESTED TODAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONSPIRACY CASE DISCLOSED LAST MARCH.

ON MARCH 9 PRIME MINISTER LIAQUAT ALI KHAN ANNOUNCED THAT MAJ.GEN. AKBAR KHAN, THE ARMY'S CHIEF OF STAFF AND HIS WIFE; BRIG.M.A.LATIF AND RAIZAHMED FAIZ, EDITOR OF THE DAILY PAKISTAN TIMES, HAD BEEN ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF PLOTTING TO ESTABLISH A DICTATORSHIP IN PAKISTAN ON THE COMMUNIST PATTERN.

THE GROUP WILL BE TRIED BY A SPECIAL TRIBUNAL CONSISTING OF THREE JUDGES OF THE FEDERAL COURT AND THE LAHORE HIGH COURT.

THE GROUP ARRESTED THIS MORNING WAS HEADED BY BRIGADIER SADIQ KHAN, COMMANDER OF THE BANNU BRIGADE, AND AIR COMMODORE MOHAMMAD KHAN JANJUA, WHO HAS BEEN UNDER HOUSE ARREST SINCE MARCH 10.

MK813AED

B35 (Q)

RANGOON, BURMA, MAY 15-(AP)-THE BURMESE GOVERNMENT, WITHOUT SAYING WHY, TODAY ABRUPTLY CANCELLED GENERAL ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR FIVE CENTRAL BURMA CONSTITUENCIES.

THERE HAS BEEN SERIOUS FIGHTING RECENTLY IN THE CONSTITUENCIES, WHICH LIE IN THE THAZI AND MEIKTILA DISTRICTS. A COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT 20 REBEL KARENS, FIGHTING FOR AN AUTONOMOUS STATE, WERE KILLED IN A GUN BATTLE WITH LOYAL BURMA TROOPS AT DAUNGGWE AND INSEIN, JUST NORTH OF THIS CAPITAL. SEVEN GOVERNMENT SOLDIERS WERE WOUNDED.

IN THE DELTA DISTRICT OF MYAUNGMYA, 15 REBELS WERE KILLED IN A COMBINED ATTACK BY WHITE FLAG (STALINIST) COMMUNISTS AND KARENS ON THE MILL CENTER OF KYOMANGE.

P1212PED

A16

PRECEDE TEL AVIV DAY (220)

BY ERIC GOTTGETREU

JERUSALEM, MAY 15-(AP)-POLICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE ARREST OF 41 YOUNG ORTHODOX RELIGIOUS ZEALOTS, INCLUDING ONE GIRL, SUSPECTED OF PLOTTING TO SABOTAGE ISRAEL'S PARLIAMENT (KNESSET). A SCORE OF INCENDIARY AND SMOKE BOMBS WERE SEIZED.

MEMBERS OF THE GROUP LOOKED OVER THE INSIDE OF PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY AND THEN WENT TO YESHIVA SINAI, A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR RELIGIOUS TEACHERS, TO CACHE THEIR BOMBS AT AN ARMS HIDEOUT IN AN INSIDE WALL, A POLICE SPOKESMAN SAID. PLAINCLOTHES MEN TRAILED THEM AND LAUNCHED THE ARRESTS.

A SCHEDULED DEBATE AND VOTE YESTERDAY ON "THE ISRAELI WOMEN'S NATIONAL LABOR AND MILITARY SERVICE LAW"--A MEASURE WHICH ULTRA-ORTHODOX JEWS OPPOSE--HAD BEEN POSTPONED FOR TECHNICAL REASONS.

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE OUTLAWED STERN GANG WERE AMONG THOSE ROUNDED UP IN THE REPUTED PLOT TO EMPHSIZE BY "HOLY WAR" VIOLENCE A DEMAND THAT THE GOVERNMENT PAY GREATER HEED TO ORTHODOX VIEWS.

ALSO HELD WERE A NUMBER OF YOUTHS WHO, IN PROTEST AGAINST MODERN TRENDS, WEAR SIDE CURLS AND LONG BLACK GARMENTS OF AN OLD POLISH STYLE.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID A MORE RIGOROUS OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH IS SOUGHT BY THE UNDERGROUND GROUP. OTHER TARGETS ARE TWO PROPOSED LAWS. ONE OF THESE INVOLVES LABOR REGULATIONS WHICH THE ULTRA-ORTHODOX CONSIDER TOO LIBERAL AND AGAINST THE SPIRIT OF THE TORAH, HOLY LAW AS LAID DOWN IN THE FIVE BOOKS OF MOSES. THE OTHER IS THE SERVICE LAW, WHICH PRESCRIBES NATIONAL ARMY OR LABOR SERVICE FOR ALL JEWISH GIRLS BETWEEN 17 AND 19 YEARS OLD AND DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR EXEMPTION ON GROUNDS OF RELIGIOUS CONVICTION.

SN538PED

MAY 16 1951

A101 (200)

TEL AVIV, ISRAEL, MAY 15-(AP)-ISRAELI POLICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THEY HAVE FOILED AN ATTEMPT BY AN UNDERGROUND GROUP OF RELIGIOUS ZEALOTS TO DYNAMITE THE PARLIAMENT (KNESSET) BUILDING HERE.

THE GROUP, POLICE SAID, WAS PLANNING A "HOLY WAR" AGAINST AN ANTI-RELIGIOUS ATTITUDE IT ATTRIBUTED TO PRIME MINISTER DAVID BEN-GURION'S GOVERNMENT.

OFFICERS SAID THEY HAD ARRESTED 35 YOUTHFUL SUSPECTS AND HAD CONFISCATED AN ARSENAL OF EXPLOSIVES AND SMALL ARMS.

THE ARRESTS, CARRIED OUT BY PLAINCLOTHESMEN, BEGAN YESTERDAY BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE KNESSET BUILDING WHILE FOREIGN MINISTER MOSHE SHARETT WAS GIVING A STATEMENT ON ISRAELI-SYRIAN RELATIONS.

THOSE ARRESTED REPORTEDLY DEMANDED A MORE RIGOROUS OBSERVANCE OF THE JEWISH SABBATH, OPPOSED AS TOO LIBERAL NEW LABOR REGULATIONS NOW BEFORE THE PARLIAMENT AND ALSO WERE AGAINST PROPOSED LEGISLATION PRESCRIBING ARMY OR NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE FOR ALL JEWISH GIRLS BETWEEN 17 AND 19 YEARS OLD AND ALLOWING NO EXEMPTION ON GROUNDS OF RELIGIOUS CONVICTION.

AMONG THOSE DETAINED ARE A NUMBER OF FORMER MEMBERS OF THE EXTREME NATIONALIST "STERN GROUP" DISSOLVED BY THE GOVERNMENT AFTER THE ASSASSINATION IN 1948 OF SWEDISH COUNT FOLKE BERNADOTTE, U.N. MEDIATOR.

ME953AED

A18

TEL AVIV, ISRAEL, MAY 15-(AP)-A JEWISH-MANNED FISHING BOAT ON LAKE HULEH UNDERWENT 45 MINUTES OF RIFLE AND MACHINEGUN FIRE TODAY, AN ISRAELI MILITARY SPOKESMAN SAID. NO CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED. A UNITED NATIONS CEASE-FIRE ORDER RECENTLY HALTED SYRIAN-ISRAELI HOSTILITIES OVER THE DEMILITARIZED AREA BETWEEN LAKE HULEH AND THE SEA OF GALILEE.

SN541PED

343

OTTAWA, MAY 16-(AP)-CANADA AND HER BIG NEIGHBOR TO THE SOUTH STILL ARE ON THE BEST OF TERMS, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER L.B. PEARSON ASSURED THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST NIGHT.

THAT WAS HIS REPLY TO A REQUEST BY OPPOSITION LEADER GEORGE DREW OF THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY THAT THE MINISTER BRING "OUT INTO THE OPEN" ANY REASONS FOR RECENT CRITICISM OF THE UNITED STATES IN HER RELATIONSHIPS WITH THIS COUNTRY.

PEARSON SAID THERE APPARENTLY HAS BEEN SOME MISUNDERSTANDING OF A RECENT SPEECH IN TORONTO,ONT., WHERE HE SAID CANADA WILL NOT BE CONTENT TO BE AN ECHO TO THE U.S. ON FOREIGN POLICY. MAY 16 1951

PEARSON SAID HE HAD NOT, AS DREW SUGGESTED, SPOKEN FROM A "PERSONAL PIQUE." PEARSON DECLARED THAT AS MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, HE SPOKES AS A CANADIAN, ANXIOUS THAT CANADA'S VOICE BE NOT MISUNDERSTOOD AND THAT CANADA STAND ON HER OWN FEET WHILE MARCHING IN STEP WITH HER NEIGHBORS, ESPECIALLY THE U.S.

"OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES," HE ADDED, "CONTINUE TO BE ON A GOOD AND FRIENDLY BASIS."

COMPLETING A LENGTHY FOREIGN-POLICY DEBATE, PEARSON ALSO REITERATED HIS BELIEF THAT THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD BE "PROFOUNDLY MISTAKEN" IF IT ADOPTED A POLICY OF BOMBING RED BASES IN MANCHURIA, BLOCKADING THE CHINESE MAINLAND AND USING CHINESE NATIONALIST FORCES IN KOREA.

SUCH A MOVE WOULD NOT END THE WAR IN KOREA, HE SAID, AND MIGHT LEAD TO UNLIMITED ACTION--THE ENTRY OF RUSSIA DIRECTLY INTO THE KOREAN CONFLICT AND THE UNLEASHING OF A THIRD WORLD WAR.

WHILE HE DID NOT REFER DIRECTLY TO GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, HE RECALLED THAT SOME IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE ADVOCATED THE ADOPTION OF SUCH STRATEGY.

DREW URGED THAT CANADA DISCONTINUE WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS UNWARRANTED ATTACKS ON THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES AND RESUME HER ROLE AS INTERPRETER BETWEEN THIS CONTINENT AND EUROPE.

NDIBAED

MAY 16 1951

A44WX (OPTIONAL TOP & NL HST SISTER)
OPTIONAL SECOND NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR-BRADLEY
BY DON WHITEHEAD

WASHINGTON, MAY 15-(AP)-GEN. OMAR N.BRADLEY OPENED FIRE ON GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S KOREAN WAR PLANS TODAY BUT HE REFUSED TO TELL SENATORS ANYTHING THAT WAS SAID AT THE FIRST WHITE HOUSE MEETING ON THE MACARTHUR OUSTER.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF DECLARED MACARTHUR'S WAR PROPOSALS "WOULD INVOLVE US IN THE WRONG WAR, AT THE WRONG PLACE, AT THE WRONG TIME AND WITH THE WRONG ENEMY."

WITH THIS SWEEPING DECLARATION, BRADLEY REJECTED THE MACARTHUR PROGRAM FOR STRONGER MEASURES AGAINST RED CHINA. HE ALSO SAID SUCH A MOVE WOULD "INCREASE THE RISK OF GLOBAL WAR" AT A TIME WHEN THE UNITED STATES IS NOT READY FOR A SHOWDOWN WITH RUSSIA.

THEN BRADLEY LINED UP WITH SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL IN HOLDING OUT HOPE THE CHINESE REDS CAN BE FORCED INTO PEACE TERMS IN KOREA WITHOUT SPREADING OPERATIONS BEYOND THAT COUNTRY.

"WE THINK," HE SAID, "THAT IF WE CAN PUNISH THE CHINESE SEVERELY ENOUGH IN KOREA X X X THEN WE WILL BE IN A POSITION, AND THEY WILL BE IN AN ATTITUDE, WHERE SOME KIND OF AN ARRANGEMENT MAY BE REACHED AND A SETTLEMENT MADE."

IN THE MIDST OF THIS TESTIMONY, THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES' HEARING INTO ASIA POLICY AND THE MACARTHUR FIRING WAS THROWN INTO SHARP DISPUTE WHEN BRADLEY REFUSED TO TELL WHAT WAS SAID AT THE MEETING ON APRIL 6--FIVE DAYS BEFORE THE GENERAL OFFICIALLY WAS FIRED.

THE REFUSAL IMMEDIATELY BROUGHT TALK OF POSSIBLE CONTEMPT ACTION TO TEST BRADLEY'S RIGHT TO REFUSE BUT THERE WAS NO REAL INDICATION SUCH ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN.

"IF I HAVE TO PUBLICIZE MY RECOMMENDATIONS AND MY DISCUSSIONS," BRADLEY SAID, "MY VALUE AS A (PRESIDENTIAL) ADVISER HAS BEEN RUINED."

HE SAID HE COULD NOT REVEAL WHAT WAS SAID AT THE MEETING WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN HIMSELF. OTHERS PRESENT WERE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL, SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON, AND PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER W.AVERELL HARRIMAN.

SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS) SOUGHT TO GET THE INFORMATION FROM BRADLEY DURING TODAY'S SESSION OF THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES, WHICH ARE INQUIRING INTO ASIAN POLICY AND MACARTHUR'S OUSTER.

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) OF THE INQUIRY GROUP UPHELD BRADLEY'S POSITION BUT HE SAID THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS HAVE "A VERY EFFECTIVE AND THOROUGH WAY" OF DECIDING THE MATTER IF THEY DESIRE.

"THEY CAN OVERRULE THE CHAIR," RUSSELL SAID, "AND DECIDE GENERAL BRADLEY IN CONTEMPT AND LET THE COURTS PASS ON THE ISSUE ONCE AND FOR ALL."

30.24- 23035

BRADLEY WAS CALLED BACK TO THE WITNESS CHAIR FOR ANOTHER SESSION TOMORROW, STARTING AT 9 A.M., E.S.T. THE TRANSCRIPT OF THE HEARING SHOWED THAT CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) TOLD HIM: "BE BACK WITH US (TOMORROW), GENERAL. I DON'T KNOW WHETHER YOU WILL HAVE A CHANCE TO TESTIFY OR NOT."

IT WAS NOT STATED WHETHER THIS MEANT THE COMMITTEE MIGHT CONSUME TOMORROW'S TIME ARGUING WHETHER TO TRY TO COMPEL BRADLEY TO TESTIFY ON WHAT WAS SAID AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

SENATOR LODGE (R-MASS) SAID: "I DO THINK WE MIGHT AS WELL FACE THE FACT THAT WHAT WE FACE IS THE QUESTION OF CITATION OF CONTEMPT." BUT HE SAID THE QUESTION SHOULD NOT BE PUSHED AT THIS TIME BECAUSE HE IS CONVINCED THE PROCEDURE NEVER RESULTS IN GETTING THE DESIRED INFORMATION.

SENATOR WILEY BROUGHT UP THE QUESTION OF THE TOP-LEVEL MEETING CALLED TO DISCUSS THE MACARTHUR SITUATION.

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"ALL RIGHT," WILEY SAID, "TELL US WHAT WAS SAID."

BRADLEY REPLIED: "SENATOR, AT THAT TIME I WAS IN A POSITION OF A CONFIDENTIAL ADVISER TO THE PRESIDENT. I DO NOT FEEL AT LIBERTY TO PUBLICIZE WHAT ANY OF US SAID AT THAT TIME."

WILEY TURNED TO SENATOR RUSSELL (D-GA) WHO IS CHAIRMAN OF THE INQUIRY GROUP AND ASKED IF BRADLEY SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO ANSWER.

AFTER A LENGTHY DISCUSSION, RUSSELL UPHELD BRADLEY BY RULING "ANY MATTER THAT TRANSPIRED IN THE PRIVATE CONVERSATION BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE CHIEF OF STAFF (BRADLEY) X X X CAN BE PROTECTED BY THE WITNESS IF HE SO DESIRES."

SENATOR MORSE (R-ORE) SIDED WITH RUSSELL AND SAID THE ONLY POWER THE COMMITTEE WOULD HAVE TO FORCE AN ANSWER WOULD BE TO START CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS AND TAKE THE MATTER TO COURT FOR A DECISION.

BRADLEY SAID HE WOULD HAVE TO TAKE THE QUESTION TO MR.TRUMAN. BUT CHAIRMAN CONNALLY (D-TEX) OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE SAID "I DON'T THINK WE OUGHT TO ESTABLISH ANY SUCH DOCTRINE FOR SIMILAR CASES --THAT WE RUN OVER TO THE WHITE HOUSE AND GET THE PRESIDENT'S OPINION."

WILEY ARGUED THE WHOLE CASE HAD BEEN OPENED UP BY THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF "AND EVIDENCE OUGHT TO BE GIVEN TO THE PEOPLE AS TO JUST HOW IT HAPPENED THAT THIS VERY UNUSUAL AND CRUEL ACTION WAS TAKEN BY THE ASSOCIATES OF GENERAL MACARTHUR AND BY THE PRESIDENT."

WILEY ADDED THERE WAS "A LOT OF TESTIMONY AND EVIDENCE THAT SOME OF YOU DEFENDED MACARTHUR--IF YOU DID, I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW ABOUT IT."

WILEY FINALLY WITHDREW HIS APPEAL BUT HE LATER TOLD REPORTERS HE EXPECTS THE ISSUE--WHETHER BRADLEY SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO ANSWER -- TO COME UP FOR A SHOWDOWN VOTE TOMORROW.

TONIGHT, EIGHT OF THE 12 REPUBLICANS ON THE JOINT INQUIRY COMMITTEE MET TO DISCUSS WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT BRADLEY'S REFUSAL TO ANSWER.

WILEY TOLD REPORTERS AFTERWARD THAT THE GROUP HAD DECIDED TO STUDY THE LEGAL PRECEDENTS OVERNIGHT AND MEET AGAIN IN THE MORNING TO DECIDE A COURSE.

SENATOR FERGUSON (R-MSS), NOT A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE, SAT IN AT TONIGHT'S MEETING. WILEY SAID HE WAS CALLED IN BECAUSE "HE HAS HAD SOME EXPERIENCE WITH SORT OF THING." FERGUSON WAS GIVEN THE JOB OF DIRECTING THE STUDY OF PRECEDENTS.

IF THE RECOMMENDATION SHOULD BE TO SEEK CONTEMPT PROCEEDING, PROVIDED BRADLEY STILL REFUSES TO ANSWER, THE MATTER THEN WOULD BE BROUGHT UP FOR DISCUSSION BY ALL 12 REPUBLICANS ON THE INQUIRY COMMITTEE, WILEY SAID.

WILEY SAID HE ALREADY HAS MADE UP HIS MIND THAT BRADLEY SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO ANSWER, BUT HE SAID HE WOULD ABIDE BY THE DECISION OF THE MAJORITY OF THE REPUBLICANS.

"I AM A TEAM MAN," WILEY DECLARED.

IN ADDITION TO WILEY, BRIDGES AND FERGUSON, THESE GOP SENATORS ATTENDED TONIGHT'S STRATEGY HUDDLE:

SMITH (NJ), BREWSTER (ME), HICKENLOOPER (IOWA), SALTONSTALL (MASS), CAIN (WASH) AND KNOWLAND (CALIF).

THE REPUBLICANS ABSENT WERE FLANDERS (VT), TOBEY (NH), MORSE (ORE) AND LODGE (MASS). FLANDERS ATTENDED AN EARLIER, PRELIMINARY POW-WOW.

THE DISPUTE CAME AFTER BRADLEY HAD SAID THAT NO ONE COULD PROMISE "DECISIVE RESULTS UNDER WHAT WE ARE DOING." BUT HE ADDED THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF DID NOT FEEL "YOU WOULD COME MUCH NEARER" A DECISIVE RESULT IN KOREA WITH THE PLAN OFFERED BY MACARTHUR.

THE FIVE-STAR GENERAL PLEADED WITH THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES--AND INDIRECTLY WITH THE NATION--TO ACCEPT THE ADMINISTRATION'S "POLICY OF PATIENCE AND DETERMINATION" IN THE KOREAN WAR.

"CERTAINLY," HE SAID, "THE COURSE OF ACTION WE ARE PURSUING HAS AVOIDED A TOTAL WAR WHICH COULD ONLY BRING DEATH AND DESTRUCTION TO MILLIONS OF AMERICANS, BOTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND ON THE BATTLEFIELD."

AND THEN HE ADDED: "THE STRATEGIC ALTERNATIVE--ENLARGEMENT OF THE WAR IN KOREA TO INCLUDE RED CHINA--WOULD PROBABLY DELIGHT THE KREMLIN MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE WE COULD DO."

BRADLEY SAID HE DID NOT WANT TO SAY ANYTHING "TO DISCREDIT THE LONG AND ILLUSTRIOUS CAREER" OF GENERAL MACARTHUR, WHOSE OUSTER BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOUCHED OFF THE INQUIRY INTO U.S. POLICY IN ASIA.

THEN HE WAGED A FIGHTING DEFENSE OF THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION'S WAR PROGRAM WHICH HE SAID HAS THE FULL SUPPORT OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.

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A211WX

BRADLEY DECLARED THE RUSSIANS KNOW THIS COUNTRY IS NOT READY FOR A WORLD WAR "ALTHOUGH WE COULD HURT THEM BADLY IF THEY ATTACKED US OR OUR FRIENDS."

THE GENERAL ADDED THE RUSSIANS KNOW "IN THE LONG RUN THEY COULD NOT WIN A WAR WITH A UNITED STATES THAT IS ALERT, AND CONTINUOUSLY PREPARED."

HE SAID HE IS UNDER NO ILLUSION THAT THE PRESENT STRATEGY WILL GUARANTEE A WORLD WAR "WILL NOT BE THRUST UPON US." BUT HE INSISTED THIS COURSE IS THE BEST ONE AT THIS TIME.

HE DECLARED IF A SETTLEMENT OF THE KOREAN WAR IS IMPOSSIBLE UNDER THIS PROGRAM--"THEN OTHER MEASURES MAY HAVE TO BE TAKEN."

BRADLEY LASHED OUT AT CRITICS WHO SAY IT IS "APPEASEMENT" NOT TO BOMB RED BASES IN CHINA AND MANCHURIA, BLOCKADE THE RED COAST, AND USE CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS AS MACARTHUR HAS PROPOSED.

HE SAID: "THESE CRITICS IGNORE THE VITAL QUESTIONS:

"WILL THESE ACTIONS, IF TAKEN, ACTUALLY ASSURE VICTORY IN KOREA?

"DO THESE ACTIONS MEAN PROLONGATION OF THE WAR BY BRINGING RUSSIA INTO THE FIGHT?

"WILL THESE ACTIONS STRIP US OF OUR ALLIES IN KOREA AND IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD?"

BRADLEY ASSERTED THE PRESENT POLICY IS NOT APPEASEMENT--BUT IS "A MILITARILY SOUND COURSE OF ACTION UNDER THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES."

THEN UNDER QUESTIONING BY CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) OF THE JOINT COMMITTEES, BRADLEY MADE THESE POINTS:

(1) THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AGREE THERE IS "REAL DANGER" OF RUSSIAN INTERVENTION IN KOREA IF THE MACARTHUR PROGRAM IS ADOPTED--ALTHOUGH THE DEGREE OF THAT DANGER IS "ANYBODY'S OPINION."

"IN OUR CASE," HE SAID, "WE BELIEVE IT IS A RISK WHICH WE SHOULD NOT TAKE AT THIS TIME."

(2) THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS NEVER OVERRULED BY ITS ACTIONS ANY PROPOSED DIRECTIVES FROM THE JOINT CHIEFS IN THE KOREAN WAR, ALTHOUGH

THERE WERE DIFFERENCES OVER FORMOSA BEFORE THE FIGHTING BEGAN.

(3) THE FIRST NOTICE THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF HAD THAT THE CHINESE HAD ENTERED KOREA IN FORCE CAME ABOUT NOV. 6 WHEN MACARTHUR ASKED--AND WAS GIVEN--PERMISSION TO BOMB THE BRIDGES ACROSS THE YALU RIVER.

"FROM THEN ON," BRADLEY SAID, "THERE WERE INTIMATIONS THAT HE (MACARTHUR) WOULD LIKE TO GO RIGHT ON INTO MANCHURIA AND BOMB THE BASES ACROSS THE YALU."

(MACARTHUR HAS CLAIMED THAT IF HE COULD HAVE TAKEN THE WRAPS OFF HIS AIR POWER LAST NOVEMBER, HE COULD HAVE DEFEATED THE REDS BEFORE THEY DROVE HIS ARMY INTO RETREAT.)

(4) MACARTHUR WANTED TO USE THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS LAST NOVEMBER IN KOREA BUT THE JOINT CHIEFS FELT THESE TROOPS "HAD VERY LIMITED CAPABILITIES, PARTICULARLY FOR OFFENSIVE ACTION."

(5) HE (BRADLEY) IS IN FAVOR OF AN ECONOMIC BLOCKADE OF CHINA BUT DOES NOT FAVOR A NAVAL BLOCKADE BECAUSE IT COULD BE TAKEN AS AN ACT OF WAR--AND A NAVAL BLOCKADE WOULD NOT BE EFFECTIVE WITHOUT COOPERATION OF ALL THE UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS.

(6) AN EXTENSION OF THE WAR AGAINST CHINA BY THE U.S. ALONE MIGHT CAUSE A SPLIT BETWEEN THE U.S. AND HER ALLIES.

"THEY ARE UNDER THE GUN MORE OR LESS IN EUROPE," HE SAID, "AND THEY ARE VERY RELUCTANT TO SEE ANYTHING DONE WHICH MIGHT BRING ON WORLD WAR THREE AT THIS TIME."

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RUSSELL ASKED BRADLEY'S "PROFESSIONAL MILITARY OPINION" ON THE RUSSIAN POTENTIAL FOR WAGING WAR IN ASIA. MACARTHUR HAS MINIMIZED THE RUSSIAN STRENGTH AND WAR-MAKING ABILITY IN ASIA.

BRADLEY REPLIED: "IN MY OPINION THEY HAVE THE CAPABILITY OF CAUSING US A GREAT DEAL OF DIFFICULTY TO SAY THE LEAST." AT THIS POINT THE CENSOR DELETED 20 WORDS.

THE GENERAL DECLARED THE MAIN ISSUE AT STAKE IS TO DETERMINE "THE COURSE WE SHOULD FOLLOW AS THE BEST ROAD TO PEACE."

HE ADDED THE ISSUE HAS BECOME "OBSCURED IN THE PUBLIC MIND BY MANY DETAILS WHICH DO NOT RELATE TO THE TASK OF KEEPING THE PEACE AND MAKING AMERICA SECURE."

THEN BRADLEY WENT INTO THE BACKGROUND OF MESSAGES EXCHANGED BETWEEN MACARTHUR AND THE JOINT CHIEFS.

HE SAID A "GLOOMY MESSAGE" LAST JAN. 10 FROM MACARTHUR SHOWED THAT MACARTHUR THOUGHT "WE WERE GOING TO HAVE DIFFICULTY STAYING IN KOREA."

AS A RESULT OF THIS MESSAGE, HE SAID, THE JOINT CHIEFS SENT MACARTHUR A DIRECTIVE TWO DAYS LATER WHICH SAID IN PART:

"WE ARE FORCED TO THE CONCLUSION BASED UPON ALL THE FACTORS KNOWN TO US, INCLUDING PARTICULARLY THOSE PRESENTED IN YOUR RECENT MESSAGE, THAT IT IS INFEASIBLE UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS, INCLUDING SUSTAINED MAJOR EFFORT BY COMMUNIST CHINA, TO HOLD THE POSITION IN KOREA FOR A PROTRACTED PERIOD."

DURING HIS TESTIMONY THREE WEEKS AGO, MACARTHUR MADE NO MENTION OF HIS JAN. 10 MESSAGE TO THE JOINT CHIEFS. HE SAID THE JOINT CHIEFS FEARED AN EVACUATION FROM KOREA BUT THAT HE WAS CONFIDENT HIS FORCES COULD HOLD.

BRADLEY ALSO SAID THAT A DOCUMENT PREPARED BY THE JOINT CHIEFS JAN. 12--WHICH MACARTHUR SAID PARALLELED HIS PROGRAM FOR KOREA--DID NOT BECOME A DIRECTIVE BUT REMAINED IN THE STUDY STAGE.

IT WAS ABOUT THIS TIME THAT MACARTHUR PROPOSED--AND THE JCS REJECTED--HIS PLAN TO CARRY THE WAR AGAINST CHINA.

THESE EXCHANGES LED PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO SEND HIS MESSAGE OF JAN. 13 TO MACARTHUR OUTLINING THE POLITICAL AIMS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CAUTIONING HIM AGAINST ANY SPREAD OF THE CONFLICT BEYOND KOREA BECAUSE THE ADMINISTRATION FELT THIS WOULD RISK A THIRD WORLD WAR.

EARLIER, BRADLEY SAID MACARTHUR "VERY PROPERLY" ESTIMATED HIS NEEDS FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF OPERATIONS IN HIS THEATER.

BUT HE ADDED THE JOINT CHIEFS HAVE A GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY "AND ARE IN A BETTER POSITION THAN IS ANY SINGLE THEATER COMMANDER TO ASSESS THE RISK OF GENERAL WAR."

GENERAL MACARTHUR HAS SAID THAT IF THE U.N. ALLIES WILL NOT JOIN IN CARRYING THE WAR TO CHINA, THE UNITED STATES SHOULD "GO IT ALONE."

BRADLEY STRESSED WHAT HE TERMED THE NEED FOR ALLIES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNISM. "IT IS UP TO US," HE SAID, "TO GAIN STRENGTH THROUGH COOPERATIVE EFFORTS WITH OTHER NATIONS WHICH HAVE COMMON IDEALS AND OBJECTIVES WITH OUR OWN."

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A62WX

(570) BRADLEY HIGHLIGHTS

WASHINGTON, MAY 15-(AP)-GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, STATED HIS CASE IN THE MACARTHUR CONTROVERSY TODAY BEFORE THE SENATE'S ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES.

HERE ARE THE HIGHLIGHTS OF HIS TESTIMONY, TAKEN FROM A CENSORED TRANSCRIPT MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PRESS:

GEN. BRADLEY (IN A PREPARED STATEMENT): THE FUNDAMENTAL MILITARY ISSUE THAT HAS ARISEN IS WHETHER TO INCREASE THE RISK OF A GLOBAL WAR BY TAKING ADDITIONAL MEASURES THAT ARE OPEN TO THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES. XXXX

FROM A GLOBAL VIEWPOINT -- AND WITH THE SECURITY OF OUR NATION OF PRIME IMPORTANCE -- OUR MILITARY MISSION IS TO SUPPORT A POLICY OF PREVENTING COMMUNISM FROM GAINING THE MANPOWER, THE RESOURCES, THE RAW MATERIALS, AND THE INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY ESSENTIAL TO WORLD DOMINATION. IF SOVIET RUSSIA EVER CONTROLS THE ENTIRE EURASIAN LAND MASS, THEN THE SOVIET-SATELLITE IMPERIALISM MAY HAVE THE BROAD BASE UPON WHICH TO BUILD THE MILITARY POWER TO RULE THE WORLD. XXXX

THREE TIMES IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS THE KREMLIN-INSPIRED IMPERIALISM HAS BEEN THWARTED BY DIRECT ACTION. IN BERLIN, GREECE, AND KOREA XXX

KOREA XXX IS JUST ONE PHASE OF THIS BATTLE THAT WE ARE HAVING WITH THE OTHER POWER CENTER IN THE WORLD WHICH OPPOSES US AND ALL WE STAND FOR. FOR FIVE YEARS THIS "GUERRILLA DIPLOMACY" HAS BEEN GOING ON. XXXX

BUT A POLICY OF PATIENCE AND DETERMINATION WITHOUT PROVOKING A WORLD WAR, WHILE WE IMPROVE OUR MILITARY POWER, IS ONE WHICH WE BELIEVE WE MUST CONTINUE TO FOLLOW. XXXX

THE STRATEGIC ALTERNATIVE, ENLARGEMENT OF THE WAR IN KOREA TO INCLUDE RED CHINA, WOULD PROBABLY DELIGHT THE KREMLIN MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE WE COULD DO. XXXX RED CHINA IS NOT THE POWERFUL NATION SEEKING TO DOMINATE THE WORLD.

FRANKLY, IN THE OPINION OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, THIS STRATEGY WOULD INVOLVE US IN THE WRONG WAR, AT THE WRONG PLACE, AT THE WRONG TIME, AND WITH THE WRONG ENEMY. XXXX

WE ARE NOT IN THE BEST POSITION TO SEEK A SHOWDOWN, EVEN IF IT WERE THE NATION'S DESIRE TO FORFEIT THE CHANCES FOR PEACE BY PRECIPITATING A TOTAL WAR.

THEY (THE COMMUNISTS) ALSO KNOW THAT WITH OUR POTENTIAL, AND THE STRENGTH OF OUR ALLIES, IN THE LONG RUN THEY COULD NOT WIN A WAR WITH A UNITED STATES THAT IS ALERT AND CONTINUOUSLY PREPARED. XXXX

A63WX

I THINK OUR GLOBAL STRATEGY IS PAYING OFF AND I SEE NO REASON TO LET IMPATIENCE ALTER IT IN THE FAR EAST.

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA): WERE THE JOINT CHIEFS (OF STAFF) UNANIMOUS IN THEIR OPINION THAT FROM THE MILITARY STANDPOINT GEN. MACARTHUR SHOULD BE RELIEVED?

BRADLEY: YES, SIR.

RUSSELL: DO YOU FAVOR IMPOSITION OF AN ECONOMIC BLOCKADE ON CHINA?

BRADLEY: YES, SIR. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS IS WHAT I THINK YOU MEAN.
RUSSELL: DO YOU FAVOR A NAVAL BLOCKADE AGAINST CHINA UNDER THE EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES?
BRADLEY: NO, SIR. XXXX IT MUST BE REALIZED THAT A NAVAL BLOCKADE IS ACTUALLY AND CAN BE TAKEN CERTAINLY AS AN ACT OF WAR XXX

BRIDGES: XXX DO YOU BELIEVE THE METHOD USED IN REMOVING HIM (MACARTHUR) WAS CORRECT? I MEAN HIS SUMMARY REMOVAL?
BRADLEY: I THINK, FRANKLY, IT WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER HAD IT BEEN HANDLED IN A LITTLE DIFFERENT WAY, AND IT WAS INTENDED TO BE HANDLED IN A DIFFERENT WAY, AND THEN THE DECISION WAS MADE TO HANDLE IT DIFFERENTLY.
BRIDGES: DO YOU THINK IT WAS GOOD FOR THE MORALE OF OUR TROOPS TO DO IT THIS WAY?
BRADLEY: I DON'T THINK IT HAD ANY PARTICULAR EFFECT ON THE MORALE OF OUR TROOPS.
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Transcript of First Day of General Bradley's Testimony at Senate Foreign Policy Inquiry

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Following is the censored transcript of today's testimony before the Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees inquiring into the administration foreign policy (* * denotes censorship deletions):*

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL—Gentlemen, the first matter that we have before us is the motion of Senator Morse that each member of the committee be limited to thirty minutes in his questions as we go about the table under the order that we have followed up until now. Those of you who favor that motion will say, "Aye."

(Chorus of "Ayes.")

THE CHAIRMAN—Those opposed will say, "No."

(No response.)

THE CHAIRMAN—The chair hears no "No's" so the "Ayes" have it. The motion is unanimously agreed to.

Senator Flanders requested a few minutes to make a statement this morning before we welcome General Bradley officially.

SENATOR FLANDERS — Mr. Chairman, when you were making your observations yesterday morning with regard to being sure that no secrets leaked out, I sat here in smug self-righteousness and listened to you. I do not know that any secrets leaked out through my agency, but as a matter of fact I did apparently say things that I did not intend.

I am not a radio fan. I do not listen to the radio unless there is some particular reason, so I was not aware until later that the radio broadcasts yesterday morning were indicating that I thought the war was going to end or something of that. I did not hear them, so I do not know.

I was, however, surprised when I got hold of the first edition of yesterday's Evening Star, against which I was headlined and Senator Kefauver was modestly put down two lines below the top as indicating that there was big news going to break.

Now as nearly as I can remember—this all seemed incidental to me at the time. As near as I can remember the original story came about something like this:

Being asked over the telephone by a reporter, I think for a broadcast, as to what I thought was the interesting thing in Saturday's hearing, and I thought that Generer Marshall's optimism was the most interesting thing in that hearing. And "What was it all about?" And I said, "He seemed to think that we might have some very favorable developments before long."

And "What were they?" I said, "I can't tell; read the record." And two or three other reporters called up, and I said, "Read the record." And when I came to look at the record of Saturday, the words in which that was expressed had been deleted, and anyone who read the record could not find them.

I assure you, Mr. Chairman, that I fervently hope that this will not ruin our political and military program in Korea, and wish further to assure you that it has been an experience from which I have learned a little something, probably not enough, but I still have learned a little something from it, and will not make exactly the same mistake again. I may make some other kind but not this kind.

Russell Gives Tribute to Bradley

THE CHAIRMAN—I may assure you, Senator Flanders, that my remarks of yesterday were not directed to any predictions. Any Senator is free to make any prediction he might desire to make, having due regard, of course to the fears they might boomerang on him. I did not have predictions in mind. I think any Senator can make any predictions he wishes. I was talking about quoting what transpired within these walls relating to this testimony. Any prediction any Senator wishes to make would not, of course, come within the scope of my admonition.

SENATOR FLANDERS—I do suggest, if it is agreeable to you, Mr. Chairman, that this part of the proceedings be considered as highly restricted and be not spread upon the public record.

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL—Under the procedure that we have adopted, Senator Flanders, I am afraid that will have to address itself to the discretion of Admiral Davis.

SENATOR FLANDERS — All right. I just thought that if left as I worded it, it would strengthen the impression that there was something definite and important —it would strengthen that impression.

THE CHAIRMAN—I am sure that Admiral Davis will take due note of your suggestion, but I doubt very much whether it will be compelling with him as to whether or not it should be deleted.

SENATOR FLANDERS—That is right.

THE CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, we are glad to welcome here today General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, who is the third of America's great military leaders to appear before this committee.

To my mind, General Bradley holds a unique position in the history of our country. He is not only one of the ablest of our fighting generals, a man who has earned promotions by his actions on the field of battle, but he is one of the most efficient administrators, as was demonstrated by his efficiency in running one of the largest and most complex businesses in this country, our Veterans Administration.

But even more important than that he has earned the respect and affection of the American people as a man with a rare combination of qualities of great humanity and great humility.

Throughout the world's history, popular and successful generals have earned their descriptive titles, and have been known by those titles.

A few of those that come to mind are "The Swamp Fox," "The Iron Duke," "Unconditional Surrender," "Stonewall," "Old Rough and Ready." There have been any number of adjectives used to describe those who have obtained success in war.

But it is particularly fitting that General Bradley emerged from World War II with but one characterization, and that was "The G. I.'s General."

These titles given to him are usually used to measure people's feeling toward their leaders. In this case, I believe the term was a fitting recognition of the fact that here was a man who, despite his high rank and commanding position, still walked in sufficient humbleness to look at the world through the standpoint of the common soldier, the man who carries a rifle.

It is seldom that a nation, however great, is blessed with such leaders. I feel it is one of the finest tributes that could be paid to our democracy to say that we can produce men of that character and type.

I know, of course, that it would be impossible here to go into great length into General Bradley's great accomplishments and his contributions to the nation; and it is unnecessary to do so because they are as well known to all of the members of the committee, and indeed to all the American people, as they are to me.

We do know that he was a fighting general in the days when the fighting was hot and under great handicaps in Africa and in Sicily. There he demonstrated the qualities to which I have referred.

Had he chosen to retire after the German surrender, his place in history would have been secure; but he did not make that decision. Instead he went on to some of the toughest jobs his country had to offer—that at the Veterans Administration, to which I referred; the Army Chief of Staff; Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

He appears before this committee today to give us the benefit of his experience and counsel with us in the crucial plans that we face.

Now, General, before you begin your testimony, I would like to know what your commitments are for the rest of the week. I heard you, I believe, when we were talking to Senator Knowland and the photographers were taking our pictures. You mentioned some addresses you had had scheduled for some time to deliver at Los Angeles or some other place in California.

I would like to find out if these commitments have been outstanding for some time, in order that the committee know that you should be entitled to fill them. So, will you please tell us first what those commitments are?

GENERAL BRADLEY — Mr. Chairman, as you undoubtedly know, for the last couple of years instead of having separate sevice days we have had an armed service day, in which all the services get together. That comes on the third Saturday of the week ending with the third Saturday in May. I believe you will find that all the Chiefs of Staff have made commitments that they have had for some time. I know this commitment that I made here in Los Angeles was made a month or two ago in connection with Armed Services day.

Out there they are having their principal get-together on Friday

noon. Then a further display on Saturday. So long as I was going to be out there, I agreed to appear off the record with the Press Club Thursday night, similar to the Washington Press Club, that we all have to go to once in a while.

Then Friday noon at this principal celebration and then Saturday evening I agreed to go to the display where there will be several thousand people in a ball park, a display of equipment, and so forth.

So actually my first one is Thursday night. If I have to cancel it, I will get in a little trouble, but I am just hoping I could leave here some time Wednesday night, so as to get out there for that 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, if possible.

THE CHAIRMAN—Well, am I correct in assuming that you can be with us today and tomorrow, all day, without interfering with your commitments?

GENERAL BRADLEY—Yes, sir.

Some Afternoon Sessions Favored by Chairman

THE CHAIRMAN—General, due to the unusual nature of these hearings, the committee has voted that I, as chairman, should administer the oath to all witnesses appearing. You will therefore stand and raise your right hand.

Do you swear that the evidence which you are about to give to this committee, upon the matter under inquiry, shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

GENERAL BRADLEY—So help me God.

(Twenty-six lines, procedural matter, deleted from transcript by a member of the committee staff.)

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Lodge.

(Discussion off the record.)

SENATOR BREWSTER — The Majority Leader said to me yesterday that he proposed to object to afternoon sessions. When he was in here he thought we had to give them up, and I do not know whether he discussed that with you or not.

THE CHAIRMAN—It had not been discussed with me and I had told all of the members of the committee who had asked me anything about afternoon sessions that I hoped that we could have them on those afternoons when it was apparent that no votes would be had in the Senate.

Of course I realize where matters of importance are being voted upon, it is very difficult to have an effective meeting of the committee.

SENATOR BREWSTER—If the schedule could be worked out so that we would know if we were to have afternoon sessions, why one could plan a little. Could we discuss that with the Majority Leader and see whether he could work out a week's schedule or so?

THE CHAIRMAN—I endeavored to do that on Monday but at that time it was thought that the reciprocal trade bill would be under consideration. Now it develops I believe that that is to be taken up Thursday, isn't it, Senator George?

SENATOR GEORGE—Not before Thursday. It may go over for a week.

THE CHAIRMAN—So that will cause considerable confusion. That bill was really set ahead of the grain-to-India bill. If the committee wishes to take any action on it, my only purpose is to try to expedite these hearings as rapidly as we can consistent with a thorough full investigation of the matters under inquiry.

SENATOR SMITH—Mr. Chairman, I think Senator Gillette and I—I do not want to speak for him—hope we can get the grain-to-India bill disposed of today. We started debate last night and I feel myself committed to go back to the floor when we open up today to participate in that debate.

SENATOR CONNALLY—There is no asurance that there will be a roll call vote.

SENATOR SMITH—There is no assurance of anything.

THE CHAIRMAN—Well, suppose we proceed here this morning and determine that before we recess at the noon hour. General Bradley, do you have any statement you desire to make?

GENERAL BRADLEY — Mr. Chairman, with your permission I would like to read a short statement and then of course try to answer any questions you may have.

THE CHAIRMAN—Very well.

Testimony of General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Chester V. Clifton, assistant to General Bradley.

GENERAL BRADLEY — Mr. Chairman and members of the committees:

At the very outset, I want to make it clear that I would not say anything to discredit the long and illustrious career of General Douglas MacArthur. We may have different views on certain aspects of our government's military policy, but that is not unusual.

Certainly there have been no personal considerations in our differences of opinion. In matters of such great scope and of such importance many people have different ideas and might consequently recommend different courses of action.

As Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, I am one of the military advisors to the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the National Security Council. I pass on to

them the collective advice and recommendations of the Joint Chiefs.

When the Joint Chiefs of Staff express their opinion on a subject, it is from the military point of view, and is given with a full realization that considerations other than military may be overriding in making the final decision. The relative importance of the military aspect varies. In some cases it is greatly overshadowed by other considerations. In other cases, the military aspects may be the decisive ones.

When all of these aspects are considered the Government's policy is determined. As military men we then abide by the decision.

Before your interrogation on the details of our Government's policies in Korea and the Far East, I would like to ask myself this question: What is the great issue at stake in this hearing?

Principally I would say that you are trying to determine the course we should follow as the best road to peace. There are military factors which must be evaluated before a sound decision can be made. At present the issue is obscured in the public mind by many details which do not relate to the task of keeping the peace and making America secure.

The fundamental military issue that has arisen is whether to increase the risk of a global war by taking additional measures that are open to the United States and its allies. We now have a localized conflict in Korea. Some of the military measures under discussion might well place the United States in the position of responsibility for broadening the war and at the same time losing most if not all of our allies.

General MacArthur has stated that there are certain additional measures which can and should be taken, and that by so doing no unacceptable increased risk of global war will result.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff believe that these same measures do increase the risk of global war and that such a risk should not be taken unnecessarily. At the same time we recognize the military advantages that might accrue to the United Nations' position *in Korea* and to the United States position in the Far East by these measures. While a field commander very properly estimates his needs from the viewpoint of operations in his own theatre or sphere of action, those responsible for higher direction must necessarily base their actions on broader aspects, and on the needs, actual or prospective, of several theatres.

Joint Chiefs Held In a Better Position

The Joint Chiefs of Staff, in view of their global responsibilities and their perspective with respect to the world-wide strategic situation, are in a better position than is any single theatre commander to assess the risk of general war. Moreover, the Joint Chiefs of Staff are best able to judge our own military resources with which to meet that risk.

In order that all may understand the strategy which the Joint Chiefs of Staff believe the United States must pursue, I would like to discuss in broad terms this perspective in which we view our security problems.

As a background to our consideration of global strategy, we must realize that human beings have invented a great variety of techniques designed to influence other nations. Right now, nations are being subjected to persuasion by propaganda, and coercion by force of arms. It is my conviction that broad and comprehensive knowledge of the strength, aims, and the policies of nations is basic to understanding the problem of security in a world of tension.

We must understand—as we conduct our foreign affairs and our military affairs—that while power and nationalism prevail, it is up to us to gain strength through cooperative efforts with other nations which have common ideals and objectives with our own. At the same time, we must create and maintain the power essential to persuasion, and to our own security in such a world. We must understand the role and nature, including the limitations, of this power if we are to exercise it wisely.

One of the great power potentials of this world is the United States of America and her allies. The other great power in this world is Soviet Russia and her satellites. As much as we desire peace, we must realize that we have two centers of power supporting opposing ideologies.

From a global viewpoint—and with the security of our nation of prime importance—our military mission is to support a policy of preventing communism from gaining the manpower, the resources, the raw material and the industrial capacity essential to world domination. If Soviet Russia ever controls the entire Eurasian land mass, then the Soviet-satellite imperialism may have the broad base upon which to build the military power to rule the world.

Three times in the past five years the Kremlin-inspired imperialism has been thwarted by direct action.

In Berlin, Greece and Korea the free nations have opposed Communist aggression with a different type of action. But each time the power of the United States has been called upon and we have become involved. Each incident has cost us money, resources and some lives.

But in each instance we have prevented the domination of one more area and the absorption of another source of manpower, raw materials and resources.

Korea, in spite of the importance of the engagement, must be looked upon with proper perspective. It is just one engagement, just one phase of this battle that we are having with the other power center in the world which opposes us and all we stand for. For five years this "guerrilla diplomacy" has been going on. In each of the actions in which we have participated to oppose this gangster conduct we have risked World War III. But each time we have used methods short of total war. As costly as Berlin and Greece and Korea may be, they are less expensive than the vast destruction which would be inflicted upon all sides if a total war were to be precipitated.

I am under no illusion that our present strategy of using means short of total war to achieve our ends and oppose communism is a guarantee that a world war will not be thrust upon us. But a policy of patience and determination without provoking world war, while we improve our military power, is one which we believe we must continue to follow.

As long as we keep the conflict within its present scope, we are holding to a minimum the forces we must commit and tie down.

The strategic alternative, enlargement of the war in Korea to include Red China, would probably delight the Kremlin more than anything else we could do. It would necessarily tie down additional forces, especially our sea power and our air power, while the Soviet Union would not be obliged to put a single man into the conflict.

Under present circumstances, we have recommended against enlarging the war. The course of action often described as a "limited war" with Red China would increase the risk we are taking by engaging too much of our power in an area that is not the critical strategic prize.

Red China is not the powerful nation seeking to dominate the world. Frankly, in the opinion of the joint Chiefs of Staff, this strategy would involve us in the wrong war, at the wrong place, at the wrong time and with the wrong enemy.

Joint Chiefs Declared Behind Administration

There are some other considerations which have tended to obscure this main issue. Some critics have not hesitated to state that the policy our Government is following, and its included strategy, is not that which has been recommended by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Statements have been made that the Presiden as Commander in Chief, and the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, have a policy all their own, and that the Joint Chiefs of Staff have been overridden.

This is just not so. The Joint Chiefs of Staff have continually given their considered opinion—always from a military viewpoint—concerning our global capabilities and responsibilities and have recommended our present strategy in and for Korea. This has been the course of action which the Secretary of Defense and the Commander in Chief have adopted as far as practicable.

I pointed out earlier that many times the international policy considerations, including the views of our allies, are also considered and in some instances modify the course of action.

In other instances, even after the international considerations and the views of our allies have been considered, the proposed military strategy has not been altered.

Our over-all policy has been one of steadfast patience and determination in opposing Communist aggression without provoking unnecessarily a total war.

There are many critics who have been impatient with this strategy and who would like to call for a "showdown." From a purely military viewpoint, this is not desirable. We are not in the best military position to seek a showdown, even if it were the nation's desire to forfeit the chances for peace by precipitating a total war.

Undoubtedly, this statement will be misconstrued by some critics who will say, "Why are the Joint Chiefs of Staff advertising the fact that we are not militarily in a position to have a showdown?"

I can assure those critics that with the methods we must pursue in a democracy in order to support a military establishment—including this present investigation of our strategy in the Far East—our capabilities are not unknown to the Communists.

They are apt students of military power, and fully realize that although we are not prepared to deliver any ultimatum, we could hurt them badly if they attacked us or our friends.

They also know that with our potential, and the strength of our allies, in the long run they could not win a war with a United States that is alert, and continuously prepared.

I would not be a proponent of any policy which would ignore the military facts and rush us headlong into a showdown before we are ready. It is true that this policy of armed resistance to aggression, which we pursue while we are getting stronger, often risks a world war. But so far we have taken these risks without disastrous results.

I think our global strategy is paying off and I see no reason to let impatience alter it in the Far East. Certainly the course of action we are pursuing has avoided a total war which could only bring death and destruction to millions of Americans, both in the United States and on the battlefield. Our present course of action has at the same time won us respect and admiration everywhere in the world, both inside and outside the Iron Curtain.

There are also those who deplore the present military situation in Korea and urge us to engage Red China in a larger war to solve this problem. Taking on Red China is not a decisive move, does not guarantee the end of the war in Korea, and may not bring China to her knees.

We have only to look back to the five long years when the Japanese, one of the greatest military powers of that time, moved into China and had almost full control of a large part of China, and yet were never able to conclude that war successfully. I would say that from past history one would only jump from a smaller conflict to a larger deadlock at greater expense. My own feeling is to avoid such an engagement if possible because victory in Korea would not be assured and victory over Red China would be many years away. We believe that every effort should be made to settle the present conflict without extending it outside Korea. If this proves to be impossible, then other measures may have to be taken.

In my consideration of this viewpoint, I am going back to the basic objective of the American people—as much peace as we can gain without appeasement.

Some critics of our strategy say if we do not immediately bomb troop concentration points and airfields in Manchuria, it is "appeasement." If we do not immediately set up a blockade of Chinese ports—which to be successful would have to include British and Russian ports in Asia—it is "appeasement." These same critics would say that if we do not provide the logistical support and air and naval assistance to launch Chinese Nationalist troops into China, it is "appeasement."

These critics ignore the vital questions:

Will these actions, if taken, actually assure victory in Korea?

Do these actions mean prolongation of the war by bringing Russia into the fight?

Will these actions strip us of our allies in Korea and in other parts of the world?

Refusal to Enlarge War Called a Sound Course

From a military viewpoint, appeasement occurs when you give up something, which is rightfully free to an aggressor without putting up a struggle, or making him pay a price. Forsaking Korea—withdrawing from the fight unless we are forced out—would be an appeasement to aggresion. Refusing to enlarge the quarrel to the point where our global capabilities are diminished, is certainly not appeasement but is a militarily sound course of action under the present circumstances.

It is my sincere hope that these hearings will encourage us as a nation to follow a steadfast and determined course of action in this world, which would deny any free nation to Soviet imperialism, and at the same time preserve the peace for which so many men died in World War I, World War II, and in Greece, Indo-China, Malaya and Korea.

THE CHAIRMAN — General Bradley, just by way of background would you make a brief statement for the record of your long and distinguished military career?

GENERAL BRADLEY—Yes, sir. I entered West Point from Missouri on Aug. 1, 1911, graduated 1915, commissioned second lieutenant of infantry and joined the Fourteenth Infantry Regiment. I served with that regiment for about four years at various stations in the West and Southwest and left the regiment in 1919 to serve as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at South Dakota State College for one year, at which time I was ordered to West Point in 1920, where I served as instructor in mathematics until 1924.

I went to the advanced course in the Infantry School in 1924 and '25, at which time I was ordered on foreign service in Hawaii. I served with the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Infantry, then known as Wolfhounds, and still called Wolfhounds in Korea, commanded by Colonel Michaelis recently.

Then I served with the National Guard, and Reserve in downtown Honolulu in 1927 and 1928. I then went to the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, where I stayed for a while, and then went from there to the Infantry School, 1929 to 1933. I came to Washington to attend the Army War College in 1933 and '34, after which I again went to West Point as an instructor in military science and tactics from 1934 to 1938.

I then served on the General Staff here in Washington from the 1st of June, 1938, until the end of February, '41, at which time I was sent to Fort Benning, Ga., as commandant of the Infantry School. After being there about a year, I was given command of the Eighty-second Division, which was being reactivated at Camp Claiborne, La.

After being with it three or four months, I was transferred to the Twenty-eighth Division, also at Alexandria, Camp Livingston. I took it to amphibious training in Florida during the winter, and in February, 1943, I received orders to go overseas to join General Eisenhower.

I served as his personal representative and as deputy corps commander of General Patton's Second Corps until about April 15, in other words, about a month and a half, at which time I took command of the Second Corps in North Africa, and after the Northern Tunisian campaign was finished on about May 12, '43, I went back and planned for the Sicilian invasion, headed the Second Corps into Sicily, and was there until Sept. 8, 1943, when I left Sicily to go to England to form a staff of the First United States Army and the First United States Army Group, and plan the invasion of France.

I commanded the First Army then, on invasion, and was with it until the first of August, in other words, about two months after D-Day, at which time we broke up the divisions then in France into two American armies, and I then became the army group commander, Army Group Headquarters becoming operative, and commanded the army group which had been changed to Twelfth Army Group in designation, until the end of the war.

I then came home, and as the chairman said, I was in the Veterans Administration from Aug. 1 until November—Aug. 1, 1945, until Nov. 30, 1947, a little over two years.

I then returned to the Department of the Army and became Chief of Staff of the Army on Feb. 8, 1948, which position I held until I was made chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on Aug. 15, 1949, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN — The statement has been made here that you commanded the largest body of American troops that had ever been in action against any enemies. Do you care to comment on that?

GENERAL BRADLEY — Of course they referred to combat troops. I think at one time there were forty-five divisions in my army group, and the total of the men assigned to the army was about 1,200,000.

Q.—The memorandum of Jan. 12 has played quite a large part in these hearings, General Bradley.

I wish you would outline for the committee your understanding of the four items in the Jan. 12 memorandum to which General MacArthur referred, with special reference to whether that was a directive or whether there were any contingencies involved in the four items to which he referred.

A.—Mr. Chairman, if I might, I would like to go back a little on that because I think there has been some confusion on this memorandum, because there are really three things that took place about that time.

There was a directive dated Jan. 12. There was a study which you speak of dated Jan. 12 and there was a letter from the President to General MacArthur dated Jan. 13. In other words, there are three things in this period. I will confine my remarks now to the study which you speak about.

Three Items Involved

Discussed by Witness

Q.—No, I want you to clear up the confusion. You have named those three documents. I want you to start with Jan. 11.

A.—Well, I will have to go back a little farther than that on the study, sir. I just want to bring out to start with that there are three things involved and I think there has been some confusion here because there was a directive dated the twelfth which I don't think has been discussed much here, there was a study dated the twelfth which has been discussed a great deal, and then there was the President's letter to General MacArthur on policy dated the thirteenth.

Q.—Well, I have had some of the confusion and that is the reason I have asked you to clarify them. A.—May I take them up one at a time, sir?

Q.—Yes.

A.—In late November, in fact Nov. 28 when things were looking pretty bad in Korea, the Joint Chiefs of Staff directed one of their joint staff committees to make a study of possible lines of action which might be taken if the war in Korea developed into an all-out war against China, either declared or undeclared.

Now, that was a directive which finally ended up with the Jan. 12 study. They came up, first, with a study which was not agreed upon. There were split views in it between the services.

Then they reworked that paper and came up with another one, another version of it, dated Jan. 3, which was also not acceptable, and that one was reworked and we finally got down to a paper on which the Chiefs agreed, dated Jan. 12.

Now, when we consider one of these studies, which are primarily for our own use, we consider a whole series, so to us we were thinking of this in terms of the conditions under which we started the study.

However, as we went forward in writing these different studies, the preamble or the reason for the study dropped out of it, so when we got up to the Jan. 12 study, taken by itself, it does not have the conditions under which we started the study, and at that time it was boiled down to merely the statement that it is tentatively agreed, was the term used, on the following objectives and possible lines of action.

I want to emphasize again that it was not a directive. It was a study, and I would like to explain right there that when we send a directive to the Commander in Chief, Far East, we draw up a draft of the study, a draft of the directive, take it to the Secretary of Defense, who approves it or disapproves it, and if he approves it, if it has political implications we then discuss it with the Secretary of State or Department of State and then it is taken to the President, who okays it or passes judgment on it.

It is then sent out as a directive. This particular study never went through that routine. In other words, it was never intended as a prospective directive to be handled in that way. It was a study for consideration along with other things that were going on at that time in trying to determine the policy, future policy toward Korea, and it was used for that purpose.

Q.—Well, what was the directive now as contrasted with this study or memorandum?

A.—On January the 10th General MacArthur came in with a message pointing out that under the present conditions he thought we were going to have difficulty in staying in Korea. He pointed out that the morale of the troops was not too good after a long fight, and some of the remarks that had been made about them at various places in the world and it was rather a gloomy message.

The Chiefs proposed an answer to that and it was discussed with the Department of State and they wanted to put certain political reasons also in this directive. The Joint Chiefs of Staff objected to that. It ended up in a discussion at the White House with the President and the decision was made that the miltary part of this discussion would be pulled out and sent as a directive to General MacArthur, and then the State Department would prepare with the President a letter on political policy which he would send separately, so the military part of that was pulled out and sent in the directive of January the 12th.

The political part of it was pulled out and fixed up with the President, and he sent it under his signature on the 13th.

Q.—Now the Jan. 12 directive was then in response to this communication from General MacArthur? A.—It was in response to his communication two days before, yes.

Security of Troops Declared Paramount

Q.—Will you give us the broad outlines of that directive. A.—Yes, sir. It directed him to defend in successive positions if necessary, and always with the understanding that the security of his troops was paramount.

That is in brief form what it was. It told him, as I say, to defend in successive positions; in other words to stay in Korea. In addition to that we were so concerned with the situation as painted in General MacArthur's wire of Jan. 10 that two of the Chiefs, General Collins and General Vandenberg, left on the evening of the 12th right after we had cleared the directive and went to Japan and on into Korea to see for themselves just what the situation was. Fortunately, about that time the situation began to improve and from then on the position was stabilized and we even started to come back.

Q.—The Jan. 12 directive then was to the effect that he should stay in Korea if that could be done without endangering the security of his forces? A.—I can give you a paraphrase of that message if you desire, Mr. Chairman.

Q.—Well, that will be all right, give a pharaphrase. I just want to get—I have been somewhat uncertain as to the sequence—the reason for these three papers since these hearings opened, and I want them clarified. A.—Yes, sir. I would like to emphasize again that the one that was started back in November ended up as a study. This one was a directive which took—the formulation of it took place over two days, and the political one really over three days.

SENATOR MORSE—Do you have the page from which the general is reading, Mr. Chairman?

GENERAL BRADLEY—No, sir; I have a paraphrase of a message I will give you, Sir, if I may.

Q.—I thought you were reading from an exhibit. A.—I am reading from a note I have in my book, sir.

"We are forced to the conclusion based upon all the factors known to us, including particularly those presented in your recent message, that it is infeasible under existing conditions, including sustained major effort by Communist China, to hold the position in Korea for a protracted period.

"It would be to our national interests, however, and also to the interests of the U.N. before you issue firm instructions for initiation of evacuation of troops from Korea to gain some further time for essential military and diplomatic consultations with UN countries participating in Korean effort.

"It is important also to the future of U.N. and N.A.T.O [North Atlantic Treaty Organization] organizations, to the United States prestige world-wide and to efforts to organize anti-Communist resistance in Asia, that maximum practical punishment be inflicted on Communist aggressors and that Korea not be evacuated unless actually forced by military considerations. In Washington it is not possible to evaluate present state of morale and combat efficiency of UN forces.

(Eight lines deleted.)

"In your messages of 30 December, 1950, and 4 January, 1951, you had indicated it would not be necessary to make an anticipatory decision to evacuate until our forces had arrived at the old Pusan beachhead.

"Including consideration of the factors outlined above, your estimate is desired as to timing and conditions under which you will have to issue instructions to evacuate Korea.

"Directive contained in Paragraph (C) of our message of 9 January [illegible] remains in effect." That was, as I said, to fight in successive positions.

THE CHAIRMAN — Now, did you construe the four paragraphs which were outlined by General MacArthur in his address, I believe, the bombing of the bases, or air reconnaissance, and the use of Chinese troops—I have forgotten just what the others were—blockade the coast of China—I believe that is the gist of it—did you construe that as having been contained in any order that was issued to General MacArthur or any instructions of approval of any policy he had promulgated, or was it perfectly clear that that was a matter that was still under study, in your opinion?

GENERAL BRADLEY — Well, Mr. Chairman, to us it was clear that it was a study; maybe it wasn't, and apparently it was not, to General MacArthur; but to us it was perfectly apparent that it was a study and was never handled as a proposed directive. It was a study which we used in the National Security Council in considering future actions if this thing developed into war against China.

Q.—How was that forwarded to General MacArthur? A.—It was forwarded in two ways. General Collins carried it to him, and discussed it with him when he arrived there on Jan. 14. It was also sent to him later by the Army for information several days later; in fact, in a rather short form by message, by radio, so it was actually sent to him in two ways, sir.

Q.—Of course, General Collins would be the proper person to inquire of as to the nature of the conversations he had with General MacArthur? A.—Yes, sir. I do not know the nature, the full nature of those discussions.

Joint Chiefs Objected At White House Parley

Q.—Did I understand you to say now that the Joint Chiefs objected at a conference that was held at the White House to include the political considerations in the directive of Jan. 12? A.—Yes, sir. We thought that the military part of the political part should be sent separately.

Q.—And that accounts for the fact that the President's letter, I believe you said, followed this directive, and these instruction, this study? A.—Yes, sir: and the one that was sent on the 12th was a military directive. The one that was sent on the 13th outlining certain political reasons specifically said, "This is not a directive."

Q.—When did you first learn or when were you first consulted with respect to the advisability of relieving General MacArthur of his several commands? When did you first learn that that was under discussion? When was your opinion first asked? A.—If you don't mind, I will refer to notes, because you, when you start referring to back to dates, unless you refer to notes are apt to get confused.

Q.—All right, sir.

A.—My first information that there was some concern being shown by the President over this was late the afternoon of Thursday, the 5th of April, when I received the information—I don't remember where from—but I think I received it from a telephone from someone; at which time I called the Joint Chiefs of Staff together for about thirty minutes, from 5 to 5:30 in the afternoon, and told them that the President was concerned about some statements that had been made by General MacArthur, and that they should begin studying the military aspects of it. There was nothing more than that said about it.

Q.—When were you next approached with respect to this?

A.—On Friday, the 6th of April, there was a meeting in the President's office, right after a Cabinet meeting, at which they asked me to join certain others, including Secretary Acheson, General Marshall, Mr. Harriman; and we were with the President, I would say, from around 11:30 to 12:30, and that is the first time I had heard first-hand the concern of the President in the matter.

Q.—Did you subsequently call another conference of the Joint Chiefs? A.—Yes, sir. There were subsequent meeting with the same four people—I believe General Marshall has explained that to you—and then on Saturday we were told that the President would like to have the view of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Q.—What day of the month would that be?

A.—That was Saturday, April 7. We were told they would like to have the views of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and we should give them to General Marshall at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. That would have been Sunday, the 8th of April.

So I called the Chiefs together at 2 P. M. Sunday, the 8th of April, in my office, at which time we discussed—I presented to them the concern of the President and what he had in mind, and two or three other subjects were discussed between the time we met at 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock, when we went up to join General Marshall, and at 4 o'clock we went up to join him in a further conference, which lasted for about an hour, I guess.

Q.—Were all of the Joint Chiefs present? A.—All the Chiefs were present

Q.—Were their opinions asked individually as to the wisdom of the course that was under consideration?

A.—Yes, sir. After we discussed it and went up to General Marshall's office, he asked each of the three Chiefs their individual views and there was some discussion in which they were all in agreement on the reasons that they advanced for why they thought from a military point of view alone he should be relieved.

Q.—Were the Joint Chiefs unanimous in their opinion that from the military standpoint General MacArthur should be relieved? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were you present when the final decision was taken to relieve General MacArthur? A.—Yes. The final decision was made on Monday, the ninth of April, at the White House; and I was present when that decision was made.

Questioner Seeks Data On Timing of Action

Q.—Did the recommendations of the Joint Chiefs—did they approve of the immediate relief of General MacArthur? Was there any discussion as to delay in time, or did any of them express any objection to the immediate relief of General MacArthur?

A.—I don't remember that the exact time of the relief was discussed. Maybe some of the Chiefs will remember. I didn't include it in my notes I made immediately afterward, as to the timing of it. The question of whether or not he could be left in part of his position and relieved of the command in Korea was discussed and from a military point of view, the Chiefs thought that was not feasible.

Q.—They were unanimous in that opinion? A.—Yes.

Q.—You made some reference there in the opening part of your statement—I can't quote it verbatim—as to the part that political considerations play in military policy. Have the recommendations of the Joint Chiefs as to our military policy in Korea been influenced by political decisions that have been made in the Department of State?

Q.—We have not had any proposed directive disapproved because of State action, as far as Korea is concerned. I think it is known that the military did recommend different action with reference to Formosa about a year and a half ago, which was not taken because of certain political considerations, but I don't know of anything in Korea where a proposed military directive has been disapproved because of State Department objection.

Q.—Were there any disagreements or misunderstandings between the Joint Chiefs or the Defense establishment with General MacArthur prior to the outbreak in Korea that you have any knowledge of? A.—No, sir; I don't recall any.

Q.—No, in your opening statement, General, you referred to the fact that the Chiefs were in agreement as to the danger of Russian intervention if the war in Asia were extended as recommended by General MacArthur. Was that finding as to the danger of Russian intervention a unanimous decision on the part of the Joint Chiefs? A.—Yes, sir; they all feel that way.

SENATOR SALTONSTALL—Will you repeat that question, please, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN—I asked him if the decision of the Joint Chiefs as to the danger of Russian intervention in the event of the adoption of the MacArthur program was unanimous.

Is that danger regarded as being remote or very real by the Joint Chiefs?

GENERAL BRADLEY — Well, we think there is a real danger. Now the degree of that is anybody's opinion, Mr. Chairman. In our case we believe it is a risk which we should not take at this time.

Q.—What do you base your opinion on? A.—Well, the strength that they have in the Far East—I mean that the Russians have in the Far East; the fact that they have been supporting China in its operation; they were supporting North Korea previously; the question of whether or not they can afford to lose in Korea; and the fact that they have an arrangement with China whereby if China is attacked under certain conditions Russia will come to her assistance.

Q.—When did General MacArthur first recommend to the Joint Chiefs approval of his policies for extending the war into Manchuria by air bombardment and by a blockade of the China coast?

A.—Well, about as soon as the Chinese began coming in. His first message on the subject was about Nov. 6, in which he wanted to attack the bridges across the Yalu, and this was the first intimation that we had that they were coming across in great force. And we held him up on that bombing until we could check on it, and then gave him permission to go ahead and bomb the Korean end of the bridges. And then from then on there were intimations that he would like to go right on into Manchuria and bomb the bases across the Yalu, beginning, oh, around Nov. 6 or 8, from then on.

Recommendation Made About End of November

Q.—Did he bring in his views on the desirability of employing the Chinese Nationalist troops at the same time, or was that a later recommendation? A.—Well, he had discussed it before that. In other words, back in August the question had first come up. At that time he did not recommend the employment of Chinese Nationalist troops in Korea. Then when the attack came on in such strength and

around the end of November, then he made a recommendation that the Chinese Nationalists on Formosa be used in Korea.

Q.—Will you state briefly the reasons why the Joint Chiefs did not approve of that recommendation? A.—In our opinion the Nationalist troops on Formosa had very limited capabilities, particularly for offensive action. As General MacArthur himself had pointed out, they would have to have almost complete logilstical support from ourselves, transportation furnished. In the opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff their leadership, equipment and training were all of such a state that they would be of limited use in offensive operations.

Q.—Do you favor the imposition of an economic blockade on China? A.—Yes, sir. Economic sanctions is what I think you mean.

Q.—Yes, economic blockade; that means sanctions. Do you favor a naval blockade against China under the existing circumstances? A.—No, sir. I believe that was one of the points that General MacArthur made—that he favored a blockade. It must be realized that a naval blockade is actually and can be taken certainly as an act of war and in the opinion of the Joint Chiefs the naval blockade would not be effective unless it was a United Nations blockade and not just a United States blockade.

Q.—You stated something in your opening statement about the loss of our Allies in Europe. What effect do you think it would have on our Allies if the war were extended in Manchuria or into China?

A.—Well, if it were extended by United States action alone, I think we might stand the chance of losing some of our Allies, because they are under the gun more or less in Europe and they are very reluctant to see anything done which might bring on a World War III at this time, so consequently it is our opinion that they would be very reluctant to join in extention of the war beyond Korea, and therefore that is why I say that we stand the chance, if we take that action ourselves, of having them drop out on us and discontinue their support.

Q.—Do you wish to elaborate on your statement as to the importance you attach to maintaining a free Western Europe? I believe you mention it in your statement. How is it important militarily to the United States?

A.—Well, that is where we have a lot of our trade. Furthermore, getting back specifically to my statement, Western Europe contains the manpower, the resources, the "know-how" and industrial capacity which, if added to what Russia already has, would make her a very formidable opponent.

Right now we have a great advantage on Russia in production of steel and other industrial products. If she should overrun Europe and take on the additional manpower and industrial capacity there and add it to her own, it would be about equal to our own I would guess.

Q.—What is your professional military opinion as to the potential for waging war of the Russian forces that are now stationed in Asia? A.—Well, in my opinion they have the capability of causing us a great deal of difficulty, to say the least.

(Two lines deleted.)

Q.—How about the difficulty in supplying those forces, would they be effective in any military action extended over any period of time?

A.—That has always been one of Russia's weaknesses in the Far East, the fact that she has only one railroad line. It is true, it has been double-tracked, so that they have increase its capacity. However, for the last several years they have attempted to increase the war production in the Far East so as to make it less dependent upon the industries of Urals, and of Western Russia.

Undoubtedly she has enough supplies there, already in her supply dumps, to supply for a considerable length of time, the divisions she has in that area.

Questioned on Clashes Of Russians, Japanese

Q.—General, one thing hasn't been brought into this discussion. I recall that before World War II there were constant reports of large engagements between Russian and Japanese troops, along the Manchurian border, or somewhere in that area. It was referred to as "an undeclared war," in some newspaper articles I saw. Do you know anything about those? A.—Yes, sir. That went on for several years, and the engagements involved units up to the size of a corps, on each side.

Q.—An army corps? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know whether or not Russia experienced any difficulties in supplying those troops during those engagements? A.—I know nothing about the supply problem at that time, sir.

Q.—I believe my time is about out, but I have one more question I want to ask you, General. Is it your professional military opinion, concurred in by all of the Joint Chiefs, that the present policy in Korea is the best policy for this country to pursue? A.—Yes, sir. We think that they should try this policy, and hope that we can get decisive results without extending the war outside of Korea.

Q.—Well, do you think that the adoption of the MacArthur policies would hasten an end to the struggle to Korea? A.—There is no assurance that it would. In other words, we do not believe the extension of it by extension of bombing would get decisive results. We have about 200 miles of enemy supply lines to work on now, and you would only extend that length back into Manchuria, and we do not think that it would be decisive.

THE CHAIRMAN — Well, my time has expired. Senator Connally?

SENATOR CONNALLY — Suppose we don't use all of our half-hour?

THE CHAIRMAN — Then you have another round of questions later on.

SENATOR CONNALLY — General Bradley, I want to say that I have a very high regard for your military abilities, your general abilities, and am very glad to have you here as a witness today. I don't want to be repetitious, but it is somewhat difficult to avoid it. As I understand it, you have testified that all of the Chiefs of Staff agreed to the action taken with reference to the MacArthur matter?

GENERAL BRADLEY—Yes, sir.

Q.—I want to ask you if you believe, or are of the opinion that Air and Sea, alone, without ground troops, could stop the Chinese hordes from coming over on us in Korea?

A.—No, sir; I do not. Normally, you think of strategic bombing as going after the sources of production. The sources of production in this case are very largely out of reach of any strategic bombing because they are not even in China.

We think that such action could not be decisive, by itself. That has been proven many times, that Air, by itself, is not decisive; and General Vandenberg will tell you that in just as positive terms as I am telling you, sir.

Q.—Well, as a matter of fact, in Korea, when these different waves of the enemy have poured in, the air power has not been sufficient to stop them, has it?

A.—No, sir; because they move at night, they move across country, and while the Air Force has kept a lot of the bridges knocked out, both railroad and road bridges, it has been unable to stop the advance of the Chinese, both as to manpower and supplies.

It certainly has hampered, and without this air power, we would have been in a very bad way many times, but even though it has had tremendous effect on it, it cannot, in itself, stop it.

Question of Ground Troops In China Discussed

Q.—And of course the sea power can't do anything in Korea? A.—The naval blockade of Korea, we think, has rather effectively stopped the import of supplies by water, so that it has been effective to that extent, causing the supplies to have to come by railroad and road.

Q.—Well, they would have to come in over the north part of Korea, from Manchuria, or from Red Russia? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—A good deal has been said about our allies. How important are our allies, looking at the global picture, how important are our allies to our own operations? A.—Well, I believe most everyone considers them very important. I think that was verified by the Congress when they approved the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to which we belong, along with eleven other nations.

Q.—The reason I asked you that is—How could we "go it alone," on two fronts. One in Asia and one in Europe? A.—Well, it would be pretty tough, sir; because the more assistance you have, both militarily and industrially, the better off you are in combatting communism, or in fighting a war.

Q.—Well, isn't it also of an advantage, a great advantage, psychologically, to have these allies, and have the world know that they are our allies? A.—Very much so, and if we should ever lose them completely, and be confined to the Western Hemisphere, we would have an entirely different situation and different standards of living than we have at the present time.

Q.—Now, it has been suggested here that no American ground soldiers should setfoot on Chinese territory, with which I agree. I don't want to see any American troops go into China. But, if that is true, that we don't put any, and we have an all-out war, and the war should expand to include China, would it not almost inevitably follow that at sometime in the future development of that, we would have to put ground troops on Chinese soil?

A.—To get decisive results in my opinion you would.

Q.—That is what I am asking about. A.—In other words, if you go to an all out war with China, I think you would have to do something like the Japanese did. Go in and try to get a decision. I do not believe you could get any decision by naval and air action alone.

Q.—Well, naval and air action as against China without ground troops would mean just sort of a holding proposition, would it not, against China, to keep them from coming over?

A.—Well, I think it would be a rather long drawn out affair in which you would try to knock out their centers of communication and knock out as much of their industry as possible, possibly try to limit them on supplies and food without taking any positive action inside China itself.

Q.—Well, I just do not want to have an American army bogging down in China. Ground troops in China I feel would bog down in that tremendous area under all the difficulties which are presented to us. I think, Mr. Chairman, I will reserve the balance of my time.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Bridges.

SENATOR BRIDGES—General, you were developing the sequence of the recall of General MacArthur. You said the first you knew about it was on April 5 when you got a telephone call. Who made the telephone call to you?

GENERAL BRADLEY—I don't recall, Senator.

Q.—Did it come from the White House or the Secretary of State?

A.—I don't know, sir, where it came from. It may have been from the White House, it may have been from the Secretary of Defense's office. I don't know, sir.

I just got a warning that this thing was coming up because the President was concerned about it, and I frankly do not remember where it came from, and I am not too sure it came by telephone. My memory is that I got a call from someone.

Q.—Well, that is important to know who originated the idea. It was not you that originated the idea of firing MacArthur then? A.—No, sir.

Q.—It was not the Joint Chiefs of Staff? A.—No, sir.

Q.—But you did get it, you think, by telephone. It might have come from the White House or it might have come from the Secretary of State or from the Secretary of Defense?

A.—Yes, sir. I don't remember where it came from. I just got word that the President was concerned about it and I warned the Chiefs that they had better start thinking about it because they might be asked their opinions.

Q.—But you will admit that is a pretty important point which you can't remember, General? A.—Well, it might be important only to prove that the Chiefs didn't start it, but other than that I don't know where it came from or just what bearing it has.

Q.—Well, now at the April 9 conference at the White House when the final decision was made, who was there? A.—At the time the decision was made?

Q.—Yes, April 9. A.—Secretary Acheson, General Marshall, Mr. Harriman and myself met with the President.

Q.—There the final decision was made. And was it at that time the decision which General Marshall testified to to have Secretary Pace notify General MarArthur was made?

A.—I can't remember whether it came up at that time or whether it came up the next day when we presented to the President certain ideas and drafts of messages for his consideration which would carry into execution his decision made the day before. I don't remember whether we had any of those discussions on the ninth or whether or not they were all on the tenth.

Q.—And General Marshall testified that the reason the Pace notification method was not carried out was a leak. Do you know where the leak came from?

A.—I am not too sure it was a leak. Of course, General Marshall is entitled to his own opinion. I am not too sure there was a leak on the matter.

Speculation in Press On Ouster Is Cited

Q.—Do you mean then it was deliberately given out?

A.—No, sir. I am not sure that General MacArthur knew that this was coming. There had been so much in the papers a few days while this discussion was going on—you can't hide the fact that certain people go to the White House. There had been so much in the papers about the discussion and speculation as to whether or not the President was going to relieve him that I think everyone was jumping at conclusions, and I, in my own mind, have not said that there was a leak. It just may have been that people were jumping to conclusions as to what might happen.

Q.—Well, then you disagree with Secretary Marshall on that? A.—I don't disagree. I don't admit to myself that there was such a thing as a leak. I am not sure there was.

Q.—How did certain foreign countries get the information in advance about MacArthur's recall? A.—I don't know; I didn't know they did.

Q.—Well, for instance, certainly Madame Pandit, the Ambassadress from India, announced in the papers that she knew it between 11:30 and 12, and that was some time in advance of when the formal announcement was made publicly, in which you courteously attempted to reach members of this committee and tell them.

Now it is quite important here whether there was a leak, whether it was deliberately given out, and who informed foreign countries, which I think is a very bad thing, before officials of the United States Government knew.

A.—I wouldn't know because I didn't even know until this time that they had known in advance.

Q.—Well, that appeared in the papers. Now did the Joint Chiefs of Staff ever take a formal vote to recall MacArthur? A.—They unanimously agreed that from a purely military point of view they thought he should be relieved, and they gave those reasons to General Marshall, and I repeated them to the President.

Q.—But they did not take a formal vote? A.—We never take a formal vote of holding up hands or anything like that. We have a discussion, and if there is any disagreement it comes out. In this case all three of them stated their reasons why they thought from a purely military point of view he should be relieved.

Q.—Well, did the Joint Chiefs of Staff, if they did not take a vote, did they request the ouster of General MacArthur? A.—No, sir. They were asked for their opinion, and they expressed it; and it was asked from a military point of view, and they expressed it from a military point of view.

Q.—In other words, the origin of the firing of MacArthur occurred first on a political level. You do not know where—at the White House, Secretary of State, or just where it came from. And the only action the Joint Chiefs of Staff took was in response to that, where they agreed to the recall? A.—I think it is not quite a question of agreed. They were asked their opinion from a military point of view, whether or not he should be relieved, and they said "yes."

Q.—In other words, they did not initiate the request? A.—They did not.

Q.—They made no request? A.—They did not.

Q.—They took no formal vote? A.—Well, they never take a formal vote that you are talking about. We get around a table and express our opinions and if they all give reasons why they think this thing ought to be done, that is a vote in itself. There is no such thing as a secret ballot or holding up of hands.

Q.—But they did finally concur. Now, General Bradley, what do you consider your first loyalty? A.—To my country.

Q.—To your country. When you took your oath of office, you took it to uphold the Constitution of the United States? A.—That is right.

Q.—And you believe that General MacArthur took his oath to uphold the Constitution, do you not? A.—I am sure he did; yes, sir.

Q.—And his first loyalty is to his country? A.—Right.

Witness Asked for View On 'Right to Speak Out'

Q.—Therefore, you consider your first loyalty to your country, and you concede that General MacArthur probably considered his first loyalty to his country; and then if he felt very deeply or if you felt very deeply something was against the best interests of your country, don't you think you have a right to speak out or General MacArthur had a right to speak out?

A.—Yes, but I think I would say it to those in authority instead of carrying it to the public.

Q.—Well, now, for instance, I have here an advance copy of your book, which I have enjoyed reading, and it is very interesting. I quote from Page 543:

"With Ninth Army on the Elbe, the First on the Mulde, and the Ruhr shrinking under the pressure of three corps, I was anxious to push southeast, route the enemy out of Bavaria, and clear the U. S. zone of occupation to the Austrian frontier. From there we would push on down the Danube to head East toward Vienna and cut off the main enemy force from withdrawal into the redoubt. By now I was especially anxious to occupy all of the U. S. zone of occupation.

tor though we would be forced by agreement to quit the Russian zone, we had no such assurance that the Red Army would get out as willingly if they occupied ours. Rather than make a test of Russian compliance with the zonal agreement, we would sweep up our own U. S. sector without help from the Red Army."

Now, that is a very positive statement of your views at that time. In the light of what has happened since, and in the light of your strong feelings at that time, with your first loyalty to your country, don't you think that you should have spoken out at that time rather than see what has later developed here, which has been tragic?

A.—You must remember that I was removed by several echelons from the top of Government at that time. This was a fait accompli; it had been decided long before as to what the various occupation zones would be. That was decided by the three governments, and then later France, and, as I say, I was much removed from the top of Government at that time.

I was a field commander, and I do not believe it was up to me to try and put a letter back through channels protesting to the President of the United States the decisions which had already been made by a big three conference.

Q.—Well, with your first loyalty to your country, and you, in your heart, apparently, from your book, knowing that was wrong, don't you feel that you had an obligation to speak out? A.—Well, I did discuss this with General Eisenhower, my immediate superior. What action he took I don't know.

Q.—Were you ever told by the Secretary of State or the State Department that some of our allies wolud run out on us in case we followed the MacArthur recommendations, in spite of their solemn agreement with us through the Atlantic Pact? A.—Please read that question back.

(The pending question was read by the reporter.)

A.—No, I don't think we were ever told in any positive terms such as that. We have discussions with State Department representatives usually every week. That is, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Deputy Chiefs of Staff meet with some of the Assistant Secretaries, no papers, we just sit down and discuss these things, and maybe at times during those discussions, we discussed the possibility of the people dropping out. I wouldn't be surprised. There was never any formal statement made to us by the State Department that this would happen that I know of.

Rashin Held 18 Miles, Not 35, From Border

Q.—What is the basis of your belief then, which you have expressed here, that we would lose our Allies or we might lose our Allies if we followed the MacArthur recommendations? A.—I believe it is well known that the British have a different policy toward China and Formosa than our Government has, and they are the principal contributors to the forces in Korea other than ourselves and South Korea.

Q.—General, you have referred to the fact that one of the reasons why the Nationalist troops were not used is the fact that they were not properly equipped at that time, so they could be of use. Isn't it a fact that we are now and have been since that time helping supply some of our Allies that are furnishing troops in Korea? A.—Yes, and we have since that time started furnishing military assistance to the Nationalists on Formosa.

Q.—So it would not be out of line with the policy of our country if we had started to furnish supplies and equipment to the Chinese Nationalists just as we did to our Allies, would it? A.—It so happened that up until last summer it was not the policy of our Government to help the Nationalists on Formosa at that time.

Q.—General, will you give me any illustration that you know—and I know you are a great student of military history—where a commander has been ordered into combat and told to advance and yet told that he couldn't destroy the supply bases and the supply lines of his enemy?

A.—No, I don't think I can recall any. As a matter of fact, such would not be applicable many years back because it only applies where you have air power, and we haven't had air power for many years; so you couldn't look very far back into history to look for one.

Q.—Even back in our Civil War days wasn't one of the primary targets in those days the supply line of the opposing army? A.—Yes, it was confined, of course, to ground action against them, and naval action, of course—blockade.

Q.—Can you name another case in history where military directives have been given not to attack military bases, not to bomb military bases, even within the area of conflict? A.—I don't recall any. I assume you are referring in this case to the bombing of Rashin?

Q.—Yes. A.—No, I don't recall any, and I don't recall any case where you would have a similar situation facing you. As far as bombing of Rashin is concerned, I would like to correct one thing.

Statements have been used here before this committee several times that it is thirty-five miles from the Russian border. It is not thirty-five miles. It is around seventeen or eighteen miles—I have a map here with me if anybody wants to look at it.

Now, permission to bomb Rashin was given twice. One of the bombings was carried out and the other one had to be diverted, because of weather, to its secondary target; and after that we did not given further permission to bomb it because, as I say, it is seventeen miles from the border, the railroad from Rashin down the coast is not completed, and it is not as good a supply point for the North Koreans as Chongjin, which is farther down the coast and has rail connections with Russia and on down into Korea through Hungnam.

Rashin, or Najin—it has two names—does not have rail communications completed on south of it.

Q.—Do you think it is fair to ask American troops to go into battle when the enemy has a complete sanctuary across the river and the only sanctuary the American troops would have would be in the ocean, the other way?

A.—Well, I don't admit that they don't have any other sanctuary, actually. Right now we are bombing their troop concentration over about a 200-mile line of communications, we are bombing their troops, we are bombing any airfields that occur in North Korea.

They are not bombing our ports and supply installations, and they are not bombing our troops. So that, in a way, we have a sanctuary, too, under the conditions under which we are fighting.

Q.—General, is there any greater danger now involved or any greaetr hazards involved now that we didn't know about in doing this, than when we went into Korea? A.—Well, to the extent that Russia has shown that she is willing to risk war more than she had ever shown before the Korean incident, I think to that extent there is a greater danger.

Q.—How has she shown she would be willing to risk war? A.—By backing the North Koreans with supplies and technical assistance, by getting China to come into the war and supplying her with war materials, including ammunition, trucks, planes, and so forth. And she must know that all of that increases the risk of world war.

Q.—Assuming that all you say, for the moment, about General MacArthur's position is a fact, do you believe the method used in removing him was correct? I mean his summary removal. A.—I think, frankly, it would have been better had it been handled in a little different way, and it was intended to be handled a different way, and then the decision was made to handle it differently.

Witness Doubts Dismissal Affected Troop Morale

Q.—Do you think it was good for the morale of our troops to do it this way? A.—I don't think it had any particular effect on the morale of our troops.

Q.—Would you be surprised that a great many people have written certain Senators—they have certainly written me—saying that it has had a real effect on the troops?

A.—No, we get a lot of letters on many subjects, and I know a lot of people think it should have been done differently and some people may think that it has had an adverse effect on the morale of our troops.

I personally doubt if it had very much, because the outstanding leadership of General Ridgway had raised the morale of the troops in Korea to such an extent that they were a very different army from what they had been a couple of months before when they were retreating.

Q.—What effect do you think it had on unity in this country, which is necessary for the successful prosecution of a war? A.—Judging from what has gone on since this thing happened, I would say for the time being certainly it has caused some disunity.

Q.—What was its effect upon Japan? A.—I understand that they were deeply concerned at the time because General MacArthur had been pushing their case, and knew their problems, and that was the reason Mr. Dulles went over to try to put over to them that this Government's policy had not been changed even though General MacArthur had been taken away.

Q.—What was its effect upon Europe? A.—I don't know of any particular effect on Europe.

Q.—What was the effect upon certain Communist publications like The Daily Worker in this country? A.—I never read it, sir; I don't know.

Q.—That is something, General. Suppose there is a basic conflict between the military authorities and the political authorities in this country on a military subject. Which, in your judgment, should prevail?

A.—It depends on the subject, sir. In some [illegible] I believe the military aspects should be guiding; in others I admit that the political and the diplomatic considerations may be overriding the military aspects.

Q.—Well, now, in the case where the military should prevail, if the military is overridden, don't you think the American public are entitled to the best military judgment of our military leaders? A.—Yes, sir. We are supposed to be your military advisers, and we give you our honest opinion. Now, if somebody overrules that we cannot help it.

Q.—But supposing General MacArthur—is not that the point at issue here? Was not his best military opinion the other way and his head suffered at the block as the result? A.—Yes, but he had a responsibility for a theatre only.

Q.—Well, I mean you put yourself in a different position from General MacArthur? A.—I have greater responsibilities and wider responsibilities, global. I must know more about the global situation than I think General MacArthur was required to know, and, furthermore, he did not have the responsibility.

Q.—If it reaches the time in this country where you think the political decision is affecting what you believe to be basically right militarily, what would you do?

A.—Well, if after several instances in which the best military advice we could give was turned down for other reasons, I would decide that my advice was no longer of any help, why, I would quit. I feel that is the way you would have to do. Let them get some other military adviser whose advice apparently would be better, or at least more acceptable.

Q.—Would you speak out, tell the American public? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Don't you think that is your duty, your loyalty to your country, to do that? A.—No, sir, I don't think so. I have been brought up a little differently.

Q.—Where does the loyalty to your country come in? A.—I am loyal to my country, but I am also loyal to the Constitution, and you have certain elected officials under the Constitution, and I wouldn't profess that my judgment was better than the President of the United States or the Administration.

Q.—Would it not be on a military subject? A.—Yes

Q.—Should not you speak out? A.—I would, yes, to the constituted authorities; yes.

Q.—But you would stop there? A.—Yes.

Q.—What about Korea—when we entered the Korea conflict a day or two after June 25, 1950, did the Joint Chiefs of Staff take into consideration all of the potential risks at that time militarily?

A.—Yes, Sir. We had always hoped we would not have to fight in Korea, and that's why we were in favor of getting out of Korea as far as our occupation was concerned. Because strategically it is a poor place to fight. And we did consider those things at the time the question of interceding in Korea was taken.

Q.—Now you are of the theory that has been expressed here that we should not get involved in a land war on the mainland of Asia? A.—Yes. I do not believe we should get involved in a land war in Asia if we can possibly avoid it.

Q.—Then you do not agree with a certain United States Senator who said the other day that in case Communist China or Russia attacked India we would be in war in an hour, or something like that? A.—I did not hear the statement. I still repeat that I would hate very much to see us involved in a land war in Asia.

Q.—Then what I am getting at, you are consistent whether it is China, Indo-China, India or Siam or whatnot, you have a basic thought for considering all factors that we should not be involved with our own troops on the mainland of Asia. A.—It, of course, depends on the circumstances at the time, but right now I feel as I said in my statement here, I think we would be fighting a wrong war at the wrong place and against a wrong enemy.

Q.—Now do you know of another case, any other case in military history where a commander commanding an area like General MacArthur has been removed summarily?

A.—Well, I think there have been instances. I haven't looked them up lately, but as I remember it General McClellan was pretty much removed summarily. I don't know the circumstances, haven't gone to look it up, but he was removed by President Lincoln. There have been commanders removed at various times during wars, but I don't know the detailed circumstances under which they were removed.

Q.—Do you know of a case where a civil administrator like the Governor of Japan, as MacArthur was, was removed summarily? A.—I don't recall any.

Q.—Do you consider, as General Marshall has testified, that General MacArthur knows more from a military viewpoint about the Far East than any other American? A.—He probably does. He has been over there for a long time.

Q.—And do you agree with General MacArthur that as far as he knew, that he agreed he knew more about the Far East than any person on our side in the free world? A.—Well, that is a rather big statement, Senator. I am only speaking from the people I know. There may be some people I don't know that know just as much about it as General MacArthur.

Q.—But as far as you know at the moment, that would be true? A.—I am taliking about the military people of my acquaintance, which I think was your question to me and to General Marshall.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Will the Senator just yield for a correction? I think he said "as General MacArthur had stated." He meant General Marshall on the second question.

SENATOR BRIDGES — Yes, I did, General Marshall.

Now if on one hand we have to decide a program here, you have to decide a program for the termination of this war, do you have any program other than that recommended by Secretary Marshall that we continue the fight in Korea as it is within the confines of Korea?

GENERAL BRADLEY—No, sir. The Joint Chiefs feel that we should try to obtain a decision in Korea, and avoid spreading it ouside of Korea, if possible.

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL—I am notified by Dr. Wilcox that the Senator's time has expired.

SENATOR WILEY—General, is there any real program in the minds of the Chiefs of Staff to end the war?

GENERAL BRADLEY—Yes, sir. We think that if we can punish the Chinese severely enough in Korea (* * * one line deleted) then we will be in a position, and they will be in an attitude where some kind of an arrangement may be reached, and a settlement made.

SENATOR WILEY—Well, General Marshall laid great stress on the destruction we were wreaking on the Chinese forces in Korea. Of course, China has many times more men to spend than we have.

I just want to get your judgment whether it is possible that we may be hurting ourselves under this program more than we are hurting the enemy in Korea.

GENERAL BRADLEY—In my opinion, we are not.

Q.—That is your judgment? A.—Yes, sir.

Puzzle for Allies Seen In New Bombing Policy

Q.—Do you believe that our allies would risk losing our economic and military aid by refusal to accept our insistence, if it were our insistence, and our policy to bomb the bases north of the Yalu? A.—They would certainly have a decision to make; and weighing the two, what decision they would arrive at, I don't profess to know.

Q.—Can you name a single instance of Russian action at any time, at any place, against anyone, including Tito, that remotely indicates that she would risk war and our atomic bombs, regardless of any action we take to quickly end the Korean war? A.—I think that she will try to cause as much disturbance in the world as possible, and as many wars as she can without using her own troops. I think——

Q.—Well, maybe that answers the question, but I am asking for any instance that would indicate that she herself would accept this as a challenge. Have you any special inside information, you or the State Department, that would indicate that if we bomb the nests north of the Yalu from which these folks come that are killing our sons, have you any information to indicate that this would be considered by her a chance to get into the war?

A.—It is very difficult to try to fathom the intentions of the Soviet Government. They make their decisions in a very small group, either one man or at most fourteen, and there is no way of our knowing their intentions.

We do know their capabilities.

and they have capabilities of taking certain action; and I know of no incident like you speak of because if I did that would probably be World War II.

Q.—Now, how much of the oil of this world do the allies, the United States, Britain, and others control? A.—A large percentage of it. I do not have the exact figures; I can look it up if you would like to have it. There is no question but what we control much more than Russia does.

Q.—If the Russian rulers—do you think they would dare risking a greatly prolonged, highly mechanized war when the United States and Britain control over 80 per cent of the world's oil supply, whereas 20 per cent is controlled by Russia, and we could quickly destroy the Near East oil fields to keep her from using them?

A.—I don't think that would necessarily be a determining factor. While we control, according to your figures, 80 per cent now, we might not control that much after a few months of war.

Furthermore, you must remember that Russia does not have the consumption problem we have. They have very little civilian consumption, so they can devote all of their oil resources to war purposes; whereas, we have a great deal of civilian consumption, and have become dependent upon civilian consumption of oil to a much greater degree.

Q.—Well, of course, you realize that even her supply in the Baku oil region would be put out of business probably within twenty-four hours after the war. Her supply would be virtually terminated. The only other supply would be here—what she has in reserves, is that not true? A.—Certainly it would be a target for consideration for attack.

SENATOR WILEY—Well, again, let us get your judgment.

SENATOR SALTONSTALL—Would the Senator yield for a question on procedure, Mr. Chairman?

SENATOR WILEY — Without losing any of my time.

SENATOR SALTONSTALL—I have a matter on which I would like to be over on the floor at 12 o'clock, and I would not like to lose my place in asking my questions.

THE CHAIRMAN—I will have to submit that to the committee. We have a request from Senator Saltonstall that he not lose his place in the questioning. Is there any objection to the Senator from Massachusetts not losing his place? The chair hears none. All right, Senator.

SENATOR WILEY—Don't you think, General, that the Joint Chiefs of Staff presented General MacArthur with almost an impossible task in the Korean war by imposing the inhibitions upon him?

GENERAL BRADLEY—No, sir. I think the troops over there have been doing pretty well, sir.

Q.—I think you probably answered it, but it is not clear in my mind: how would you visualize decisive results will be achieved under the present program in Korea?

A.—Well, to get decisive results raises many questions. I am not too sure we will get them under our present methods; I am not too sure we would get them by expanding the war into Manchuria and China.

Circumstances, as they develop, will determine whether or not we have to take further steps, and just what steps; but I don't believe anyone is going to promise you or the country that we are going to get decisive results under what we are doing.

All I can say is that the Joint Chiefs do not feel that you would come much nearer in getting those decisive results by extending the war into China, and in taking additional risks.

Use of Air Force And Navy Defined

Q.—General MacArthur testified that he was not permitted to use his air power within five miles of the Yalu. You have testified on Nov. 6, General MacArthur wanted permission to bomb the Yalu bridges and that subsequently you gave that permission. Just when was that permission granted?

A.—The nonuse of air power within five miles of the border was something that was in effect prior to that time. Then, when General MacArthur gave us the picture of what was taking place from Hamhung to Sinuiju, across the river, we then extended that permission and gave him permission to bomb the Korean ends of the bridges.

Q.—What is the date? A.—About Nov. 6 or 7, sir. I can look it up and be specific; but the telegram in which he requested it was on the 6th, and I think we gave him the answer either that day or the next.

Q.—Can you very briefly give us the limitations or inhibitions which were imposed on General MacArthur on the use of his ground troops, on the use of the Navy, and on the use of his Air Force?

A.—Well, to take the Air Force first, as I say up until about Nov. 6 or 7, we had directed he not use it within five miles of the border, the Manchurian border, and had also restricted him later on one time, in the bombing of Najin; so that for a while there were restrictions in the vicinity of the border.

Later on those were removed and now he does not have them, and he does fly up to the Manchurian border.

So far as the Navy is concerned, we have carried on a blockade at all times for that part of Korea for which we make it effective. It extends from about Chongjin on the east coast to the south, and extends just south of the mouth of the Yalu River on the west coast, south.

On the ground forces, at one time we stated that we would hope that he would use only North Korean troops in approaching the border. That was before the Chinese entered the war.

Q.—You mean South Korean troops.

A.—South Korean troops. Only South Korean troops would go up to the border of Manchuria. Those instructions were given with the hope that we would decrease the likelihood of China's coming into the war.

After China came into the war, of course, none of those restrictions held.

At one time we suggested that as a further means of trying to keep China from trying to come into the war, that maybe when he moved up into the vicinity of the Manchurian border that he would consider holding the high ground overlooking the river instead of going right up to the river, where they would be subject to being seen from across the river and act as a greater incentive for the Chinese to come in.

Again, of course, those restrictions were removed by the actual entry of China into the war; but there were several steps taken in there for a while, with the hope that we would not have China come into the war.

SENATOR WILEY—Well, after China came in, and I might say—just scratch that.

Is it not true that the Government had intelligence that troops stationed, Chinese Red troops stationed, opposite Formosa were moving north some time before they entered the war; and that you had that intelligence, did yon not?

GENERAL BRADLEY — Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you inform MacArthur?

A.—I am told that all of that information was sent to General MacArthur. However, the agent who does that is General Collins, in the Army, who acts as executive agency for the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

He has prepared a very thorough analysis of what information was furnished to General MacArthur, and General MacArthur's headquarter's, and he will be prepared to give you that when he comes before your committee. He can give it to you in a lot more detail than I can.

Directives Furnished Regarding Red Chinese

Q.—Will he also be able to give us the general, over-all picture as to the information that was sent to MacArthur, from world sources, as to the subject—whether Red China would intervene in this battle, or not?

A.—I think he can tell you any information that we had at the time, on the subject, and just what was passed on to General MacArthur.

Q.—Well, but you, as Chief of Staff, must have been formulating your plans, and must have had some information on that subject, so I am going to ask you the question: What information did you have, and when did you get it, if you did get it, that was communicated to you people, as to the possibility of the Red Chinese intervening in this conflict?

A.—Well, for a considerable time prior to their actual contact with our troops in Korea, we had information that they were concentrating additional troops in Manchuria,—some of them moved up from the south, of course,— we from the south, of course—we had that information for some time.

Q.—And did you plan the strategy of what would happen and communicate that to MacArthur if the Reds entered? A.—Yes, we gave him certain directives, what action he would take in case the Chinese came into the war.

Q.—Are those directives contained in this exhibit that you have furnished? A.—Yes, we gave him certain directives, what action he would take in case the Chinese came into the war.

Q.—Are those directives contained in this exhibit that you have furnished? A.—I don't remember whether they are covered in here or not. I have read this through two or three times, but I have also read all the messages, so I don't remember clearly what is in one and what is in the other.

Q.—Really the question that I would like to get the information on is what intelligence did you have indicating that they were going to enter this war? A.—We had no intelligence that they were going to enter the war. We had the intelligence that they were concentrating in Manchuria. You can only then consider their capabilities. They had the capability of intervening in the war.

Q.—If the intelligence department of this Government had that information, you would have had it right off the bat, wouldn't you? A.—Yes.

Q.—So we have got that straightened around. There was no intelligence given to you people by any one of the intelligence forces in this Government that the Red Chinese were going to enter this war.

A.—No, sir. We had the information that they had that capability and we always had the thought that they might enter it, but we did not have any intelligence to the positive effect that they were going to intervene.

Q.—Now you know they were stationed up there. What additional precautions did you take or furnish MacArthur with what additional air force or groups to meet that challenge, knowing that they were north of the Yalu? Anything at all?

A.—Yes. We sent over some additional strategic bombers and we also sent over some jet fighter groups to meet this threat if it came. In fact a group of F-86's were sent over by the Air Force and some jet Navy planes were sent over without any request from General MacArthur. They were sent over because we saw this threat developing and we thought we should have them over there in case they were needed.

Q.—But when you did that, you did not take off the inhibitions or limitations, did you? A.—We took them off up to the Yalu. We did not take them off across the Yalu, and we haven't yet.

Q.—Now let us go back to this meeting. If you will refer to your memoranda, when did you write up this memoranda that you claim describes your meeting on April 5 with the President?

A.—I think it was the Monday morning as I remember it after the meeting with General Marshall on Sunday. I took the diary which is kept in my office as to where I am at various times so as to make sure of the times, and then sat down and dictated this memorandum for record.

Q.—But April 5 was Thursday, and it was not until the succeeding Monday that you attempted to recall the incidents of those dates—5, 6, 7 and 8—is that correct? A.—I think it was Monday that I dictated all of them.

Q.—You already stated in reply to Senator Bridges that you do not recall who it was that called you. But you did say that there was a telephone that came through late in the afternoon to the effect that the President was concerned about something. Now what do your records show that he was concerned about?

A.—As I remember it, he was concerned about some of the public statements made by General MacArthur.

Q.—Well, I ask you specifically, was it in relation to the letter that was written to Congressman Martin? A.—It probably was; it came out about that time, if I remember correctly.

Q.—Well, now, this was an unusual occurrence in your little life, was it not, General—that you should find out that a fellow general was about to have something happen to him? Now what was this message that came? Just what did it say?

A.—I told you that I did not remember where I first got this information. To the best of my memory it came by 'phone from someone, that the President was concerned about the statements of General MacArthur; and I warned the Chiefs that they had better be thinking about the matter because they might be called upon for a discussion of it. It is not unusual; if I know of something coming up, I warn the Chiefs that it is coming.

Q.—Then as a result you had your first meeting with the President. Was that on the 5th also? A.—No, sir, that was on the 6th.

Three Chiefs Asked To Come to Office

Q.—All right. Now the point I am getting at is that this message resulted in your warning the Chiefs. Now that is a significant statement—warning the Chiefs that they had to get about and study. Was it then that you directed them to go back and find all the messages that MacArthur had before given to the public? A.—No, sir. I didn't give them any directions except to suggest that they had better be studying the matter and thinking it over.

Q.—Studying the matter. What matter? A.—The question of the President's concern about the possible relief of General MacArthur.

Q.—Oh, then the message was definite that came over that the President was thinking about how to handle the relief of MacArthur? A.—No, sir, not the how.

Q.—What? A.—Not the how, but the question of whether—in other words, he had it under consideration, and somebody passed that on to me.

Q.—Well, was there anybody close enough to the President to have this information, or did it come right from the White House? A.—I frankly do not remember, Senator. I get calls from various people during the day, and I do not remember where this one came from.

Q.—Well, again, can you give us the content of the message that resulted in your telling the Chiefs of Staff they had better get busy, or telling the group, rather—whom did you call? A.—I called the three Chiefs and asked them if they could come by my office at 5 o'clock.

Q.—Name them, please. A.—General Vandenberg, General Collins and Admiral Sherman.

Q.—Told them to come by your office at 5 o'clock? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have you got any other information in your memoranda there as to what you said to them? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Is that all you said to them? A.—Until they got there, yes.

Q.—What? A.—Until they got there, yes.

Q.—All right. Now when they got there what did you tell them? A.—I made no record of that. As I have expressed here several times, I told them that I understood the President was worried about something General MacArthur said and we might be called upon to express an opinion on it. I had not been told at that time that we would; I merely passed that on to them because that is my job—to pass on to them things which may come up for consideration.

Q.—They came back to you on the 5th at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. How long were they in consultation with you that time? A.—Well, according to my diary they were in there about thirty minutes. I don't know whether we were talking about anything else at that time or not.

Q.—And can you recall what you said? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you make any memoranda of what you said? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you make any memoranda of what they said? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Was this young man sitting next to you in the presence of these four? A.—No, sir, just us four.

Q.—What? A.—No, just us four.

Q.—I see him nodding his head, that is all, and wanted to know why he is so wise on the subject. A.—Beg your pardon?

Q.—Just the four of you? A.—That is right.

Q.—Now in half an hour you can say a lot, General.

A.—Yes, sir; and I say I don't know what all we talked about. I just do know that I told them about this one. The same way Sunday afternoon we spent two hours before we went up to General Marshall, but we were not talking the whole two hours about this. Whenever we get together we talk about various things. I do happen to remember we were talking at that time about N. A. T. O. command in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

Q.—In that half-hour? A.—No, in this two-hour conference.

Q.—Let's take the half-hour conference, get back to that, because we've got several other meetings we've got to talk about. At that time had they gathered the information that now appears in the communiqués in committee print "Compilation of Certain Published Information," starting in Dec. 6. 1950, from there on? Did they gather that for your information? A.—Not at that time, no, sir.

Q.—Not at that time. If you have that book there, General, I would like to have you refer to it. Have you got it? A.—This one, sir (indicating)?

Q.—Yes. Now please refer to Page 178, because if you go down to Paragraph 6, you will find that there the Chiefs of Staff prepared a memorandum where they say, and I quote:

"The purpose of this memorandum is not to curtail the flow of information to the American people but rather to insure that the information made public is accurate and fully in accord with the policies of the United States Government."

Do you see that paragraph?

A.—I see it, but I don't know what the implication of it is offhand. It is apparently from The New York Herald Tribune of April 12, 1951.

Q.—This is a quotation, General, from the message from the Joint Chiefs of Staff to General MacArthur under Dec. 6, 1950. We will let the language speak for itself.

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You and I both understand English, so we will go right back now.

What I am getting at, and I am only seeking to develop the facts that caused this eruption—we will go back now to Page 186 and ask you whether or not in this meeting where you four got together there was any discussion about the Martin letter.

Bradley Demurs At Answering Question

A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Haven't you anything there at all, in your notes? A.—No, sir.

Q.—What did you discuss? A.—I told you that I warned them that this question might come up soon and that the President was disturbed about some statement General MacArthur had made.

Q.—Yes, but I am talking about this afternoon meeting, when they came over to see—— A.—That is what I am talking about, too.

Q.—Meanwhile, had you gotten any more telephone calls from anybody you can't recall? A.—No.

Q.—Or any communications from anybody? A.—No, not that I remember of. The first time I really came into this, and found out what it was all about, was on Friday morning, April 6, when I met with the President, and the others in his office, at which time he explained what his concern was.

Q.—All right, now; we are coming to April 6, the one you just mentioned, Friday morning. You said at that time there was the President; there was the Joint Chiefs of Staff—— A.—No, sir; I did not say the Joint Chiefs.

Q.—I beg your pardon. You said there was Marshall, Acheson—and who else? A.—Harriman and myself.

Q.—All right. Now, tell us what was said then? A.—Senator, at that time I was in a position of a confidential adviser to the President. I do not feel at liberty to publicize what any of us said at that time.

Q.—Well, that raises a question, I suppose, that the Chair will have to rule on.

I didn't raise it with Marshall, because I was in a hurry; but when you come before a committee, sir, to give information as to a very important matter that the public is entitled to know about, and unless it goes to the question of endangering the public welfare, it seems to me that you waive the right you claim now, as to the President——

A.—Senator, it seems to me that in my position as an adviser, one of the military advisers to the President, and to anybody else in a position of responsibility who wants it, that if I have to publicize my recommendations and my discussions, that my value as an adviser is ruined.

I may be wrong in this. I will abide by whatever the committee says, but it seems to me that when any of us have to tell everything that we say in our position as an adviser, that we might just as well quit.

Q.—I am not going to ask you to do that.

I am asking you, sir—there is one issue before the bar of public opinion, and only one in this matter, as I see it, others disagree with me, and that is—whether or not this action, taken in the manner it was taken, can be justified by the facts, before the bar of public opinion.

Now, the President exercised the authority that he had, constitutionally, but when he, sir, agreed to present you before this committee, and he had a right to say "no" to it, you need not come—it seems to me that he has opened up the whole case, and that evidence ought to be given to the people as to just how it happened that this very unusual and cruel action was taken by the associates of General MacArthur, and by the President of the United States.

I might say that there was a lot of testimony and evidence to the effect that some of you defended MacArthur. If you did, I would like to know it.

It would seem to me it would add something into this picture of strength and worthwhileness, but I am asking for the chairman to rule that my question is pertinent and relevant and should be answered.

A.—May I correct my statement a little bit? I am not too sure that I would have the right to say that I would be guided by this committee.

Maybe I should take this to the President and get his permission to do it because I was acting as his adviser at the time, and I am not sure but what I should get his permission to tell you rather than to take it on myself to say I would do it under any circumstances.

I would like to point out in my opinion there are two things before this committee instead of one. One is whether or not we are following the right policy in the Far East, and the other one is whether or not General MacArthur should have been relieved, so in my opinion there are two instead of one issue.

Q.—I might say on that, General——

THE CHAIRMAN—I am advised by Dr. Wilcox that your time has expired, Senator.

SENATOR WILEY—I don't think it has.

THE CHAIRMAN — According to my own time, Senator Bridges completed at 11:47. We allowed you one minute for an interruption by Senator Saltonstall that I do not think took over thirty seconds. We allowed you one minute for that and therefore your time has expired. I am so advised by Dr. Wilcox.

Procedural Question Is Raised by Morse

SENATOR McMAHON — Mr. Chairman, may I proceed with a question that I have, and a question by Senator Wiley is subject to——

THE CHAIRMAN — You will have to get unanimous consent of the committee and take it out of your time, Senator McMahon.

SENATOR McMAHON—That is quite all right with me. I would like to get that stated because I think it is an important point that we are going to have to decide.

SENATOR MORSE — May I raise a procedural question. First, am I correct in my assumption that when a procedural matter arises during the examination by any Senator of a witness, the time taken up for a discussion of procedural matter is charged against the committee as a whole and not against the questioner?

THE CHAIRMAN — Well, I should think that is true, but as to whether or not a procedural question involves the reading back of the question is another matter.

SENATOR MORSE—That is the second point I was going to raise, whether or not the question put by the Senator from Connecticut is put for the purpose of finding out what the procedural problem before the committee is.

We have to know the question before we know whether or not there is a procedural question before the committee, and I think that when a procedural matter is raised, even though the time of the Senator may have lapsed in the midst of raising the procedural question, we ought to determine the procedural point before we go on with the next question.

SENATOR WILEY—That ought to give me about three minutes more then.

THE CHAIRMAN—If the procedural question had been raised during the time that you were examining, it would have.

SENATOR MORSE—I understood the Senator from Wisconsin asked the Chair to rule.

THE CHAIRMAN—He did. The Chair was sitting here greatly disturbed as to about how he should rule. It is an entirely new matter. I do not know that it has ever been raised before, before any committee.

Of course in this country there are certain well established and clearly defined confidential relations that are respected by all of the courts of this land, of which I have any knowledge. Among them are the relations of doctor-patient. That is completely protected. All conversations and conferences that occur between a doctor and a patient are protected by law in most of the jurisdictions of which I have any knowledge.

Another is that of a lawyer and client. It is very well established that the conversations, communications that transpire between a lawyer and his client are held inviolate and upheld by the rulings of almost any court of which I have any knowledge.

Another one which is somewhat common is the source of information of newspaper correspondents, whether or not the information that they receive, the source of their information ought to be protected.

I am not thoroughly familiar with all of the decisions on that, but as I recall back in my college days—I never had a case involving that subject—why in most jurisdictions they are protected on that.

I do not know whether the Chair should even undertake to rule on this subject. Any ruling that I make, of course, is subject to an appeal by this committee, by any member of this committee. Since Senator Wiley has raised this issue, I have been running it over in my mind.

I know that in my opinion any conversation with respect to any of my actions that I might have, any conference I might have with my administrative assistant in my office I think should be protected. And it is my own view, and I so rule, that any matter that transpired in the private conversation between the President and the Chief of Staff as to detail can be protected by the witness if he so desires, and if General Bradley relies upon that relationship, so far as the Chair is concerned, though I regret very much that the issue was raised and I am compelled to pass on it, I would rule that that he be protected.

Chairman Fails to See Illustration as Parallel

SENATOR KNOWLAND — Mr. Chairman, before the Chairman rules, the General has indicated that he thinks there might be a preferable procedure for him to talk with the President of the United States.

I think it is true that there are certain relationships which exist between a doctor and patient and a lawyer and client as the able Chairman has mentioned. I also, however, call your attention to the fact that this deals with the public business of the Government of the United States. It deals with the question whereby, for instance, this country was put into a war which has resulted in 65,000 casualties without a declaration by the Congress.

If the Chairman's ruling applies to this particular meeting dealing with specific Far Eastern matter, then the same ruling would apply to the Blair House conferences of Dec. 24, 25 and 26 which led this country into a war, but without a declaration of the Congress of the United States, and foreclose perhaps for all time the Legislative Branch in executive session from receiving information which they feel might be pertinent.

I am now appealing from the ruling of the Chair because I have not made any final conclusion, but I would suggest that in view of the very grave consequences that might result, would it not be possible for General Bradley to consult with the President of the United States, lay the matter before him?

What we are seeking here is to arrive, if possible, at an area of agreement so that we may understand the various facets of a very important question to the American people, and I am fearful if at this time an Iron Curtain is lowered in this case, that it may be lowered on other matters and we may find our committee really stymied in the work which I think we have undertaken to do.

THE CHAIRMAN—As I have stated, I did not expect this issue to be raised and I was not prepared to pass on it except to give a curbstone opinion, which I have done conscientiously and to the very best of my ability.

I do not, however, see any parallel between the illustration that the Senator from California gives and the question at issue here. It does not go as to the decision, if I understood the question. It is what was said by certain individuals at a meeting in the White House.

I am just as anxious as any member of this committee to get every fact that is involved in this matter before the country, and I would that the question had not come up and that General Bradley had felt that he could state even down to the last word what was said by any individual there as to the best of his recollection what transpired at that meeting, but as I understood him, he did rely upon it and chose to claim the privileged relationship as an intimate adviser to the President as his reason for not giving the details of the conversation and how the order was finally arrived at.

I am perfectly willing for the committee to take it up. I would like for General Bradley to talk to the Preseident about it, and I would not have, if I had my choice, had to pass upon it, would not have made any statement whatever, if Senator Wiley had not insisted that I, in effect, give my views.

GENERAL BRADLEY — May I say something, Mr. Chairman?

SENATOR CONNALLY—Just a minute, General. I want you to get what I am saying.

I do not think it would be appropriate for the General to speak to the President and then come back and tell us what the President decided about a purely procedural matter before this committee.

It is not the business of the President, and I don't think that we ought to establish any such doctrine for similar cases, that we run over and talk to the White House and get the President's opinion.

The rules about these matters are well known, and we have just as much capability for passing on the propriety of them as anybody else, and it is our duty and not the President's duty. I don't think General Bradley is required, or that it would be really appropriate for him to go to the President and ask whether or not he should be released from his obligation not to reveal what was said.

As the Chairman well pointed out, it wasn't on the question of the final decision, but it was on the conversation, private conversation, between General Bradley, as a military adviser, and the President of the United States, a confidential relationship.

THE CHAIRMAN—I merely wish to observe that I have been perfectly frank and fair, and as far as I am concerned, I have no objection to General Bradley consulting with the President about this matter.

SENATOR WILEY—Now that I have raised the point, I ought to have an opportunity to say something on the subject.

THE CHAIRMAN—The Senator is recognized.

SENATOR WILEY—The President need not have permitted General Bradley to come down here.

THE CHAIRMAN—I don't agree with that.

SENATOR WILEY—I do. The thing that we are talking about here is a very simple matter, whether or not the facts and the circumstances before the bar of public opinion—and we are not to decide that—justify the dismissal of General MacArthur.

Now, how was it brought about? Why was it brought about? When was it brought about? The answer to those questions is going to be determined by the conversations that took place between those who advised the President and what the President said in return.

General Bradley is a confidential adviser. I wouldn't want him to say one thing that in the slightest degree affected the general welfare in the sense that it endangered the lives of any persons or endangered the safety of this country, but when it comes before us, who have taken jurisdiction to try out the issues, apparently, to see whether there is any justifiable ground for what took place, then we go to the only source where those facts are discoverable, and that source is the prosecutor and the defenders and the jury that decided that they would kick him out.

That was made up of three or four others. Personally I believe that the analogy that you use is not applicable because, in the first place, it is the common law and then enacted into the statutes of the states, including that of the priests at the confessional, but no other place, if they are just talking, or if a lawyer and a client don't talk with relation to his business, it is not exempt, or a doctor, it is not exempt, they are still responsible.

But here is a case where the Executive used the power—that is not an issue, he had it—but he wanted the advice of the State Department and the Chiefs of Staff. To do what? Well, I think it must be apparent. To build up the case, because of the Martin letter.

Until the Martin letter, the evidence shows that nothing was said or done that was critical of MacArthur. That is Marshall's statement in substance as I develop it.

But when that came out, these folks were called into consultation. For what purpose? The President didn't have to give any excuse, but he did give an excuse in his dismissal.

We want to know whether the facts bear that out, and it seems to me the rule that when a witness comes on the stand and exposes his hand in relation to part of the testimony, that all the testimony is subject to be examined into relating to the case, that that rule of evidence applies.

That is the position I take. If the Chair has ruled, I shall appeal from the Chair, and at an appropriate time we can thresh this matter out.

THE CHAIRMAN—I think now is about as good a time as any.

SENATOR MORSE—Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Morse.

SENATOR MORSE—The appeal has been taken. Am I privileged now to speak?

SENATOR WILEY — Will the Senator please speak louder?

SENATOR MORSE—Mr. Chairman, the appeal has been taken from the ruling of the Chair, and am I now privileged to comment on the ruling and the appeal?

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Morse.

Contempt Action Called Committee's Only Power

SENATOR MORSE—I want to go to the cases before I reach a final conclusion. If we come to a vote at the present time, I shall vote to support the decision of the Chair, for these reasons:

In the first place, I think the committee should look to its power of enforcement if it wishes to use whatever powers of compulsion it might have to elicit from the general the testimony which he de-

clines to give as to what took place at the White House and the conversation he had on April 6, along with others that the President might state, and that would mean, Mr. Chairman, that the only power of enforcement this committee would have would be its power through contempt proceedings, which would get you into a legal courtroom situation eventually for enforcement.

It is my curbstone opinion, Mr. Chairman, that a court would necessarily rule that the military adviser to the President of the United States, having a personal conference with the President of the United States on a supposedly confidential basis—and if they say it was a confidential basis, I don't think the court would be able to deny that it was a confidential conference—such a court under such circumstances would have to necessarily rule that the executive powers of the President of the United States protect him from legislative interference, at least to the extent that he can have a confidential conference with his chief military adviser without a Senate committee being authorized to take notes of who goes in and out of the White House and then have those people subpoenaed before the committee and ask them questions as to the conversation that took place between those people and the President of the United States.

I think a court would necessarily have to find that if any committee of the Congress sought to exercise that jurisdiction over the conferences of the Executive with his officials called into the White House that it would be impossible for the Executive to function on any confidential basis without interference by a Congressional committee.

In the second place, I point out, Mr. Chairman, that if this conference with the President had been in the form of a memorandum sent by General Bradley to the President of the United States, I think you would find that at least opinions of the Attorney General of the United States, and I am not so sure but what litigated cases, would hold that you couldn't subpoena that memorandum out of the files of the President of the United States because of its confidential nature, and because it was connected with the carrying out of the executive functions of the President of the United States.

I think if that is true of a memorandum, Mr. Chairman, the courts would have to find it also true of a confidential conversation.

SENATOR LODGE — Will the Senator yield for a question?

SENATOR MORSE—Not at this point.

I think we are confronted here again with the separation-of-powers doctrine, looked at from a little different and somewhat novel angle, I am perfectly willing to admit, but I think that under the separation-of-powers doctrine the President of the United States would be protected in the courts from having to disclose a confidential conference he has with the chief military adviser of the Executive at this time.

The third and last point I want to make, Mr. Chairman, is that I think that it is one thing for the committee to ask General Bradley for conclusions that were reached at the conference as to the public policy questions involved in relation to MacArthur, and quite another thing to insist that General Bradley give us in detail the arguments pro and con, if there were any pro and con, a verbatim quotation of statements made by the President and by the other members of the conference to the President at that time.

Even as to the conclusions I would reserve judgment, but I want to say I think it would be regrettable if the men at that conference did not give us the conclusions of the conference, as did General Marshall, and I have not understood that General Bradley is not willing to tell us what the conclusions were, and to what extent the conclusions represented a consensus of opinion; but as far as our having the power to demand from the White House confidential information, I seriously question that any court in carrying out a contempt proceeding would sustain our position.

THE CHAIRMAN—I want the record to show, and I want the reporter to put down, the names of the members of the committee who are present to show that there is a quorum here, because if this develops into a contempt proceeding, I understand that is one of the things necessary to be shown.

(The following committee members were present as of this time: Chairman Russell, Chairman Connally, Senators Johnson (of Texas), Stennis, Long, Bridges, Morse, Knowland, Cain, George, Green, McMahon, Sparkman, Wiley, Smith (of New Jersey), Hickenlooper, Lodge and Brewster.)

THE CHAIRMAN—I want to also say that I had undertaken to differentiate between the conclusions and the mere course of a conversation in a meeting of that kind. I have tried to not deal with personalities in this thing.

I was taught from my youth on that there were three coordinate and equally powerful branches of the government of the United States. I know that if I were in a Senatorial committee where the hearings were in executive session, and we were discussing, with the cloak of executive session around that committee, what transpired in marking up a bill that was to go to the floor, and a detailed statement was made by this Senator or that Senator, and that matter was challenged, as it might be before a court or elsewhere, that I would stand in favor of protecting the right of Senators to discuss a matter of that kind in an executive session of a committee without a Senator being compelled to relate what another Senator had stated in that executive session of that committee.

It is an unfortunate situation that has arisen, but it is one that has been presented, and Senator Wiley is wholly within his rights in presenting here, and one that since it has arisen, that we should carry to a conclusion, and the committee can pass upon the ruling of the Chair.

I do not know whether the Chair was right in making the ruling, but I would not have ruled, had not Senator Wiley insisted that I rule upon it; but while it was distasteful it probably was within my duties, and I try never to shirk any proper duty that is imposed on me, so I think that we vote upon the appeal, and then if the actual consequence of it is sustained, and a motion is made to cite the general, we can have this matter thrashed out in a manner under our system of government.

Senators Debate Question of Ruling

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—Mr. Chairman, I earnestly hope that the Senator from Wisconsin will not press his request for a ruling, and that the Chair will withdraw his ruling and leave the matter in abeyance for these reasons:

I personally can understand General Bradley's reluctance about relating details of a personal conversation with the President of what the President said. I can also understand Senator Wiley's own justification for wanting as muc hinformation as he can get. But I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that before these hearings are over, there may be a number of questions which will arise of this nature.

I think it would be a mistake for us to precipitously rule on these thing in every instant just as they come up.

THE CHAIRMAN—What did you expect me to do when Senator Wiley demanded a ruling from the Chair?

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—I said a moment ago I hope that Senator Wiley might not press for a ruling, and that the Chair might see fit to withdraw his ruling, and leave the matter in abeyance at this moment, because I think it is very possible that as these hearings come on there may be other instances, and we could take a little more calm and detailed look at these questions, and then decide whether in the instances which caused trouble, answers are desirable to those questions, and whether we should press for them.

Now, I realize that Senator Wiley asked has question with a definite purpose in mind, and that he would like to have an answer, but I am merely suggesting that we may, by deciding these things individually, just decide ourselves clear out of court in some field that we may later want to pursue, and have to back up on.

I earnestly hope that the matter can be left in abeyance at this moment without a final decision either way.

SENATOR LONG—Mr. Chairman, I would like to support the position taken by Senator Hickenlooper.

THE CHAIRMAN—Just a moment, Senator. Senator McMahon was trying to get recognition when I recognized Senator Hickenlooper, and I, therefore, recognize him.

Hickenlooper Suggestion Is Backed by Knowland

SENATOR McMAHON — Mr. Chairman, I think this is one of these basic things we should settle right now.

Under the common law, when the common law developed and these privileges were gradually written into the common law, which the chairman has mentioned, such as the privilege that exists between lawyer and client, and doctor and his patient, and priest and confessor, and in some jurisdictions between the newspaper man and the source of his information, the basic philosophy and philosophic reason that underlies those privileges, as I see it, is this: Those relationships cannot have any vitality and function if the two parties to the relationship are not assured that what they say in the course of the carrying on that relationship will not be used in the future and publicly used against them.

Now, if we are going to have a successfully functioning Government, it is of the utmost importance, as I see it, that the President of the United States have top advisers who are going to give him, when the proper moment comes up when he is called upon to advise him, his best judgment, without regard to how this will look in public six months from now, or a year later.

To do otherwise, in the words of one of our commentators who discussed this problem the other day, would bring about a situation similar, in a lighter vein, to what would exist if a fellow writes his girl, and he thinks it is going to be opened; or a man writes his wife and thinks it is going to be opened for public inspection, he is going to write it a little different than he would have written it, if it was just a communication between him and his wife, or a man and his fiancée.

Now, it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that is basic, that you cannot carry on the United States Government successfully if the top advisers to the President haven't got a right to speak to him in entire confidence and tell him what is in their mind at the time, without regard to the fact that it might become public property six months later.

You destroy the relationship, and you do just exactly what the courts have refused to do — they have refused to open up that relationship of these classifications, because they know that to do it is to destroy the vitality of the relationship.

(Several Senators spoke simultaneously.)

THE CHAIRMAN—I recognize Senator Knowland.

SENATOR KNOWLAND — I merely want to say that I hope the suggestion of Senator Hickenlooper will be carried out, because this is a very grave decision. It might even be questionable as to the desirability of continuing with the hearings if this committee is to be foreclosed from information which may be vital to us.

It seems to me that we should try and approach this situation on a rule of reason.

The President of the United States, himself, might decide that in view of the questions that have been raised, in view of the fact that this committee has been furnished with certain confidential and top secret information—that in order to get both a proper understanding, on the part of the committee, and ultimately the American people, that this information should be made available.

If this ruling stands, and others take the same position, it seems to me that we will be foreclosed from information which will be essential, if we are to do the job that I thought we had undertaken to do.

Now I submit that we are dealing with the public's business. This is a business of the people of the United States and the Government of the United States. The Administration is different from the Government. The Government consists of the Executive and Legislative and Judicial Branch. We have a Constitutional obligation, we have a Constitutional power to make war. We are in a war and the Congress has not exercised its Constitutional rights and obligations in that regard. That is a pertinent subject of this inquiry, among other things.

The Joint Chiefs are the creatures of the Congress of the United States. They have certain Constitutional obligations to the President, certainly obligations to the President; but they also have legal obligations to the Congress of the United States. It seems to me that this is such a far-reaching question, and one that will establish a precedent which might, as I say, raise a question as to whether it is feasible for the hearings to continue.

I hope that the Senator from Wisconsin would withdraw his appeal, and, if the Chairman would temporarily hold in abeyance his ruling, let General Bradley consult with the President; let Senator Morse and others who are legal experts look into the law to see. Maybe we will all change our minds on the situation. But to go to a vote now I think would be an unfortunate circumstance.

SENATOR WILEY—Mr. Chairman?

SENATOR LODGE—Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN—Just a brief statement now. I want to make one. I did not precipitate this matter. I did not intend to. When he asked the question, when he asked what the President had said in these conferences, I did not precipitate any question about it. General Bradley said he did not think he ought to quote the President, what he said when he was seeking his advice. Senator Wiley stated he thought he should state it, and he pressed it to where he insisted I make a ruling. That I have done.

I want to say to the Senator from California, I can see a great deal of difference between a conclusion that was reached and a private conversation that antedated reaching that conclusion. The American people, of course, are entitled to know every conclusion that has been reached; they are entitled to get every piece of evidence out of here that is material or pertinent; but there are still relations that have been protected since the beginning of time, and in my opinion our system of government, based on the three branches, coordinate and equal, was designed as a measure to protect each of them.

It is the Chief Executive today whose statement in private conversation with his most intimate adviser is under question; it might well be a member of the Senate tomorrow, or some justice of some court of what he said to his assistant when he was preparing an opinion and discussing the record in a case.

It is not with any view of protecting any individual that I made that ruling. I made it in all honesty, as I see it, to preserve the prerogatives of each branch of this Government.

Now the committee has a very quick way of deciding—not a quick way but a very effective and thorough way. They can overrule the Chair and decide General Bradley in contempt and let the courts pass on and decide the issue once and for all.

SENATOR GEORGE — May I have the question read?

THE CHAIRMAN—I expect that particular part of the record has gone downstairs. General Mudge, will you see that as soon as that part of the record is printed we get it?

SENATOR WILEY—Mr. Chairman?

SENATOR LODGE—Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN—I think I should recognize Senator Lodge. I have recognized you twice, Senator Wiley. I recognize Senator Lodge.

Lodge Questions Wisdom Of Contempt Citation

SENATOR LODGE—Mr. Chairman, I do not quite agree this is on a par with the relationship between lawyer and client and doctor and patient because it does involve very large measures of public policy. But I do think we might as well face the fact that what we confront is the question of citation of contempt, and from the experience which we had in the Tydings committee, where we engaged in a good many citations of contempt, I was led to the conclusion that they never result in obtaining that information.

Now, if we go ahead with this procedure today, we will change the atmosphere and we will change the whole normal development of information that has taken place up to now, and it will tend to result in the occurrence of similar situations, and we will get a great deal less information than we would get if we don't do this.

I would like to see the suggestion of the Senator from Iowa and the Senator from California carried out, that the Senator from Wisconsin does not press the question at this time. Maybe when we get through the hearings, if there have been a number of cases that we consider in our mature judgment to warrant it, then we can take up this procedure then. But I certainly think it would defeat the very purpose we have in mind for such an action to be taken at this moment.

SENATOR WILEY—Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Wiley.

SENATOR WILEY — Now my questions were two or three: First, what did he say to the President? And what did the President say to him? And so forth. I wanted to develop the facts as they came out there.

Now, in view of the suggestions that have been made, before I ask to be permitted to withdraw the appeal, I want to say definitely that the rule in law is clear. If you want to take the analogy of lawyer and client or doctor and patient, you get into court and you expose part of the picture; that opens up the whole picture.

Now I am sure that I would not for one moment have the record think that I want to interfere with the President's prerogatives. It has been my twelve years of experience here that I have tried to restrain the President from interfering with the legislative prerogative.

I want to keep this Government in four separate compartments — legislative, executive and judicial, and residuum back in the states. But I say to you—when the Presi-

dent permits his greatest adviser to come to us in relation to an incident that does not relate, as I see it, to the matter of injuring the public safety, when it is a question of discharging a man as general and a governor of 80,000,000 people, that we are entitled to know the personal equations, and that only comes about in the conversations — what took place in these three or four meetings when all at once the letter to Martin precipitated this wave. That is what we want to know, to find out, and that is what the people want to find out.

I have no personal feelings in the matter. As far as I am personally concerned, I am not competent to judge who is right—MacArthur or the Chiefs of Staff—on the military policy. But I am called upon to judge what the personal animosities are, what the personal feelings, what it was that all at once created this charged atmosphere that resulted in what I think, and a lot of people think, at least, is an unfair act, and probably a very injurious act to the future safety of this country, and the only way you can develop that is when the President submits his adviser before us and gives us his story, tells us, "now this is the conclusion," why, conclusion, nothing. He wants to tell you—we want to know whether those conclusions are based on the facts.

And before any court that testimony would not stand, and you could not take any doctor into court and permit him to say, "this is the conclusion" in relation to a relationship of this kind, but what the court would open up the whole case.

You know that. Now that analogy does not apply.

Now the question of executive power. The Executive has his power, definite and certain. I would be the first one to impinge upon it. But when the Executive submits his case to the people before a committee of this kind he has got to lay all the cards down and not just a few of them.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—Will the gentleman yield?

THE CHAIRMAN—Does the Senator yield to the Senator from Iowa?

SENATOR WILEY—Yes.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—I only wanted to point out that the Senator manifestly made a mistake in his statement when he would be the first to impinge upon the executive power.

SENATOR WILEY—The first one not to impinge upon the executive power. Now I ask, Mr. Chairman, that I may be able to recall my appeal and this matter can be briefed and the legal basis of it can be thoroughly analyzed. So I withdraw my appeal.

Action by Committee

On Ruling Called Proper

THE CHAIRMAN—Well, just a moment. The Chair feels like he has some responsibility here. I did not originate this matter. If you intend to leave it here with you withdrawing your appeal and with the Chair's ruling on the record without the committee having taken any action on it, I do not think that the Chair should be placed in that position.

I disliked very much to make the ruling. I had not anticipated any such question would arise here, and I regret therefore that I had not investigated or looked into it a little further. It is wholly proper that the committee should pass on the Chair's ruling.

Now I do not like to be left here with this record going out to the world that I have taken this position and the committee has been denied an opportunity to pass on it. The question has arisen and it has been pressed very vigorously; the Chair has made his ruling, and I think I have a right to have this committee pass on this question.

I can assure you that I am not urging any member of this committee to vote in any way. I want you to vote just exactly like you see it on the question that has been raised here. It is a matter of sustaining the Chair, and I think I am entitled to make that statement.

General Bradley has been referred to here as the President's witness. General Bradley did not volunteer this testimony. In the discharge of my duties as chairman of this committee I requested General Bradley's appearance here, and I did not assume that he was altogether the President's witness.

I think that inference is somewhat unfair to the witness, but that is a matter of opinion, that he would only seek to sustain the President without giving this committee any facts.

I assume that the War Department, the Department of Defense is an agency of the Government. True, it is in the executive branch, but certainly it has a very direct relation to the legislative branch of the Government and if we are going to assume that everyone who comes here from the defense establishment is merely, as you say, a Presidential witness well, of course, these hearings will never terminate and we would have to, if that assumption is valid, discount anything that we heard from those witnesses.

Now the fair and simple way that the Senator from Wisconsin has waived aside all legal objections, saying there is no question on earth what the courts will do, there is a very simple way to find out what the courts will do in a matter of this kind and that is just to pursue it to its logical conclusion.

The Chair recognizes the Senator from Maine.

SENATOR SMITH—I would like to be recognized.

THE CHAIRMAN—I will be glad to recognize you next, Senator Smith. I cannot recognize but one at a time.

McMahon Recalls MacArthur Reply

SENATOR BREWSTER—Mr. Chairman, I can sympathize deeply with the feeling of the Chairman as I, as well as several other members of the committee, have been chief executives of state and appreciate the problem as pointed out by the Senator from Connecticut.

I also sympathize deeply with what the Senator from Texas said, that we should not be in a position of submitting our procedures to any outside authority.

I am also equally emphatic on that as he is, so I would now welcome the suggestion to wait and consult the President. I do want to call the attention of this committee to the fact that this is not a new problem. It has occurred many times before and it will occur again not only in this committee's proceedings but in the future relations of Congress.

This came up, I had experience with it when Mr. Truman was Chairman of the Truman Committee and we called for documents from the Chief Executive, particularly, conspicuously the Stettinius report which Mr. Truman as President later submitted to the committee when I was chairman and he gave it and it was a very valuable document which would have had a very great significance. There was a conspicuous instance when this question was raised.

I was greatly troubled in the Pearl Harbor Committee when the protection of the Executive was extended to a very broad field over all documents and all individuals, and I very much regretted that they sought to extend it to such an extent. I understand this has been under discussion with the committees in the Dawson case very recently. It is a very profound question, and I certainly as one do not believe that this committee, which is very much in the public eye now, and this issue which is presented here should be concluded in any such fashion as shooting from the hip here.

I do not think there would be any warrant for trying it. I can understand how the chairman acted when the Senator from Wisconsin pressed his question, but it might relieve the situation if the Senator from Wisconsin not only withdrew his appeal but also withdrew his insisting on the chairman ruling.

I think the only question where I would raise any doubt about the chairman is if he paused a little while, as the presiding officer of the Senate customarily does to perhaps hear some opinions on a matter of this kind, it might have saved any embarrassment because there was very strong feeling, but having got to this point, I believe very profoundly that we should demonstrate the capacity to accomplish a modus vivendi at least within the committee and I hope with the President.

I have sufficient confidence in his trying to rationalize this thing that we could work out some arrangement where the limits would be placed both as to documents and conversations and so on without any derogation to our authority or responsibility and at the same time without embarrassment to the President, so that the hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, I should like, unless there is serious objection, to make a motion that we recess.

THE CHAIRMAN—I hope the Senator will not do that until Senator Smith is heard.

SENATOR BREWSTER—I will withhold that temporarily.

THE CHAIRMAN—I would like to say that I have not consulted with the President with respect to any phase of this hearing. I think I am about as jealous of the prerogatives of the legislative branch of the Government as most Senators are, but I also do not propose to invade the rights of the other coordinate branches of the Government.

SENATOR McMAHON—Mr. Chairman, does the Senator recollect that when General MacArthur was up here testifying about the Wake Island conversations, and when asked about his conversations with the President, he very properly said that was a private conversation with the President?

THE CHAIRMAN—I think the record will disclose that.

SENATOR McMAHON—I thank the committee.

THE CHAIRMAN—Senator Smith?

SENATOR SMITH—Mr. Chairman, I have a slightly different approach from those suggested here. I want to suggest to the committee that I think we are in great danger of spoiling what has heretofore been the high tone and fine relationship between the members of this committee, and I shall oppose in every way I can precipitating an issue of this kind, which might make me consider whether I have to vote for or against General Bradley, for example, and put General Bradley in the position of being in contempt of this committee. I do not want to be put in that position.

What I feel very strongly is this: that so far as I am concerned, it seems to me that General Bradley's original suggestion that he confer with the President on this matter is the sound one.

General Bradley can decide with the President whether the thing that happened there should be disclosed to the committee, and if the President decides it should not be, I think it is just the same situation that we would be in because we cannot subpoena the President and ask what he has done that is beyond our powers, and I think that the President's position if he wanted to take that position that the public knows that certain questions were asked which they wanted answers to, and General Bradley felt that way, I think that is a perfectly sound position for General Bradley to take.

If he gets consent why, of course, he will come voluntarily and maintain the pattern of this committee of not trying to put the heat on our witnesses, so to speak, to compel them to answer questions that embarrassed them.

I am sorry that General Bradley did not feel willing to answer these questions; but I am entirely in sympathy with the position he took, that he had a confidential relationship, and if I had been in his position I certainly would not have disclosed confidential matters without conferring with the gentleman concerned, the President of the United States.

I am very hopeful, therefore, that the suggestion of Senator Hickenlooper and Senator Knowland and Senator Lodge and Senator Brewster will be followed.

I hope very much that the Senator from Wisconsin will withdraw his request for a ruling, and withdraw his request for an appeal, and even withdraw his request for a ruling on this matter, because I believe this committee, by handling these issues correctly, can get the full cooperation of the witnesses and get the facts without precipitating an issue which unfortunately might have political implications which we should not get into these hearings. So I am glad to second the motion of the Senator from Maine that we recess at this time.

THE CHAIRMAN—To when?

SENATOR BREWSTER—I would like to inquire from the chairman whether or not you contemplated an afternoon session?

THE CHAIRMAN—Well, that was a matter I intended to submit to the committee in view of the legislation that was on the floor at the present time. I assume that if the members of the Foreign Relations Committee feel that they should be on the floor, we will go over until tomororw morning.

SENATOR BREWSTER—Then with respect to the Foreign Relations Committee's desire, I might inquire, inasmuch as the matter which they had reported was up, does the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee wish to express himself as to whether he wanted to be on the floor?

SENATOR CONNALLY—Senator Gillette is handling that wheat bill, and I have not conferred with him.

SENATOR BREWSTER—He indicated to me, as my seat-mate here, that he hoped that we would not go on this afternoon because he was sorry to miss it.

Unless there is objection, I would move that we recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, and I would like in that connection to commend the candor of General Bradley.

As in the Pearl Harbor case, we had Admiral Leahy, who was placed in a similar situation, and he testified in great detail to the conversations of Admiral Richardson and President Roosevelt.

He told every word that Admiral Richardson said in a very parallel case, when you remember that Admiral Richardson was dismissed from Pearl Harbor.

However, Admiral Leahy could not recall one word that the President said. He did not raise the issue of confidence; he just could not remember a word that President Roosevelt said. I respected his approach. I felt he was taking what he felt was the proper approach with respect to the loyalty he felt toward his Commander in Chief in that matter. But I think General Bradley has taken a very proper position in raising this issue of confidence.

Morse Requests a Delay In Motion to Recess

SENATOR MORSE—Mr. Chairman, may I make some remarks?

THE CHAIRMAN—A motion to recess is not debatable.

SENATOR MORSE—I was going to ask the Senator to withhold his motion for a moment, because I think there are some points, important points, that I would like to comment on for the record.

THE CHAIRMAN—Does the Senator withhold his motion until the Senator from Oregon makes some remarks?

SENATOR BREWSTER—The only thing I would ask would be the amount of time.

SENATOR MORSE—That is up to the Senator from Maine. I certainly will not enter into any agreement to limit myself in my discussion. But I want to say that I think we have a very important issue before this committee, and I do not think a recess at this time is serving the public very well until we reach some conclusions about it; because I think you are not fair to the witness if you recess at this time unless you get a few things in the record, to which I think the witness is entitled.

I ask the Senator from Maine—I will not be long, but I am not going to put any time limit on myself; — I ask him to withhold his motion to recess until I comment.

SENATOR BREWSTER—Well, I am very much embarrassed, because certainly every other member of the committee should be accorded the same courtesy, and I do think that no great public damage would be done if the position of the various members, most of whom have not had a chance to state their position, comes up at a later time. This is without any disparagement to what the Senator from Oregon may contribute, and who already stated a portion of his views.

I wish that the Senator from Oregon would not press the request.

SENATOR MORSE—I am going to press the request, and the Senator from Maine can exercise his own discretion, and I shall ask for a roll call on the motion for a recess.

SENATOR BREWSTER—I will withhold.

THE CHAIRMAN—The Senator from Maine says he will withhold.

Rulings Acclaimed; Witness Commended

SENATOR MORSE—Mr. Chairman, I think you now have a humpty-dumpty issue before the committee, and there is nothing you can do to put the pieces back together again, and I certainly think the recess should be with the understanding that the Chairman's ruling stands as of now as the ruling of the committee because I think I can see the headlines in the papers, right now, as to the reflection on General Bradley if this committee does not recess with the understanding that his refusal to answer Senator Wiley's questions stands as the ruling of the Chair, subject, of course, to any later modification that this committee may wish within its prerogatives to enter into.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I think that General Bradley demonstrated his high professional ethics here this morning by refusing to disclose to this committee the verbatim conversation, personal conversation, that he entered into with the President of the United States on April 6.

I disagree with my very good and warm friend, Mr. Wiley from Wisconsin, on several particulars, but I want to mention two. First, I do not think that a chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who has had a conversation with the President of the United States on such subject-matter as was under discussion on April 6, is under any obligation to this committee or to the public to disclose the details of that conversation.

I think it is highly privileged under the separation of powers doctrine and I think General Bradley would be guilty of misconduct if he came before this committee and disclosed to this committee the personal conversation that he had

with the President of the United States.

How could the Commander in Chief of the armed services ever carry on his executive functions as Commander in Chief if he had to carry on every conversation with the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or the Secretary of Defense or any other high military official in our Government, with the fear, or with the thought, or with the knowledge that possibly that officer was going to be called before a Senate committee to disclose, under a threat of being indicted for contempt, the personal conversation that he had with the President of the United States?

I am willing to curbstone, Mr. President, and risk my reputation as a lawyer on the fact that I do not think you can get a court in America, of last appeal, to sustain any ruling of this committee that he would have to disclose that private conversation.

In the second place—I disagree with my good friend from Wisconsin, that when you put a doctor on the stand in a courtroom, that any privilege of that doctor in relation to the patient automatically disappears, and he has to answer any and all questions in relation to that patient; and I think the cases are long——

SENATOR CONNALLY — Will the Senator yield;

SENATOR MORSE—No, I will not, Mr. Chairman, and I do not say that disrespectfully, but I do not want to be charged with taking any more time.

I want to say, my last point is, Mr. President, that the ruling of the Chair is a sound ruling in regard to protecting the executive powers of this Government, and I think that General Bradley should be commended in the exercise of discretion that he used here this morning in refusing to give verbatim the conversation that he had with the President of the United States.

General Bradley has not said that he will not testify as to the conclusions that were reached at that meeting; but I don't think that a member of this committee, in private conversation with the President of the United States—and I think we have all had private conversations with the President of the United States—would come before this committee and, under oath, proceed to disclose verbatim his conversations with the Chief Executive in regard to problems of the Executive.

I want to commend the Chairman of this committee for his curbstone opinion, because I think when you get through with all the legal research you are going to find the Chairman's ruling is sound in law, and I think we ought to look at this ruling with the understanding that although the appeal had been withdrawn, the ruling of the Chairman stands until such time, if and ever, this committee, by a majority vote, decides by motion, as it has a right to do, to adopt a procedure inconsistent with the ruling of the Chairman.

We have that power residual in us. We can exercise that power any time.

We can get rid of the chairman's ruling by adopting an affirmative procedural policy of this committee; and so no right of the committee is lost by the Senator from Wisconsin withdrawing his appeal.

We can, tomorrow, if we want to, adopt an affirmative ruling; but until we do, I think it should go out to the public that the chairman's ruling stands, and if the members of this committee don't want to abide by that ruling, as of now, then let them be free to ——

SENATOR STENNIS—I have a parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN—The Senator from Mississippi.

SENATOR STENNIS—Isn't it true that the situation is that there has been a withdrawal of the appeal, and therefore the ruling of the Chair stands as the ruling of the committee? Isn't that the present situation.

THE CHAIRMAN—I had understood the withdrawal of the appeal was conditioned upon the withdrawal of the ruling of the chairman.

SENATOR STENNIS—I didn't so understand.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—That was Senator Hickenlooper's statement ——

THE CHAIRMAN—That was the suggestion of Senators Hickenlooper and Knowland.

SENATOR STENNIS—The Senator from Wisconsin is a man that can speak on that point. Would the Chair ask him what his opinion is?

SENATOR WILEY—I am very happy to have another shot at this problem.

First, let me make it clear that I have only the highest regard for General Bradley, despite the statement of the Senator from Oregon. I am a United States Senator, secondly, trying to develop the facts.

Thirdly, I withdrew my appeal because I thought it was better to see whether there were legal precedents that involve this case.

I still stand firmly on my proposition that when a doctor comes in and testifies about a specific accident, in his communications with his client, that he opens up that accident before the court; and that is what I stood here for; and when a man comes in before this body and tells general conclusions as to what happened, what took place, I say that that rule is applicable here, not to invade the prerogative of the President, but rather, the President should have said, "Now, don't testify on this issue at all," and we would not have gone into it; and if it is not a question of public policy involved, or it is not a question of injuring the rights of the public, certainly it is simply a question of developing what went on; what was said and done in relation to getting MacArthur; who laid the plans; who made the suggestion; what did the various people say.

Even MacArthur said, on the stand, that he understood, and he named Acheson—he understood he spoke in his favor.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Senator Fulbright spoke——

(There was a chorus of voices.)

SENATOR STENNIS — Mr. Chairman, may I renew my——

SENATOR WILEY — My idea about the appeal is: I have asked to recall my right of appeal because I felt that what should be done is at least wait until tomorrow morning and see if there are any precedents on the matter.

I am not pressing for any charge of contempt. That is an insinuation thrown into this case without my consent or suggestion. I am simply stating the fact that as one of this committee, as a United States Senator, if you please, and there are only ninety-six of us, we have a very important function here to perform.

I am not impinging upon the President's prerogatives, and do not intend to waive any of our own.

Chairman Finally Puts Motion to Adjourn

SENATOR GREEN — Will the Senator yield for a question?

THE CHAIRMAN — I want to put the motion. I want to say that General Bradley has had to pass on this matter. The Chair has passed on the matter. Of course if the committee wishes to carry it over to some future date, that is a matter for the committee to decide upon, and it is perfectly within its right. Those in favor of the motion of the Senator from Maine——

SENATOR CONNALLY—What was his motion?

THE CHAIRMAN — To recess until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. All those in favor say, "aye."

SENATOR STENNIS — Mr. Chairman, would the Chair repeat what he said about the ruling? Is the Chair asking the committee to rule on it?

THE CHAIRMAN — I am not asking the committee to do anything. The chair is trying to carry out what he conceives to be his duty here, and I expect every member of the committee to do the same.

SENATOR STENNIS — Pardon me for repeating, but as I understand the situation, there is nothing before the committee to pass on with reference to the Chair's ruling. The Chair has ruled, no one has appealed from that ruling, and therefore the ruling stands as the ruling of the committee; otherwise, I am ready to vote in favor of the chairman's ruling, but I understand that is what the effect of the situation is now; so there is no objection to recessing.

THE CHAIRMAN — The Chair will again place the motion of the Senator from Maine, who moved that the committee stand recessed until 10 o'clock tomorrow. All those in favor of that motion say, "aye." Opposed, "no." (*There was a voice vote and the motion was carried.*)

THE CHAIRMAN—The "Ayes" seem to have it. The "Ayes" have it. The committee will stand recessed until 10, o'clock tomorrow morning.

Be back with us, General. I don't know whether you will have an opportunity to testify or not.

(Whereupon, at 1:20 P. M. [E. D. T.] the committee recessed to reconvene at 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, May 16, 1951.)

A205WX BRADLEY-MACARTHUR FIRING
(450) BRADLEY-DISMISSAL

WASHINGTON,MAY 15-(AP)-GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY SAID TODAY THAT HE CAN'T REMEMBER WHO FIRST TOLD HIM PRESIDENT TRUMAN WAS THINKING OF FIRING GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

"I RECEIVED THE INFORMATION--I DON'T REMEMBER WHERE FROM--BUT I THINK I RECEIVED IT FROM A TELEPHONE (CALL) FROM SOMEONE," THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF TOLD SENATE INVESTIGATORS.

BRADLEY SAID HE LEARNED OF THE CONTEMPLATED DISMISSAL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 5. THAT WAS IMMEDIATELY AFTER HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER MARTIN OF MASSACHUSETTS MADE PUBLIC A LETTER FROM MACARTHUR SUPPORTING THE IDEA OF USING CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS IN THE FAR EASTERN WAR.

"YOU WILL ADMIT THAT IS A PRETTY IMPORTANT POINT WHICH YOU CAN'T REMEMBER, GENERAL?" ASKED SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH).

"WELL, IT MIGHT BE IMPORTANT ONLY TO PROVE THAT THE CHIEFS DIDN'T START IT, BUT OTHER THAN THAT I DON'T KNOW WHERE IT (THE TELEPHONE CALL) CAME FROM OR JUST WHAT BEARING IT HAS," BRADLEY REPLIED.

HE ADDED UNDER FURTHER QUESTIONING THAT THE CALL MIGHT HAVE COME FROM THE WHITE HOUSE, THE STATE DEPARTMENT OR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

"IN OTHER WORDS," BRIDGES COMMENTED, "THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRING OF MACARTHUR OCCURRED FIRST ON A POLITICAL LEVEL."

BRADLEY SAID ALSO THAT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL MAY HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN IN HIS TESTIMONY LAST WEEK THAT THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL WAS HASTENED BECAUSE WORD OF IT HAD LEAKED OUT.

"I AM NOT TOO SURE IT WAS A LEAK," BRADLEY SAID. "OF COURSE GENERAL MARSHALL IS ENTITLED TO HIS OWN OPINION."

"DO YOU MEAN THEN IT WAS DELIBERATELY GIVEN OUT?" ASKED BRIDGES.

BRADLEY REPLIED: "NO, SIR. I AM NOT SURE THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR KNEW THAT THIS WAS COMING. X X X YOU CAN'T HIDE THE FACT THAT CERTAIN PEOPLE GO TO THE WHITE HOUSE, THERE HAD BEEN SO MUCH IN THE PAPERS ABOUT THE DISCUSSION AND SPECULATION AS TO WHETHER OR NOT THE PRESIDENT WAS GOING TO RELIEVE HIM, THAT I THINK EVERYONE WAS JUMPING AT CONCLUSIONS."

BRIDGES ASKED WHETHER BRADLEY APPROVED OF THE MANNER IN WHICH MACARTHUR WAS DISMISSED--"I MEAN HIS SUMMARY REMOVAL."

"I THINK, FRANKLY," BRADLEY REPLIED, "THAT IT WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER HAD IT BEEN HANDLED IN A LITTLE DIFFERENT WAY, AND IT WAS INTENDED TO BE HANDLED IN A DIFFERENT WAY, AND THEN THE DECISION WAS MADE TO HANDLE IT DIFFERENTLY."

30.24- 23047

MARSHALL TESTIFIED LAST WEEK THAT THE ORIGINAL PLAN WAS TO HAVE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY PACE, WHO WAS IN THE FAR EAST, NOTIFY MACARTHUR OF THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION. MARSHALL SAID, HOWEVER, THAT PLAN MISFIRED WHEN A POWER LINE WENT OUT IN KOREA AND PACE DID NOT RECEIVE A WHITE HOUSE MESSAGE.

A206WX

IN REPLY TO ANOTHER QUESTION BY BRIDGES, BRADLEY SAID HE FELT THE OUSTER OF MACARTHUR HAD NO PARTICULAR EFFECT ON THE MORALE OF THE TROOPS IN KOREA.

BRIDGES ASKED IF HE DIDN'T THINK A GENERAL WHO FELT "VERY DEEPLY SOMETHING WAS AGAINST THE BEST INTERESTS OF YOUR COUNTRY" HAD A RIGHT TO SPEAK OUT--AS MACARTHUR OFTEN SPOKE OUT.

"YES, BUT I THINK I WOULD SAY IT TO THOSE IN AUTHORITY INSTEAD OF CARRYING IT TO THE PUBLIC," BRADLEY REPLIED.

BRADLEY CONFIRMED IN DETAIL THE STATEMENTS BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND MARSHALL THAT THE JOINT CHIEFS UNANIMOUSLY AGREED MACARTHUR HAD TO BE REMOVED.

MD313PED

MAY 16 1951

A178WX

(300)

BRADLEY-MESSAGES

WASHINGTON, MAY 15-(AP)-GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY TESTIFIED TODAY THAT ON JAN.10 GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SENT THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF A "GLOOMY MESSAGE" THAT "HE THOUGHT WE WERE GOING TO HAVE DIFFICULTY STAYING IN KOREA."

BRADLEY TOLD THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES THAT AS A RESULT, THE JOINT CHIEFS SENT MACARTHUR A DIRECTIVE TWO DAYS LATER SAYING IN PART:

"WE ARE FORCED TO THE CONCLUSION BASED UPON ALL THE FACTORS KNOWN TO US, INCLUDING PARTICULARLY THOSE PRESENTED IN YOUR RECENT MESSAGE, THAT IT IS INFEASIBLE UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS, INCLUDING SUSTAINED MAJOR EFFORT BY COMMUNIST CHINA, TO HOLD THE POSITION IN KOREA FOR A PROTRACTED PERIOD."

MACARTHUR, DURING HIS THREE DAYS OF TESTIMONY TWO WEEKS AGO, DID NOT MENTION HIS JAN.10 MESSAGE TO THE JOINT CHIEFS. HE TOLD THE COMMITTEE THAT THE JOINT CHIEFS WERE WORRIED ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF HAVING TO EVACUATE KOREA. MACARTHUR SAID HE TOOK THE POSITION THAT THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES COULD HOLD ON.

"ON JANUARY 10," BRADLEY TESTIFIED, "GENERAL MACARTHUR CAME IN WITH A MESSAGE POINTING OUT THAT UNDER THE PRESENT CONDITIONS HE THOUGHT WE WERE GOING TO HAVE DIFFICULTY IN STAYING IN KOREA.

"HE POINTED OUT THAT THE MORALE OF THE TROOPS WAS NOT TOO GOOD AFTER A LONG FIGHT, AND SOME OF THE REMARKS THAT HAD BEEN MADE ABOUT THEM AT VARIOUS PLACES IN THE WORLD, AND IT WAS RATHER A GLOOMY MESSAGE.

"THE CHIEFS PROPOSED AN ANSWER TO THAT AND IT WAS DISCUSSED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND THEY WANTED TO PUT CERTAIN POLITICAL REASONS ALSO IN THIS DIRECTIVE. THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF OBJECTED TO THAT. IT ENDED UP IN A DISCUSSION AT THE WHITE HOUSE WITH THE PRESIDENT AND THE DECISION WAS MADE THAT THE MILITARY PART OF THIS DISCUSSION WOULD BE PULLED OUT AND SENT AS A DIRECTIVE TO GENERAL MACARTHUR X X X."

"THE UPSHOT WAS THAT THE PRESIDENT SENT MACARTHUR A MESSAGE JAN.13 WHICH TOLD THE GENERAL TO EXERCISE GREAT PRUDENCE LEST THE WAR BE BROADENED BEYOND KOREA. THE MESSAGE GENERALLY OUTLINED THE POLITICAL FACTORS INVOLVED IN THE KOREAN SITUATION."

BRADLEY ALSO DECLARED THAT ANOTHER JAN. 12 DOCUMENT WHICH HAS FIGURED IN THE TESTIMONY OF BOTH MACARTHUR AND SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL, WAS NOT A DIRECTIVE BUT A STUDY.

MACARTHUR HAS CONTENDED IT WAS IN THAT JAN. 12 DOCUMENT THAT THE JOINT CHIEFS WENT ALONG WITH HIS PROGRAM CALLING FOR BOMBING OF RED CHINA SUPPLY BASES, BLOCKADING THE CHINA COAST, AND USE OF THE CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS BASED ON FORMOSA.

MARSHALL TESTIFIED LAST WEEK THAT THE DOCUMENT, ALONG WITH 12 OTHER POINTS, WAS TENTATIVELY APPROVED BY THE JOINT CHIEFS WITH THE IDEA THAT IT MIGHT BE NECESSARY TO EVACUATE KOREA. HE SAID PART OF IT, INCLUDING THREE OF MACARTHUR'S FOUR POINTS, NEVER WAS PUT INTO EFFECT BECAUSE THE SITUATION IN KOREA IMPROVED.

AT TODAY'S SESSION, BRADLEY SAID THE DOCUMENT NEVER DID BECOME A DIRECTIVE BUT REMAINED IN THE STUDY STAGE.

IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS BY CHAIRMAN RUSSELL AS TO THE ORIGIN AND STATUS OF THE OTHER JAN.12 DOCUMENT--COVERING THE 16-POINT PROGRAM--BRADLEY SAID IT GOES BACK TO LATE LAST NOVEMBER WHEN ONE OF THE JOINT STAFF COMMITTEES WAS DIRECTED TO "MAKE A STUDY OF POSSIBLE LINES OF ACTION WHICH MIGHT BE TAKEN IF THE WAR IN KOREA DEVELOPED INTO AN ALL-OUT WAR AGAINST CHINA, EITHER DECLARED OR UNDECLARED."

"TO US," BRADLEY SAID, "IT WAS CLEAR THAT IT WAS A STUDY? MAYBE IT WASN'T, AND APPARENTLY IT WAS NOT, TO GENERAL MACARTHUR X X X."

BRADLEY MADE THAT REMARK IN REPLY TO A QUESTION BY RUSSELL AS TO WHETHER THE JOINT CHIEFS CHAIRMAN FELT THAT MACARTHUR HAD BEEN TOLD HIS PROGRAM HAD BEEN APPROVED.

BRADLEY SAID THE JOINT CHIEFS WERE SO CONCERNED OVER MACARTHUR'S "GLOOMY MESSAGE" OF JAN. 10 THAT TWO OF THE CHIEFS--GEN.J.LAWTON COLLINS AND GEN.HOYT VANDENBERG--LEFT TWO DAYS LATER TO KOREA TO MAKE A FIRST-HAND SURVEY OF THE SITUATION.

"FORTUNATELY," BRADLEY ADDED, "ABOUT THAT TIME THE SITUATION BEGAN TO IMPROVE AND FROM THEN ON THE POSITION WAS STABILIZED AND WE EVEN STARTED TO COME BACK."

MD254PED

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A66WX

(250) BRADLEY-RASHIN

WASHINGTON, MAY 15-(AP)-GEN.OMAR BRADLEY SAID TODAY THE JOINT CHIEFS TWICE APPROVED AIR STRIKES AT RASHIN, THE NORTHEAST KOREAN TOWN WHICH GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID THEY WOULDN'T LET HIM BOMB. IT WAS ACTUALLY BOMBED ONCE, BRADLEY SAID.

WHEN MACARTHUR TESTIFIED AT SENATE HEARINGS ON HIS OUSTER AS FAR EASTERN COMMANDER, HE COMPLAINED OF A BAN AGAINST BOMBING OF RASHIN. HE CALLED IT AN IMPORTANT COMMUNIST SUPPLY CENTER.

MACARTHUR SAID THE REPRESENTATION WAS THAT THERE WAS TOO MUCH DANGER OF PROVOKING RUSSIA BY STRIKES CLOSE TO THE SIBERIAN-KOREAN BORDER, BUT THAT THE TOWN WAS 35 MILES FROM THE BORDER AND HIS AIR OFFICERS HAD ASSURED HIM THEY COULD HIT IT WITHOUT VIOLATING SOVIET TERRITORY.

SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) BROUGHT THE QUESTION UP WITH BRADLEY WHEN THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF TESTIFIED TODAY.

BRADLEY SAID STATEMENTS HAD BEEN MADE THAT RASHIN IS 35 MILES INSIDE KOREA.

"IT IS NOT 35 MILES," BRADLEY SAID. "IT IS AROUND 17 OR 18 MILES. THEN HE ADDED:

"NOW, PERMISSION TO BOMB RASHIN WAS GIVEN TWICE. ONE OF THE BOMBINGS WAS CARRIED OUT AND THE OTHER ONE HAD TO BE DIVERTED BECAUSE OF WEATHER TO ITS SECONDARY TARGET; AND AFTER THAT WE DID NOT GIVE

FURTHER PERMISSION TO BOMB IT, BECAUSE, AS I SAY, IT IS SEVENTEEN MILES FROM THE BORDER, THE RAILROAD FROM RASHIN DOWN THE COAST IS NOT COMPLETED, AND IT IS NOT AS GOOD A SUPPLY POINT FOR THE NORTH KOREANS AS CHONGJIN, WHICH IS FARTHER DOWN THE COAST AND HAS RAIL CONNECTIONS WITH RUSSIA AND ON DOWN INTO KOREA THROUGH HUNGNAM.

"RASHIN, OR NAJIM--IT HAS TWO NAMES--DOES NOT HAVE RAIL COMMUNICATIONS COMPLETED ON SOUTH OF IT."

ES913PED

A141WX

(400) BRADLEY-FLANDERS

WASHINGTON,MAY 15-(AP)-A CHAGRINED SENATOR FLANDERS (R-VT) TOLD HIS COLLEAGUES TODAY THAT HE "LEARNED A LITTLE SOMETHING" AS A RESULT OF HIS STATEMENT THAT "THERE SEEMS TO BE SOMETHING BIG IN THE WIND" IN KOREA.

FLANDERS MADE THAT STATEMENT TO A REPORTER YESTERDAY IN SAYING HE THOUGHT GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL WAS JUSTIFIED IN TELLING THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE SATURDAY THE ALLIES ARE MOVING TOWARD SUCCESS IN KOREA.

A LITTLE LATER, CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) CAUTIONED COMMITTEE MEMBERS AGAINST "LEAKING" ANY MILITARY SECRETS DELETED BY THE CENSOR FROM THE TRANSCRIPT OF THE HEARINGS.

RUSSELL SAID NOTHING ABOUT FLANDERS' REMARKS. HE SAID, IN FACT, THAT HE HAD IN MIND TWO NEWS STORIES WHICH QUOTED UNIDENTIFIED SENATORS.

AT THE OUTSET OF TODAY'S SESSION, FLANDERS SAID:

"MR.CHAIRMAN, WHEN YOU WERE MAKING YOUR OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY MORNING WITH REGARD TO BEING SURE THAT NO SECRETS LEAKED OUT, I SAT HERE IN SMUG SELF-RIGHTEOUSNESS AND LISTENED TO YOU."

FLANDERS ADDED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW THAT ANY SECRETS GOT OUT "THROUGH MY AGENCY, BUT AS A MATTER OF FACT I DID APPARENTLY SAY THINGS THAT I DID NOT INTEND."

THE VERMONTER SAID HE WAS QUESTIONED OVER THE WEEK END BY SEVERAL REPORTERS ABOUT "GENERAL MARSHALL'S OPTIMISM." HE ADDED THAT HE TOLD THE NEWSMEN:

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"HE (MARSHALL) SEEMED TO THINK THAT WE MIGHT HAVE SOME FAVORABLE DEVELOPMENTS BEFORE LONG."

FLANDERS SAID THAT WHEN HE WAS ASKED WHAT THE DEVELOPMENTS MIGHT BE, HE REPLIED: "I CAN'T TELL; READ THE RECORD."

BUT, SAID FLANDERS, WHEN HE CONSULTED THE PUBLIC RECORD YESTERDAY, HE FOUND THAT THE MARSHALL REMARKS HE HAD IN MIND HAD BEEN DELETED BY THE CENSOR, "AND ANYONE WHO READ THE RECORD COULD NOT FIND THEM."

THEN FLANDERS SAID:

"I ASSURE YOU, MR.CHAIRMAN, THAT I FERVENTLY HOPE THAT THIS WILL NOT RUIN OUR POLITICAL AND MILITARY PROGRAM IN KOREA, AND WISH FURTHER TO ASSURE YOU THAT IT HAS BEEN AN EXPERIENCE FROM WHICH I HAVE LEARNED A LITTLE SOMETHING FROM IT, AND WILL NOT MAKE EXACTLY THE SAME MISTAKE AGAIN."

RUSSELL ASSURED FLANDERS THAT HIS REMARKS TO THE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY REGARDING "LEAKS" WERE NOT DIRECTED TO ANY PREDICTIONS.

"ANY SENATOR," SAID RUSSELL, "IS FREE TO MAKE ANY PREDICTION HE MIGHT DESIRE TO MAKE, HAVING DUE REGARD, OF COURSE, TO THE FEARS THEY MIGHT BOOMERANG ON HIM. I DID NOT HAVE PREDICTIONS IN MIND."

FLANDERS SUGGESTED THAT HIS REMARKS TO THE COMMITTEE TODAY "BE CONSIDERED AS HIGHLY RESTRICTED" AND BE KEPT OFF THE PUBLIC RECORD.

RUSSELL SAID THAT WOULD HAVE TO BE LEFT UP TO THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT CENSOR, VICE ADM.ARTHUR C.DAVIS.

"ALL RIGHT," FLANDERS SAID RESIGNEDLY. "I JUST THOUGHT THAT IF LEFT AS I WORDED IT, IT WOULD STRENGTHEN THE IMPRESSION THAT THERE WAS SOMETHING IMPORTANT XXX."

FR1145AED

A69WX

BRADLEY-LAND WAR

WASHINGTON, MAY 15-(AP)-GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY SAID TODAY HE WOULD "HATE VERY MUCH TO SEE US INVOLVED IN A LAND WAR IN ASIA."

"WE HAD ALWAYS HOPED WE WOULD NOT HAVE TO FIGHT IN KOREA, AND THAT'S WHY WE WERE IN FAVOR OF GETTING OUT OF KOREA AS FAR AS OUR OCCUPATION WAS CONCERNED," BRADLEY TOLD SENATORS INVESTIGATING THE FIRING OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

STRATEGICALLY, HE ADDED, KOREA "IS A POOR PLACE TO FIGHT."

ES920PED

A174WX WHITNEY&WELCH

MACARTHUR-WHITNEY

WASHINGTON, MAY 15-(AP)-THE FORMAL ORDER GRANTING RETIREMENT TO MAJ.GEN.COURTNEY WHITNEY, GENERAL MACARTHUR'S AIDE AND ADVISOR, WAS PUBLISHED BY THE ARMY TODAY.

WHITNEY, WHO RETURNED FROM THE FAR EAST WITH MACARTHUR, APPLIED FOR RETIREMENT UNDER A LAW ALLOWING RETIREMENT AFTER 20 YEARS SERVICE WITH REDUCED BENEFITS. THE ORDER IS EFFECTIVE MAY 31. HE WILL RETIRE WITH THE PERMANENT RANK OF MAJOR GENERAL THAT DAY WITH $5,557-A-YEAR PAY.

CZ117PED

MAY 16 1951

A135WX

(220) MACARTHUR-MORSE

WESHINGTON,MAY 15-(AP)-SENATOR MORSE OF OREGON, A REPUBLICAN MEMBER OF THE MACARTHUR INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE, PRODUCED WHAT HE CALLED A SECRET DOCUMENT AT YESTERDAY'S HEARING AND CONTENDED IT SHOWED THAT WASHINGTON WAS "METICULOUS IN KEEPING MACARTHUR ADVISED" AS TO ITS POLICIES.

AFTER QUESTIONING DEFENSE SECRETARY MARSHALL ABOUT THE DOCUMENT, MORSE SAID:

"I CANNOT UNDERSTAND THE CHARGE THAT THE GOVERNMENT FAILED TO KEEP GENERAL MACARTHUR ADVISED AS TO BOTH ITS MILITARY AND POLITICAL POLICY FOR ASIA."

GENERAL MACARTHUR TOLD THE SENATORS HE HAD TO OPERATE IN A "VACUUM" AND THAT HE COULD NOT HAVE BEEN "IN OPPOSITION TO POLICIES WHICH I WAS NOT EVEN AWARE OF."

MORSE DESCRIBED THE DOCUMENT AS A REPORT BY THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF "WHICH PURPORTS TO SET FORTH THE ACTIONS TAKEN" BY THE JOINT CHIEFS FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE KOREAN WAR TO APRIL 11,1951.

ONE OF THE ITEMS MORSE READ FROM THE REPORT WAS A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO GENERAL MACARTHUR LAST AUG.29. MORSE ASKED THE DEFENSE SECRETARY:

"DO YOU THINK, GENERAL MARSHALL, THAT THIS MESSAGE ON THE PART OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TO GENERAL MACARTHUR, WAS A VERY CLEAR NOTICE TO GENERAL MACARTHUR AS TO HIS GOVERNMENT'S POLICY AS OF THAT TIME?

"I THINK IT WAS," MARSHALL REPLIED.

"DO YOU THINK THEN, GENERAL MARSHALL, THAT I MAKE A CORRECT CONCLUSION FROM THIS EXHIBIT, THAT IT DOES SUPPLY AN ANSWER TO THE QUESTION: DID THE GOVERNMENT KEEP GENERAL MACARTHUR ADVISED AS TO ITS POLICY IN ASIA, BOTH MILITARILY AND POLITICALLY?"

"I THINK IT DOES," MARSHALL SAID.

FR1126AED

30.24- 23049

(140) BRADLEY-TRIBUTE

WASHINGTON,MAY 15-(AP)-GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY RECEIVED A WARM TRIBUTE FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE MACARTHUR INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE TODAY BEFORE HE BEGAN HIS TESTIMONY.

SENATOR RUSSELL (D-GA) SAID IT WAS FITTING THAT THE WITNESS HAS WON THE POPULAR NICKNAME OF "THE G.I.'S GENERAL."

RUSSELL RECALLED THAT POPULAR AND SUCCESSFUL GENERALS LONG HAVE EARNED DESCRIPTIVE TITLES--"THE SWAMP FOX" FOR FRANCIS MARION, "UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER" FOR U.S.GRANT.

IN BRADLEY'S CASE, THE CHAIRMAN SAID, "HERE WAS A MAN WHO, DESPITE HIS HIGH RANK AND COMMANDING POSITION, STILL WALKED IN SUFFICIENT HUMBLENESS TO LOOK AT THE WORLD THROUGH THE STANDPOINT OF THE COMMON SOLDIER, THE MAN WHO CARRIES A RIFLE."

"IT IS SELDOM THAT A NATION, HOWEVER GREAT, IS BLESSED WITH SUCH LEADERS," RUSSELL SAID. "I FEEL IT IS ONE OF THE FINEST TRIBUTES THAT COULD BE PAID TO OUR DEMOCRACY TO SAY THAT WE CAN PRODUCE MEN OF THAT CHARACTER AND TYPE."

FR1204PED

A175WX

WASHINGTON, MAY 15-(AP)-REP. WELCH (D.-MO) SAID HE TOLD PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY THAT REACTION TO THE OUSTER OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IS GROWING STEADILY IN FAVOR OF THE PRESIDENT IN HIS HOME STATE OF MISSOURI.

"I DON'T KNOW ABOUT OTHER STATES," WELCH TOLD WHITE HOUSE REPORTERS, "BUT THERE IS NO QUESTION BUT WHAT THE PRESIDENT'S SUPPORT IS GROWING BACK HOME.

WELCH SAID HE TALKED MISSOURI POLITICS GENERALLY DURING A WHITE HOUSE CALL. HE DECLINED TO GO INTO DETAILS.

CZ119PED

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A13WX

(280)

BRADLEY-CONFIDENTIAL

WASHINGTON, MAY 15-(AP)-SENATORS INVESTIGATING THE OUSTER OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SPLIT TODAY ON WHETHER THEY SHOULD DEMAND THE INSIDE STORY OF WHAT WAS SAID AT A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON THE MATTER.

GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, PROTESTED THAT HIS VALUE AS A CONFIDENTIAL ADVISER TO THE PRESIDENT WOULI BE "RUINED" IF HE TOLD.

SENATOR RUSSELL (D-GA), CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE INQUIRY, UPHELD BRADLEY'S POINT, BUT ON THE CHANCE THAT A CONTEMPT CASE MIGHT DEVELOP HE INSTRUCTED THE STENOGRAPHER TO LIST THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT.

THE SUPREME COURT HAS HELD A QUORUM MUST BE PRESENT BEFORE PUNITIVE ACTION CAN BE TAKEN.

THE MATTER CAME UP WHILE SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS) WAS QUESTIONING BRADLEY ABOUT TOP LEVEL DISCUSSIONS WHICH LED TO THE FIRING OF GEN. MACARTHUR BY MR.TRUMAN APRIL 11.

BRADLEY TOLD THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE THAT HE MET WITH MR.TRUMAN APRIL 6 TO DISCUSS THE MACARTHUR SITUATION. ALSO PRESENT WERE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL, SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON, AND PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER W.AVERELL HARRIMAN.

"ALL RIGHT," SAID WILEY, "NOW TELL US WHAT WAS SAID."

"SENATOR," BRADLEY REPLIED, "AT THAT TIME I WAS IN A POSITION OF A CONFIDENTIAL ADVISER TO THE PRESIDENT. I DO NOT FEEL AT LIBERTY TO PUBLICIZE WHAT ANY OF US SAID AT THAT TIME."

AT THIS POINT WILEY ASKED CHAIRMAN RUSSELL FOR A RULING, AND RUSSELL SAID:

"ANY MATTER THAT TRANSPIRED IN THE PRIVATE CONVERSATION BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE CHIEF OF STAFF (BRADLEY) X X X CAN BE PROTECTED BY THE WITNESS IF HE SO DESIRES, AND IF GENERAL BRADLEY RELIES UPON THAT RELATIONSHIP, THOUGH I REGRET VERY MUCH THAT THE ISSUE WAS RAISED, X X X I WOULD RULE THAT HE CAN BE PROTECTED."

BRADLEY TOLD WILEY IT SEEMED TO HIM THAT "IN MY POSITION AS X X ONE OF THE MILITARY ADVISERS TO THE PRESIDENT X X X THAT IF I HAVE TO PUBLICIZE MY RECOMMENDATIONS AND MY DISCUSSIONS, MY VALUE AS AN ADVISER HAS BEEN RUINED."

AT FIRST BRADLEY SAID HE WOULD ABIDE BY THE COMMITTEE'S DECISION, BUT THEN HE SAID HE FELT HE SHOULD CONSULT WITH MR.TRUMAN.

SENATOR CONNALLY (D-TEX) SAID IT WOULD NOT BE APPROPRIATE FOR THE COMMITTEE TO LEAVE THE DECISION TO THE PRESIDENT.

"IT IS NOT THE BUSINESS OF THE PRESIDENT," CONNALLY DECLARED, "AND I DON'T THINK WE OUGHT TO ESTABLISH ANY SUCH DOCTRINE FOR SIMILAR CASES--THAT WE RUN OVER AND TALK TO THE WHITE HOUSE AND GET THE PRESIDENT'S OPINION."

SENATOR MORSE (R-ORE) SIDED WITH RUSSELL. HE SAID HE BELIEVED ANY COURT WOULD HAVE TO HOLD THAT UNDER ANY OTHER INTERPRETATION IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE PRESIDENT "TO FUNCTION ON ANY CONFIDENTIAL BASIS WITHOUT INTERFERENCE BY A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE."

MORSE SAID THE ONLY POWER OF ENFORCING AN ORDER THAT BRADLEY ANSWER WOULD BE TO START CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS AND TAKE THE ISSUE TO COURT.

CZ515PED

A2WX

MAY 16 1951

(750) PMS BUDGET
MACARTHUR-BRADLEY
BY JACK BELL

WASHINGTON, MAY 15-(AP)-UNCONFIRMED TALK OF POSSIBLE ENEMY PEACE FEELERS IN KOREA SPREAD AMONG LAWMAKERS TODAY AS GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY CARRIED ON THE ADMINISTRATION'S MILITARY REPLY TO GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

BEFORE BRADLEY'S SCHEDULED APPEARANCE (9 A.M., EST) IN THE SENATE INQUIRY INTO MACARTHUR'S OUSTER, SENATOR SPARKMAN (D-ALA) TOLD A REPORTER THE FEELING IS GROWING AMONG SENATORS THAT THE RED CHINESE MAY GIVE SOME EARLY SIGN OF WILLINGNESS TO NEGOTIATE.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL, WHO COMPLETED YESTERDAY ABOUT 28 HOURS OF TESTIMONY SPREAD OVER SEVEN DAYS, DECLINED TO DISCUSS PEACE PROBABILITIES. BUT OTHER SENATORS WHO HEARD HIS TESTTIMONY HAVE INDICATED THEY THINK MARSHALL MUST HAVE SOME REASON FOR WHAT THEY REGARDED AS RELATIVE OPTIMISM ON HIS PART.

MARSHALL'S MARATHON TESTIMONY APPARENTLY LEFT MEMBERS OF THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES LITTLE CHANGED IN THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARD THE CONFLICTING PROGRAMS OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND MACARTHUR FOR THE FAR EAST.

SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) TOLD A REPORTER HE THINKS "THE ADMINISTRATION'S CONTENTIONS STILL REMAIN TO BE PROVED."

"SO FAR AS HE WENT, MARSHALL PRESENTED SOME FACTS THAT WERE NOT CLEARLY KNOWN BEFORE BUT THERE ARE LOTS OF CONTRADICTIONS IN THE TESTIMONY," KNOWLAND SAID.

SPARKMAN SAID HE THINKS MARSHALL MADE IT CLEAR THERE ISN'T TOO WIDE AN AREA OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MACARTHUR AND THE ADMINISTRATION, BUT THAT THE DIFFERENCE IS VITAL.

"MACARTHUR IS PROCEEDING ON THE THEORY THAT RED CHINA IS A GOVERNMENT IN ITS OWN RIGHT AND CAN MAKE ITS OWN DECISIONS," THE ALABAMA SENATOR SAID. "GENERAL MARSHALL AND THE ADMINISTRATION LEADERS BELIEVE THAT WHAT RED CHINA DOES IS DICTATED BY THE KREMLIN."

ON THE QUESTION OF POSSIBLE PEACE FEELERS, SPARKMAN MADE IT CLEAR HE HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY SPECIFIC MOVE.

BUT HE SAID SOME MEMBERS OF THE TWO COMMITTEES ARE SO IMPRESSED WITH MARSHALL'S RECITAL OF AMERICAN SUCCESS IN DECIMATING THE COMMUNIST TROOPS THAT THEY BELIEVE THE REDS WILL BE FORCED TO SEEK AN EARLY TRUCE.

"WE JUST HAVE THE FEELING THAT THE CHINESE REDS CAN'T GO ON MUCH LONGER UNDER THE LOSSES THEY HAVE BEEN SUSTAINING," HE SAID.

BRADLEY, KNOWN AS THE "G-I'S GENERAL," TODAY BEGINS SUPPLYING TO THE TWO COMMITTEES THE MILITARY POSITION OF THE CHIEFS OF STAFF ON MACARTHUR'S PROPOSALS FOR BLOCKADING RED CHINA, BOMBING MA

ARTHUR'S PROPOSALS FOR BLOCKADING RED CHINA, BOMBING MANCHURIAN BASES AND USING CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS FROM FORMOSA.

THE 58-YEAR OLD FIVE-STAR GENERAL FACES TOUGH QUESTIONING FROM REPUBLICANS WHO CONTEND THAT HE OPENED HIMSELF TO INQUIRIES ABOUT POLITICAL -- AS WELL AS MILITARY -- MATTERS BY A RECENT CHICAGO SPEECH ENDORSING MR. TRUMAN'S LIMITED WAR PLAN FOR KOREA.

ALTHOUGH MARSHALL IS A FIVE-STAR GENERAL TOO, HE TESTIFIED AS CIVILIAN DEFENSE SECRETARY AND LEFT A LOT OF MILITARY QUESTIONS FOR BRADLEY TO ANSWER ON BEHALF OF THE JOINT CHIEFS.

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THE COMMITTEES VOTE TODAY ON A PROPOSAL BY SENATOR MORSE (R-ORE) -- WHO QUESTIONED MACARTHUR FOR SOME FOUR HOURS -- TO LIMIT MEMBERS TO TWO 30-MINUTE ROUNDS OF QUESTIONING FUTURE WITNESSES.

MARSHALL WOUND UP SEVEN DAYS OF TESTIMONY YESTERDAY BY TELLING THE COMMITTEES THAT SO FAR AS HE KNOWS EVERY RESPONSIBLE U.S. MILITARY LEADER--INCLUDING GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER--FAVORS THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN TO FIGHT A LIMITED WAR IN KOREA.

THIS WAS IN LINE WITH WHAT SOME SENATORS SAID WAS THE ADMINISTRATION'S STRATEGY TO BRING THE MILITARY LEADERS BEFORE THE COMMITTEES AND HAVE THEM VOICE OPPOSITION -- ONE BY ONE -- TO THE MACARTHUR PROPOSALS.

ADMINISTRATION SENATORS SAID THEY HOPE IN THIS WAY TO OVERCOME THE TREMENDOUS IMPACT THEY CONCEDED MACARTHUR MADE ON THE AMERICAN PEOPLE BY HIS ADDRESS TO CONGRESS AND SUBSEQUENT TESTIMONY.

MACARTHUR TOLD CONGRESS IT WAS HIS UNDERSTANDING HIS PROPOSALS FOR BLOCKADING CHINA, REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON AIR OPERATIONS OVER MANCHURIA AND USE OF CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS "HAVE BEEN FULLY SHARED IN THE PAST BY PRACTICALLY EVERY MILITARY LEADER CONCERNED WITH THE KOREAN CAMPAIGN, INCLUDING OUR OWN JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF."

THE DEPOSED PACIFIC COMMANDER STUCK TO THAT STATEMENT. MARSHALL SAID THESE WERE ONLY SOME OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS THE JOINT CHIEFS MADE LAST JAN. 12, AND THAT THEY WERE TO BE CARRIED OUT ONLY IF UNITED NATIONS TROOPS WERE FORCED OUT OF KOREA OR INTO A LAST-STAND BEACHHEAD.

MARSHALL'S REFERENCE TO EISENHOWER'S VIEW ON THE ASIA SITUATION CAME IN A CAUTIOUSLY WORDED ANSWER TO A QUESTION BY SENATOR LYNDON JOHNSON (D-TEX).

JOHNSON SAID THAT BEFORE EISENHOWER WENT TO EUROPE TO TAKE OVER COMMAND OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC DEFENSE FORCES HE "UNDOUBTEDLY X X X WAS AWARE OF WHAT OUR POLICY WAS AND WHAT OUR PROGRAM WAS AND HOW IT MESHED IN WITH HIS PLANS AND PROGRAM X X X."

"HAS HE AT ANY TIME GIVEN YOU ANY INDICATION THAT HE THINKS THE COURSE WE ARE FOLLOWING OUT THERE (KOREA) IS NOT A WISE AND PRUDENT ONE?" THE TEXAS SENATOR ASKED.

JONSO

ONE?" THE TEXAS SENATOR ASKED.

JOHNSON ASKED IF ALL THE MILITARY LEADERS THINK "THE PROGRAMS AND POLICIES THAT WE ARE NOW CARRYING OUT IN KOREA ARE THE MOST PRUDENT AND WISE POLICY THAT THIS GOVERNMENT COULD CARRY OUT UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES?"

"THAT IS CORRECT, SIR," MARSHALL REPLIED.

HE SAID HE DOESN'T KNOW OF "ANY DIFFERENCE IN VIEWPOINT" ON THE PART OF THE CIVILIAN HEADS OF THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE AND DOESN'T KNOW OF ANY DISAGREEMENT BY ANY INDIVIDUAL MEMBER OF THE JOINT CHIEFS.

MARSHALL NOTED THAT LT. GEN. STRATEMEYER, HEAD OF THE FAR EASTERN AIR FORCE, HAD "MADE STATEMENTS IN AN INTERVIEW X X X ADVOCATING, I BELIEVE, THE BOMBING IN MANCHURIA." BUT HE SAID HE KNEW OF NO OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATIONS FROM STRATEMEYER ON THIS POINT.

MARSHALL SEEMED TO TAKE ISSUE WITH MACARTHUR'S CONTENTION THAT THE LATTER'S PLAN TO ACCELERATE THE WAR AGAINST RED CHINA WOULD NOT AFFECT AMERICAN EFFORTS TO BUILD UP THE EUROPEAN DEFENSE FORCE EISENHOWER HEADS.

MACARTHUR SAID ONLY A FEW MORE GROUND TROOPS WOULD BE NEEDED IN KOREA TO CARRY OUT HIS PLANS AND WOULD NOT AFFECT THE ASSIGNMENT OF SIX U.S. DIVISIONS TO EISENHOWER'S COMMAND.

JOHNSON ASKED THE DEFENSE SECRETARY IF ADOPTION OF THE MACARTHUR PROPOSALS "WOULD REQUIRE ADJUSTMENTS OF GENERAL EISENHOWER'S PLANS AND WOULD SERIOUSLY AFFECT THOSE PLANS?"

"WE FEAR IT MIGHT," MARSHALL REPLIED. HE DID NOT ELABORATE.

JOHNSON SAID, AND MARSHALL AGREED, THAT GEN. MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY, MACARTHUR'S SUCCESSOR IN THE PACIFIC, SUPPORTS THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM IN KOREA.

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MARSHALL ALSO CAST DOUBT ON THE AVAILABILITY OF CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS FROM FORMOSA FOR ANY RAIDS ON THE COMMUNIST-HELD MAINLAND.

MACARTHUR SAID IF THESE TROOPS WERE PROPERLY TRAINED AND EQUIPPED THEY WOULD BE VALUABLE FOR SUCH DIVERSIONARY ACTION WITH A MAXIMUM DETAIL OF 500 U.S. OFFICERS AND MEN TO ACT AS TECHNICAL ADVISERS.

IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS BY SENATOR MORSE (R-ORE), MARSHALL SAID HE DOESN'T RECALL ANY OFFER OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK TO FIGHT ON THE MAINLAND WITHOUT THE ASSISTANCE OF AMERICAN TROOPS. CHIANG DID OFFER 33,000 TROOPS FOR ACTION IN KOREA, BUT THE U.S. TURNED DOWN THE OFFER ON GROUNDS THEY ARE NEEDED TO DEFEND FORMOSA IN THE EVENT OF A POSSIBLE RED INVASION ATTEMPT.

MARSHALL SAID THE EQUIPMENT AND OTHER AID BEING GIVEN CHIANG NOW BY A U.S. MILITARY MISSION IS DESIGNED "TO MAKE CERTAIN OF HIS CAPABILY OF DEFENDING FORMOSA"--NOT TO MOUNT ANY INVASION OF THE MAINLAND.

B17WX (GQ)

REPUBLICANS STILL COMPLAINED ABOUT WHAT SENATOR H. ALEXANDER SMITH (R-NJ) CALLED THE "ABRUPT ACTION" BY THE PRESIDENT TO REMOVE MACARTHUR.

MARSHALL MAINTAINED THAT IT WAS NECESSARY.

WHILE SMITH CONTENDED THAT MACARTHUR WASN'T KEPT ABREAST BY WASHINGTON OF POLICY DECISIONS, SENATOR MORSE CITED VARIOUS EXCHANGES OF MESSAGES HE SAID MADE IT CLEAR THE PACIFIC COMMANDER KNEW AT ALL TIMES WHAT THE THINKING WAS HERE.

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF HAVE TURNED OVER TO THE COMMITTEE A COMPILATION OF ALL OF THEIR ACTIONS AND EXCHANGES OF MESSAGES WITH MACARTHUR FROM THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR UNTIL APRIL 11, THE DAY HE WAS FIRED.

IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS ABOUT VARIOUS MESSAGES MORSE READ, MARSHALL SAID THEY ALL INDICATED AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE JOINT CHIEFS AND MACARTHUR ON MILITARY STRATEGY IN KOREA.

HE SAID THE EXCEPTION WAS MACARTHUR'S RECOMMENDATION LAST NOVEMBER FOR USE OF 60,000 CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS IN THE KOREAN FIGHTING. THE JOINT CHIEFS OPPOSED THIS, HE SAID, PARTLY BECAUSE OF STRONG OPPOSITION BY OTHER U.N. MEMBERS.

AT ANOTHER POINT, HOWEVER, MARSHALL SAID AN AUG. 4 MESSAGE SHOWED "A CONSIDERABLE DEGREE OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE GENERAL AND THE OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO THE OVER-ALL ASIATIC POLICY, BOTH MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC."

MORSE ASKED IF THESE DIFFERENCES CREATED "A VERY SERIOUS SITUATION

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IN CONNECTION WITH OUR GOVERNMENT'S RELATION TO HER ALLIES IN THE UNITED NATIONS."
"I THINK THAT IS CORRECT," MARSHALL REPLIED.
DC436AED

A16WX
(420) PMS BUDGET
BRADLEY
BY ED CREAGH
WASHINGTON, MAY 15-(AP)-THE LANKY, LANTERN-JAWED SOLDIER WHO STEPS INTO THE SENATE SPOTLIGHT TODAY LOOKS LIKE HE WOULDN'T SAY BOO TO A GOOSE.
HE WOULD, THOUGH, IF HE THOUGHT IT WAS NECESSARY.
GEN. OMAR NELSON BRADLEY IS A MILD-MANNERED MAN. AS ANY NUMBER OF PEOPLE HAVE POINTED OUT, HE LOOKS LIKE A SCHOOL TEACHER. HIS FOREHEAD IS WIDE, HIS VOICE IS UNEMPHATIC, HE EVEN WEARS TORTOISE-SHELL GLASSES. HE DOESN'T SMOKE. HE'S NEVER BEEN KNOWN (THIS IS A GENERAL WE'RE TALKING ABOUT, MIND YOU) TO CUSS OUT A SUBORDINATE.
BUT THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES WILL FIND THAT THE MILQUETOAST MANNER IS DECEPTIVE WHEN THEY QUIZ PLAIN OMAR BRADLEY ABOUT THE FIRING OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR. BRADLEY KNOWS WHAT HE KNOWS AND SAYS WHAT HE THINKS, IF THE OCCASION SEEMS TO CALL FOR IT. THIS ONE DOES.
TWO OTHER FIVE-STAR GENERALS HAVE TAKEN THE WITNESS STAND BEFORE BRADLEY: MACARTHUR HIMSELF, MILITARY-HERO, VIVID OF PERSONALITY, STORM CENTER OF A BOILING CONTROVERSY; AND SECRETARY OF DEFENSE GEORGE C. MARSHALL, IMPRESSIVE IN MANNER, A FIGURE OF MILITARY PRESTIGE
NOW COMES BRADLEY, THE SCHOOLMASTER'S SON, THE "G-I'S GENERAL," THE MAN WHO WENT THROUGH THE GREATEST WAR IN HISTORY WITHOUT SO MUCH AS OWNING A SAM BROWNE BELT OR A DRESS CAP.
BRADLEY HAS SMALL LIKING FOR THE SPOTLIGHT. HE HAS LITTLE STOMACH FOR APPEARANCES BEFORE SENATORS. HE SAID AS MUCH IN A RECENT SPEECH AT CHAPEL HILL, N.C.:
"THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF BY LAW ARE MILITARY ADVISERS TO THE PRESIDENT. WE RENDER OUR ADVICE TO HIM ON A MILITARY POINT OF VIEW. IF WE ARE GOING TO BE OF USE TO THE PRESIDENT, WE FEEL OUR ADVICE SHOULD BE CONFIDENTIAL. WE WOULD BE DESTROYING OUR USEFULNESS IF IT WAS PUBLIC."
BRADLEY IS CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS. THE SENATORS CAN BE EXPECTED TO PRY LOOSE A GOOD DEAL OF HIS ADVICE BEFORE THEY GET THROUGH
HERE'S A LITTLE BIOGRAPHY: BRADLEY IS 58, MARRIED, A GRANDFATHER, A CHURCH-GOER. FOR YEARS HE WAS A PROFESSOR--TEACHING WAR TO OTHER SOLDIERS. THEN CAME WORLD WAR TWO. HE GOT AN OVERSEAS ASSIGNMENT, WROTE HIS WIFE: "ONLY TEMPORARY, BUT I HOPE TO MAKE IT PERMANENT."

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A17WX
HE WENT ON TO HEAD THE 12TH ARMY GROUP--1,000,000 MEN, THE BIGGEST FIELD COMMAND IN AMERICAN HISTORY, PROBABLY IN ALL HISTORY -- AND TO MASTERMIND ITS DRIVE FROM NORMANDY THROUGH THE BLOODIED BUSHES OF THE ARDENNES FOREST TO THE HEART OF GERMANY.
IN THE CURRENT ROW, BRADLEY'S STAND IS KNOWN. HE DIFFERS WITH MACARTHUR, IN THAT HE'D LIKE TO KEEP THE KOREAN WAR LIMITED TO KOREA. BUT HE'S RIGHT ALONGSIDE MACARTHUR IN DREADING A THIRD WORLD WAR. HE TOLD WHY IN A SPEECH ONLY A FEW YEARS BACK, WHEN MOBERLY, MO., GAVE HIM A ROUSING WELCOME HOME FROM WORLD WAR TWO:
"LET ME ASSURE YOU THAT THE NEXT WAR WOULD BE FAR MORE HORRIBLE THAN THIS ONE. WE SAW JUST A TASTE OF THIS AT THE CONCLUSION OF THIS WAR...IN PILOTLESS PLANES, ROCKETS AND OTHER THINGS. I'M FRANK. I DON'T WANT TO GO THROUGH ANOTHER WAR."
DC345AED

A198WX
(425) AMS BUDGET
LITTLE MAN
BY ARTHUR EDSON
WASHINGTON, MAY 15-(AP)-"THE LITTLE MAN IN THE PENTAGON" CAME OUT FIGHTING TODAY.
MAYBE YOU HADN'T HEARD ABOUT THE LITTLE MAN IN THE PENTAGON. HE'S THE GUY WHO GETS THE BLAME IN KOREA WHEN THINGS ARE FOULED UP. HE'S THE GUY WHO HAS STEPPED IN TO TAKE THE PLACE OF THE GREMLIN OF WORLD WAR II.
THE LITTLE MAN IN THE PENTAGON BOBBED UP THIS WEEK IN A STORY FROM JIM BECKER, AP WAR CORRESPONDENT WITH THE MARINES IN KOREA.
BECKER RAISED THESE QUESTIONS:
WHO PUT OUT C-RATIONS THAT HAD TO BE EATEN WITH SPOONS--AND THEN CRAFTILY LEFT OUT THE SPOONS?
WHO OMITTED THE CAN OPENERS NEEDED TO OPEN THE CANS?
WHO INVENTED THOSE METAL CUPS WITH THE ROLLED RIM THAT GETS SO HOT THERE'S NO WAY TO DRINK COFFEE WITHOUT BLISTERING YOUR LIPS?
WHO PUT OUT THE STOVES THAT ROAST YOU CLOSE UP, FREEZE YOU A FEW FEET AWAY AND BURN FUEL LIKE A P-38?
WHO DREAMED UP THE TOWEL THAT WON'T DRY?
THE MARINES HAD THE ANSWER EVERY TIME: THE LITTLE MAN IN THE PENTAGON.
CLEVERLY DISGUISING MYSELF AS A 1944 MODEL GREMLIN, I ARRANGED AN INTERVIEW WITH A LITTLE MAN IN THE PENTAGON. (LIKE GREMLINS, THE LITTLE MAN TURNS OUT TO BE INNUMERABLE. LIKE GREMLINS, TOO, HE NEVER HAS ANY SPECIFIC IDENTITY).
WELL, WHAT ABOUT IT? FOR A STARTER, WHAT ABOUT THE SPOONS? AFTER ALL, IT SAYS RIGHT ON THE BOX THAT IT CONTAINS A SPOON. WHERE IS IT?
"THAT COULD BE ACCOUNTED FOR IN SEVERAL WAYS," SAID THE LITTLE MAN. "WE DID HAVE ONE RUSH ORDER IN WHICH WE HAD TO LEAVE OUT THE SPOONS. MAYBE THAT'S WHAT HAPPENED THERE.
"FURTHERMORE, WE HAVE A LOT OF CONTRACTS WITH MANUFACTURERS. SOME OF THESE CONTRACTS DIDN'T CALL FOR SPOONS. SO EVEN AFTER WE HAD SPOONS AS STANDARDIZED EQUIPMENT, WE GOT THE RATIONS WITHOUT SPOONS UNTIL THE CONTRACT RAN OUT.
"I THINK--I HOPE--THE SPOON SITUATION WILL SOON CLEAR UP."
CAN OPENERS?
"THE SAME AS FOR SPOONS."

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A199WX
AND THE CUP?
"I WAS TALKING WITH A COMBAT OFFICER ABOUT THIS YESTERDAY," MUSED THE L.M.I.T.P., "AND HE SAID, 'ANY MAN WHO HASN'T LEARNED TO DRINK HOT COFFEE FROM A CANTEEN CUP WITHOUT BURNING HIS LIPS IS A RECRUIT AND NOT A FIELD SOLDIER.'"
(DON WHITEHEAD, TWICE A WAR CORRESPONDENT, SAYS HOT LIPPED CUPS ALWAYS HAVE BEEN A PROBLEM. HE SAYS THE SOLDIERS USED TO OUTWIT THE LITTLE MAN BY CUTTING OFF THE ROLLED EDGE.)
ALL RIGHT, HOW ABOUT THE STOVE?
"WELL, IF THE BOYS ARE AFTER CENTRAL HEATING, I ADMIT WE HAVEN'T SOLVED THAT YET. ANYONE WHO HAD ANY EXPERIENCE WITH A LITTLE POT-BELLIED STOVE BACK ON THE FARM KNOWS THEY DO GIVE OUT A LOT OF HEAT NEXT TO IT AND NONE AT ALL FURTHER BACK."
HOW ABOUT THE TOWEL?
"NOW THAT I DON'T UNDERSTAND," SAID THE LITTLE MAN. "I WAS IN THE LAST WAR, AND WE GRIPED ABOUT EVERYTHING GI. I THINK MAYBE THIS WAS

THROWN IN JUST FOR THE HELL OF IT. OR MAYBE YOUR MAN GOT HOLD OF A NEW TOWEL, AND A NEW TOWEL NEVER DRIES AS WELL AS IT DOES AFTER IT HAS BEEN WASHED A FEW TIMES.

"ANYWAY, JUST SAY THAT THE LITTLE MAN IN THE PENTAGON USES IT EVERY MORNING, AND FOR HIM, IT WORKS FINE."

MD240PED

A200WX

(300) AMS BUDGET

NIGHT LEAD WILSON

BY ROGER D.GREENE

WASHINGTON,MAY 15-(AP)-MOBILIZATION DIRECTOR CHARLES E.WILSON PLEADED FOR AMERICAN UNITY TODAY WITH A JAB AT "THE FOOLISHNESS ON CAPITOL HILL WHERE SOME OF OUR LEADING GENERALS ARE ON THE PAN."

ADDRESSING 1,000 INDUSTRIALISTS AT THE 1951 INDUSTRY-ARMED FORCES CONFERENCE, WILSON DECLARED THAT AMERICAN SQUABBLING OVER MILITARY AND FOREIGN POLICY "MUST CERTAINLY BE WONDERFUL MUSIC TO THE EARS OF THE RUSSIANS."

BUT HE TOLD THE INDUSTRY GROUP:

"WHAT YOU PEOPLE ARE DOING IS NOT MUSIC TO RUSSIAN EARS."

WILSON, WHO TOOK OVER AS MOBILIZATION CHIEF FIVE MONTHS AGO, SAID HE NOW SEES PROSPECTS THAT THE TASK OF MOBILIZING THIS COUNTRY'S RESOURCES FOR DEFENSE ISN'T GOING TO BE "AS LONG A JOB AS I HAD THOUGHT--IF WE HAVE SOME UNITY."

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HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT UNITY WOULD MEAN "CUTTING OUT SOME OF THE FOOLISHNESS LIKE WHAT'S BEEN GOING ON UP ON CAPITOL HILL"--AN OBVIOUS ALLUSION TO THE SENATE HEARINGS ON THE OUSTER OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

WILSON PREDICTED THAT THE TEMPO OF THE MULTI-BILLION-DOLLAR REARMAMENT PROGRAM WILL MEAN INCREASING BUSINESS DISLOCATION IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THIS YEAR AND EARLY NEXT YEAR.

BUT PROBLEMS SHOULD TAPER OFF ABOUT A YEAR FROM NOW, HE SAID.

THE FEDERAL OFFICIAL TOLD THE INDUSTRIALISTS IT WOULD BE "ALMOST FATAL" TO THE DEFENSE PROGRAM IF INDUSTRY GOES ONA BUYI SPREE AND BUILD

FATAL" TO THE DEFENSE PROGRAM IF INDUSTRY GOES ON A BUYING SPREE AND BUILDS UP HUGE, IDLE STOCKS OF SCARCE MATERIALS.

"DON'T HOARD," HE SAID EMPHATICALLY. "DON'T PERMIT YOUR VERY SMART PURCHASING AGENTS TO OVERSTOCK ON SCARCE STEEL, COPPER AND ALUMINUM.

"DON'T ORDER BEFORE YOU NEED TO. IF YOU NEED 100 TONS OF STEEL IN AUGUST, DON'T PIN A ROSE ON YOUR PURCHASING AGENT IF HE BRINGS IT IN JUNE."

THE MEETING WAS DESIGNED TO GIVE THE INDUSTRIAL LEADERS, REPRESENTING SIX NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF MILITARY CONTRACTORS, AN OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS PRODUCTION GOALS WITH SPOKESMEN FOR THE ARMED FORCES AND DEFENSE AGENCIES.

MD246PED

A47KX (MAC TEACHER)

(160)

MACARTHUR

OAKLAND, CALIF., MAY 15-(AP)-THE OUTSTANDING TALENT OF 13-YEAR-OLD ARTHUR MACARTHUR IS A GIFT FOR MUSIC, BUT SPELLING IS HIS WEAKNESS, HIS TUTOR SAID TODAY.

MRS. PHILLIS GIBBONS, SILVER-HAIRED ENGLISH WOMAN OF 50, HAS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS BEEN TUTORING THE SON OF GENERAL AND MRS. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

SHE ARRIVED YESTERDAY ABOARD THE S. S. GENERAL C. C. BALLOU OF THE MILITARY SEA TRANSPORT SERVICE AFTER A 11-DAY TRIP FROM TOKYO, AND WILL CONTINUE ABOARD THE SHIP WHEN IT SAILS TOMORROW FOR NEW YORK.

OF ARTHUR, SHE SAID "HE IS JUST AN ORDINARY AMERICAN BOY, LIKE YOUR SON OR MINE. HE IS QUITE INTELLIGENT, BUT HE CAN'T SPELL---WHAT AMERICAN BOY CAN?" THEN SHE SPOKE OF HIS "OUTSTANDING TALENT," A "GIFT FOR MUSIC."

AT 13, ARTHUR IS JUST SHORT OF COMPLETING THE SEVENTH GRADE.

MRS. GIBBONS LEFT HER BRITISH HOME IN 1925 TO GO TO CHINA TO INSTRUCT IN THE HOME OF A BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICIAL. SHE MARRIED A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH DIPLOMATIC CORPS. HE DIED BEFORE THE WAR.

MRS. GIBBONS WILL JOIN THE MACARTHURS IN THEIR NEW YORK HOTEL. SHE BROUGHT WITH HER "BLACKIE," THE GENERAL'S SPANIEL; TWO DOGS OWNED BY LT. COL. ANTHONY STORY, MACARTHUR'S PILOT, AND ONE BELONGING TO COL. SYDNEY HUFF, THE GENERAL'S AIDE.

FJ553PCS NM

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A32WX

NIGHT LEAD KOREA-PEACE (260)

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON,MAY 15-(AP)-GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES SAID TODAY THERE HAVE BEEN NO PEACE FEELERS FROM THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

THE HIGH COMMAND'S HOPE IS TO FORCE THE REDS TO SEEK PEACE EVENTUALLY BY INFLICTING HEAVY LOSSES ON THEM, BUT SO FAR THE ENEMY HAS SHOWN NO SLACKENING IN HIS DETERMINATION TO THROW U.N. FORCES OUT OF KOREA.

A FLURRY OF PEACE FEELER RUMORS HAD GONE THE ROUNDS AT THE CAPITOL, EVIDENTLY SET OFF BY MISUNDERSTANDING OF DEFENSE SECRETARY MARSHALL'S TESTIMONY AT THE MACARTHUR HEARING. THIS PROMPTED QUESTIONS TO FULLY INFORMED OFFICIALS AS TO JUST WHAT THE SITUATION IS AND HOW BRIGHT ARE THE PROSPECTS FOR AN EARLY PEACE.

THE SPECIFIC ANSWER WAS THAT ALL THE EVIDENCE THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT CAN GET INDICATES THAT THE REDS ARE STILL DETERMINED TO TRY TO EXPEL THE U. N. FORCES FROM KOREA.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC AND MILITARY LEADERS ARE NOW CONVINCED THAT THEY CANNOT DO THIS. ON THE CONTRARY THESE EXPERTS SAY THAT THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS, THEIR MANPOWER MASS OFFSET BY A LACK OF FIREPOWER, CAN CONFIDENTLY BE EXPECTED TO TAKE ANOTHER COSTLY DEFEAT IN THE SECOND STAGE OF THEIR SPRING OFFENSIVE NOW AT HAND IN KOREA.

BUT IT IS ONE THING TO WIN A BATTLE AND ANOTHER TO CONCLUDE A WAR, AND QUESTIONS FOR WHICH STATE DEPARTMENT AND DEFENSE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS HAVE NO ANSWER IS: "HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE TO CHANGE THE MINDS OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS AND COMPEL THEM TO NEGOTIATE A REASONABLE SETTLEMENT IN KOREA?"

STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER LINCOLN WHITE DECLARED TODAY IN COMMENT ON THE RUMORS AT THE CAPITOL THAT "I KNOW OF NO PEACE FEELERS."

HY638PED

A128WX

(420)

DULLES

WASHINGTON, MAY 15-(AP)-JOHN FOSTER DULLES, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPECIAL ENVOY FOR A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY, PREDICTED TONIGHT THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL WILL HAVE AN "ADVERSE EFFECT" ON THE JAPANESE PEOPLE.

"MACARTHUR WAS A SYMBOL OF A JUST AND QUICK PEACE," DULLES SAID IN A RADIO INTERVIEW (CBS "CAPITOL CLOAKROOM"). NOW, HE ADDED, THIS SYMBOL HAS BEEN "STRUCK DOWN."

DULLES, REPUBLICAN ADVISER TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT, SAID THAT MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL WOULD HAVE NO EFFECT ON THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY ITSELF. BUT HE SAID THE JAPANESE PEOPLE ARE NOW AFRAID AND UNLESS THEY GET A PEACE TREATY SOON "THEY WILL GET RESTLESS."

"IF THE JAPANESE DON'T GET THEIR FREEDOM PRETTY SOON," HE WARNED, "THEY WILL ACCEPT THE KEYS TO THEIR JAIL -- PERHAPS FROM RUSSIA."

DULLES SAID THAT RUSSIA'S "PRIMARY GOAL" IN THE FAR EAST IS JAPAN AND THAT THE COMMUNIST ATTACK ON SOUTH KOREA WAS PART OF A SOVIET PLAN TO DOMINATE JAPAN.

HE MADE THESE OTHER POINTS:

1. THE U.S. HAS BEEN "VERY SCRUPULOUS" TO LOOK OUT FOR CHINA'S INTERESTS IN DRAFTING A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY. IN THIS RESPECT, HE ADDED, "WE FEEL THAT THE NATIONALISTS HAVE CHINA'S INTERESTS MORE AT HEART THAN DO THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS."

2. THE U.S. HAS PROPOSED A "COLLECTIVE SECURITY PACT" WITH JAPAN AS PART OF THE PEACE TREATY. THIS WOULD INVOLVE THE MILITARY SECURITY OF JAPAN.

HE INDICATED THAT THE BRITISH WERE APPREHENSIVE OVER THE REBUILDING OF JAPAN'S ECONOMY. "IT IS QUITE NATURAL," HE SAID, "THAT THE BRITISH WOULD WANT TO PUT RESTRICTIONS ON ONE OF THEIR STRONGEST PRE-WAR COMPETITORS, ESPECIALLY IN REGARD TO SHIPPING AND TEXTILES."

"THE UNITED STATES BELIEVES THE ONLY HOPE FOR THE FUTURE IN THE PACIFIC IS TO DEVELOP A STRONG, PEACE-LOVING AND INDEPENDENT JAPAN," HE ASSERTED.

DULLES SAID THAT AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND HAD EXPRESSED SOME FEARS THAT A STRONG JAPAN MIGHT AGAIN POSE A MILITARY THREAT TO THOSE COUNTRIES. HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE U.S. HAD GIVEN BOTH NATIONS ASSURANCES THAT SHOULD SUCH AN EVENTUALITY AGAIN ARISE, THE U.S. WOULD SIDE WITH AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

DULLES SAID PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND GENERAL MACARTHUR ARE IN COMPLETE AGREEMENT ON THE NEED FOR A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY AND ON ITS PROVISIONS. HE SAID THIS AGREEMENT MIGHT PAVE THE WAY TO A RESUMPTION OF BI-PARTISAN COOPERATION ON U.S. FAR EAST POLICY DESPITE WHAT HE TERMED A "FAILURE IN COOPERATION OVER THE PAST FOUR OR FIVE YEARS."

ASKED IF THE REPUBLICANS HAD BEEN CONSULTED ON FAR EAST POLICY, DULLES SAID THERE HAD BEEN "VERY LITTLE BI-PARTISANSHIP AND CONSULTATION."

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A196WX RUSSIA&BJTS
M (100)

JAPANESE TREATY

WASHINGTON, MAY 15-(AP)-AMBASSADOR JOHN FOSTER DULLES IS LEAVING JUNE 2 FOR LONDON FOR TALKS WITH THE BRITISH ON JAPANESE PEACE TREATY TERMS.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT INDICATED, IN ANNOUNCING THIS TODAY THAT THE LONDON TALKS ARE EXPECTED TO CLEAR AWAY THE LAST OBSTACLES TO A SETTLEMENT.

THE QUESTION OF THE FUTURE OF FORMOSA AND WHETHER RED CHINA SHOULD BE CONSULTED IN THE TREATY NEGOTIATIONS WERE LEFT OPEN IN A TEN-DAY CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH OFFICIALS WHICH ENDED HERE MAY 4.

DULLES PRESUMABLY WILL TAKE UP THESE ISSUES WITH THE BRITISH, ALTHOUGH AMERICAN DIPLOMATS BELIEVE THEY HAVE BEEN LARGELY DISPOSED OF IN THE MEANTIME BY BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON.

MORRISON TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST WEEK THAT IN VIEW OF CHINESE COMMUNIST AGGRESSION IN KOREA THE QUESTION THE DISPOSITION OF FORMOSA SHOULD NOT CAUSE A DELAY IN THE JAPANESE SETTLEMENT.

C7223PED

A64WX

(150) WASHINGTON, MAY 15-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY WAS ASKED TO GRANT EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY TO SEVEN NAZIS WHO HAVE BEEN SENTENCED TO HANG IN GERMANY FOR WORLD WAR II ATROCITIES.

THIS IS THE ONLY REMAINING STEP THAT CAN SAVE THEIR LIVES, OFFICIALS SAID. THE SUPREME COURT YESTERDAY REFUSED FOR THE SECOND TIME TO REVIEW THEIR CASES.

WARREN MAGEE, ATTORNEY REPRESENTING THE NAZIS, SAID HE HAS WRITTEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN, SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON, AND SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL URGING CLEMENCY.

HE SAID THAT EITHER ACHESON OR MARSHALL COULD RECOMMEND CLEMENCY, AND THAT MR. TRUMAN COULD GRANT IT.

THE SEVEN NAZIS ORIGINALLY WERE SCHEDULED TO BE EXECUTED LAST FEB. 14 AT THE U.S. PRISON AT LANDSBERG, GERMANY. EXECUTIONS WERE POSTPONED PENDING THE OUTCOME OF THE SUPREME COURT VERDICT.

THE CONDEMNED MEN ARE: SS GENERALS OTTO OHLENDORF AND OSWALD POHL; HANS SCHMIDT, ONETIME SS ADJUTANT AT BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP; GEORGE SCHALLERMAIR, FORMER ROLL CALL CHIEF AT MUEHLDORF CONCENTRATION CAMP; WERNER BRAUNE, FORMER GESTAPO OFFICER; ERICH NAUMANN, FORMER SS BRIGADIER GENERAL, AND PAUL BLOBEL, FORMER SS COLONEL.

ES906PED

A34WX

NIGHT LEAD INDIA WHEAT (320)

WASHINGTON, MAY 15-(AP)-SENATOR FERGUSON (R-MICH) TODAY OFFERED AN AMENDMENT TO PUT THE FOOD-FOR-INDIA BILL ENTIRELY ON A LOAN BASIS INSTEAD OF MAKING HALF OF IT A GIFT.

SUPPORTERS OF THE AMENDMENT SAID THEY UNDERSTOOD THE SPONSORS OF THE BILL HAD AGREED TO ACCEPT THE CHANGE.

AS THE MEASURE CAME FROM THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, IT PROVIDED THAT ONE-HALF OF THE 2,000,000 TONS OF GRAIN FOR FAMINE-HARASSED INDIA SHOULD BE A GRANT AND ONE-HALF PAID FOR BY A LOAN.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE SENATE AGREED TO A TIME LIMITATION TOMORROW FOR CONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL AND THE MEASURE ITSELF. THIS INDICATED A FINAL VOTE WOULD BE REACHED SOME TIME TOMORROW AFTERNOON.

FERGUSON TOLD THE SENATE INDIA ITSELF HAS NOT ASKED FOR A GRANT OF FOOD BUT MERELY "FOR SPECIAL AND EASY TERMS."

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"IT IS A PART OF A CAREFREE, GRANDIOSE, GLOBAL GIVEAWAY PHILOSOPHY THAT WOULD GRATUITOUSLY ALTER THAT REQUEST TO PROVIDE FOR A GIFT IN WHOLE OR IN PART," THE MICHIGAN SENATOR SAID.

HIS AMENDMENT PROVIDES THAT THE LOAN SHALL BE SIMILAR TO THOSE MADE UNDER THE MARSHALL PLAN PROGRAM. THIS MEETS THE REQUEST FOR EASY TERMS, FERGUSON SAID, SINCE SUCH LOANS HAVE BEEN FOR PERIODS OF ABOUT 35 YEARS WITH INTEREST RATES OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PERCENT AND A GRACE PERIOD OF SIX TO EIGHT YEARS BEFORE PAYMENT ON PRINCIPAL BEGIN.

THE COST OF THE 2,000,000 TONS OF GRAIN IS ESTIMATED AT $190,000,000.

FERGUSON SAID THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION WILL HAVE AT LEAST $120,000,000 AVAILABLE IN THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30 OUT OF FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR MARSHALL PLAN USE IN EUROPE BUT NOT USED. HIS AMENDMENT PROVIDES THAT THIS MONEY SHALL BE APPLIED TO THE INDIA LOAN WITH THE BALANCE COMING FROM THE TREASURY.

THE AMENDMENT ALSO STATES THAT THE ECA ADMINISTRATOR MAY NEGOTIATE WITH INDIA FOR REPAYMENT OF A PART OF THE LOAN IN STRATEGIC MATERIALS AVAILABLE IN THE ASIATIC NATION.

THIS WAS A WATERING DOWN OF A SECTION IN A SIMILAR AMENDMENT INTRODUCED 10 DAYS AGO BY FERGUSON AND SENATORS MCCARRAN (D-NEV) AND BRIDGES (R-NH). THAT AMENDMENT NAMED MATERIALS WHICH INDIA WOULD BE EXPECTED TO PROVIDE. INCLUDING RAW JUTE. MONAZITE, BERYL AND CYANITE.

SENATOR MUNDT (R-SD) OFFERED ANOTHER AMENDMENT FOR A PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR INDIA AND AN EXCHANGE-OF PERSONS PROGRAM BETWEEN THAT COUNTRY AND THE UNITED STATES.

IT PROVIDES THAT ALL OF THE INTEREST PAID ON THE PROPOSED LOAN WOULD BE AVAILABLE TO AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS TO CARRY ON EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AGRICULTURAL, MEDICAL AND PHILANTHROPIC ACTIVITIES IN INDIA AND TO BRING INDIAN STUDENTS AND INSTRUCTORS TO THE U. S. FOR

TRAINING.
SOME FARM STATES SENATORS RAISED QUESTIONS IN THE DEBATE AS TO WHETHER THE U. S. WILL HAVE ENOUGH SURPLUS GRAIN THIS YEAR TO MEET THE INDIAN AID PROGRAM.
MINORITY LEADER WHERRY (R-NEB) SUGGESTED THAT THE BILL SHOULD PROVIDE FOR ONLY 1,000,000 TONS OF GRAIN AND SAID A DECISION ON THE OTHER 1,000,000 SHOULD BE HELD UP UNTIL MORE INFORMATION IS IN ON 1951 CROPS.
WHERRY SAID THE WHEAT CROP THIS YEAR WILL BE OFF, OATS ARE IN BAD SHAPE AND THE NATION IS USING MORE CORN THAN IT IS PRODUCING.
SENATOR CARLSON (R-KANS), WHOSE STATE IS THE COUNTRY'S BIGGEST WHEAT PRODUCER, COMMENTED THAT THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT FORECAST IS FOR A 1951 WINTER WHEAT CROP OF 682,000,000 BUSHELS--THE SMALLEST SINCE 1943.
"IF WE COME UP WITH A SHORT CROP IN 1952, YOU'RE GOING TO HEAR A CLAMOR FROM THE PEOPLE ABOUT A SHORTAGE OF GRAIN," THE KANSAN SAID.
ANOTHER WHEAT STATE MEMBER, SENATOR YOUNG (R-ND), TOLD THE SENATE HE BELIEVED THIS COUNTRY COULD "WELL AFFORD" THE SHIPMENTS TO INDIA.
SENATOR HUMPHREY (D-MINN), IN A FIERY SPEECH, TOLD THE SENATE ALL OF THE 2,000,000 TONS PROVIDED IN THE BILL SHOULD BE A GIFT.
THE CONGRESS HAS "DILLY-DALLIED" OVER THE MATTER FOR TOO LONG, HE SAID, SO THAT THE PRESENT ACTION MAY BE "TOO LITTLE AND TOO LATE."
"IF WE PERMIT INDIA BY ANY FAILURE ON OUR PART TO SLIP INTO A COMMUNIST DICTATORSHIP," HUMPHREY SAID, "WE MAY WELL HAVE LOST THE BATTLE FOR A FREE WORLD."
THE MINNESOTAN SAID RUSSIA IS CONDUCTING A SKILLFUL AND PERSISTENT BATTLE FOR COMMUNIST CONTROL OF INDIA. THE SOVIETS HAVE MADE THE MOST PROPAGANDA-WISE OF THEIR TOKEN SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN TO INDIA, THE SENATOR SAID.

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MAY 16 1951

A68WX
(280) BURMA-CHINESE
BY JOHN A.SCALI
WASHINGTON,MAY 15-(AP)-THE BURMESE GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY HAS APPEALED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR DIPLOMATIC HELP IN GETTING RID OF ARMED CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS WITHIN ITS BORDERS.
THE BURMESE REGIME, WHICH RECOGNIZES RED CHINA, IS REPORTED ALARMED AT WHAT IT REGARDS AS A STEADY FLOW OF ARMS BEING SMUGGLED TO NATIONALISTS IN BURMA FROM NEIGHBORING THAILAND.
UNLESS SOMETHING IS DONE TO DISARM THE NATIONALISTS, THE BURMESE HAVE INDICATED THEY MAY TAKE THE PROBLEM UP WITH THE UNITED NATIONS.
FROM 5,000 TO 10,000 CHINESE NATIONALISTS ARE REPORTED INVOLVED, NEARLY ALL OF WHOM RETREATED OR WITHDREW INTO BURMA FROM SOUTHERN CHINA.
THE EXACT NUMBER AND LOCATION IS NOT CLEAR, DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS WHO ASKED NOT TO BE NAMED TOLD A REPORTER TODAY. THE TROOPS ARE SAID TO BE MOSTLY IN WILD BORDER TERRITORY.
THE BURMESE GOVERNMENT WAS SAID TO HAVE TURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FOLLOWING APPROACHES TO THAILAND.
THE PRECISE SOURCE OF THE REPORTED ARMS TRAFFIC IS NOT KNOWN. BUT THE BURMESE ARE REPORTED TO SUSPECT THE CHINESE NATIONALIST EMBASSY IN THAILAND IS INVOLVED.
THE THAI GOVERNMENT DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE CHINESE COMMUNIST REGIME. A SMALL CONTINGENT OF THAILAND TROOPS IS FIGHTING WITH UNITED NATIONS FORCES AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS IN KOREA.
AMERICAN DIPLOMATS ARE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE TAKEN UP THE PROBLEM WITH GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S GOVERNMENT OF FORMOSA.
IT APPEARS THE STATE DEPARTMENT IS MERELY PASSING ON THE BURMESE GOVERNMENT'S COMPLAINT, RATHER THAN URGING CHIANG'S GOVERNMENT TO TAKE ACTION.
THE STATE DEPARTMENT ALSO APPEARS TO BE GUIDED BY A DESIRE TO AVOID HAVING THE ISSUE BROUGHT BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS.
THE BURMESE GOVERNMENT, OFFICIALS SAID, APPARENTLY IS CONCERNED LEST THE PRESENCE OF NATIONALIST FORCES INCITE THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS TO INVADE THE COUNTRY.

AD9WA
(350) SECOND NIGHT LEAD MOBILIZATION
BY WILLARD H. MOBLEY
WASHINGTON, MAY 15-(AP)-THE TOP MEN OF ECONOMIC MOBILIZATION TEAMED UP TODAY IN URGENT PLEAS FOR WIDER EMERGENCY POWERS. BUT THE ANSWER FROM A KEY SENATOR WAS THAT THEY MAY HAVE TO GIVE UP SOME AUTHORITY THEY ALREADY HAVE IF THEY ARE TO SAVE ANYTHING AT ALL.
AFTER A DAY OF HEARINGS ON THE PROPOSAL TO EXTEND AND BROADEN THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT, CHAIRMAN MAYBANK (D-SC) OF THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE TOLD PRICE STABILIZER MICHAEL V. DI SALLE:
"I WANT TO WARN THE ADMINISTRATION IT IS GOING TO BE VERY, VERY HARD TO GET ANY BILL PASSED AT ALL. I DON'T KNOW IF THERE IS GOING TO BE ANY EXTENSION."
DI SALLE CAME BACK WITH THE STATEMENT THAT HE HAS "MORE CONFIDENCE IN THE SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY OF CONGRESS THAN TO THINK THEY WOULD NOT PASS" THE EXTENSION FOR THE EMERGENCY LAW, NOW DUE TO EXPIRE JUNE 30.
THE PRICE CHIEF, PROTESTING AGAINST ANY SUCH STEP BY CONGRESS, DID AGREE TO BRING THE COMMITTEE AN ESTIMATE OF THE POSSIBLE EFFECTS IF THE LAWMAKERS SHOULD REQUIRE RELAXATION OF SOME OF THE PRICE CONTROLS ON FARM PRODUCTS. THE PROPOSITION WAS PUT UP TO HIM AS A PRICE THE ADMINISTRATION MIGHT HAVE TO PAY TO KEEP ANY SORT OF PRICE AND WAGE POWERS AND OTHER ECONOMIC CONTROL AUTHORITY.
MAYBANK SAID HE DID NOT ADVOCATE THE FORMULA BUT ASKED FOR A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF AN AMENDMENT WHICH WOULD REQUIRE THAT PRICE CEILINGS ON FARM PRODUCTS NOT BE SET LOWER THAN PARITY OR THE HIGHEST PRICE LEVEL IN FEBRUARY OR MARCH, 1951. THE LIMIT NOW IS PARITY OR THE HIGHEST PRICE BETWEEN MAY 24 AND JUNE 25, 1950.
PARITY IS A PRICE LEVEL DETERMINED BY LEGAL FORMULA, DESIGNED TO BE FAIR TO FARMERS IN TERMS OF THE COST OF THINGS THEY BUY.
CHAIRMAN SPENCE (D-KY) OF THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE, WHICH ALSO IS BUSY ON THE PRODUCTION LAW, CALLED ITS EXTENSION "ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL."
SPENCE SPOKE AT A MEETING OF THE KENTUCKY UNITED LABOR COMMITTEE HERE. THE UNION GROUP CAME HERE TO SEE CONGRESSMEN IN THE INTEREST OF THE EMERGENCY POWERS BILL AND OTHER UNION-BACKED MEASURES ON HOUSING, TAXATION AND THE LIKE.
DI SALLE CLASHED SHARPLY WITH SENATOR BRICKER (R-OHIO) WHO ACCUSED HIM OF EXCEEDING HIS AUTHORITY IN LICENSING SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND SUBJECTING THEM TO QUOTAS.
IN EARLIER TESTIMONY DI SALLE TESTIFIED THAT THE PROPOSALS TO KEEP AND BROADEN THE PRODUCTION ACT ARE ESSENTIAL "TO PROTECT THE NATION AND ITS PEOPLE AGAINST UNCONSCIONABLE EFFORTS ON THE PART OF A FEW."
THESE GENERALLY PARALLEL VIEWS, MEANWHILE, WERE EXPRESSED BY OTHER MEMBERS OF THE ECONOMIC HIGH COMMAND:

ECONOMIC STABILIZER ERIC JOHNSTON--"WE SIMPLY CANNOT MOUNT THE DEFENSE EFFORT WE NEED" WITHOUT A STABILIZED ECONOMY AND TIGHT CURBS ON INFLATION. HE SAID EXTENSION AND BROADENING OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT IS ESSENTIAL.
DEFENSE MOBILIZER CHARLES E.WILSON--HIS JOB IS PROCEEDING FASTER THAN HE EXPECTED AND THE NEED FOR CURBS MAY TAPER OFF A YEAR FROM NOW "IF WE HAVE SOME UNITY." BUT HE SAID ONE RESULT WILL BE GREATER BUSINESS DISLOCATIONS LATE THIS YEAR AND EARLY IN 1952.
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE CHARLES SAWYER--IT WILL BE "DISASTROUS" IF THE PRODUCTION ACT, DUE TO EXPIRE JUNE 30, IS NOT EXTENDED, AND WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS ARE NEEDED ALONG WITH OTHER POWERS.

JOHNSTON TESTIFIED BEFORE THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE, CONSIDERING A PROPOSAL TO EXTEND AND STRENGTHEN THE PRODUCTION LAW, AND DISALLE FILED A STATEMENT WITH THE SAME GROUP. SAWYER APPEARED BEFORE THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE, WORKING AT THE SAME TASK. WILSON ADDRESSED ABOUT 1,000 INDUSTRIALISTS AT A MEETING OF SIX ASSOCIATIONS OF CONTRACTORS WHO BUILD AND MANUFACTURE THINGS FOR THE MILITARY.

THE MOBILIZATION CHIEF COMMENTED THAT ONE PRIME ELEMENT OF THE UNITY HE DEMANDED WOULD BE "CUTTING OUT SOME OF THE FOOLISHNESS LIKE WHAT'S BEEN GOING ON UP ON CAPITOL HILL." HE REFERRED PARTICULARLY TO THE SPLIT OVER GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND REVELATIONS IN HEARINGS ON THAT ISSUE, WHICH HE SAID HAVE FURNISHED COMFORT FOR THE ENEMY.

JOHNSTON ON THE SENATE SIDE OF THE CAPITOL, CARRIED THE MAIN LOAD OF ARGUMENT FOR THE CONTROL LAW.

THE ONLY PRICE CEILING HE WANTED TAKEN OFF WAS THE ONE SPELLED OUT IN THE PRODUCTION ACT--THE $10,000 LIMIT ON FINES FOR VIOLATORS. HE CALLED IT "AN INVITATION TO TRY TO GET AWAY WITH BIGGER PICKINGS."

JOHNSTON SAID THAT "IF WE ARE TO HAVE A COMPLETELY ROUNDED, INTEGRATED, SENSIBLE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM," FARM, INDUSTRY AND LANDLORD EARNINGS MUST ALL BE LEVELED OFF TOGETHER. HE WANTED RENT CURB AUTHORITY--NOT NOW IN THE LAW--PUT INTO IT AND EXTENDED TO COMMERCIAL RENT.

HE NAMED SIX THREATS TO A SOUND DOLLAR AND SET UP A SIX-POINT PLAN TO MEET THEM.

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A4WX

THE THREATS:

1. DEFENSE SPENDING AT AN EXPECTED RATE OF $1,000,000,000 (B) A WEEK WHEN THE PROGRAM GETS UP FULL STEAM LATE THIS YEAR.
2. PROFIT, PRICE AND WAGE DEMANDS ON A "MILK IT DRY" BASIS.
3. FOOD PRICE RISES.
4. SCARE BUYING AND HOARDING.
5. ANY BREACH OF THE "PRESENT PEACE" BETWEEN LABOR AND MANAGEMENT.
6. GENERAL RELUCTANCE TO ACCEPT THE FACT THAT THERE IS A NATIONAL EMERGENCY.

HE ASKED FOR THESE REMEDIES BACKED BY LAW:

1. "PAY-AS-WE-GO" TAXATION TO SIPHON OFF LOOSE MONEY.
2. BARS AGAINST CREDIT OF A SORT WHICH "MERELY ALLOWS MORE PEOPLE AND MORE BUSINESSES TO BID FOR A TIGHTENED SUPPLY OF GOODS."
3. INCREASED SAVINGS BECAUSE MONEY "NOT SPENT DOES NOT PUT PRESSURE ON PRICES."
4. "NON-ESSENTIAL CONSUMPTION AND WASTE BY GOVERNMENT, BUSINESS AND INDIVIDUAL MUST BE ELIMINATED."
5. ESSENTIAL DEFENSE AND CIVILIAN NEEDS MUST GET FIRST CALL ON MATERIALS, WITH LUXURY GOODS GETTING ONLY WHATEVER MAY BE LEFT OVER.
6. CONTINUATION AND STRENGTHENING OF DIRECT CONTROLS.

HE STATED THIS AIM:

"TO STOP THE INFLATIONARY SPIRAL . . . ROLL BACK COMMODITY PRICES WHERE FEASIBLE . . . AVOID INTERRUPTION OR DISLOCATION OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION . . . RELIEVE HARDSHIPS AND INEQUITIES . . . CRACK DOWN HARD ON CHISELERS."

UNDER QUESTIONING AFTER HIS PREPARED TESTIMONY, JOHNSTON SAID IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO "GET A LITTLE TOUGH" WITH SOME NATIONS WHICH HE DID NOT NAME, TO GET FAIR ALLOCATIONS OF MATERIALS THE COUNTRY NEEDS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

SENATOR MOODY (D-MICH) HAD ASKED HIM ABOUT "GOUGING" ON SUCH ITEMS.

JOHNSTON SUGGESTED THAT ONE COUNTER-MEASURE COULD BE FOR THE U.S. GOVERNMENT TO BUY UP THIS COUNTRY'S EXPORT GOODS AND SELL THEM ABROAD AT PRICES "COMMENSURATE WITH WHAT WE HAVE TO PAY."

THE STABILIZATION CHIEF RAN INTO TROUBLE WITH A STATEMENT THAT A SYSTEM OF "SUBSIDIES ON IMPORTS" MIGHT BE NEEDED FOR SPECIFIC ITEMS. HE DECLINED TO NAME THE ITEMS IN PUBLIC LEST "THE PRICES SHOOT UP."

CHAIRMAN MAYBANK (D-SC) OF THE COMMITTEE TOLD HIM" I WILL NEVER VOTE" FOR BLANKET SUBSIDY AUTHORITY BUT JOHNSTON ASKED HIM TO KEEP AN OPEN MIND UNTIL HE CAN HEAR MORE ABOUT IT IN A CLOSED SESSION.

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A6WX BJT

(450) AMS BUDGET

NIGHT LEAD TAXES

BY FRANCIS J.KELLY

WASHINGTON,MAY 15-(AP)-PROSPECTIVE TAX INCREASES MOUNTED ABOVE $6,500,000,000 (B) TODAY AS THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE VOTED TO RAISE THE FEDERAL LEVY ON GASOLINE FROM 1 1/2 TO 2 CENTS A GALLON.

THE HALF-CENT INCREASE IS EXPECTED TO BRING IN AN ADDITIONAL $210,000,000 ANNUALLY, IF APPROVED BY HOUSE AND SENATE. THE TREASURY HAS ASKED THAT THE RATE BE RAISED TO 3 CENTS. THE COMMITTEE BOGGLED AT THE INCREASE, REJECTING IT TENTATIVELY YESTERDAY ONLY TO APPROVE IT TODAY. AN ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL, TO RE-ESTABLISH THE $5 A YEAR USE TAX ("WINDSHIELD TAX") ON CARS, WAS TURNED DOWN.

THE TAX-DRAFTING GROUP VOTED TO CUT THE TAX ON DOMESTIC TELEGRAMS FROM 25 PER CENT TO 20 PER CENT, FOR AN ESTIMATED $8,000,000 REVENUE LOSS. A MILLION DOLLARS OF THE LOSS WOULD BE OFFSET, HOWEVER, BY RAISING THE RATE ON BOWLING ALLEYS AND POOL TABLES FROM $20 TO $25 A UNIT.

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THE COMMITTEE REJECTED A SERIES OF OTHER REVENUE RAISING PROPOSALS, INCLUDING:

A PENNY A BOTTLE TAX ON SOFT DRINKS, WHICH WITH A ONE-CENT PER OUNCE TAX ON FOUNTAIN SYRUPS, ALSO REJECTED, WAS ESTIMATED TO BE GOOD FOR $280,000,000 A YEAR.

TAXES ON CANDY AND CHEWING GUM AT THE RATE OF 20 PER CENT AT THE MANUFACTURERS' LEVEL; ESTIMATED REVENUE, $230,000,000.

APPLICATION OF THE CABARET TAX TO BALLROOMS.

A PROPOSED INCREASE IN THE TAX ON LOCAL TELEPHONE SERVICE, FROM 15 TO 20 PER CENT.

A 20 PER CENT JEWELRY TAX ON SILVER PLATED FLATWARE--KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS.

A TAX ON TOILET SOAPS AND SHAMPOOS.

TAX ON FUR-LINED AND FUR-TRIMMED COATS WHERE THE FUR IS THE COMPONENT OF CHIEF VALUE.

A TAX ON ELECTRIC SAWS AND OTHER POWER TOOLS USED IN HOBBY SHOPTS.

THE STAFF OF TAX EXPERTS WHO HAVE BEEN KEEPING BOOKS ON THE COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS FIGURED THAT $1,068,000,000 (B) IN EXCISE TAX INCREASES HAVE BEEN VOTED BY THE COMMITTEE SO FAR.

MUCH OF THE INCREASE WOULD COME FROM PUTTING A LONG NEW LIST OF HOME GAS, OIL AND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES UNDER THE PRESENT 10 PER CENT LEVY, AND BOOSTING THE TAX ON RADIOS, TELEVISION SETS, PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FROM THE PRESENT 10 PER CENT TO 15.

THROUGH A TRANSMISSION ERROR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTED LAST NIGHT THAT THE INCREASE IN THE LATTER GROUP WAS TO 25 PERCENT.

A7WX

THE REVENUE EXPECTED FROM ALL THE INCREASES VOTED SO FAR STANDS AT $6,528,000,000. THE OBLIGATIONS OF INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXPAYERS WOULD BE INCREASED NEARLY $3,000,000,000 AND THOSE OF CORPORATIONS ABOUT $2,000,000,000.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN ASKED CONGRESS FOR $10,000,000,000 MORE REVENUE IN THIS YEAR'S BILL.

WHEN THE COMMITTEE RECESSED UNTIL TOMORROW, MEMBERS WERE DISCUSSING A PROPOSAL TO LEVY AN EXCISE TAX ON USED AUTOMOBILES. THE MANUFACTURERS' TAX ON NEW CARS WOULD RISE FROM 7 PER CENT TO 10 PER CENT

UNDER A DECISION BY THE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY.
THERE IS A CHANCE THE COMMITTEE WILL COMPLETE ITS TENTATIVE VOTING TOMORROW. UNDER SUCH A SCHEDULE THE MEASURE MAY GET TO THE HOUSE THE FIRST WEEK IN JUNE.
REP.REED OF NEW YORK, TOP RANKING REPUBLICAN ON THE COMMITTEE, ANNOUNCED THAT BEFORE THE BILL IS FINISHED HE WILL PRESS FOR A 100 PER CENT TAX ON THE ILLICIT INCOME OF GAMBLERS AND RACKETEERS.
MD1146PED

A33WX
WAGE-PRICE CEILINGS (140)
WASHINGTON,MAY 15-(AP)-ECONOMIC STABILIZER ERIC JOHNSTON SAID TODAY THAT COMPANY MANAGEMENTS HAVE JOINED WITH LABOR GROUPS IN 1,500 REQUESTS TO EXCEED THE 10 PERCENT LIMIT ON WAGE INCREASES.
"SOME OF THE REQUESTS GO AS HIGH AS 27 CENTS AN HOUR," JOHNSTON SAID. "IF ANY APPRECIABLE NUMBER ARE GRANTED IN ANYTHING LIKE SUCH AMOUNTS, YOU HAVE NO WAGE STABILIZATION IN AMERICA."
JOHNSTON GAVE THE FIGURES IN A SPEECH BEFORE 1,000 INDUSTRIALISTS AT THE 1951 INDUSTRY-ARMED FORCES CONFERENCE.
SPEAKING OF EFFORTS BY ARM GROUPS TO LIFT CEILINGS ON COTTON, MEAT AND OTHER PRODUCTS, JOHNSTON SAID THE 45-CENT CEILING ON RAW COTTON SHOULD PERMIT A "GOOD BUMPER PRODUCTION YEAR" DESPITE THE GROWERS' ARGUMENT THAT CEILINGS WILL HINDER PRODUCTION.
"IN FACT, THE BEET SUGAR PEOPLE SENT A DELEGATION TO ME LAST WEEK COMPLAINING THAT TOO MANY PEOPLE ARE SHIFTING FROM BEETS TO COTTON BECAUSE OF THE BETTER COTTON PRICE," JOHNSTON SAID.
HY642PED

A36WX
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., E.S.T., TODAY TUESDAY MAY 15)
MAY 16 1951
ATOMIC (370)
BY ROBERT E.GEIGER
(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,MAY 15-(AP)-THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION ANNOUNCED TODAY THE START OF A NEW PROGRAM TO DETERMINE THE FEASIBILITY OF PRIVATE FIRMS PRODUCING ATOMIC POWER FOR INDUSTRY AND CITIES.
THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID CONTRACTS ARE BEING SIGNED WITH FOUR GROUPS OF COMPANIES TO MAKE STUDIES THAT WILL HELP DECIDE COSTS AND OTHER FACTORS INVOLVED IN ATOMIC PLANT CONSTRUCTION. ALSO THEY WILL HELP DECIDE WHETHER PRIVATE FIRMS CAN CONSTRUCT SUCH PLANTS WITHIN THE NEXT FEW YEARS.
AN AEC SPOKESMAN SAID A BY-PRODUCT OF SUCH PLANTS WOULD BE THE PRODUCTION OF FISSIONABLE MATERIALS--THE STUFF OUT OF WHICH ATOMIC WEAPONS ARE MADE. BY LAW THE GOVERNMENT WOULD BE THE ONLY CUSTOMER FOR SUCH MATERIALS.
AEC OFFICIALS GAVE THIS SPECIFIC EXAMPLE OF WHAT WILL BE UNDERTAKEN IN THE NEW STUDY PROGRAM:
A CHEMICAL COMPANY WANTS TO CONVERT LARGE WESTERN PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS INTO FERTILIZER AND OTHER PRODUCTS. ELECTRIC POWER IS NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE NEAR THE SITES.
STUDIES ARE NECESSARY TO DETERMINE WHETHER AN ATOMIC POWER PLANT COULD BE CONSTRUCTED NEAR THE DEPOSITS AT A COST SUFFICIENTLY LOW TO COMPETE WITH SIMILAR PLANTS POWERED BY ELECTRICITY OR OTHER ENERGY. ALSO, HOW MUCH WORK IS NEEDED TO DESIGN AND CONSTRUCT THE PLANT? COULD IT BE BUILT IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS?
IN THE PROGRAM ANNOUNCED TODAY THE COMPANY WOULD MAKE THIS STUDY AND FILE ITS RECOMMENDATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT. THE GOVERNMENT WOULD DECIDE WHETHER CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS SHOULD BE SIGNED.
AEC OFFICIALS SAID PROJECTS ARE UNDERWAY TO POWER SUBMARINES AND AIRCRAFT WITH ATOMIC ENERGY BUT THIS IS THE FIRST PROGRAM FOR INVESTIGATING IN DETAIL THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN USING SUCH ENERGY IN INDUSTRY.
THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID AGREEMENTS ARE BEING SIGNED WITH FOUR GROUPS OF BUSINESS FIRMS TO MAKE STUDIES AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE. IT ADDED THAT NO ADDITIONAL FIRMS CAN BE BROUGHT INTO THE STUDY PROGRAM NOW BECAUSE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS ARE TOO BUSY WITH THE DEFENSE PROGRAM TO PERMIT THEM TO CONSULT WITH ADDITIONAL INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES.
AGREEMENTS FOR THE STUDIES HAVE BEEN SIGNED WITH THE DOW CHEMICAL CO., OF MIDLAND,MICH., AND THE DETROIT EDISON CO. OF DETROIT; ALSO WITH THE COMMONWEALTH EDISON CO., AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE CO., OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS, OF CHICAGO.
IT SAID THE PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO., AND THE BECHTEL CORP. OF SAN FRANCISCO HAVE INDICATED THEY WILL SIGN AN AGREEMENT.
NEGOTIATIONS ARE UNDER WAY WITH THE MONSANTO CHEMICAL CO., OF ST. LOUIS AND THE UNION ELECTRIC CO., OF MISSOURI.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., E.S.T., TODAY TUESDAY MAY 15)
HY658PED

B98WX (Q)
YOUNG SOLDIERS (170)
WASHINGTON, MAY 15-(AP)-A WORLD WAR II COMBAT VETERAN TOLD THE HOUSE TODAY THAT WHILE "OLD SOLDIERS MAY NEVER DIE," THE YOUNG ONES DO AND SOMETHING OUGHT TO BE DONE ABOUT IT.
IT IS TIME, SAID REP. LYLE (D-TEX), TO "QUIT TALKING SO MUCH AND START WORKING AND FIGHTING WITH AND FOR THOSE WHO FIGHT FOR US."
LYLE SAID SUFFICIENT TROOPS AND MATERIAL SHOULD BE PROVIDED FOR THE FIELD COMMANDERS IN KOREA "TO ACHIEVE THE DESTRUCTION OR SURRENDER OF THE ENEMY."
WHAT THE MEN FIGHTING IN KOREA WANT, HE SAID, IS TO COMPLETELY DEFEAT THE AGGRESSORS THERE AND GET BACK HOME AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.
"MORAL VICTORY, OR ANY OTHER TYPE OF PLATITUDE, WOULD NOT BE APPEALING TO THEM," HE ADDED. "ONLY A SOLID AND DECISIVE DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY IN KOREA WILL JUSTIFY THE BLOOD PRICE WE HAVE PAID."
LYLE SAID THE UNITED STATES CANNOT AFFORD THE "LUXUARY" OF ALLIES WHO GIVE ONLY "PART-TIME ALLEGIANCE."
"THOSE WHO PLAY WITH A COMMON ENEMY COMMERCIALLY CAN NEVER BE EXPECTED TO FIGHT HIM WHOLE-HARTEDLY," HE ADDED.
WITHOUT NAMING GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, LYLE CONCLUDED HIS SPEECH WITH THIS QUESTION:
"OLD SOLDIERS MAY NEVER DIE--BUT YOUNG SOLDIERS DO. ISN'T IT TIME THAT WE MOMENTARILY FORGET OLD SOLDIERS AND REMEMBER THE YOUNG ONES?"
DC1254AED
MAY 16 1951

A18WX
(330) PMS BUDGET
DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON, MAY 15-(AP)-THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT HAS SELECTED LOCATIONS OUTSIDE WASHINGTON WHERE ITS MOST ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS COULD BE CARRIED ON IN THE EVENT OF AN ENEMY ATTACK ON THE CAPITAL.
REPORTING THIS LAST NIGHT, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL SAID THE PLANNING IS SIMILAR TO THAT BEING CARRIED OUT "IN MANY OTHER PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES."
IT REPRESENTS, HE SAID, "PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES DESIRABLE IN VIEW OF THE CONTINUED TENSION IN THE WORLD SITUATION."
MARSHALL SAID ALL EMPLOYES OF THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT HAVE RECEIVED, OR WILL SHORTLY, NOTICE OF THE ROLE THEY ARE TO PERFORM IN THE EVENT OF AN ATTACK.
THERE ARE ABOUT 140,000 DEPARTMENT EMPLOYES IN THE WASHINGTON AREA -- NEARLY 30,000 OF THEM WORKING IN THE PENTAGON, HUGE NERVE CENTER OF THE DEFENSE ESTABLISHMENT JUST ACROSS THE POTOMAC RIVER IN VIRGINIA.
THE DEPARTMENT SAID LOCATIONS OF THE "ALTERNATE HEADQUARTERS" WHICH HAVE BEEN SELECTED WILL REMAIN SECRET. LAST SUMMER THE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED THAT A COMMUNICATIONS CENTER WOULD BE SET UP AT CAMP RITCHIE, MD., NEAR THE MARYLAND-PENNSYLVANIA BOUNDARY NORTH OF WASHINGTON.
SPECULATION HAS BEEN THAT WOULD BE A "SECOND PENTAGON," BUT MARSHALL'S MEMORANDUM TO DEPARTMENT EMPLOYES INDICATED OTHER SITES HAVE BEEN PICKED TOO.
"IN THE EVENT OF AN ATTACK WHICH MIGHT DESTROY OUR FACILITIES FOR

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OPERATING AT OUR PRESENT HEADQUARTERS," HE SAID, "WE MUST BE PREPARED TO OPERATE AT LOCATIONS REMOVED FROM WASHINGTON.

"IN THE EVENT OF AN ATTACK WHICH MIGHT DESTROY OUR FACILITIES FOR OPERATING AT OUR PRESENT HEADQUARTERS," HE SAID, "WE MUST BE PREPARED TO OPERATE AT LOCATIONS REMOVED FROM WASHINGTON.

"SUCH ALTERNATE LOCATIONS HAVE BEEN SELECTED.

"FOR A SHORT PERIOD FOLLOWING AN ATTACK, ONLY THE MOST VITAL FUNCTIONS WOULD BE PERFORMED AT SUCH ALTERNATE LOCATIONS. IT IS, HOWEVER, ESSENTIAL THAT OUR TOTAL FUNCTIONS BE RECONSTITUTED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE."

A SET OF INSTRUCTIONS ACCOMPANYING MARSHALL'S MEMO TOLD ALL DEFENSE PERSONNEL THEY SHOULD:

1. "HELP SAVE LIVES BY RENDERING AID TO OTHERS IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE."
2. "AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, TRY TO REPORT TO YOUR REGULAR POST OF DUTY."
3. IF THE POST OF DUTY IS DESTROYED, REPORT WITHIN 48 HOURS TO ONE OF 20 ASSEMBLY POINTS IN WASHINGTON AND NEARBY MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA AREAS.

DC351AED

MAY 16 1951

B89WX

WASHINGTON,MAY 15-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON MET FOR 20 MINUTES TODAY WITH PAUL C.SMITH, EDITOR OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, WHO IS ENROUTE HOME AFTER A FLYING TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

SMITH, A MARINE VETERAN OF THE PACIFIC WAR, VISITED JAPAN, SOUTHEAST ASIA AND OTHER TROUBLE SPOTS ON A SURVEY TRIP OF ABOUT SIX WEEKS. HE SAID HE PLANS TO LEAVE TOMORROW FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

RZ1208AED

A111PX (CO F)

KOREAN CASUALTIES (300)

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 15-(AP)-THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS IN THE KOREAN CONFLICT HAS MAINTAINED THE LOWEST DEATH RATE FROM WAR CASUALTIES EVER RECORDED IN MILITARY HOSPITALS, MAJOR GEM.GEORGE E.ARMSTRONG SAID TODAY.

GEN.ARMSTRONG, DEPUTY SURGEON GENERAL OF THE U.S.ARMY, APPEARED BEFORE THE PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL SERVICE RESERVE OFFICERS MEETING.

GEN.ARMSTRONG SAID "THE EVACUATION HOSPITAL IN PUSAN HOSPITALIZED MORE CASUALTIES IN THE EARLIER PHASE OF WAR THAN ANY OTHER HOSPITAL. WHEN IT WAS CONVERTED TO A STATION HOSPITAL ON DEC. 18, 1950, THE UNIT HAD ADMITTED 31,612 PATIENTS, OF WHOM ONLY 114 OR 36/100THS OF ONE PER CENT DIED OF BATTLE INJURIES."

THE GENERAL ATTRIBUTED THIS SUCCESS TO THE ABILITY OF THE ARMY TO TAKE SURGEONS SO FAR FORWARD THAT THEY CAN OPERATE UPON WOUNDED MEN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER INJURY.

"DESPITE THE FORBIDDING MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN OF KOREA, CUT BY SOMETIMES IMPASSABLE RIVERS AND CHECKERED WITH RICE PADDIES FILLED WITH POLLUTED WATER, WOUNDED MEN ARE TAKEN TO HOSPITALS EXTREMELY QUICKLY," HE SAID.

"THE HELICOPTER HAS BEEN A GODSEND IN ALL OF THIS. BY ITS USE," SAID GENERAL ARMSTRONG, "WOUNDED MEN HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO A HOSPITAL IN A MATTER OF MINUTES OR HOURS INSTEAD OF HOURS AND DAYS THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN NECESSARY IN PREVIOUS WARS. X X X NOTHING ANYWHERE APPROACHING THIS HAS EVER BEEN KNOWN IN MILITARY MEDICAL HISTORY HERETOFORE."

GEN.ARMSTRONG EMPHASIZED THAT THIS EXCEPTIONAL MEDICAL WORK HAS HELPED MAINTAIN THE MORALE OF OUR FIGHTING MEN.

"IT IS COMMONLY STATED," HE SAID, "AND ANY WOUNDED MAN IN ANY OF OUR HOSPITALS WILL BEAR OUT THE STATEMENT, THAT THE MOST ENCOURAGING THING IN THIS WAR IS THE KNOWLEDGE ON THE PART OF EACH RIFLEMAN AND EVERY OTHER SOLDIER, THAT IF HE BE WOUNDED BY THE ENEMY, HE WILL AT ONCE BE RESCUED AND WILL BE QUICKLY TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL AND RECEIVE ADEQUATE CARE AND CONSIDERATION.

"THIS FACTOR IS OF REAL IMPORTANCE IN MAINTAINING THE MORALE OF FIGHTING TROOPS."

NQ1126PED NM

B82CX

(260)

CHICAGO,MAY 15-(AP)-THE U.S. AIR FORCE'S AIR DEFENSE COMMAND DEMONSTRATED ITS WARNING AND INTERCEPTOR SYSTEM TO NEWSMEN TODAY AT THEIR BASE AT O'HARE FIELD, NORTHWEST OF CHICAGO.

THE 142ND FIGHTER-INTERCEPTOR WING TOOK OVER THE AIR DEFENSE OF SEVERAL MIDWESTERN STATES MAY 1. THE WING INCLUDES THREE FIGHTER SQUADRONS -- THE 62ND, STATIONED AT O'HARE FIELD, THE 61ST, STATIONED AT DAYTON, O., AND A THIRD TO BE SET UP LATER. THE WING IS COMMANDED BY COL.FRED T.CRIMMINS.

THE AIR FORCE DECLINED TO SAY JUST WHAT MIDWESTERN STATES ARE INCLUDED UNDER ITS WING HERE.

THIS DEFENSE IS IN ACTUAL OPERATION -- NOT MERELY IN TRAINING. THE F-86 JET INTERCEPTOR PLANES WHICH FLY OVER CITIES OF THIS REGION ARE NOT ON TRAINING FLIGHTS -- THEY ARE ON PATROL. THEIR GUNS ARE LOADED AND READY TO FIRE.

JET FIGHTER PILOTS ARE ON THE ALERT AT THE AIR FIELD AT ALL TIMES. THEY CAN BE AIRBORNE WITHIN TWO MINUTES.

AIR FORCE OFFICERS EXPLAINED TO NEWSMEN THAT DESPITE WARNING AND DEFENSE PRECAUTIONS, IT MUST BE ASSUMED THAT AT LEAST A FEW OF A LARGE FORCE OF ENEMY PLANES WOULD PENETRATE TO THE TARGET AREA.

IN THIS AREA, THE ONLY LARGE-SCALE ENEMY ATTACK PROBABLY WOULD COME FROM THE NORTH, CAPT. JAMES MOUTH, ADJUTANT TO THE 142ND FIGHTER-INTERCEPTOR WING, SAID.

AN AIR WARNING SYSTEM EXTENDS TO THE NORTHERN BORDER OF THE UNITED STATES AND THROUGH CANADA. AN ENEMY PLANE OF THE SIZE OF OUR B-29 BOMBER WOULD REQUIRE SIX HOURS TO REACH THIS AREA FROM THE POINT WHERE THE FIRST WARNING IS RECEIVED, THE AIR FORCE ASSUMES. CANADIAN INTERCEPTOR PLANES WOULD TRY FIRST TO STOP THE ENEMY FORCE, AND WOULD KEEP THE U.S. AIRCRAFT SYSTEM ADVISED OF THE PLANES' PROGRESS.

THE 142ND WING TOOK NEWSMEN ON A FLIGHT OVER LAKE MICHIGAN TO DEMONSTRATE HOW UNIDENTIFIED PLANES ARE SPOTTED, KEPT UNDER CONSTANT SURVEILLANCE, AND INTERCEPTED.

K1039PCD

B74WX

(WX) CINCINNATI,OHIO,MAY 15-(AP)-ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C.MCGHEE SAID TODAY THE UNITED STATES MUST SHOW THE PEOPLE IN SOUTH ASIA THE NEED TO RESIST FALSE PROMISES OF THE COMMUNISTS IF THEY WOULD MAINTAIN THEIR INDEPENDENCE.

MCGHEE RUNS SOUTH ASIAN POLICY IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT. HE DESCRIBED INDIA, AMONG OTHERS, AS A NATION GOVERNED BY MEN DETERMINED TO PRESERVE THEIR COUNTRY'S INDEPENDENCE. HE ADDED THAT INDIA IS AT THE SAME TIME SEEKING TO PURSUE PEACE "THROUGH AN INDEPENDENT APPROACH TO EACH CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE."

HE CONCEDED THAT THERE ARE "APPARENT IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES OF VIEW" BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND INDIA BUT SAID THESE ARE "DIFFERENCES NOT OF MAJOR OBJECTIVES--PEACE, NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND THAT LIKE-- BUT OF METHOD ONLY."

MCGHEE PREDICTED THAT THE CONGRESS WILL ACT "ANY DAY" ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO FURNISH TWO MILLION TONS OF GRAIN TO INDIA "TO AVERT THE WIDESPREAD FAMINE."

SPEAKING BEFORE THE CINCINNATI COUNCIL ON WORLD AFFAIRS, THE STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL ENDORSED THE PRINCIPLE OF GIVING "THE ASIAN PEOPLE A GREATER VOICE IN WORLD AFFAIRS" BUT REJECTED THE IDEA, WHICH

THE INDIANS AMONG OTHERS HAVE ADVOCATED, OF ADMITTING COMMUNIST CHINA TO THE U. N.:

"WE ARE NOT GOING TO LET ANY COUNTRY--ASIAN OR NON-ASIAN--SHOOT ITS WAY INTO INTERNATIONAL COUNCILS, NOR ARE WE WILLING TO EXTEND MEMBERSHIP THEREIN AS A REWARD FOR AGGRESSION."

HY1102PED

A39BX (NAVY YARD) (RM FW)
V
(NE OUT
PRECEDE CONCORD DAY

PORTSMOUTH, N.H., MAY 15-(AP)-NAVY INTELLIGENCE AND THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ARE INVESTIGATING AMERICAN LEGION ASSERTIONS THAT A COMMUNIST CELL CAPABLE OF SABOTAGE IS OPERATING AT THE PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SUBMARINE SHIPYARD.

THE NAVY MADE THIS ANNOUNCEMENT AT BOSTON TODAY. AT THE SAME TIME SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) SAID HE HAS ASKED THE HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE CHARGES.

THE CHARGE OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITY WAS VOICED BY FRANK SAWYER, ADJUTANT OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE AMERICAN LEGION, WHO SAID "WE ARE CONVINCED THAT A SUFFICIENT AMOUNT OF EVIDENCE EXISTS TO WARRANT A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION." HE ADDED THAT THE LEGION HAD PASSED ON ITS FINDINGS TO SENATOR BRIDGES AFTER INVESTIGATING SINCE OCTOBER.

THE MAINE AMERICAN LEGION JOINED ITS NEW HAMPSHIRE BROTHERS IN RECOMMENDING AN INQUIRY.

BRIDGES DISCLOSED THAT HE ASKED NAVY SECRETARY JOHN L.SULLIVAN TO INVESTIGATE COMMUNIST ACTIVITY AT THE YARD IN 1947 BUT NEVER HEARD ANY MORE ABOUT IT. SULLIVAN HAS SINCE RESIGNED.

BERT TEAGUE, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE SENATOR, SAID A HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES SPOKESMAN TOLD BRIDGES A WEEK AGO THAT A COMMITTEE INVESTIGATOR WOULD BE SENT TO PORTSMOUTH IN "THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE." NO FURTHER WORD HAS COME FROM THE COMMITTEE, HE SAID.

TEAGUE ADDED THAT BRIDGES ALSO ASKED THE FBI FOR A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION OF THE YARD.

THE YARD IS ON THE BORDER BETWEEN NEW HAMPSHIRE AND MAINE. IT BUILDS AND RECONDITIONS SUBMARINES, AND WAS A BEEHIVE DURING THE LAST WAR.

SAWYER TOLD BRIDGES, ACCORDING TO TEAGUE, THAT HE KNOWS OF SEVERAL WORKERS AT THE YARD WHO HAVE "SUBSTANTIAL INFORMATION BUT ARE UNWILLING TO TESTIFY."

FROM THE YARD ITSELF THERE WAS ONLY A SINGLE TERSE COMMENT, FROM COMDR. JOHN B.DUDLEY, U.S.N., OPERATIONS OFFICER, WHO SAID ONLY: "THIS IS THE FIRST I'VE HEARD OF IT."

MAY 16 1951

ES710PED

A127WA
(100) BRIDGES-COMMUNISTS

WASHINGTON,MAY 15-(AP)-SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) SAID TODAY HE HAS ASKED THE HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES THAT A COMMUNIST CELL HAS BEEN SET UP IN THE PORTSMOUTH,N.H., NAVY YARD.

A SPOKESMAN FOR BRIDGES SAID THE CHARGES HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATED BY VARIOUS FEDERAL AGENCIES SINCE 1947, BUT SO FAR AS HE KNOWS NONE OF THEM HAS EVER MADE A PUBLIC REPORT OF ITS FINDINGS.

HE SAID INQUIRIES WERE MADE BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE AND THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

BRIDGES' REQUEST TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE WAS MADE IN RESPONSE TO DEMANDS BY THE NEW HAMPSHIRE AND MAINE AMERICAN LEGION DEPARTMENTS FOR A NEW INQUIRY.

FR1105AED

A24RM (BJT) (MH FW)
M
(550) NIGHT LEAD MARSHALL DAY

BY JOHN DAFFRON

LEXINGTON, VA., MAY 15-(AP)-ELDER STATESMAN BERNARD M. BARUCH HAILED DEFENSE SECRETARY MARSHALL RODAY AS THE AUTHOR OF THE GLOBAL STRATEGY WHICH SAVED THE FREE WORLD ONCE AND CAN SAVE IT AGAIN.

BARUCH WAS THE SPEAKER AT FULL-DRESS MILITARY CEREMONIES HONORING THE 70-YEAR-OLD SOLDIER STATESMAN WHOSE MILITARY CAREER OF MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY BEGAN HERE AT VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE IN 1897.

IT WAS OFFICIALLY MARSHALL DAY AT THE INSTITUTE AND THE DAY WAS MAINLY MARSHALL. FIFTEEN OF HIS CLASSMATES OF THE CLASS OF '01 WERE IN THE BRASS-SPRINKLED CROWD OF SOME 8,000 THAT TURNED OUT IN HIS HONOR.

AND THE OLD CLASSMATES OFFERED HIM "A DELIGHTFUL RESPITE" AT A REUNION DINNER LAST NIGHT FROM THE BIG DEBATE ON MILITARY POLICY NOW GOING ON IN WASHINGTON, MARSHALL SAID.

BARUCH'S TRIBUTE TO MARSHALL IN A SPEECH DEDICATING A BARRACKS ENTRANCE AS THE GEORGE C.MARSHALL ARCH WAS THE CLIMACTIC HONOR TO A SERIES GIVEN VMI'S MOST DISTINGUISHED ALUMNUS.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN MESSAGED HIS TRIBUTE TO THE DEFENSE SECRETARY.

"ONCE AGAIN OUR NATION LOOKS TO HIM FOR LEADERSHIP AND GUIDANCE IN THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN FREE MEN AND THOSE WHO WOULD SNUFF OUT FREEDOM," MR.TRUMAN SAID. "...I CONSIDER IT A HIGH PRIVILEGE TO PAY MY PERSONAL RESPECTS AND MY HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO A TRULY GREAT AMERICAN, GEORGE CATLETT MARSHALL--AN INSPIRATIONAL LEADER WHO DESERVES THE THANKS AND APPRECIATION OF ALL AMERICA AND THE NATIONS OF THE FREE WORLD FOR HIS LIFE OF UNSELFISH DEDICATION TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF HUMANITY."

VIRGINIA'S GOVERNMENT ALSO HAD AN HONOR TO BESTOW ON MARSHALL. GOVERNOR JOHN S.BATTLE PLACED THE STATE'S DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL ON A RIBBON AROUND MARSHALL'S NECK BEFORE THE 750-MEMBER CADET CORPS IN FULL DRESS PARADE FORMATION.

THE BIG DEBATE OVER THE NATION'S DEFENSE POLICY THAT FOUND ITS VIEWS IN THE FIRING OF GENERAL MACARTHUR WAS BROUGHT UP BY BARUCH DURING HIS WARM TRIBUTE TO HIS FRIEND OF 30 YEARS. AND WHILE UPHOLDING MARSHALL'S CONCEPT OF OVERALL GLOBAL STRATEGY TO CONTAIN COMMUNISM, BARUCH HAD UNDERSTANDING FOR THE MACARTHUR POINT OF VIEW.

A25RM

MAY 16 1951

"I WONDER HOW MUCH OF THE CONTROVERSY IN RECENT DAYS IS REALLY A REFLECTION ON THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE LEADER OF TROOPS AND THE ORGANIZER?" BARUCH SAID. "A GREAT LEADER OF TROOPS NATURALLY IS ZEALOUS...WHEN HIS MEN BECOME LOCKED IN BATTLE, THAT EVERY RESOURCE BE MARSHALLED WHICH MIGHT INCREASE THE CHANCE OF THEIR WINNING OR OF DECREASING THEIR LOSSES. THE VERY QUALITIES WHICH MADE HIM SO VALIANT A LEADER OF TROOPS WOULD MAKE HIM IMPATIENT OF ANY LIMITATIONS OF HIS ACTION.

"BUT THE ORGANIZER HAS TO THINK NOT ONLY OF THE MAN FIGHTING ON THE ONE FRONT BUT OF ALL THE FRONTS OF WAR AND DEFENSE. HE MUST WEIGH EACH THEATER AND ITS RELATIVE IMPORTANCE UPON THE SCALES OF GLOBE-FLUNG STRATEGY."

BARUCH SAID THAT REGARDLESS OF THE DEMANDS OF THE COMMANDERS ABROAD A MAN IN MARSHALL'S POSITION COULD ALLOCATE ONLY THE WEAPONS HE HAD BEEN PERMITTED TO PROCURE AND THE MEN HE HAD BEEN PERMITTED BY LAW TO DRAFT AND TRAIN.

HE WANTED TO ADVANCE ONE THOUGHT OF HIS OWN, BARUCH SAID, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CURRENT CONTROVERSY ON FAR EASTERN POLICY. THAT THOUGHT WAS THAT MUCH OF OUR TROUBLE IS THE RESULT OF MILITARY WEAKNESS. ACCORDINGLY, HE ADDED:

"IN OUR PRESENT SITUATION WHATEVER IS ATTEMPTED ON BEHALF OF

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PEACE MUST FALL SHORT BECAUSE OF A LACK OF SUPPORTING MILITARY STRENGTH.
"WE ARE TRYING TO ENFORCE A GLOBAL DOCTRINE OF OPPOSITION TO COMMUNISM WITH A MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT WHICH IS SORELY STRAINED BY THE DEMANDS OF ONLY ONE THEATER."
GY-RP513PES NM

MAY 16 1951

A72 (570)
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12:15 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, TUESDAY, MAY 15)
(ADVANCE)(NY) LEXINGTON, VA., MAY 15-(AP)-BERNARD M.BARUCH TODAY UPHELD THE CONCEPT OF GLOBAL DEFENSE AGAINST COMMUNISM AND HAILED SECRETARY OF DEFENSE GEORGE C. MARSHALL AS "HISTORY'S FIRST GLOBAL STRATEGIST."
IN HIS FIRST FORMAL COMMENT ON THE CONTROVERSY STIRRED UP BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S FIRING OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, THE ELDER STATESMAN CALLED FOR A HUGE INCREASE IN THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES AND HER ALLIES IN ORDER TO ENSURE SUCCESS IN A GLOBAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.
BARUCH DID NOT MENTION MACARTHUR BY NAME, BUT IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR DELIVERY ON "GEORGE CATLETT MARSHALL DAY" AT VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, HE SAID:
"I WONDER HOW MUCH OF THE CONTROVERSY IN RECENT DAYS IS REALLY A REFLECTION OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE LEADER OF TROOPS AND THE ORGANIZER.
"A GREAT LEADER OF TROOPS NATURALLY IS ZEALOUS IN DESIRING THAT WHEN HIS MEN BECOME LOCKED IN BATTLE THAT EVERY RESOURCE BE MARSHALLED WHICH MIGHT INCREASE THE CHANCE OF THEIR WINNING OR DECREASING THEIR LOSSES. THE VERY QUALITIES WHICH MADE HIM SO VALIANT A LEADER OF TROOPS WOULD MAKE HIM IMPATIENT OF ANY LIMITATIONS ON HIS ACTION."
AN ARCH WAS TO BE DEDICATED TO MARSHALL, A VMI GRADUATE, AT THE CEREMONY HONORING THE U.S.SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.
BARUCH, A PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER IN TWO WORLD WARS, HAS DIFFERED WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN OF LATE.
BARUCH SAID IN HIS ADDRESS THAT HE PUT THE CONCEPT OF GLOBAL DEFENSE, WHICH "SAVED THE FREE WORLD ONCE AND WHICH CAN SAVE IT AGAIN,"
-£3-$ 9! -,6 95£34

DEFENSE, WHICH "SAVED THE FREE WORLD ONCE AND WHICH CAN SAVE IT AGAIN," AHEAD OF ANY OTHER CONSIDERATION IN U.S. POLICY PLANNING.
BUT BARUCH SAID THAT GLOBAL DEFENSE COULD SUCCEED ONLY BY A TREMDNDOUS INCREASE IN THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE REST OF THE FREE WORLD.

A73
"MANY ISSUES HAVE BECOME INVOLVED IN THE RAGING CONTROVERSY OVER FAR EASTERN POLICY," BARUCH SAID. "I WOULD NOT WANT TO SEEM TO BE ANSWERING OR DISMISSING THEM. STILL, I WOULD LIKE TO PUT FORWARD THIS ONE THOUGHT OF MY OWN MUCH OF OUR TROUBLE IS THE RESULT OF MILITARY WEAKNESS.
"IN OUR PRESENT SITUATION, WHATEVER IS ATTEMPTED ON BEHALF OF PEACE, MUST FALL SHORT, BECAUSE OF A LACK OF SUPPORTING MILITARY STRENGTH.
"WE ARE TRYING TO ENFORCE A GLOBAL DOCTRINE OF OPPOSITION TO COMMUNISM WITH A MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT WHICH IS SORELY STRAINED BY THE DEMANDS OF ONLY ONE THEATER.
"MANY OF THE ISSUES--AND CHOICES--RAISED BY THE CONTROVERSY WOULD SOLVE THEMSELVES IF MORE OF AMERICA'S STRENGTH WERE MOBILIZED. UNTIL WE HAVE MOBILIZED, FEW IF ANY OF THE ISSUES WHICH HAVE BEEN RAISED CAN REALLY BE SOLVED.
"THERE IS STRENGTH IN UNITY. BUT THERE IS ALSO UNITY IN STRENGTH. WE--OUR ALLIES AS WELL AS THIS COUNTRY--MUST FIRST GROW STRONGER MILITARILY BEFORE WE CAN HAVE A UNIFIED FOREIGN POLICY."
BARUCH SAID THAT TODAY IN KORREA YOUNG MEN ARE BUYING THE TIME FOR THE WHOLE FREE WORLD TO REARM. HE SAID THIS IS A TIME TO ASK WHETHER WE ARE DOING AS MUCH AS WE CAN AS QUICKLY AS WE CAN. THEN HE ANSWERED THE QUESTION:
"I WOULD BE LESS THAN FRANK IF I DID NOT SAY I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT WE, AS A NATION, OR OUR ALLIES, ARE DOING ENOUGH. I MIGHT ADD THAT EVEN IF THE FIGHTING IN KOREA IS BROUGHT TO AN END, AS WE ALL HOPE, THE NEED TO REARM WOULD REMAIN."
BARUCH SAID MARSHALL, AS HISTORY'S FIRST GLOBAL STRATEGIST, WAS CALLED UPON TO ORGANIZE THE MOST STUPENDOUS MILITARY EFFORT MAN HAS EVER KNOWN, AND WHICH WAS CLIMAXED IN THE AMPHIBIOUS LANDINGS IN NORMANDY AND THE PHILIPPINES IN THE PACIFIC. BARUCH ADDED:
"TODAY, AS SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, GEORGE MARSHALL, PERHAPS UNDER EVEN MORE DIFFICULT CONDITIONS, IS CALLED UPON TO DEVISE THE GLOBAL STRATEGY WHICH WILL BRING US VICTORY IN THE PEACEMAKING, AND AVOID THE NEED FOR ANY AMPHIBIOUS LANDINGS ON HOSTILE SHORES."
BARUCH SAW MARSHALL IN THE ROLE OF ORGANIZER, AS OPPOSED TO TROOP COMMANDER. HE SAID THE ORGANIZER "HAS TO THINK NOT ONLY OF THE MEN FIGHTING ON THE ONE FRONT, BUT OF ALL THE FRONTS OF WAR AND DEFENSE. HE MUST WEIGH EACH THEATER, AND ITS RELATIVE IMPORTANCE UPON THE SCALES OF GLOBE-FLUNG STRATEGY. WHERE TO CONCENTRATE OUR FORCES AND WHERE TO HOLD? WILL ACTION IN ONE PART OF THE WORLD INVITE A COUNTER-BLOW SOMEWHERE ELSE? WHAT OF OUR ALLIES? ARE THEY PREPARED, OR DO THEY NEED TIME TO READY THEIR DEFENSES? BY HOW MUCH CAN THEY BE HURRIED?
"AND WHAT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE? HOW QUICKLY CAN THEIR STRENGTH BE MOBILIZED. BY HOW MUCH CAN THEY BE HURRIED?
"LIKE THOSE OF THE TROOP COMMANDER, THE DECISIONS OF THE ORGANIZER ARE WEIGHTED IN LIVES; LIKE THE TROOP COMMANDER, THE ORGANIZER ALSO LABORS UNDER INHIBITIONS.
"WHATEVER THE DEMANDS FROM THE COMMANDS ABROAD, THE ORGANIZER CAN ALLOCATE ONLY THE WEAPONS HE HAS BEEN PERMITTED TO PROCURE. HE CAN DRAFT AND TRAIN ONLY THE MEN PERMITTED UNDER THE LAW. WHEN THE COMMANDER IN THE FIELD ASKS HOW FAR HE IS PERMITTED TO GO, THE ORGANIZER MUST DECIDE FIRST WHETHER THE TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT WILL BE AVAILABLE TO SEE THE OFFENSIVE THROUGH, WITHOUT JEOPARDIZING OTHER AREAS. AND IF THE ORGANIZER, LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE A YEAR, OR TWO OR THREE AHEAD, ASKS FOR WHAT HE THINKS WILL BE NEEDED AND IS TURNED DOWN--WHAT DOES HE DO?"
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12:15 P.M., EST, TODAY, TUESDAY, MAY 15)
MK811AED

MAY 16 1951

A108KA
(100)
NIGHT LEAD
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 15-(AP)-AS A BATTERY IN SAN FRANCISCO'S PRESIDIO ROARED, A 17-GUN SALUTE, 1,422 U. S. ARMY MEN CAME HOME TODAY FROM THE KOREAN WAR UNDER THE ROTATION PLAN.
THEY WERE ABOARD THE TRANSPORT LT. RAYMOND BEAUDOIN AND REPRESENTED EVERY STATE IN THE UNION.
AIRCRAFT AND SHIPS IN THE HARBOR PROVIDED ESCORTS AND A THUNDEROUS SALUTE.
THE SUN WAS BRIGHT AS THE VESSEL CROSSED IN UNDER THE VAULTED ARCH OF THE GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE AND HEADED FOR FORT MASON, SAN FRANCISCO'S PORT OF EMBARKATION.
AT FORT MASON THEY WERE GIVEN A STEAK DINNER BEFORE BEING SENT HOME.
THE SOLDIERS WERE GROUPED INTO DETACHMENTS FOR TRAVEL TO CAMPS NEAREST THEIR HOME.
EJ916PCS

B55KY (A)

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 15-(AP)-A PEIPING BROADCAST TODAY LISTED LT. WILLIAM H. FUNCHESS, STAR ROUTE, ORANGEBURG, S. C., AND CPL. E. CURD 41 BEECHY AVE., EASTBOURNE, SUSSEX, AS PRISONERS OF THE CHINESE REDS IN KOREA. THE BROADCAST WAS MONITORED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HERE.

FJS41PCS

A32LA

LONG BEACH, CALIF., MAY 15-(AP)-THE 13,500-TON HEAVY CRUISER ST.PAUL RETURNS FROM THE WARS TODAY.

SHE CRUISED UP AND DOWN THE KOREAN COASTS FOR SIX MONTHS, WITH ONLY 14 DAYS OFF, BLASTING THE KOREAN REDS WITH 17,616 ROUNDS OF EIGHT AND FIVE-INCH SHELLS. SOME OF HER SHOT WAS FIRED AS FAR AS 14 MILES INLAND, STRIKING ENEMY SUPPLY CENTERS, COMMUNICATION LINES AND TROOP CONCENTRATIONS.

COMMANDED BY CAPT.CHESTER C.SMITH, THE ST.PAUL WAS ON A MIDSHIPMAN CRUISE WHEN THE KOREAN WAR BROKE OUT. THE ST.PAUL WAS REFITTED QUICKLY AND REACHED FORMOSA LAST AUG. 27 TO SERVE AS PART OF THE SEVENTH FLEET PROTECTING AGAINST INVASION OF FORMOSA BY THE CHINESE REDS.

FJ157APD

A110KX

LOS ANGELES, MAY 15-(AP)-THE NEW KOREAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES EXPRESSED HOPE TODAY FOR AN EARLY PEACE.

DR. YOU C. YANG, HONOLULU PHYSICIAN, ARRIVED HERE BY PLANE TODAY WITH HIS WIFE; DAUGHTER, SHEILA, 10, AND SON, CHANNING, SIX. THEY LEFT SHORTLY AFTERWARDS BY PLANE FOR WASHINGTON, D. C.

"KOREA IS GETTING THE WORST OF ALL IN THE WAR," DR. YANG SAID.

FJ191PCS

A42

MAY 16 1951

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M. E.S.T. TONIGHT TUESDAY, MAY 15)

BY STANLEY JOHNSON (450)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, MAY 15-(AP)-SIR GLADWYN JEBB DEFENDED BRITISH FAR EAST POLICY TODAY AGAINST AMERICAN CRITICISM. HE PLEDGED THAT, DESPITE DIFFERENCES, "GREAT BRITAIN IS WHOLEHEARTEDLY WITH THE UNITED STATES IN THE GENERAL STRUGGLE AGAINST COMMUNIST-INSPIRED AGGRESSION."

WITHOUT MENTIONING EITHER PRESIDENT TRUMAN OR GENERAL MACARTHUR BY NAME, HE ALSO PRAISED TRUMAN'S POLICY OF A "LIMITED WAR" IN KOREA AS TAKING "MORE GUTS" THAN THE POLICY OF EXPANDING THE CONFLICT TO CHINA.

JEBB'S SPEECH, TO THE NEW YORK CITY BAR ASSOCIATION AND BILLED AS A MAJOR POLICY ADDRESS, WAS ONE OF THE MOST FORTHRIGHT EXPOSITION OF BRITISH VIEWS SINCE THE "GREATEST DEBATE" BEGAN FOLLOWING THE OUSTER OF GENERAL MACARTHUR.

THE BRITISH DELEGATE TO THE U.N. SAID HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT SUPPORT A TOTAL EMBARGO ON TRADE WITH RED CHINA BECAUSE IT WOULD BE "CUTTING OFF YOUR NOSE TO SPITE YOUR FACE" AND THAT IT WOULD KEEP THE PORT OF HONG KONG OPEN TO SUCH TRADE.

HE SAID BRITISH RECOGNITION OF THE CHINESE REDS WAS NOT A MORAL JUDGMENT BUT RECOGNITION THAT THEY CONTROL THE MAINLAND. HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT BRITAIN WOULD NOT SUPPORT PEIPING'S BID FOR ADMISSION INTO THE U.N. UNTIL PEIPING ENDS ITS AGGRESSION IN KOREA.

HE DEPLORED DESCRIBING BRITISH TROOPS IN KOREA AS A "TOKEN FORCE," AS GEN. MACARTHUR DID. AND SAID SUCH AN ATTITUDE WAS "THE REVERSE OF GENEROUS."

HE DENOUNCED WHAT HE CALLED "GROSSLY EXAGGERATED ACCOUNTS OF OUR TRADE WITH CHINA" WHICH HE SAID WERE SPREAD IN THIS COUNTRY BY "OUR ILL WISHERS."

JEBB THEN OUTLINED A FOUR-POINT POLICY WHICH HE URGED BRITAIN AND AMERICA TO FOLLOW JOINTLY TO PROSECUTE THE KOREAN WAR AND AVOID WORLD WAR III. IT WAS:

1. "WE SHOULD NOT TAKE ANY ACTION WHICH CONCEIVABLY MIGHT RESULT IN A QUICK ENDING OF THE WAR X X X, BUT WHICH MIGHT EQUALLY WELL, IF NOT MORE PROBABLY, RESULT X X X IN A WIDE EXTENSION OF THE CONFLICT.

2. "X X X A WORLD WAR, EVEN THOUGH IT MAY BE FORCED UPON US, SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO OCCUR THROUGH ANY DELIBERATE ACTION ON OUR PART."

3. "X X X THE WORD APPEASEMENT SHOULD BE AVOIDED X X X SINCE IT CAN BE INTERPRETED AS EXCLUDING ANY KIND OF NEGOTIATIONS--EVEN FOR A CEASE FIRE."

MAY 16 1951

A43

4. "X X X WE SHOULD, BY RESOLUTE AND DETERMINED ACTION IN KOREA, SEEK TO BRING THE CHINESE TO A CONFERENCE TABLE AT WHICH, FIRST OF ALL, A KOREAN SETTLEMENT, IN HARMONY WITH THE DECLARED PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND INVOLVING THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL NON-KOREAN TROOPS, WILL BE NEGOTIATED AND, THIS HAVING BEEN DONE, OTHER SUBJECTS OF OBVIOUS INTEREST TO THE CHINESE WILL AT LEAST BE DEBATED. X X X EVEN IF MY GOVERNMENT AND YOURS WERE NOT PREPARED FOR SUCH A DEBATE, WE COULD NOT PREVENT ITS TAKING PLACE IN THE UNITED NATIONS."

THE FOURTH POINT WAS AN OBVIOUS EXPRESSION OF WILLINGNESS AT LEAST TO DISCUSS THE FUTURE OF FORMOSA AT SUCH A CONFERENCE.

IF THIS POLICY DID NOT BRING THE CHINESE TO TERMS, HE SAID, "GREATER SACRIFICES ON THE PART OF ALL LOYAL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS MIGHT BE REQUIRED."

"IT IS NOT EQUITABLE," JEBB DECLARED, "THAT THE UNITED STATES X X X SHOULD BE EXPECTED TO BEAR INDEFINITELY THE SHARE OF THE BURDEN THAT IT IS AT PRESENT BEARING IN KOREA."

EXPANDING HIS ANSWERS TO AMERICAN CRITICISMS OF BRITAIN IN THE FAR EAST, JEBB:

1. SAID BRITISH TROOPS WERE MAKING A "VERY MATERIAL CONTRIBUTION IN KOREA." MOREOVER, A MUCH LARGER FORCE WAS FIGHTING COMMUNISM IN MALAYA AND STRONG FORCES WERE ON GUARD IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND GERMANY.

2. DENOUNCED "GROSSLY EXAGGERATED ACCOUNTS OF OUR TRADE WITH CHINA DISSEMINATED BY X X X OUR ILL-WISHERS." HE SAID BRITAIN CUT OFF SHIPMENTS OF ALL STRATEGIC GOODS TO RED CHINA AFTER THE KOREAN WAR BROKE OUT EXCEPT FOR RUBBER. HE SAID WHEN IT BECAME APPARENT THAT THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS WERE BUYING MORE RUBBER THAN THE NORMAL CIVILIAN NEEDS WARRANTED, THAT TOO WAS CUT OFF.

3. DENIED BRITAIN SUBORDINATED ITS EFFORT IN KOREA TO THE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF HONG KONG. HE SAID "IT WOULD BE LUDICROUS TO SUGGEST THAT, WHEN THE WHOLE EXISTENCE OF THE WESTERN WORLD IS AT STAKE, WE SHOULD GIVE PRIORITY TO SUCH COMMERCIAL INTERESTS."

HE SAID CLOSING THE PORT WOULD STARVE THE 2,500,000 INHABITANTS OF HONG KONG, CUT OFF CERTAIN VALUABLE IMPORTS FROM CHINA, DESTROY A VALUABLE WESTERN OUTPOST IN THE ORIENT, AND FREE CHINESE COMMUNIST TROOPS--WHO ARE DEPLOYED WATCHING THE CITY--FOR SERVICE IN KOREA.

4. DEFENDED BRITISH RECOGNITION OF COMMUNIST CHINA. HE SAID THAT RECOGNITION INVOLVED NO MORAL JUDGEMENT BUT WAS MERELY RECOGNITION THAT THE PEIPING REGIME CONTROLS THE MAINLAND OF CHINA.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M., E.S.T., TONIGHT, TUESDAY, MAY 15)

JB825PED

A173
(210)
NEW YORK, MAY 15-(AP)-A NEW AMERICAN PLAN FOR SETTLING THE FIGHTING BETWEEN SYRIA AND ISRAEL WAS REVEALED AT THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY.
IT CALLS ON BOTH COUNTRIES TO WITHDRAW THEIR ARMED FORCES FROM THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE AT THE BORDER, AND TELLS BOTH SIDES TO SETTLE THEIR DIFFERENCES BEFORE THE MIXED ARMISTICE COMMISSION WHICH IS ON THE SCENE.
IN ORDER TO STRENGTHEN THE HAND OF MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM RILEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION, IT SPECIFICALLY THROWS THE PRESTIGE AND AUTHORITY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL DIRECTLY BEHIND HIM.
THE PLAN, WHICH IS EXPECTED TO BE APPROVED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL TOMORROW, IS ANOTHER EFFORT TO HANDLE THE PALESTINE PROBLEM THROUGH ORGANS WHICH THE U.N. HAS ALREADY SET UP TO DEAL WITH IT. THE RESOLUTION WAS ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED FOR DEBATE TODAY, BUT THE COUNCIL MEETING WAS POSTPONED TO ALLOW TIME FOR TECHNICAL DRAFTING PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED.
BRITISH AND AMERICAN SPOKESMEN HAVE REPEATEDLY EXPRESSED IRRITATION AT ISRAEL AND THE ARAB COUNTRIES FOR RUNNING TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL WITH CHARGES AND COUNTER CHARGES AGAINST EACH OTHER.
THE VIEW OF THESE TWO COUNTRIES IS THAT THE PROPER FORUM FOR SUCH EXPRESSIONS IS THE ARMISTICE COMMISSION.
BOTH SYRIA AND ISRAEL HAVE AGREED TO OBEY A SECURITY COUNCIL CEASE FIRE ORDER ISSUED MAY 8.
LS-KA114PED

MAY 16 1951

A71
(240)
NEW YORK, MAY 15-(AP)-THE NEW YORK TIMES IN A DISPATCH FROM PARIS LAST NIGHT SAID MORE THAN 1,500 POLES REPORTEDLY HAVE BEEN QUESTIONED BY SECURITY POLICE IN STETTIN IN THE PAST MONTH AS PARTICIPANTS IN A RIOT FOLLOWING THE FATAL SHOOTING OF FIVE POLES ON APRIL 9 BY A RUSSIAN MAJOR.
THE DISPATCH SAID AN ENRAGED MOB, WHICH GATHERED AFTER THE SHOOTING, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SLAIN FOUR POLISH POLICE BECAUSE THEY MADE NO ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE THE UNIDENTIFIED RUSSIAN OFFICER.
THE POLISH PRESS HAS OMITTED ANY MENTION OF THE INCIDENT, WHICH HAS FANNED ANTI-SOVIET SENTIMENTS IN THE BALTIC PORT TO THE HIGHEST PITCH SINCE WORLD WAR II, THE DISPATCH SAID.
THE TIMES STORY GAVE THIS ACCOUNT OF THE INCIDENT:
THE RUSSIAN MAJOR, ARGUING WITH TWO POLES ON THE STREET, SUDDENLY PULLED A PISTOL AND SHOT BOTH OF THEM. HE THEN RAN WILDLY DOWN THE STREET, KILLING A DOCTOR COMING OUT OF A BUILDING, AND A WOMAN BYSTANDER.
THE MAJOR THEN HID IN A CELLAR AND LATER SHOT A POLISH MILITIAMAN WHO APPEARED ON THE SCENE.9
A CROWD OF POLES, ATTRACTED BY THE SHOTS, DEMANDED THAT THE POLICE GO IN AND GET THE MAJOR. WHEN THE POLICE FAILED TO DO SO, A RIOT FLARED AND FOUR POLICE WERE KILLED BY THE MOB.
FINALLY, ANOTHER RUSSIAN OFFICER AND SQUAD MEN APPEARED ON THE SCENE AND ESCORTED THE MAJOR AWAY.
THE NEXT DAY ALL THE DEAD WERE BURIED WITHOUT THEIR NEXT OF KIN BEING NOTIFIED.
THE SAME DAY A SOVIET INQUIRY BOARD REPORTEDLY INVESTIGATED THE INCIDENT, AND SINCE THEN THE SECURITY POLICE HAVE BEEN MAKING THEIR ARRESTS. THE TIMES INFORMANT SAID IT WAS NOT KNOWN HOW MANY OF THOSE ARRESTED STILL WERE HELD.
STETTIN FORMS PART OF ONE OF THE SOVIET SUPPLY LINES IN GERMANY. NORMALLY, A COUPLE OF HUNDRED SOVIET TRANSPORTATION TROOPS ARE STATIONED THERE.
MD750AED

B71
(110)
NEW YORK, MAY 15-(AP)-FOURTEEN MEMBERS OF THE WEST GERMAN PARLIAMENT (BUNDESTAG) ARRIVED BY AIR FROM FRANKFURT TODAY FOR A 30-DAY STUDY OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND CULTURE.
THE GROUP INCLUDED THREE WOMEN LEGISLATORS. A SPOKESMAN SAID ALL WEST GERMAN PARTIES EXCEPT THE "RADICALS OF THE RIGHT AND COMMUNISTS" WERE REPRESENTED.
THE VISITORS WILL GO TO WASHINGTON BY TRAIN TOMORROW AND SPEND TWO WEEKS THERE.
THEN THE GROUP WILL SPLIT INTO THREE TEAMS. ONE, INTERESTED IN AGRICULTURE, WILL GO TO INDIANA, ILLINOIS AND KANSAS. ANOTHER, INTERESTED IN INDUSTRY AND LABOR, WILL VISIT PITTSBURGH, DETROIT AND CHICAGO. A THIRD TEAM WILL VISIT PLACES TO BE ANNOUNCED LATER.
SF1103AED

B57 (2)
(200)
NEW YORK, MAY 15-(AP)-NORWAY'S PRIME MINISTER EINAR GERHARDSEN SAID TODAY HE FELT THERE WAS NO IMMINENT DANGER OF A RUSSIAN ATTACK AS LONG AS SOLIDARITY CREATED BY THE ATLANTIC PACT IS MAINTAINED BY WESTERN NATIONS.
AS FOR HIS OWN COUNTRY, THE PRIME MINISTER SAID, "THERE IS A GENERAL FEELING OF SOLIDARITY SINCE THE ORIGIN OF THE AID PACT, AND NORWAY HAS SINCE HAD A SENSE OF SECURITY WHICH RUNS VERY DEEPLY IN THE NORWEGIAN PEOPLE."
THE SCANDINAVIAN LEADER ARRIVED HERE BY PLANE FROM EUROPE ON WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS A STRICTLY PRIVATE VISIT. HIS ITINERARY CALLS FOR TRIPS TO THE MIDWEST, THE WEST COAST AND MEETINGS IN WASHINGTON WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON.
ALL DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES, GERHARDSEN TOLD NEWSMEN, HAVE GREAT INTERNAL PROBLEMS, ESPECIALLY ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.
"IT IS NECESSARY," HE SAID, "THAT A FEELING OF STABILITY BE MAINTAINED, BECAUSE ECONOMIC INSTABILITY CAN BE A TARGET FOR PROPAGANDA. A GREAT PROPAGANDA OFFENSIVE SHOULD BE CARRIED ON BY THE MEMBER NATIONS (OF THE ATLANTIC PACT)"
THE PRIME MINISTER'S SCHEDULE CALLS FOR VISITS TO NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN GROUPS IN CHICAGO, MADISON, WIS., DECORAH, IA., NORTHFIELD, ST. PAUL, AND MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., FARGO AND GRAND FORK, N.D., SEATTLE AND DETROIT. HE WILL GO TO WASHINGTON MAY 25.
MT926AED

A1 (400)
AMS BUDGET
NIGHT LEAD U.N.-EMBARGO

MAY 16 1951

BY FRANCIS W.CARPENTER
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 15-(AP)-FRANCE MOVED TODAY TO BROADEN THE PROJECTED WORLD WIDE UNITED NATIONS EMBARGO AGAINST WAR MATERIALS FOR COMMUNIST CHINA TO INCLUDE TRANSPORTATION MATERIALS, SUCH AS LOCOMOTIVES AND STEEL RAILS.
FRENCH DELEGATE FRANCIS LACOSTE TOSSED IN THE PROPOSAL. ONE AIM APPARENTLY IS TO PREVENT THE SHIPMENT OF STEEL RAILS AND OTHER SUPPLIES FROM WEST GERMANY TO PEIPING.
THESE SUPPLIES WOULD BE WRAPPED UP WITHIN THE EMBARGO ON ARMS, AMMUNITION, WAR MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES FOR MAKING WAR MATERIALS WHICH WAS APPROVED YESTERDAY BY AN 11 TO 0 VOTE OF A U.N. SANCTIONS COMMITTEE.
BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, VENEZUELA AND THE UNITED STATES AGREED TO CO-SPONSOR THE FRENCH AMENDMENT TO THE ORIGINAL EMBARGO RESOLUTION.

THE SOVIET BLOC, HEADED BY DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER JACOB A.MALIK, IS CERTAIN TO BLAST THE UNITED STATES AND UNITED NATIONS POLICIES TOWARD RED CHINA AND THE KOREAN WAR IN DEBATE IN THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY, CALLED TO MEET AT 9:30 A.M. E.S.T. THURSDAY.

THAT IS STANDARD PROCEDURE FOR MALIK. BUT THERE ARE REPORTS FROM RELIABLE QUARTERS THAT NATIONS USUALLY CONSIDERED FRIENDLY TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE WESTERN POWERS MAY HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY ABOUT TESTIMONY WHICH HAS BEEN GIVEN ON THE U.N. BEFORE THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES IN WASHINGTON.

TESTIMONY CONCERNING THE AMOUNT OF OUTSIDE AID GOING TO COMMUNIST CHINA WAS SAID IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES HERE TO HAVE BEEN A MAJOR FACTOR IN OVERCOMING BRITISH AND FRENCH RESISTANCE TO AN EMBARGO AT THIS TIME. THE BRITISH AND FRENCH HELD OUT AGAINST A RESOLUTION FOR WEEKS BUT SUDDENLY CHANGED THEIR MINDS LAST WEEK AND WELCOMED THE UNITED STATES PROPOSAL FOR AN EMBARGO.

SOME DELEGATES WERE REPORTED IRKED AT BARBS TOSSED AT THE U.N. IN THE WASHINGTON TESTIMONY. INFORMED SOURCES SAID THEY WERE CONSIDERING STATING THE U.N. CASE AGAIN FROM THE U.N. ROSTRUM, BUT NO DEFINITE PLANS WERE DISCLOSED AT THIS TIME.

THE 12-NATION ARAB AND ASIAN GROUP, HEADED BY SIR BENEGAL N.RAU OF INDIA AND MAHMOUD BEY FAWZI OF EGYPT, WAS REPORTED CONSULTING ON THE SITUATION.

FAWZI ABSTAINED IN THE SANCTIONS COMMITTEE VOTE ON THE RESOLUTION. IT IS KNOWN THAT HE FAVORS ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO PERSUADE COMMUNIST CHINA TO BEGIN TALKS ON A CEASE-FIRE AND A KOREAN SETTLEMENT BEFORE DRASTIC ACTION IS TAKEN. ALL SUCH MOVES HAVE BEEN FRUITLESS--AND UNLESS PEIPING CHANGES ITS ATTITUDE SUDDENLY THE EMBARGO IS EXPECTED TO BE APPROVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY EVENTUALLY BY A VOTE OF ABOUT 42 IN FAVOR, THE SOVIET BLOC AGAINST AND THE OTHERS ABSTAINING.

KA1APED

A21WX (TOPS) (RM FW BJT)

MAY 16 1951

FIRST LEAD SENATE-UN

WASHINGTON, MAY 15-(AP)-CONGRESS CALLED ON THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY TO BAN SHIPMENT OF WAR GOODS TO COMMUNIST CHINA.

BY UNANIMOUS VOTE, BOTH SENATE AND HOUSE ADOPTED A RESOLUTION MAKING THE REQUEST TO THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE HOUSE ADOPTED ALSO A RESOLUTION SAYING THE COMMUNIST CHINESE GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOT BE ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE U.N. THIS ALSO WAS APPROVED BY UNANIMOUS VOICE VOTE.

THE RESOLUTION AGAINST SENDING WAR MATERIALS TO RED CHINA IS AIMED AT STRENGTHENING THE HAND OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE U.N.

THE DELEGATION IS TRYING TO GET THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO APPROVE AN EMBARGO.

THE RESOLUTION STATES THAT THE CONGRESS "REQUESTS AND URGES THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS TAKE ACTION LEADING TO THE PLACING OF AN EMBARGO ON THE SHIPMENT TO COMMUNIST CHINA OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND ALL OTHER MATERIALS WHICH MIGHT ADD TO THE WAR-MAKING POTENTIAL OF COMMUNIST CHINA."

IT SAID "NO UNITED NATIONS SOLDIER SHOULD BE THE TARGET OF A BULLET MANUFACTURED IN THE FREE WORLD, OR REQUIRED TO FIGHT AGAINST TROOPS SUPPLIED WITH MATERIALS COMING FROM THE FREE WORLD."

A SIMILAR RESOLUTION WAS APPROVED EARLIER IN THE DAY BY THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

THE UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS COMMITTEE VOTED YESTERDAY FOR AN EMBARGO ON SHIPMENTS OF ARMS AND WAR MATERIALS TO RED CHINA. THE PROPOSAL IS TO BE TAKEN UP THURSDAY BY THE 60-NATION POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE U.N.

CZ507PED

A52 (130)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TONIGHT, TUESDAY, MAY 15)

UNDATED UNITED NATIONS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY) BY UNANIMOUS VOTE, BOTH THE HOUSE AND SENATE YESTERDAY (TUES) CALLED ON THE UNITED NATIONS TO BAN SHIPMENT OF WAR GOODS TO RED CHINA.

THE BAN WAS VOTED BY THE U.N. SANCTIONS COMMITTEE MONDAY AND IS EXPECTED TO WIN APPROVAL OF THE ASSEMBLY MEMBERSHIP THURSDAY, DESPITE CERTAIN OBJECTIONS FROM THE SOVIET BLOC.

THE HOUSE ALSO CALLED ON THE U.N. TO BAR THE PEIPING GOVERNMENT FROM U.N. MEMBERSHIP--AN ISSUE NOT UNDER CONSIDERATION AT THIS TIME.

SIR GLADWYN JEBB, CHIEF BRITISH DELEGATE TO THE U.N. SAID IN A SPEECH IN NEW YORK LAST NIGHT THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT SUPPORT COMMUNIST CHINA'S MEMBERSHIP UNTIL IT HALTED AGGRESSION IN CHINA.

HE PLEDGED THAT, DESPITE DIFFERENCES, "GREAT BRITAIN IS WHOLEHEARTEDLY WITH THE UNITED STATES IN THE GENERAL STRUGGLE AGAINST COMMUNIST-INSPIRED AGGRESSION."

FRANCE YESTERDAY PROPOSED TO THE SANCTIONS COMMITTEE THAT THE WAR GOODS EMBARGO INCLUDE SUCH ITEMS AS STEEL RAILS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M., E.S.T., TONIGHT, TUESDAY, MAY 15)

JB807PED

A192

MAY 16 1951

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 15-(AP)-FRANCE PROPOSED TODAY A UNITED NATIONS EMBARGO ON SHIPPING TRANSPORTATION MATERIALS, SUCH AS LOCOMOTIVES AND STEEL RAILS, TO COMMUNIST CHINA.

THIS WOULD BE ADDED TO THE WAR MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES LISTED IN A STRATEGIC EMBARGO SCHEME APPROVED YESTERDAY BY A U.N. COMMITTEE.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE FRENCH SOUGHT TO PLUG SUCH GAPS AS APPEARED SOME WEEKS AGO WHEN PEIPING ORDERED STEEL RAILS FROM WESTERN GERMANY. WEST GERMAN FIRMS WERE NOT PERMITTED TO FULFIL THE ORDER, BUT THE FRENCH WANT TO SPELL OUT DIRECTLY THE EMBARGO ON TRANSPORTATION ITEMS. BRITAIN WAS REPORTED BACKING THE FRENCH.

KA212PED

A176

FIRST LEAD ROSENBERG

NEW YORK, MAY 15-(AP)-CONDEMNED ATOM SPY JULIUS ROSENBERG WAS TRANSFERRED TODAY FROM THE FEDERAL HOUSE OF DETENTION TO THE DEATH HOUSE AT SING SING PRISON.

HE WAS CALM AND SMILED OCCASIONALLY. THREE MARSHALS AND THE WARDEN OF THE DETENTION HOUSE ACCOMPANIED ROSENBERG ON THE TRIP TO OSSINING, N.Y., MADE BY AUTOMOBILE.

END May 15 1951

STARTING May 16, 1951

30.24- 23063

(380)

THIRD NIGHT LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP

BY TOM STONE

TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 17-(AP)-MASSED CHINESE REDS SMASHED INTO ALLIED LINES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN KOREAN TODAY IN THE OPENING BATTLE OF THE COMMUNISTS' SECOND SPRING OFFENSIVE.

THE FIRST THRUSTS RIPPED DEEP HOLES IN THE ALLIED POSITIONS IN THE MOUNTAINOUS EAST.

FIRST REPORTS WERE THAT THE REDS RIPPED DEEP HOLES IN ALLIED POSITIONS IN THE MOUNTAINOUS EAST. HOWEVER, OFFICERS INDICATED LATER THE GAPS WERE CLOSED ALTHOUGH THE ALLIED LINE WAS ROLLED BACK.

IN A THURSDAY MID-MORNING DISPATCH AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH SAID OTHER REDS APPEARED TO BE MASSING IN A NO-MAN'S LAND IN WESTERN KOREA HALF-WAY BETWEEN SEOUL AND THE 38TH PARALLEL.

RED FORCES WERE CLOSING IN ON UIJONGBU, 11 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL, RANDOLPH SAID.

IN CENTRAL KOREA EARLY TODAY, A UNITED STATES COMPANY ON HIGH GROUND NEAR CHUNCHON CUT TO PIECES A CHINESE RED REGIMENT.

SPEARHEADED BY AN ESTIMATED 75,000 MEN IN AN OFFENSIVE FORCE BELIEVED TO TOTAL NEARLY 500,000, THE REDS FORCED A GENERAL WITHDRAWAL SOUTHWEST OF INJE. IT IS SOME 25 AIR MILES INLAND FROM THE EAST COAST AND 75 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

ALLIED ARTILLERY MOWED DOWN WAVES OF ATTACKING REDS. FIELD DISPATCHES, DELAYED BY CENSORS, REPORTED AN ESTIMATED 2,000 REDS WERE KILLED BY ARTILLERY ALONE DURING THE OPENING STAGES OF THE OFFENSIVE WEDNESDAY.

FIRST REPORTS ON THE OFFENSIVE TOLD ONLY OF WAVES OF RED FOOT SOLDIERS BUT MADE NO MENTION OF TANKS OR HEAVY ARTILLERY.

AT U. S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, THE ASSAULTS WERE DESCRIBED AS GENERAL FROM THE VICINITY OF KAPYONG, IN THE WEST-CENTRAL SECTOR, TO THE EAST COAST. KAPYONG IS 32 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

ONE SOUTH KOREAN DIVISION ON THE EAST COAST WAS FORCED BACK AN UNREPORTED DISTANCE. IT WAS THE FIRST ALLIED UNIT STRUCK IN FORCE AFTER A SERIES OF RED PROBING ATTACKS. THE ASSAULT SPREAD QUICKLY TO AMERICAN FORCES EAST AND SOUTHEAST OF CHUNCHON, MORE THAN 45 AIR MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

MAY 17 1951

A117KX

THE 20-MILE MOUNTAINOUS STRETCH BETWEEN CHUNCHON NORTHEASTWARD TO INJE APPARENTLY WAS THE MAIN BATTLEGROUND.

AP CORRESPONDENT NATE POLOWETZKY, AT EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, REPORTED THE FIRST ASSAULTS WERE LAUNCHED BY RED UNITS RANGING IN SIZE FROM COMPANIES TO REGIMENTS.

"AT THE SAME TIME, COMMUNIST FORCES STRENGTHENED THEIR RESISTANCE TO ALLIED PATROLS IN THE AREA AROUND MUNSAN, SEOUL AND UIJONGBU ON THE WESTERN FRONT," POLOWETZKY REPORTED.

(MUNSAN IS 22 MILES NORTHWEST OF SEOUL; UIJONGBU 11 MILES NORTH.)

"SOUTH KOREAN FORCES ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT IN THE INJE AREA WERE HARDEST HIT AND FELL BACK VIRTUALLY ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT.

"AMERICAN FORCES EAST AND SOUTHEAST OF CHUNCHON ALSO WERE HIT BY STRONG CHINESE COMMUNIST ATTACKS, BUT GENERALLY THE AMERICANS WERE HOLDING THEIR POSITIONS."

THE EIGHTH ARMY REPORTED THAT THE REDS, AT HEAVY COST, HAD MADE THREE PENETRATIONS SOUTHWEST OF INJE. RED CASUALTIES WEDNESDAY WERE ESTIMATED AT 3,555. TWENTY-THREE PRISONERS WERE TAKEN.

IN TOKYO, THE GENERAL HEADQUARTERS MID-MORNING COMMUNIQUE REPORTED ALLIED FORCES "EXECUTED LIMITED WITHDRAWALS AS ENEMY PRESSURE INCREASED.'

THE ATTACKS BEGAN WITH SIX PROBING THRUSTS AT 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY (7 P.M., EST, TUESDAY) THE ACTION SLACKENED AT 1:30 P.M. BUT AT NIGHTFALL THE REDS RENEWED THE ASSAULTS WITH INCREASING INTENSITY.

DRIZZLING RAINS AND A LOW OVERCAST HAMPERED ALLIED AIR SUPPORT OF GROUND TROOPS. BUT BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS MANAGED 500 SORTIES AGAINST RED SUPPLY LINES WEDNESDAY.

A BRIEFING OFFICER AT EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY THE SOUTH KOREAN FORCES ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT "ARE FALLING BACK TO PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED POSITIONS."

"WE ARE IN GOOD SHAPE," HE SAID. "THERE IS NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT."

THE BRIEFING OFFICER SAID THE BATTLE IN THAT SECTOR STILL RAGED.

THE REDS SMASHING INTO SOUTH KOREAN POSITIONS EAST AND NORTHEAST OF INJE PENETRATED THE LINE AT A POINT BETWEEN TWO ALLIED BATTALIONS. THAT ATTACK LATER WAS REPORTED CONTAINED.

IN THREE OTHER MAJOR OFFENSIVES, THE CHINESE AND KOREAN REDS HAVE PRECEDED THEIR MASSED INFANTRY ASSAULTS WITH PATROL THRUSTS SEEKING OUT SOUTH KOREAN UNITS.

MAY 17 1951

A139KX

COLLAPSE OF SOUTH KOREAN DIVISIONS IN NORTH-CENTRAL KOREA LAST NOVEMBER FORCED THE EIGHTH ARMY INTO FULL RETREAT FROM CHINESE HORDES WHOSE ENTRY CREATED A NEW WAR IN KOREA.

SOUTHWEST OF INJE AND BELOW PARALLEL 38, TWO CHINESE ARMIES WERE REPORTED PRESSING INTO AMERICAN LINES EAST OF CHUNCHON. WAVES OF REDS ATTACKED WEDNESDAY NIGHT WITH HAND GRENADES, MORTARS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS.

AP CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM C. BARNARD REPORTED THAT A BATTALION WAITED UNTIL THE REDS APPROACHED WITHIN 50 YARDS AND THEN OPENED UP, "KILLING HUNDREDS."

BARNARD SAID THERE WERE TWO REPORTS OF THE REDS ALSO USING SELF-PROPELLED GUNS, BUT THIS WAS NOT CONFIRMED. BARNARD REPORTED THE INFANTRY ATTACKS WERE "QUITE GENERAL" AND IN FORCE.

"THESE COULD NOT BE REGARDED AS PROBING ATTACKS," SAID HIS CENSORED DISPATCH.

A FRONTLINE OFFICER SAID "IT LOOKS PRETTY BIG." LATER FIELD DISPATCHES DID NOT PRESENT A CLEAR PICTURE OF THE BATTLE BUT IT WAS EVIDENT THIS WAS THE HEAVIEST RED ATTACK SINCE THE APRIL 22 RED OFFENSIVE ENDED IN FAILURE.

A140KX

THAT OFFENSIVE FADED AWAY AFTER A 10-DAY EFFORT TO CRACK UNITED NATIONS LINES EXTENDING FROM A POINT SOME FOUR MILES NORTH OF SEOUL TO THE EAST COAST. THE ALLIES ROLLED WITH THE PUNCH AND INFLICTED AN ESTIMATED 75,000 CASUALTIES.

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM HOGE, U. S. NINTH CORPS COMMANDER, WHO SAID WEDNES THE REDS PROBABLY WOULD HURL THE MAIN ATTACK WITHIN TWO DAYS WHEN THE MOON IS ALMOST FULL.

THE SPRING RAINS HELPED THE REDS AND HINDERED THE ALLIES. THE HEAVY EQUIPMENT AND ARMOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES ARE SLOWED ON THE MUDDY ROADS AND AIR SUPPORT IS LIMITED. BUT THE REDS, TRAVELING LIGHT, MOVE ALONG THE RIDGELINES AND FIND COVER BENEATH THE NEW

SPRING FOLIAGE.
IF THE RED BLOWS EAST OF CHUNCHON ARE A FEINT, THE MAJOR ATTACK IS EXPECTED DOWN THE PUKHAN VALLEY SOUTHWEST OF CHUNCHON. THERE THE COMMUNISTS MIGHT TRY TO STORM ACROSS THE HAN RIVER AND PINCH OFF SEOUL FROM THE EAST.

(NO PICKUP)

FJ1017PCS

A123FX

SECOND LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (150)

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

TOKYO,THURSDAY,MAY 17-(AP)-RED TROOPS POURED OUT OF THE HILLS IN ATTACKS ALL ALONG THE EASTERN FRONT OF KOREA WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

IT WAS TOO EARLY TO TELL WHETHER IT WAS THE START OF THE EXPECTED RED OFFENSIVE, OR NEW PROBING IN FORCE.

THEY STRUCK STRONG BLWS FROM CHUNCHON

THEY STRUCK STRONG BLOWS FROM CHUNCHON, 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL, EASTWARD TO THE SEA OF JAPAN.

THE ATTACKS CAME NOT LONG AFTER MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM HOGE, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. NINTH CORPS, PREDICTED THE RED OFFENSIVE WOULD OPEN FRIDAY. HOGE SAID HIS TROOPS WOULD WELCOME IT.

THE GENERAL SAID IF THE CHINESE FOLLOW THEIR "PREVIOUS PATTERN OF ATTACKING ON THE FULL MOON, THE BLOW SHOULD COME SOON. THE MOON COMES FULL ON THE 18TH OF THE MONTH. THAT GIVES HIM TWO DAYS."

(THE WORLD ALMANAC AND THE U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY SAY YHE YILL MOON COMES NEXTIMONDAY.)

ALLIED INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS SAID A STRIKING FORCE OF 390,000 REDS WAS READY FOR THE SIGNAL TO BEGIN THEIR BIGGEST OFFENSIVE OF THE WAR.

ONE UNITED NATIONS DIVISIONAL OFFICER SAID THE COMMUNISTS "WILL HAVE TO DO MORE PROBING" BEFORE THE ATTACK. "THEY ARE NOT TOO FAMILIAR WITH OUR DEFENSE LINES."

ALLIED PATROLS REACHING ACROSS THE 10 MILE WIDE NO-MAN'S-LAND ALSO PROBED CONTINUALLY INTO CHINESE BUILDUPS. DEEPER PENETRATIONS RAN INTO ARTILLERY FIRE FROM SELF-PROPELLED GUNS.

A DIVISIONAL SPOKESMAN SAID INCREASING NUMBERS OF RED PRISONERS WERE BEING BROUGHT BACK, INDICATING A WEAKENING OF COMMUNIST MORALE.

PEIPING RADIO SOUGHT TO BOLSTER CHINESE TROOPS BY ASSURING THEM THEY HAVE SHOWN THAT THE "UNITED STATES IS NOTHING BUT A PAPER TIGER." THE RED CHINA BROADCAST SAID THE WAR WILL CONTINUE UNTIL "WE DRIVE THE MAD, SHAMELESS AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS COMPLETELY OUT OF KOREA."

AMERICAN TROOPS, SOMEWHAT BORED WITH WAITING, HAVE HAD TIME IN A TWO AND A HALF WEEK LULL TO THOROUGHLY BOLSTER THEIR DEFENSES. A DIVISION SPOKESMAN SAID THE ALLIED FORCES ARE PROBABLY IN THE BEST POSITIONS THEY HAVE MANNED YET. HE SAID THEY'RE CONFIDENT AND IN GOOD SPIRITS.

MAY 17 1951

AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH REPORTED THAT WHILE ALLIED OFFICERS DIFFERED ON JUST WHEN THE REDS WILL STRIKE THEY AGREED:

"THE CHINESE ARE LOADED AND COCKED AND CAN EXPLODE SOUTHWARD ANY TIME THEY WANT."

THE CHINESE SHARPENED THEIR PROBING ATTACKS WEDNESDAY MORNING, CONCENTRATING ON THE CENTRAL FRONT. THEY HAVE MOVED IN CONSIDERABLE STRENGTH ACROSS THE PUKHAN AND SOYANG RIVERS ON EITHER SIDE OF CHUNCHON.

ONE BUGLE BLOWING ATTACK DROVE ALLIES FROM THEIR POSITIONS EAST OF CHUNCHON BEFORE ARTILLERY BROKE UP THE CHINESE FORCE.

KOREAN REDS HIT SOUTHWEST OF INJE, AFTER REOCCUPYING THE HIGHWAY TOWN ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

SKIRMISHING STEPPED UP ON THE WESTERN FRONT, TOO, WITH SEVERAL SHARP CLASHES ABOUT 17 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL. THE REDS TURNED ANTI-TANK GUNS ON ONE ARMORED AMERICAN RECONNAISSANCE PATROL.

"IT LOOKS AS IF THEY ARE JUST ABOUT READY AND WILL BE ON THEIR WAY DOWN TO US PRETTY SOON," ONE OFFICER SAID.

RANDOLPH REPORTED ALL SIGNS SEEMED TO POINT TO THE FINAL MOVES BEFORE A TYPICAL CHINESE OFFENSIVE.

FIGHTING EARLY WEDNESDAY WAS HEAVIER THAN THE CUSTOMARY PATROL ACTIONS. BUT NONE OF IT REACHED BATTLE SIZE.

BUGLE BLOWING, WHISTLE TOOTING CHINESE STRUCK AT 1:30 A.M. EAST OF CHUNCHON. U.N. TROOPS WITHDREW UNDER THE GRENADE-THROWING ATTACK SUPPORTED BY AUTOMATIC RIFLE FIRE.

AFTER THE U.N. WITHDRAWAL, BIG AMERICAN GUNS OPENED UP, INFLICTING HEAVY CASUALTIES ON THE REDS.

THE REDS PENETRATED CHUNCHON, 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL, BUT WERE DRIVEN OUT.

COMMUNISTS ALSO USED ARTILLERY HEAVILY IN THE EASTERN SECTOR, SUPPORTING AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK EAST OF INJE.

HEAVY USE OF ARTILLERY IS CUSTOMARY BEFORE A COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE.

A43FX

A U.S. EIGHTH ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID THE LARGEST RED ATTACK WEDNESDAY WAS AN EARLY MORNING ASSAULT BY TWO BATTALIONS SOUTH OF YONGDAE IN THE INJE AREA. THIS ATTACK BY ABOUT 1,500 MEN FORCED SOUTH KOREANS TO WITHDRAW. REPUBLICAN TROOPS LATER COUNTERATTACKED AND REGAINED THEIR POSITIONS.

AN EIGHTH ARMY SPOKESMAN CAUTIONED WEDNESDAY NIGHT THAT HEIGHTENED RED ACTIVITY DOES NOT MEAN THE BIG RED ATTACK HAS STARTED.

"I WOULDN'T CALL IT A GENERAL OFFENSIVE," HE SAID. "NOTHING HAS HIT OUR MAIN LINES. I WOULD SAY, THOUGH, THAT THE ENEMY HAS BECOME OFFENSIVE MINDED."

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THE PROBING ATTACKS SIGNALED A NEW RISE IN RED CASUALTIES. THE EIGHTH ARMY REPORTED 2,850 FOR TUESDAY.

WEDNESDAY'S ATTACKS CAME AFTER A RAINY LULL, IN WHICH REDS REGROUPED FOR A RENEWAL OF THEIR SPRING OFFENSIVE.

RANDOLPH REPORTED THAT BOTH ALLIED OFFICERS AND RECENTLY CAPTURED REDS DISAGREED AS TO WHEN THE BIG ASSAULT WOULD COME. GUESSES RANGED FROM BETWEEN NOW AND MONDAY TO EARLY JUNE.

MONDAY NIGHT WILL BRING A FULL MOON, FAVORITE TIME FOR CHINESE OFFENSIVES. THREE OF THEIR LAST FOUR OFFENSIVES WERE LAUNCHED UNDER A FULL OR NEARLY FULL MOON. THIS AFFORDS SUFFICIENT LIGHT FOR INFANTRY, WHICH THE REDS HAVE IN MASSES, BUT INSUFFICIENT LIGHTING FOR LONG RANGE ALLIED ARTILLERY AND PLANES.

RANDOLPH SAID INDICATIONS WERE THE REDS WOULD STRIKE ALL ALONG THE 100 MILE FRONT WITH THEIR HEAVIEST BLOW DOWN CENTRAL KOREA'S PUKHAN RIVER VALLEY THROUGH CHUNCHON.

MOST OF THE 390,000 COMMUNIST STRIKING FORCE WAS ARRAYED IN DEPTH NORTH OF THIS AREA. CHINESE ARE IN THE CENTER OF THE LINE WITH 100,000 NORTH KOREANS ON THEIR FLANKS.

PRISONERS SAID THE REDS HAD STORED SUFFICIENT FOOD IN NORTH KOREA TO SUPPLY THEIR ENTIRE FORCE--600,000 MEN--FOR 50 DAYS.

KOREA'S RAINY SEASON TRADITIONALLY STARTS IN LATE MAY. THE THICK MUD WILL SLOW RED INFANTRYMEN STRIKING IN A "HUMAN SEA" BUT WILL BOG DOWN ALLIED TANKS AND TRUCKS.

UNFAVORABLE WEATHER HELD U.N. PLANE ATTACKS ON RED SUPPLY LINES DOWN TO 300 SORTIES TUESDAY AND FORCED B-29S TO BOMB AGAIN WEDNESDAY BY RADAR.

CY227APD NM

A44KX

TOKYO,THURSDAY,MAY 17-(AP)-THE KOREAN RED RADIO CHARGED TODAY THAT GENERAL MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY'S REPORT ON COMMUNIST WAR PLANS WERE "FALSE AND FABRICATED."

THE ALLIED COMMANDER REPORTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS MAY 2 THAT CAPTURED RED DOCUMENTS PROVED THE NORTH KOREANS ISSUED THEIR FINAL BATTLE ORDERS ON JUNE 18. A WEEK BEFORE THE INVASION OF SOUTH KOREA.

THE PYONGYANG BROADCAST HEARD HERE ATTRIBUTED THE COMMUNIST STATEMENT TO NAM IN, NORTH KOREAN ARMY CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF.
CR450CS

B41KX (Q)
CM(130)
TOKYO,MAY 16-(AP)-THE JAPANESE PEOPLE WERE TOLD TODAY IN A REPORT APPROVED BY GENERAL RIDGWAY THAT THE UNITED STATES DESIRES AN EARLY PEACE TREATY GIVING JAPAN FULL AUTONOMY AND AN EXPANDING ECONOMY.
-THE STATEMENT WAS CONTAINED IN A LONG REPORT BY MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM F. MARQUAT, CHIEF OF THE OCCUPATION'S ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION. IT COVERED ACTIVITIES OF THE U.S.-JAPAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION MISSION WHICH RECENTLY RETURNED HERE FROM THE UNITED STATES.
MARQUAT ADVISED THE JAPANESE THAT THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT FEEL COMMITTED TO "BAIL OUT" JAPAN AFTER THE TREATY IF JAPAN "SHOULD PERMIT A RECESSION IN THE SALUTARY ECONOMIC PROGRESS ALREADY ACHIEVED."
JAPAN HAS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO CONTINUE HER ECONOMIC EXPANSION, MARQUAT SAID, BUT SHE MUST COME UP WITH AN ESSENTIALLY SOUND LONG RANGE ECONOMIC PROGRAM--NOT NECESSARILY ALONG THE LINES OF OCCUPATION-SPONSORED MEASURES.
VR450ACS

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A93FX
SPY TRIAL (130)
TOKYO, MAY 16-(AP)-A PROSECUTION WITNESS IN THE SPY TRIAL OF 16 NORTH KOREANS AND TWO JAPANESE TESTIFIED TODAY THAT ARMY AGENTS NABBED THE SUSPECTS JUST IN TIME.
HE SAID THE ACCUSED HAD COLLECTED A VAST QUANTITY OF MILITARY SECRETS BUT HAD NOT YET RELAYED THEM TO COMMUNIST KOREA.
CAPT.JOHN M.RICE OF SAN FRANCISCO LED SEVEN OTHER COUNTER INTELLIGENCE AGENTS IN A RAID SEPT. 9 ON THE ROOM OF YOSHIMATSU IWAMURA ONE OF THE SUSPECTS.
THEY FOUND NOTES ON THE INCHON LANDINGS (SCHEDULED FOR SIX DAYS LATER), A REPORT ON U.S. AIR BASES IN JAPAN, AND AN ARMY MANUAL ON THE NEW 3.5 INCH BAZOOKA.
RICE SAID IWAMURA WAS TOO SURPRISED TO DESTROY THE MATERIAL.
CV603APD

B54KX (Q)
TOKYO, MAY 16-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.RILEY FINLEY ENNIS ARRIVED TODAY TO BECOME ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE.
HE SUCCEEDS MAJ.GEN.C.A.WILLOUGHBY.
ENNIS WAS INSPECTOR OF ARMOR IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ARMY FIELD FORCES AT FT.MONROE, VA.
VR623ACS NM

B75KX Q
APW-CP
TOKYO,MAY 16-(AP)-THE 116TH ENGINEER COMBAT BATTALION, WITH THE U.S. 10TH CORPS IN KOREA, IS A UNITED NATIONS IN MINIATURE.
THHE BATTALION ROSTER INCLUDES SIX FOREIGN-BORN SOLDIERS, AS WELL AS A BROOKLYN-BORN VETERAN OF THE GERMAN ARMY.
NATIONALITIES REPRESENTED ARE RUSSIAN, GERMAN, DUTCH, SCOTTISH, IRISH, CANADIAN AND CUBAN.
THE MEN ARE CPL. GEORGE DOTZENKO, BORN IN THE UKRAINE AND RECENTLY AN INDUSTRIAL ARTIST IN NEW YORK; PFC WERNER GRABA, BORN IN BROOKLYN AND DRAFTED INTO THE WEHRMACHT WHILE STUDYING IN GERMANY; CPL. HENDRICK M. LUBBERS, FORMERLY OF LAREN, HOLLAND; PFC JAMES SIMS, FORMERLY OF RENFREW, SCOTLAND; PVT. ERIC M.T. UPTON, FORMERLY OF ONTARIO, CANADA; CPL. KEVIN J. DOHERTY, FORMERLY OF BALLAGHADERREEN, IRELAND, AND PFC FRANK A. GOMEZ, FORMERLY OF HAVANA, CUBA.
B810ACS

B75KX
TOKYO,MAY 16-(AP)-LT.COL. MADELINE M. DESMOND, 9 MT.PLEASANT ST. AYER, MASS., CHIEF NURSE OF THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE IN KOREA.
B811ACS

B75KX
TOKYO,MAY 16-(AP)-THE PRESIDENTIAL DISTINGUISHED MERIT CITATION HAS BEEN AWARDED THREE ARTILLERY OUTFITS OF THE U.S. 25TH DIVISION FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM NEAR PONGAM LAST AUGUST.
THE UNITS, ALL OF THE 90TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION, ARE HEADQUARTERS BATTERY, "A" BATTERY AND THE FIRST AMMUNITION TRAIN SECTION OF SERVICE BATTERY.
B813ACS NM

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A50KX
ATTACK (110)
BY NATE POLOWETZKY
U. S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, MAY 16-(DELAYED BY CENSOR)-(AP)-MASSED CHINESE FORCES STRUCK ALLIED TROOPS ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT AT DUSK TONIGHT AND AN EIGHTH ARMY OFFICER COMMENTED "IT LOOKS PRETTY BIG."
REPORTS REACHING EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID THE MAIN STRENGTH OF THE CHINESE ASSAULT WAS AIMED EAST OF THE RUINED CITY OF CHUNCHON, EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF PARALLEL 38.
THERE WERE NO IMMEDIATE REPORTS OF RED PENETRATIONS.
A FRONTLINE OFFICER CONTACTED BY TELEPHONE SAID THE CHINESE STRUCK FIRST ALONG A 10-MILE FRONT AT 10 A. M. (7 P.M., EST, TUESDAY) WITH HEAVY MORTAR AND SMALL ARMS FIRE.
HE REPORTED THEY THREW WAVES OF SOLDIERS AT AMERICAN POSITIONS.
THE ATTACK SLACKENED AT 1:30 P.M., BUT WAS RENEWED WITH GREATER INTENSITY AT NIGHTFALL.
THE FRONTLINE OFFICER SAID THERE ARE TWO CHINESE ARMIES FACING ALLIED FORCES IN THIS SECTOR.
FJ513PCS

A96KX
BULLETIN
U.S.EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, THURSDAY,MAY 17-(AP)-MASSED COMMUNISTS PRESSED THEIR SECOND SPRING OFFENSIVE IN KOREA TODAY AGAINST THE MOUNTAINOUS CENTER. THEY FORCED A GENERAL ALLIED WITHDRAWAL.
THE PULLBACK WAS SOUTHWEST OF INJE, A TOWN 75 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.
THE ATTACK, SPEARHEADED BY 75,000 OF THE 390,000 CHINESE REDS IN LINE FOR THE OFFENSIVE, WAS GENERAL FROM KAPYONG EASTWARD. KAPYONG IS 32 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.
EASTWARD OF THE INJE WITHDRAWAL ACTION, MASSED REDS RIPPED BIG HOLES IN THE ALLIED LINES.
(THE EASTERN SECTOR IS A MOUNTAINOUS AREA WHERE ROADS ARE FEW. PAST MILITARY ACTIONS THERE HAVE TENDED TO PROVE THE AREA WAS NOT CONDUCIVE TO ANY FAST MILITARY MANEUVERS).
THE ATTACKING FORCES RANGED FROM COMPANY TO REGIMENT IN SIZE.
IN THE WEST, OTHER RED FORCES STRENGTHENED THEIR RESISTANCE TO ALLIED PATROLS AROUND MUNSAN AND UIJONGBU. UIJONGBU IS 11 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL AND MUNSAN MORE THAN 20 MILES NORTHWEST.
SOUTH KOREAN FORCES ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT IN THE INJE AREA WERE HARDEST HIT. THEY FELL BACK VIRTUALLY ALONG THEIR ENTIRE FRONT
AMERICAN FORCES EAST AND SOUTHEAST OF CHUNCHON ALSO WERE HIT BY STRONG CHINESE RED ATTACKS. THE AMERICANS WERE REPORTED HOLDING.
THE ATTACKING REDS MADE THREE PENETRATIONS OF SOUTH KOREAN LINES

IN THE INJE AREA.
AN EIGHTH ARMY BRIEFING OFFICER SAID THE COMMUNISTS "FORCED THE GENERAL WITHDRAWAL OF FRIENDLY UNITS TO NEW DEFENSIVE LINES WHERE FIGHTING CONTINUES."
FJ827PCS

A8KX (BJTS)

AMS BUDGET
OKINAWA
BY WILLIAM JORDEN
OKINAWA, MAY 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES IS BUILDING A HUGE AIR BASE HERE THAT WILL BRING ALL EAST ASIA WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF MIGHTY B-36 BOMBERS, AMERICA'S MOST POTENT STRATEGIC AIR WEAPON.
A $65,000,000 (M) CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM IS RAPIDLY TRANSFORMING KADENA AIR FIELD INTO ONE OF THE STRONGEST OUTPOSTS OF AMERICAN POWER IN THE ORIENT. AIR FORCE OFFICERS DISCLOSED THAT WHEN COMPLETE KADENA CAN EASILY HANDLE THE B-36.

OKINAWA'S ROLE IS TO DISCOURAGE ANY AGGRESSIVE MOVE BY THE COMMUNISTS OR TO HELP CHECK SUCH A MOVE IF AND WHEN IT COMES.
AIR FORCE OFFICERS DISCLOSED THAT, IN ADDITION TO THE NEW BUILDING PROGRAM AT KADENA AIR BASE, ABOUT $42,000,000 (M) IS BEING SPENT TO EXPAND THE FIGHTER BASE AT NAGA.
THREE OTHER FIELDS ARE BEING MAINTAINED AS STANDBY STRIPS. THE FIVE AIR FIELDS ARE KNOWN AS THE KADENA COMPLEX.
OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE IS THE FACT THAT FROM OKINAWA BIG BOMBERS CAN RANGE OVER AN AREA INCLUDING EASTERN SIBERIA, MANCHURIA, ALL CHINA AND SOUTHEAST ASIA AS FAR AS INDIA.
MAJ.GEN. RALPH STEARLEY, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 20TH AIR FORCE BASED HERE, REGARDS OKINAWA AS "THE KEY TO THE PACIFIC."
PLANES BASED ON JAPAN'S NORTHERN ISLANDS COULD COVER NORTHEAST ASIA, AND THOSE FROM THE PHILIPPINES ARE WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF SOUTHEAST ASIA--BUT ONLY BOMBERS BASED ON OKINAWA COULD HIT BOTH REGIONS.
B-29 SUPERFORTS BASED HERE HAVE BEEN STRIKING AT THE REDS IN NORTH KOREA SINCE THE EARLY MONTHS OF THE KOREAN WAR.
BB243PCS

A98FX
PUSAN, KOREA, MAY 16-(AP)-MORE THAN 10 SOUTH KOREAN OFF[illegible]S ARE ON TRIAL FOR WITHDRAWING THEIR TROOPS WITHOUT ORDERS UNDER [illegible]INESE RED ATTACKS LAST MONTH, THE SOUTH KOREAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF SAID TODAY.
THE MILITARY TRIAL STARTED LAST WEEK.
"IN OUR ARMY, FIGHTING TROOPS CANNOT WITHDRAW UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES WITHOUT BEING ORDERED," LT.GEN.CHUNG IL KWON SAID. "BUT THESE FELLOWS DID. WE NEVER ORDERED THEM TO DO SO."
THE SIXTH DIVISION'S COLLAPSE ENDANGERED OTHER ALLIED UNITS ON THEIR FLANKS AND CAUSED THEIR HASTY WITHDRAWAL.
CV613APD

B74KX
U.S. 49TH FIGHTER-BOMBER WING, KOREA,MAY 16-(AP)-LT. ROSCOE E. ANDERSON, NORCO, LA., USES 1,000 POUND BOMBS THE SAME WAY A SMALL BOY USES THE FLAT ROCKS HE SKIPS ACROSS WATER.
THE OTHER DAY HE SKIP-BOMBED A NORTH KOREAN RAILWAY TUNNEL WITH A TRAIN INSIDE.
HIS WINGMAN, LT. GLEN DEAN, PONCA CITY, OKLA., SAID HE SAW BOTH OF ANDERSON'S BOMBS ENTER THE TUNNEL AND "THERE WAS A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION INSIDE."
B810ACS

A66FX
CHINESE ATTACK (500)
BY JOHN RANDOLPH
AN ALLIED HEADQUARTERS,KOREA,MAY 16-(AP)-THE CHINESE REDS MAY LAUNCH THEIR NEXT BIG OFFENSIVE UNDER MONDAY'S FULL MOON--IF THEY DON'T STRIKE EARLIER.
ONE REPORT FROM RED PRISONERS SAYS THE NEXT BIG BLOW WAS CHARTED IN MOSCOW AND PEIPING...TIMED TO STRIKE IN THREE WAVES. THE THIRD AND FINAL PHASE WOULD THROW MORE THAN 1,000,000 (M) REDS IN AN ALL-OUT SMASH TO DRIVE THE ALLIES INTO THE SEA AT THE BIG SOUTHEASTERN PORT OF PUSAN.
THE GOAL: TO CLEAR KOREA OF THE ALLIES BY THE JUNE 25 FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNIST INVASION.
THREE TIMES IN THEIR LAST FOUR OFFENSIVES THE CHINESE HAVE HIT UNDER THE LIGHT OF A FULL OR NEARLY FULL MOON. THE EXCEPTION WAS FEBRUARY'S CHIPYONG-WONJU SMASH, A FAILURE.
MOST ALLIED OFFICERS PREDICT THE NEW OFFENSIVE WILL COME BETWEEN TOMORROW AND MONDAY. A FEW SAYS THE REDS WILL HOLD OFF UNTIL EARLY JUNE.
BUT ALL AGREE THE CHINESE ARE LOADED AND COCKED AND CAN EXPLODE SOUTHWARD ANY TIME THEY CHOOSE.
A RED STRIKING FORCE OF 390,000 TROOPS IS MASSED BETWEEN KAESONG IN THE WEST AND CHUNCHON ON THE CENTRAL FRONT. AT LEAST HALF ARE FRESH TROOPS.
THEY ARE SUPPORTED IN THE EAST AND WEST BY ABOUT 100,000 RED KOREANS.
THE MAIN MASS OF THE ENEMY STRIKING FORCE IS AIMED DOWN THE PUKHAN VALLEY LEADING TOWARD THE OLD CAPITAL, SEOUL.
COMMUNIST PRISONERS SAY RED CHINA'S PREMIER, MAO TZE-TUNG, WENT TO MOSCOW FOR TALKS IMMEDIATELY AFTER GENERAL MACARTHUR'S OUSTER.
THEN CHINESE GENERALS--INCLUDING LIN PIAO, THE "MANCHURIAN HAMMER" WHO HAS COMMANDED THE COMMUNIST THIRD AND FOURTH FIELD ARMIES--MET IN PEIPING WITH THE SOVIET COMMANDER OF THE DAIREN AREA.
IT WAS AGREED, THE REPORT ADDED, THAT THE CHINESE WOULD LAUNCH THEIR FIRST ATTACK TO TAKE SEOUL WITH 370,000 MEN.
IN THE SECOND PHASE, THEY WOULD RAM IN ANOTHER 350,000 TROOPS AND STRIKE FOR TAEJON, ABOUT 90 AIR MILES SOUTHEAST OF SEOUL.
AND THE THIRD WAVE WOULD THROW MORE THAN 1,000,000(M) REDS INTO THE FINAL PUSH TO DRIVE SOLDIERS OF 14 UNITED NATIONS INTO THE SEA.
IF THE FIRST FIGHTING DID NOT GO WELL, THE REPORT SAID, THEN THE SOVIETS WOULD BOLSTER THE CHINESE AIR FORCE FOR LATER PHASES.
TWO DAYS AFTER THE REPORTED PEIPING WAR TALKS, THE CHINESE LAUNCHED THEIR APRIL 22 DRIVE. AFTER FIVE DAYS OF SURGING ADVANCE, THE DRIVE DIED OUT AND THE CHINESE WITHDREW.

A67FX
BUT THE RED KOREAN MINISTER OF PROPAGANDA, IN A RECENT BROADCAST, SAID THE REDS WOULD MOUNT AN END-THE-WAR ATTACK IN JUNE.
COMMUNIST PRISONERS SAY THE FIGHT TALK IS RUNNING HIGH IN RED ARMY CAMPS.
THE ATTACK WITHOUT QUESTION WILL BE THE CLASSICAL "HUMAN SEA WAVE" ASSAULTS WHICH THE ALLIES HAVE FACED FOUR TIMES WITHOUT DISASTER.
IN THESE MASSED ASSAULTS, THE CHINESE SOLDIER IS USED AS A SORT OF KAMIKAZE INFANTRYMAN.
HE IS GIVEN UP TO 10 DAYS RICE, A FEW HAND GRENADES AND--IF LUCKY--A RIFLE, BURPGUN OR MACHINEGUN.
HIS UNIT THEN IS LAUNCHED AT THE ALLIED LINES. WHEN IT IS SHOT TO PIECES ANOTHER UNIT ATTACKS. THEN ANOTHER, AND ANOTHER, IN HUMAN SEA WAVES.
CC/CV432APD NM ASKT

30.24- 23067

118 Q
KX (760)
BY ARTHUR GAVSHON
LONDON, MAY 16-(AP)-INFORMED DIPLOMATS DISCLOSED TODAY BRITAIN HAS PROPOSED THAT JAPAN PAY LIMITED WAR REPARATIONS TO THE NATIONS WHICH HELPED TO BEAT HER.
THE UNITED STATES, WHICH HAS BEEN FINANCING JAPAN'S POSTWAR ECONOMIC RECOVERY ALMOST SINGLE-HANDED, IS AGAINST THE MOVE.
AMBASSADOR JOHN FOSTER DULLES IS COMING HERE EARLY NEXT MONTH TO DISCUSS THIS AND OTHER ANGLO-AMERICAN DIFFERENCES OVER A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY WITH BRITISH LEADERS.
BRITAIN HAS PROPOSED A CLAUSE BE WRITTEN INTO THE TREATY WHICH WOULD BIND JAPAN TO RENOUNCE ALL TERRITORIAL OR POLITICAL CLAIMS IN THE ANTARCTIC.
AMERICAN TREATY-MAKERS HAVE OPPOSED THIS SUGGESTION, TOO. THEY FEEL IT WOULD DETRACT FROM JAPAN'S STATUS AS AN INDEPENDENT POWER. THE WHOLE SPIRIT OF THE PEACE SETTLEMENT, AS AMERICAN DIPLOMATS HERE FRAMED IT, LOOKS TO THE RESTORATION OF JAPAN AS A FULLY EQUAL NATION.
JAPAN, AS FAR AS COULD BE ASCERTAINED HERE, HAS NO HARD CLAIMS FOR TERRITORY IN ANTARCTICA. BUT BEFORE SHE ENTERED WORLD WAR II SHE RESERVED THE RIGHT TO FILE CERTAIN CLAIMS TO ISLANDS NOW HELD BY BRITISH COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.
THE BRITISH PROPOSALS WERE PUT FORWARD IN WASHINGTON EARLY THIS MONTH WHEN THIS COUNTRY AND THE UNITED STATES SWAPPED TREATY DRAFTS.
TWO BIG QUESTIONS LEFT UNANSWERED AT THE END OF THE WASHINGTON TALKS INVOLVED THE FUTURE OF FORMOSA AND WHETHER RED CHINA SHOULD BE INVITED TO JOIN THE TREATY TALKS.
BROAD DETAILS OF BRITAIN'S REPARATIONS PROPOSAL:
1. BRITAIN WANTS ALL THE GOLD BULLION HELD IN TRUST FOR JAPAN BY THE SUPREME COMMAND, ALLIED POWERS, (SCAP), TO BE DIVIDED AMONG THE NATIONS WHICH SUFFERED MOST AS A RESULT OF JAPANESE AGGRESSION.
EXACT VALUE OF THE BULLION HAS NOT BEEN DISCLOSED IT RUNS INTO SEVERAL MILLIONS. SCAP HAS BEEN USING THE GOLD-- SEIZED AT THE END OF THE WAR-- AS BACKING FOR JAPAN'S CUCRENCY.
2. BRITAIN WANTS ALL JAPANESE ASSETS NOW FROZEN IN SUCH NEUTRAL COUNTRIES AS SWEDEN AND SWITZERLAND TO BE SIMILARLY HANDED AROUND. THE UNITED STATES IS AGAINST THIS, BELIEVING THE VALUE OF THE ASSETS INVOLVED DOES NOT WARRANT ITS SEIZURE AS REPARATIONS. THE PROCESS OF UNFREEZING AND DISTRIBUTING THESE ASSETS ALSO WOULD BE FAR TOO COMPLICATED, ACCORDING TO AMERICAN THINKING.

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3. BRITAIN WANTS THE COUNTRIES WHICH HELPED TO BEAT JAPAN TO TAKE OVER WHATEVER JAPANESE ASSETS STILL REMAIN IN THEIR INDIVIDUAL TERRITORIES-- WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF GOVERNMENTAL PROPERTIES LIKE EMBASSY AND CONSULAR BUILDINGS. THE UNITED STATES, IN GENERAL, IS READY TO GO ALONG WITH THIS IDEA, ALTHOUGH SHE HERSELF HAS DECIDED TO GIVE THE JAPANESE EMBASSY BUILDING IN WASHINGTON BACK TO THE TOKYO GOVERNMENT.
THE UNITED STATES IS AGAINST DOLING OUT JAPAN'S GOLD BULLION BECAUSE SHE ARGUES SHE WOULD HAVE TO BEAR THE WEIGHT OF THAT LOSS HERSELF, IN THE LONG RUN.
BRITAIN MAY STICK TO HER POSITION ON THE REPARATIONS ISSUE FOR TWO MAIN REASONS:
FIRST, AS A SORT OF CONCESSION TO AMERICAN OPINION, SHE HAS ANNOUNCED PUBLICLY HER FORMOSA POLICY NEED NOT HOLD UP THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY. THE ISLAND'S FUTURE STATUS SHOULD BE DETERMINED ONLY AFTER A KOREAN SETTLEMENT, FOREIGN SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON TOLD PARLIAMENT LAST WEEK. HE ADDED BRITAIN NOW THINKS THE VIEWS OF THE FORMOSAN PEOPLE SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN ANY UNITED NATIONS CONSIDERATION OF THE ISLAND'S FUTURE. THIS COUNTRY, IN RETURN FOR CHANGING ITS STAND OVER FORMOSA, NOW MAY ASK THE UNITED STATES TO MAKE A COUNTER-CONCESSION ON THE REPARATIONS ISSUE.
SECOND, 300 LEGISLATORS OF ALL POLITICAL PARTIES JOINED RECENTLY IN ASKING THE GOVERNMENT TO SECURE SOME KIND OF COMPENSATION FOR BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR WHO SUFFERED ILL-TREATMENT AT THE HANDS OF THE JAPANESE. THE GOVERNMENT WOULD FIND IT DIFFICULT TO DISREGARD THEIR FEELINGS IN THE COMING TREATY TALKS.
BRITAIN SUGGESTED THE PACT EXPRESSLY SHOULD FORBID THE FORMATION OF SECRET SOCIETIES, FASCIST MOVEMENTS AND THE LIKE IN JAPAN.
THE UNITED STATES ARGUED IN REPLY THAT KIND OF CLAUSE WOULD MAKE NO DIFFERENCE-- IF THE JAPANESE REALLY INTENDED SETTING UP SUCH ORGANIZATIONS.
THESE DIFFICULTIES ARE CONSIDERED TO BE CAPABLE OF FAIRLY EASY SETTLEMENT BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.
THE TWO COUNTRIES ALREADY HAVE HAMMERED OUT AGREEMENT ON THE MAIN POINTS OF THE TREATY. ON MOST BASIC ISSUES BRITAIN HAS ACCEPTED THE AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.
IN PARTICULAR THIS COUNTRY HAS GIVEN UP PAST DEMANDS THAT LIMITS BE PLACED ON JAPAN'S SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY. THE NEW BRITISH ATTITUDE ON THE QUESTION-- THAT ALL CONTROLS BE LIFTED-- IS LIKELY TO BE ATTACKED BY THE COUNTRY'S OWN SHIPPING INTERESTS.

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B7 Q
--17--
NIGHT LEAD COUNCIL (250)
BY JOSEPH DYNAN
STRASBOURG, FRANCE, MAY 16-(AP)-THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY HAS PLAINLY HITCHED ITS WAGON TO THE STAR OF TRANS-ATLANTIC COLLABORATION.
THE ASSEMBLY'S SPRING SESSION ENDED LAST NIGHT WITH THE ADOPTION OF A LENGTHY RESOLUTION SETTING FORTH TWO CARDINAL AIMS-- A REAL EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS "CLOSE RELATIONSHIP" WITH THE UNITED STATES.
THE ASSEMBLY EMPHASIZED THIS TREND IN A RESOLUTION INVITING THE AMERICAN CONGRESS TO SEND AN OFFICIAL DELEGATION TO THE NEXT ASSEMBLY MEETING IN SEPTEMBER FOR A PUBLIC DISCUSSION ON MATTERS OF COMMON CONCERN.
ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT PAUL-HENRI SPAAK OF BELGIUM ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT LORD LAYTON, BRITISH LIBERAL AND ASSEMBLY VICE-PRESIDENT, WILL LEAVE IN A FEW DAYS FOR WASHINGTON FOR PRELIMINARY TALKS WITH CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS.
THE ASSEMBLY IS THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE COUNCIL, AN INTERNATIONAL DISCUSSION GROUP FORMED ON PARLIAMENTARY LINES BUT LACKING REAL PARLIAMENTARY POWERS. DELEGATES FROM 15. ,-589,' 0-458:80-53.

PARLIAMENTARY POWERS. DELEGATES FROM 15 NATIONS PARTICIPATE. THE UPPER HOUSE IS A FOREIGN MINISTERS' COMMITTEE, WHICH HAS VETO POWERS.
ENCOURAGED BY A NEW AND MORE SYMPATHETIC INTEREST ON THE PART OF THE BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT, THE ASSEMBLY VEERED FROM THE CONCEPT OF A SEPARATE UNIFIED EUROPE AS A SORT OF "INTERNATIONAL THIRD FORCE" BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN POWER BLOCS.
INSTEAD, IT PREPARED TO DUPLICATE ON THE PARLIAMENTARY LEVEL WHAT HAS ALREADY BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION.
ONE AFTER ANOTHER, SPEAKERS STRESSED THAT EUROPE CANNOT SOLVE HER PROBLEMS ALONE-- WHETHER MILITARY, POLITICAL OR ECONOMIC. BESIDES THE INVITATION TO CONGRESS, THE ASSEMBLY UNDERLINED THIS IN TWO WAYS:

(1). IT ASKED MEMBER GOVERNMENTS TO ESTABLISH CONTACT WITH THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CREATION OF A JOINT RAW MATERIALS BOARD WHICH WOULD BUY AND ALLOCATE SCARCE RAW MATERIALS ON THE BASIS OF A "COMMON STRATEGY" DESIGNED TO KEEP STRATEGIC ITEMS FROM COMMUNIST HANDS.

(2). IT RECOGNIZED THAT EUROPE'S DEFENSE IS NOW A NATO RESPONSIBILITY AND SHELVED ANY DECISION ON PROPOSALS FOR A ERUOPEAN ARMY.

THA3APED

B81 (Q) (140)

FIRST LEAD EUROPEAN ASSEMBLY

STRASBOURG, FRANCE, MAY 16-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL OF THE EUROPEAN CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY IS GOING TO WASHINGTON SOON TO TRY TO ARRANGE FOR PARTICIPATION OF U.S. LAWMAKERS IN AN UNOFFICIAL EUROPEAN-AMERICAN PARLIAMENTARY MEETING HERE NTXT AUTUMN.

BELGIUM'S PAUL-HENRI SPAAK, ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT, SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT LORD LAYTON, BRITISH LIBERAL WILL MAKE THE WASHINGTON VISIT.

AT ITS CLOSING SESSION LAST NIGHT THE ASSEMBLY VOTED TO INVITE A DELEGATION FROM THE U.S. CONGRESS TO COME TO STRASBOURG TO WORK OUT AN AGENDA FOR THENPROPOSED AUTUMN PARLIAMENTARY MEETING.

SPAAK SAID THAT SUCH A MEETING IS OF "URGENT IMPORTANCE" TO DISPEL MISUNDERSTANDINGS WHICH SOMETIMES ARISE IN EUROPEAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

LAYTON IS EXPECTED TO TALK WITH VICE-PRESIDENT ALBEN BARKLEY, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE SAM RAYBURN, AND POSSIBLY MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEES IN BOTH HOUSES.

THE ASSEMBLY LAST NIGHT, FOLLOWING 10 DAYS OF DEBATE, MADE A BID FOR MORE POWER.

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BY A VOTE OF 64 TO 2 THE ASSEMBLY ASKED THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S UPPER HOUSE, THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS, FOR CHANGES IN ITS BASIC STATUTE.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DEMANDS WAS FOR A MEASURE OF CONTROL OVER OTHER EUROPEAN ORGANIZATIONS -- NOTABLY THE ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION (OEEC).

THE OEEC, SOME OF WHOSE MEMBERS DO NOT BELONG TO THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, HELPS AMERICAN AUTHORITIES ADMINISTER THE MARSHALL PLAN. IT TENDS TO THINK OF ITSELF AS AN AGENCY THAT DOES THINGS AND OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AS A MERE "TALKING SHOP."

THE ASSEMBLY, ON THE OTHER HAND, ADVISED THE OEEC YESTERDAY TO WORK ON "CURRENT PROBLEMS" RATHER THAN THINK ABOUT "PAST ACHIEVEMENT." IT WAS CLEAR THE ASSEMBLY THOUGHT THE OEEC WAS NOT DOING ENOUGH.

ANOTHER ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION URGED THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS TO SPONSOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A JOINT RESOURCES BOARD TO ALLOCATE SCARCE RAW MATERIALS AMONG NATIONS OF THE NON-COMMUNIST WORLD. THE RESOLUTION ASKED THE COMMITTEE TO APPROACH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES ON CREATION OF SUCH AN AGENCY, WHICH WOULD INCLUDE ALL 15 MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AS WELL AS THE U.S. AND THE DOMINIONS AND OVERSEAS TERRITORIES OF COUNCIL MEMBERS.

THE ASSEMBLY'S NEXT FULL MEETING WILL BE IN THE FALL.

MK715AED

A18

BY JOHN RODERICK (430)

PARIS, MAY 16-(AP)-SUGAR RAY ROBINSON, THE NEGRO MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPION, KISSED THE WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE FOUR TIMES TODAY--TWICE ON EACH CHEEK--WITH THE ENTHUSIASTIC APPROVAL OF A SALON-FULL OF FRANCE'S SOCIAL UPPERCRUST.

THE 30-YEAR-OLD AMERICAN WAS PLAYING THE ROLE OF GOODWILL AMBASSADOR FOR THE AMERICAN DAMON RUNYON CANCER FUND.

HE HANDED FRANCE'S FIRST LADY, MADAME VINCENT AURIOL, A CHECK FOR $10,000 FROM THE RUNYON FUND AFTER MAKING A LITTLE SPEECH IN FRENCH. HE HAS PICKED UP SOME OF THE LANGUAGE ON HIS TRIPS HERE.

THE PRESENTATION WAS STAGED IN A GILDED SALON NEAR THE ARCH OF TRIUMPH. AS A SOCIAL EVENT, IT PROBABLY WILL BE RECORDED AS ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL, IF UNUSUAL, OF THE SEASON.

TO BEGIN, ROBINSON KEPT HALF A HUNDRED FRENCH NOTABLES, INCLUDING THE WIVES OF THREE CABINET MINISTERS AND A DUCHESS, WAITING FOR HALF AN HOUR WHILE HE SEARCHED FOR THE PLACE.

"I GOT LOST IN TRAFFIC," HE EXPLAINED AS HE ARRIVED AT LATIN AMERICA HOUSE IN HIS LAVENDAR CADILLAC. ONCE INSIDE, HE STOLE THE SHOW.

HE WORE A PINK TIE, A NEAT GREY SUIT AND A GLEAMING WHITE HANDKERCHIEF IN HIS BREAST POCKET. WITH HIM WAS HIS MANAGER, BIG GEORGE GAINFORD, VISIBLY LESS AT EASE THAN THE FIGHTER.

WOMEN IN DIAMONDS AND GRAVE OLD MEN ALMOST GOT TRAMPLED IN THE CRUSH TO MEET ROBINSON.

RAY WAS THE LEAST RUFFLED PERSON IN THE ROOM, FLASHING HIS BIG SMILE AT EVERYONE.

WHEN HE HAD AT LAST JOCKEYED INTO POSITION BEFORE THE CAMERAS, HE FISHED IN HIS POCKET FOR THE CHECK. IT WASN'T THERE. TO STALL FOR TIME WHILE SOMEONE GOT IT FROM HIS SECRETARY, HE MADE HIS SPEECH IN FRENCH, DEPLORING HIS POOR COMMAND OF THE LANGUAGE.

HE SAID HE WAS PROUD TO BE A RUNYON FUND MEMBER TO HELP FIGHT CANCER ALL OVER THE WORLD. THE SPEECH WAS GREETED WITH BRAVOES.

THEN JUSTIN GODART, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANCER, MADE ASSPEECH IN FRENCH FULL OF PRAISE FOR RAY. LOOKING A BIT QUIZZICAL, BUT ANXIOUS TO DO THE RIGHT THING, RAY JOINED IN THE APPLAUSE.

THEN THERE WERE MORE SPEECHES ABOUT "MONSIEUR ROBSIN."

WHEN THE ENDEDAN RAY LEANED OVER AND

WHEN THEY ENDED, RAY LEANED OVER AND CONFIDED TO THE CROWD: "HEY, NOW I GET TO KISS MISSUS PRESIDENT!"

HE DID--WHILE MADAME AURIOL LAUGHED AND BLUSHED.

WHEN THE PHOTOGRAPHERS ASKED FOR A REPEAT, MADAME AURIOL STEPPED UP--NOTHING LOATH--AND RAY OBLIGED AGAIN.

ROBINSON IS REPRESENTING THE RUNYON FUND, A GROUP OF AMERICANS WHO HAVE ORGANIZED THE FIGHT ON CANCER AS A MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DAMON RUNYON, A VICTIM OF THE DISEASE.

RAY WILL MAKE SIMILAR PRESENTATION OF DONATIONS FROM THE FUND ALL OVER EUROPE. ALSO, HE PERSONALLY WILL DONATE TO THE FRENCH CANCER CAMPAIGN HIS PART OF THE PURSE OF HIS FIGHT NEXT MONDAY NIGHT WITH KID MARCEL, FRENCH WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPION.

FH528PED

MAY 17 1951

A76

PARIS, MAY 16-(AP)-A RELIABLE SOURCE REPORTED TODAY THAT AGED MARSHAL HENRI PHILIPPE PETAIN WILL BE MOVED FROM HIS ATLANTIC ISLAND PRISON TO A MILITARY HOSPITAL AT NANTES, WESTERN FRANCE, WHEN AND IF HIS CONDITION PERMITS.

THE 95-YEAR-OLD HEAD OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT IS SERVING A LIFE SENTENCE FOR TREASON ON THE ILE D'YEU OFF THE ATLANTIC COAST. HE IS RECOVERING FROM A SEVERE ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA.

PLANS FOR HIS TRANSFER REPORTEDLY WERE DISCUSSED AT A MEETING HELD AT THE JUSTICE MINISTRY LAST NIGHT. A HIGH OFFICER OF THE FRENCH NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ATTENDED THE MEETING.

AN EASING OF PETAIN'S IMPRISONMENT HAS BEEN DEMANDED BY A NUMBER OF FRENCHMEN. IT IS BITTERLY OPPOSED IN SOME QUARTERS, HOWEVER.

JJ811AED

A13

(100)

PARIS, MAY 16-(AP)-THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS' DEPUTIES DRONED THROUGH TWO AND A HALF HOURS OF TALK AT THEIR 53RD MEETING TODAY. RESULTS: ZERO.

THE DEPUTIES ARE TRYING TO AGREE ON AN AGENDA FOR A MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS.

30.24- 23069

ANDREI GROMYKO, RUSSIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER, ACCUSED THE WESTERN DELEGATES OF TRYING TO GET RUSSIA TO ACCEDE TO WESTERN GROUNDS FOR THE MEETING. ERNEST DAVIES OF GREAT BRITAIN REPLIED THAT THIS WAS PERFECTLY TRUE AND WAS REASONABLE BECAUSE THE WESTERN GROUNDS WERE REASONABLE.

GROMYKO RETORTED THAT THE SOVIET PROPOSALS WERE THE ONLY REASONABLE SUGGESTIONS ON WHICH A MEETING COULD BE HELD.

VS843PED

A36

(130)

LONDON, MAY 16-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO TODAY QUOTED A VISITING NORTH KOREAN DELEGATION AS SAYING AMERICAN TROOPS WERE COMMITTEE "UNPRECEDENTED ATROCITIES" IN KOREA.

THE PROPAGANDA BROADCAST SAID THE KOREANS TOLD A MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THOUSANDS OF THEIR COUNTRYMEN WERE BEING SHOT TO COVER AMERICAN "FAILURES ON THE FRONTS."

"THEY CAUGHT YAN U SAM, SECRETARY OF THE PRIMARY ORGANIZATION OF THE PARTY OF LABOR, SKINNED HIM ALIVE, CHOPPED OFF HIS LEGS AND FORCED HIS WIFE TO EAT HIS FLESH," THE BROADCAST SAID.

"IN PYONGYANG ALONE 15,000 PATRIOTS WERE SHOT. IN HWANGHAE PROVINCE ALONE--OF THE SMALLEST PROVINCES IN KOREA--100,000 PEOPLE WERE SHOT.

"DURING THE OCCUPATION OF SEOUL THEY ARRESTED 75,000 RESIDENTS, 10,000 OF WHOM WERE SHOT.

"IN SYNCHON SETTLEMENT IN HWANGHAE PROVINCE, THEY TORTURED TO DEATH IN BESTIAL FASHION 70 CHILDREN OF 10 YEARS OF AGE."

THE MOSCOW BROADCAST SAID THE KOREAN DELEGATION HAD COME TO RUSSIA TO "STUDY THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE."

MK448AED

MAY 17 1951

D77

(130)

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, MAY 17)

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, MAY 16-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IT IS FLOATING A £5,000,000 ($14,000,000) BOND ISSUE IN THE BRITISH MARKET.

PRESIDENT EUGENE R.BLACK TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE IT WAS THE BANK'S FIRST ISSUE IN A MEMBER COUNTRY. HE SAID FURTHER ISSUES WERE BEING CONSIDERED IN SWITZERLAND AND CANADA.

THE BONDS, BEARING 3 1/2 PER CENT, ARE BEING OFFERED AT £97 ($271.60) FOR PAR VALUE £100 ($280) UNITS. THEY ARE REDEEMABLE OVER THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD, 1966-71.

THE BANK HAS FLOATED TWO ISSUES, TOTALLING 45,500,000 SWISS FRANCS, IN SWITZERLAND, WHICH IS NOT A MEMBER COUNTRY, BUT BLACK SAID THE SWISS BONDS WERE TAKEN UP ENTIRELY BY SWISS BANKS AND DID NOT GET ONTO THE SECURITIES MARKET.

BLACK SAID THE BANK NEEDED THE STERLING TO MEET DEMANDS FOR POUND LOANS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, MAY 17)

LS221PED

A15

PARIS, MAY 16-(AP)-CZESLAW MILOSZ, CULTURAL AFFAIRS ATTACHE OF THE POLICH EMBASSY HERE, SAYS HE CHOSE TO IGNORE A RECALL BY COMMUNIST POLAND AND REMAIN IN FRANCE "BECAUSE I KNEW PERFECTLY WELL THAT MY COUNTRY WAS BECOMING THE PROVINCE OF AN EMIRE."

"I HAVE REJECTED THE STALINISTS' NEW FAITH," SAID MILOSZ, NOTED POLISH POET, WHO HELD THE RANK OF FIRST SECRETARY AT THE EMBASSY, "BECAUSE THE PRACTICE OF LYING IS ONE OF ITS PRINCIPAL COMMANDMENTS. THE SOVIET RELIGION IS ONLY ANOTHER NAME FOR LYING."

THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID MILOSZ HAS RECEIVED PERMISSION TO STAY IN FRANCE.

TA319AED

A101

PARIS,MAY 16-(AP)-BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN EXPERTS WILL MEET HERE MONDAY TO DISCUSS ALLIED CONTROLS OVER GERMANY'S VAST RUHR VALLEY INDUSTRIES, THE FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE SAID TODAY.

THE EXPERTS' MEETING IS PRELIMINARY TO HIGH LEVEL TALKS TO CONSIDER PLANS FOR REDUCING OR PERHAPS ABOLISHING THE RUHR RESTRICTIONS. WEST GERMANY HAS BEEN ASKING FOR REDUCTION OF CONTROLS IN CONNECTION WITH PLANS TO UTILIZE THE RUHR IN NORTH ATLANTIC DEFENSE PREPARATIONS.

W916AED

B5 Q

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, MAY 16-(AP)-JOHN G. TURNER, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, INDUSTRIAL CONSULTANT TO THE OHIO STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, LEFT TODAY FOR TEL AVIV TO ADVISE THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT ON THE ORGANIZATION OF TECHNICAL TRAINING IN INDUSTRY AND THE BUILDING TRADES. HIS MISSION IS PART OF THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION.

TU424PED

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A89

BRUSSELS, MAY 16-(AP)-BELGIUM HAS CLOSED ITS CONSULATE AT HANKOW IN COMMUNIST CHINA BECAUSE OF LACK OF TRADE, THE FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID TODAY.

JJ853AED

A90

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, MAY 16-(AP)-SPAIN, JAPAN AND WESTERN GERMANY WERE FORMALLY ADMITTED TODAY TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE U.N. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO). ONLY ISRAEL OPPOSED ADMISSION OF GERMANY AND MEXICO ADMISSION OF SPAIN. NONE VOTED AGAINST JAPAN.

JJ854AED

A104

AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS, MAY 16-(AP)-DR.C.J.BAKKER, A LEADING DUTCH ATOMIC SCIENTIST, SAID TODAY HE HAD BEEN INVITED TO ARGENTINA TO ACQUAINT HIMSELF WITH ATOMIC EXPERIMENTS GOING ON THERE.

BAKKER, WHO HEADS THE DUTCH FOUNDATION FOR NUCLEAR PHYSICAL RESEARCH, WILL LEAVE BY PLANE FOR BUENOS AIRES TOMORROW.

PRESIDENT JUAN D.PERON ANNOUNCED IN MARCH THAT ARGENTINE RESEARCH HAD FOUND A CHEAPER WAY OF PRODUCING ATOMIC ENERGY.

VS1012PED

A91

AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS, MAY 16-(AP)-THE DISTRICT COURT AT BREDA YESTERDAY ANNULLED THE MARRIAGE OF 13-YEAR-OLD BERTHA HERTOGH AND ALI MANSUR ADABI, 22, WHO WERE MARRIED AT SINGAPORE AUG.1, 1950.

THE MARRIAGE LED TO BLOODY MOSELM RIOTING IN SINGAPORE LAST DECEMBER AFTER A SINGAPORE COURT AWARDED CUSTODY OF THE GIRL TO HER ROMAN CATHOLIC PARENTS. SHE HAD BEEN REARED FOR EIGHT YEARS BY A MOSLEM NURSE. THE GIRL WAS BROUGHT BACK TO HOLLAND LATER.

45.70

JJ855AED

A29

(110)

COBURG, GERMANY, MAY 16-(AP)-AN EAST GERMAN REFUGEE SAID HERE TODAY THAT MACHINERY MADE IN WEST GERMANY IS BEING USED IN RUSSIAN-RUN URANIUM MINES IN THE SOVIET ZONE.

HE ALSO DECLARED THAT RUSSIAN SOLDIERS ARE BEING SENT TO THE MINES AT AUE, BIG SAXONIAN URANIUM AREA, AS PUNISHMENT, AND THAT THE RUSSIAN WORKERS LIVE UNDER WORSE CONDITIONS THAN FORCED GERMAN LABOR.

HIS STATEMENTS WERE MADE TO A GROUP OF ALLIED REPORTERS ON A TOUR SPONSORED BY THE U.S. HIGH COMMISSION, AND TAKING THEM TO WEST GERMANY'S EASTERN BORDER.

THE REFUGEE, A 23-YEAR-OLD GERMAN MINER, FLED AUE WITHIN THE PAST WEEK.

ALLIED OFFICIALS SAID OTHER REFUGEES HAD MADE SIMILAR REPORTS.

THE OFFICIALS EXPLAINED THAT SOME MACHINERY COULD GO TO EAST GERMANY UNDER INTERZONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS.

FW559PED

Leipzig, Germany, May 16 -(ap)- Communist east germany today launched a noisy congress of intellectuals billed as an "all german cultural discussion" on german unity.

Johannes R. becher, communist novelist and chief helmsman of culture affairs in the soviet zone said a number of west german cultural leaders were present but could not be identified because of fear of reprisals on their return.

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The lists of west german delegates accessible to reporters included no persons of any prominence.

In opening the three-day session becher said it was proposed to promote "intellectual forums" on both sides of the divided nation to discuss unification. he attacked west german politicians who urge free all german elections to bring about unification.

There was less talk about culture than politics on the first day of the congress. Listening among the honor guests was bearded walter ulbricht the soviet zone's top communist and acting prime minister.

rsm1.25p 1652

S21

BONN, GERMANY, MAY 16-(AP)-GERMAN SOCIALIST LEADER KURT SCHUMACHER TODAY CHARGED THE ADENAUER GOVERNMENT WITH BEING TOO LENIENT TOWARDS NEO-NAZI EXTREMISTS IN WEST-GERMANY.

HE CALLED ON THE GOVERNMENT TO USE FORCE TO QUELL THE NAZI-LIKE MOVEMENTS.

IN AN ADDRESS FOR BROADCAST OVER RADIO MUNICH, HE ALLEGED THAT THE MUSHROOMING NAZI GROUPS HAD BEEN ENCOURAGED BY THE RIGHT-WING COALITION GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE TO CREATE SOUND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

THE GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE, THE OPPOSITION LEADER SAID, HAD "NURTURED NATIONALISTIC AND ANTI-DEMOCRATIC INSTINCTS IN THE GERMAN PEOPLE AGAIN."

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A NAZI-STYLE POLITICAL PARTY, THE SOCIALIST REICH (EMPIRE) PARTY, RECENTLY GAINED NEARLY 400,000 VOTES AND 16 SEATS IN THE STATE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN LOWER SAXONY.

A88

(120)

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, MAY 16-(AP)-PREMIER MARSHAL TITO SAYS YUGOSLAVIA HAS "OVERCOME THE WORST" PART OF HER STRUGGLE AGAINST MOSCOW DOMINATION.

BORBA, THE OFFICIAL YUGOSLAV COMMUNIST PARTY PAPER, PRINTED TODAY A STATEMENT MADE BY TITO TO A DELEGATION OF YUGOSLAV NEWSPAPERMEN AT HIS SUMMER VILLA IN BLED, FOLLOWING A JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE AT NEARBY MARIBOR. THE LEADER OF THIS COUNTRY, OUTCAST BY THE STALINIST COMMUNISTS, SAID:

"I DO NOT LOOK INTO THE FUTURE WITH EXAGGERATED OPTIMISM -- BUT YET WITH OPTIMISM. IF THEY LEAVE US IN PEACE YOU WILL SEE THAT WE WILL MAKE GRAND THINGS -- AND ALL THAT WITHOUT SELLING OUR SOULS TO THE DEVIL, AS SOME HAVE SAID."

APPARENTLY HE WAS REFERRING TO MOSCOW CHARGES THAT YUGOSLAVIA WAS BETRAYING COMMUNISM BY DEALING WITH THE WEST.

JU851AED

A87

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, MAY 16-(AP)-A CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY MILITARY OFFICIAL AND A YUGOSLAV ARMY CAPTAIN HAVE BEEN ARRESTED ON SPY CHARGES, THE BELGRADE RADIO SAID TONIGHT.

THE OFFICIAL RADIO SAID SECURITY POLICE SEIZED JAROSLAV NEMEC, THE CZECH, AND CAPT.LJUDEVIT KOVAC, IN A PARK AT ZEMON, NEAR HERE.

THE RADIO ALSO REPORTED THAT ONE OF YUGOSLAVIA'S BORDER GUARDS W SHOT AND WOUNDED ON YUGOSLAV SOIL THIS MORNING IN AN AMBUSH BY A THREE-MAN PATROL FROM COMMUNIST ALBANIA.

VS629PED

30.24- 23071

budapest, hungary, may 16--(AP)--dr. kalman bolla, former big landowner and official in the interior ministry, has been sentenced to death and executed for hiding firearms, the news agency mti says. it was the second death sentence imposed this month ~~thursday~~ on w such charges.

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A15
MOSCOW, MAY 16-(AP)-PRAVDA TODAY DEVOTED A PAGE AND A HALF TO A REVIEW OF THE 13TH VOLUME OF STALIN'S COLLECTED WORKS, QUOTING THE SOVIET LEADER AS SAYING THE PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S.S.R. DESIRE THAT THERE SHOULD NEVER BE ARMED CONFLICT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SOVIET RUSSIA.
THIS STATEMENT, PUBLISHED IN THE U.S.S.R. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS NEW VOLUME, WAS MADE IN THE EARLY 1930'S TO AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT, THE LATE RALPH BARNES OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE.
THE REVIEWS SAID THE STATEMENT HAS SIGNIFICANCE TODAY. THE VOLUME CONSISTS OF STALIN'S WRITINGS BETWEEN 1930 AND 1934.
FH512PED

A130KX
(450)
NIGHT LEAD CHIANG
(EDITORS: FRANK KING, GENERAL EXECUTIVE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, HAS BEEN GETTING A FIRST-HAND LOOK AT ASIAN HOT SPOTS DURING A TOUR OF THE TROUBLES ORIENT. THIS IS HIS STORY OF HIS INTERVIEW TODAY WITH CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND OTHER NATIONALIST CHINA LEADERS ON FORMOSA).
BY FRANK KING
TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 16-(AP)-CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND THE NATIONALIST FORCES HOLDING OUT ON THIS ISLAND SGRONGHOLD ARE READY TO HIT BACK AT THE CHINA MAINLAND AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN AN EFFORT TO DIVERT THE CHINESE REDS NOW FIGHTING THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN KOREA.
THIS WAS THE CONCENSUS OF FOUR SEPARATE INTERVIEWS BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WITH TOP GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TODAY.
THESE LEADERS WERE CHIANG KAI-SHEK; HIS PREMIER, CHEN CHENG; FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGE YEH; AND CHIANG'S CLOSE ADVISOR, THE VETERAN WANG SHIH-CHIEH.
HOW HARD A BLOW CAN BE STRUCK, AND HOW SOON, IS THE MILITARY QUESTION.
MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM C.CHASE, HEAD OF THE NEW U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUP, ALSO HAD A LONG MEETING WITH CHIANG TODAY. CHASE ALREADY HAS MADE HIS PRELIMINARY REPORT TO WASHINGTON.
THE FIRST PUBLIC RECEPTION FOR CHASE TODAY BROUGHT OUT NATIONALIST BIGWIGS IN FULL FORCE. IT WAS REPORTED HIS MISSION WAS EXPECTED TO NUMBER ABOUT 600 OFFICERS AND MEN BEFORE VERY LONG.
DESPITE CURRENT OPTIMISM, MOST NEUTRAL OBSERVERS HERE DO NOT BELIEVE A FULL-SCALE INVASION IS POSSIBLE NOW, ALTHOUGH IT MAY BECOME SO WITHIN A FEW ONTHS IF PRESENT BUILD-UPS ARE MAINTAINED.
CHIANG UTTERED NO WORD OF BITTERNESS, NO WORD OF APPEASEMENT DURING NEARLY AN HOUR'S QUESTIONING ON ALL PHASES OF FAR EAST PROBLEMS.
HE CAREFULLY AVOIDED BEING DRAWN INTO THE GREAT DEBATE IN WASHINGTON OVER POLICY IN THE ORIENT.
WHEN ASKED ABOUT GENERAL MACARTHUR'S REFERENCES TO NATIONALIST FORCES, CHIANG MERELY AGREED HIS NATIONALISTS SHOULD BE USED AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS IN THE BEST MANNER THEIR COMMANDERS CAN ADVISE.
AS FOR HIS REJECTED OFFER TO SEND TROOPS TO KOREA, CHIANG SAID HE WOULD NOT SHIRK HIS RESPONSIBILITY IF NOW CALLED UPON.
WANG SHIH-CHIEH SAID A MAINLAND ATTACK SHOULD BE MADE "AS SOON AS POSSIBLE."
"BOMBING OF MANCHURIA WON'T START A THIRD WORLD WAR, BUT NEITHER WILL IT BRING EARLY, DECISIVE TERMINATION OF THE KOREA FIGHTING," HE SAID.

A131KX
PREMIER CHEN CHENG SAID THE NATIONALISTS HAVE LEARNED "BITTER LESSONS FROM MAINLAND DEFEATS. OUR EFFORTS MUST HAVE THE SINGLE PURPOSE OF LIBERATION OF CHINA AND OUR GOVERNMENT MUST BE FREE OF ALL CORRUPTION."
FOREIGN MINISTER YEH SAID THE NATIONALIST TROOPS WILL FIGHT WELL BECAUSE THEY WILL BE GOING HOME. ALSO, HE SAID, POLITICAL EDUCATION OF THE TROOOPS IN FORMOSA HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT EFFECTIVELY.
ALL THE NATIONALIST OFFICIALS SAID A COUNTER OFFENSIVE WOULD REQUIRE NAVAL AND AIR AID BY THE UNITED STATES, BUT THEY EMPHASIZED NO U.S. TROOPS WOULD BE REQUIRED.
CHIANG SAID IT WOULD TAKE SIX MONTHS FOR HIS PEOPLE TO START A LARGE-SCALE COUNTERBLOW, AFTER NECESSARY AND ADEQUATE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ARE AVAILABLE IN FORMOSA.
FJ-RA948PCS NM

A162KX (KING)
(250)
CHIANG
(EDITORS: FRANK KING, GENERAL EXECUTIVE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, IS ON A TOUR OF THE TROUBLED ORIENT. HE HAS BEEN GETTING A FIRST-HAND LOOK AT THOSE TROUBLE SPOTS AND TODAY HE IS VISITING THE CHINESE NATIONALIST ISLAND OF FORMOSA. ON THIS VISIT HE OBTAINED THE FOLLOWING INTERVIEW FROM CHIANG KAI-SHEK, LEADER OF THE NATIONALISTS.)
BY FRANK KING
TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 16-(AP)-CHIANG KAI-SHEK TODAY TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT HIS NATIONALIST FORCES ON FORMOSA, BY A BODY PUNCH TO THE MAINLAND, CAN HALT CHINESE COMMUNIST AGGRESSION IN KOREA.
(IN WASHINGTON, THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DECLINED COMMENT ON THE STATEMENT. A PENTAGON SPOKESMAN EXPLAINED THAT AS A MATTER OF POLICY THE DEPARTMENT DOES NOT COMMENT ON STATEMENTS BY THE HEAD OF A FRIENDLY STATE.)
"ONCE A COUNTEROFFENSIVE FROM FORMOSA STARTS," SAID THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS, "THEN CHINESE COMMUNIST AGGRESSION IN KOREA WILL END: AT LEAST THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO START ANY NEW OFFENSIVE IN KOREA."
THE 64-YEAR-OLD GENERALISSIMO HAS AN ESTIMATED 500,000 MEN IN TRAINING ON THIS ISLAND BASTION. THESE SOLDIERS HAVE FIGURED IN THE GREAT DEBATE ON U.S. POLICY IN THE ORIENT NOW RAGING IN WASHINGTON.
DURING ONE OF HIS RARE, PERSONAL INTERVIEWS, LASTING NEARLY AN HOUR, CHIANG CAREFULLY GUARDED AGAINST DISCUSSION OF SPECIFIC ISSUES INVOLVED IN THAT DEBATE.
THE INTERVIEW TOOK PLACE IN CHIANG'S OFFICE IN THE HUGE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING WHOSE CAVERNOUS CORRIDORS ARE LIKE THOSE OF MANY AMERICAN STATE CAPITOLS.
IN ADJOINING CONFERENCE ROOMS MILITARY AND CIVILIAN DELEGATIONS

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WAITED TO SEE THE "GIMO." MAJ.GEN. WILLIAM C. CHASE, HEAD OF THE NEW AMERICAN MILITARY ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUP, HAD JUST COMPLETED A VISIT.

CHIANG WAS CALM, RELAXED AND LAUGHED QUIETLY AS HE TALKED. HE SMOOTHED THE RICH COVERING OF THE CONFERENCE TABLE WITH LONG FINGERS FROM TIME TO TIME.

FRIENDS SAID HE LOOKED HEALTHIER IN APPEARANCE THAN FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

BEHIND CHIANG'S CHAIR WERE THE CROSSED FLAGS OF NATIONALIST CHINA AND HIS KUOMINTANG PARTY. BOTH HAVE BEEN DRIVEN FROM THE MAINLAND TO THIS ISLAND 100 MILES OF THE SOUTHEAST COAST.

A LARGE PICTURE OF SUN YAT-SEN, FOUNDER OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, WAS ON ONE WALL.

CHIANG WAS WORKING A NORMAL DAY, AN AIDE SAID. HE WAS AT DAYBREAK, LIKE THE OLD SOLDIER HE IS. HE TOOK A FEW MINUTES OF EXERCISE. THEN HE READ THE BIBLE AND INDULGED IN THE FIRST OF TWO DAILY PERIODS OF MEDITATION AND PRAYER.

THE GENERALISSIMO WORKS A LONG DAY. IT IS INTERRUPTED IN THE AFTERNOON BY 30 MINUTES OF SLEEP.

IN THE INTERVIEW, A QUESTION BROUGHT FROM CHIANG A REMINDER THAT HE HAD BEEN FIGHTING COMMUNISTS SINCE 1927. HE ANSWERED MANY QUESTIONS RANGING FROM CHARGES OF CORRUPTION IN HIS NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT TO SOVIET RUSSIA'S LONG-TERM PROGRAM.

THE FIRST QUESTION I ASKED THE GENERALISSIMO WAS WHETHER IN HIS OPINION EUROPE OR ASIA WERE UNDER THE GREATER IMMEDIATE THHREAT FROM RUSSIA.

"AT THIS STAGE," HE REPLIED, "THE OBJECTIVE OF RUSSIA IS EXPANSION IN ASIA, NOT EUROPE."

HE NEXT WAS ASKED IF RUSSIA WAS PREPARED TO WAGE AGGRESSIVE WAR EAST OF THE LAKE BAIKAL REGION, WHICH LIES ALMOST IN THE CENTER OF SIBERIA.

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A172KX

CHIANG'S ANSWER WAS NOT SO READY, BUT IT WAS MADE IN THE SAME EASY, LOW-TONED VOICE.

"I DO NOT THINK RUSSIA WILL USE HER OWN STRENGTH IN FIGHTING AN AGGRESSIVE WAR IN ASIA," HE SAID. "IT IS NOT NECESSARY FOR RUSSIA TO USE HER OWN TROOPS." SEE CRN

"IN THE PAST, THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISTS TOOK THE PROPAGANDA LINE THAT THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS WERE AGRARIAN REFORMERS AND THAT THE CHINESE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT WAS DISHONEST, CORRUPT AND INEFFICIENT.

"NOW THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAVE OCCUPIED THE MAINLAND OF CHINA. WHAT THEY ARE AFRAID OF IS A NATIONALIST COUNTEROFFENSIVE.

"SO THEIR PROPAGANDA LINE NOW IS: 1. THE CHINESE ON THE MAINLAND WILL NOT WELCOME THE RETURN OF THE NATIONALISTS. 2. IF THE UNITED STATES AIDS THE NATIONALISTS, THE CHINESE PEOPLE ON THE MAINLAND WILL HATE THE AMERICANS.

"THE NEW COMMUNIST LINE IS TO PLAY ON FEAR PSYCHOLOGY. IF YOU (AMERICANS) AID THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS YOU WILL INCUR THE HATRED OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE. THIS IS THEIR PROPAGANDA."

ASKED FOR COMMENT ON UNITED STATES DESIRES TO OBTAIN A SPEEDY, DECISIVE TERMINATION OF THE KOREAN FIGHTING, THE GENERALISSIMO SAID:

"I CANNOT ENTERTAIN AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF THE KOREAN WAR. I CANNOT PREDICT WHEN IT WILL END IF CONTINUED ON THE PRESENT BASIS."

THE OLD WARRIER AGAINST COMMUNISM THEN MADE HIS DECLARATION THAT HIS NATIONALISTS BY A DIVERSIONARY COUNTEROFFENSIVE AGAINST THE MAINLAND WOULD HALT AGGRESSION IN KOREA.

"IT WOULD TAKE SIX MONTHS FOR US TO START THE LARGE-SCALE COUNTER-OFFENSIVE AFTER NECESSARY AND ADEQUATE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ARE AVAILABLE IN FORMOSA, HE SAID.

A173KX

I ASKED CHIANG IF THE 33,000 TROOPS HE OFFERED FOR SERVICE IN KORE LAST YEAR STILL WERE AVAILABLE.

"THERE HAS BEEN NO NEW APPROACH BY THE UNITED NATIONS," HE REPLIED. "IF THERE SHOULD BE, CONSULTATIONS WOULD BE NECESSARY TO MEET THE NEW AND CHANGED SITUATION. BUT IN CASE OF URGENT NEED I CERTAINLY WILL NOT SHIRK MY RESPONSIBILITIES."

I THEN SAID THERE WAS A WIDESPREAD BELIEF IN THE UNITED STATES THAT THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT WAS CORRUPT IN ITS ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS ON THE MAINLAND AND THAT INDIVIDUAL LEADERS OF THAT REGIME TOOK OR EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES MUCH WEALTH. I ASKED IF ANY SUCH WEALTH HAD BEEN RECOVERED AND USED FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL CHINA.

CHIANG'S REPLY, SOURCES HERE SAID, WAS THE FIRST COMMENT HE EVER HAS MADE ON THIS SUBJECT.

"FOR MANY YEARS," CHIANG SAID, "THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT HAS MADE INQUIRIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SEEKING COOPERATION AND INFORMATION AS TO CHINESE WHO HAD TAKEN WEALTH TO THE UNITED STATES.

"WE REQUESTED THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO INFORM US OF THIS SO THAT WE COULD THEN TAKE ALL MEASURES TO RETURN THIS WEALTH OR TREASURE TO ITS RIGHTFUL OWNERS, THE GOVERNMENT OF CHINA.

"SO FAR, OUR TALKS HAVE PRODUCED NO RESULTS. WE ARE READY TO PROCEED TO RECLAIM ANY MONEY TAKEN FROM CHINA AND USE IT FOR THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

ASKED WHETHER THE CHINESE PEOPLE WOULD ACCEPT MILITANT COMMUNISM AND BECOME RESIGNED TO THE PRESENT RULE IN PEIPING, CHIANG DECLARED:

"ABSOLUTELY NOT. THE CULTURE TRADITION, THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE, IS DIAMETRICALLY OPPOSED TO COMMUNISM."

HERE THE GENERALISSIMO VENTURED A BIT OF HUMOR.

"EVEN AFTER THE DEATH OF A CHINESE," HE SAID, "I DON'T THINK HIS GHOST WOULD BECOME COMMUNIST."

THE PRESENT RED PURGE OF THE ANTI-COMMUNIST CHINESE "PREVENTS LOCAL LEADERS FROM EMERGING ON THE CHINESE MAINLAND," CHIANG SAID.

"ONLY WHEN A COUNTEROFFENSIVE IS LAUNCHED FROM FORMOSA WILL IT BE POSSIBLE TO START THE LIBERATION OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE FROM COMMUNISTIC OPPRESSION," HE ADDED.

IN CONCLUSION I TOLD THE GENERALISSIMO THAT SOME ONE HAD SUGGESTED HE VISIT THE UNITED STATES AND SPEAK TO A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS.

"WHEN WE SUCCEED IN RECOVERING THE MAINLAND OF CHINA," HE SAID, "I WOULD CERTAINLY DEEM IT A PLEASURE TO VISIT AMERICA TO THANK OUR FRIENDS WHO HAVE HELPED US IN OUR STRUGGLE."

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A36KX (SUB & FT WORTH)

EDITORS:

FORMOSA ADVISES THAT CHIANG KAI-SHEK HAS REQUESTED ONE CHANGE BE MADE IN HIS REPLIES TO QUESTIONS ASKED BY FRANK KING IN AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW AT TAIPEH TODAY.

FOR THE EIGHTEENTH GRAF (A162KX, A171KX, A172KX DAY REPORT) BEGINNING "I DO NOT THINK," X X X OWN TROOPS." HE ASKS THAT THE FOLLOWING BE SUBSTITUTED:

"IT IS HARD TO PREDICT NOW.

"IN THE PAST X X X NINETEENTH GRAF.

(THIS ELIMINATED HIS REFERENCE TO RUSSIA NOT USING HER OWN STRENGTH OR TROOPS FOR WAR IN ASIA.)

THE A. P. MAY 16

FJ423PCS

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B53KX (Q)

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 16-(AP)-NATIONALIST PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK CONFERRED WITH THREE U.S. MAJOR GENERALS TODAY ON THE DEFENSE OF FORMOSA.

THE AMERICANS ARE MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM C.CHASE, HEAD OF THE U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUP IN FORMOSA; MAJ.GEN.LELAND S.HOBBS, WHO HOLDS THE SAME JOB IN THE PHILIPPINES, AND MAJ.GEN.HOWARD M.TURNER COMMANDER OF THE 13TH U.S. AIR FORCE, BASED IN THE PHILIPPINES.

KARL L.RANKIN, U.S. MINISTER, ALSO WAS PRESENT.

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WITH TAIPEH (CHIANG) (470)

NEW YORK, MAY 16-(AP)-CHIANG KAI-SHEK IS BACKED BY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN HIS VIEW THAT TAKING THE WRAPS OFF CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS ON FORMOSA COULD DIVERT COMMUNIST PRESSURE FROM KOREA.

THIS WAS ONE OF MACARTHUR'S CONTROVERSIAL PROPOSALS THAT FAILED TO WIN THE ENDORSEMENT OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN, DEFENSE SECRETARY GEORGE C. MARSHALL AND THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.

MACARTHUR'S OTHER CHIEF PROPOSALS THAT WERE REJECTED WERE THE BOMBING OF BASES AND SUPPLY LINES IN COMMUNIST CHINA AND A NAVAL BLOCKADE OF CHINA.

HIS OPPONENTS ON STRATEGY HELD THAT THESE MEASURES WOULD ENLARGE THE WAR AND INCUR THE RISK OF SOVIET RUSSIAN INTERVENTION.

THEY HELD ALSO THAT THE CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS LACKED TRAINING, LEADERSHIP AND EQUIPMENT FOR OFFENSIVE ACTION.

MACARTHUR, TESTIFYING AT THE SENATE HEARINGS, SAID:

"WHEN FORMOSA WAS THREATENED BY THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS, THE BEST USE THAT COULD HAVE BEEN MADE OF THOSE (CHINESE NATIONALIST) TROOPS WAS TO LEAVE THEM RIGHT ON FORMOSA, BUT THE MINUTE THAT THREAT WAS RELIEVED, THOSE TROOPS SHOULD HAVE BEEN UTILIZED IN SUCH WAYS AS MIGHT HAVE SEEMED BEST....

"I THINK WE COULD USE SOME OF THEM TO GREAT ADVANTAGE IN KOREA."

AT ANOTHER POINT, MACARTHUR SAID:

"THE GENERALISSIMO HAS PROBABLY IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF A HALF-MILLION TROOPS. THE PERSONNEL IS EXCELLENT. THEY ARE JUST EXACTLY THE SAME AS THE RED TROOPS I AM FIGHTING. THEY HAVE A GOOD MORALE. THEIR MATERIAL EQUIPMENT IS SPOTTY. THEY LACK ARTILLERY. THEY LACK TRUCKS. THEY LACK A GREAT MANY OF THE MODERN REFINEMENTS."

MACARTHUR WAS ASKED AT THE HEARING WHETHER HE APPROVED USE OF UNITED STATES LANDING CRAFT AND PERSONNEL TO HELP PUT CHIANG'S FORCES ASHORE IF THEY MADE A SUBSTANTIAL LANDING ON THE CHINA COAST.

"I BELIEVE THAT WE SHOULD RENDER EVERY POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE TO HIM THAT IS WITHIN OUR POWER, IF HE ATTEMPTS SUCH STRATEGY," MACARTHUR REPLIED.

GEN. MARSHALL TESTIFIED THAT MACARTHUR MADE THESE RECOMMENDATIONS, AMONG OTHERS, LATE LAST YEAR:

"SECURE APPROPRIATE REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE NATIONALIST GARRISON ON FORMOSA.

"RELEASE EXISTING RESTRICTIONS UPON THE FORMOSAN GARRISON FOR DIVERSIONAL ACTION AGAINST THE VULNERABLE AREAS OF CHINA'S MAINLAND."

THE OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNED THE BOMBING OF CHINA AND THE NAVAL BLOCKADE.

MARSHALL TOLD THE SENATORS:

"ON JAN.9 THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE AND THE PRESIDENT, INFORMED GEN. MACARTHUR THAT THE RETALIATORY MEASURES SUGGESTED BY HIM COULD NOT BE PERMITTED...."

GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, WAS ASKED AT THE HEARING YESTERDAY WHY THE JOINT CHIEFS DID NOT APPROVE MACARTHUR'S RECOMMENDATION FOR THE USE OF CHIANG'S TROOPS.

BRADLEY REPLIED:

"AS GEN. MACARTHUR HIMSELF HAD POINTED OUT, THEY WOULD HAVE TO HAVE ALMOST COMPLETE LOGISTICAL SUPPORT FROM OURSELVES, TRANSPORTATION FURNISHED.

"IN THE OPINION OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF THEIR LEADERSHIP, EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING WERE ALL OF SUCH A STATE THAT THEY WOULD BE OF LIMITED USE IN OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS."

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B104KX (Q)

APW

HONG KONG, THURSDAY, MAY 17-(AP)-AUSTRALIA'S MAJ. GEN. A. J. H. CASSELS ARRIVED BY PLANE LAST NIGHT EN ROUTE FROM MELBOURNE TO BECOME FIRST OVER-ALL COMMANDER OF THE NEW BRITISH COMMONWEALTH DIVISION IN KOREA.

CASSELS WILL COMMAND BRITAIN'S 28TH AND 29TH BRIGADES, NOW FIGHTING IN KOREA, AND THE THIRD BRIGADE WHICH IS DUE TO ARRIVE THERE SOON. HITHERTO THE 28TH AND 29TH WERE COMMANDED INDIVIDUALLY UNDER BRIGADE STATUS.

CASSELS WAS MET BY BRIGADIER M. S. K. MAUNSELL, CHIEF OF STAFF, BRITISH HEADQUARTERS FORCES. HE WAS THE OVERNIGHT GUEST OF LT. GEN. SIR ROBERT MANSERGH, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF HONG KONG FORCES.

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A80

MAY 17 1951

(130)

SINGAPORE, MAY 16-(AP)-BRITAIN, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE EXTENDED SECRET MILITARY TALKS ON COMMON DEFENSE OF SOUTHEAST ASIA UNTIL LATER IN THE WEEK, APPARENTLY REQUIRING MORE TIME THAN THEY THOUGHT.

WHEN TALKS BEGAN MONDAY, THE CONFEREES SAID THEY HOPED TO WIND THEM UP BY TODAY. NOW IT APPEARS THEY WILL CARRY OVER UNTIL TOMORROW, OR PERHAPS FRIDAY.

THE COMMANDERS ARE MAINTAINING TIGHT-LIPPED SILENCE REGARDING THE PROGRESS OF THE PARLEY.

GEN.JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF FRENCH FORCES IN INDOCHINA AND HIGH COMMISSIONER THERE, WILL FLY TO KUALA LUMPUR TO VISIT FRENCH OFFICIALS AND INSPECT JUNGLE WARFARE. DURING HIS ABSENCE THE CONFERENCE WILL CONTINUE, WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT MAJOR DECISIONS WILL BE WHIPPED INTO FINAL SHAPE FRIDAY.

ALL RECOMMENDATIONS WILL BE REFERRED TO LONDON, PARIS AND WASHINGTO THERE IS LITTLE INDICATION, HOWEVER, THAT THE FINDINGS WILL BE REVEALE HERE.

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A77

(140)

SINGAPORE, MAY 16-(AP)-THE 2,300-TON PANAMANIAN REGISTERED VESSEL NORBAY, LYING IN THE PORT OF PENANG WITH A BIG CARGO OF RUBBER BOUND FOR COMMUNIST CHINA, APPEARED SLATED TO RETURN TO SINGAPORE TODAY, HER FUTURE COURSE UNCERTAIN.

THE NORBAY CLEARED SINGAPORE LAST SATURDAY, BOUND FOR THE RED CHINESE PORT OF WHAMPOA, VIA PENANG. SHE IS CARRYING 6,700 BALES OF FIRST GRADE RUBBER VALUED AT $2,000,000 (STRAITS) ($666,000).

THE HARBOR MASTER IN PENANG SAID TODAY THE NORBAY HAD BEEN GIVEN CLEARANCE, BUT THAT HER CAPTAIN HAD DECIDED TO RETURN TO SINGAPORE LATER TODAY AND DECIDE WHAT COURSE TO TAKE.

PENANG OFFICIALS BRANDED AS "UTTER NONSENSE" A REPORT IN THE NEWS-PAPER SINGAPORE STANDARD THAT THE NORBAY HAD BEEN HELD UP AT PENANG. THEY SAID THE VESSEL WAS SAILING UNDER PANAMANIAN REGISTRY AND "WE HAVE NO JURISDICTION OVER HER MOVEMENT, IRRESPECTIVE OF WHAT SHE CARRIED"--WHETHER IT BE FOR RED CHINA OR ANYWHERE ELSE.

NEITHER SINGAPORE NOR MALAYAN AUTHORITIES HAVE YET FOLLOWED BRITAIN'S

LEAD IN BANNING RUBBER EXPORTS TO RED CHINA, BUT SUCH ACTION IS EXPECTED TOMORROW.
JJ816AED

A60WX

CHIANG-SENATE (350)

WASHINGTON,MAY 16-(AP)-SENATOR HICKENLOOPER (R-IA) SAID TODAY THAT PUBLIC OPINION--SPURRED BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S PROPOSALS--EVENTUALLY WILL FORCE USE OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S NATIONALISTS FOR AN ATTACK UPON THE COMMUNIST-HELD CHINESE MAINLAND.

CHIANG TOLD FRANK KING, ASSOCIATED PRESS GENERAL EXECUTIVE, IN AN INTERVIEW AT TAIPEH, FORMOSA, TODAY THAT HIS FORCE COULD HALT RED CHINESE AGGRESSION IN KOREA BY A BODY PUNCH TO THE MAINLAND.

HICKENLOOPER, A MEMBER OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, REMARKED TO A NEWSMAN THAT HE HAD BEEN URGING THIS "FOR A LONG TIME."

SENATOR MCMAHON (D-CONN), ALSO A FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEEMAN WHO HAS STRONGLY SUPPORTED THE OUSTER OF GEN.MACARTHUR BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN, TOOK A DIFFERENT VIEW.

"CHIANG MAY HAVE A NEW LOT OF SOLDIERS WHO WON'T THROW AWAY THEIR GUNS AS THEY DID THE LAST TIME WE SUPPLIED THEM," MCMAHON SAID SARCASTICALLY. "I HAVE ALWAYS SAID THAT ANY EFFECTIVE INVASION BY CHIANG'S TROOPS FROM FORMOSA WOULD HAVE TO BE BEHIND AMERICAN FORCES."

LINCOLN WHITE, STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS RELATIONS OFFICER, SAID THE DEPARTMENT HAD NO COMMENT TO MAKE ON CHIANG'S STATEMENTS. HE NOTED THAT THEY INVOLVED MATTERS ON WHICH U. S. MILITARY LEADERS ARE NOW TESTIFYING BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEES INVESTIGATING THE REMOVAL OF GEN.MACARTHUR.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ALSO HAD NOTHING TO SAY. A SPOKESMAN SAID THAT AS A MATTER OF POLICY THE DEPARTMENT DOES NOT COMMENT ON STATEMENTS BY THE HEAD OF A FRIENDLY STATE.

HICKENLOOPER SAID "I THINK THAT A DIVERSIONARY ACTION BY THE NATIONALIST CHINESE ON THE MAINLAND OF CHINA WOULD PULL THE PRESSURE OFF FORMOSA AND ALSO OFF THE FRENCH IN INDO-CHINA."

THE FRENCH HAVE A LARGE FORCE BATTLING COMMUNISTS IN INDO-CHINA.

"I THINK THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY OF THE LAST SEVERAL YEARS IS NOW FOR UNITING OF ANTI-COMMUNIST GUERRILLA FORCES ON THE CHINA MAINLAND.

"THAT AND THE DESTRUCTION OF RED BASES IN MANCHURIA SHOULD GET UNDERWAY. I THINK THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT WILL HAVE TO COME AROUND TO THIS LINE OF THINKING BECAUSE OF THE FORCE OF PUBLIC OPINION AND THE REALIZATION OF THE SITUATION."

HICKENLOOPER SAID AN EXAMPLE OF THE FORCE OF PUBLIC OPINION WAS THE RECENT STATE DEPARTMENT ACTION IN "SHUTTING OFF THE SHIPMENTS OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS TO RED CHINA."

"THE DEPARTMENT FINALLY HAS TAKEN STEPS TO CUT OFF THIS VICIOUS TRADE BECAUSE OF PUBLIC OPINION," HE SAID. "SO FAR THE MACARTHUR PROPOSALS HAVE NEITHER BEEN SHAKEN NOR DISPROVED IN ANY WAY."

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A190 (600 UP)

MAY 17 1951

AMS BUDGET

NIGHT LEAD IRAN

BY ROBERT B.HEWETT

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 16-(AP)-POLICE ARRESTED THE NO.2 MAN OF THE FANATICAL FEDEYAN ISLAM, RELIGIOUS SOCIETY IN A GUN FIGHT TODAY AND CHARGED HIM WITH PLOTTING THE ASSASSINATION OF PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH.

THE ARREST AND A NEWSPAPER CAMPAIGN THREATENING A MOSLEM HOLY WAR AGAINST BRITAIN BUILT UP PRESSURE FOR THE SPEEDY SEIZURE OF THE RICH ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY UNDER THE NATIONALIZATION LAW.

ALL NEWSPAPERS PRINTED ALARMIST REPORTS--NOT CONFIRMED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT--THAT BRITAIN IS PLANNING TO SEND PARACHUTE TROOPS TO IRAN TO HOLD HER SOUTHERN OIL FIELDS. A NATIONALIST PAPER ACCUSED BRITAIN OF AIMING AT PARTITION OF THE COUNTRY WITH RUSSIA.

A HIGH RANKING POLICE OFFICER SAID THE ARRESTED GUNMAN WAS ABOLGHASSEM RAFIEE AND QUOTED HIM AS SAYING: "MOSSADEGH IS LUCKY I AM CAUGHT. OTHERWISE HE WOULD HAVE BEEN SHOT WITHIN THE NEXT TWO OR THREE DAYS."

POLICE SURROUNDED RAFIEE'S HIDEOUT IN THE BAZAAR DISTRICT AT 4 A.M. AND EXCHANGE SEVERAL SHOTS WITH HIM WITHOUT ANYONE BEING WOUNDED. THE ARREST WAS THE RESULT OF A MANHUNT FOR NAVAB SAFAVI, UNDERGROUND CHIEF OF FEDEYAN ISLAM.

RAFIEE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THE TERRORIST GROUP, WHICH WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SLAYING OF GEN.ALA RAZMARA, THE ANTI-OIL NATIONALIZATION PREMIER, ALSO PLANNED THE ASSASSINATION OF AYATULLAH SEYID ABOLGHASSEM KASHANI, AN OUTSTANDING RELIGIOUS LEADER. KASHANI ONCE HAD STRONG INFLUENCE WITH FEDEYAN ISLAM, BUT CONTINUES TO SUPPORT MOSSADEGH WHILE THE SOCIETY HAS FALLEN OUT WITH THE PREMIER. IT APPARENTLY FEELS MOSSADEGH IS NOT MOVING FAST ENOUGH TOWARD NATIONALISTIC GOALS.

(U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON SAID WASHINGTON IS URGING BOTH IRAN AND BRITAIN TO AVOID EXTREME STEPS IN THE OIL CRISIS. HE SAID THE TWO COUNTRIES HAVE AMPLE OPPORTUNITY TO WORK OUT A HARMONIOUS SETTLEMENT).

MOSSADEGH, WHO HAS BARRICADED HIMSELF IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING SINCE SUNDAY, WAS MORE UPSET THAN EVER. HE ORDERED ALL THE WINDOWS OF HIS LOCKED ROOMS BOARDED UP. OFFICIALS SAID HE FEARED SOMONE MIGHT SHOOT HIM FROM THE SEPAH SALAR MOSQUE, 200 YARDS DISTANT.

MOSSADEGH LOCKED HIMSELF IN AFTER DECLARING HIS LIFE WAS THREATENED AT THE INSTIGATION OF THE OIL COMPANY, AND THAT HE WOULD REMAIN IN HIS SANCTUARY UNTIL SEIZURE OF THE COMPANY IS COMPLETED.

MANY DEPUTIES AND NEWSPAPERS WERE CRITICAL OF THIS SELF-IMPOSED IMPRISONMENT, BY WHICH MOSSADEGH IS ABLE TO TRANSACT LITTLE BUSINESS.

THE NEWSPAPER CAMPAIGN AGAINST BRITAIN WAS VIEWED BY WESTERN OBSERVERS OF LONG EXPERIENCE HERE AS PART OF THE PRESSURE TACTICS OF MOSSADEGH, WHO WHIPPED THE NATIONALIZATION LAW THROUGH A SCARED PARLIAMENT IN THREE DAYS BY MEANS OF VAGUE THREATS OF BLOODSHED.

THE MOST VIOLENT REACTION TO THE BRITISH PARACHUTE TROOP REPORT WAS FROM THE NEWSPAPER SHAHED. MOSAFFAR BAGHAIE, THE EDITOR, IS ONE OF MOSSADEGH'S CLOSEST SUPPORTERS.

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A191

"TO REACH THIS HOLY GOAL (OIL NATIONALIZATION) IRAN WILL FIGHT A HOLY WAR IF NECESSARY," BAGHAIE SAID IN AN EDITORIAL. "IF OIL NATIONALIZATION IS OBSTRUCTED BY THE BAD POLICY OF BRITISH POLITICIANS WHO REFUSE TO FACE THE FACTS THE DAY WILL COME WHEN NOT A SINGLE BRITISHER WILL DARE STAY IN THIS COUNTRY. THE IRANIAN MOSLEM NATION WILL DEAL WITH EVERY BRITISH INDIVIDUAL AS AN INFIDEL."

THE NATIONAL FRONT NEWSPAPER ATTASH SAID BRITAIN IS INTENDING AGAIN TO DIVIDE THE NATION AS IN THE DAYS OF THE CZARS, WHEN RUSSIA HAD A NORTHERN ZONE OF INFLUENCE AND BRITAIN HAD A SOUTHERN ZONE.

"OUR COUNTRY IS NOT DIVISIBLE AS LONG AS ONE SINGLE IRANIAN LIVES," HE DECLARED. "IRAN HAS DECIDED TO PUT AN END TO THE POWER INFLUENCE OF FOREIGNERS IN THIS COUNTRY."

HIS REFERENCE OBVIOUSLY WAS TO THE POSSIBILITY THAT A BRITISH MOVE MIGHT CAUSE RUSSIA TO HEAD INTO THE COUNTRY FROM THE NORTH, WHERE SHE HAS SOUGHT OIL CONCESSIONS.

HOSSEIN MAKKI, SECRETARY OF THE PARLIAMENTARY BOARD EMPOWERED TO TAKE OVER THE ANGLO-IRANIAN COMPANY, DECLARED TO A REPORTER THAT "ANY STRONG ACTION, IF TAKEN, WOULD SHAKE WORLD PEACE."

HE SAID IRANIAN LAW WOULD ALLOW THE GOVERNMENT TO CANCEL THE RESIDENCE PERMITS OF ANY BRITISH EMPLOYES OF THE COMPANY.

THE PARLIAMENTARY BOARD OBVIOUSLY WAS IN A DILEMMA AS TO HOW TO PROCEED WITH SEIZURE OF THE COMPANY WHICH MIGHT PRECIPITATE A SHOWDOWN.

EVEN IRANIANS AGREE THT THEY DO NOT HAVE THE TECHNICIANS TO OPERATE THE WORLD'S BIGGEST REFINERY. THEY ALSO LACK A TANKER FLEET

30.24- 23075

OR OTHER MEANS OF MARKETING THEIR OWN OIL.
BUT SOME DEPUTIES PREDICTED THE BOARD WOULD RUSH THROUGH SOME PLAN THIS WEEK. ONE REASON FOR THE HURRY, SOME IRANIANS SAID, IS THE FEELING THAT THE BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT MAY NOT LAST LONG AND THAT A GOVERNMENT HEADED BY CONSERVATIVE WINSTON CHURCHILL MIGHT TAKE STRONGER ACTION.
THE COMPANY SUPPLIES ABOUT 30 PER CENT OF BRITAIN'S OIL NEEDS AND MOST OF THE FUEL FOR HER NAVY.
MOSSADEGH AND OTHER OFFICIALS HAVE TALKED VAGUELY OF GIVING BRITAIN THE FIRST CHANCE AT BUYING THE OIL, AND OF KEEPING BRITISH ENGINEERS TO OPERATE THE INDUSTRY. BUT SO FAR THEY HAVE SHOWN NO READINESS TO GET DOWN TO BRASS TACKS.
BRITAIN IS EXPECTED TO PRESENT ANOTHER NOTE SUGGESTING AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.
(IN LONDON, A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID BRITAIN WAS CONSULTING WITH THE UNITED STATES. BRITISH OFFICIALS SAID THEY FELT THEY HAD STRONG BACKING FROM THE UNITED STATES, BUT DID NOT CLAIM ANY AMERICAN COMMITMENT TO SUPPORT ANY USE OF FORCE. MOST BRITISH OFFICIALS WERE SAID TO REGARD THE USE OF PARACHUTE TROOPS IN THE OIL FIELDS AS A REMOTE POSSIBILITY. BUT THEY SAID A STRIKE BY BRITISH EMPLOYES COULD CRIPPLE OPERATIONS. THERE WERE SUGGESTIONS THAT A MISSION HEADED BY SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, OR KENNETH YOUNGER, NO. 2 MAN IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE, MIGHT BE SENT TO TEHRAN TO NEGOTIATE.)
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A143
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MAY 17 1951
FIRST LEAD IRANIAN A105
TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 16-(AP)-A MOSLEM TERRORIST WAS ARRESTED AFTER A GUN BATTLE TODAY WITH POLICE, WHO SAID HE WAS PLOTTING TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER F. MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH.
THE MOSLEM WAS IDENTIFIED AS ABOLGHASSEM RAFIEE, THE NUMBER TWO MAN IN FEDAYAN ISLAM, THE FANATICAL RELIGIOUS SECRET SOCIETY WHICH IS HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SLAYING OF FORMER PREMIER ALI RAZMARA IN MARCH.
PREMIER MOSSADEGH HAS TAKEN REFUGE BEHIND LOCKED DOORS IN PARLIAMENT, FEARING THREATS AGAINST HIS LIFE.
POLICE QUOTED RAFIEE AS SAYING "MOSSADEGH IS LUCKY I AM CAUGHT. OTHERWISE HE WOULD HAVE BEEN SHOT WITHIN THE NEXT TWO OR THREE DAYS."

A144
THIS WAS THE LATEST INCIDENT IN RESTIVE TEHRAN. THE PARLIAMENT'S ACTION IN NATIONALIZING THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY HA FOCUSED WORLD ATTENTION ONCE MORE ON THIS POTENTIAL TROUBLE SPOT IN EAST-WEST RELATIONS.
TEMPERS ARE RUNNING HIGH. AN EDITOR WHO IS A CLOSE ADVISER TO MOSSADEGH SAYS BRITONS FACE A "HOLY WAR" IF THEY TRY TO OBSTRUCT NATIONALIZATION.

THE THREAT WAS CARRIED TODAY IN AN EDITORIAL IN THE NEWSPAPER SHAHED. ITS EDITOR, MO SAFFAR BAGHAIE IS A NATIONAL FRONT MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND ONE OF THE CLOSEST ADVISERS OF PREMIER F. MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH.
THIS WAS THE MOST VIOLENT OF THE PRESS REACTION TO WHOLLY UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT BRITAIN PLANS TO SEND PARACHUTE TROOPS TO THE IRANIAN OILFIELDS. WESTERN DIPLOMATS HERE TOOK SHAHED'S THREAT WITH A GRAIN OF SALT, BUT THE CAMPAIGN IS IN LINE WITH MOSSADEGH'S TACTICS IN RUSHING THROUGH THE OIL NATIONALIZATION BILL -- WITH VAGUE WARNINGS OF UNSPECIFIED TROUBLE IF THE BILL WERE BLOCKED.
THE PREMIER HAS TAKEN UP RESIDENCE IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING--EATING THERE AND SLEEPING THERE--WITH THE AVOWED AIM OF STAYING UNTIL THE NATIONALIST PROGRAM IS CARRIED OUT.

ALL TEHRAN NEWSPAPERS SPLASHED THE PARACHUTE TROOPS REPORT, BUT NONE WAS AS OUTSPOKEN AS SHAHED, WHICH SAID:
"TO REACH THIS HOLY GOAL (OIL NATIONALIZATION) IRAN WILL FIGHT A HOLY WAR IF NECESSARY.
"IF OIL NATIONALIZATION IS OBSTRUCTED BY THE BAD POLICY OF BRITISH POLITICIANS WHO REFUSE TO FACE THE FACTS, THE DAY WILL COME WHEN NOT A SINGLE BRITISHER WILL DARE STAY IN THIS COUNTRY. THE IRANIAN MOSLEM NATION WILL DEAL WITH EVERY BRITISH INDIVIDUAL AS AN INFIDEL."

A106
THE 11-MAN PARLIAMENTARY BOARD SET UP TO FIND WAYS OF CARRYING OUT THE NATIONALIZATION LAW MET FOR THE THIRD STRAIGHT DAY. NOBODY HERE DOUBTS NATIONALIZATION WILL BE CARRIED OUT, BUT THE BIG QUESTION IS: HOW?
EVEN IRANIANS SAY THEY ARE NOT SUFFICIENTLY TRAINED TECHNICALLY TO OPERATE THE WORLD'S BIGGEST REFINERY AND THE WELLS SUPPLYING IT. MOSSADEGH AND OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAVE TALKED VAGUELY OF KEEPING ON BRITISH ENGINEERS OR OTHER FOREIGN EXPERTS.
SO FAR, HOWEVER, THERE HAS BEEN NO DISPOSITION TO GET DOWN TO BRASS TACKS AND TALK OVER SOME PRACTICAL OPERATING METHOD WITH BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES.
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A139 360
MAY 17 1951
WITH TEHRAN
LONDON, MAY 16-(AP)-BRITAIN WAS COMPLETING TODAY THE DRAFT OF NEW PROPOSALS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ITS OIL DISPUTE WITH IRAN, AFTER CONSULTATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.
A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THE NOTE WILL BE SENT TO TEHRAN EITHER LATER TODAY OR TOMORROW.
INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE NOTE WILL BE FIRM IN TONE, AND PROPOSE SENDING A HIGH LEVEL MISSION TO IRAN TO TALK SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES RAISED BY IRAN'S DETERMINATION TO NATIONALIZE THE HUGE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY.
BRITISH OFFICIALS FEEL THEY HAVE STRONG BACKING OF THE UNITED STATES IN THEIR LATEST MOVE. BUT THEY SHY AWAY FROM CLAIMING ANY AMERICAN COMMITMENT OF SUPPORT IF BRITAIN DECIDES IT IS NECESSARY TO USE FORCE TO PROTECT BRITISH LIVES AND PROPERTY IN IRAN.
THE HINT OF THE USE OF FORCE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED BY BRITAIN WITHOUT ANY DIRECT OFFICIAL LINK WITH THE CRITICAL SITUATION IN IRAN.
THE WAR OFFICE -- IN WHAT IS NOW REGARDED GENERALLY AS AN "UNSVIRED LEAK" -- LET OUT THE NEWS THAT THE 16TH INDEPENDENT PARACHUTE BRIGA

"INSPIRED LEAK" -- LET OUT THE NEWS THAT THE 16TH INDEPENDENT PARACHUTE BRIGADE GROUP WAS BEING ALERTED. FOR WHAT PURPOSE, THE WAR OFFICE STILL HAS NOT SAID.
BUT PUTTING THE PARATROOPERS ON AN EMERGENCY FOOTING WAS QUICKLY LINKED BY MOST OBSERVERS WITH BRITAIN'S RESISTANCE OF IRAN'S OIL NATIONALIZATION.

IF TROOPS SHOULD BE SENT TO IRAN, MOST SOURCES HERE BELIEVE THAT FORCES NOW STATIONED IN THE SUEZ CANAL ZONE WOULD BE USED. THE PARATROOPERS MIGHT THEN GO TO THE CANAL ZONE AS REPLACEMENTS.
THE USE OF TROOPS, HOWEVER, IS REGARDED BY MOST BRITISH OFFICIALS AS A REMOTE POSSIBILITY.
THEY POINT OUT THAT IRAN LACKS THE TECHNICIANS AND KNOW-HOW TO RUN THE OIL COMPANY. IRAN ALSO NEEDS THE OIL ROYALTIES TO RUN ITS GOVERNMENT.

A STRIKE COULD BE USED BY BOTH BRITAIN AND IRAN TO CRIPPLE THE COMPANY. THE PERSIAN EMPLOYES COULD WALK OUT AND STOP THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS IN AN ATTEMPT TO FORCE THE COMPANY TO SUBMIT TO AN IRANIAN GOVERNMENT TAKE-OVER.

THE BRITISH EMPLOYES -- HOLDING THE KEY JOBS IN THE OIL FIELDS AND REFINERIES -- COULD STRIKE AND HALT PRODUCTION IN ORDER TO STOP ANY SUCH TAKE-OVER.

A110 W1145AED

WITH IRAN (210)

BY EDWIN B.GREENWALD

ANKARA, TURKEY, MAY 16-(AP)-KING ABDULLAH OF JORDAN DECLARED TONIGHT THAT IRAN NEEDS "A MORE COURAGEOUS GOVERNMENT" TO PROTECT REAL NATIONAL INTERESTS.

IN AN INTERVIEW GRANTED DURING HIS STATE VISIT TO TURKEY, THE ARAB MONARCH DESCRIBED THE SITUATION IN IRAN AS "SERIOUS AND GRAVE" AS A RESULT OF THE DETERMINED CAMPAIGN TO NATIONALIZE OIL INTERESTS.

"THIS SITUATION," HE SAID, "MIGHT ENDANGER THE SECURITY OF THE WHOLE MIDDLE EAST. IRAN, IN PUTTING FORTH HER CLAIMS AGAINST THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, SHOULD KEEP IN MIND THE ACTUAL WORLD SITUATION AND NOT GO TOO FAR.

"THE BRITISH HAVE, IN THIS QUESTION, ACTED FOR THE INTERESTS OF THE IRANIAN PEOPLE AND HAVE SHOWN EXTREME PATIENCE."

"A MORE COURAGEOUS GOVERNMENT IS NEEDED RIGHT NOW IN IRAN," THE KING DECLARED, MAKING CLEAR HIS OPINION THAT HE FELT THE ADMINISTRATION IN THAT COUNTRY BOWED TOO EASILY TO AGITATION FOR NATIONALIZING ITS OIL.

ASKED WHAT HE THOUGHT OF REPORTS OF POSSIBLE MILITARY INTERVENTION TO PROTECT BRITISH OIL INTERESTS IN IRAN, ABDULLAH REPLIED THAT SUCH REPORTS SHOULD BE TREATED WITH CAUTION. HE EXPRESSED HIS PERSONAL OPINION THAT THE BRITISH WOULD NOT TAKE SUCH A STEP.

THE KING ALSO COMMENTED THAT HE BELIEVED THE SYRIAN-ISRAELI BORDER CONFLICT WAS A PURELY LOCAL INCIDENT WHICH HAS BEEN "GREATLY EXAGGERATED ABROAD."

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MAY 17 1951

A51

NIGHT LEAD NEHRU (400)

BY SELIG HARRISON

NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 16-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER NEHRU DECLARED TODAY INDIA'S PRESS IS THE FREEST IN THE WORLD, BUT "THERE IS A LIMIT TO THE LICENSE ONE CAN ALLOW" FLY-BY-NIGHT NEWS SHEETS AND A CONSTITUTIONAL CURB IS NECESSARY.

AMERICAN AND OTHER FOREIGN CRITICISM OF HIS PROPOSAL TO AMEND THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH CLAUSE OF INDIA'S CONSTITUTION CAME IN FOR ATTENTION FROM THE PRIME MINISTER IN A 75-MINUTE SPEECH BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

"THERE HAS BEEN CRITICISM NOT ONLY IN INDIA, AS THERE SHOULD BE, BUT ALSO IN SOME FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHERE SOME OF OUR FRIENDS--OR THOSE WHO WERE OUR FRIENDS--HAVE GOT INTO THE HABIT OF CRITICIZING US WHATEVER WE DO," THE PRIME MINISTER SAID.

"IF WE SEEK PEACE THEY CRITICIZE US. IF WE DO SOMETHING ELSE, THEY SAY WE ARE NOT PEACEFUL. BUT WE WELCOME THIS CRITICISM BECAUSE, IN A MATTER OF THIS KIND, THE MORE SCRUTINY THE BETTER."

OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID THE CURB, FIRST PROPOSED SATURDAY, IS AIMED AT PUBLICATIONS AGITATING VIOLENCE IN BEHALF OF INDIA'S COMMUNISTS. THEY REPORTED NEHRU WAS ANNOYED BY CRITICISM FROM THE UNITED STATES, WHERE HE HAS BEEN CRITICIZED BEFORE FOR SEEKING A MIDDLE GROUND BETWEEN THE COMMUNIST AND WESTERN SPHERES.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN CITED AN EDITORIAL IN THE NEW YORK TIMES MONDAY. THE TIMES SAID "LIBERTY IS INDIVISIBLE AND MR.NEHRU IS NOT GOING TO KEEP HIS COVETED INDEPENDENCE IN FOREIGN POLICY LONG IF HE CURBS FREEDOM AT HOME."

NEHRU MOVED REFERENCE OF THE PROPOSED 14-POINT AMENDMENT, WHICH ALSO WOULD STRENGTHEN THE GOVERNMENT'S HAND IN DEALING WITH LAND REFORM AND NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRY, TO A SELECT COMMITTEE OF 21 MEMBERS--ALONG WITH INSTRUCTIONS THAT THE COMMITTEE REPORT BACK BY MONDAY.

THIS IS NORMAL INDIAN LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE FOR IMPORTANT BILLS. NEHRU HIMSELF ASSUMED CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE FIRST TIME, INDICATING HE PLANS TO PILOT THROUGH THE BILL ACCORDING TO HIS VIEW. THE COMMITTEE INCLUDES A LIBERAL PROPORTION OF HIS BACKERS.

IT DOES NOT INCLUDE DESHBANDU GUPTA, A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND PRESIDENT OF THE ALL-INDIA NEWSPAPER EDITORS' CONFERENCE WHO IS SPEARHEADING OPPOSITION TO THE BILL. GUPTA IS MANAGING EDITOR OF THE CONSERVATIVE INDIAN NEWS CHRONICLE OF NEW DELHI.

NEHRU'S VIEW IS THAT SOMETHING MUST BE DONE "ABOUT THESE LITTLE SHEETS COMING OUT DAY TO DAY WHICH POISON AND VITIATE THE ATMOSPHERE."

"FREEDOM CARRIES CERTAIN RESPONSIBILITIES, OBLIGATIONS AND DISCIPLINE," THE PRIME MINISTER TOLD PARLIAMENT. "IF THESE ARE LACKING THEN IT IS THE ABSENCE OF FREEDOM, THE NEGATION OF FREEDOM. X X X IT IS A MATTER OF DEEPEST DISTRESS TO ME TO SEE, DAY TO DAY, THE WAY THESE NEWS SHEETS ARE POISONING THE MINDS OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION. X X X NOBODY THINKS OF RESTRAINING THE FREEDOM OF RESPONSIBLE ORGANS UNLESS SOME VERY FUNDAMENTAL THING OCCURS."

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A82

MAY 17 1951

(350)

NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 16-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER NEHRU, DEFENDING HIS PROPOSALS TO AMEND THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH CLAUSE AND OTHER SECTIONS OF INDIA'S CONSTITUTION, TOLD PARLIAMENT TODAY THE HABIT SEEMED TO BE GROWING ABROAD "TO CRITICIZE US WHATEVER WE DO."

NEHRU SAID "THERE HAS BEEN CRITICISM, NOT ONLY IN INDIA AS THERE SHOULD BE, BUT ALSO IN SOME FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHERE SOME OF OUR FRIENDS -- OR THOSE WHO WERE OUR FRIENDS--HAVE GOT INTO THE HABIT OF CRITICIZING US WHATEVER WE MIGHT DO.

"IF WE SEEK PEACE, THEY CRITICIZE US. IF WE DO SOMETHING ELSE, THEY SAY WE ARE NOT PEACEFUL. BUT WE WELCOME THIS CRITICISM, BECAUSE IN MATTERS OF THIS KIND THE MORE SCRUTINY THE BETTER."

MOVING TO REFER A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO A COMMITTEE OF 21 MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO REPORT BY MAY 21, NEHRU SAID THE AMENDMENT WAS "AN ENABLING MEASURE CLARIFYING THE POWER OF PARLIAMENT" AND NOT TO EMPOWER THE GOVERNMENT AS SUCH.

TERMING THE PRESENT PERIOD "A KIND OF PREWAR STAGE OF THE GREAT CRISIS FOR WHICH WE HAVE TO SUFFER THE CONSEQUENCES," NEHRU DENOUNCED AS "IRRESPONSIBLE" ELEMENTS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

"WHAT ARE WE TO DO ABOUT THESE LITTLE SHEETS, COMING OUT DAY TO DAY, WHICH POISON AND VITIATI

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"WHAT ARE WE TO DO ABOUT THESE LITTLE SHEETS, COMING OUT DAY TO DAY, WHICH POISON AND VITIATE THE ATMOSPHERE?" HE DEMANDED. "THERE IS A LIMIT TO THE LICENSE ONE CAN ALLOW X X X X. FREEDOM CARRIES CERTAIN RESPONSIBILITIES, OBLIGATIONS AND DISCIPLINE. IF THESE ARE LACKING, THEN IT IS AN ABSENCE OF FREEDOM, A NEGATION OF FREEDOM."

NEHRU DECLARED THAT "THERE IS NO COUNTRY IN THE WORLD WHERE THERE IS SO MUCH FREEDOM WITH REGARD TO THE PRESS AS INDIA. BUT IT IS A MATTER OF THE DEEPEST DISTRESS TO ME TO SEE DAY TO DAY THESE NEWS SHEETS POISONING THE MINDS OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION."

"IMAGINE OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS READING THIS DAY TO DAY," HE SAID. "THE WAY UNTRUTH IS BANDIED ABOUT, IT IS BECOMING IMPOSSIBLE TO DISTINGUISH TRUTH FROM FALSEHOOD."

REFERRING TO AN AMENDMENT TO ENABLE STATE GOVERNMENTS TO ABOLISH ZAMINDARI (ABSENTEE LANDLORDSHIP WITHOUT COMPENSATION) NEHRU CONTINUED, "THE ESSENTIAL PROBLEM FOR INDIA AND ALL ASIA IS LAND REFORM."

IN THE INTERESTS OF STABILITY, NEHRU SAID, HE PREFERRED TO PAY

30.24- 23077

"ADEQUATE COMPENSATION, BUT NOT TOO MUCH OF IT" FOR THE END OF THE ZAMINDARI.

THE SOCIALISTS AND OTHER OPPOSITION PARTIES DEMANDED ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI WITH NO COMPENSATION.

STRESSING THAT IT WAS UNLIKELY THE AMENDMENTS WOULD BE THE BASIS FOR LEGISLATION BY THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT, NEHRU SAID, "I REPUDIATE THE SUGGESTION THAT ANY OF THESE AMENDMENTS ARE DESIGNED FOR ANY POLITICAL OR PARTY (CONGRESS)."

JJ837AED

A33

KARACHI, PAKISTAN, MAY 16-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL SOURCE REPORTED TODAY THAT INDIA IS SEEKING TO PURCHASE THE PORT OF GWADAR, 400 MILES WEST OF KARACHI ON THE ARABIAN SEA COAST.

IN NEW DELHI, THE INDIAN FOREIGN OFFICE DISMISSED THE REPORT AS "PURE FABRICATION."

STRATEGICALLY LOCATED GWADAR IS RULED BY THE SULTAN OF MUSCAT AND OMAN, ALTHOUGH IT IS ENCOMPASSED BY PAKISTAN TERRITORY. IT SEEMED CERTAIN THE PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT WOULD OPPOSE ANY CHANGE IN THE OWNERSHIP OF GWADAR, WHICH POSSESSES AN AIR STRIP AND IS ON IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL AIR ROUTES.

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A42

AMMAN, JORDAN, MAY 16-(AP)-JORDAN HAS HAD THREE KINGS IN THE LAST TWO DAYS.

KING ABDULLAH LEFT FOR A STATE VISIT IN TURKEY YESTERDAY. CROWN PRINCE TALAL TOOK AN OATH AS ACTING KING.

TODAY TALAL BECAME SUDDENLY ILL AND HAD TO LEAVE FOR BEIRUT FOR TREATMENT. PRINCE NAIF, THE SECOND ELDEST SON, WAS SWORN IN BEFORE THE CABINET AS ACTING KING.

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MAY 17 1951

A112

NIGHT LEAD (160)

DAMASCUS, SYRIA, MAY 16-(AP)-ARAB LEAGUE POLITICAL COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS WERE COMPLICATED TODAY BY THE UNEXPECTED ARRIVAL OF HAJ AMIN HUSSEINI, GRAND MUFTI OF JERUSALEM.

HE HAD NOT BEEN INVITED. HIS PRESENCE CAUSED THE REPRESENTATIVES OF JORDAN TO WITHDRAW FROM THE COMMITTEE MEETING, BUT THEY LATER WERE PERSUADED TO RETURN TOMORROW.

HUSSEINI, WHO ARRIVED WITH A DELEGATION OF PALESTINE ARABS FROM CAIRO, DEMANDED THAT THE LEAGUE UNDERTAKE MOBILIZATION OF ALL PALESTINIAN ARAB REFUGEES TO SUPPORT SYRIA IN ANY FIGHTING WITH ISRAEL.

THE COMMITTEE HAS NOT YET COMPLETED ITS STUDY OF SYRIA'S NOTE ON ITS BORDER CONFLICT WITH ISRAEL. IT IS EXPECTED THAT DEFINITE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEAGUE ACTION IN THE SITUATION WILL BE PRESENTED TOMORROW, THE LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL AZZAM PASHA ANNOUNCED.

IN BAGHDAD, PREMIER NURI PASHA AL SAID TOLD PARLIAMENT TODAY THAT THE IRAQI GUARD AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND PLANES HAVE BEEN SENT TO SYRIA TO ASSIST DEFENSE AGAINST ISRAELI "AGGRESSION."

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A104

DAMASCUS, SYRIA, MAY 16-(AP)-THE ARAB LEAGUE'S POLITICAL COMMITTEE WAS ASKED TODAY TO UNDERTAKE MOBILIZATION OF ALL PALESTINIAN ARAB REFUGEES TO SUPPORT SYRIA AGAINST ANY AGGRESSION BY ISRAEL.

THE DEMAND CAME FROM HAJ AMIN EL HUSSEINI, THE GRAND MUFTI OF JERUSALEM, WHO ARRIVED HERE WITH A DELEGATION OF PALESTINE ARABS FROM CAIRO, INFORMANTS SAID.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ARAB LEAGUE ARE CURRENTLY MEETING IN DAMASCUS TO DISCUSS MEANS OF CEMENTING A SOLID ARAB FRONT IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

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A163 (160)

BAGHDAD, IRAQ, MAY 16-(AP)-PREMIER NURI PASHA AL SAID ANNOUNCED IN PARLIAMENT TODAY THAT UNITS OF THE IRAQI GUARD WITH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND PLANES HAVE MOVED INTO SYRIA TO AID SYRIANS AGAINST ALLEGED ISRAELI AGGRESSION. MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT APPLAUDED THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE PREMIER SAID THE SYRIAN GOVERNMENT HAD REQUESTED "WHATEVER AID POSSIBLE AGAINST ZIONIST RAIDS." HE ADDED:

"AS I AM SPEAKING, OUR GUARD AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS ARE ENTERING SYRIA AND ARE ABOUT TO TAKE POSITIONS AGREED UPON. OUR SYRIAN BROTHERS WILL SOON WITNESS IRAQI FIGHTERS IN THEIR DEFENSE. ALL THESE UNITS WILL REMAIN SYRIA UNTIL THE SYRIAN GOVERNMENT FINDS NO MORE NEED TO RETAIN THEM."

BORDER FIGHTING BETWEEN ISRAELI AND SYRIAN FORCES HAS FLARED UP IN THE PAST FEW WEEKS. THE TWO NATIONS ARE NOW OPERATING UNDER AN UNEASY UNITED NATIONS IMPOSED CEASE-FIRE. SYRIA HAS REPEATEDLY CHARGED INVASION OF HER TERRITORY BY ISRAELI FORCES, INCLUDING AIR UNITS.

NURI AL SAID TOLD PARLIAMENT A SYRIAN REQUEST FOR AID HAD BEEN RECEIVED BY HIS GOVERNMENT.

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MAY 17 1951

B8

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(330)

JAKARTA, INDONESIA, MAY 16-(AP)-APPARENTLY SHOCKED AT WORLDWIDE REPERCUSSIONS TO HIS STATEMENT THAT INDONESIA WOULD "SELL TO THE DEVIL" IF IT HELPED THIS COUNTRY, FOREIGN MINISTER ACHMAD SOEBARDJO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT NO MORE ORAL INTERVIEWS WOULD BE GIVEN TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HIS ANNOUNCEMENT CAME AS OFFICIAL CIRCLES PARRIED QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT INDONESIA WOULD DO UPON FINAL UNITED NATIONS ACTION ON AN EMBARGO ON SHIPMENTS OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS TO RED CHINA.

SOEBARDJO'S STATEMENT OF MAY 7 ABOUT SELLING "TO THE DEVIL" HAD BEEN QUOTED BY A REPORTER FOR THE INDONESIAN NEWS AGENCY ANTARA, AT A TIME WHEN THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS, THROUGH THEIR JAKARTA EMBASSY, WERE TRYING TO GET RUBBER AND OTHER STRATEGIC GOODS FROM THIS COUNTRY. THE FOREIGN MINISTER NOW SAYS THE MINISTRY HENCEFORTH WILL ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY ONLY FOR WRITTEN STATEMENTS.

A HIGH RANKING FOREIGN AFFAIRS DIPLOMAT HERE, TOLD A REPORTER TODAY, WITH REGARD TO INDONESIA'S POSITION ON THE EMBARGO, THAT "WE KNOW OUR RIGHTS AND DUTIES AS A U.N. MEMBER," BUT HE REFUSED TO ELABORATE.

HE STRESSED THAT INDONESIA'S ATTITUDE WOULD BE DECIDED BY THE CABINET FRIDAY. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT INDONESIA IS NOT ALTOGETHER OPPOSED TO THE EMBARGO, BUT THAT THIS DEPENDS UPON WHAT GOODS WOULD BE PLACED ON THE BLACKLIST.

INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SEEMED RELUCTANT TO CONSIDER NATURAL RUBBER A STRATEGIC MATERIAL BECAUSE MUCH OF THIS COUNTRY'S EXPORT ECONOMY DEPENDS UPON RUBBER.

THE INDONESIAN PRESS HAS BEEN OUTSPOKEN CONCERNING THE WEST'S ECONOMIC MOVES AGAINST COMMUNIST CHINA. MOST EDITORIALS REPROACH THE WEST FOR NOT HAVING REGARD FOR INDONESIA'S HOME PROBLEMS. IT IS ARGUED THAT THIS COUNTRY SHOULD NOT ALTER HER PRESENT NON-COMMITTAL FOREIGN POLICY.

SHARP CRITICISM OF THE UNITED STATES CAME FROM B.M. DIAH, CONSIDERED THE DEAN OF INDONESIAN JOURNALISTS, IN HIS NEWSPAPER MERDEKA (FREEDOM.) HE WROTE THAT IT IS BECOMING APPARENT THAT THE U.N. IS BECOMING A "TOOL IN WASHINGTON'S HANDS." HE PREDICTED THAT ASIAN RESPECT FOR THE U.N. WOULD DECREASE BECAUSE "AMERICA IS TRYING TO FORCE HER WILL ON OTHER NATIONS." AND THAT IN THE LONG RUN ASIANS WOULD

BECOME ANTI-AMERICAN.
A DUTCH NEWSPAPER, NIEUWSGIER, SUPPORTED INDONESIAN POLICY, SAYING THE U.S. MOVES ARE LADING "TO ALMOST UNBEARABLE ECONOMIC TENSIONS" IN EAST ASIA. IT PREDICTED THE U.S. POLICY, "FORCING DOWN PRICES," WOULD MAKE WASHINGTON LOSE IN INDONESIA WHAT "IT PROBABLY WINS IN NORTH ASIA."
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A92
(250)
SAIGON, INDOCHINA, MAY 16-(AP)-FRENCH AUTHORITIES TODAY SUSPENDED 15 FRENCH AND VIET NAM POLICEMEN INVOLVED IN THE REPRISAL EXECUTION OF 20 INDOCHINESE. THE FRENCH HIGH COMMISSION ORDERED THE SUSPENSIONS PENDING INVESTIGATION OF THE POLITICALLY EXPLOSIVE CASE.
THE MASS EXECUTION AT DALAT FRIDAY HAS AROUSED A WAVE OF INDIGNATION AMONG INDOCHINESE. AMERICAN OFFICIALS HERE EXPRESSED FEAR THE PROPAGANDA OF THE COMMUNIST-LED VIET MINH WOULD MAKE CAPITAL OF THE INCIDENT, POSSIBLY THROUGH MASS DEMONSTRATIONS, TO FAN PUBLIC SENTIMENT AGAINST BOTH THE FRENCH AND THE FRENCH-SUPPORTED VIET NAM GOVERNMENT.
FRENCH OFFICIALS, TAKING A GRAVE VIEW OF THE INCIDENT, SUSPENDED HENRI JUNEAU, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE FOR DALAT, WHO IS REPRESENTED AS FEELING THAT STERN MEASURES HAD TO BE TAKEN AFTER THE SLAYING OF A FRENCH POLICE INSPECTOR FRIDAY.
THE 20 HOSTAGES -- 16 MEN AND FOUR WOMEN -- CONSIDERED MOST GUILTY IN THE SLAYING, SAID AN OFFICIAL REPORT, WERE TAKEN TO CAMLY WATERFALLS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF DALAT, ORDERED FROM THE TRUCK AND MACHINEGUNNED BY SEVEN POLICE. LATER THE POLICE FIRED A REVOLVER SHOT INTO EACH BODY.
A MIXED COMMISSION OF FRENCH AND VIET NAMESE IS INVESTIGATING, AND IF JUNEAU SHOULD BE TRIED, IT WOULD BE BY A MIXED COURT OF FRENCH AND VIET NAMESE. AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES PREDICT A BROAD POLICE SHAKEUP.
THE FRENCH-CONTROLLED SAIGON PRESS CARRIED CENSORED VERSIONS OF THE INCIDENT TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME. THE NEWSPAPERS DID NOT GIVE DETAILS, BUT REPORTED ONLY NUV JLINQUIR

DETAILS, BUT REPORTED ONLY THAT AN INQUIRY WAS IN PROGRESS INTO SEVERE REPRISALS TAKEN AS THE RESULT OF THE MURDER OF A FRENCH POLICE INSPECTOR.
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(1,000) AMS BUDGET
NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR-BRADLEY
BY DON WHITEHEAD
WASHINGTON,MAY 16-(AP)-THE INQUIRY INTO GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S OUSTER EXPLODED TODAY INTO A BITTER WRANGLE AMONG SENATORS OVER THEIR POWER TO FORCE GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY TO TELL WHAT WAS SAID AT A MEETING WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN LAST APRIL 6. THE WHITE HOUSE TALK WAS ABOUT FIRING THE FAR EAST COMMANDER.
THE DISPUTE SHOVED ASIDE BRADLEY'S TESTIMONY ON THE KOREAN WAR.
IT BROUGHT ANGRY TALK THAT THE WHITE HOUSE MAY BE "PULLING AN IRON CURTAIN" DOWN ON THE TESTIMONY--AND COUNTER CHARGES THAT THE REPUBLICANS MAY BE "TRYING TO SABOTAGE" THE ASIA POLICY INQUIRY BECAUSE THEY DON'T LIKE THE WAY THE TESTIMONY IS GOING.
THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES--CONDUCTING THE HEARING--WILL VOTE AT NOON, EST, TOMORROW, ON WHETHER TO TRY TO FORCE BRADLEY TO REVEAL THE WHITE HOUSE CONVERSATION. ALL THE SIGNS ARE THAT BRADLEY WILL BE UPHELD IN HIS REFUSAL.
CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA), THE INQUIRY CHAIRMAN, SAID THE QUESTION WILL BE: "WHETHER OR NOT A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE HAS THE POWER TO COMPEL AN ADVISER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO DISCLOSE THE DETAILS OF A CONVERSATION HAD WITH THE PRESIDENT ON A CONFIDENTIAL BASIS."
THIS ISSUE AROSE YESTERDAY WHEN SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS) ASKED BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, TO TELL WHAT WAS SAID AT THE MEETING WHICH LED TO MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL SIX DAYS LATER.
BRADLEY REFUSED ON THE GROUNDS THAT SUCH A DISCLOSURE WOULD DESTROY HIM IN THE ROLE OF A CONFIDENTIAL ADVISER TO THE PRESIDENT. AND TODAY MR.TRUMAN UPHELD BRADLEY IN HIS REFUSAL--SAYING THROUGH AN AIDE THAT BRADLEY SHOULD NOT ANSWER.
BRADLEY TOLD THE SENATORS YESTERDAY THAT THE MACARTHUR PROGRAM TO EXTEND THE KOREAN WAR AGAINST CHINA WOULD INVOLVE THE UNITED STATES "IN THE WRONG WAR, AT THE WRONG PLACE, AT THE WRONG TIME AND WITH THE WRONG ENEMY."

TODAY THE FIVE-STAR GENERAL HAD NO CHANCE TO CONTINUE HIS ARGUMENTS. AS HE SAT QUIETLY LOOKING ON, THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS QUARRELED OVER HIS RIGHT TO REFUSE THE TESTIMONY, AND THEN THEY ASKED HIM TO RETURN MONDAY. THE GENERAL HAS WEST COAST APPOINTMENTS IN THE MEANTIME.

NO WITNESSES ARE EXPECTED TO BE HEARD TOMORROW BUT MAJ.GEN. HOYT VANDENBERG, AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF, IS SLATED TO TESTIFY FRIDAY AT 9 A.M. E.S.T.

RUSSELL DECLARED HE IS "THOROUGHLY CONVINCED" BRADLEY IS ACTING WITHIN HIS RIGHTS IN REFUSING THE TESTIMONY BUT REPUBLICAN SENATORS TOOK SHARP ISSUE WITH HIM.

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SENATOR WILEY TOLD REPORTERS: "THE REAL QUESTION IS WHETHER THE PEOPLE ARE ENTITLED TO KNOW HOW THIS DEAL (MACARTHUR'S DISMISAL) WAS ENGINEERED AND WHO PARTICIPATED IN IT. WE WANT TO KNOW WHAT WAS SAID."
AND IN THE HEARING HE ARGUED: "I SAY FOR THE SAKE OF JUSTICE, FOR THE SAKE OF TRUTH, FOR THE SAKE OF THE PEOPLE, THEY SHOULD TELL US HOW THIS THING (OUSTER) WAS ENGINEERED, WHAT THE FACTS WERE THAT THEY SAID JUSTIFIED THE ACT, WHAT WAS SAID."
BRADLEY DENIED TO THE SENATORS THAT ANY "IRON CURTAIN" HAD BEEN PULLED OVER HIS TESTIMONY.
HE SAID HE WAS WILLING TO TELL WHAT CONCLUSIONS WERE REACHED AT THE MEETING ATTENDED BY HIMSELF, THE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL AND PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER W. AVERELL HARRIMAN.
"I AM PERFECTLY WILLING," HE SAID, "TO TELL YOU THE REASONS ADVANCED BY THE THREE CHIEFS OF STAFF WHEN THEY GAVE THEIR REASONS (FOR MACARTHUR'S OUSTER) TO GENERAL MARSHALL."
BUT WILEY, SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) AND OTHER REPUBLICANS INSISTED HE SHOULD TELL WHAT WAS SAID IN THE CONVERSATIONS LEADING TO THE DECISION.
KNOWLAND DECLARED: "NOW IF X X X ANOTHER IRON CURTAIN IS TO BE LOWERED" THEN THE QUESTION ARISES WHETHER THE COMMITTEE SHOULD REPORT TO THE SENATE "THAT UNDER THE CONDITIONS WHICH WE FACE, WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO CARRY OUT THE OBLIGATION WHICH WE FELT WAS RESTING UPON US."

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BUT CHAIRMAN CONNALLY (D-TEX) OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS GROUP ARGUED IN THIS MANNER:

IF THE COMMITTEES CAN FORCE BRADLEY TO TALK ABOUT A PRIVATE CONVERSATION WITH THE PRESIDENT "THEN THERE CAN BE NO CONSULTATIONS BY ANY PRESIDENT OR ANYBODY ELSE THAT A COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS CAN NOT GO IN AND PRY OPEN AND FIND OUT WHAT TRANSPIRED."

HE ADDED: "THAT WOULD BE ABSOLUTELY DESTRUCTIVE OF THE INDEPENDENCE AND THE INTEGRITY OF THE PRESIDENT AND OF EVERY OTHER CONFIDENTIAL OFFICER IN THIS GOVERNMENT."

THEN CONNALLY NOTED THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR HAD TESTIFIED THREE WEEKS AGO THAT HIS WAKE ISLAND MEETING WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN "WAS PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL AND HE DIDN'T THINK HE COULD REVEAL IT." MACARTHUR WAS NOT CHALLENGED TO DISCLOSE DETAILS OF THIS CONVERSATION.

THERE HAD BEEN A SUGGESTION THE COMMITTEES DELAY A VOTE ON THE QUESTION UNTIL THE INQUIRY WAS ENDED--BUT CHAIRMAN RUSSELL INSISTED ON A SHOWDOWN BEFORE ANY OTHER WITNESSES WERE QUESTIONED.

HE TOLD WILEY HE REGRETTED THE WISCONSIN SENATOR HAD BEEN HAVING "HUDDLES" WITH OTHER REPUBLICANS OVER THE BRADLEY QUESTION AFTER IT AROSE YESTERDAY.

MAY 17 1951

A7WX

"I HAVE TRIED TO SIT HERE," RUSSELL SAID, "NOT AS A REPUBLICAN OR DEMOCRAT BUT AS AN AMERICAN.

"I HAVE DEVOUTLY HOPED FROM THE MOMENT THESE HEARINGS OPENED THAT THEY WOULD NOT DEGENERATE INTO A PARTISAN FIGHT WHERE THE REPUBLICANS WOULD HAVE HUDDLES HERE AND THE DEMOCRATS WOULD HAVE HUDDLES THERE."

WILEY DENIED ANY PARTISANSHIP AND INSISTED HE WAS TRYING ONLY TO GET THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

SENATOR LODGE (R-MASS) ASKED RUSSELL IF HE MEANT "THAT IF WE SETTLE THIS QUESTION TODAY WE HAVE FOREVER FORECLOSED OURSELVES FROM CITING ANY SUBSEQUENT WITNESS FOR CONTEMPT IF WE EVER FEEL WE SHOULD DO IT?"

RUSSELL SAID THAT WAS NOT THE CASE AT ALL AND THE COMMITTEE COULD ACT IN ANY WAY IT MIGHT SEE FIT IN THE FUTURE.

SHOULD THE COMMITTEE HOLD THAT BRADLEY MUST ANSWER--AND SHOULD HE REFUSE AGAIN--THEN HE WOULD BE SUBJECT TO CONTEMPT ACTION. BUT WILEY HIMSELF TOLD REPORTERS HE DID NOT THINK A MAJORITY OF THE 26 SENATORS ON THE COMMITTEES WOULD VOTE TO FORCE AN ANSWER.

LODGE ARGUED AGAINST THE VOTE BECAUSE HE FELT THAT IF THE GROUP ACTS "IN A LEGALISTIC WAY X X X THEN THE WHOLE FLOW OF INFORMATION WILL CEASE X X X AND WE MIGHT AS WELL GIVE THE WHOLE PROCEEDING UP."

THE VOTE WAS FORCED BY SENATOR MORSE (R-ORE) WHO HAS SIDED WITH RUSSELL IN HIS ARGUMENT.

SENATOR MCMAHON (D-CONN) SAID: "WE ARE GOING TO VOTE ON A GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION THAT HAS BEEN SETTLED SINCE GEORGE WASHINGTON'S TIME." HE ALSO HAS SUPPORTED RUSSELL'S POSITION THAT BRADLEY NEED NOT ANSWER WILEY'S QUESTION.

AT ONE POINT SENATOR FULBRIGHT (D-ARK) CAME OUT OF THE COMMITTEE ROOM TO TELL REPORTERS: "APPARENTLY THINGS ARE NOT QUITE GOING THE WAY THEY (REPUBLICANS) LIKE. I THINK THE INFERENCE CAN BE DRAWN THAT BECAUSE OF THIS THEY ARE MAKING UNFAIR AND UNTRUE CHARGES ABOUT 'PULLING DOWN THE IRON CURTAIN.'"

HE SAID THE REPUBLICANS APPEARED TO BE PREPARING TO "CRY WHITEWASH AND TORPEDO THE WHOLE INVESTIGATION."

BUT SENATOR SMITH (R-NJ), WHEN TOLD OF FULBRIGHT'S REMARKS SAID: "I DISAGREE WITH THAT. THERE IS NOTHING TO IT."

IN THE HEARING, FULBRIGHT REFERRED TO KNOWLAND'S "IRON CURTAIN" REMARK AND ADDED HE HOPED KNOWLAND "HAS NOT DECIDED TO SABOTAGE AND DISCREDIT THE HEARING SIMPLY BECAUSE THE EVIDENCE NOW BEING PRESENTED DOES NOT SUPPORT GENERAL MACARTHUR."

KNOWLAND RETORTED THAT HE RESENTED THE REMARK AND HE SAID "I AM NOT TRYING TO SABOTAGE THIS HEARING."

MD438PED

DBOWX Q

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17 EDITORS

WASHINGTON-AN ABRIDGEMENT OF GEN.BRADLEY'S TESTIMONY WILL FOLLOW IMMEDIATELY ON THIS CIRCUIT. BUREAUS NEEDING EXTRA COPIES PLEASE ARRANGE.

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WASHINGTON,MAY 16-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS AN ABRIDGEMENT OF GEN.BRADLEY'S CENSORED TESTIMONY TODAY BEFORE THE COMBINED SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS AND ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEES INQUIRING INTO THE DISMISSAL OF GEN. MACARTHUR (XXX DENOTES DELETIONS FOR PURPOSES OF CONDENSATION; CENSORSHIP DELETIONS ARE INDICATED PARENTHETICALLY):

X X X

WILEY. I HAVE A SUGGESTION X X X THAT TOMORROW MORNING I RAISE THE SUBJECT ON THE APPEAL FROM A DECISION OF THE CHAIRMAN (HOLDING THAT BRADLEY DID NOT HAVE TO REVEAL DETAILS OF A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE THAT LED TO GEN.MACARTHUR'S FIRING) AND THAT TOMORROW MORNING WE ARGUE OUT THE LEGAL PHASES OF THIS SUBJECT AND ARRIVE THEN AT A DECISION. THUS WE WILL NOT DISCOMMODE GENERAL BRADLEY BUT RATHER MAKE IT SO HE CAN GET AWAY TO MAKE HIS ENGAGEMENT.

X X X

RUSSELL. I APPRECIATE THE DESIRE OF THE SENATOR TO ACCOMMODATE GENERAL BRADLEY AND ASSIST HIM IN HIS ARRANGEMENTS. I SHARE INTEREST IN EXTENDING TO GENERAL BRADLEY EVERY COURTESY THAT THIS COMMITTEE CAN PROPERLY SHOW, BUT AFTER ALL, WE ARE A COMMITTEE WHO ARE TAKING EVIDENCE AT THE PRESENT TIME, AND IT IS MY OWN OPINION THAT WHERE A MATTER OF THIS KIND ARISES, THAT THE COMMITTEE SHOULD DETERMINE IT BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE TESTIMONY, IN ORDER THAT ALL THE TESTIMONY MIGHT BE RECEIVED IN AN ORDERLY MANNER. X X X

WHERE A PROCEDURAL MATTER ARISES, IT SHOULD BE DETERMINED I THINK AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE IN ORDER THAT THE COMMITTEE MIGHT HAVE THAT DECISION FOR ITS GUIDANCE IN THE FUTURE EXAMINATION OF ALL OF THE OTHER WITNESSES.

MAY 17 1951

B87WX

THE MATTER HAS COME UP TWICE. A QUESTION WAS ASKED GENERAL MACARTHUR AS TO WHAT TRANSPIRED, WHAT CONVERSATIONS WERE HAD WITH THE PRESIDENT, AND HE DECLINED TO ANSWER THAT QUESTION. THE SAME QUESTION WAS ADDRESSED TO GENERAL MARSHALL AND HE DECLINED ON THE GROUNDS OF CONFIDENTIAL RELATIONS. THE SAME MATTER, OF COURSE AS WAS ASKED OF GEN BRADLEY BUT IT WAS NOT PRESSED TO THE STAGE IN WHICH WE FIND OURSELVES WITH RESPECT TO THIS ISSUE AT THE SAME TIME. X X X

I REGRET THAT THE SENATOR FROM WISCONSIN HAS BEEN HAVING HUDDLES WITH JUST MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY WITH RESPECT TO THIS ISSUE. I HAVE TRIED TO SIT HERE NOT AS A REPUBLICAN OR DEMOCRAT BUT AS AN AMERICAN. I HAVE DEVOUTLY HOPED FROM THE MOMENT THESE HEARINGS OPENED THAT THEY WOULD NOT DEGENRATE INTO A PARTISAN FIGHT WHERE THE REPUBLICANS WOULD HAVE HUDDLES HERE AND THE DEMOCRATS WOULD HAVE HUDDLES THERE.

I HAD HOPED THAT WE MIGHT SETTLE THESE MATTERS NOT AS REPUBLICANS OR DEMOCRATS, BUT AS AMERICANS AROUND THIS TABLE AS A COMMITTEE OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, CHARGED WITH A VERY DEFINITE AND SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITY.

IT SEEMS TO ME THAT IF THERE EVER WAS A TIME IN OUR COUNTRY, OR A MATTER BEFORE A COMMITTEE, THAT IS PECULIARLY UNSUITED FOR PARTISAN HANDLING, IT IS THE MATTER THAT IS UNDER INVESTIGATION.

I MERELY FEEL THAT I SHOULD HERE EXPRESS MY REGRETS THAT EVENTS HAVE TAKEN THIS TURN. X X X IT IS WHOLLY UP TO THIS COMMITTEE TO TAKE THE STEPS THAT THEY FEEL SHOULD BE TAKEN. IF THE COMMITTEE WISHES BY A MAJORITY VOTE TO POSTPONE THIS MATTER AND HAVE IT HANGING OVER THE COMMITTEE AS A MATTER OF PROCEDURE UNDETERMINED. WHERE ALL OF THE

WITNESSES WILL UNDOUBTEDLY HAVE TO BE MARCHED BACK IF THE POSITION OF SENATOR WILEY AND THOSE WHOM HE SAYS ARE SUPPORTING HIM ARE SUSTAINED, THE COMMITTEE HAS A RIGHT SO TO DO. BUT I HAVE MY OWN VIEWS ABOUT ORDERLY PROCEDURE, AND I SHALL NOT, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, BE DRAWN INTO ANY PARTISAN FIGHT IN CONNECTION WITH THESE HEARINGS. I CARE NOT WHAT THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE MIGHT DO. I SAY, I WILL DO MY DUTY AS I SEE IT.

I THINK THAT WHEN THERE IS AN IMPORTANT MATTER OF PROCEDURE WHICH IS RAISED, THE COMMITTEE SHOULD SETTLE IT BEFORE PROCEEDING TO THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES, AND IT JUST MEANS THAT WE WILL HAVE TO REHASH ALL OF THESE HEARINGS AGAIN IN THE LIGHT OF WHAT MIGHT HAVE TRANSPIRED IN SOME PRIVATE CONVERSATIONS AT THE WHITE HOUSE IF WE DO NOT CONCLUDE THE ISSUE NOW, BUT I AM PERFECTLY WILLING TO -- X X

LODGE. DOES THE ABLE CHAIRMAN CONTEND THAT IF WE SETTLE THIS QUESTION TODAY THAT WE HAVE FOREVER FORECLOSED OURSELVES FROM CITING ANY SUBSEQUENT WITNESS FOR CONTEMPT IF WE EVER FEEL WE SHOULD DO IT?

RUSSELL. I MADE A STATEMENT THE OTHER DAY THAT I THOUGHT WAS VERY MUCH ADAPTED TO THE QUESTION WHEN I SAID THAT THE SENATOR HAD BEEN AROUND HERE TOO LONG TO THINK THAT SUCH A THING COULD BE DONE.

I HAVE FORGOTTEN TO WHAT HE WAS REFERRING, BUT A MAN DOES NOT HAVE TO BE HERE MORE THAN FOUR WEEKS TO KNOW THAT THE SENATE OR A COMMITTEE CAN REVERSE ITSELF AT ANY TIME IT SEES FIT.

IT IS NOT DONE TOO OFTEN; AS A RULE, WHEN PROCEDURE IS AGREED UPON THE COMMITTEE ALWAYS PAYS SOME ATTENTION TO PRECEDENT. APPARENTLY, THE COMMITTEE IS NOT BOUND BY PRECEDENT. THE COMMITTEE CAN ESTABLISH A RULE TODAY THEY WILL COMPEL GENERAL BRADLEY TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS, AND IF HE REFUSES THEY CAN PROCEED AS THE LAW INDICATES, WITH A WITNESS HERE; AND THEN ANOTHER WITNESS MIGHT COME ALONG, AND THE SAME QUESTION BE ASKED, AND THE ISSUE BE RAISED, AND THE COMMITTEE COULD REVERSE ITSELF AND SAY THAT THEY RECOGNIZE THE RULE THAT THOSE CONVERSATIONS WERE PRIVILEGED, AND THEREFORE THEY WOULD NOT PROCEED AGAINST THE WITNESS.

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THE COMMITTEE IS NOT BOUND, OF COURSE. NEITHER THE COMMITTEE NOR THE SENATE HAS RULES THAT ARE AS IMMUTABLE AS THE LAWS OF THE MEDES AND THE PERSIANS. X X

LODGE. WOULD IT NOT BE PERFECTLY FEASIBLE TO HAVE A PRACTICE WHEREBY WE DID NOT DO ANY CITING FOR CONTEMPT AT THIS STAGE OF THE PROCEEDING, BUT TOWARD THE END, IF THERE WERE THREE OR FOUR QUESTIONS THAT EMERGED, AND WHICH WE THOUGHT WERE IMPORTANT, WE COULD UNDERTAKE THAT ACTION AT THAT TIME, ISN'T THAT POSSIBLE?

RUSSELL. OF COURSE.

THE CHAIR IS NOT THE MASTER OF THIS COMMITTEE. I AM NOT ENDEAVORING TO IMPOSE MY VIEWS ON THE COMMITTEE. THE COMMITTEE CAN TAKE ANY COURSE IT SEES FIT. THEY CAN OVERRULE THE CHAIR, AND NOT CITE GENERAL BRADLEY. OF COURSE THAT WOULD BE SLIGHTLY INCONSISTENT; BUT, THE COMMITTEE IS WHOLLY WITHIN ITS RIGHTS IF IT TAKES THAT POSITION.

B91WX

I WISH TO MAKE IT CLEAR, OF COURSE, THAT THIS IS NOT AN ORDINARY CITATION PROCEEDING, OR WOULDN'T BE. SOME OF THE PRESS SEEM TO THROW THIS MENTION OF A CITATION IN THE SAME CTAEGORY OF SOME WITNESSES WHO HAVE REFUSED TO STATE WHETHER OR NOT THEY HAVE BEEN A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

THESE QUESTIONS HAVE NO RELATION WHATEVER TO SUCH AN ISSUE AS THAT. OF COURSE THE SAME ISSUE OF LAW WOULD CONTROL IT THAT DOES CONTROL ANY OTHER WITNESS THE COMMITTEE DEEMS RECALCITRANT.

THIS IS A MATTER OF PRIVILEGE, WHEREIN GENERAL BRADLEY HAS NOT FAILED TO STATE HIS OWN VIEWS WITH RESPECT TO THE SUBJECT UNDER CONSIDERATION, BUT HAS DECLINED TO DISCLOSE A PRIVATE CONVERSATION OCCURRING BETWEEN HIMSELF AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER CONVERSATIONS, WHEN HE WAS SERVING IN THE CAPACITY OF CONFIDENTIAL ADVS OR TO THE PRESIDENT. X X X

HICKENLOOPER. I MIGHT SUGGEST THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE CONTROVERSY MIGHT BE ELIMINATED. I DON'T KNOW, BUT YESTERDAY IT SEEMED TO ME

HICKENLOOPER. I MIGHT SUGGEST THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE CONTROVERSY MIGHT BE ELIMINATED. I DON'T KNOW, BUT YESTERDAY IT SEEMED TO ME THAT GENERAL BRADLEY SAID HE THOUGHT HE SHOULD CONTACT THE PRESIDENT, AND IF IT WAS ALL RIGHT WITH THE PRESIDENT, HE MIGHT FEEL THAT IT WAS OKAY TO DISCUSS THE MATTER, AND ANSWER QUESTIONS; AND PERHAPS HE HAS THAT AUTHORITY NOW.

IF HE DOES HAVE, I WOULD ASSUME THAT WOULD AUTOMATICALLY MAKE THE QUESTION BEFORE US MOOT AT THE MOMENT, AS FAR AS THOSE QUESTIONS ARE CONCERNED.

RUSSELL. I AGREE COMPLETELY WITH THE SENATOR. OF COURSE, IT WOULD. I DON'T KNOW WHETHER GENERAL BRADLEY WISHES NOW TO ANSWER THE QUESTION.

CONNALLY. I WANT TO REGISTER MY PROTEST AGAINST ANY SUCH ACTION AS REFERRING TO THE PRESIDENT AS TO WHETHER A WITNESS BEFORE THIS COMMITTEE SHALL ANSWER OR NOT. I THINK THE QUESTION IS MUCH DEEPER THAN THAT. IT GOES TO THE VERY INTEGRITY OF CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND HIS TRUSTED AND CONFIDENTIAL ADVISER.

IF YOU ADOPT THIS PRACTICE, THERE CAN'T BE ANY CONFIDENTIAL CONFERENCES ANY MORE, BECAUSE THEY CEASE TO BE CONFIDENTIAL WHEN THEY ARE DIVULGED OR EVEN WHEN THEY CALL THE PRESIDENT IN.

YOU MIGHT AS WELL PUT THE PRESIDENT ON THE STAND AND LET HIM TESTIFY AS TO WHAT TOOK PLACE IF YOU ARE GOING TO SEND THE WITNESS BACK OVER TO THE PRESIDENT AND ASK HIS PERMISSION OR CONSENT TO DIVULGE A PRIVATE CONVERSATION IN A CONFIDENTIAL RELATIONSHIP.

I JUST WANTED THAT TO BE ON THE RECORD. X X X

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B92WX

GEORGE. I THINK FUNDAMENTALLY AND BASICALLY IT IS A PRIVILEGE THAT GENERAL BRADLEY HAS, WHETHER HE WILL DIVULGE ANYTHING OF A CONFIDENTIAL NATURE; AND EVEN THOUGH THE PRESIDENT MIGHT EXCUSE HIM, IT WOULD STILL BE A MATTER FOR HIM TO DECIDE, WHETHER OR NOT HE WOULD DIVULGE IT, WHETHER OR NOT HE WOULD MAKE ANSWER.

IF THERE IS A CONFIDENTIAL RELATIONSHIP AND IF THE QUESTION GOES TO THINGS THAT OCCUR GROWING OUT OF THAT RELATIONSHIP, IT THEN BECOMES A PRIVILEGE FOR THE WITNESS HIMSELF AS WELL AS THE PRESIDENT.

SO I THINK THAT IF GENERAL BRADLEY HAD AN EXPRESS GREEN LIGHT, SO TO SPEAK, FROM THE PRESIDENT, IT WOULD STILL BE UP TO HIM TO DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT HE WISHED TO DISCLOSE WHAT TOOK PLACE IN A CONFERENCE OF THE NATURE AND CHARACTER WE ARE DISCUSSING.

RUSSELL. I DID NOT INTEND, OF COURSE, TO SUBMIT THE QUESTION OF WHETHER OR NOT THE PRESIDENT HAD RELEASED GENERAL BRADLEY THAT IS A MATTER, I THINK OF PROPDZ
OF MONY FROM HIM IF HE DESIRES
TO MAKE THAT STATEMENT.

GEORGE. THAT IS TRUE.

RUSSELL. WHEREAS, ON YESTERDAY I DELIVERED A CURBSTONE RULING ON THIS ISSUE WHEN IT WAS RAISED, AS I REGRET I HAD NOT FORESEEN IT WOULD COME UP, SO I COULD HAVE STUDIED THE PRECEDENTS, I HAVE HAD A NIGHT INTERVENING SINCE THEN, AND I HAVE GONE INTO THIS MATTER RATHER FULLY FROM A LEGAL STANDPOINT.

I HAVE QUITE A NUMBER OF PRECEDENTS. NOW, THE PRESIDENT HAS A PLACE IN THIS. UNDER THE RULING IN THE BURR TRIALS, THE IMPEACHMENT OF VICE PRESIDENT BURR, A LETTER WAS REQUESTED OF THE PRESIDENT, AND THE PRESIDENT WAS SUBPOENAED TO APPEAR AT THAT TRIAL.

HE REFUSED TO APPEAR. HE SENT THE LETTER TO THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY WHO WAS PROSECUTING THE CASE, AND LEFT IT UP TO THE DISCRETION OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY AS TO WHETHER OR NOT THIS LETTER THAT WAS SUBPOENAED FROM HIM SHOULD BE RELEASED.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL SUSTAINED THE RIGHT OF THE PRESIDENT TO HANDLE THE MATTER IN THAT WAY. HE RULED THAT THE PRESIDENT, IF HE

DID NOT WISH TO DISCLOSE IT, HE WAS FULLY WITHIN HIS RIGHTS IN NOT DISCLOSING IT; BUT IF IT WAS DELEGATED TO ANOTHER, THAT THEN IT CAME INTO THE CUSTODY OF THE COURT.

SO THE PRESIDENT DOES PLAY A PART IN IT. I AM NOT DEPENDING ON WHETHER OR NOT THE PRESIDENT TOLD GENERAL BRADLEY--AFTER ALL, GENERAL BRADLEY IS THE WITNESS BEFORE US--HE DID INDICAE THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS THE MATTER WITH THE PRESIDENT.

FROM A PURELY LEGAL STANDPOINT AS TO WHETHER THE PRESIDENT DID OR DID NOT GIVE GENERAL BRADLEY THE AUTHORITY TO DISCLOSE THIS PRIVATE CONVERSATION THAT OCCURRED BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND HIS INTIMATE ADVISERS, IS NOT TOO MATERIAL.

IT MIGHT HAVE SOME BEARING ON GENERAL BRADLEY'S VIEWS ON THE TESTIMONY, BUT I DON'T THINK IT WOULD DIRECTLY AFFECT THE LEGAL QUESTION INVOLVED.

X X X X

WILEY. I TRIED TO GET IN SEVERAL TIMES BEFORE YOU GOT INTO THE LEGAL ARGUMENT. FIRST I WANT TO SAY THAT I DIDN'T LIKE THE WAY THE CHAIRMAN SUGGESTED THAO BECAUSE A FEW OF US REPUBLICANS GOT TOGETHER AND TALKED THE MATTER OVER THAT IT WAS A PARTISAN MATTER.

THE CHAIRMAN WELL KNOWS THAT AFTER I TALKED WITH HIM, I WENT OVER AND TALKED WITH HIM WITH SENATOR BRIDGES.

RUSSELL. YOU DIDN'T DISCUSS THE PROCEDURE YOU WERE GOING TO TAKE WITH ME.

WILEY. THAT IS THE VERY THING WE DID DISCUSS. WE STARTED FROM THE VERY BEGINNING AND SUGGESTED THAT WHAT WE THOUGHT MIGHT BE THE WAY OUT OF THIS THING, AND YOU CAME AROUND TO THE POINT--NO, THAT YOU FELT THAT YOUR DECISION SHOULD STAND, BUT THAT IS NEITHER HERE NOR THERE.

RUSSELL. YOU WANTED ME TO WITHDRAW MY RULING. YOU DISCUSSED THAT BRANCH OF THE PROCEDURE.

WILEY. THAT IS PART OF THE PROCEDURE, TO SEE IF WE COULDN'T EVOLVE SOME OTHER METHOD.

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B100WX

THE ONLY THING I SAY IS THAT IT WAS THE INFERENCE THAT SOME OF US ARE NOT JUDICIAL, ARE NOT BIPARTISANS--

RUSSELL. I CHALLENGE THE RECORD AS TO THE JUDICIAL PART. I DID QUESTION THE NON-PARTISAN ASPECTS OF YOUR MEETING.

WILEY. I KNOW IT, MR. CHAIRMAN. AND THE CHAIRMAN HAS THE RIGHT TO PRESIDE BUT NOT TO OCCUPY ALL THE TIME.

RUSSELL. I APOLOGIZE FOR THE INTERRUPTION.

WILEY. I MADE THE SUGGESTION, I MIGHT SAY TO THOSE GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE WHO WERE NOT HERE IN THE BEGINNING, THAT IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE GENERAL BRADLEY WE POSTPONE THE DISCUSSIONS OF THE ISSUE ITSELF UNTIL TOMORROW MORNING SO THAT GENERAL BRADLEY COULD GET AWAY; THEN TOMORROW WE COULD DISCUSS THE LEGAL ISSUE WITHOUT INTERFERING WITH GENERAL BRADLEY. THAT WAS THE POINT I MADE THIS MORNING, AND SUGGESTED THAT THEN I WOULD APPEAL TOMORROW TO THE ENTIRE COMMITTEE AND WE COULD ARGUE OUT THE LEGAL PHASES OF IT. THE CHAIRMAN DOES NOT SEEM TO APPROVE THAT PROCEDURE, SO I SUPPOSE THE ONLY QUESTION BEFORE THIS GROUP IS WHETHER WE SHOULD MOVE TO POSTPONE THE DISCUSSION OF THIS ISSUE UNTIL TOMORROW MORNING IN ORDER THAT GENERAL BRADLEY CAN CARRY ON TODAY; AND THEN TOMORROW MORNING WE CAN HAVE THE LEGAL ARGUMENTS AND VOTE. THAT IS WHAT I AM SUGGESTING AT THIS TIME.

X X X

BREWSTER. DO I UNDERSTAND THAT THE CHAIRMAN HAS RULED THAT IT WOULD NOT BE PERMISSIBLE FOR YOU TO FILE AN APPEAL TOMORROW MORNING?

WILEY. NO.

BREWSTER. IF HE HAS NOT SO RULED, THEN IS THERE ANY MOTION OR APPEAL BEFORE US; I DO NOT UNDERSTAND THE CHAIRMAN IS INTENDING TO CONTROL PROCEDUERS.

B101WX

RUSSELL. THE CHAIRMAN IS REASONABLY CAREFUL NOT TO INFRINGE ON THE PREROGATIVES OF THE COMMITTEE. I HAVE UNDERTAKEN TO BE--AND IF ANY SENATOR HERE FEELS I HAVE NOT OTHER THAN MY INADVERTENT INTERRUPTION OF SENATOR WILEY A FEW MINUTES AGO, SINCE THESE HEARINGS STARTED, I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE HIM ARISE NOW AND STATE THE INSTANCE ON WHICH HE BASES THAT CHARGE.

BREWSTER. DOES MY QUESTION IMPLY ANY ATTIRUBTION OF SUCH ACTION?

RUSSELL. I COULD NOT ESCAPE THAT INFERENCE.

BREWSTER. MR. CHAIRMAN, IF HE PROPOSES TO MAKE A MOTION--

RUSSELL. NO, I PROPOSE TO MAKE NO MOTION.

BEFORE A GREAT MANY OF YOU CAME IN SENATOR WILEY STATED, JUST AS HE HAS NOW SINCE WE HAVE A FULL ATTENDANCE HERE, THAT HE THOUGHT THAT THIS MATTER OUGHT TO GO OVER UNTIL TOMORROW MORNING AS A MATTER OF ACCOMMODATION TO GENERAL BRADLEY SO WE COULD PROCEED WITH HIS TESTIMONY TODAY. I STATED THAT IN MY OPINION AS A MEMBER OF THIS COMMITT-33 X X X THAT IN THE INTEREST OF ORDERLY PROCEDURE THIS COMMITTEE SHOULD SETTLE THIS MATTER NOW BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH ANY WITNESSES. BECAUSE IF THE COMMITTEE SHOULD DECIDE THAT IT IS ENTITLED TO ASK THESE QUESTIONS OF THESE PERSONAL AND INTIMATE CONVERSATIONS THAT OCCURRED AT THE WHITE HOUSE, WE SHOULD ESTABLISH THAT AT THE VERY EARLIEST DATE SO IT WILL NOT BE NECESSARY TO CONTINUE TO CALL WITNESSES BACK HERE AND GO OVER AND OVER AND OVER AGAIN THE GROUND.

I STATED THAT AS A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE; I MADE NO RULING. AND I STATED SPECIFICALLY IF THE COMMITTEE WISHES TO POSTPONE IT UNTIL TOMORROW, THAT IT WAS PERFECTLY AGREEABLE TO ME. SO IT IS MY OWN FEELING IT OUGHT TO BE SETTLED NOW.

I FURTHER STATED FROM MY READING OF THE RECORD, SENATOR WILEY AT LEAST TWICE ON YESTERDAY WITHDREW HIS APPEAL, BUT I WILL NOT RELY ON THAT TECHNICALLITY AND WOULD PERMIT IT TO BE CONSIDERED AS ENTERED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE, AND I WILL NOT SUBMIT TO THE COMMITTEE AS TO WHETHER OR NOT WE SHALL--X X X

IF THE APPEAL IS NOT PENDING, CERTAINLY HE CAN'T REVIVE IT TOMORROW IF IT IS NOT ALIVE TODAY. THE CORPSE CAN'T LIE THERE AND SUSPEND THE SITUATION LIKE MOHAMMED'S COFFIN. IT IS EITHER AN ISSUE HERE TODAY OR IT CAN'T BE ONE TOMORROW.

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X X X

BREWSTER. THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT THE SENATOR FROM WISCONSIN WITHDREW HIS APPEAL YESTERDAY, IS THERE?

RUSSELL. WELL, THERE IS A QUESTION BECAUSE HE HAS ASKED TO HAVE IT CARRIED OVER UNTIL TOMORROW AND I HAVE CONCEDED THAT THE APPEAL IS PENDING.

X X X

MORSE. MR. CHAIRMAN, I THINK IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO CLEAR UP THIS RPCEDURAL MATTER THIS MORNING BEFORE WE HEAR ANY WITNESSES. THEN WE CAN RECESS UNTIL TOMORROW AND CONTINUE THE DEBATE ON PROCEDURE TOMORROW. THAT MIGHT BE FEASIBLE, BUT I DO NOT THINK WE SHOULD SIT HERE AND LISTEN TO OTHER WITNESSES NOT KNOWING WHAT QUESTIONS WE CAN AND CANNOT ASK THOSE WITNESSES.

B102WX

THEREFORE, MR. CHAIRMAN, IN ORDER TO MAKE THAT MATTER OF ISSUE AT THE MOMENT, I APPEAL THE DECISION OF THE CHAIR AND I WISH TO SAY I AM MAKING THE APPEAL FOR THE PURPOSE OF GETTING IT SETTLED.

HICKENLOOPER. I AGAIN RESPECTFULLY RENEW MY SUGGESTION A WHILE AGO THAT WE MIGHT ELIMINATE THE MATTER AT THE MOMENT UNDER DISCUSSION. IF GENERAL BRADLEY STILL HAS THE SAME OBJECTION THAT HE HAD YESTERDAY, THEN THIS DISCUSSION IS VERY MUCH IN ORDER. X X X

MCMAHON. MR. CHAIRMAN, THAT APPEARS TO BE A VERY NAIVE AND VERY UNSOPHISTICATED SUGGESTION BY THE SENATOR, BUT I HAVE TOO MUCH RESPECT FOR THE ACUMEN AND INTELLIGENCE FOR THE SENATOR FROM IOWA. IT WOULD BE

A GREAT THING IF ALL DURING THIS INVESTIGATION EACH WITNESS, WHEN ASKED QUESTIONS THAT HE SHOULDN'T ANSWER, IF WE ARE TO MAINTAIN THE INTEGRITY OF OUR GOVERNMENT WAS TO SAY, "NO, I HAVE TALKED TO THE PRESIDENT, BUT HE HAS TOLD ME TO KEEP QUIET AND LISTEN."

I JUST MAKE THAT OBSERVATION TO PROVE TO THE SENATOR FROM IOWA THAT AT LEAST I WAS NOT DECEIVED BY HIS SUGGESTION.

X X X

LODGE. I DO NOT THINK WE CAN CLEAR UP ANY PROCEDURAL QUESTION DEFINITELY AND FINALLY BY ANY VOTE WE TAKE HERE TODAY. X X X

RUSSELL. I DID NOT KNOW THAT ANYONE HAD CONTENDED THAT YOU COULD SETTLE ONCE AND FOR ALL THE PROCEDURAL QUESTION. I UNDERTOOK TO SPECIFICALLY STATE THAT IT WAS MY OWN OPINION THAT ANY MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE COULD RAISE THE QUESTION AGAIN AT ANY TIME HE SAW FIT.

WE HAVE TO DETERMINE EACH CASE ON ITS MERITS AS IT ARISES. BUT NOW WE ARE IN THIS POSITION--THIS IS THE POSITION WE ARE IN AT THE PRESENT TIME:

FULBRIGHT. FOR WHATEVER IT MAY BE WORTH, THIS MATTER DID ARISE A WEEK AGO--AS A MATTER OF FACT, IT WAS LAST FRIDAY, I THINK, IN THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE RFC, WHEN MR. DAWSON, WHO IS A CONFIDENTIAL ASSOCIATE OR--WHAT IS HE--A SECRETARY OF THE PRESIDENT PLEADED A VERY SIMILAR IMMUNITY FROM THAT, THE SAME AS THE GENERAL HAS, AND RULED AS THE CHAIRMAN RULED, AND NO ONE ON THAT COMMITTEE, THAT IS OF EITHER PARTY, RAISED ANY QUESTION ABOUT IT. X X X

GREEN. IT SEEMS TO ME THAT YESTERDAY A QUESTION WAS ASKED AND A RULING WAS MADE, AND AN APPEAL TAKEN FROM THAT RULING, AND THEN THE APPEAL WITHDRAWN, SO, IT SEEMS TO ME WE ARE JUST WHERE WE WERE BEFORE THE QUESTION WAS ASKED, AND I DO NOT SEE WHY WE SHOULD NOT PROCEED WITH THE EXAMINATION OF THE WINTESS.

RUSSELL. WELL, THE SENATOR, OF COUSE, HAS A RIGHT TO VOTE WHEN THE QUESTION IS SUBMITTED, IF HE SEES FIT.

WILEY. THAT IS WHAT I SUGGESTED.

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B103WX

RUSSELL. FOR MY OWN PART, I THINK IT WOULD BE VERY UNFORTUNATE IF WE FOLLOWED THAT COURSE OF ACTION.

B103WX

WITH RESPECT TO THIS APPEAL, I SHALL NOT RULE THAT THAT APPEAL WILL BE ALIVE TOMORROW IF IT IS NOT ALIVE TODAY. IT IS INCONCEIVABLE TO ME THAT AN APPEAL THAT IS NOT HERE TODAY CAN BE PENDING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE TOMORROW, AND SO IF IT IS GOING TO BE RAISED, IT WILL HAVE TO BE RAISED, UNLESS THE CHAIR IS OVERRIDDEN, ON A NEW SET OF QUESTIONS ADDRESS TO SOME OTHER WITNESS. X X X

KNOWLAND. I WANT TO,8 !84'5, MR.CHAIRMAN, FULLY APPROVE THE STATEMENT MADE BY THE SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

IT SEEMS TO ME THAT IF WE GET INTO A DISTINCTLY LEGALISTIC SITUATION HERE A GREAT DEAL OF THE CONFIDENCE WHICH THE CONGRESS AND THE COUNTRY HAS IN THE JOB THIS COMMITTEE IS DOING WILL BE SERIOUSLY SHAKEN.

OUR EFFORT, I TAKE IT, AS A COMBINED COMMITTEE OF TWO OF THE MOST RESPONSIBLE COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, HAS BEEN TO GET THE FACTS, TO GET ALL THE FACTS, SO THAT WHEN THIS COMMITTEE FINALLY MAKES ITS REPORT, THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, I HOPE THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN SO FAR AS THEY MAY BE INTERESTED IN READING IT, AND THE COUNTRY, WILL HAVE CONFIDENCE IN THE DECISIONS WE FINALLY ARRIVE AT.

X X X BREWSTER. MR.CHAIRMAN, I RAISE A POINT OF ORDER.

RUSSELL. THE SENATOR WILL STATE HIS POINT.

BREWSTER. I DO NOT UNDERSTAND THAT THERE IS ANY QUESTION BEFORE THE HOUSE EXCEPT THE EXAMINATION OF THE WITNESS AND THAT THE EXAMINATION SHOULD PROCEED.

MORSE. MR.CHAIRMAN, I RAISE A POINT OF ORDER. I THINK THE RECORD WILL SHOW THAT THE JUNIOR SENATOR FROM OREGON TOOK AN APPEAL FROM THE DECISION OF THE CHAIR, AND I AM GOING TO INSIST UPON A CONSIDERATION OF MY APPEAL.

X X X KNOWLAND. I WANT TO SAY THAT I FEEL MY DISCUSSION IS PERTINENT, IS RELEVANT TO THE QUESTION, BECAUSE IT IS A VERY FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION HERE, AND IF YOU DECIDE THIS, I THINK WE ARE GOING TO BE FORECLOSED FROM OTHER INFORMATION.

NOW AS I WAS SAYING, THAT IMMEDIATELY IN MY JUDGMENT FORECLOSES, IF THIS PRECEDENT IS SUSTAINED BY THE COMMITTEE, FROM GOING INTO THE DISCUSSIONS WHICH TOOK PLACE AT THE BLAIR HOUSE AT THAT TIME. IN OTHER WORDS, WHEN WE MAKE AN INQUIRY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVE AS TO WHETHER OR NOT THE STATE DEPARTMENT URGED THAT THE UNITED STATES IMMEDIATELY BECOME INVOLVED IN KOREA, THE ANSWER CAN COME BACK THAT WAS A CONFIDENTIAL DISCUSSION WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

B105WX (CORRECT)

NOW HERE WE WILL FIND OURSELVES COMPLETELY FORECLOSED FROM A GREAT NEW CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION WHICH HAS ARISEN WHERE THE POWER TO MAKE WAR HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES WHERE PERHAPS SIX MEN MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES PUT THIS COUNTRY INTO WAR WHERE WE HAVE ALREADY SUFFERED OVER 65,000 CASUALTIES IN AN INQUIRY IN WHICH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE A VITAL INTEREST, ONE IN WHICH WE WERE ALL APPROACHING THIS SITUATION WITH AN OPEN MIND IN ORDER TO GET THE FACTS, WE FIND THAT CERTAIN DOCUMENTS ARE HARD TO GET. X X X

RUSSELL. GENTLEMEN, AT THE RISK OF BEING CRITICIZED FOR TAKING TOO MUCH TIME, I AM GOING TO MAKE A BRIEF STATEMENT IN CONNECTION WITH SENATOR KNOWLAND'S COMMENTS. I DO NOT INTEND FOR THIS RECORD TO GO OUT OF HERE WITH ANY REFLECTION UPON MY FAIRNESS, IF I CAN HELP IT, AS I AM TRYING TO BE AS FAIR AS I CAN.

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NOW THE SENATOR HAS MADE A VERY POWERFUL AND MOVING ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF THE APPEAL THAT SENATOR WILEY HAS ENTERED, BUT SAYS HE DOES NOT THINK ACTION CAN BE TAKEN ON IT.

KNOWLAND. OH, I HAVE NOT SAID THAT.

RUSSELL. YOU CERTAINLY DID. YOU SAID IF YOU DECIDE THIS THING NOW, IT WILL FORECLOSE EVERYTHING. YOU DO NOT WANT THE ISSUE DECIDED NOW, AFTER MAKING A VERY VIGOROUS ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF YOUR POSITION, WHICH YOU ARE PERFECTLY ENTITLED TO DO. YOU ARE WHOLLY WITHIN YOUR RIGHTS. X X X

KNOWLAND. X X X A READING OF THE ENTIRE RECORD, I THINK, WILL INDICATE THAT THE SENATOR FROM IOWA WAS SUGGESTING THAT THIS WHOLE PROCESS THAT LEAD UP TO THIS THING MIGHT BE BACKTRACKED FROM FOR THE MOMENT AND NOT PRECIPITATE THE TYPE OF SITUATION WE NOW CONFRONT.

RUSSELL. OF COURSE, I DON'T THINK I NEED ANY HIGHER AND BETTER EVIDENCE OF THE FACT THAT IT APPEARS THERE ARE LEGALISTIC ASPECTS OF THIS MATTER THAT WERE NOT INTRODUCED BY THE CHAIR. THE STATEMENT THAT THE SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA JUST MADE SHOWS THAT IN ALL OF THE VARIOUS LEGALISTIC RAMIFICATIONS OF THIS HEARING THE CHAIR PLAYED NO PART EXCEPT TO DISCHARGE HIS DUTY HERE AS THE UNFORTUNATE INDIVIDUAL WHO IS CALLED UPON TO PRESIDE OVER THESE HEARINGS. X X X

ON THE SENATOR'S STATEMENTS AND INFERENCES AS TO THE WITHHOLDING OF INFORMATION, THE CHAIR IS NOT INVOLVED. THE ONLY WAY I AM INVOLVED IS THE FACT I HAVE RULED AS I HAVE SEEN FIT ON GENERAL BRADLEY'S CLAIMING IMMUNITY TO ANSWER THIS QUESTION.

X X X KNOWLAND. CERTAINLY THERE WAS NOTHING IN WHAT I SAID THAT GAVE THE SLIGHTEST INFERENCE THE CHAIRMAN HAD NOT, BOTH ON HIS OWN VOLITION AND AT THE REQUEST OF THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS, SOUGHT TO GET EVERYTHING HE FELT AND SOME OF THE REST OF US FELT SHOULD BE PRODUCED. THERE WAS CERTAINLY NOTHING IN MY STATEMENT DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY WHICH CAST ANY REFLECTION UPON THE CHAIRMAN IN THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS DUTY, AND I DID NOT WANT THE CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT TO--

RUSSELL. I DID NOT THINK THE SENATOR INTENDED THAT. X X X

KNOWLAND. MY STATEMENT WAS DIRECTED ENTIRELY TO SOME OF THE EXEC-

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UTIVE AGENCIES OF THE GOVERNMENT AND NOT TO THE MANNER IN WHICH THE CHAIRMAN IS PERFORMING HIS DUTIES. X X X

LODGE. CAN WE HAVE STATED COMPLETELY THE PRECISE ISSUES BEFORE US?

B106WX

RUSSELL. IF I UNDERSTAND THE ISSUE, SUBJECT TO CORRECTION BY THE COMMITTEE, SENATOR WILEY THIS MORNING RENEWED HIS APPEAL--THAT WAS THE EFFECT OF IT--WITH THE SUGGESTION THAT IT BE CARRIED OVER UNTIL TOMORROW.

LODGE. APPEAL FROM WHAT?

RUSSELL. FROM THE RULING OF THE CHAIR YESTERDAY ON THE QUESTION AS TO WHETHER OR NOT GENERAL BRADLEY WAS COMPELLED TO ANSWER THE QUESTION HE ASKED HIM ON YESTERDAY.

LODGE. AND THE CHAIRMAN RULED HE WAS NOT COMPELLED?

RUSSELL. THAT IS RIGHT. X X X

WILEY. I AM SURE IF YOU READ MY STATEMENT THAT YOU WILL FIND WHAT I HAVE SAID WAS--AND I THINK THE SUBSEQUENT STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN INTIMATED IT WHEN HE STATED THAT THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE APPEAL UNTIL MORNING, HE WOULD CONSIDER THAT I HAD THE RIGHT TO DO THAT. YOU WILL FIND IN MY STATEMENT WHAT I SUGGESTED WAS THIS PLAN:

1. THAT WE, IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT GENERAL BRADLEY NEEDS TO BE ACCOMMODATED AND HAS GOT TO LEAVE, CARRY ON WITH HIS TESTIMONY;

2. THAT I BE PRIVILEGED TOMORROW MORNING TO TAKE THE APPEAL, AND THAT THEN WE SPEND THE TIME ARGUING THE LEGAL ISSUES.

THEN IN RESPONSE TO THAT THE CHAIRMAN TOOK THE POSITION, AS I UNDERSTOOD IT, THAT HE WOULD NOT RECOGNIZE IT TOMORROW MORNING, BUT HE WOULD RECOGNIZE IT TODAY, AND READ INTO IT THAT I HAD NOTED THE APPEAL FOR TODAY. NOW I HAVE NOT NOTED THE APPEAL FOR TODAY. I MADE THIS SUGGESTION AS A WAY OUT. YESTERDAY IN OUR CONVERSATION WITH THE CHAIRMAN HE STATED THAT HE WOULD NOT RECOGNIZE THAT ANY ONE ELSE HAD ANY RIGHT TO APPEAL EXCEPT ME.

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RUSSELL. WELL, THE SENATOR, OF COURSE, UNDERSTOOD THAT WAS ON THE FACT THAT THE SENATOR HAD WITHDRAWN HIS APPEAL, AND NOT THAT HE WAS GOING TO RENEW HIS APPEAL TODAY OR TOMORROW OR THE DAY FOLLOWING. X X

MORSE. X X X GENERAL BRADLEY WAS ASKED BY THE SENATOR FROM WISCONSIN YESTERDAY TO TESTIFY ABOUT A CONVERSATION THAT TOOK PLACE WITH THE PRESIDENT AT A MEETING ON APRIL 6, AND GENERAL BRADLEY SAID, IN EFFECT, HE CONSIDERED THAT A CONFIDENTIAL CONVERSATION AND THAT HE DID NOT DESIRE TO SO TESTIFY. THE SENATOR FROM WISCONSIN, THE RECORD WILL SHOW, RAISED THE QUESTIHN AS TO WHETHER OR NOT HE SHOULD BE REQUIRED BY THE COMMITTEE TO ANSWER HIS QUESTION, AND THE CHAIR RULED THAT HE SHOULD NOT BE REQUIRED TO ANSWER THE QUESTION, AND AN APPEAL WAS TAKEN. X X X

NOW, GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE, I LISTENED TO TWO RADIO PROGRAMS LAST NIGHT X X X AND BOTH OF THOSE RADIO PROGRAMS LEFT THE IMPRESSION WITH THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY THAT LISTENED TO THE PROGRAMS THAT OUR WITNESS TODAY WAS RUNNING THE RISK OF BEING CITED BY THIS COMMITTEE FOR CONTEMPT. THE WHOLE TWIST OF THE PROGRAMS, IN MY OPINION, REFLECTED ADVERSELY ON GENERAL BRADLEY. I THINK THAT IN FAIRNESS TO GENERAL BRADLEY IT IS THE CLEAR PUBLIC DUTY OF THIS COMMITTEE TO GET THIS MATTER SETTLED TODAY, AND I AM NOT IN FAVOR OF HEARING ONE MORE WORD OF TESTIMONY FROM HIM UNTIL WE GET THIS QUESTION OF PROCEDURE SETTLED. X X X

LONG. X X X I WOULD SUGGEST, MR.CHAIRMAN, THAT WE DO PROCEED TO VOTE ON THIS THING AS SOON AS SENATORS CAN FIND THEMSELVES PREPARED AND READY TO VOTE ON IT, BECAUSE IT DOES APPEAR TO ME THAT WE ARE HOLDING UP THIS MATTER OF FIGHTING A WAR. WE HAVE THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF HERE. WE HAVE ALL THESE MEMBERS OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF WAITING TO TESTIFY. WE ARE HAVING TO HOLD UP OTHER MATTERS UNTIL THEY CAN COME AND TESTIFY BEFORE THIS COMMITTEE, AND THEY ARE HAVING TO KEEP UP WITH THE TESTIMONY UNTIL THAT TIME.

AND, IN ANY EVENT, WE ARE NOT GOING TO GET THE INFORMATION THAT THE SENATOR FROM WISCONSIN WANTED. X X X

BRIDGES. MR.CHAIRMAN, IN THE FIRST PLACE, I DO NOT WANT TO SEE THIS RULING AS A PRECEDENT FOR ANY FUTURE WITNESS; AND I UNDERSTAND THE CHAIRMAN SAID THAT EACH ISSUE, AS IT ARISES, WILL BE DECIDED ON ITS OWN MERITS, AND THEREFORE, IF WE PASS ON THIS, THEN IT IS NO PRECEDENT FOR ANY FUTURE THING.

DID I UNDERSTAND YOU CORRECTLY, SIR?

RUSSELL. I THINK IT WOULD BE A PRECEDENT, BUT NO SENATOR IS BOUND BY THE PRECEDENT. THE COMMITTEE CAN VOTE TO CHANGE ITS POSITION ON AN IDENTICAL QUESTION.

OF COURSE IF SOME SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT QUESTION ARISES, IT WILL STAND ON ITS OWN MERITS.

THAT IS WHAT I SAID.

BRIDGES. ON THIS PARTICULAR QUESTION, IT SO HAPPENS THAT WHEN THE TRUMAN COMMITTEE WAS IN EXISTENCE, OF WHICH SENATORS BREWSTER AND CONNALLY AND I WERE MEMBERS, FOR A PART OF ITS EXISTENCE, THE PRESENT PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WHO WAS THEN ITS CHAIRMAN, TOOK A VERY DEFINITE POSITION ON APRIL 3,1943, IN A HEARING TO WHICH SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON TESTIFIED.

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B116WX. Q

THE SECRETARY HAD BEEN ASKED TO FURNISH CERTAIN INFORMATION REGARDING A CONFIDENTIAL REPORT WHICH WAS BEING PREPARED FOR THE INSPECTOR GENER). THE REPORT WAS BEING PREPARED BY A LIEUTENANT COLONEL AMEN.

ON APRIL 3RD, SECRETARY PATTERSON APPEARED TO EXPLAIN HIS PREVIOUS ACTION, AND FURNISH THE INFORMATION WHICH WAS REQUESTED; AND IN RESPONSE TO THE OPENING STATEMENT, THE THEN SENATOR TRUMAN SAID:

"YOU KNOW, MR.SECRETARY, MY ATTITUDE, AND I AM NOT GOING TO QUARREL WITH YOU ON THAT; BUT WHILE THE INSPECTOR GENERAL HAS CONFIDENTIAL DUTIES TO PERFORM FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR, HE GETS THE WHEREWITHAL TO PERFORM THESE DUTIES FROM THE CONGRESS, AND I DON'T THINK THE CONGRESS SHOULD BE SHUT OFF FROM ANY INFORMATION WHICH IT MAY DEEM NECESSARY FOR LEGISLATIVE PURPOSES, NO MATTER WHAT IT IS."

THEY GO ON, AND LATER, MR.TRUMAN, THEN SENATOR, SAID, AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE:

"I DON'T WANT TO CARRY THIS CONTENTION TO ITS CONCLUSION, BUT I MAINTAIN THAT I DON'T THINK HE HAS GOT ANY RIGHT TO SHUT OFF THE INFORMATION FROM THOSE IN CONGRESS WHO WANT IT."

NOW, THAT WAS THE POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES WHEN HE WAS CHAIRMAN OF A COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THINGS SIMILAR TO THIS.

I DON'T KNOW WHAT HIS POSITION IS TODAY, BUT I GATHER IT IS THE SAME AS GENERAL BRADLEY'S. X X X

CAIN. SENATOR BRIDGES JUST ABOUT SAID WHAT I HAVE IN MIND, ALONG WITH A LOT OF OTHER SENATORS AT THIS TABLE.

I AM TREMENDOUSLY IMPATIENT TO OFFER SOME CONSIDERED QUESTIONS TO GENERAL BRADLEY. IT APPEARS OBVIOUS, HOWEVER, THAT THERE IS A VAST DIFFERENCE OF OPINION ON A QUESTION BEFORE THIS COMMITTEE. X X X

MCMAHON. MR.CHAIRMAN, THERE NEVER HAS BEEN A HEARING AS LONG AS I HAVE BEEN IN THE SENATE WHICH IS, OF COURSE, GOING ON SEVEN YEARS, AND NONE THAT I HAVE EVER HEARD OF WHERE MORE INFORMATION HAS BEEN GIVEN TO A COMMITTEE AND THENCE TO THE PUBLIC THAN THERE HAS BEEN IN THIS ONE.

B117WX Q

IT RUNS SOME 750,000 WORDS AT THE PRESENT TIME. IN FACT, I HAVE TREMBLED MORE THAN ONCE AT THE AMOUNT OF INFORMATION AND THE KIND OF INFORMATION WHICH WE HAVE GIVEN IN THIS UNPRECEDENTED HEARING.

I SAY THAT BECAUSE THERE ARE THOSE NOW WHO I FEEL WOULD LIKE TO INTRODUCE THE IMPRESSION INTO THIS HEARING, FOR PURPOSES THAT DO NOT

BEAR THE LIGHT OF DAY, THAT THINGS ARE NOW GOING TO BE CLOSED UP AND HIDDEN. X X X

LODGE. MR.CHAIRMAN, LET ME SAY THAT I INTEND TO VOTE AGAINST THE MOTION OF MY GOOD FRIEND FROM OREGON AT THIS TIME BECAUSE OF MY BELIEF THAT IT WILL SERIOUSLY HAMPER IF NOT ACTUALLY PREVENT THE OBTAINING OF FURTHER INFORMATION. X X X

CONNALLY. X X X I AM IN FAVOR OF DETERMINING THIS SITUATION NOW. X X X

NOW THIS IS A FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION TO MY MIND. IF THIS COMMITTEE CAN BRING GENERAL BRADLEY UP HERE AND FORCE HIM TO TESTIFY REGARDING WHAT HE SAYS WAS A PRIVATE CONFIDENTIAL CONVERSATION BETWEEN HIM AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THAT HE WAS ACTING AS THE PRESIDENT'S CONFIDENTIAL ADVISOR, IF WE CAN DO THAT, THEN THERE CAN BE NO CONSULTATIONS BY ANY PRESIDENT OR ANYBODY ELSE THAT A COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS CAN NOT GO IN AND PRY OPEN AND FIND OUT WHAT TRANSPIRED. X X

WILEY. IF WE COULD ARRIVE AT THE PROCEDURE WE ARE TO FOLLOW THIS MORNING, I WOULD LIKE TO BE HEARD ON THIS LEGAL PHASE OF THIS MATTER. I, TOO, HAVE GIVEN SOME STUDY TO IT. X X X

NOW, MR.CHAIRMAN, IN MY HUMBLE OPINION, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND I THINK GENERAL BRADLEY HIMSELF, UNLESS THE PRESIDENT PROHIBITED HIM, WOULD BE WILLING TO TELL THE FACTS THAT SURROUND THE EPISODE.

THAT IS WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE ENTITLED TO. X X X

ALL WE ARE ASKING, MR.CHAIRMAN, IS TELL US WHAT WENT ON IN THESE GROUP HEARINGS. I CALL YOUR ATTENTION THAT THE PRESIDENT WASN'T ALWAYS PRESENT. THE FIRST HEARING THE PRESIDENT WASN'T THERE. ARE YOU GOING TO APPLY THE RULE TO THAT? X X X

WE ARE INVESTIGATING THE JUSTICE AND THE MERIT AND THE EQUITY OF THIS FIRING, GENTLEMEN. THAT IS THE BASIS, THAT IS THE ISSUE. X X X

MORSE. MR.CHAIRMAN, IS IT THE CHAIRMAN'S UNDERSTANDING, WHICH IT CERTAINLY IS MINE, THAT GENERAL BRADLEY STANDS READY TO TESTIFY AS TO WHY THEY REACHED THE DECISION THEY REACHED IN REGARD TO THE DISMISSAL OF GENERAL MACARTHUR?

HE IS WILLING TO SET FORTH THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE OTHERS AT THAT CONFERENCE, BUT THAT HE DOES STAND ON HIS CONFIDENTIAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PRESIDENT IN NOT DISCLOSING CONVERSATIONS THAT TOOK PLACE?

NOW I THINK IF WE PROCEEDED TO EXAMINE IT ON THE REASONS FOR THE DECISION, ON THE CONCLUSIONS THAT HAVE BEEN REACHED, YOU WOULD GET THE EVIDENCE THAT YOU NEED, BUT I THINK THE MOMENT YOU GET, AS THE SENATOR FROM WISCONSIN DID, INTO A REQUEST THAT HE DISCLOSE A CONVERSATION WITH THE PRESIDENT, THAT HE STANDS ON SOUND GROUNDS AND IMPORTANT GROUNDS IN REFUSING TO GIVE THAT INFORMATION. X X X

RUSSELL. GENERAL, YOU HAVE BEEN HERE THROUGH THE ENTIRE DISCUSSION THAT HAS TAKEN PLACE. YOU HAVE NOT BEEN PERMITTED TO PUT IN YOUR OAR BECAUSE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE HAVE BEEN SPEAKING EITHER AS TO THEIR OWN VIEWS OR AS TO WHAT THEY THINK YOURS ARE OR SHOULD BE.

I SHALL ASK YOU NOW AS TO WHETHER YOU REFUSE TO GIVE THIS COMMITTEE, DECLINE TO GIVE THIS COMMITTEE IN ANSWER TO ANY QUESTION ASKED, ANY OF THE CONCLUSIONS THAT WERE ARRIVED AT IN ANY CONFERENCES YOU MIGHT HAVE HELD WITH THE OTHER JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF OR WITH THE PRESIDENT AND OTHER CONFIDENTIAL ADVISORS? X X X

BRADLEY. I DO NOT BELIEVE I HAVE REFUSED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTION

B120WX.
AS TO CONCLUSIONS REACHED. I HAVE NOT BEEN ASKED YET TO GIVE THE MILITARY OPINION OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, WHICH I AM PREPARED TO GIVE, AND I THINK THAT IS THE IMPORTANT ISSUE THAT I CAN TESTIFY TO, AND I CAN TESTIFY TO IT, BECAUSE THE REASONS, THE MILITARY REASONS, THAT THEY GAVE GENERAL MARSHALL FOR THINKING THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR SHOULD BE RELIEVED, WERE DISCUSSED BEFORE THIS COMMITTEE WHEN GENERAL MARSHALL WAS BEFORE IT, AND HE SAID THAT I WOULD GIVE THEM.

SINCE HE SAID THAT I COULD GIVE THEM, AND WOULD GIVE THEM, AND THEY WERE MADE TO HIM, I FEEL PERFECTLY FREE TO GIVE THOSE REASONS WHICH I THINK ARE THE PRINCIPAL ONES UPON WHICH I AM QUALIFIED TO TESTIFY.

HOWEVER, I WILL NOT REFUSE OR DECLINE TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS AS TO THE OUTCOME OF THE VARIOUS CONFERENCES HELD AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

I STILL THINK THAT IF I COULD TRY TO REMEMBER CONVERSATIONS AND REPEAT THEM HERE, IN THE FIRST PLACE, IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT; IN THE SECOND PLACE, AS I STATED YESTERDAY, I DO NOT THINK IT PROPER FOR ME TO TRY TO REPEAT CONVERSATIONS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

GENERAL MACARTHUR BEGGED OFF FROM ANSWERING THAT QUESTION, AS WAS STATED ON PAGE 104 OF THE TESTIMONY; GENERAL MARSHALL DECLINED TO ANSWER A SIMILAR QUESTION ON PAGE 1081 OF THE TESTIMONY, AND THERE WAS NOTHING SAID ABOUT HIS DECLINING TO ANSWER A SIMILAR QUESTION.

I AM PERFECTLY WILLING TO ANSWER QUESTIONS AS TO THE RESULT OF THESE CONFERENCES; I AM PERFECTLY WILLING TO GIVE YOU THE REASONS ADVANCED BY THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF FOR THEIR STATEMENT TO GENERAL MARSHALL, BECAUSE GENERAL MARSHALL HAS STATED I CAN GIVE THEM.

X X X I WOULD LIKE TO BRING OUT THAT MY ASKING TO GET AWAY TODAY IS NOT FOR MY PERSONAL CONVENIENCE. IT IS IN CONNECTION WITH ARMED FORCES DAY, WHICH IS HELD ONCE A YEAR, IN WHICH WE TRY TO PRESENT TO THE PEOPLE IN THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY WHAT WE ARE TRYING TO DO AND ESTABLISH A CLOSER RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THEM AND THEIR ARMED FORCES.

MY STATEMENT YESTERDAY, I WANT TO EMPHASIZE, WAS IN CONNECTION WITH THAT ARMED FORCES DAY. SO FAR AS I AM CONCERNED, I WOULD BE VERY PLEASED IF I NEVER HAD TO MAKE A SPEECH. IT IS WORK AND I DON'T LIKE TO MAKE THEM. I FEEL IT IS MY DUTY TO MAKE THEM ONCE IN A WHILE, AND THAT IS WHY I MAKE THEM.

WHEN I RETIRE, I DON'T EXPECT TO EVEJ MAKE ANY. (LAUGHTER)

ONE OTHER THING I WOULD LIKE TO CLEAR UP. I WAS REFERRED TO HERE YESTERDAY AS THE PRESIDENT'S WITNESS. I THOUGHT I WAS THE COMMITTEE'S WITNESS.

I WOULD LIKE TO POINT OUT THAT I AM NEITHER A DEMOCRAT NOR A REPUBLICAN. I THINK IT WOULD BE IMPROPER IF I WERE, IN MY POSITION. I HAVE NEVER VOTED, AND IF I EVER DO, WHICH I EXPECT TO AFTER I RETIRE AND SETTLE IN A COMMUNITY, I EXPECT TO VOTE ON THE ISSUES. IT IS A LITTLE BIT LATE IN LIFE TO BECOME EITHER A DEMOCRAT OR REPUBLICAN, I EXPECT, SO I WANT TO POINT OUT THAT I AM HERE, IN MY OPINION, AS A COMMITTEE WITNESS.

NOW, THE STATEMENT HAS BEEN MADE HERE TO THE EFFECT THAT AN "IRON CURTAIN" HAS BEEN PULLED DOWN OVER MY TESTIMONY. I DO NOT THINK IT HA MR.CHAIRMAN.

I HAVE ONLY DECLINED TO ANSWER ONE QUESTION ON A CONFIDENTIAL BASIS. I AM PERFECTLY WILLING, AS I SAY, TO GIVE WHAT I THINK IS PERT AND THAT IS THE CONCLUSIONS REACHED AT THOSE CONFERENCES; AND I AM PERFECTLY WILLING TO TELL YOU THE REASONS ADVANCED BY THE THREE CHIEFS OF STAFF WHEN THEY GAVE THEIR REASONS TO GENERAL MARSHALL.

I HOPE I HAVE ANSWERED YOUR QUESTION, BUT I HOPE THAT IT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN IN TOO FULL A FORM.

RUSSELL. WELL, I THINK YOU DID ANSWER IT, GENERAL TO MY COMPLETE SATSIFACTION. X X X

B123WX
GENERAL, AS I UNDERSTAND IT, YOUR CLAIM OF IMMUNITY AS A CONFIDENTIAL ADVISER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, BEING COMPELLED TO DISCLOSE WHAT TOOK PLACE IN A CONFIDENTIAL CONFERENCE OR IN CONFIDENTIAL CONFERENCES, BETWEEN YOU AND THE PRESIDENT AND OTHER ADVISERS, IS UP TO THIS TIME LIMITED MERELY AS TO WHAT WAS ACTUALLY SAID BY INDIVIDUALS AT THAT CONFERENCE?

BRADLEY. YES, SIR; AND I THINK IF YOU WILL LOOK UP THE RECORD YOU WILL FIND THAT GENERAL MARSHALL TESTIFIED AS TO THE GENERAL RESULTS OF ALL OF THESE CONFERENCES HELD.

X X X

FULBRIGHT. X X X I WISH TO SPEAK ABOUT ONE MINUTE WITH REGARD TO THE STATEMENT MADE BY THE SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA X X X I HOPE THE SENATOR HAS NOT DECIDED TO SABOTAGE AND DISCREDIT THE HEARING SIMPLY BECAUSE THE EVIDENCE NOW BEING PRESENTED DOES NOT SUPPORT GENERAL MACARTHUR.

AS A MEMBER OF THIS COMMITTEE, I WILL, OF COURSE, SHARE WHATEVER DISCREDIT MAY ACCRUE TO THIS COMMITTEE.

THE SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA, AMONG OTHERS, WAS EXTREMELY ANXIOUS TO GET THESE HEARINGS, AND NOW, HE SEEMS TO BE THREATENING TO CONDEMN THE WHOLE HEARING AS A WHITEWASH.

HE STATED, IF I UNDERSTOOD HIM CORRECTLY, THAT AN IRON CURTAIN IS BEING DRAWN OVER THE EVIDENCE, BY GENERAL BRADLEY AND THE OTHERS, WHICH WOULD BE INTERPRETED AS A PRELIMINARY TO AN EFFORT TO SAY THAT THIS WHOLE PROCEEDING IS A WHITEWASH, AND THAT THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION IS DRAWING AN IRON CURTAIN DOWN UPON THE WHOLE INVESTIGATION.

X X X

KNOWLAND. X X X I RESENT VERY MUCH THE SUGGESTION THAT I AM TRYING TO SABOTAGE THIS HEARING. I HAVE ENTERED INTO IT IN GOOD FAITH. I FEEL THAT I HAVE AN OBLIGATION, AS A SENATOR OF THE UNITED STATES, TO GET THE FACTS AND ALL THE FACTS, AND THE TRUTH AND ALL THE TRUTH. X X X

WILEY. GENERAL BRADLEY, IS THERE ANY OBJECTION ON THE PART OF THE PRESIDENT TO YOUR GIVING THE CONVERSATION THAT TOOK PLACE ON APRIL 5TH, IN YOUR OFFICE AT 5 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON, WHEN THE PRESIDENT WAS NOT THERE; AND

IS THERE ANY OBJECTION, BY THE PRESIDENT, TO YOUR GIVING THE CONVERSATION THAT TOOK PLACE IN HIS OFFICE ON THE 6TH, AND ANY SUBSEQUENT DATE WHEN YOU WERE CONSIDERING WAYS AND MEANS OF RECALLING GENERAL MACARTHUR. X X X

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B124WX

BRADLEY. X X X AS FAR AS THE MEETING ON APRIL 5TH WAS CONCERNED, BETWEEN THE THREE CHIEFS OF STAFF AND MYSELF, I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT THE PRESIDENT WOULD BE CONCERNED, BECAUSE, AS YOU SAY, HE WAS NOT THER AND HAS NO IDEA OF WHAT WAS SAID.

HOWEVER, NORMALLY, MINUTES KEPT OF SUCH A MEETING, IF MINUTES HAD BEEN KEPT, THE RELEASE OF THEM MIGHT BE QUESTIONABLE.

IN THIS CASE THERE WERE NO MINUTES KEPT.

WILEY. I DON'T HEAR YOU, SIR.

BRADLEY. IN THIS CASE, THERE WERE NO MINUTES KEPT OF THE MEETING ON APRIL 5TH. IT WAS MERELY, AS I TOLD YOU YESTERDAY, TO WARN THEM THAT THIS THING MIGHT COME UP, AND TO START STUDYING ABOUT IT.

AS FAR AS THE PRESIDENT'S OBJECTION TO MY REPEATING CONVERSATIONS HELD IN HIS OFFICE ON APRIL 6TH --

WILEY. AND SUBSEQUENT DATES.

BRADLEY. -- AND SUBSEQUENT DATES, IN CONNECTION WITH THIS --

WILEY. MACARTHUR --

BRADLEY. --THIS MATTER, I DO NOT KNOW.

AS A RESULT OF THE RULING OF YOUR COMMITTEE YESTERDAY, AND OF THE DISCUSSION BEFORE THIS COMMITTEE, BEFORE I LEFT HERE, I ASSUMED THAT I WAS NOT SUPPOSED TO ASK THAT QUESTION, SO I DID NOT ASK THE PRESIDENT THAT QUESTION.

WILEY. WELL, QUESTION NUMBER TWO:

WILL YOU FIND OUT, SO THAT YOU CAN REPORT AT A SUBSEQUENT HEARING, WHETHER THE PRESIDENT WILL CLAIM THAT THE CONVERSATIONS AT THOSE MEETINGS ARE CONFIDENTIAL, THAT HE MAKES THAT CLAIM, AND WILL YOU MAKE THAT CLAIM?

X X X

BRADLEY. MR.CHAIRMAN, IN MY OPINION I SHOULD NOT BE PLACED IN THE POSITION OF GOING TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ASKING FOR A BREAKDOWN IN THIS CONFIDENTIAL RELATIONSHIP.

AFTER LISTENING TO THE VARIOUS ARGUMENTS BY THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMMITTEE WHO APPARENTLY KNOW CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND OTHER LAW, IT SEEMS TO ME THAT I WOULD BE PLACED IN A VERY BAD POSITION IF I SHOULD GO TO THE PRESIDENT AND ASK HIM FOR PERMISSION TO DISCUSS IN PUBLIC AND TO RELEASE THE CONVERSATIONS WHICH I HAVE HELD WITH HIM.

X X X

WILEY. I UNDERSTOOD FROM YOUR STATEMENT YESTERDAY -- AND THAT IS WHY I ASKED THE SECOND QUESTION -- THAT THERE WAS SOMETHING IN YOUR MIND TO THE EFFECT THAT YOUR WERE GOING TO FIND OUT WHETHER IT WAS CONSIDERED CONFIDENTIAL.

B125WX

NOW IF I WAS MISTAKEN, WHY THAT IS ALL RIGHT. NOW THIS IS MY THIRD QUESTION. ON YOUR OWN AUTHORITY WITHOUT CONSULTING ANYBODY ELSE, ARE YOU TAKING THE POSITION THAT THE CONVERSATION ON THE 5TH AND THE 6TH AND THE SUBSEQUENT MATTERS ARE NOT SUBJECT, ON THE SAME GROUND OF THE SAME BEING CONFIDENTIAL, SUBJECT FOR THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY TO HAVE?

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X X X

BRADLEY. X X X I TOOK THAT POSITION ENTIRELY ON MY OWN INITIATIVE. AS A MATTER OF FACT I DID NOT EXPECT IT TO COME UP. IF I HAD, I MIGHT HAVE CONSULTED SOME LAWYER ON IT, BUT I DID NOT EXPECT IT TO COME UP BECAUSE YOU HAD ACCORDED GENERAL MACARTHUR THAT PRIVILEGE, YOU HAD ACCORDED GENERAL MARSHALL THAT PRIVILEGE, AND CONSEQUENTLY I DID NOT EXPECT TO GET INTO THE QUESTION AT ALL. I THOUGHT YOU WOULD EXTEND TO ME THE SAME PRIVILEGE YOU HAD TO THEM.

RUSSELL. DO YOU CARE TO ANSWER THAT PART OF THE QUESTION WHICH REFERRED TO YOUR CONFERENCE WITH THE JOINT CHIEFS ON THE 5TH, GENERAL BRADLEY? X X X

BRADLEY. WELL, ACTUALLY I DO NOT REMEMBER THE ACTUAL SUBSTANCE OF THE CONVERSATION WITH THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF ON THE 5TH.

I PROBABLY WOULD HAVE FORGOTTEN THAT I HAD CALLED THEM EXCEPT THAT IN LOOKING BACK ON MY DIARY I FOUND THE FOLLOWING WEEK WHEN I STARTED LOOKING IT UP, THAT I HAD CALLED THEM AT THAT TIME AND THEN THA REMINDED ME THAT I HAD CALLED THEM TO WARN THEM THAT THIS THING MIGHT COME UP, AND I STILL DO NOT REMEMBER WHERE I GOT ANY INFORMATION WHICH LED ME TO CALL THEM.

IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED BY SOMEONE IN MY OFFICE SINCE YESTERDAY THAT MAYBE THAT WAS THE RESULT OF THE TICKERTAPE THING THAT WAS BROUGHT IN, SAYING THAT THIS WAS NOW UP. I DON'T KNOW. I HONESTLY CANNOT REMEMBER JUST WHAT BROUGHT IT UP.

I DON'T KNOW QUITE WHAT BEARING IT HAS ON IT. I JUST KNOW FROM LOOKING UP THE NOTES, THE DIARY, THAT I DID HAVE THAT MEETING AND THEN TALKED TO ONE OF THE CHIEFS THIS MORNING. HE COULDN'T REMEMBER MY STATING WHERE I GOT THE INFORMATION, BUT THAT WE HAD BEEN CALLED TOGETHE TO DISCUSS THIS BRIEFLY AND BE READY TO GIVE AN ANSWER LATER ON IF CALLED UPON.

X X X

RUSSELL. NO OBJECTION HAS BEEN HEARD BY THE CHAIR TO THE UNANIMOUS CONSENT PROPOSED BY THE SENIOR SENATOR FROM GEORGIA. THEREFORE, GENERAL BRADLEY, WE EXCUSE YOU FROM FURTHER ATTENDANCE UPON THIS COMMITTEE UNTIL MONDAY MORNING. I HOPE WE MAY BE ABLE TO RESUME YOUR TESTIMONY BY THAT TIME, X X X

B126WX

RUSSELL. WELL, GENTLEMEN, THE QUESTION RECURS HERE UPON THE APPEAL FROM THE DECISION OF THE CHAIR THAT GENERAL BRADLEY WAS ENTITLED TO CLAIM IMMUNITY FROM TESTIFYING WITH RESPECT TO PRIVATE CONVERSATIONS TRANSPIRING BETWEEN THE GENERAL, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND TWO OTHER ADVISORS, WHICH WERE HELD CONFIDENTIALLY AT THE WHITE HOUSE ON APRIL 6.

THE GENERAL CLAIMS IMMUNITY FROM BEING COMPELLED TO GO INTO DETAILS. THE GENERAL HAS CONTENDED THAT HE WAS ENTITLED TO IMMUNITY.

AND THE CHAIR DELIVERED A CURBSTONE OPINION AT THE TIME, UPHELD THE CONTENTIONS OF THE GENERAL, AND RULED THAT UNDER THE DIVISION OF POWERS BETWEEN THE THREE COORDINATE BUT EQUAL BRANCHES OF THE GOVERNMENT THAT NEITHER HAD THE RIGHT TO INFLICT UPON THE PREROGATIVES OF THE OTHER AS TO PRIVATE MATTERS WHOLLY WITHIN THE SPHERE OF THE OPERATION OF ANY ONE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT. X X X

KNOWLAND. X X X COULD WE NOT MAKE A UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT THAT WHEN THE COMMITTEE MEETS TOMORROW MORNING AT TEN O'CLOCK, ASSUMING WE DO MEET TOMORROW MORNING AT TEN O'CLOCK, THAT THE TIME BE EQUALLY DIVIDED BETWEEN THE TIME WHEN WE MEET AND WHEN WE RECESS AT ONE O'CLOCK, TIME BE EQUALLY DIVIDED ONE-HALF TO BE UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, ONE-HALF TO BE UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE SENATOR FROM WISCONSIN, TO ALLOCATE FOR THE PROPER PRESENTATION OF THE VIEWS OF THE TWO CONTENDING POINTS OF VIEW. THAT GIVES THIS COMMITTEE, AS WE DO IN THE SENATE, THE RIGHT TO PASS ON IT X X X

IT DOES GIVE US A REASONABLE LIMITATION OF TIME WHERE WE CAN ALL SEE THIS THING BEING BROUGHT TO A HEAD AND WHERE WE CAN PROCEED WITH OUR BUSINESS. MIGHT I MAKE THAT UNANIMOUS CONSENT MOTION?

CONNALLY. WHEN WILL YOU VOTE?

KNOWLAND. ONE O'CLOCK.

RUSSELL. X X X

IS THERE OBJECTION TO THE UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST PROPOUNDED BY THE SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA? THE CHAIR HEARS NONE, AND THE ORDER IS ADOPTED.

THE COMMITTEE STANDS IN RECESS UNTIL TEN O'CLOCK TOMORROW.

(END ABRIDGEMENT)

MAY 17 1951

IX405PED

A78WX

(160) WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-SENATOR KERR (D-OKLA) SAID TODAY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IS LOSING GROUND IN THE CONGRESSIONAL BATTLE OF WORDS "ABOUT AS FAST AS HE DID IN THE ILL-FATED YALU OFFENSIVE" IN KOREA.

THE OKLAHOMA SENATOR, A LEADING SUPPORTER OF THE ADMINISTRATION IN THE MACARTHUR CONTROVERSY, ISSUED A STATEMENT JABBING AT BOTH MACARTHUR AND SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO).

KERR CLASSED TAFT AS A "RANK ISOLATIONIST" WITH IDEAS WHICH HE SAID MACARTHUR "CALLS SILLY".

LATER, TAFT TOLD NEWSMEN THAT KERR WAS INDULGING IN "JUST NAME-CALLING".

REFERRING TO ONE OF KERR'S CRITICISMS, TAFT SAID HE HAD TALKED ABOUT HOLDING DOWN DEFENSE COSTS AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE, AND DECLARED:

"THE FIGHTING IN KOREA WILL BE CHEAPER IF WE CAN DO THE FIGHTING WITH CHINESE SOLDIERS. IT'S ALWAYS CHEAPER TO DO THE FIGHTING WITH OTHER SOLDIERS."

TAFT HAS SUPPORTED GEN.MACARTHUR'S CONTENTION THAT GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S CHINESE NATIONAL TROOPS, NOW VIRTUALLY QUARANTINED ON FORMOSA ISLAND, SHOULD BE GIVEN A FREE HAND TO OPERATE AGAINST COMMUNIST CHINA.

IN HIS COMMENT ON GEN.MACARTHUR, KERR SAID THE TESTIMONY BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL BEFORE SENATE INVESTIGATORS HAD MADE IT CLEAR THAT MACARTHUR WAS "ACTING ON HIS OWN, PUSHING THE U.S.---ALONE, IF NECESSARY---TOWARD AN ALL-OUT WAR IN RED CHINA X X X IN THE VERY JAWS OF TREMENDOUS RUSSIAN FORCES."

KERR WENT ON TO SAY:

"GENERAL MACARTHUR HAS TRIED TO GIVE THE IMPRESSION THAT THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, AND THE REST OF OUR MILITARY LEADERSHIP, ARE ON HIS SIDE. THE TESTIMONY OF GENERAL MARSHALL COMPLETELY REFUTED THIS, BOTH AS TO MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL AND HIS POLICIES.

"NO CONTRARY INFORMATION HAS COME FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR'S LOQUACIOUS PRESS SECRETARY, MAJ.GEN.COURTNEY WHITNEY, WHO KEEPS THE WORLD INFORMED DAILY FROM HIS PLUSH PRECINCTS IN NEW YORK'S WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL."

A79WX

AS TO TAFT, KERR'S STATEMENT SAID:

"I ALWAYS KNEW THAT A RANK ISOLATIONIST WAS PRETTY MIXED UP, BUT CONSIDER THE COMPLETE CONFUSION WHEN HE BEGINS TO GET BIG IDEAS IN HIS HEAD.

"TAKE SENATOR TAFT, FOR EXAMPLE. HE WANTS TO FIGHT MORE AND MORE WITH LESS AND LESS. EVEN GENERAL MACARTHUR CALLS THAT 'SILLY'. 'SILLY' IS THE VERY WORD HE HUNG ON TAFT X X X."

WHEN MACARTHUR TESTIFIED BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE LOOKING INTO HIS DISMISSAL BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN, THE GENERAL DECLINED ANY DIRECT COMMENT ON TAFT'S VIEWS.

KERR NOTED THAT TAFT LATER DISCUSSED THE MATTER IN THE SENATE. TAFT EXPLAINED AT GREAT LENGTH, KERR SAID, "THAT THERE REALLY IS NO 'DIFFERENCE' BETWEEN HIM AND THE GENERAL."

KERR SAID THAT "IN THIS CASE, I'D BE INCLINED TO ACCEPT THE STATEMENTS OF BOTH THE GENERAL AND THE SENATOR."

VX905PED

A120WX (BUTLER) (BX FW)

BUTLER-WEDEMEYER (170)

WASHINGTON,MAY 16-(AP)-SENATOR HUGH BUTLER (R-NEB) TOLD THE SENATE TODAY THAT LIEUT.GEN.ALBERT WEDEMEYER HAS WRITTEN NO LETTERS TO HIM CRITICIZING HIS SUPERIORS OR THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION.

BUTLER SAID HE WAS MAKING THE STATEMENT BECAUSE RADIO COMMENTATOR DREW PEARSON REPORTED ON MAY 6 THAT WEDEMEYER HAD WRITTEN BUTLER CRITICIZING THE ADMINISTRATION'S FAR EASTERN POLICY.

"THE STATEMENT IS AS FAR FROM THE TRUTH AS IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO MAKE IT," BUTLER SAID.

HE ADDED THAT WEDEMEYER, A NATIVE OF NEBRASKA, HAS WRITTEN TO HIM TWO OR THREE TIMES DURING THE LAST YEAR, BUT THAT HE DEALT WITH PURELY PERSONAL MATTERS.

WEDEMEYER IS COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH ARMY WITH HEADQUARTERS IN SAN FRANCISCO. HE RECENTLY APPLIED FOR RETIREMENT.

IN 1947 WEDEMEYER WENT TO CHINA AND KOREA FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND LATER WROTE THE "WEDEMEYER REPORT" WHICH THE ADMINISTRATION KEPT SECRET FOR YEARS. THE KOREAN SECTION WAS MADE PUBLIC ONLY SINCE THE START OF THE PRESENT SENATE HEARINGS ON THE DISMISSAL OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR. WEDEMEYER FORECAST IN IT A POSSIBLE "SOVIET-CONTROLLED" INVASION OF SOUTH KOREA.

HY1106PED

A195WX (WHEAT & BRIDGES)

(280) TRUMAN-INFORMATION

WASHINGTON,MAY 16-(AP)-SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) SAID TODAY THAT WHEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN WAS A SENATOR IN 1943 HE TOOK THE POSITION AN ARMY OFFICER HAD NO RIGHT "TO SHUT OFF INFORMATION FROM THOSE IN CONGRESS WHO WANT IT" FOR LAWMAKING PURPOSES.

BRIDGES REFERRED TO THE EIGHT-YEAR-OLD INCIDENT DURING DEBATE AT THE SENATE'S MACARTHUR HEARINGS OVER WHETHER GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO RELATE A PRIVATE DISCUSSION HE HAD WITH MR. TRUMAN APRIL 6.

BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, HAS DECLINED TO DO SO AND THE WHITE HOUSE SAID THE PRESIDENT DOES NOT WANT HIM TO TESTIFY ABOUT THE TALKS.

BRIDGES SAID MR.TRUMAN "TOOK A VERY DIFFERENT POSITION" WHEN HE WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE TRUMAN WAR INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AND AN ISSUE ABOUT A CONFIDENTIAL MATTER CAME UP AT A SESSION ON APRIL 3, 1943. THE THEN UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT PATTERSON WAS THE WITNESS.

"THE SECRETARY," SAID BRIDGES, "HAD BEEN ASKED TO FURNISH CERTAIN INFORMATION REGARDING A CONFIDENTIAL REPORT WHICH WAS BEING PREPARED FOR THE (ARMY) INSPECTOR GENERAL. THE REPORT WAS BEING PREPARED BY A LIEUTENANT COLONEL AMEN."

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BRIDGES SAID PATTERSON CAME BEFORE THE COMMITTEE "TO EXPLAIN HIS PREVIOUS ACTION"--PRESUMABLY AN ALLUSION TO AN EARLIER REFUSAL TO PROVIDE THE INFORMATION.

BRIDGES SAID PATTERSON SUPPLIED THE DATA, AND THAT THE THEN SENATOR TRUMAN REMARKED:

"YOU KNOW, MR.SECRETARY, MY ATTITUDE, AND I AM NOT GOING TO QUARREL WITH YOU ON THAT; BUT WHILE THE INSPECTOR GENERAL HAS CONFIDENTIAL DUTIES TO PERFORM FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR, HE GETS THE WHEREWITHAL TO PERFORM THESE DUTIES FROM THE CONGRESS, AND I DON'T THINK THE CONGRESS SHOULD BE SHUT OFF FROM ANY INFORMATION WHICH IT MAY DEEM NECESSARY FOR LEGISLATIVE PURPOSES, NO MATTER WHAT IT IS."

BRIDGES, READING FROM THE RECORD OF THE 1943 HEARING, QUOTED MR. TRUMAN AS SAYING FURTHER:

"I DON'T WANT TO CARRY THIS CONTENTION TO ITS CONCLUSION, BUT I MAINTAIN THAT I DON'T THINK HE HAS GOT ANY RIGHT TO SHUT OFF THE INFORMATION FROM THOSE IN CONGRESS WHO WANT IT."

MD256PED

A205WX

(500) AMS BUDGET

NIGHT LEAD ACHESON

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON,MAY 16-(AP)-DEAN ACHESON, TARGET OF HOT FIRE FROM CRITICS OF THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION, DECLARED TODAY THAT HE "ENLISTED FOR THE DURATION" AND INTENDS TO REMAIN AS SECRETARY OF STATE AS LONG AS THE PRESIDENT WANTS HIM.

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(ADVANCE) THE STATEMENT COULD BE TAKEN AS AN ANSWER TO REP.BURLESON (D-TEX), WHO DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT HE HAD MADE A PERSONAL APPEAL TO ACHESON TO RESIGN IN VIEW OF "THE GREAT SENTIMENT OPPOSING YOU."

BURLESON SAID HE WROTE A LETTER TO THE SECRETARY MAY 7, URGING HIM TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN A RESIGNATION BECAUSE PRESIDENT TRUMAN, NOT BEING DISPOSED "TO CONCEDE IN VERY MANY THINGS", PROBABLY WILL NEVER ASK FOR IT.

EVERYTHING POSSIBLE MUST BE DONE TO UNIFY THE NATION FOR THE TREMENDOUS TASKS AHEAD, BURLESON SAID.

AFTER STATING HIS POSITION AT A NEWS CONFERENCE, ACHESON THEN PROCEEDED TO REPROVE REPORTERS WHO, IN HIS WORDS, FIDDLE AROUND WITH THE TECHNICAL AND SECONDARY QUESTIONS OF WHETHER THE UNITED STATES SHOULD VETO RED MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS.

IN APPARENT ANNOYANCE, ACHESON NOT ONLY TOLD THE REPORTERS TO GET THIS STRAIGHT BUT ALSO ADVISED THEM NOT TO LOUSE UP, AS HE PUT IT, THE QUESTION OF AMERICAN POLICY BY GETTING IT CONFUSED WITH THE VETO ISSUE.

WHILE HE JUMPED THE REPORTERS HE SEEMED ACTUALLY TO BE TALKING OVER THEIR HEADS TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND PARTICULARLY SOME REPUBLICAN SENATORS WHO HAVE EXPLORED THE VETO MATTER RECENTLY IN THE MACARTHUR HEARINGS.

IN ESSENCE WHAT ACHESON ARGUED TODAY IS THAT THE IMPORTANT THING IS TO PERSUADE A MAJORITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS THAT RED CHINA, DEFYING THE U.N. IN KOREA, MUST NOT BE PERMITTED TO SHOOT ITS WAY INTO THE PEACE LEAGUE. HE POINTED OUT THAT ONLY IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL CAN MEMBERSHIP BE CONTROLLED BY VETO, THE OTHER U.N. AGENCIES OPERATING ON MAJORITY RULE.

THE UNITED STATES HAS TAKEN THE POSITION THAT MEMBERSHIP IS NOT INVOLVED IN THE CHINESE QUESTION. UNDER THIS VIEW CHINA ALREADY IS A U.N. MEMBER AND THE QUESTION IS WHETHER THE COMMUNISTS OR THE NATIONALISTS OF CHIANG KAI SHEK SHALL BE PERMITTED TO HOLD THIS MEMBERSHIP. THIS REASONING HOLDS THE QUESTION OF RED CHINESE REPRESENTATION IS NOT A SUBJECT FOR THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND IS NOT SUBJECT TO VETO. THE SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD DEAL ONLY WITH MEMBERSHIP--NOT WITH CREDENTIALS.

WHEN DEFENSE SECRETARY MARSHALL TESTIFIED IN THE MACARTHUR HEARING HE SAID UNDER QUESTIONING THAT THE UNITED STATES MUST OPPOSE A SEAT FOR RED CHINA IN THE U.N. AND INTIMATED THAT HE THOUGHT THE VETO IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL COULD BE USED FOR THIS PURPOSE.

ACHESON WAS ASKED TODAY IF IT WAS NOT TRUE THAT HE HAD SAID IN THE PAST THAT THE VETO COULD NOT BE USED TO KEEP THE CHINESE OUT. HE SAID YES HE HAD SAID THAT.

BUT, HE WENT ON, IN ALL EXCEPT ONE ORGAN OF THE U.N. DECISIONS ARE MADE BY A MAJORITY VOTE. HE SAID THAT ORGAN--THE SECURITY COUNCIL--HAS LONG SINCE CEASED TO HAVE ANY EFFECTIVE PART IN THE UN'S WORK DUE TO RUSSIAN OBSTRUCTION. WHAT IS IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND IS THE HEART OF AMERICAN POLICY, ACHESON CONTINUED, IS THAT YOU CAN'T SHOOT YOUR WAY INTO THE WORLD ORGANIZATION. SO FAR THE UNITED STATES HAS SUCCEEDED IN CONVINCING A VAST MAJORITY OF THE COUNTRIES THAT IS THE RIGHT ATTITUDE, HE STATED.

A206WX

ACHESON WAS ASKED TO CLARIFY AMERICA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE BRITISH-IRANIAN DISPUTE OVER IRAN'S MOVE TO NATIONALIZE THE BRITISH OWNED OIL INDUSTRY. ACHESON SAID THE UNITED STATES WAS URGING BRITISH AND IRANIANS TO WORK THE PROBLEM OUT TOGETHER, USING MODERATION AND AVOIDING EXTREME MEASURES. THIS GOVERNMENT IS CONTINUALLY CONSULTING WITH AND GIVING ADVICE TO BOTH SIDES, HE ADDED.

REGARDING HIS OWN JOB, ACHESON SAID:

"I HAVE NO INTENTION OF RESIGNING. X X X I ENLISTED FOR THE DURATION AND AM PREPARED TO STAY AS LONG AS THE PRESIDENT WANTS ME TO STAY."

IN RESPONSE TO OTHER QUESTIONS, ACHESON SAID THAT UNITED STATES HAD RECEIVED REPORTS FROM SEVERAL RELIABLE SOURCES THAT THERE HAS RECENTLY BEEN SEVERE RIOTING IN STETTIN, A BALTIC PORT IN COMMUNIST POLAND'S FORMER GERMAN TERRITORY. HE GAVE NO DETAILS.

HE ALSO REPORTED THAT HE HAD NOT HEARD OF ANY CHINESE COMMUNIST PEACE FEELERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE KOREAN WAR.

BURLESON SAID HE HAD SUGGESTED ACHESON'S RESIGNATION AFTER CONSIDERING THE QUESTION "LONG AND CAREFULLY."

"MR.SECRETARY, IN ALL CANDOR, I SINCERELY BELIEVE THAT YOUR RESIGNATION WOULD BE IN THE BEST INTEREST OF OUR NATION BECAUSE THERE IS A GREAT SENTIMENT OPPOSING YOU," THE TEXAN WROTE.

"IRRESPECTIVE OF CAUSES AND CIRCUMSTANCES, A DETERIORATION OF CONFIDENCE HAS BEEN TAKING PLACE OVER A CONSIDERABLE PERIOD OF TIME, WHICH IN MY JUDGMENT IS IRREPARABLE.

"ANY MAN OF COURAGE ABHORS WITHDRAWING FROM HIS POSITION WHEN UNDER SEVERE CRITICISM. I CAN APPRECIATE WHAT SURELY MUST BE YOUR FEELINGS IN THIS RESPECT. HOWEVER, I BELIEVE YOU ARE A MAN WHO WOULD SUBVERT PERSONAL FEELINGS IN THE HOPE THAT YOUR ACTION WOULD BE A GREATER CONTRIBUTION TO THE TASKS AHEAD THAN TO REMAIN UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES."

THE CONGRESSMAN SAID "SEEMINGLY, IT IS THE DISPOSITION" OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN NOT TO CONCEDE IN VERY MANY THINKS AND "IT IS DOUBTFUL HE WILL EVER REQUEST YOUR RESIGNATION."

BURLESON CONCLUDED WITH THE COMMENT THAT WHAT HE HAD SAID WAS "FROM THE HEART AND WITHOUT ANY OTHER THOUGHT THAN TO DO THAT WHICH I FEEL IS RIGHT." HE ASKED ACHESON TO GIVE EARNEST AND PRAYERFUL CONSIDERATION TO THE SUGGESTION.

HY714PED

A165WX
(190)
ACHESON-CHINESE

WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON SAID HOTLY TODAY THE UNITED STATES IS ABSOLUTELY OPPOSED TO RED CHINA'S MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS AND SO FAR HAS SUCCEEDED IN CONVINCING A MAJORITY OF U.N. MEMBERS TO TAKE THE SAME VIEW.

THAT IS THE IMPORTANT PART OF THE QUESTION, ACHESON TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE. WITH UNUSUAL SHARPNESS, HE ADVISED REPORTERS NOT TO FIDDLE AROUND WITH A SECONDARY QUESTION, AS HE CALLED IT, SUCH AS WHETHER RED CHINA'S ADMISSION SHOULD BE VETOED BY THE UNITED STATES, IF IT EVER CAME TO THAT.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL RECENTLY TESTIFIED IN THE SENATE'S MACARTHUR HEARINGS THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS OPPOSED TO SEATING RED CHINA AND INTIMATED AT ONE POINT THAT IF NECESSARY THIS COUNTRY SHOULD I HIS OPINION USE THE VETO. AT ANOTHER POINT, HE SAID THAT REGARDLESS OF TECHNICALITIES THE UNITED STATES SHOULD OPPOSE CHINESE COMMUNIST MEMBERSHIP.

ACHESON WAS ASKED ABOUT THIS TODAY AND FLARED BACK TO THIS EFFECT:

HE WISHED THAT THE REPORTERS WOULD GET THIS THING STRAIGHT AND NOT FIDDLE AROUND WITH TECHNICAL, SUBSIDIARY QUESTIONS. THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS THAT IT IS OPPOSED TO SEATING IN THE U.N. ANY NATION WHICH DEFIES THE UNITED NATIONS-- THE UNITED STATES IS JUST OPPOSED TO IT AND THAT'S THAT.

ASKED ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF PEACE FEELERS FROM THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS AND WHETHER HE KNEW OF ANY, ACHESON SAID HE HAD HEARD OF NONE. IN VIEW OF TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE MACARTHUR HEARINGS, HE ALSO DECLINED TO SAY WHAT HE THOUGHT ABOUT THE PROSPECTS FOR PEACE IF U.N. FORCES DEFEAT THE PRESENT CHINESE OFFENSIVE IN KOREA.

CZ1238PED

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A164WA
(210)
ACHESON-IRAN

WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON SAID TODAY BRITAIN AND IRAN HAVE PLENTY OF OPPORTUNITIES TO WORK OUT HARMONIOUSLY A SETTLEMENT OF THEIR DISPUTE OVER NATIONALIZING IRANIAN OIL.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS ARE URGING BOTH SIDES TO AVOID TAKING EXTREME STEPS AND TO CONDUCT THEMSELVES WITH MODERATION, HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE.

ALTHOUGH THE BRITISH HAVE BEEN KEEPING THE U.S. INFORMED OF THEIR PLANS AND ACTIONS IN THE CRISIS, ACHESON SAID BRITAIN HAS NOT STATED WHAT USE MAY BE PLANNED FOR THE PARACHUTE UNIT WHICH WAS ALERTED RECENTLY. HE ADDED, IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS THAT THE U.S. HAS NOT ASKED BRITAIN ABOUT IT.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS HAVE SPECULATED THE UNIT MIGHT BE SENT TO IRAN TO PROTECT THE PROPERTY OF THE $500,000,000(M) ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL CO. IN CASE BRITISH LIVES OR PROPERTY WERE THREATENED BY VIOLENCE.

ACHESON SAID ALSO IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION THAT AS FAR AS HE KNEW NO CONSIDERATION HAS BEEN GIVEN TO A REPORTED PROPOSAL TO OFFER AMERICAN TECHNICIANS TO OPERATE THE OIL REFINERY AND FACILITIES. HE ALSO SAID HE KNEW OF NO APPROACH BY ANY AMERICAN OIL CO. TO TAKE OVER OPERATIONS IN CASE THE BRITISH WERE FORCED OUT.

ACHESON EMPHASIZED THE UNITED STATES IS NEITHER APPROVING NOR DISAPPROVING ACTIONS OR DECISIONS BY EITHER IRAN OR BRITAIN. HE SAID THE U.S. IS MERELY CONSULTING AND GIVING ADVICE TO BOTH SIDES.

CZ1234PED

A38WX
(530) PMS BUDGET
ATLANTIC ALLIANCE
BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-THE U.S. HAS OPENED TALKS WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC ALLIANCE TO FIND OUT WHETHER THEY WILL AGREE TO EXTEND THE SECURITY SYSTEM TO GREECE AND TURKEY.

SEVERAL OF THE OTHER 11 MEMBERS IN THE PAST HAVE BEEN STRONGLY OPPOSED TO EXTENDING THE TREATY SYSTEM INTO THE MIDDLE EAST AND SOME OF THE BEST INFORMED OFFICIALS HERE DOUBT THEY WILL CHANGE THEIR POSITIONS READILY.

HOWEVER, FOREIGN DIPLOMATS INDICATED THAT UPON U.S. SUGGESTION THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS WILLING TO REVIEW ITS OPPOSITION AND CONSIDER A CHANGE. THIS MAY ALSO BE TRUE OF OTHER MEMBER GOVERNMENTS.

THE FACT THE U.S. IS UNDERTAKING THESE TALKS AT ALL MEANS THIS GOVERNMENT FAVORS MEMBERSHIP FOR THE TWO NEAR EASTERN COUNTRIES -- AND PERHAPS OTHER MEDITERRANEAN LANDS -- AS THE BEST WAY IN ITS VIEW OF MEETING THEIR CONTINUED DEMANDS FOR AMERICAN BACKED PROTECTION AGAINST THE THREAT OF COMMUNIST ATTACK.

A LONDON STORY YESTERDAY SAID THE U.S. AMBASSADOR THERE, WALTER GIFFORD, HAD ASKED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR SUPPORT IN AN EFFORT TO INCLUDE GREECE AND TURKEY AS FULL MEMBERS IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO). AFTER FIRST DECLINING COMMENT, THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID LAST NIGHT THERE ARE "VALID REASONS" FOR CONSIDERING SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS FOR GREECE AND TURKEY, BUT DID NOT SAY WHAT THOSE REASONS ARE. THE DEPARTMENT ADDED THAT THIS GOVERNMENT HAS OPENED TALKS WITH THE BRITISH AND FRENCH ON THE SUBJECT SINCE THEY ALREADY HAVE TREATIES WITH TURKEY.

GRITAIN AND FRANCE ARE TWO OF THE CHIEF MEMBERS OF THE ATLANTIC ALLIANCE. THE STATE DEPARTMENT REPORTED THAT "BECAUSE MEMBERSHIP IN NATO WOULD BE ONE METHOD FOR PROVIDING FOR THE SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS, WE EXPECT ALSO TO DISCUSS THE SUBJECT IN THE NEAR FUTURE WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF ALL COUNTRIES IN NATO."

IF THE WASHINGTON IDEA OF BROADENING THE TREATY -- WHICH REQUIRES UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT OF PRESENT MEMBERS -- DOES NOT TO THROUGH THEN THE GOVERNMENT HERE PROBABLY WILL FALL BACK UPON SOME ALTERNATIVE PLAN SUCH AS A MEDITERRANEAN OR NEAR EASTERN ALLIANCE SUPPLEMENTING THE EUROPEAN ONE.

MAY 17 1951

A39WX

GREECE AND TURKEY BEGAN PRESSING FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE ATLANTIC TREATY SYSTEM MORE THAN A YEAR AGO. THE SUBJECT WAS DISCUSSED WHEN THE NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS MET IN NEW YORK LAST FALL. IT WAS DECIDED AT THAT TIME TO SET UP A COMPROMISE ARRANGEMENT WHEREBY THE TWO COUNTRIES PARTICIPATE IN MILITARY STAFF PLANNING FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN. BUT THE TURKS PARTICULARLY HAVE DISLIKED WHAT THEY CONSIDER A SUGGESTION OF SECOND CLASS MEMBERSHIP.

WHILE GREECE AND TURKEY HAVE TAKEN THE INITIATIVE, THERE IS A STRONG BODY OF MILITARY OPINION WHICH HOLD THAT THE U.S. NEEDS SOME BASIC TREATY ARRANGEMENT WITH THOSE COUNTRIES IN ORDER TO OBTAIN ARRANGEMENTS FOR AIR BASES.

AT THE LAST ROUND OF DISCUSSIONS UPON THE ATLANTIC POWERS THE U.S. DID NOT PRESS ITS CASE AND IN FACT AT AN EARLY STAGE OPPOSED EXTENDING THE TREATY TO AN AREA CLEARLY OUTSIDE THE NORTH ATLANTIC AREA.

THE REASONF FOR OPPOSITION BY OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE NOT BEEN TOO CLEAR BUT APPARENTLY COVER SOME APPREHENSION ON THEIR PART OF REDUCED AMERICAN AID IF GREECE ANDTURKEY SEEK HELP AS A TRREATY MEMBERS. ALSO, THE NORTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES APPARENTLY DISLIKE TO SEE THE TREATY OBLIGATIONS EXPANDED TO COVER THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF EUROPE FAR FROM THEIR PRIMARY SPHERES OF INTEREST.

DC503AED

A85WX (GERMANY-CHNA)
(240) COMMUNIST TRADE

WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-A SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR TESTIFIED TODAY THAT WEST GERMANY, CONTROLLED BY THE U.S. AND HER ALLIES, ALLOWED STRATEGIC GOODS WORTH MILLIONS TO POUR INTO COMMUNIST CHINA FROM GER-

MAN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS SINCE THE START OF THE KOREAN WAR.
THE WITNESS WAS KENNETH R.HANSEN, JUST BACK FROM THREE WEEKS OF INVESTIGATION IN WESTERN GERMANY FOR A SENATE EXPORT CONTROLS SUBCOMMITTEE BEFORE WHICH HE TESTIFIED.
HANSEN SAID "AN ENTIRE POWER PLANT" WAS AMONG ITEMS SHIPPED TO MANCHURIA.
HE SAID THE RECORDED LEGAL TRADE BETWEEN WEST GERMANY AND CHINA SPURTED TO $7,000,000 (M) IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS OF 1950, COMPARED WITH $413,000 IN ALL OF 1949 AND A LITTLE OVER $4,000,000 (M) IN THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1950.
ROBERT N.GOLDING, ASSISTANT ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATOR FOR GERMAN TRADE AFFAIRS, TOLD THE SUBCOMMITTEE "NOBODY COULD DISPUTE" THE ACCURACY OF HANSEN'S REPORT.
HANSEN ESTIMATED THAT "ILLEGAL TRADE" ACROSS THE GERMAN BORDER INTO COMMUNIST AREAS MAY TOTAL $50,000,000 (M) A YEAR. HE SAID HE HAD HEARI ESTIMATES AS HIGH AS $350,000,000 (M).
"THIS IS A VERY SHOCKING---A VERY ASTOUNDING SITUATION," THE SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, CHAIRMAN O'CONOR, (D-MD) SAID AS THE HEARING RECESSED TO AN INDEFINITE DATE.
O'CONOR SAID JOHN J.MCCLOY, U.S. HIGHER COMMISSIONER TO GERMANY, HAS AGREED TO COME BEFORE THE GROUP AS A WITNESS, BUT THAT THE DATE HAS NOT BEEN FIXED.
"THERE CAN BE BUT ONE CONCLUSION DRAWN," O'CONOR SAID IN A STATEMENT REVIEWING THE TESTIMONY," NAMELY, THAT THERE WAS UNBELIEVABLE STUPIDITY AND/OR A DESIRE TO ADVANCE THE COMMUNIST INTERESTS AT THE EXPENSE OF THE FREE NATIONS OF THE WORLD X X X."

VX927PED

MAY 17 1951

(270)
KOREA-MOSCOW
BY EDWARD E.BOMAR
WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-MOSCOW'S STORY IS THAT THE LATEST COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE IN KOREA WAS REALLY A COUNTER-ATTACK WHICH RESULTED IN A CLEAR-CUT VICTORY FOR THE CHINESE "VOLUNTEERS" AND NORTH KOREANS.
STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT IS THE PROPAGANDA LINE BEING FOLLOWED ALSO BY RED CHINA TO EXPLAIN AWAY THE FAILURE OF THE OFFENSIVE TO MAKE MUCH HEADWAY AGAINST UNITED NATIONS' FORCES.
THE OUTCOME APPEARS ALSO TO HAVE MADE THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS MORE CAUTIOUS. OFFICIALS HERE TOLD A REPORTER THE COMMUNISTS NOW ARE CHARY OF PREDICTIONS THAT THE ATTACK NOW BUILDING UP WILL DRIVE THE EIGHTH ARMY INTO THE SEA. OFFICIALS SAID MOSCOW AVOIDED SUCH A PREDICTION ALL ALONG.
A MOSCOW MILITARY COMMENTATOR NAMED AS COLONEL TOLCHENOV GAVE THE OFFICIAL MOSCOW VERSION OF KOREAN DEVELOPMENTS IN A RECENT BROADCAST RECORDED BY UU.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS.
"THE TROOPS OF THE INTERVENTIONISTS WHO OVER A PERIOD OF SEVERAL WEEKS, AND AT THE EXPENSE OF GREAT LOSSES, HAD MANAGED TO ADVANCE NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL, WERE REPULSED SOUTHWARDS," SAID TOLCHENOV.
"BUT THE U.S. COMMAND SHOWS NO MERCY TO ITS MEN. EARLY IN MAY THE INTERVENTIONISTS EMBARKED ONCE MORE ON SEVERAL FRONTAL SECTORS ON COSTLY COUNTERATTACKS IN THEIR ATTEMPT TO ADVANCE NORTHWARD.
"HAVING BEGUN THEIR INTERVENTION AGAINST THE KOREAN PEOPLE, THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS COUNTED ON A BRILLIANT VICTORY. ONE HAS HAD SUFFICIENT TIME SINCE THEN TO WITNESS THE UTTER FAILURE OF U.S. AGGRESSIVE PLANS."
TOLCHENOV CLAIMED SERIOUS LOSSES WERE INFLICTED ON U.N. FORCES.
HE ADDED:
"KEEP IN MIND THE FACT THAT INTERVENTIONIST TROOPS ARE RECEIVING EVERY SUPPORT ON THE PART OF THEIR AIR FORCE AND HAVE, BY COMPARISON WITH THE PEOPLE'S ARMY, IMMEASURABLY LARGER AMOUNTS OF LAND TRANSPORT."

SU813AED

A59WX
(320)
DULLES-MACARTHUR
WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-JOHN FOSTER DULLES REPUBLIC AN ADVISER TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT, SAYS THE DISMISSAL OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FROM HIS PACIFIC COMMANDS "STRUCK DOWN" WHAT THE JAPANESE PEOPLE REGARDED AS "A SYMBOL OF A JUST AND QUICK PEACE."
DULLES IS CONDUCTING SPECIAL NEGOTIATIONS TO ARRANGE A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY. HE SPOKE LAST NIGHT IN A RADIO INTERVIEW (CBS "CAPITOL CLOAKROOM").
HE SAID MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL WOULD NOT DIRECTLY AFFECT HIS PEACE TREATY NEGOTIATIONS. BUT, HE ADDED IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION, THE JAPANESE PEOPLE ARE NOW AFRAID AND UNLESS THEY GET A PEACE TREATY SOON "THEY WILL ACCEPT THE KEYS TO THEIR JAIL -- PERHAPS FROM RUSSIA."
DULLES SAID JAPAN IS RUSSIA'S "PRIMARY GOAL" IN THE FAR EAST. HE CALLED THE INVASION OF SOUTH KOREA PART OF A RUSSIAN PLAN TO DOMINATE JAPAN.

:-))3$ THE INVASION OF SOUTH KOREA PART OF A RUSSIAN PLAN TO DOMINATE JAPAN.
THE SPECIAL ENVOY INDICATED STRONG U.S.-BRITISH DIFFERENCES OVER HOW JAPAN SHOULD BE TREATED. REFERRING TO JAPAN, HE SAID:
"IT IS QUITE NATURAL THAT THE BRITISH WOULD WANT TO PUT RESTRICTIONS ON ONE OF THEIR STRONGEST PRE-WAR COMPETITORS, ESPECIALLY IN REGARD TO SHIPPING AND TEXTILES."
DULLES WILL LEAVE EARLY NEXT MONTH FOR BRITAIN TO DISCUSS THE JAPANESE TREATY.
"THE UNITED STATES," HE SAID, "BELIEVES THE ONLY HOPE FOR THE FUTURE IN THE PACIFIC IS TO DEVELOP A STRONG, PEACE-LOVING AND INDEPENDENT JAPAN."
HE DECLARED THE UNITED STATES OPPOSES LETTING COMMUNIST CHINA -- DIPLOMATICALLY RECOGNIZED BY BRITAIN -- HAVE A HAND IN MAKING THE PEACE TREATY FOR JAPAN. AND THE U.S. "BELIEVES THE TREATY SHOULD BE CONCLUDED WITHOUT THE NEED FOR PRIOR AGREEMENT ON FORMOSA."
REPUBLICAN CRITICS OF U.S. FAR EAST POLICY HAVE SAID THE ADMINISTRATION MIGHT HAND OVER FORMOSA TO RED CHINA.
DULLES SAID THE U.S. HAS TOLD AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND THAT IF JAPAN SHOULD EVER AGAIN BE

DULLES SAID THE U.S. HAS TOLD AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND THAT IF JAPAN SHOULD EVER AGAIN BECOME A MILITARY THREAT TO THEM THE U.S. WOULD BE THEIR ALLY. THIS WOULD BE DONE UNDER WHAT DULLES CALLED A "TRIANGULAR ARRANGEMENT" FOR MUTUAL DEFENSE IN THE PACIFIC.
FURTHER, HE SAID, THE U.S. HAS PROPOSED A "COLLECTIVE SECURITY PACT" WITH JAPAN, AS PART OF THE PEACE TREATY.
DULLES DECLARED THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND MACARTHUR ARE AGREED ON THE NEED AND CONTENT OF A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY. THIS AGREEMENT, HE SAID, MIGHT LEAD TO RESUMPTION OF BI-PARTISAN COOPERATION ON FAR EAST POLICY. HE ADDED THAT THERE HAD BEEN "VERY LITTLE BI-PARTISANSHIP AND CONSULTATION" ON PACIFIC AFFAIRS IN THE PAST FOUR OR FIVE YEARS.

DC654AED

MAY 17 1951

A55WA
(250)
NIGHT LEAD UN-AMERICAN
WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-THREE HOLLYWOOD WITNESSES REFUSED TO TALK TODAY ABOUT ANY PAST LINKS WITH COMMUNISM, ALTHOUGH ONE SAID HE WOULD FIGHT "TO DEFEND MY COUNTRY" AGAINST ATTACK.

TESTIFYING BEFORE THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE, THE TRIO INCLUDED:

LEONARDO BERCOVICI, 43, SCREEN WRITER; ALVIN HAMMER, 36, FREE LANCE ACTOR, AND BEA WINTERS, FORMER STUDIO SECRETARY.

ALL THREE INVOKED THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION IN BALKING AT THE COMMITTEE'S QUESTIONS ABOUT THEIR PAST ASSOCIATIONS.

HOWEVER, BERCOVICI TOLD THE LAWMAKERS:

"I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE THIS CLEAR -- I AM NOT A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OR IN SYMPATHY WITH THE BELIEFS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AS I UNDERSTAND THEM.

"IN THE EVENT MY COUNRTY IS ATTACKED BY ANY COUNTRY, I WOULD FEEL IT MY DUTY AND MY PRIVILEGE TO DEFEND MY COUNTRY IN ANY CAPACITY I WOULD BE CALLED."

MOVIE DIRECTOR EDWARD DMYTRYK AND SCENARIO WRITER RICHARD COLLINS, BOTH ADMITTED FORMER COMMUNISTS, HAVE TESTIFIED AT PREVIOUS HEARINGS THAT BERCOVICI WAS KNOWN AS A RED PARTY MEMBER IN 1945.

MISS WINTERS AND HAMMER, WHO PLAYED ROLES IN "MIRACLE ON 34TH STREET" AND "DOLL FACE," BOTH REFUSED TO SAY IF THEY ARE NOW OR EVER HAVE BEEN COMMUNISTS.

HAMMER REMAINED SILENT AS COMMITTEE COUNSEL FRANK TAVENNER SAID THE COMMITTEE HAD INFORMATION THAT HAMMER HELD COMMUNIST BOOK NO. 11810 IN NEW YORK CITY IN 1943 AND A COMMUNIST POLITICAL ASSOCIATION CARD NO. 47354 IN HOLLYWOOD IN 1945.

THE COMMITTEE TENTATIVELY PLANS TO MOVE ITS HEARINGS TO HOLLYWOOD LATE THIS MONTH TO CONCLUDE ITS INVESTIGATION OF RED INFLUENCES IN THE WEST COAST MOVIE COLONY.

CZ732PED

MAY 17 1951

A113WX (CLAYTON, BUTLER, MCCARTHY)

(200) WASHINGTON,MAY 16-(AP)-WILLIAM L.CLAYTON, FORMER UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE, SAID TODAY THE OIL DISPUTE IN IRAN MIGHT EXPLODE "TOMORROW" INTO A CRISIS WHICH WOULD TOUCH OFF WORLD WAR III.

CLAYTON EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT SUCH A CRISIS WOULD EXPOSE DANGEROUS DISUNITY AMONG THE WESTERN NATIONS AS WELL AS MILITARY WEAKNESS.

A CHAMPION OF THE ATLANTIC UNION PROPOSAL FOR A FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONS, HE SAID THIS MEANS OF UNIFYING THE WESTERN OPPOSITION TO SOVIET IMPERIALISM CARRIED THE BEST PROMISE OF A SUCCESSFUL DEFENSE.

CLAYTON TALKED WITH REPORTERS ON THE EVE OF TWO-DAY SESSION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ATLANTIC UNION COMMITTEE. HE SAID THE GROUP WOULD DO EVERYTHING IT COULD TO WORK UP RENEWED INTEREST IN A LONG-PENDING RESOLUTION SUPPORTED BY 27 SENATORS AND 100 REPRESENTATIVES CALLING ON THE U. S. TO TAKE A FIRST STEP TOWARD A WORLD DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION.

THE RESOLUTION PROVIDES FOR A FEDERAL CONVENTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE 12 NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY NATIONS TO "EXPLORE" HOW FAR IT IS PRACTICABLE NOW TO GO AHEAD WITH A DEMOCRATIC FEDERAL UNION.

HY1045PED

A14WX

(140)

WASHINGTON,MAY 16-(AP)-AT LEAST 7,000,000 (M) SOUTH KOREAN CIVILIANS ARE BADLY IN NEED OF FOOD, CLOTHING, MEDICINES AND SHELTER AS A RESULT OF THE WAR, DR.Y.C.YANG, NEW KOREAN AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S., SAID TODAY.

YANG, WITH HIS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN, ARRIVED FROM HONOLULU WHERE HE LIVED FOR MANY YEARS AS A PRACTISING PHYSICIAN. HE SUCCEEDS DR. JOHN MYUN CHANG WHO WAS MADE SOUTH KOREAN PRIME MINISTER.

THE NEW AMBASSADOR, WHO PLANS TO PRESENT HIS CREDENTIALS TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN NEXT WEEK, LAUDED THE RELIEF EFFORTS BEING MADE IN SOUTH KOREA, BUT SAID "THEY ARE ONLY A TRICKLE COMPARED WITH THE NEED."

YANG SAID "THE UNITED STATES OR UNITED NATIONS SHOULD MAKE SHIPS AVAILABLE TO KOREA FOR CARRYING RELIEF SUPPLIES THERE." HE SAID KOREA WOULD SUPPLY SEAMEN TO OPERATE THE SHIPS IF THEY WERE MADE AVAILABLE.

"RELIEF AID IS NOW SUBJECT TO SPACE AVAILABLE ON SHIPS CARRYING MILITARY GOODS," HE SAID. "THE RESULT IS VERY LITTLE CIVILIAN RELIEF GOODS ARE BEING CARRIED."

A21WX

(470) AMS BJT

BY ROGER D.GREENE

NIGHT LEAD INDIA GRAIN

WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-THE SENATE TODAY APPROVED A BILL AUTHORIZING THE SHIPMENT OF 2,000,000 TONS OF GRAIN TO FAMINE-THREATENED INDIA ON A 100 PER CENT LOAN BASIS.

THE $190,000,000 LOAN IS REPAYABLE AT LOW INTEREST RATES OVER A PERIOD OF MORE THAN 30 YEARS.

A SIMILAR MEASURE IS SCHEDULED TO COME BEFORE THE HOUSE TOMORROW. ITS FATE THERE IS UNCERTAIN IN THE FACT OF STRONG OPPOSITION.

IN PASSING THE LEGISLATION, THE SENATE REJECTED A PLEA BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN WHO HAD ASKED CONGRESS LAST FEBRUARY TO SEND $190,000,000 WORTH OF FOOD TO INDIA AS AN OUTRIGHT GIFT.

SEVERAL SENATORS NOTED THAT INDIA HERSELF NEVER ASKED FOR FREE AID. INDIA ALSO REFUSED TO BARTER MATERIALS WHICH MIGHT BE USED IN ATOMIC WEAPONS IN RETURN FOR THE GRAIN.

PASSAGE CAME BY VOICE VOTE AFTER THE SENATE VOTED, 52 TO 32, TO APPROVE THE CONSIGNMENT AS A STRAIGHT LOAN, INSTEAD OF A HALF-LOAN, HALF-GIFT AS RECOMMENDED BY THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

WITHOUT OBJECTION, THE CHAMBER APPROVED AN AMENDMENT BY SENATOR SALTONSTALL (R-MASS) REQUIRING THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO CERTIFY THAT GRAIN SHIPMENTS TO INDIA "WILL NOT IMPAIR THE FULFILLMENT OF THE VITAL NEEDS OF THE UNITED STATES."

THE AMENDMENT ALSO PROVIDES THAT THE UNITED STATES MAY NEGOTIATE WITH INDIA FOR REPAYMENT OF AT LEAST PART OF THE LOAN IN STRATEGIC MATERIALS.

SENATOR DIRKSEN (R-ILL) LOST IN A MOVE TO HAVE THE BILL SPELL OUT EXACTLY WHAT INDIA SHOULD SEND THIS COUNTRY IN EXCHANGE FOR THE GRAIN.

CITING THIS COUNTRY'S VAST FOREIGN AID PROGRAMS, DIRKSEN DECLARED:

"IT'S HIGH TIME WE GET A LITTLE SOMETHING OUT OF THIS. ARE WE GOING TO BE SUCKERS?"

HE SAID THE UNITED STATES, FOR EXAMPLE, NEEDS 1,500,000 TONS OF MANGANESE A YEAR AND PRODUCES ONLY ABOUT 200,000 TONS. INDIA HAS PLENTY OF MANGANESE, HE SAID, AND COULD USE IT TO REPAY THE FOOD LOAN.

THE INDIAN EMBASSY HERE, IN A RECENT "NEWS BULLETIN", QUOTED INDIAN PRIME MINISTER NEHRU AS SAYING IN CONNECTION WITH THE U.S. LOAN:

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A22WX

"WE SHALL GLADLY SUPPLY SUCH MATERIALS AS ARE AVAILABLE IN INDIA AND CAN BE SPARED BY US.

"BUT I SHOULD LIKE TO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT IT IS A FUNDAMENTAL PART OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY THAT SUCH MATERIAL AS IS PARTICULARLY RELATED TO THE PRODUCTION OF ATOMIC OR LIKE WEAPONS SHALL NOT BE SUPPLIED BY US TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES."

SENATOR MUNDT (R-SD) ESTIMATED THE INTEREST WOULD AMOUNT TO $5,000,000 A YEAR FOR THE FIRST FIVE YEARS.

SENATORS SPONSORING THE LEGISLATION SAID THAT EVEN IF THE HOUSE ACTS FAVORABLY, IT WILL TAKE SOME TIME BEFORE ANY OF THE GRAIN CAN REACH INDIA.

BUT THEY SAID AT LEAST IT WOULD ENABLE INDIA TO USE ITS OWN GRAIN STOCKS MORE FREELY IN THE KNOWLEDGE THAT HELP IS ON THE WAY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THIS COUNTRY HAS ALREADY BEEN SENDING SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN TO INDIA, FOR CASH.

THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY INDIA HAD BEEN ALLOTTED ABOUT 9,730,000 BUSHELS FOR JULY, MAKING TOTAL EXPORTS OF ABOUT 79,300,000 BUSHELS TO INDIA FOR THE 13-MONTH PERIOD ENDING JULY 31.

MUCH OF THE SENATE DEBATE, PRIOR TO PASSAGE OF THE BILL TODAY, HAS CENTERED ON THE NEED TO PREVENT INDIA FROM FALLING INTO THE SOVIET ORBIT.

WY841PED

A76WX

NIGHT LEAD CIVILIAN GOODS

WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT IS PLANNING FURTHER CUTS IN PRODUCTION OF 57 CIVILIAN GOODS, INCLUDING PASSENGER CARS, STARTING JULY 1.

SUMMONS TO MEET WITH NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY OFFICIALS HERE ON FRIDAY WERE WIRED TODAY TO MORE THAN 600 COMPANY OFFICIALS. UP FOR DISCUSSION WERE PROPOSED CUTS IN USAGE OF STEEL, COPPER AND ALUMINUM FOR JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

A TOTAL REDUCTION OF 30 PER CENT OR MORE FROM THE 1950 BASE PERIOD USAGE OF STEEL WAS EXPECTED, AS AGAINST THE PRESENT 20 PER CENT LIMITATION.

THE INDUSTRIES INVITED COVER THE CONSUMER "HARD GOODS" FIELD FROM REFRIGERATORS AND WASHING MACHINES TO VENETIAN BLINDS.

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS, WHO ALREADY HAVE HAD INFORMAL NOTICE OF THE 30 PER CENT CUT, ARE UNCERTAIN WHETHER A DEEPER SLASH---SAY, TO 65 PER CENT OF YEAR-AGO STEEL CONSUMPTION---IS IN PROSPECT.

THE PASSENGER CAR PRODUCERS EXPECT ANOTHER NPA PROPOSAL AS WELL---A REWRITING OF THE LIMITATION ORDER WHICH WOULD TEND TO ENCOURAGE GREATER OUTPUT OF SMALL, LIGHT MODELS AS AGAINST HEAVIER AND COSTLIER CARS.

THIS, IT WAS INDICATED, MIGHT BE DONE BY AN ORDER WHICH WOULD PERMIT A MANUFACTURER TO SATISFY THE FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS EITHER BY (1) LIMITING HIS STEEL USAGE TO A SPECIFIED PER CENT OF NORMAL CONSUMPTION, AS IS NOW DONE, OR (2) LIMITING THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF CARS PRODUCED BY SOME PERCENTAGE CUT FROM PAST OUTPUT.

DETAILS ON HOW SUCH AN ORDER WOULD OPERATE WERE LACKING, BUT TRADE SOURCES SAID THE AIM WAS APPARENT: TO ENCOURAGE THE MANUFACTURE OF THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VEHICLES WITH A REDUCED SUPPLY OF METAL.

DATE OF THE PENDING CURTAILMENT CORRESPONDS TO THE START OF NPA'S CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN, OR "CMP". UNDER THIS MACHINERY, DEFENSE AND "DEFENSE-SUPPORTING" INDUSTRIES WILL GET DIRECT ALLOCATIONS OF STEEL, COPPER AND ALUMINUM.

THE TONNAGE REMAINING FOR THE "FREE" MARKET--THAT IS, FOR PURCHASE ORDERS BEARING NO PRIORITY---IS UNCERTAIN. THE CONFERENCES ON FRIDAY WILL DISCLOSE NPA'S ESTIMATE OF THE CIVILIAN GOODS CURTAILMENT WHICH WILL BE NEEDED TO BRING PRODUCTION WITHIN LIMITS OF AVAILABLE METAL SUPPLY.

853PED

MAY 17 1951

A62WX

NIGHT LEAD MEAT (400)

WASHINGTON,MAY 16-(AP)-SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE BRANNAN STAMPED HIS OKAY ON THE LIVE BEEF PRICE ROLLBACK TODAY AND DENIED IT WOULD "JEOPARDIZE PRODUCTION."

HE CONCEDED THAT SOME LIVESTOCK FEEDERS "ARE GOING TO GET HURT" BUT SAID THEY ARE THE ONES WHO HAVE BOUGHT CATTLE AT HIGH PRICES SINCE THE FIRST OF THE YEAR AND THEY "ACTED WITH THEIR EYES WIDE OPEN." THEY HAD PLENTY OF NOTICE OF WHAT MIGHT COME IN THE WAY OF PRICE ORDERS, THE SECRETARY SAID. HE ADDED THAT FEEDERS WHO BOUGHT AT EARLIER PRICES WILL BE ABLE TO GET OUT WITH SOME PROFIT.

BRANNAN TESTIFIED BEFORE THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE IN HEARINGS ON THE PROPOSAL TO EXTEND THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT AND EXPAND THE EMERGENCY POWERS IT SETS UP.

HE WAS QUESTIONED AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF PROTESTS FROM LIVESTOCK INTERESTS AND A NUMBER OF WESTERN CONGRESSMEN AGAINST THE BEEF ORDER ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION.

UNDER THE ORDER FROM PRICE STABILIZER MICHAEL V. DI SALLE LIVE BEEF PRICES ARE TO COME DOWN 10 PER CENT MAY 20, WITH ADDITIONAL ROLLBACKS OF 4 1/2 PERCENT EACH ON AUGUST 1 AND OCT. 1.

WHILE BRANNAN WAS BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE SPOKESMEN FOR THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY CARRIED THEIR COMPLAINT TO THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE WHERE SEVERAL MEMBERS HAVE TALKED OF PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO HEAD OFF THE ROLLBACK.

LOREN C.BAMERT OF IONE, CALIF., PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, TOLD THE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE THAT WITH THE ROLLBACK IN EFFECT MEAT RATIONING "IS ALMOST CERTAIN TO COME WITHIN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS."

HE ASSERTED THAT THE LONG-RANGE MEAT SUPPLY IS BEING REDUCED AS CATTLEMEN LIQUIDATE THEIR HERDS AHEAD OF THE PRICE CUTS.

THE IMMEDIATE EFFECT MAY BE MORE BEEF ON THE BUTCHER COUNTER, BAMERT TESTIFIED, BUT IT IS "BORROWING MEAT FROM WHAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN THE FUTURE SUPPLY."

THE CATTLEMAN SAID ALSO THAT THE ROLLBACK ORDER THREATENS A "SQUEEZE" ON PRODUCERS. THE EFFECT ALREADY, HE SAID, IS TO "REMOVE THE PACKERS FROM A SQUEEZE AND PUT THE CATTLE FEEDERS INTO ONE."

BAMERT EXPLAINED THAT THE JANUARY PRICE FREEZE SQUEEZED PACKERS BECAUSE THE COST OF CATTLE KEPT GOING UP WHILE THE PRICE OF MEAT WAS HELD, AND THE ROLLBACK MERELY SHIFTS THE PRESSURE TO FEEDERS WHO BOUGHT HIGH PRICED CATTLE. THEY GROWERS ARE AFRAID THEY ARE NEXT, HE SAID.

BAMERT TOLD THE COMMITTEE THERE ALREADY HAS BEEN "SUBSTANTIAL LOSS IN TONNAGE" OF MEAT AS CATTLE WERE RUSHED TO MARKET BEFORE THEY WERE FULLY READY, TO BEAT THE PRICE ORDER.

THE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE HEARD ALSO FROM A NUMBER OF OTHER STOCKMEN, SEEKING A STOP ORDER AGAINST THE ROLLBACK AND ALSO OPPOSING ANY CONTINUED CONTROLS ON THEIR OPERATIONS UNDER THE PRODUCTION LAW.

AFTER THE HEARING BAMERT ANNOUNCED WITH REGRET THE CANCELLATION OF A DEMONSTRATION OF "WHERE THE LOSS OF MEAT TO CONSUMERS OCCURS UNDER PRICE CEILINGS."

THE PLAN HAD BEEN TO SHOW LIVE ANIMALS IN VARIOUS STAGES OF GROWTH AND FINISH, IN COMPARISON WITH CARCASSES OF COMPARABLE ANIMALS, AS PART OF THE TESTIMONY.

BAMERT SAID IT WAS FOUND THAT FACILITIES FOR SUCH A SHOW COULD NOT BE PROVIDED AT THE CAPITOL.

H. E. PICKETT OF TOPEKA, SECRETARY OF THE KANSAS STATE LIVESTOCK ASSN., GAVE THE COMMITTEE BREAKDOWNS OF COSTS REPORTED TO HIM BY VARIOUS CATTLEMEN. IN EACH CASE, HIS FIGURES INDICATED THE CATTLEMAN WOULD OPERATE AT A LOSS UNDER THE ROLLBACK.

HE SAID HE DISAGREED WITH DISALLE'S ESTIMATE THAT MEAT PRICES ARE AT 152 PER CENT OF PARITY. PARITY IS A PRICE LEVEL SAID BY LAW TO BE FAIR TO FARM PRODUCERS IN RELATION TO THE COST OF THINGS THEY BUY.

PICKETT SAID THAT ON MAY 5 THE PARITY PRICE OF CHOICE GRADE BEEF WAS 126 PER CENT OF PARITY. HE SAID THAT IF THERE IS A ROLLBACK AND NO INCREASE IN OTHER COSTS TO AFFECT PARITY BETWEEN NOW AND OCTOBER 1, THE PARITY PRICE ON CHOICE SLAUGHTER CATTLE WILL BE ABOUT 32.24 CENTS A POUND AS AGAINST A PROJECTED CEILING OF 30.70 CENTS.

PICKETT SAID THAT LAST TUESDAY AT THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS HE WAS TOLD THAT IN ONE CATTLE ALLEY 60 TO 80 PER CENT OF THE ANIMALS SHOULD HAVE BEEN FATTENED ANOTHER 90 DAYS BEFORE BEING BROUGHT TO MARKET.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY (D-NC) OF THE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE SAID THAT THAT MEANT SOME 180 POUNDS OF BEEF LOST PER ANIMAL.

F. E. MOLLIN OF DENVER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, SAID HE DOUBTED IF THE OPS GOT ANY EXPERT ADVICE FROM ANY EXPERIENCED CATTLEMEN BEFORE THE ROLLBACK ORDER WAS

ISSUED.
CUSHMAN RADEBAUGH OF ORLANDO, PRESIDENT OF THE FLORIDA STATE CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, SAID FLORIDA CATTLE ARE GOING TO MARKET AT LIGHT WEIGHT BECAUSE FEEDERS ARE AFRAID TO BUY CATTLE FOR FATTENING.
"YOU FOLKS ARE HOLDING SOME CATTLE TO SEE WHAT CONGRESS IS GOING TO DO ABOUT HALTING OR EXTENDING CONTROLS," COOLEY SAID, "BUT IF THE CONTROLS ARE EXTENDED, YOU'RE GOING TO GET OUT OF THE BUSINESS?"
"THAT'S RIGHT," RADEBAUGH REPLIED.
H. E. SLUSHER OF LEXINGTON, MO., PRESIDENT OF THE MISSOURI FARM BUREAU, SAID NO ONE HAD TESTIFIED THAT WITH THE PRICE ROLLBACK THERE WILL BE MORE MEAT PER CAPITA IN 1952 THAN IS EXPECTED IN 1951.
"IF THIS IS A FACT AND LABOR STILL HAS THE HIGH LEVEL INCOME IN 1952 THAT IT HAS IN 1951, WILL YOU GET RID OF PRICE CONTROLS?" HE ASKED. "YOU WILL NOT. YOU WOULDN'T CARE. INSTEAD YOU WILL HAVE COUPONS AND RATIONING."

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A210WX (BJTS)
(EDITORS: 12TH GRAF BELOW BEGINNING "3. OPS ORDERED," RELATING TO COTTON TEXTILE PRICES, IS EMBARGOED FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EST)
(430) AMS BUDGET
NIGHT LEAD CONTROLS
BY WILLARD H.MOBLEY
WASHINGTON,MAY 16-(AP)-THE WAGE LINE SIMPLY CANNOT BE HELD IF LIVING COSTS KEEP SOARING, SECRETARY OF LABOR TOBIN TOLD CONGRESS TODAY.
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE BRANNAN CONCEDED THAT SOME LIVESTOCK FEEDERS "ARE GOING TO GET HURT" BY THE BEEF PRICE ROLLBACK BUT HE BACKED UP THE ORDER AND DISPUTED CLAIMS THAT IT WILL "JEOPARDIZE PRODUCTION." HE GAVE HIS VIEWS WHILE CATTLEMEN WERE FILING NEW COMPLAINTS OF A "SQUEEZE" AND AN INVESTIGATION OF REPORTS OF ILLEGAL SLAUGHTERING WAS GETTING UNDER WAY.
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE SAWYER PUT IN A WARNING THAT THE UNITED STATES IS SCRAPING THE BOTTOM ON SOME IMPORTANT DEFENSE MATERIALS, INCLUDING COPPER AND ZINC.
ON THOSE CENTRAL THEMES THE THREE CABINET MEMBERS CARRIED ON THE ADMINISTRATION'S CAMPAIGN AT THE CAPITOL FOR EXTENSION AND BROADENING OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT. THE LAW, EXPIRING JUNE 30, PROVIDES THE AUTHORITY FOR PRICE AND WAGE CONTROLS AND MANY OF THE OTHER EMERGENCY MEASURES OF THE MOBILIZATION PROGRAM.
TOBIN AND SAWYER WERE WITNESSES ON THE BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE. BRANNAN WAS EXAMINED BY THE SENATE BANKING GROUP.
THE SENATE HEARING PRODUCED A SUGGESTION FROM CHAIRMAN MAYBANK (D-SC) THAT THE ADMINISTRATION MIGHT DO BETTER BY WORKING RIGHT NOW FOR A SIMPLE EXTENSION OF THE EXISTING LAW RATHER THAN DEPEND ON THE BROADER PROPOSAL.
HE EXPRESSED DOUBT THAT THE LAWMAKERS CAN DEAL WITH THE EXPANDED MEASURE BY THE JUNE 30 DEADLINE AND SAID IF IT FAILS TO DO SO THE ADMINISTRATION MAY FIND ITSELF "UP AGAINST A GUN BARREL."
MAYBANK SAID THE COUNTRY CANNOT AFFORD TO LET THE LAW EXPIRE ENTIRELY, BUT POINTED TO THE CALL FOR NEW POWERS AS TIME CONSUMERS. THE ADMINISTRATION WANTS SUCH THINGS AS AUTHORITY TO BUILD AND OPERATE DEFENSE PLANTS, USE SUBSIDIES TO KEEP DOWN PRICES OF SCARCE MATERIALS, FREEZE FARM PARITY FOR A YEAR AT A TIME, CONTROL CREDIT ON EXISTING HOUSING, AND CONTROL COMMERCIAL RENTS.
SENATOR CAPEHART (R-IND) SECONDED MAYBANK'S SUGGESTION. NEITHER OF THEM SAID HOW LONG AN EXTENSION SHOULD BE SOUGHT.

THE DAY ALSO PRODUCED THESE RELATED MOBILIZATION DEVELOPMENTS:
1. EDWARD P.MORGAN, ENFORCEMENT DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION, ORDERED A NATIONWIDE INQUIRY INTO REPORTS OF ILLEGAL LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING. A PARTICULAR STUDY WILL BE MADE OF CLASS 2 SLAUGHTERERS, WHOSE PRODUCT IS NOT FEDERALLY INSPECTED. MORGAN SAID THERE WERE AN ESTIMATED 12,000 TO 15,000 SUCH OPERATORS LAST YEAR BUT ONLY ABOUT 11,000 HAVE REGISTERED WITH OPS THIS YEAR FOR QUOTAS OF ANIMALS TO BE SLAUGHTERED. HETOOK THAT AS A SUGGESTION SOME OF THE REMAINDER ARE WORKING OUTSIDE THE LAW.
2. THERE WERE REPORTS OF A PLAN FOR A DEEPER CUT INTO THE USE OF STEEL FOR AUTOMOBILES IN JULY, PLUS AN ORDER DESIGNED TO ENCOURAGE MANUFACTURERS TO SHIFT EMPHASIS TO SMALLER, LIGHTER CARS.
THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY, IN ITS CALL FOR A MEETING FRIDAY WITH THE BIG TEN AUTO MAKERS, MENTIONED PROPOSALS FOR ADDITIONAL COPPER AND ALUMINUM RESTRICTIONS AS WELL AS CURBS ON STEEL, BUT GAVE NO DETAILS.
OFFICIALS, HOWEVER, INDICATED AN EXTRA 5 PER CENT CUT IN STEEL ALLOCATIONS FOR JULY IS IN THE OFFING. THE LIMIT, NOW DOWN TO 80 PER CENT OF USAGE A YEAR AGO, GOES DOWN TO 75 PER CENT IN JUNE AND PRESENT REGULATIONS CALL FOR A CUT TO 70 IN JULY. THE PROPOSED ADDITIONAL SLASH WOULD BRING USAGE DOWN 35 PER CENT BELOW THAT OF LAST YEAR. MOST MAJOR HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES HAVE BEEN TAKING THE SAME CUTS AS AUTOS.

A211WX
THE PROPOSALS UNDER STUDY WOULD LIMIT NOT ONLY OVER-ALL METAL USAGE BUT THE NUMBER OF CARS TO BE BUILT. OFFICIALS WOULD NOT GIVE DETAILS OF THE FORMULA BUT INDICATED IT WOULD GIVE THE INDUSTRY A PUSH TOWARD MODELS REQUIRING LESS METAL.
3. OPS ORDERED THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY TO FIGURE NEW CEILING PRICES BUT OFFICIALS INDICATED LITTLE GENERAL CHANGE MAY BE EXPECTED IN THE COST OF YARD GOODS AND GARMENTS. THERE WILL BE SOME ROLLBACKS, THEY SAID, FOR OPERATORS WHO BOOSTED PRICES OUT OF PROPORTION TO RISES IN COSTS AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR.
MD4PED

A25WX
MAY 17 1951
(400) NIGHT LEAD TAXES
BY FRANCIS J.KELLY
WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-HOUSE TAX WRITERS VOTED TODAY TO LEVY A 10 PER CENT TAX ON GROSS RECEIPTS OF PROFESSIONAL GAMBLERS AND REQUIRE THEM TO PAY A $50 A YEAR OCCUPATION TAX.
THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE ALSO DECIDED TO RECOMMEND RAISING THE FEDERAL TAX ON SLOT MACHINES FROM $150 A YEAR TO $250.
THE GAMING TAX WOULD HIT BOOKMAKERS, POLICY "NUMBERS" WRITERS AND LOTTERY OPERATORS, WHETHER OR NOT THEIR OPERATIONS WERE CONTRARY TO STATE LAWS. COMMITTEE AIDES WHO TOLD REPORTERS OF THE COMMITTEE'S DECISION WERE VAGUE ABOUT HOW THE GOVERNMENT WOULD GO ABOUT ENFORCING SUCH A TAX, EVEN IN NEVADA, THE ONLY STATE WHERE GAMBLING OF ALL TYPES IS LEGAL.
RACE TRACK PARI-MUTUEL MACHINES WOULD BE SPECIFICALLY EXEMPTED FROM THE LEVY. BUT EVEN THE TAX EXPERTS WHO DREW UP THE PROVISION WERE NOT CLEAR WHETHER THE COMMITTEE INTENDED IT TO APPLY TO CHURCH BINGO GAMES.
ACCORDING TO THOSE EXPERTS, THE TAX WOULD BE BASED ON "THAT PART OF THE GROSS RECEIPTS OF PERSONS IN THE BUSINESS OF TAKING WAGERS ON WHICH THEY ASSUME THE RISK OF PROFIT OR LOSS, AND ON THE GROSS RECEIPTS OF PERSONS OPERATING WAGERING POOLS."
THERE WAS NO FIRM ESTIMATE OF THE AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL REVENUE TO BE EXPECTED FROM THE TAX, ALTHOUGH THE INCREASE IN THE SLOT MACHINE LEVY WAS ESTIMATED TO BRING IN $7,000,000 A YEAR.
COMMITTEE MEMBERS APPEARED RELUCTANT TO DISCUSS THE GAMBLING TAX. ONE MEMBER SHOOK HIS HEAD AND SAID "WE'VE DONE A BAD DAY'S WORK." ANOTHER REMARKED THAT THE LEVY MIGHT ACT AS A DETERRENT TO GAMBLERS WHO WOULD FEAR RUNNING AFOUL OF A FEDERAL LAW.
THE GOVERNMENT, OF COURSE, ALREADY ATTEMPTS TO COLLECT INCOME TAX ON GAMBLERS' RECEIPTS. THIS LEVY WOULD BE AN ADDITIONAL ONE. ALSO, ANYBODY WHO TRIED TO OPERATE WITHOUT A FEDERAL LICENSE WOULD BE SUBJECT TO ARREST. THE PENALTY FOR GIVING AN INCORRECT NAME OR ADDRESS ON THE OCCUPATION TAX APPLICATION WOULD BE TWO YEARS IMPRISONMENT OR $10,000

FINE.
IN THE DAY'S ONLY REVENUE INCREASING DECISION APART FROM THE GAMBLING AND SLOT MACHINE LEVIES, THE COMMITTEE VOTED TO CLASSIFY TOBACCO PIPES, CIGAR HOLDERS AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS AS JEWELRY SUBJECT TO A 20 PER CENT RETAIL TAX. THE ESTIMATED REVENUE GAIN IS $8,000,000.

A26WX
THE COMMITTEE REJECTED PROPOSALS TO TAX THE SALE OF USED CARS; ALSO PLEASURE BOATS, MOTOR OR SAIL; GOLF GREENS FEES AND CHARGES MADE TENNIS PLAYERS FOR USE OF COURTS; AND GLASSWARE AND CHINAWARE, WHERE A 20 PER CENT TAX HAD BEEN CONSIDERED.
WITH ESTIMATES ON RECEIPTS FROM THE GAMING TAX STILL TO COME, TAX INCREASES TENTATIVELY APPROVED BY THE COMMITTEE STAND AT A LITTLE MORE THAN $6,300,000,000. THE COMMITTEE MAY COMPLETE ITS TENTATIVE VOTING TOMORROW.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE VOTED 13 TO 12 TO KILL A PROPOSAL TO CLAMP A TAX ON PARI-MUTUEL BETTING AT RACE TRACKS.
COMMENTING ON THAT PHASE OF THE COMMITTEE'S ACTION, SENATOR UNDERWOOD (D-KY) AND FELLOW CONGRESS MEMBERS FROM THE FAMOUS HORSE-RACING STATE EXPRESSED DELIGHT THAT THE PROPOSAL WENT DOWN TO DEFEAT.
"WE WERE ALL AGAINST IT BECAUSE IT WAS A FALSE PROPOSAL -- THE MOST RIDICULOUS IDEA I'VE EVER HEARD OF," UNDERWOOD TOLA REPORTER.
"I SAY THAT WITH THE HIGHEST RESPECT IN THE WORLD FOR THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE. I THINK THE ONLY REASON THEY CONSIDERED IT WAS TO REDUCE TO AN ABSURDITY THE MANY FANTASTIC TAX PROPOSALS MADE TO THEM.
"OBVIOUSLY THE UNITED STATES CAN'T GAMBLE ITSELF INTO FINANCING AND WINNING A WAR."
COMMITTEE MEMBERS SAID THE PROPOSED TAX WAS VOTED DOWN BECAUSE IT WOULD APPLY ONLY IN A LIMITED NUMBER OF STATES (THOSE WHICH PERMIT HORSE RACE TRACKS) AND IT WAS FELT IT WOULD BE AN INTERFERENCE IN STATE MATTERS.
JA811PED

A184WX
(240)
MAY 17 1951
FIRST LEAD MOBILIZATION
WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-SECRETARY OF LABOR TOBIN TOLD CONGRESS TODAY IT IS "UNREALISTIC TO THINK" THAT ANY WAGE CONTROL LINE CAN BE HELD AS LONG AS THE GOVERNMENT'S COST OF LIVING INDEX CONTINUES TO CLIMB.
POINTING OUT THAT WAGES OF AT LEAST 3,000,000 WORKERS ARE TIED TO THE RISE AND FALL OF THE CONSUMERS' INDEX, TOBIN SAID.
"IF PRICES AND PROFITS CONTINUE TO RISE, THE PRESSURE ON EXISTING WAGE LEVELS WOULD BE IRRESISTIBLE."
THE INDEX, THE GOVERNMENT'S MEASURE OF LIVING COSTS, IS NOW AT AN ALL TIME HIGH.
TOBIN APPEARED BEFORE THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE TO URGE EXTENDING AND STRENGTHENING OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT. THE LAW, NOW DUE TO EXPIRE JUNE 30, PROVIDES THE AUTHORITY FOR WAGE AND PRICE CONTROLS.
TOBIN TOLD THE COMMITTEE THAT WHILE INFLATION HAS SLACKENED, THE CHECK IS ONLY TEMPORARY. CONTROLS ARE NEEDED, HE SAID, TO COMBAT INFLATIONARY TRENDS THAT THREATEN TO BUILD UP THIS SUMMER.
CHIEF AMONG THESE, HE SAID, IS THE FACT THAT GOVERNMENT PURCHASES FOR THE ARMED FORCES WILL BEGIN TO BE FELT TOWARDS THE END OF THE SUMMER. THAT WOULD MEAN HIGHER PRICES, HE SAID.
IN TURN, HE ADDED, THIS WILL LEAD TO DEMANDS FOR HIGHER WAGES.
"THE EFFECTS OF THIS INFLATION WOULD BE DISASTROUS," TOBIN DECLARED.
DESPITE ADMINISTRATION PLEAS, SENATOR MAYBANK (D-NC) HAS WARNED THAT THERE MIGHT BE NO EXTENSION OF THE CONTROL POWERS. MAYBANK IS CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE WHICH ALSO IS HOLDING HEARINGS ON THE LAW.
AT THE CONCLUSION OF YESTERDAY'S SESSION, MAYBANK TOLD PRICE DIRECTOR MICHAEL V. DISALLE:
"I WANT TO WARN THE ADMINISTRATION THAT I DO NOT KNOW IF THERE IS GOING TO BE ANY EXTENSION."

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MAYBANK ORDERED A CLOSED SESSION (9:30 A.M., EST) TODAY TO EXPLORE WITH SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE BRANNAN HOW FAR HE PLANS TO GO IF CONGRESS DOES EXTEND THE ACT AND GRANTS POWERS TO PAY SUBSIDIES ON FAI PRODUCTS TO KEEP CONSUMER PRICES DOWN.
MAYBANK SAID DEFENSE OFFICIALS FEARED PREMATURE DISCLOSURE OF WHAT CROPS BRANNAN HAD IN MIND MIGHT SEND THEIR PRICES SOARING. HE SAID BRANNAN ALSO WOULD TESTIFY AT A PUBLIC HEARING IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE CLOSED ONE.
THE COMMITTEE GAVE DI SALLE A ROUGH GOING OVER AT A HEARING YESTERDAY.
MAYBANK SAID, "IT IS GOING TO BE VERY, VERY HARD TO GET ANY BILL PASSED AT ALL."
DI SALLE SAID HE HAD "MORE CONFIDENCE IN THE SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY OF CONGRESS" THAN TO BELIEVE IT WOULD ALLOW THE ACT TO EXPIRE AND KILL OFF THE SYSTEM OF WAGE AND PRICE CONTROLS.
MAYBANK TOLD REPORTERS LATER HE HAS FOUND "A LOT OF OPPOSITION" TO RENEWAL OF THE ACT, AND "A SURPRISING LACK OF PUBLIC INTEREST" IN KEEPING IT ALIVE.
THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE IS ALSO CONDUCTING HEARINGS ON EXTENSION OF DPA. ITS CHAIRMAN, REP. SPENCE (D-KY) TOLD A MEETING YESTERDAY OF THE KENTUCKY UNITED LABOR COMMITTEE IT IS "ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL" THAT THE LAW BE EXTENDED.
MAYBANK, EMPHASIZING THAT "I DO NOT ADVOCATE IT," ASKED DISALLE TO ESTIMATE POSSIBLE RESULTS OF RELAXING THE RULES FOR FIXING PRICE CEILINGS ON FARM PRODUCTS.
THE LAW NOW PROVIDES THAT AGRICULTURAL PRICE CEILINGS CAN NOT BE LOWER THAN PARITY OR THE HIGHEST PRICE BETWEEN MAY 24 AND JUNE 25, 1950, WHICHEVER IS THE HIGHER. MAYBANK REFERRED TO A SUGGESTION THAT THE DATES IN THE FORMULA SHOULD BE CHANGED TO THE HIGHEST PRICE IN FEBRUARY OR MARCH, 1951. PARITY IS A PRICE SAID BY LAW TO BE FAIR TO BOTH THE FARMER AND THE CONSUMER.
DISALLE SAID THE RESULT OF SUCH A STEP OBVIOUSLY WOULD BE HIGHER PRICES, AND ADVISED AGAINST IT, BUT PROMISED TO MAKE THE ESTIMATE.

A28WX
UNDER A VIGOROUS CROSS FIRE OF QUESTIONING, DI SALLE DEFENDED HIS RECENT ORDER ROLLING BACK BEEF PRICES, AND HIS ORDERS LICENSING SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND PLACING THEM UNDER PRODUCTION QUOTAS.
SENATOR BRICKER (R-OHIO), A COMMITTEE MEMBER, TOLD DI SALLE HE BELIEVED THE PRICE STABILIZER HAD EXCEEDED HIS AUTHORITY IN IMPOSING THE SLAUGHTER HOUSE CONTROLS.
"I, FOR ONE, REBEL AGAINST ANY BUREAUCRAT HAVING THE POWER TO TELL A MAN HE CAN'T GO INTO A BUSINESS," BRICKER SAID.
DI SALLE SAID HE BASED THE ORDERS ON POWER DELEGATED TO HIM BY BRANNAN, AND THAT THE ORDERS WERE ESSENTIAL TO AVERT A BLACK MARKET IN BEEF.
AT THE CLOSE OF THE HEARING HE SHOOK HANDS WITH BRCKER

AT THE CLOSE OF THE HEARING HE SHOOK HANDS WITH BRICKER , AND DECLARE

AT THE CLOSE OF THE HEARING HE SHOOK HANDS WITH BRICHER, AND DECLARED LOUDLY:
"I THOUGHT FOR A WHILE YOU WERE THINKING OF 1952. I HAVEN'T EVEN MADE UP MIND YET."

THERE HAS BEEN SPECULATION THAT DI SALLE, AN OHIOAN, MAY RUN FOR THE SENATE ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET NEXT YEAR, WHEN BRICKER IS EXPECTED TO SEEK RE-ELECTION.

DC410AED

A2WX (BJT)
(420) (ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME WEDNESDAY MAY 16)
AMS BUDGET
COTTON CEILINGS

BY WILLIAM O.VARN
(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON,MAY 16-(AP)-MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON YARNS AND TEXTILES WERE ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT TODAY TO COMPUTE NEW CEILING PRICES.

THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION (OPS) SAID THE ORDER IS DESIGNED TO RESTORE PRE-KOREAN MARGINS TO THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY, AND THAT IT IS NOT EXPECTED TO AFFECT MATERIALLY THE RETAIL PRICES OF COTTON YARD GOODS AND SUCH THINGS AS SHIRTS, PAJAMAS AND DRESSES.

THE ACTION AFFECTS AN INDUSTRY AVERAGING ABOUT $6,500,000,000 (B) IN GROSS SALES YEARLY. THE INDUSTRY EMPLOYS ABOUT 500,000 PERSONS IN 1,200 MILLS.

THE REGULATION APPLIES TO MILLS TURNING OUT ALL KINDS OF UNFINISHED COTTON YARNS AND TEXTILES. IT COVERS THE MAKERS OF CLOTHING MATERIALS SUCH AS SEERSUCKER, VOILE, GINGHAM, DENIM, BROADCLOTH, JEAN, CHAMBRAY, AND ORGANDY. IT ALSO APPLIES TO MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON DRAPERY CLOTH, TERRY CLOTH FOR ROBES AND TOWELING AND SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES. OTHER REGULATIONS ARE BEING WRITTEN TO COVER MILLS WHICH DYE AND FINISH SOME TEXTILE GOODS.

OPS SAID THE ORDER IS EXPECTED TO BRING ROLLBACKS FOR MANUFACTURERS WHO INCREASED THEIR PRICES AFTER THE KOREAN OUTBREAK AT A RATE FASTER THAN THE RISING PRICE OF RAW MATERIALS.

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FOR THOSE MANUFACTURERS WHOSE PRICES DID NOT MOVE UP IN KEEPING WITH INCREASED COSTS OF PRODUCTION, OPS SAID THE NEW ORDER WILL BRING PRICE RELIEF.

THE COTTON TEXTILE ORDER IS EFFECTIVE MAY 28. IT IS THE SECOND REGULATION TO BE PATTERNED AFTER THE GENERAL MANUFACTURERS' PRICE ORDER ISSUED APRIL 25. THE FIRST COMPANION REGULATION COVERED MACHINERY. STILL TO BE ISSUED IS A THIRD ORDER AFFECTING CEILING PRICES OF APPAREL AND SHOES.

THE NEW INDIVIDUALLY-COMPUTED CEILINGS FOR COTTON TEXTILES WILL REPLACE PRICES WHICH HELD MILLS TO THE HIGHEST PRICE THEY RECEIVED DURING THE GENERAL FREEZE PERIOD OF DEC. 19-JAN. 25.

IN FIGURING NEW CEILINGS, TEXTILE PRODUCERS WILL SELECT A PRE-KOREAN PERIOD TO DETERMINE THEIR BASE SELLING PRICES.

A3WX
TO THESE SELLING PRICES THEY WILL BE PERMITTED TO ADD INCREASES THEY HAD IN THE COST OF RAW COTTON, PURCHASED COTTON YARNS AND FACTORY LABOR BETWEEN THE BASE PERIOD AND MARCH 15, 1951.

RAW COTTON WAS PLACED UNDER A DOLLARS-AND-CENTS PRICE CEILING LAST MARCH 5.

INCREASED COST OF OTHER MANUFACTURING MATERIALS--SUCH AS STARCH, SOAP, AND MACHINERY BELTS, MAY BE ADDED ONLY UP TO LAST DECEMBER 31.

THE REGULATION ALSO PROVIDES:

MILLS MAY USE FOR THEIR BASE PERIOD EITHER APRIL 1-JUNE 24, 1950, OR ANY OF THE THREE PRECEDING CALENDAR QUARTERS. THIS WILL ALLOW MAKERS OF SEASONAL TEXTILE PRODUCTS TO SELECT THEIR MOST REPRESENTATIVE QUARTER FOR BASE PRICING.

THE BASE PERIOD PRICE WILL BE THE MANUFACTURER'S PRICE STATED IN A WRITTEN CONTRACT OR WRITTEN OFFER TO SELL DURING THE BASE PERIOD, RATHER THAN PRICE OF GOODS DELIVERED AT THAT TIME.

MILLS THAT CAN SHOW THE REGULATION WILL FORCE THEM TO SELL AT OVER-ALL LOSSES MAY APPLY FOR HIGHER CEILINGS AS HARDSHIP CASES.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME WEDNESDAY MAY 16)

MD412PED

A41WX
(350) PMS BUDGET
NON-SHOOTING SOLDIERS
BY ELTON C. FAY
ASSOCIATED PRESS MILITARY AFFAIRS REPORTER

WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-THE ARMY WONDERS WHY ALL ITS SOLDIERS DON'T SHOOT THEIR WEAPONS IN BATTLE.

ALTHOUGH IN KOREA AMERICAN FORCES HAVE A POTENTIAL "FIRE POWER" FAR BEYOND THAT OF ANY PREVIOUS CONFLICT, THE MYSTERY OF THE NON-SHOOTING SOLDIER STILL PERSISTS -- AS IT HAS IN TWO WORLD WARS.

SOME EXPERTS, AMONG THEM COL. S.L.A. MARSHALL, RETIRED ARMY OFFICER AND MILITARY WRITER, CLAIM THAT IN A FIRE-FIGHT NO MORE THAN ONE OUT OF FOUR MEN USES THE RIFLE, AUTOMATIC WEAPON OR GRENADES HE MAY BE CARRYING.

THE ARMY, IN ANSWER TO A REPORTER'S QUESTIONS TODAY, SAID IT DOESN'S KNOW THE EXACT PERCENTAGE OR THE EXACT REASONS, BUT THAT:

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"IT IS KNOWN THAT A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF INFANTRYMEN WHEN ACTUALLY ENGAGED IN COMBAT FAIL TO EMPLOY THEIR INDIVIDUAL WEAPONS WHEN OBSERVED AND VULNERABLE TARGETS (THAT IS, SOMETHING YOU COULD HIT) ARE WITHIN EFFECTIVE RANGE. THE PRECISE NUMBER...AND THE REASON FOR THE BEHAVIOR PHENOMENA, REMAIN ALIKE UNKNOWN..."

THE ARMY'S "OPERATIONS RESEARCH OFFICE" WHICH DELVES INTO A MULTITUDE OF CURIOUS LITTLE AND BIG FACTORS RELATED DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY TO FIGHTING A WAR IS ANALYZING THE PROBLEM NOW ON THE BASIS OF THE KOREAN WAR, AS WELL AS ON WORLD WAR II RECORDS.

WHILE THESE OFFICIAL EXPERTS ARE NOT READY YET EITHER TO ENDORSE OR REJECT EXPLANATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ADVANCED, THEY DID LIST SOME OF THEM, INCLUDING:

1. PARALYSIS OF FEAR.
2. LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN THE WEAPON.
3. HOARDING OF AMMUNITION.
4. LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN ONE'S OWN SKILL IN USING THE WEAPON.
5. LACK OF MOTIVATION OR THE WILL TO FIGHT AND KILL A SPECIFIC ENEMY SOLDIER, RATHER THAN THE ANONYMOUS "ENEMY" -- A FAILURE TO REALIZE IT IS A MATTER OF KILL OR BE KILLED.
6. FEAR OF PROVOKING THE ENEMY TO DIRECT, IMMEDIATE RETALIATION -- A DESIRE TO KEEP THE FRONT "ALL QUIET."
7. APPREHENSION ABOUT DISCLOSING ONE'S PRESENCE OR THE LOCATION OF A FRIENDLY POSITION BY OPENING FIRE.
8. A DISTORTED NOTION OF SPORTSMANSHIP.
9. JUST ORDINARY INDOLENCE.

THE ARMY SAYS THERE ARE OTHER, MORE OBVIOUS FACTORS THAT ACCOUNT FOR SOME OF THE MEN WHO DON'T SHOOT THEIR GUNS.

IT OFTEN HAPPENS THAT THE TERRAIN OF A BATTLEFIELD OR THE POSITION OF A RIFLEMAN PREVENT HIM FROM SEEING A TARGET OR FROM SHOOTING AT IT IF HE DOES SEE IT -- FOR INSTANCE, IF FRIENDLY TROOPS ARE IN THE LINE OF FIRE.

MOREOVER, WHILE MEN IN AN INFANTRY OUTFIT MAY BE ISSUED RIFLES OR GRENADES, THEIR REAL JOBS MAY BE NON-SHOOTING -- TO OPERATE FIELD TELEPHONES OR RADIO SETS OR COOK FOR THE COMPANY.

DC514AED

A148WX
(190) DRAFT

WASHINGTON,MAY 16-(AP)-DRAFTING OF COLLEGE STUDENTS WAS ORDERED POSTPONED TODAY UNTIL THEY HAVE A CHANCE TO PROVIDE THEIR DRAFT BOARDS WITH APTITUDE-TEST SCORES OR EVIDENCE OF SCHOLASTIC STANDING.

30.24- 23095

SELECTIVE SERVICE HEADQUARTERS TOLD STATE DIRECTORS, HOWEVER, THAT NO INDICATIONS WILL BE POSTPONED BEYOND AUG.20.

THE STATE OFFICIALS ALSO WERE REMINDED OF EARLIER INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTPONE INDUCTIONS OF COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS FOR 30 DAYS BEYOND THE END OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR TO ENABLE THEM TO FIND ESSENTIAL JOBS OR ENLIST FOR SERVICE.

THE APTITUDE TESTS WILL BE GIVEN AT COLLEGE TESTING CENTERS THROUGHOUT THE NATION DURING THE NEXT TWO MONTHS. DRAFT BOARDS MAY USE EITHER THE SCORES MADE IN THE TEST, OR THE REGULAR SCHOLASTIC RECORD, IN DECIDING WHETHER TO GRANT STUDENT DEFERMENTS.

SELECTIVE SERVICE DIRECTOR LEWIS B.HERSHEY LAST JANUARY GRANTED A ONE-MONTH POSTPONEMENT FROM INDUCTION FOR THE 25,000 STUDENTS THEN GRADUATING FROM COLLEGE, IN ORDER TO GIVE THEM A CHANCE TO FIND JOBS IN A "CRITICAL OCCUPATION IN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY."

HE DISCLOSED TODAY THAT AT THE END OF THAT POSTPONEMENT PERIOD, ABOUT 2,500 WERE ABLE TO PROVE TO LOCAL BOARDS THEIR ESSENTIALITY IN CIVILIAN JOBS.

"THE REST WERE DRAFTED," HERSHEY SAID.

UNDER THE PRESENT LAW, DRAFT DEFERMENT FOR STUDENTS ENDS WITH THE END OF THE CURRENT ACADEMIC YEAR.

FR1152AED

MAY 17 1951

B22WX (SEGC)

(300) ATOMIC ENERGY

WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION SAYS FOUR GROUPS OF PRIVATE COMPANIES WILL TRY TO CHART THE WAY TO THE SUPER-MODERN DREAMLAND -- INDUSTRIAL USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

IF THE PLANS WORK OUT, AN AEC ANNOUNCEMENT LAST NIGHT INDICATED, ONE OF THE FIRST INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS OF NUCLEAR FISSION MIGHT BE FERTILIZERS.

AN AEC SPOKESMAN SAID USE OF THE BURSTING ATOM TO MAKE INDUSTRY'S WHEELS GO ROUND WOULD ADD TO THE NATION'S ATOMIC WAR POTENTIAL, FOR A BY-PRODUCT WOULD BE EXPLOSIVE ATOMIC MATERIALS FOR WEAPONS.

BUT THE ANNOUNCEMENT INDICATED THE MILLENIUM OF CHEAP INDUSTRIAL POWER FROM THE CHARGED HEART OF THE ATOM IS STILL A GOOD WAY DOWN THE STREET, NOT JUST AROUND THE CORNER. THE AEC SAID CONTRACTS ARE BEING SIGNED WITH FOUR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS TO MAKE STUDIES WHICH WILL HELP DECIDE IF IT IS POSSIBLE TO PUT THE ATOM TO WORK ON A PAYING, ECONOMIC BASIS. OTHER QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED ARE: HOW MUCH WORK WOULD BE REQUIRED TO DESIGN AND CONSTRUCT THE NECESSARY PLANT, AND COULD THE WORK BE CARRIED OUT IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS?

THE AEC SPOKESMAN GAVE ONE EXAMPLE OF A POSSIBLE INDUSTRIAL USE FOR THE ATOM:

A CHEMICAL COMPANY WANTS TO CONVERT LARGE WESTERN DEPOSITS OF PHOSPHATES INTO FERTILIZER AND OTHER PRODUCTS. ELECTRIC POWER IS NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE NEARBY.

SCIENTISTS HAVE INDICATED ATOMIC ENERGY MIGHT BE FIRST USED INDUSTRIALLY TO GENERATE BIG AMOUNTS OF ELECTRICITY WHERE WATER OR OTHER GENERATING ENERGY, SUCH AS COAL, IS NOT CLOSE AT HAND. CITIES WITH POWER SHORTAGES MIGHT ALSO BENEFIT.

IN THE PROGRAM ANNOUNCED BY THE AEC THE COMPANIES WILL MAKE THE STUDIES AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE AND FILE RECOMMENDATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT. THE GOVERNMENT WILL DECIDE WHETHER CONSTRUCTION SHOULD BEGIN.

THE FOUR PAIRS OF COMPANIES NAMED BY THE AEC ARE: THE DOW CHEMICAL CO., OF MIDLAND, MICH. AND THE DETROIT EDISON CO., OF DETROIT; COMMONWEALT EDISON CO. AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE CO. OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS, OF CHICAGO; THE PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO. AND THE BECHTEL CORP., OF SAN FRANCISCO; AND MONSANTO CHEMICAL CO. OF ST. LOUIS AND THE UNION ELECTRIC CO., OF MISSOURI. THE AEC SAID AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN SIGNED WITH THE FIRST TWO PAIRS, THE THIRD PAIR HAS INDICATED AGREEMENT AND NEGOTIATIONS ARE UNDERWAY WITH THE LAST GROOUP.

DC448AED

B29WX

(340)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME WEDNESDAY, MAY 16)

BY FRANK TAYLOR

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL DENIED TODAY THAT THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION IS DISCOURAGING THE USE OF ECA FUNDS TO BUY U.S. TOBACCO.

ECA DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR RICHARD M. BISSELL, JR., WROTE REP. ABBITT (D-VA) THAT ECA "IS FULLY PREPARED TO CONSIDER MOST SYMPATHETICALLY ANY REQUEST FOR SUCH USE OF ITS FUNDS."

ABBITT RECENTLY WROTE THE ECA CONCERNING A REPORT THAT OFFICIALS OF THAT AGENCY HAD AIDED IN A MOVE TO HAVE WESTERN GERMANY SUPPLIED WITH TOBACCO FROM GREECE.

"I AM MOST RELUCTANT TO BELIEVE," ABBITT WROTE, "THAT MY GOVERNMENT IS A PARTY TO EXCLUDING U.S. LEAF TOBACCO FROM WESTERN GERMANY."

ABBITT REFERRED TO A REPORT THAT VICE PREMIER GEORGE PAPANDREOU HAD ARRANGED WITH THE HELP OF ECA OFFICIALS AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GERMAN AND GREEK GOVERNMENTS FOR THE USE IN WESTERN GERMANY OF TOBACCO FROM GREECE RATHER THAN FROM AMERICA.

BISSELL WROTE THAT ECA IS CONVINCED THAT THE VICE PREMIER'S STATEMENT "WAS BASED UPON A MAJOR MISUNDERSTANDING."

"WE CAN FIND NO EVIDENCE," HE ADDED, "THAT EITHER THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OR THE ECA MISSION IN FRANKFORT EVER GAVE EVEN TACIT SUPPORT TO ANY ARRANGEMENT WHICH WOULD HAVE THE EFFECT OF EXCLUDING AMERICAN TOBACCO FROM GERMANY."

IF ANY MISUNDERSTANDING DID EXIST IT HAS NOW BEEN CLARIFIED, BISSELL SAID.

"WE WOULD LIKE TO REASSURE YOU THAT ECA HAS NOT AND DOES NOT PROPOSE TO DISCOURAGE THE USE OF ECA FUNDS FOR THE PURCHASE OF U.S. TOBACCO AND IS FULLY PREPARED TO CONSIDER MOST SYMPATHETICALLY ANY REQUEST FOR SUCH USE OF ITS FUNDS," BISSELL WROTE.

ABBITT TOLD A REPORTER HE UNDERSTANDS ECA ADMINISTRATOR WILLIAM C. FOSTER HAS "MADE A STRONG REPRESENTATION" TO THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT IN A MOVE TO ENCOURAGE USE OF AMERICAN TOBACCO.

A MISSION SENT BY AN UNOFFICIAL CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO EUROPE TO LOOK INTO THE MATTER OF GERMAN IMPORTS OF AMERICAN TOBACCO IS DUE BACK THIS WEEKEND.

THE COMMITTEEWAS NAMED AND THE MISSION SENT TO EUROPE AFTER ABBITT STARTED HIS INQUIRY INTO THE USE OF ECA FUNDS FOR TOBACCO IMPORTS AND INTO DWINDLING AMERICAN TOBACCO EXPORTS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME WEDNESDAY, MAY 6

DC531AED

MAY 16 1951

B50WX (340)

BY FRED HOFFMAN

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-A LEADING RUMANIAN AIRCRAFT DESIGNER, WHO FLED HIS HOMELAND WHEN THE COMMUNISTS BEGAN TO TAKE OVER, WOULD BE ALLOWED TO REMAIN IN THE UNITED STATES PERMANENTLY UNDER A BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

THE BILL, WHICH NOW GOES TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN, WOULD BENEFIT MIRCEA GROSSU, 47, HIS WIFE, LUCIA, 43, AND THEIR EIGHT YEAR OLD SON, MICREA JOHN.

THE GROSSUS NOW LIVE IN YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, WHERE GROSSU IS A DESIGNING ENGINEER FOR THE LOMBARD CORP.

GROSSU. ACCORDING TO A COMMITTEE REPORT, ETC., PICKING UP 3RD GRAF PREV.

GROSSU, ACCORDING TO A COMMITTEE REPORT, WAS "WIDELY RECOGNIZED AS THE LEADING AIRCRAFT DESIGNER AND ENGINEER" IN RUMANIA BEFORE HE ESCAPED TO TURKEY IN 1944.

A LETTER FROM G.J.MEYER, PRESIDENT OF LOMBARD, THE SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO), SPONSOR OF THE BILL, SAID GROSSU "CANNOT RETURN TO RUMANIA WITHOUT FEAR OF PERSECUTION, OR WHAT MIGHT BE GREAT DAMAGE TO OUR COUNTRY, BE FORCED TO USE HIS SKILL AND KNOWLEDGE IN THE INTERESTS OF OUR ENEMIES."

COL. F.A.PILLET, WHO WAS U.S. AIR ATTACHE IN TURKEY LATE IN WORLD WAR II, WROTE THAT HE FIRST MET GROSSU A DAY AFTER THE ENGINEER LANDED IN ANKARA "IN A RUMANIAN BOMBER WHICH HE HAD APPROPRIATED TO FLEE THE COUNTRY AS THE RUSSIANS ADVANCED TOWARD HIS HOME."

PILLET SAID GROSSU WAS DIRECTOR OF THE RUMANIAN AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY DURING MOST OF THE WAR AND THAT "HE WAS ABLE AND DID GIVE US VALUABLE INFORMATION REGARDING THE EFFECT OF AMERICAN BOMBING ON THE INDUSTRY."

GRIGORE NICULESCU-BUZESTI, FORMER MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF RUMANIA, WROTE:

"I HAVE NOT THE SLIGHTEST DOUBT THAT IN THE EVENT OF HIS RETURN TO RUMANIA, X X X HE WOULD SUFFER THE DIREST PERSECUTIONS, PROBABLY IN THE FORM OF DEPORTATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA."

THE REPORT ALSO CONTAINED A LETTER FROM LT. COL. DAVID S.CRIST, WHO WAS CHIEF OF THE ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY REPRESENTATION, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION FOR RUMANIA AFTER WORLD WAR II.

CRIST, WHO INVESTIGATED BOH THE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY AND MILITARY AIRCRAFT OF RUMANIA, WROTE THAT GROSSU DESIGNED A SINGLE-SEATER FIGHTER, A FIGHTER-BOMBER AND A RECONNAISSANCE PLANE BUILT AT INDUSTRIA AERONAUTICA ROMANA (CAPS I A R), DESCRIBED BY CRIST AS THE "MOST IMPORTANT AIRCRAFT FACTORY IN RUMANIA." GROSSU WAS MANAGER OF THAT FIRM DURING THE LAST WAR.

FROM TURKEY, THE GROSSUS WENT TO BRAZIL IN 1946 AND TO THIS COUNTRY A YEAR LATER ON VISITORS' PERMITS.

SU803AED

MAY 17 1951

342KX (Q)
(190)

SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 16-(AP)-A WITNESS, WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS A FORMER COMMUNIST, YESTERDAY TOLD A FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT JURY THAT FORMER PARTY MEMBERS WERE ACTIVE IN NATIONAL FARMERS UNION PUBLICATIONS.

MANNING JOHNSON OF NEW YORK CITY TESTIFIED IN THE $250,000 LIBEL ACTION BROUGHT BY THE FARMERS UNION AGAINST THE UTAH FARM BUREAU FEDERATION. HE WAS CALLED AS A WITNESS FOR THE FARM BUREAU.

JOHNSON SAID HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY FROM 1930 UNTIL 1940. HE DESCRIBED WHAT HE SAID WAS HIS UNION ORGANIZATION WORK AMONG POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS FARMERS.

THE WITNESS CLAIMED THAT ARCHIE WRIGHT, LISTED IN A NATIONAL FARMERS UNION PUBLICATION AS NORTHEASTERN DIVISION PRESIDENT, WAS A COMMUNIST PARTY WORKER. JOHNSON ALSO SAID THAT AUTHORS HOWARD FAST AND ABRAHAM POMERANTZ, WHO WROTE IN A FARMERS UNION PUBLICATION, WERE IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

JOHNSON SAID HE HAS WORKED FOR A NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES SINCE LEAVING THE PARTY. HE INFORMED THE JURY THAT HE SERVED AS AN UNDERCOVER AGENT FOR THE FBI, IN A CIVILIAN CAPACITY FOR THE U.S. NAVY AND CURRENTLY IS EMPLOYED BY THE U.S. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE.

HE WAS ON THE WITNESS STAND WHEN COURT ADJOURNED LAST NIGHT.

THE NATIONAL FARMERS UNION ALLEGES THAT IN A PUBLICATION THE FEDERATION SAID THE FARMERS UNION WAS "COMMUNIST DOMINATED" AND "A COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION."

WR454ACS NM

548WX
AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-PFC ROBERT L.SMITH, THE FIRST QUADRUPLE AMPUTEE OF THE KOREAN WAR, HAS MORE COMPANIONES AT WALTER REED HOSPITAL THESE DAYS AND HE LIKES IT.

WHEN HE ARRIVED FROM KOREA LAST DECEMBER HE WAS PLACED IN A PRIVATE ROOM. BUT NOW HE'S IN A WARD WITH 40 OTHER AMPUTEES WITH WHOM HE CAN SWAP YARNS AND ENJOY MOVIES AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENT THAT IS FREQUENTLY PROVIDED.

AND ON NICE DAYS HE JOINS HIS BUDDIES IN A WHEELCHAIR VISIT OUTDOORS.

THE MIDDLEBURG, PA., SOLDIER, WHO LOST BOTH HANDS AND THE LOWER PART OF BOTH LEGS THROUGH FROSTBITE, WAS DESCRIBED BY HOSPITAL ATTACHES AS "DOING VERY WELL."

HE HAS UNDERGONE SOME SURGERY RECENTLY. THE HOSPITAL AIDES SAID IT WAS PART OF THE PREPARATION FOR THE TIME WHEN HE WILL BE OUTFITTED WITH MECHANICAL HANDS AND LEGS.

SU749AED

B52WX (Q)

WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-SYLVESTER GARRETT RESIGNED YESTERDAY AS ACTING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD.

GARRETT SAID HE WAS LEAVING BECAUSE OF POOR HEALTH AND PLANNED TO TAKE A COMPLETE REST BEFORE RETURNING TO HIS LAW PROFESSOR'S POST AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

DC547AED

MAY 17 1951

A98PX (AB)
AMPUTEE (130)

PHOENIXVILLE, PA., MAY 16-(AP)-PVT.HUBERT E.REEVES, QUADRUPLE AMPUTEE VICTIM OF THE KOREAN WAR, IS GOING HOME FOR A VISIT AND A BIG PARADE TOMORROW.

ACCOMPANIED BY HIS MOTHER, MRS. WANNETTA, REEVES, THE 19-YEAR-OLD INFANTRYMAN, WILL FLY TO HIS HOMETOWN OF JOLIET,ILL. THERE YOUNG REEVES WILL ACT AS PARADE MARSHALL IN AN ARMED FORCES DAY CELEBRATION SATURDAY.

REEVES, WHO WAS WOUNDED IN THE LEGS AND HEAD AFTER LITTLE LESS THAN A MONTH IN KOREA, IS ALL EXCITED ABOUT HIS TRIP HOME.

"GOSH, IT'S WONDERFUL. I WAS SURE HOPING THE TRIP WOULD WORK OUT," HE SAID.

REEVES' MOTHER MADE CERTAIN THAT HER BOY WOULD BE ALL DECKED OUT FOR THE HOMECOMING OCCASION. SHE HAD A NEW UNIFORM ESPECIALLY TAILORED FOR HUBERT. HE WANTS TO LOOK HIS BEST FOR THE PEOPLE OF HIS HOME TOWN WHO HAVE COLLECTED A FUND OF ALMOST $9,000 TO HELP HIM IN THE REHABILITATION JOB AHEAD.

RH1003PED

A114WX
MCCARTHY (450)

(WX) CHARLOTTESVILLE,VA.,MAY 16-(AP)-SENATOR MCCARTHY (R-WIS) CHARGED TONIGHT THE ARMY IS "RUN BY POLITICS" AND "POLITICAL GENERALS."

IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR DELIVERY TO THE STUDENT LEGAL FORUM AT UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA LAW SCHOOL, MCCARTHY ASSAILED TESTIMONY OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL IN A SENATE INVESTIGATION OF THE FIRING OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

delivered

"MARSHALL TESTIFIED," THE SENATOR CHARGED, "THAT NO OFFICER HAD THE RIGHT, EVEN UNDER OATH, TO TELL THE TRUTH AS HE SAW IT IF THAT TRUTH DID NOT FULLY BACK UP THE IDEAS OF THE POLITICAL PARTY IN POWER AT THE TIME.

"HE THEREBY SERVED NOTICE ON EVERY OFFICER WHO MIGHT BE CALLED BY THE COMMITTEE THAT IF THEY DIFFERED WITH THE ADMINISTRATION THEY HAD A CHOICE TO MAKE:

"EITHER TELL THE TRUTH AND SUFFER THE CONSEQUENCES OR, IF THEY WANTED TO CONTINUE THEIR MILITARY CAREERS, COMMIT PERJURY WITH OFFICIAL

30.24- 23097

SANCTION."
WHILE HE WAS BEFORE THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES-FOREIGN RELATIONS INQUIRY COMMITTEE LAST WEEK, MARSHALL WAS QUESTIONED AT LENGTH ON WHETHER SERVICE OFFICERS ARE REQUIRED TO GIVE ONLY THE ADMINISTRATION'S VIEWPOINT WHEN THEY TESTIFY BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL GROUPS.
MARSHALL REPLIED THAT OFFICERS MAY, IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS, EXPRESS PERSONAL VIEWS WHICH DISAGREE WITH ESTABLISHED POLICY, BUT THAT IN DOING SO THEY MUST CLEARLY STATE THAT THEY SPEAK ONLY FOR THEMSELVES.
MCCARTHY AIMED SOME THRUSTS ALSO AT GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, ANOTHER WITNESS IN THE MACARTHUR HEARINGS.
"YESTERDAY," HE SAID, "WE HAD AN EXAMPLE OF HOW FAR A GENERAL MUST GO TO PROTECT HIS CAREER UNDER THIS NEW RULE. WHEN GEN.BRADLEY TESTIFIED HE SAID HE COULD NOT AGREE WITH GEN.MACARTHUR'S FOUR POINTS FOR ENDING THE WAR BECAUSE THE WAR IS AGAINST 'THE WRONG ENEMY, AT THE WRONG TIME, AND AT THE WRONG PLACE.'"
"BRADLEY," THE SENATOR CONTINUED, "TESTIFIED TO THIS UNDER OATH DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE JOINT CHIEFS, INCLUDING BRADLEY, UNANIMOUSLY AGREED IN WRITING WITH MACARTHUR'S FOUR POINTS ON JANUARY 12 OF THIS YEAR."
MACARTHUR'S FOUR POINT PROGRAM CALLED FOR USE OF CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS AGAINST THE CHINESE REDS, BOMBING COMMUNIST BASES IN MANCHURIA, A BLOCKADE OF THE CHINA MAINLAND AND TIGHTER ECONOMIC WARFARE AGAINST THE PEIPING GOVERNMENT.

A115WX
MACARTHUR TESTIFIED THAT THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AGREED WITH HIM ON THOSE POINTS. MARSHALL AND BRADLEY TESTIFIED THAT THE FOUR POINTS WERE AGREED TO ALONG WITH 12 OTHERS, FOR USE IN EVENT IT BECAME NECESSARY TO PULL UNITED NATIONS FORCES OUT OF KOREA. BRADLEY WENT FURTHER AND SAID THE 16 POINTS NEVER GOT OUT OF THE STUDY STAGE.
MCCARTHY TOLD THE STUDENTS THAT "BY HIS STATEMENT, BRADLEY TRIED TO IMPLY THAT MACARTHUR HAD PICKED THE TIME. THE PLACE AND THE ENEMY."

"THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE TOO SMART TO SWALLOW WHAT SOME OF OUR POLITICAL GENERALS SAY," HE CONTINUED. "WE SHOULD BE DONE WITH THE SENSELESS DRIVEL THAT WE CANNOT FIGHT BACK BECAUSE IT IS AGAINST THE WRONG ENEMY. THE ENEMY HIMSELF PICKED THE TIME AND THE PLACE."
THE A.P.
JP1054PES NM

MAY 17 1951

ASOMP (KA)
(230)
MINNEAPOLIS,MAY 16-(AP)-PRESIDENT JAMES L.MORRILL TODAY SUSPENDED DR.JOSEPH W.WEINBERG FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA FACULTY.
DR.WEINBERG, IDENTIFIED BY HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES INVESTIGATORS INTO ATOMIC ESPIONAGE AS THE MYSETERIOUS "SCIENTIST X," WAS CITED FOR CONTEMPT FRIDAY BY JUDGE ALEXANDER HOLTZOFF IN FEDERAL COURT IN WASHINGTON. THE CHARGE WAS LODGED AFTER WEINBERG REFUSED TO ANSWER GRAND JURY QUESTIONS ON GROUNDS OF POSSIBLE SELF-INCRIMINATION.
"DR.WEINBERG'S REFUSAL TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS IS COMPLETELY ASTONISHING AND DISAPPOINTING TO THE UNIVERSITY," DR.MORRILL SAID IN A WRITTEN STATEMENT.
"IT IS ONCOMPREHENSIBLE TO THE UNIVERSITY, WHICH HAS HAD NO REASOON TO EXPECT FROM HIM ANYTHING BUT COMPLETE AND STRAIGHTFORWARD ASSISTANCE TO AUTHORITIES CONCERNED WITH HIS CASE."
DR.MORRILL SAID HE WOULD RECOMMEND TO THE BOARD OF REGENTS, MEETING NEXT MONTH, THAT DR.WEINBERG'S SUSPENSION BE CONTINUED OR THAT HE BE DISMISSED PERMANENTLY FROM THE STAFF, DEPENDING UPON DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CASE.
"THE UNIVERSITY HAS NO MEANS OF INVESTIGATING OR APPRAISING THE TRUTH OR FALSITY OF CHARGES AGAINST DR.WEINBERG," MORRILL'S STATEMENT WENT ON. "THEY RELATE TO ACTIVITIES AND ASSOCIATIONS YEARS BEFORE HE JOINED OUR STAFF. XXX HIS LEGAL RIGHT TO CLAIM CONSTITUTIONAL IMMUNITY XXX IS A MATTER FOR HIS OWN DECISION, THE ADVISE OF ATTORNEYS OR FOR JUDICIAL DETERMINATION.
"WHATEVER HIS LEGAL RIGHTS OR THE OUTCOME OF THE PENDING CONTEMPT CITATION, IT IS MY BELIEF THAT HIS JUDGMENT IN THIS REFUSAL TO COOPERATE WITH FEDERAL AUTHORITIES IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH COMMON SENSE AND WITH A PROPER APPRECIATION OF HIS DUTY AND OBLIGATION AS A MEMBER OF THE UNIVERSITY STAFF."
JUDGE HOLTZOFF CITED WEINBERG FOR REFUSING TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT HIS PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN BERKELEY,CALIF. AND CERTAIN ACQUAINTANCES WHEN HE WAS A SCIENTIST AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA ATOMIC LABORATORY IN 1943. AT A HEARING MONDAY, THE PHYSICIST WAS FREED ON $1,000 BOND.
IN ITS REPORT ON ESPIONAGE AT THE CALIFORNIA A-BOMB LABORATORY,
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IN ITS REPORT ON ESPIONAGE AT THE CALIFORNIA A-BOMB LABORATORY, THE HOUSE COMMITTEE QUOTED STATEMENTS OF INTELLIGENCE AGENTS THAT WEINBERG HAD BEEN DIRECTED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY TO FURNISH ATOMIC SECRETS TO STEVE NELSON, A COMMUNIST PARTY ORGANIZER.
IT WAS CHARGED THAT INFORMATION WEINBERG FURNISHED NELSON WAS TAKEN DOWN BY NELSON IN THE FORM OF NOTES. IT WAS STATED THAT INFORMATION COLLECTED IN BERKELEY WAS TRANSMITTED TO THE SOVIET CONSULATE IN SAN FRANCISCO.
MZ743PCS NM

MAY 12 1951

A65KX
FIRST LEAD CONTINO
SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 15-(AP)-DICK CONTINO, 21-YEAR-OLD ACCORDIAN ARTIST, WAS INDICTED BY A FEDERAL GRAND JURY HERE TODAY AND HIS ATTORNEY PROMISED THAT HE WOULD SURRENDER ABOUT 10 A.M. TOMORROW.
THE YOUNG MUSICIAN WAS INDICTED FOR FAILURE TO ACCEPT INDUCTION INTO THE ARMY AT FORT ORD.
HIS ATTORNEY, JAMES DAVIS, EARLIER HAD SAID THAT CONTINO WOULD SURRENDER AT 3 P.M. TODAY TO THE FEDERAL MARSHAL.
CONTINO FAILED TO APPEAR AND FEDERAL JUDGE LOUIS E.GOODMAN ISSUED A WARRANT FOR HIS ARREST. HE SET BAIL AT $5,000.
CONTINO FACES A MAXIMUM SENTENCE OF FIVE YEARS IMPRISONMENT AND $10.000 FINE.
THE INDICTMENT CHARGED CONTINO WITH REFUSAL TO REPORT FOR PHYSICAL INSPECTION AND REFUSAL TO SUBMIT TO INDUCTION.
THE MUSICIAN, WHO HAD BEEN MAKING $4,000 A WEEK, DISAPPEARED FROM FORT ORD APRIL 13 AFTER ARRIVING FOR INDUCTION.
HE WAS FOUND FIVE DAYS LATER IN A SANITARIUM, SUFFERING FROM WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS A "HIGHLY EMOTIONAL STATE."
CONTINO EXPLAINED HIS FLIGHT: "I COULDN'T STAND TO BE IN AN ENCLOSURE. EVERYTHING AT FORT ORD WAS BEHIND A FENCE AND IT JUST MADE ME SICK ALL OVER."
SD457PCS

B84 (320)
NIGHT LEAD SILVER
NEW YORK, MAY 16-(AP)-DR.ABBA HILLEL SILVER OF CLEVELAND TOLD AN OVERFLOW CROWD AT A ZIONIST MEETING TONIGHT THAT ISRAEL NEEDS A UNIFIED EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM TO UNIFY A POPULATION DRAWN FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.
DR.SILVER RETURNED EARLIER TODAY FROM A THREE-WEEK VISIT TO ISRAEL.
THE MEETING WAS SPONSORED BY THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA IN THE BALLROOM OF THE HOTEL NEW YORKER. AND MORE THAN 2,000 PERSONS

CROWDED INTO THE ROOM.
THEY OVERFLOWED ONTO THE SPEAKERS' PLATFORM AND HUNG OVER THE BALCONY, AND SOME LISTENERS EVEN SAT ON THE FLOOR. IT WAS REPORTED THAT 1,500 OTHERS TRIED TO GET INTO THE MEETING BUT HAD TO BE TURNED AWAY.

DR.SILVER SAID THE ISRAELI PEOPLE ARE "LOOKING WITH CONFIDENCE TO THE FUTURE" AND HAVE MADE REMARKABLE PROGRESS IN TERMS OF BUILDING AND EXPANSION.

HE CALLED FOR A SPIRITUAL REVIVAL AMONG ISRAELI YOUTH, SAYING THAT RELIGION HAD HELD THE JEWISH PEOPLE TOGETHER THROUGH THE CENTURIES AND SHOULD NOT BE LOST NOW IN ISRAEL.

ONE OF ISRAEL'S PROBLEMS, DR.SILVER SAID, IS THAT IMMIGRANTS, THOUGH JEWIS, ARE COMING FROM MANY NATIONS WITH DIFFERENT LANGUAGES, CULTURES AND TRADITIONS.

THE PROBLEM IS SIMILAR TO ATH OF THE UNITED STATES IN ABSORBING ITS IMMIGRANTS, HE SAID, AND IN THE UNITED STATES A UNIFIED EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM HELPED TREMENDOUSLY IN SOLVING THE PROBLEM.

EARLIER IN THE DAY DR.SILVER DENIED REPORTS THAT HE WAS SNUBBED BY THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT BECAUSE OF DIFFERENCES OF OPINION BETWEEN HIMSELF AND PRIME MINISTER DAVID BEN-GURION.

HE ADMITTED HE HAD HAD "DIFFICULTIES" WITH BEN-GURION, BUT ADDED: "I CERTAINLY WASN'T AWARE OF ANY SNUBBING."

IN HIS SPEECH TONIGHT, DR.SILVER DID NOT REFER TO THE "SNUBBING" REPORTS, BUT SAID HE WAS OVERWHELMED BY THE WELCOME HE RECEIVED IN ISRAEL.

HE SAID HE TOOK IT AS A TRIBUTE NOT TO HIMSELF BUT TO WHAT AMERICAN JEWRY HAS DONE TO AID THE NEW STATE.

HE SAID HE HAD BEEN SCHEDULED TO MAKE ONLY THREE LECTURES DURING HIS THREE-WEEK TRIP TO ISRAEL, BUT ACTUALLY MADE 40 SPEECHES.

DR.SILVER WILL LEAVE FRIDAY FOR CLEVELAND.

PS1108PED

A49 (190)

MAY 17 1951

NEW YORK, MAY 16-(AP)-WARREN R.AUSTIN, CHIEF UNITED STATES DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, CALLED TONIGHT FOR A RETURN TO THE BI-PARTISAN FOREIGN POLICIES CHAMPIONED BY THE LATE SEN.ARTHUR VANDENBERG.

AUSTIN, ALSO A FORMER REPUBLICAN SENATOR, CREDITED THESE POLICIES WITH PRODUCING WHAT HE CALLED "SUCCESSFUL COOPERATION" WITHIN OUR POLITICAL COMMUNITY ON INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.

AUSTIN'S REMARKS WERE IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT THE WATSON TROPHY DINNER, INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CLUB, AT THE WALDORF ASTORIA. HE DID NOT MENTION THE TRUMAN-MACARTHUR CONTROVERSY SPECIFICALLY, BUT INFORMED SOURCES SAID THIS WAS WHAT HE HAD IN MIND.

"THE NON-PARTISAN APPROACH TO INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS IS AN ESSENTIAL SOURCE OF NATIONAL STRENGTH," HE SAID. "IT HAS BEEN IMPORTANT THROUGHOUT THE CRUCIAL POSTWAR PERIOD. IT IS VITAL TODAY. ON THE QUESTION OF OUR NATIONAL SECURITY THERE CAN BE NO DIVISION OF PURPOSE AMONG OUR PEOPLE."

TURNING DIRECTLY TO THE KOREAN WAR, AUSTIN EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THE U.N. FORCES WOULD DEFEAT THE CHINESE COMMUNIST AGGRESSION JUST AS THEY DEFEATED THE NORTH KOREAN AGGRESSION.

"OUR VICTORY," HE SAID, "WILL COME WHEN THE AGGRESSOR IS DISCOURAGED AND INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES ARE TRANSFERRED FROM THE BATTLEFIELD TO THE CONFERENCE TABLE. IN THIS COURSE LIES OUR BEST HOPE OF PREVENTING OTHER AGGRESSION.

JB710PED

A38

NEW YORK, MAY 16-(AP)-NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE SAID TODAY THE SOVIET UNITED NATIONS DELEGATE, JACOB MALIK, HAD TOLD AMERICAN DELEGATE WARREN R. AUSTIN THAT THE KOREAN WAR COULD BE SETTLED BY DIRECT TALKS BETWEEN THE U.S. AND RUSSIA.

THE MAGAZINE SAID MALIK SOUGHT OUT AUSTIN AT LAKE SUCCESS LAST WEEK. AUSTIN DENIED TODAY THERE WAS SUCH A MEETING WITH MALIK. MALIK HIMSELF WAS NOT AVAILABLE AND OTHER RUSSIAN SOURCES HAD NO IMMEDIATE COMMENT.

MALIK MADE IT PLAIN, NEWSWEEK SAID, THAT HE DID NOT REGARD HIS APPROACH AS A DEFINITE PEACE PROPOSAL BUT THAT IT WAS MERELY A SUGGESTION WHICH THE U.S. MIGHT DO WELL TO CONSIDER.

FH633PED

A25

NEW YORK, MAY 16-(AP)-UNITED STATES DELEGATES LOOKED FORWARD TONIGHT TO A BIG DEBATE IN THE UNITED NATIONS ON A PROPOSED GLOBAL EMBARGO AGAINST SHIPMENTS OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND WAR MATERIALS TO RED CHINA. THEY APPEARED CONFIDENT IT WOULD BE APPROVED BY A THUMPING MAJORITY.

THE 60-NATION POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY IS SCHEDULED TO MEET AT 9:30 A.M. (E.S.T.) TOMORROW TO TAKE UP THE PROPOSED EMBARGO.

THE BAN ON ARMS AND OTHER WAR SUPPLIES FOR COMMUNIST CHINA WAS APPROVED LAST MONDAY BY A SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

FH337PED

MAY 17 1951

A89

U.N.-PALESTINE (200)

NEW YORK, MAY 16-(AP)-THE SECURITY COUNCIL BEGAN DEBATE TODAY ON A DEMAND BY THE U.S., BRITAIN, FRANCE AND TURKEY THAT ISRAEL HALT A SWAMP DRAINING PROJECT NEAR SYRIA AS A STEP TOWARD PALESTINE PEACE.

THE COUNCIL DELAYED FINAL ACTION UNTIL FRIDAY. DELEGATION SPOKESMEN PRESENTED A FOUR-POWER RESOLUTION WHICH EMPHASIZED ISRAELI BLAME IN RECENT FIGHTING BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SYRIA OVER THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE IN THE LAKE HULEH AREA.

THE CLASHES DIED DOWN AFTER A SECURITY COUNCIL CEASE-FIRE DEMAND LAST WEEK.

ISRAEL'S AMBASSADOR ABBA EBAN DID NOT GET TO SPEAK TO THE COUNCIL TODAY. BUT HE SAID AFTER THE MEETING THAT THE RESOLUTION WAS "RASH AND ONE-SIDED."

HE TOLD REPORTERS THAT ARAB OWNERS OF SEVEN ACRES IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE WOULD, IF THE RESOLUTION IS ADOPTED, BE ABLE TO HOLD UP A HEALTH AND IRRIGATION PROJECT THAT WOULD RECLAIM "TENS OF THOUSANDS OF ACRES FROM DISEASE AND DESOLATION."

SUCCESSIVELY, WARREN AUSTIN, U.S. CHIEF DELEGATE; SIR GLADWYN JEBB, BRITAIN; FRANCIS LACOSTE, FRANCE; AND ILHAN SAVUT, TURKEY, SPOKE FOR QUICK ACTION ON THE RESOLUTION.

ALL STRESSED THE ISRAELI AIR FORCE BOMBING OF THE ARAB AREA OF EL HAMMA EARLY IN APRIL AS A CLEAR VIOLATION OF ARMISTICE AGREEMENTS.

EBAN NOTED AFTERWARD THAT HE HAD EXPRESSED ISRAEL'S REGRETS ABOUT THE BOMBING, AT A PREVIOUS MEETING. HE SAID THE RESOLUTION "WHITEWASHED, IGNORED AND APPEASED SYRIAN AGGRESSION."

WS-WASHPED

A38

NEW YORK, MAY 16-(AP)-FIRST ELEMENTS OF THE FOURTH INFANTRY DIVISION WILL LEAVE THIS WEEKEND FOR EUROPE TO BOLSTER GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S ATLANTIC PACT ARMY.

LT.GEN.WILLIS D.CRITTENBERGER, FIRST ARMY COMMANDER, ANNOUNCED THE SCHEDULED SAILING AT A LUNCHEON TODAY FOR MAJ.GEN.HARLAN N.HARTNESS, FOURTH DIVISION COMMANDER.

THE TROOPS WILL LEAVE IN THREE TRANSPORTS AND ARE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN BREMERHAVEN, GERMANY, ABOUT MAY. 29.

VS746PED

A10
PMS BUDGET (530)
JEBB
BY A.I.GOLDBERG

NEW YORK, MAY 16-(AP)-SIR GLADWYN JEBB, CHIEF BRITISH DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, WAS PLEDGED THAT BRITAIN WILL STAND "WHOLE-HEARTEDLY WITH THE UNITED STATES IN THE GENERAL STRUGGLE AGAINST COMMUNIST-INSPIRED AGGRESSION."

JEBB DEFENDED BRITAIN'S RECORD IN THE KOREAN WAR AND HER TRADE POLICY TOWARD RED CHINA IN A SPEECH BEFORE THE NEW YORK CITY BAR ASSOCIATION.

GREAT BRITAIN, HE DECLARED, "IS WHOLEHEARTEDLY WITH THE UNITED STATES IN THE GENERAL STRUGGLE AGAINST COMMUNIST-INSPIRED AGGRESSION. X X X EVERYTHING WE CAN DO, SHORT OF FATALLY WEAKENING OUR MAIN POSITION, TO ASSIST THE GENERAL EFFORT, WE SHALL DO, EVEN IF THAT RESULTS, AS IT MAY WELL RESULT, IN SOME LOWERING OF THE STANDARD OF LIVING IN GREAT BRITAIN ITSELF, WHICH HAS BEEN SO LABORIOUSLY BUILT UP SINCE THE WAR."

HE SAID THAT BRITAIN EARLY IN THE WAR HALTED EXPORTS OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS TO COMMUNIST CHINA, PARTICULARLY PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, BUT NOT RUBBER. NOW, HE SAID, RUBBER SHIPMENTS ALSO ARE EMBARGOED.

THE BRITISH DIPLOMAT PREDICTED THAT THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY WILL ADOPT FAR-REACHING EMBARGO RECOMMENDATIONS LATER THIS WEEK. THE 60-NATION ASSEMBLY POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETS AT FLUSHING MEADOW TOMORROW TO OPEN DEBATE ON THE EMBARGO PLAN, RECOMMENDED BY A 12-NATION SANCTIONS COMMITTEE MONDAY.

BRITAIN IS JOINING THE U.S., FRANCE, AUSTRALIA AND VENEZUELA IN PRESENTING THE RESOLUTION. IT CALLS FOR HALTING EXPORT OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, ATOMIC ENERGY MATERIALS, PETROLEUM AND OTHER WAR MATERIALS TO RED CHINA.

FRANCE HAS INTRODUCED AN AMENDMENT WHICH ALSO WOULD INCLUDE TRANSPOI MATERIALS IN THE BAN.K

MAY 17 1951

A11

JEBB TOLD THE BAR ASSOCIATION HE HAD "OFTEN HEARD IT ALLEGED THAT WE HAD SUBORDINATED OUR SUPPORT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS TO OUR OWN COMMERCIAL INTERESTS IN HONG KONG."

"NOTHING COULD BE FURTHER FROM THE TRUTH," HE DECLARED.

"IN THESE DAYS, WE ARE DERIVING VERY LITTLE DIRECT BENEFIT FROM TRADE WITH CHINA AND IT WOULD BE LUDICROUS TO SUGGEST THAT, WHEN THE WHOLE EXISTENCE OF THE WESTERN WORLD IS AT STAKE, WE SHOULD GIVE PRIORITY TO SWCH COMMERCIAL INTERESTS."

HE SAID THAT HONG KONG DEPENDED ON TRANSIT TRADE AND THAT IF ALL TRADE--OUTSIDE OF WAR MATERIALS--WERE CUT OFF WITH RED CHINA, "WE SHOULD LOSE A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF USEFUL IMPORTS FROM CHINA, A VAST UNEMPLOOYMENT PROBLEM WOULD BE CREATED, AND CIVIL UNREST WOULD ARISE OVER A LARGE AREA IN THE FAR EAST.

"A VALUABLE OUTPOST WOULD DISAPPEAR, ONE WHICH HAS THE ADVANTAGE OF DEMONSTRATING TO THE (COMMUNIST) CHINESE THE BENEFITS OF FREEDOM OF LIFE UNDER FREE INSTITUTIONS. AND FINALLY, A LARGE NUMBER OF CHINESE COMMUNIST TROOPS WHO ARE CONTAINED BY OUR OWN GARRISON IN THE COLONY WOULD BE FREE TO TAKE PART IN THE KOREAN WAR."

HE SAID THAT EVEN JAPAN, WHOSE TRADE IS CONTROLLED BY THE U.S., HAS CONTINUED TRADING WITH COMMUNIST CHINA TO GET CHINESE COAL.

JEBB ALSO POINTED OUT THAT BRITAIN NOT ONLY HAS THOUSANDS OF TROOPS, FLIERS AND SAILORS IN KOREA, BUT IS ALSO FIGHTING COMMUNISM IN MALAYA AND IN THE MIDDLE EAST, AS WELL AS GARRISONING PART OF GERMANY.

JEBB DISMISSED AS MINOR THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE U.S. AND BRITAIN OVER BRITAIN'S RECOGNITION OF COMMUNIST CHINA. [redacted].

"WE ALL KNOW THERE JUST IS NOT GOING TO BE ANY CHANGE (IN CHINESE REPRESENTATION IN THE U.N.) UNTIL AND UNLESS THERE IS A CEASE-FIRE IN KOREA AND SOME AGREED SETTLEMENT IS NEGOTIATED," HE SAID.

MK-TA307AED

30.24- 23099

A39
(360)

MAY 17 1951

NEW YORK, MAY 16-(AP)-LONGSHORE LEADER JOSEPH RYAN SAID TODAY A WOMAN WITH STATE AND LABOR DEPARTMENT CREDENTIALS VISITED HIS OFFICE LAST YEAR AND URGED HIM TO ORDER LONGSHOREMEN NOT TO LOAD MUNITIONS FOR WESTERN EUROPE.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON SAID THERE "NEVER WAS ANY BASIS FOR THE ALLEGATIONS" THAT THE WOMAN HAD TRIED TO EXERT PRO-COMMUNIST INFLUENCE.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT IDENTIFIED THE WOMAN AS MISS EDITH WALL, 39, NOW AN ASSISTANT LABOR ATTACHE TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AT NEW DELHI.

RYAN, PRESIDENT OF THE AFL INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, SPOKE OF THE INCIDENT AFTER A REPORT OF IT APPEARED IN A NEWSPAPER COLUMN. HE SAID THE VISIT OCCURRED IN MARCH, 1950.

HE SAID THE WOMAN CARRIED A LETTER OF INTRODUCTION PURPORTEDLY FROM SECRETARY OF LABOR MAURICE TOBIN, BUT RYAN DID NOT DESCRIBE HER CREDENTIALS FURTHER.

HE SAID THAT AFTER SHE URGED HIM TO TELL UNION MEMBERS TO REFUSE TO HANDLE MUNITIONS GOING TO FRIENDLY NATIONS, HE ASKED HER:

"DID THE STATE DEPARTMENT SEND YOU IN TO TELL ME TO TELL OUR MEN NOT TO HANDLE THOSE CARGOES?"

HE SAID THE WOMAN REPLIED THAT "THESE ARE MY PERSONAL VIEWS."

THEN, RYAN SAID, HE REMINDED HER THAT HER GOVERNMENT CREDENTIALS GOT HER INTO HIS OFFICE.

"I THEN CALLED TO MY SECRETARY AND SAID 'GET THIS WOMAN OUT OF HERE BEFORE I LOSE CONTROL OF MYSELF,'" RYAN ADDED.

AS SOON AS SHE LEFT, THE UNION LEADER SAID, HE REPORTED THE INCIDENT TO GEORGE MEANEY, SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

LATER HE TOLD RALPH WRIGHT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR ABOUT IT AND SUBSEQUENTLY RECEIVED A LETTER FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT EXPRESSING REGRET "THAT THE WOMAN GOT IN TO ANNOY ME."

A LABOR DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN IDENTIFIED WRIGHT AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR.

IN WASHINGTON, STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER MICHAEL MCDERMOTT SAID IN A STATEMENT:

"MISS WALL'S PART IN THE MATTER WAS THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED AND THE DEPARTMENT WAS COMPLETELY SATISFIED THAT MISS WALL WAS IN THE CLEAR AND THAT THERE WERE NO SECURITY IMPLICATIONS.

"AS FAR AS THE DEPARTMENT IS CONCERNED, THE CASE IS CLOSED AND THERE IS NO BASIS AND NEVER WAS ANY BASIS FOR THE ALLEGATIONS THAT MISS WALL MISBEHAVED OR ATTEMPTED TO EXERT PRO-COMMUNIST INFLUENCE."

MISS WALL JOINED THE FOREIGN SERVICE DURING WORLD WAR II AND WAS AN ASSISTANT ECONOMIST WITH THE EMBASSY IN COPENHAGEN UNTIL THE END OF 1949.

BECAUSE SHE WAS INTERESTED IN LABOR, THE DEPARTMENT SAID, AN ASSIGNMENT TO PARIS WAS CANCELLED SO SHE COULD RETURN TO WASHINGTON AND PREPARE FOR A POST AS A LABOR ATTACHE. SHE HAD BEEN TOLD TO GO TO NEW YORK AND TALK TO UNION LEADERS AS PART OF THIS PREPARATION.

FH6A2PED

A136(CG)
(420)
NEW YORK, MAY 16-(AP)-A PANEL OF EMINENT NEWSPAPER AND RADIO PERSONALITIES AGREED TONIGHT THE MACARTHUR INCIDENT HAS STIRRED AMERICAN DETERMINATION NOT TO WRITE OFF ASIA TO THE COMMUNISTS.

THEY AGREED, ALSO, THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, THEIR CONCERN HEIGHTENED BY THE GREAT DEBATE, WANT FROM THEIR LEADERS A VIGOROUS STATEMENT OF NATIONAL POLICY TOWARD THE FAR EAST.

THIS WAS THE CONCENSUS OF A PANEL DISCUSSION, "THE PRESS LOOKS AT U.S. FOREIGN POLICY," AT THE TWELFTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA AT THE WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL.

PANEL MEMBERS WERE BARRY BINGHAM, EDITOR, THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL & TIMES; HAL BOYLE, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS; ERWIN D. CANHAM, EDITOR, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR; ROBERT CONSIDINE, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE; H.V.KALTENBORN, NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY; MRS.HELEN ROGERS REID, PRESIDENT, THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE; QUENTIN REYNOLDS, EDITOR, UNITED NATIONS WORLD; AND GIDEON D.SEYMOUR, EXECUTIVE EDITOR, THE MINNEAPOLIS STAR AND TRIBUNE.

THE DINNER HONORED SEVEN JOURNALISTS WHO WERE PRESENTED THE CLUB'S 1950 AWARDS FOR OUTSTANDING FOREIGN COVERAGE BY PRESS, PHOTOGRAPH AND RADIO.

THE AWARDS WERE TO: x-33

MARGUERITE HIGGINS, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, THE GEORGE POLK MEMORIAL AWARD TO FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT FOR COURAGE, INTEGRITY AND ENTERPRISE ABOVE AND BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY;

HOMER BIGARTO.32 694(£34-)$ 54877

ENTERPRISE ABOVE AND BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY;

HOMER BIGART, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, FOR BEST CONSISTENT PRESS REPORTING FROM ABROAD;

HOWARD K.SMITH, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, FOR BEST CONSISTENT RADIO AND TELEVISION REPORTING FROM ABROAD;

HAL BOYLE, ASSOCIATED PRESS, FOR BEST WAR REPORTING (PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION);

JAMES RESTON, NEW YORK TIMES, FOR BEST PRESS INTERPRETATION OF FOREIGN NEWS;

EDWARD R.MURROW, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, FOR BEST RADIO AND TELEVISION INTERPRETATION OF FOREIGN NEWS; AND

DAVID DUNCAN, LIFE, FOR BEST PICTURE REPORTING FROM ABROAD, JUDGED FROM ITS INTERPRETATIVE QUALITY.

A137

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THE GEORGE POLK AWARD RECEIVED BY MISS HIGGINS IS NAMED IN HONOR OF GEORGE POLK, CBS CORRESPONDENT MURDERED IN GREECE IN 1948.

THE FOREIGN POLICY DISCUSSION DEALT MOST SPECIFICALLY WITH THE DISMISSAL OF GEN.MACARTHUR.

ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL RESULTS OF THE DEBATE ON THIS ISSUE, SAID KALTENBORN, HAS BEEN THAT THE "ADMINISTRATION ALREADY HAS ACCEPTED SOME OF MACARTHUR'S POLICIES."

THERE IS NO MORE DEBATE, SAID CONSIDINE, DECLARING THE ADMINISTRATION HAS "COME AROUND TO MACARTHUR'S THINKING VERY VIVIDLY."

"THREE OR FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND WORDS HAVE BEEN SAID," HE DECLARED, "AND THE BOYS HAVE TALKED THEMSELVES INTO THE SAME POINT OF VIEW."

CANHAM'S VIEW WAS THAT THE ADMINISTRATION HAD NOT TAKEN ANY OF THE STEPS PROPOSED BY MACARTHUR THAT IT FELT WOULD RISK THE DANGER OF SPREADING THE KOREAN WAR.

BOYLE SAID HE REGARDED THE GREAT DEBATE AS "A GOOD THING" BECAUSE "IT'S BETTER TO HAVE WAR AMONG THE GENERALS THAN TO HAVE A GENERAL WAR."

VS1206AED

A00

(430)

NEW YORK, MAY 16-(AP)-TIME MAGAZINE SAID TODAY THAT ATOM-ARMED MISSILES NOW BEING DEVELOPED "MAY WELL SPELL THE DOOM OF CONVENTIONAL BOMBING TACTICS."

THE MAGAZINE'S SCIENCE EDITOR, JONATHAN NORTON LEONARD, DESCRIBED FOUR TYPES OF EXPERIMENTAL WEAPONS, INTENDED FOR LAUNCHING FROM GROUND OR AIR AGAINST TARGETS IN FLIGHT OR ON THE SURFACE.

LEONARD PAINTED A BREATHTAKING WORD PICTURE OF SUCH GREAT MISSILES, SOARING AT INCREDIBLE SPEED AND HEIGHT AND PICKING OUT TARGETS WITH AN EERIE ACCURACY THAT SURPASSES THE HUMAN MIND.

HOWEVER, LEONARD CAUTIONED IN HIS ARTICLE:

"THERE WILL NEVER BE A GOLD AGE OF PUSH-BUTTON WAR, WITH THE U.S. GETTING ALL THE VICTORIES AND THE ENEMY GETTING ALL THE GRIEF.

"THE OLDER WEAPONS, INCLUDING THE SMALL-ARMS OF THE INFANTRY, WILL STILL BE NEEDED AND MUST NOT BE NEGLECTED."

THE SCIENCE WRITER SAID FAILURES AND ENEMY COUNTER-MEASURES MAY NULLIFY THE MISSILES TO SOME EXTENT.

LEONARD QUOTES MISSILEMEN WHO WORK WITH THE TERRIFYING OBJECTS AS SAYING A WAR OF ATOM-ARMED MISSILES WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY A WAR FOUGHT WITH CLUBS--AS SHATTERED MANKIND REVERTS TO SAVAGERY.

HE CALLS THE MISSILES "BIRDS" AND SAYS SOME OF THEM FLY IN TESTS FROM NEW MEXICO, POINT MUGU IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, PATRICK AIR FORCE BASE IN FLORIDA AND THE NAVY'S CONVERTED SEAPLANE TENDER "NORTON SOUND."

AS LEONARD DRAWS THE PICTURE, THESE ARE THE BASIC TYPES OF GUIDED MISSILES:

SURFACE-TO-AIR--THESE ARE FINNED OBJECTS AIMED FROM THE GROUND AT AIRPLANES IN FLIGHT.

AIR-TO-AIR--THESE CAN BE SMALLER, CARRY LESS FUEL AND CAN BE FIRED FROM ONE PLANE AT ANOTHER.

AIR-TO-GROUND--THESE COULD BE LAUNCHED FROM A BOMBER AT A SURFACE TARGET. LEONARD CALLS THEM "THE BOMBERS' BEST CHANCE OF PASSIVE DEFENSE" AND SAYS THEY MIGHT KEEP THE BOMBER OUT OF RANGE OF AIR-TO-AIR AND SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES. THEY CAN BE MADE BIG ENOUGH TO STRIKE WITH ATOM BOMBS, HE ADDED.

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SURFACE-TO-SURFACE--THESE LEONARD CALLS THE BIGGEST BIRDS OF THE FAMILY, VAST INTERCONTINENTAL MONSTERS--STILL IN DEVELOPMENT--FAR DEADLIER THAN THE GERMAN V-2 OF WORLD WAR II.

LEONARD WROTE THAT ROCKET MOTORS OR JET ENGINES CAN POWER SUCH MISSILES.

FROM THE AIR, SUCH SEEKING OR HOMING MISSILES COULD BE LAUNCHED BY A BOMBER FAR ENOUGH FROM THE TARGET SO THE BOMBER, ITSELF, COULD ESCAPE INTERCEPTION, HE SAID.

LEONARD CONTINUED:

"MISSILEMEN FEEL THAT THE PROPULSION QUESTION IS NOW NEAR ITS SOLUTION. X X X GUIDANCE IS A DEEPER PROBLEM.

"THE ENEMY CAN CONFUSE THE POOR BIRD BY JAMMING ITS RADIO FREQUENCIES. HE CAN MAKE IT SEEK ELECTRONIC MIRAGES TO LURE IT TO DESTRUCTION. HE MAY EVEN SEDUCE IT BY FALSE INSTRUCTIONS AND MAKE IT DESTROY ITS FRIENDS."

THE WRITER SAID THE GUIDED MISSILE PROGRAM ALREADY HAS DRAINED THE COUNTRY DRY OF SPECIALLY QUALIFIED SCIENTISTS.

FH608PED

WITH MISSILES

NEW YORK, MAY 16-(AP)-TIME MAGAZINE SAYS TODAY THAT "TELEVISION GUIDED AIRCRAFT HAVE ALREADY FLOWN OVER U.S. CITIES."

IN AN ARTICLE ON THE POSSIBILITY OF GUIDED MISSILE WARFARE, THE MAGAZINE ADDS:

"THE REMOTE-CONTROL PILOTS SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES AWAY SAW RIVERS, BRIDGES, BUILDINGS."

AND TIME QUOTES ONE SUCH REMOTE-CONTROL PILOT AS ADDING:

"WE PICKED OUT THE CITY HALL. WE COULD HAVE FLOWN THAT PLANE RIGHT INTO THE MAYOR'S OFFICE."

THE NAMES OF THE CITIES WERE NOT REVEALED IN THE ARTICLE.

EWG10PED

MAY 17 1951

END May 16, 1951

30.24- 23101

STARTING May 17, 1951

30.24- 23103

A143
(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY MAY 20)
(ADVANE) (NY) WASHINGTON--FIRST ADD TESTIMO

A143FX
FOURTH NIGHT LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (NO PICKUP)
BY DON HUTH
TOKYO,FRIDAY, MAY 18-(AP)-RED HORDES FROM A WAR POTENTIAL OF 1,141,000 MEN IN MANCHURIA AND KOREA TODAY POURED THROUGH A GAP IN ALLIED LINES 75 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.
BUT THEY RAMMED INTO A STONEWALL DEFENSE NORTH OF SEOUL ITSELF, WERE HURLED BACK IN CENTRAL KOREA, AND WERE BEING CUT DOWN BY THE THOUSANDS ALL ACROSS THE PENINSULA.
A NEW AND HIGHER ESTIMATE OF THE MASSES AVAILABLE AGAINST THE OUTNUMBERED UNITED NATIONS DIVISIONS WAS REPORTED BY ALLIED INTELLIGENCE ON THE THIRD DAY OF THE REDS' NEW SPRING DRIVE.
THE ESTIMATE:
557,000 CHINESE REDS AND 211,000 NORTH KOREANS IN KOREA, MOST OF THEM IN IMMEDIATE FORWARD AREAS.
ANOTHER 373,000 TRAINED CHINESE IN MANCHURIA, GROUPED NORTHWARD FROM THE YALU RIVER BOUNDARY OF KOREA AND READY TO BE COMMITTED AT ANY TIME.
ALLIED COMMANDERS ACKNOWLEDGED THE REDS STILL WERE POUNDING THROUGH A HOLE IN SOUTH KOREAN LINES SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST OF INJE, 75 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL. AND SOUTH KOREANS FOR 25 MILES ON EASTWARD TO THE SEA OF JAPAN WERE FALLING BACK UNDER ATTACK.
BUT AMERICAN AND OTHER ALLIED FORCES HURLED BACK THE REDS AROUND CHUNCHON IN CENTRAL KOREA, 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.
THREE FRONTAL ASSAULTS IN THE UIJONGBU SECTOR 11 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL WERE BLED TO A HALT BY ALLIED TROOPS, ARTILLERY AND PLANES.
RED LOSSES WERE DESCRIBED BY ONE ALLIED OFFICER AS "TREMENDOUS." ANOTHER OFFICER ESTIMATED ENEMY DEAD IN THE THURSDAY BATTLES AT 10,000.
U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE PILOTS CLAIMED THEY ALONE KILLED OR WOUNDED 5,750 REDS THURSDAY. WHETHER THESE ESTIMATES WERE INCLUDED IN THE 10,000 FIGURE WAS NOT CLEAR.
RETREATING SOUTH KOREANS ON THE EAST COAST WERE COVERED BY GUNS OF THE BIG BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY, JUST ARRIVED TO JOIN TAKS FORCE 77.
IN ONE EAST COAST ACTION, THE U.S. DESTROYER ISBELL POURED ROUND AFTER ROUND OF FIVE-INCH SHELLS INTO ADVANCING NORTH KOREANS.

MEDIUM AND LIGHT BOMBERS RANGED ALL OVER THE BATTLE FRONT, USING A NEW RADAR TECHNIQUE IN DROPPING HUNDREDS OF 500-POUND BOMBS. FRAGMENTATION BOMBS WERE FUSED TO EXPLODE JUST ABOVE THE GROUND--LIKE THE DAISY-CUTTERS OF WORLD WAR II.
THE FULL POWER OF THE ALLIES' MASSED ARTILLERY WAS BROUGHT TO BEAR IN DAY AND NIGHT BOMBARDMENTS.
AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH SAID PRE-DAWN ARTILLERY SHELLING NORTH OF SEOUL ILLUMINATED THE SKY LIKE MATCHES TOUCHED TO DRUMS OF GASOLINE. THE THUNDERING ARTILLERY AND FLARE-DROPPING PLANES HELPED BREAK UP ASSAULTS BY THREE RED BATTALIONS.
HUNDREDS OF RED BODIES WERE PILED UP IN FRONT OF ALLIED POSITIONS.
AVAILABLE REPORTS UP TO MIDDAY FROM COMMUNIQUES AND FIELD DISPATCHES GAVE THIS OVERALL SITUATION ACROSS KOREA:
WEST--REDS MASSING AND STEPPING UP THE PRESSURE NORTH OF SEOUL BUT HELD IN CHECK.
CENTRAL--REDS HURLED BACK AROUND CHUNCHON, 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.
EAST-CENTRAL--REDS EXPLOITING A GAP SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST OF INJE; A NEW SLIGHT PENETRATION ELSEWHERE IN THE INJE AREA. RED MASSES IN CONSTANT SOUTHWARD MOVEMENT BELOW INJE.
EAST--SOUTH KOREANS FALLING BACK TO PREPARED DEFENSES ALL THE WAY TO YANGYANG ON THE EAST COAST; REDS PENETRATED TO REAR OF SOUTH KOREANS NORTHWEST OF YANGYANG AND OPENED UP WITH SMALL ARMS.
AT U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN KOREA, AN ALLIED OFFICER TOLD AP CORRESPONDENT NATE POLOWETZKY THAT THE REDS "DEFINITELY HAVE ACHIEVED A MAJOR PENETRATION" OF REPUBLIC OF KOREA (ROK) LINES SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST OF INJE.
"DEPLOYMENT OF ENEMY FORCES (THERE) IS OBSCURED BY THE FLUID SITUATION," THE OFFICER ADDED.
THE REDS, AT THE OUTSET OF THEIR SECOND SPRING OFFENSIVE WEDNESDAY NIGHT, HAD HURLED THE MAIN WEIGHT IN A 20-MILE AREA BETWEEN CHUNCHON AND INJE. BUT WHEN THEY TRIED TO SPREAD THE BLOWS WEST AGAINST AMERICAN POSITIONS, THEY BEGAN RUNNING INTO TROUBLE.
POLOWETZKY'S DISPATCH TODAY SAID "THE COMMUNISTS CONTINUED TO EXERT GREATEST PRESSURE AGAINST SOUTH KOREAN FORCES IN THE EAST."
THE EASTERN SECTOR IS A RUGGED ONE OF MANY MOUNTAINS AND POOR ROADS, NOT PERMITTING FAST MILITARY MANEUVERS.
THE CENTER, AROUND CHUNCHON, OFFERING THE THREAT OF A FLANKING MOVE AGAINST SEOUL, AND THE SEOUL AREA ITSELF GENERALLY HAVE BEEN LOOKED UPON AS THE CRITICAL FRONTS.
THE REDS HURLED 96,000 MEN AGAINST THE U.N. DEFENSES IN THE OPENING PHASE OF THE NEW DRIVE.
UNTIL TODAY, THE RED POTENTIAL HAD BEEN ESTIMATED AT 500,000. THE NEW INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE PLACED 79 TO 83 RED DIVISIONS ALREADY IN KOREA.
THE 373,000 CHINESE REPORTED IN MANCHURIA WERE DESCRIBED BY AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER AS "REGULAR CCF (CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES) ARMY PERSONNEL. . . CAPABLE OF IMMEDIATE PROJECTION INTO THE THEATER OF OPERATION."
FOR THE MOMENT THE NEW OFFENSIVE WAS LIKE THE EARLIER ONE WHICH BEGAN APRIL 22 AND WAS HALTED 10 DAYS LATER BY RED LOSSES OF MORE THAN 75,000. BOTH RELIED LARGELY ON THE FOOT SOLDIER.
THERE WERE NO REPORTS OF RED AIR FORCE SUPPORT AND ONLY SCANTY REPORTS OF ENEMY ARTILLERY. TODAY, HOWEVER, ALLIED FLIERS SAID THEY SAW THE REDS STRIVING TO LUG 68 BIG GUNS UP TO THE FRONT NORTH OF SEOUL. THE PLANES ATTACKED THEM, KNOCKING OUT AT LEAST SIX.
ALLIED ARTILLERY HAD A FIELD DAY. BODIES OF 400 CHINESE WERE COUNTED LAST NIGHT IN ONE MOONLIT AREA NORTH OF SEOUL.
ON THE WESTERN FRONT, AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN SAID:
"THE BODIES PILED UP, BUT THE REDS KEPT ON COMING. I NEVER HEARD ANYTHING THE EQUAL OF IT."
THE REDS BEGAN THEIR OFFENSIVE UNDER COVER OF RAIN BUT CLEARING WEATHER BROUGHT OUT ALLIED PLANES IN FORCE THURSDAY. FAR EAST AIR FORCE WARPLANES, WHICH INCLUDE ALL BUT CARRIER-BASED PLANES, FLEW MORE THAN 1,000 SORTIES.
LT.GEN.EDWARD M.ALMOND'S 10TH CORPS--ONE OF THREE ALLIED CORPS IN THE LINE--CREDITED THE CONTROLLED AIR ATTACKS OF THE U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE WITH INFLICTING 5,000 RED CASUALTIES CLOSE TO FRONTLINE POSITIONS.
LT.GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY, THE ALLIED SUPREME COMMANDER, ECHOED THE SENTIMENTS OF HIS FIELD COMMANDERS THAT U.N. FORCES CAN HANDLE WHATEVER THE REDS CHOOSE TO COMMIT.
IN A STATEMENT FOR ARMED FORCES DAY SATURDAY, HE SAID:

"WITH COURAGE AND SPIRITUAL STAMINA, WITH SKILL IN OUR ARMS AND WITH THE UNDENIABLE KNOWLEDGE THAT OUR CAUSE IS JUST, WE WILL SUCCEED."

(NO PICKUP)

HW1034PPD NM

A188KX (RDUP)

THIRD LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (140)

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 18-(AP)- CHINESE REDS SMASHED AGAINST STRONG ALLIED DEFENSES RINGING SEOUL LATE LAST NIGHT IN A NEW BLOW OF THEIR SECOND SPRING OFFENSIVE, WHICH EXPLODED ALL ALONG THE KOREAN FRONT.

BUT, SO SEARING WAS UNITED NATIONS FIRE ON THE SEOUL PERIMETER, THAT THE CHINESE FLED AFTER A FOUR AND A HALF-HOUR BATTLE.

AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH, ON THE WESTERN FRONT, SAID AN ESTIMATED 400 RED CASUALTIES WERE COUNTED ON THE MOONLIT BATTLEFIELD.

THE ALLIED COMMANDER OF SEOUL'S DEFENSES EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT HIS POSITIONS WERE IMPREGNABLE.

ELSEWHERE ALONG THE RUGGED MOUNTAINOUS FRONT, RED CASUALTIES WERE ESTIMATED IN THE THOUSANDS. THE REDS FAILED THURSDAY TO CRACK THE MAIN ALLIED LINES.

ON THE EAST-CENTRAL SECTOR, THE CHINESE SMASHED A HOLE IN SOUTH KOREAN RANKS AND POURED THROUGH. OTHER ALLIED FORCES RUSHED UP AND PLUGGED THE GAP BY NIGHTFALL.

[illegible] RUSHED UP [illegible]

WAVES OF CHINESE STORMED U.S. POSITIONS. BUT EVERY TIME THE AMERICANS WERE PUSHED OFF A HILL THEY COUNTERATTACKED TO RECAPTURE THE HIGH GROUND.

THE ACTIONS WERE ALONG THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT, HOTTEST SECTOR OF THE 75 MILE WIDE BATTLEGROUND.

FIELD DISPATCHES SAID 96,000 CHINESE WERE ATTACKING IN THE 25 MILE LENGTH OF THE EAST CENTRAL SECTOR IN THE OPENING STAGES OF AN ALL-OUT COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE.

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ANOTHER 25,000 REDS WERE REPORTED GATHERING STRENGTH ON THE PUKHAN VALLEY INVASION ROUTE OF THE WEST CENTRAL SECTOR. SLITHERING CHINESE HAD CREPT CLOSE TO AMERICAN LINES AT THE JUNCTION OF THE HAN AND PUKHAN RIVERS DESPITE CEASELESS AERIAL AND ARTILLERY PUNISHMENT.

FAR TO THE WEST ERUPTING ATTACKS AND MOUNTING PRESSURE THREATENED A MAJOR ADVANCE TOWARD SEOUL MIGHT BE TRIED LATER.

ALL ALONG THE LINE RED RESERVES WERE PACKED DEEP BEHIND THE BUGLE BLOWING ASSAULT UNITS.

FRONT LINE OFFICERS SAID RED STRATEGY APPEARED TO BE TO HIT THE CENTER OF THE LINE REGARDLESS OF LOSSES.

COMMUNISTS ATTACKED RELENTLESSLY. U.N. PLANES, ARTILLERY AND MINE FIELDS TOOK A HEAVY TOLL.

"WE ARE KILLING THEM BY THE THOUSANDS," A U.N. AIR OFFICER SAID.

ARTILLERY BATTERIES FIRED AT A RECORD PACE. "WE ARE NOT FIRING EXCEPT AT GROUPS OF 100 OR MORE," AN ARTILLERYMAN SAID.

THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY ESTIMATED COMMUNIST CASUALTIES WEDNESDAY AT 3,582. THE FIFTH AIR FORCE SAID IT ADDED 850 THURSDAY IN 617 COMBAT STRIKES BEFORE 6 P.M.

HEAVIEST FIGHTING WAS ON A 25-MILE SECTOR OF THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT FROM CHUNCHON TO INJE.

THE CHINESE BREAKTHROUGH WAS SOUTH OF INJE, NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL. TWO SOUTH KOREAN DIVISIONS WERE REPORTED RETREATING BEFORE THE RED ONSLAUGHT. ELEMENTS OF TWO CHINESE REGIMENTS HAD SLIPPED THROUGH THE GAP IN THE REPUBLICAN RANKS.

EVERY FIELD DISPATCH REFERRING TO THE BREAKTHROUGH WAS HEAVILY CENSORED. AP CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM C.BARNARD ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT REPORTED THE BREAK EXPOSED THE FLANKS OF OTHER REPUBLICAN UNITS. HE SAID THESE TROOPS WERE GRAVELY THREATENED.

SOUTH KOREANS TO THE WEST GAVE GROUND UNDER HEAVY PRESSURE.

STILL FARTHER SOUTHWEST, IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF CHUNCHON, AMERICANS GENERALLY HELD THEIR POSITIONS. IN ONE INSTANCE U.S. TROOPS COUNTER-ATTACKED.

AMERICAN LINES WERE DENTED IN SPOTS.

THE COMMUNIST VERSION OF THE BATTLE WAS BROADCAST BY PYONGYANG RADIO IN NORTH KOREA. IT SAID REDS "ARE SUCCESSFULLY PUNISHING SAVAGE AMERICAN AND BRITISH AGGRESSORS ALL ALONG THE FRONT."

THE ATTACK BEGAN ON THE EAST COAST WEDNESDAY AND EXPLODED WESTWARD. AP CORRESPONDENT NATE POLOWETZKY COMPARED IT TO A STRING OF FIRECRACKERS EXPLODING AS THE FLAME CREPT ALONG THE CORD--FOR 65 MILES.

FROM EAST TO WEST FRONT LINE DISPATCHES GAVE THIS PICTURE THURSDAY NIGHT:

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SOUTH KOREANS ON THE EAST COAST FELL BACK BEFORE THE ATTACK OF COMMUNISTS STREAMING OFF MOUNTAIN RIDGES.

SIX HUNDRED COMMUNISTS PENETRATED SOUTH KOREAN LINES NORTH OF HANGYE. ALLIED TROOPS RUSHED UP TO PLUG THE HOLE. HANGYE IS 20 MILES INLAND AND SEVEN MILES NORTHEAST OF INJE.

COMMUNISTS STRUCK HARD ALL ALONG THE INJE SECTOR, BREAKING THROUGH SOUTH KOREAN LINES AND FORCING TWO REPUBLICAN DIVISIONS TO RETREAT.

REDS STREAMED SOUTHWEST DOWN THE INJE-HONGCHON HIGHWAY. ALLIED ARTILLERY POUNDED THE ROAD HEAVILY.

BETWEEN THIS ROAD AND CHUNCHON, HIGHWAY HUB OF THE NO-MAN'S-LAND ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, CHINESE PLUNGED INTO AMERICAN UNITS BEFORE DAWN AND FORCED A SLIGHT PENETRATION.

EARLY THURSDAY AFTERNOON 1,000 CHINESE HIT A SINGLE SECTOR OF AN AMERICAN UNIT. AMERICANS WITHDREW FROM A HILL AND ANOTHER ALLIED GROUP PROMPTLY ATTACKED TO REGAIN THE HILL.

THE MAIN U.S. LINE HELD.

THE REDS USED SOME 150 MM. ARTILLERY, ANTITANK GUNS AND RECOILLESS RIFLES. BUT MOSTLY THEY USED AUTOMATIC WEAPONS AND MORTARS.

SOUTH OF CHUNCHON AMERICANS, ASTRIDE THE CHUNCHON-HONGCHON HIGHWAY, REPULSED TWO REGIMENTAL ATTACKS. THEY REPORTED KILLING 400 REDS AND TAKING 60 PRISONERS.

SLIGHTLY TO THE WEST "VERY LARGE NUMBERS" OF CHINESE WERE REPORTED MOVING SOUTH. U.S. FIGHTER PLANES SWOOPED IN FOR THE KILL.

THROUGH THIS SECTOR BARNARD REPORTED PROBABLY 90,000 SOUTHBOUND REDS HAVE CROSSED THE PUKHAN AND CHOYANG RIVERS.

SMALL CHINESE GROUPS ATTACKED SOUTH OF KAPYONG, 32 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

TEN MILES SOUTHWEST OF CHANGGONG, THE REDS THREW A ROUNDHOUSE BLOW AT ALLIED TROOPS SOUTHWEST OF CHANGDONG. THEY STRUCK FRONTALLY AND ON THE LEFT FLANK OF AMERICAN UNITS. THE ATTACK BEGAN WITH ABOUT 500 MEN IN THE EARLY MORNING AND GREW TO ABOUT 4,000.

CHINESE EMERGED FROM ABANDONED GOLD AND SILVER MINES AND STREAMED SOUTH ALONG MOUNTAIN TRAILS. THEIR COLUMNS WERE WELL SPACED, MAKING POOR TARGETS FOR CONSTANT HAMMERING BY U.N. ARTILLERY AND PLANES.

THESE REDS OPENED UP AT DUSK WITH LONG RANGE GUNS ON U.N. TROOPS ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE HAN RIVER. THEY USED SOME MORTARS AND HOWITZERS AND MORE WERE COMING SOUTH ON PACK MULES.

A93FX

CHINESE MADE STRONG PROBING ATTACKS AROUND UIJONGBU, 11 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL AND 20 MILES WEST OF CHANGGONG

TO THE NORTHWEST OF SEOUL, ON THE EXTREME WESTERN END OF THE LINE, NORTH KOREANS IN BATTALION STRENGTH HIT SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS.

THE REDS PUSHED FORWARD BUT FELL BACK BEFORE DARK WHEN ALLIES COUNTERATTACKED.

THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENTS ALONG THIS WESTERN SECTOR OCCUPIED ABOUT A 10 MILE STRETCH OF THE NO-MAN'S-LAND WHICH HAS SEPARATED THE TWO FORCES FOR TWO AND A HALF WEEKS.

AP PHOTOGRAPHER ED JOHNSON ON THE EAST CENTRAL FRONT REPORTED A REINFORCED CHINESE REGIMENT---ABOUT 2,000 MEN---WAS CUT TO PIECES IN THE HIGH MOUNTAINS BY ALLIED TROOPS DEFENDING TRAILS CRISS-CROSSING THE COUNTRY.

JOHNSON SAID ONE AMERICAN COMPANY--ABOUT 200 MEN--TORE UP THE REGIMENT FROM HILLTOP POSITIONS.

TWO CHINESE REGIMENTS RAN INTO A MINE FIELD WEDNESDAY NIGHT TRYING TO SLIP THROUGH ALLIED LINES EAST OF CHUNCHON. THEY SET OFF THE MINES SO FAST IT SOUNDED LIKE THE ROAR OF ARTILLERY.

AN AMERICAN COLONEL REPORTED ONLY 40 CHINESE GOT THROUGH THE MINEFIELD AND BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS AT THE FOOT OF A HILL HELD BY U.S. FORCES.

ONE U.N. OFFICER SAID ALLIED FORCES WERE MAKING AN ORDERLY WITHDRAWAL BEFORE THE RED ONSLAUGHT. HE DESCRIBED THE SITUATION AS FLUID.

MAY 18 1951

A41FX

CHINESE ATTACKED EARLY THURSDAY DOWN A VALLEY WEST OF THE PUKHAN RIVER. MASSED ALLIED ARTILLERY CURTAINED THE VALLEY WITH EXPLOSIVE FIRE.

AIR SCOUTS REPORTED HEAVY TROOP MOVEMENTS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST OF THE HWACHON RESERVOIR. THIS IS DIRECTLY NORTH OF THE CENTRAL FRONT FIGHTING. BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS HAMMERED HALF A DOZEN TOWNS IN THE RED BUILDUP AREA WHERE U.N. OFFICERS ESTIMATE THE COMMUNISTS HAVE MASSED 390,000 TROOPS.

FROM THE HWACHON AREA RED FORCES COULD JOIN THE ATTACKS ON THE INJE-CHUNCHON SECTOR OR POUR SOUTHWESTWARD TO STRIKE ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH REPORTED STRONG RED PATROLS WERE PROBING 12 TO 15 MILES FROM SEOUL. HE SAID THERE WERE INDICATIONS THE MAIN RED ATTACK WOULD COME ROLLING DOWN TOWARDS SEOUL FROM RED BASES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL AT CHORWON AND HUMHWA. THEY ARE NORTHWEST OF HWACHON.

POLOWETZKY REPORTED OFFICERS AT EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS ADVANCED THREE POSSIBLE REASONS FOR THE REDS STRIKING FIRST IN THE MOUNTAINOUS EAST. THEY COULD BE (1) LARGE SCALE FEINTS TO DISTRACT ATTENTION FROM THE MAIN BLOW TOWARD SEOUL, (2) THE BEGINNING OF A ROLLING OFFENSIVE TO EXPLODE ALL THE WAY ACROSS THE PENINSULA, OR (3) INTENDED SOLELY TO DRIVE U.N. FORCES COMPLETELY OUT OF NORTH KOREA.

HW223APD

A178KX

BULLETIN:

WSTERN FRONT, KOREA, FRIDAY, AY 18-(AP)- CHINESE FORCES STRUCK THURSDAY NIGHT ONT XXX ON THE SEOUL PRIMETER, BUT AFTER A FOUR AND A HALF-HOUR ASSAULT THEY WITHDREW TO LICK THEIR WOUNDS.

AS THEY WITHDREW, THE ALLIED COMMANDER HOLDING DEFENSES NORTH OF THE KOREAN CAPITAL ESTIMATE THERE WERE ABOUT 400 RED DEAD ON THE MOONLIT BATTLEFIELD.

ALLIED ARTILLERY POUNDED THE FLEEING REDS.

ALLIED ARTILLERY POUNDED THE FLEEING REDS.

THE COMMANDING OFFICER SAID THE REDS EVIDENTLY WERE TRYING TO WITHDRAW FROM THE RUGGED DEATH TRAP IN FRONT OF STRONGLY DEFENDED UNITED NATIONS POSITIONS RINGING SEOUL.

OFFICERS SAID LATE THURSDAY NIGHT THEY BELIEVED ALLIED POSITIONS IN THE AREA WERE IMPREGNABLE.

TR1120ACS NM

30.24- 23105

A42FX

RED ATTACK (280)

BY NATE POLOWETZKY

U.S. 8TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, MAY 17-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST PUSH IN KOREA RESEMBLES CHAIN REACTION.

IT STARTED TUESDAY NIGHT WITH SIX ATTACKS ON SOUTH KOREAN FORCES IN THE EAST.

THE ATTACK THEN ROLLED WESTWARD.

IT WAS AS IF SOMEONE HAD SET FIRE TO THE END OF A STRING OF FIRECRACKERS.

THE PUZZLING THING TO MANY OBSERVERS HERE IS WHY THE COMMUNIST HIGH COMMAND DECIDED TO APPLY THE TORCH IN THE EAST.

THE RUGGED, TREACHEROUS TERRAIN IN THE AREA IS TOTALLY UNSUITED FOR EXTENSIVE OFFENSIVE ACTION.

WHY THEN, THE ATTACK FIRST IN THE EAST? HERE ARE SOME OF THE THEORIES:

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1--THE EASTERN AND EAST CENTRAL DRIVES ARE MERELY LARGE SCALE FEINTS DESIGNED TO DRAW THE UNITED NATIONS TROOPS OFF THE WEST WHERE THE REAL COMMUNIST DRIVE WILL BE LAUNCHED IN THE MUNSAN-SEOUL-UIJONGBU TRIANGLE.

2--THEY STARTED ATTACKING IN THE EAST IN THE HOPE THAT THE ASSAULT WOULD ENGENDER ENOUGH POWER TO ALLOW THE COMMUNISTS TO EXPLODE ALL ALONG THE ENTIRE PENINSULA.

3--THE REDS IMMEDIATE GOAL IS TO DRIVE THE REMAINING U.N. TROOPS OUT OF NORTH KOREA.

THOSE WHO STRESS THE LAST POINT SAY THE ONLY FORCES HOLDING TERRITORY IN NORTH KOREA ARE SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS. THE AMERICANS WITHDREW SOME TIME AGO. IT IS THE

TERRITORY IN NORTH KOREA ARE SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS. THE AMERICANS WITHDREW SOME TIME AGO. IT IS THE SOUTH KOREANS WHO HAVE BEEN HIT HARDEST THUS FAR.

THE REPUBLICAN FORCES HAVE BEEN FORCED INTO GENERAL WITHDRAWALS SOUTHWEST OF INJE, FOUR MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL.

IF THE ASSAULTS ARE CONTINUED AS SUCCESSFULLY AS THEY HAVE STARTED THE REPUBLICAN TROOPS PROBABLY WILL BE FORCED TO GO SOUTH OF 38, THE PREWAR BOUNDARY.

PROPONENTS OF THIS LAST POINT ARGUE THAT WHILE THE 38TH PARALLE MEANS LITTLE OR NOTHING MILITARILY TO ALLIED LEADERS IT IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE, PROPAGANDA-WISE AT LEAST, TO THE COMMUNISTS.

HW229APD NM

AP30FX

(280)

BY ED JOHNSON

ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER

CENTRAL FRONT, KOREA, MAY 17-(AP)-A REINFORCED CHINESE COMMUNIST REGIMENT WAS CUT TO PIECES EARLY TODAY WHEN IT ATTACKED U.S. FORCES HIGH IN THE MOUNTAINS SOUTH OF CHUNCHON.

THE BATTLE 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL LASTED THREE AND A HALF HOURS. THE REDS WITHDREW AT DAYBREAK, LEAVING MORE THAN 100 DEAD

PILED IN FRONT OF THE AMERICANS' FOXHOLES.

OFFICERS SAID SCORES OF OTHER CHINESE WERE KILLED BY ARTILLERY AND OTHER HEAVY WEAPONS. NEARLY 100 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN.

MOST OF THE JOB WAS DONE BY ONE COMPANY WHICH WAS GUARDING HIGH GROUND ATOP A MOUNTAIN PASS ON THE ROAD LEADING INTO CHUNCHON.

OFFICERS SAID THE COMMUNIST ACTION WAS "A STRONG PROBING ATTACK."

PERHAPS PRELIMINARY TO AN EXPECTED MAJOR RED DRIVE ON THE CENTRAL FRONT. (OTHER DISPATCHES TOLD OF THE REDS SUSTAINING A BIG GENERAL ATTACK EAST OF CHUNCHON)

THE CHINESE APPARENTLY GOT THE SURPRISE OF THEIR LIVES WHEN THEY ATTACKED EARLY TODAY AND RAN INTO THE AMERICANS GUARDING THE PATH.

OFFICERS PIECED IT TOGETHER LIKE THIS:

THE CHINESE MOVED DOWN A VALLEY SOUTH OF THE PUKHAN RIVER AND WEST OF CHUNCHON TOWARD THE AMERICANS LAST NIGHT.

THEY APPARENTLY TOOK TO THE MAIN HIGHWAY JUST BEFORE REACHING THE TOP OF THE PASS. THEY SPREAD OUT ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE ROAD AND STARTED POURING RIFLE FIRE AND GRENADES INTO THE AMERICAN DEFENSE POSITION.

AMERICAN HEAVY ARTILLERY AND MORTARS POUNDED THE ENEMY'S AVENUES OF APPROACH THROUGHOUT THE BATTLE.

FIGHTER PLANES JOINED IN, HITTING THE ENEMY WITH NAPALM (JELLIED GASOLINE) AND HEAVY AERIAL FIRE.

SGT.CHARLIE H.ALBRIGHT OF SPARTANBURG,S.C., SAID: "WE COULD HEAR THEM COMING UP THE ROAD LIKE THEY WERE IN A FORCED MARCH. THEN ALL OF A SUDDEN THE SHOOTING STARTED."

ALBRIGHT SAID THE CHINESE CLIMBED UPON ONE TANK.

"ONE CHINK CLIMBED ON TOP AND HAMMERED AT THE HATCH HOLLERING IN ENGLISH 'LET ME IN, LET ME IN'", ALBRIGHT SAID.

HW128APD NM

A190KX
(300)
BY WILLIAM C.BARNARD

MAY 18 1951

EAST-CENTRAL FRONT,KOREA,MAY 17 (AP)-AN ESTIMATED DIVISION OF CHINESE REDS ASSAULTED AMERICAN POSITIONS SOUTHEAST OF CHUNCHON TONIGHT AND WERE MOWED DOWN BY ARTILLERY.

"THE BODIES PILED UP BUT THE REDS KEPT ON COMING," SAID ARTILLERY CAPT.GERALD W.THOMPSON OF FORT SCOTT, KANS. "I NEVER HEARD OF ANYTHING TO EQUAL IT."

PLANES DROPPING FLARES SPECTACULARLY ILLUMINATED THE FRONT WHILE B-29S AND B-26S, IN CLOSE SUPPORT OF U.N.GROUND FORCES BOMBED TONIGHT WITHIN 1,000 YARDS OF THE SHIFTING AMERICAN FRONT LINE.

PLANES HIT THE CHINESE ALONG THE ENTIRE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT. COL. CHARLES CALLAHAN OF MONTICELLO, MISS., AN AIR LIAISON OFFICER, SAID, "AS FAR AS RESULTS WERE CONCERNED IT WAS A TREMENDOUS."

"THE WHOLE FRONT WAS CRAWLING WITH ENEMY TROOPS AND EVEN WHEN PLANES CAME OVER AND LAID NAPALM (FIRE BOMBS) ON THEM THEY MADE NO EFFORT TO DISPERSE," HE SAID. "THEY DIED BY THE THOUSANDS."

MAJOR JOSEPH GURFEIN, 325 OCEAN AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., SAID:

"WE ESTIMATED OUR PLANES KILLED 5,000 ENEMY TROOPS ON THE FRONT TODAY, AND ARTILLERY MORE THAN THAT."

MAJOR RALPH M. LUNAN, JUNCTION CITY, KANS., SAID ENEMY TROOPS SIGHTED WERE MOVING "EITHER IN A SOUTHEASTERLY OR SOUTHWESTERLY DIRECTION."

"HUNDREDS AND HUNDREDS WERE KILLED BY ARTILLERY WHILE CROSSING THE CHOYANG RIVER HEADED SOUTH," SAID AN ARTILLERY MAJOR WHO FLEW IN A SPOTTER PLANE.

"FOR MORE THAN THREE HOURS AT A SPOT EAST OF CHUNCHON THREE PLANES DIRECTED ARTILLERY ON THE RIVER CROSSERS AND A BATTALION OF ARTILLERY DOING THE FIRING WERE WORKING OVERTIME. FINALLY THE PLANES RAN OUT OF FUEL."

"I SIGHTED 1,500 CHINESE TROOPS ON THE INJE-HONGCHON ROAD AND CALLED ARTILLERY STRIKE. THE ARTILLERY KILLED MORE THAN 200. TEN OR ELEVEN CHINESE WOULD FALL AT A BURST AND OTHERS WOULD WALK RIGHT OVER THE BODIES. A WHITE PHOSPHORUS BURST LIT IN THE CENTER OF THE BUNCH OF ABOUT 50 AND THE OTHERS WALKED RIGHT ON THROUGH THE SMOKE. THERE NEVER WAS A DAY LIKE THIS."

THE MAJOR SAID SOUTH KOREANS RETREATING SOUTH OF INJE "ARE STREAMING DOWN THE ROAD ON FOOT AND ARE PILED ON TRUCKS AND HITCHHIKING TO GET OUT OF THERE."

IN THE AREA OF RETREAT THE REDS MADE A SMALL BREAKTHROUGH TODAY. THE SOUTH KOREANS WITHDRAWAL HAD BEEN DESCRIBED AS ORDERLY BY ARMY OFFICERS.

TR1152ACS

A113KX
-95-
NIGHT LEAD RIDGWAY (190)

TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 18-(AP)-GEN. MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY DECLARED THURSDAY THAT "LIKE BLACKMAIL, SUCCESSFUL AGGRESSION ONLY OPENS THE WAY FOR GREATER AND GREATER TRIBUTE UNTIL THE BURDEN BECOMES UNBEARABLE."

"THE SOLDIERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, ASSAULTED BY SUPERIOR NUMBERS IN KOREA, CAN TELL YOU THAT SECURITY IS NOT EASILY WON," HE SAID IN A MESSAGE TO THE FOURTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN.

MAY 19 1951

"MANY HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES IN SUPPORT OF THE PRINCIPLE THAT AGGRESSION MUST NOT BE REWARDED."

THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER PREDICTED JAPAN WOULD ALLY HERSELF WITH THE FREE WORLD AFTER THE PEACE TREATY. HE ALSO PREDICTED COMMUNIST NATIONS WOULD TRY TO BLOCK JAPANESE ENTRY INTO THE U. N., BUT ASSURED JAPANESE THEY WOULD HAVE THE SUPPORT OF FREE PEOPLES.

IN A STATEMENT ISSUED FOR ARMED FORCES DAY SATURDAY, GENERAL RIDGWAY ALSO SAID U. N. FORCES IN KOREA HAD MET THE FIRST TEST, BUT ADDED, "THERE WILL BE OTHERS."

"IT IS THE SOLEMN, INDIVIDUAL OBLICATION OF EACH OF US TO BE READY," THE MESSAGE SAID. "WITH COURAGE AND SPIRITUAL STAMINA, WITH SKILL IN OUR ARMS, AND WITH THE UNDENIABLE KNOWLEDGE THAT OUR CAUSE IS JUST, WE WILL SUCCEED.

"THE HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS OF FREE PEOPLES EVERYWHERE ARE DEPENDENT TO A LARGE DEGREE ON OUR EFFORTS. THE SECURITY OF OUR NATION RESTS IN OUR HANDS."

FJ940PCS

A29FX
HEROES (130)

TOKYO,MAY 17-(AP)-THE ARMY SAID TODAY IT IS GOING TO GIVE THE VIP (VERY IMPORTANT PERSON) TREATMENT TO ANY SOLDIER WHO WINS THE MEDAL OF HONOR.

ANY SOLDIER AWARDED THE HIGHEST HONOR THE UNITED STATES CAN GIVE ONE OF ITS FIGHTING MEN WAS PROMISED:

HE WILL BE FLOWN HERE FROM KOREA AND HOUSED IN SPECIAL QUARTERS. HE WILL RECEIVE A NEW UNIFORM AND MEET GENERAL MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY, THE SUPREME COMMANDER.

HE WILL GET A SPECIAL PASS TO ALL CLUBS IN THE TOKYO AREA, PLUS THE USE OF AN ARMY SEDAN.

WITHIN 48 HOURS HE--AND HIS FAMILY OF THEY ARE IN JAPAN--WILL BE READY TO FLY TO THE UNITED STATES.

ONLY ONE LIVING SOLDIER HAS RECEIVED THE MEDAL FOR BRAVERY IN KOREA. HE IS M/SGT ERNEST R.KOUMA OF DWIGHT,NEB., WHO RETURNED TO THE STATES LAST WEEK.

KOUMA IS SCHEDULED FOR SOME VERY VIP TREATMENT IN WASHINGTON. HE WILL GET HIS MEDAL OF HONOR SATURDAY FROM THE HANDS OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN. HIS PARENTS AND A BROTHER WILL BE PRESENT.

KOUMA WAS AWARDED THE MEDAL FOR STICKING TO HIS TANK AFTER THE ONLY TWO SUPPORTING TANKS IN HIS AREA WERE KNOCKED OUT WHEN 500 KOREAN REDS OVERRAN AN ADVANCE SECTION OF THE SECOND DIVISION FRONT. KOUMA'S TANK WAS THE SOLE BARRIER PROTECTING RETREATING INFANTRYMAN. HE WAS TWICE WOUNDED IN A NINE-HOUR FIGHT AND AFTERWARDS FOUGHT THROUGH EIGHT MILES OF ENEMY TERRITORY TO HIS OWN LINES. KOUMA ESTIMATED THAT

HE AND HIS CREW KILLED 250 REDS IN THE RETREAT.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, MAY 17)
DC554AED

A95KX
(170)
TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 18-(AP)-NAVAL HEADQUARTERS TODAY ANNOUNCED THE BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY HAS JOINED FAST CARRIER TASK FORCE 77 OPERATING OFF THE EAST COAST OF KOREA.
VICE-ADM. C. TURNER JOY, COMMANDER OF NAVAL FORCES IN THE FAR EAST, SAID THE NEW JERSEY WAS THE SECOND BATTLESHIP TO REPORT FOR ACTION IN KOREAN WATERS. THE FIRST WAS THE MISSOURI, WHICH HAS SINCE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES.
THE 45-,000-TON NEW JERSEY, A COMBAT VETERAN OF WORLD WAR II, IS FLAGSHIP FOR VICE-ADM. HAROLD M. MARTIN, COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTH FLEET, WHO TRANSFERRED HIS FLAG FROM THE USS PHILIPPINE SEA MAY 13.
THE NEW JERSEY, COMMANDED BY CAPT. DAVID M. TYREE OF ALEXANDRIA, VA., WAS RECOMMISSIONED NOV. 21, 1950, IN BAYONNE, N. J.
ORIGINALLY COMMISSIONED MAY 23, 1943, THE BATTLESHIP'S 16-INCH GUNS POURED 2,000-POUND SHELLS ON TRUK, SAIPAN AND OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDS. HER ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES WERE CREDITED WITH DOWNING 21 ENEMY PLANES.
SHE LAST SAW ACTION WHILE BOMBARDING WAKE ISLAND AUG. 8, 1945. AFTER A POSTWAR CRUISE, THE NEW JERSEY WAS PUT IN THE MOTHBALL FLEET JAN. 1, 1948.
FJ821PCS

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NA27FX
(100)
TOKYO,MAY 17-(AP)-SOME FRIGATES LOANED TO THE RUSSIANS IN WORLD WAR II ARE PLAYING A SMALL BUT VITAL ROLE IN THE UNITED NATIONS NAVAL WAR AGAINST THE COMMUNITS IN KOREA.
THE 1,430-TON ESCORT BOMBARDMENT SHIPS ARE HELPING BLOCKADE NORTH KOREA'S EAST AND WEST COASTS.
SEVERAL FRIGATES HAVE TAKEN PART IN THE STEADY HAMMERING OF KEY RAIL AND HIGHWAY CENTERS ALONG THE COMMUNISTS' SEACOAST SUPPLY ROUTES. OTHERS HELPED EVACUATE ALLIED TROOPS AND ANTI-COMMUNIST CIVILIANS FROM WONSAN AND HUNGNAM LAST WINTER.
THE FRIGATES WERE LOANED TO THE SOVIET UNION BY THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE LEND-LEASE PROGRAM. THEY WERE RETURNED AFTER THE WAR, BADLY RUN DOWN. THE NAVY COMPLETLY RECONDITIONED THEM.
HW118APD

AIRFA (BJT) LA
PMS BUDGET (500)
MANCHURIAN BASES
BY WILLIAM JORDEN
OKINAWA,MAY 17-(AP)-SHOULD THE UNITED NATIONS STRIKE AT COMMUNIST BASES IN MANCHURIA?
MANY AIR FORCE MEN AT THE BIG BOMBER BASE HERE--THE MEN WHO WOULD DO THE JOB--ARE NOT CONVINCED IT'S A GOOD IDEA.
THEY ARE NOT SURE THE BENEFITS OF ANY SUCH MOVE WOULD OUTWEIGH THE DRAWBACKS.
HERE IS THE WAY MANY SAID THEY SEE THE PROBLEM:
IF U.S. BOMBERS WERE ASSIGNED TO HIT RED TARGETS NORTH OF THE YALU RIVER BORDER OF KOREA, THEY COULD DO SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE COMMUNISTS' WAR EFFORT.
MANY ENEMY AIR BASES COULD BE PUT OUT OF OPERATION. MUCH OF THE COMMUNIST SUPPLY NETWORK FEEDING RED FIELD ARMIES COULD BE DISRUPTED. COMMUNIST SUPPLY POINTS AND PRODUCTION CENTERS IN MANCHURIA COULD BE DESTROYED. TROOP MOVEMENTS FAR BEHIND THE FRONT COULD BE HARASSED AND SLOWED.
AIR FORCE MEN AGREE SUCH ATTACKS WOULD BE OF TREMENDOUS HELP TO THE U.N. ARMIES FIGHTING ON THE GROUND IN KOREA. IT WOULD CERTAINLY MAKE THE EIGHTH ARMY'S JOB OF KILLING COMMUNIST SOLDIERS A GOOD DEAL EASIER.
IF THAT WERE THE WHOLE STORY, AIR FORCE MEN SAY, THERE WOULD BE NO DOUBT ABOUT THE MILITARY ADVANTAGES OF BOMBING MANCHURIAN BASES.
BUT THERE IS ANOTHER SIDE TO THE PURELY MILITARY PROBLEM OF ANY VENTURE NORTH OF THE YALU BY ALLIED AIR POWER.
THE AIR EXPERTS SAY THAT IF B-29S FLEW TO RED TARGET AREAS VERY MUCH NORTH OF ANTUNG, MANCHURIA, AT THE MOUTH OF THE YALU, THEY WOULD HAVE TO TRAVEL WITHOUT FIGHTER ESCORT. WITHOUT JETS FLYING COVER, THE AIR FORCE WOULD EXPECT HEAVY LOSSES OF SUPERFORTS. COMMUNIST PILOTS HAVE SHOWN CONCLUSIVELY THAT RUSSIAN-TYPE MIG-15 JETS CAN KNOCK DOWN THE BIG BOMBERS EVEN WITH FRIENDLY AIR COVER IN THE SKY.
SUCH LOSSES OF BIG BOMBERS COULD NOT QUICKLY NOR EASILY BE REPLACED THEY SAY. THE RESULT WOULD BE A SHARP DROP IN ALLIED AIR POWER.
IN THEIR INITIAL STRIKES, U.S. PLANES COULD DO SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE ENEMY'S WAR EFFORT. IT IS AT LEAST DOUBTFUL WHETHER THE AIR FORCE COULD LONG MAINTAIN THAT LEVEL OF EFFECTIVENESS--NOT IF THEY SUFFERED THE LOSSES THEY SAY COULD BE EXPECTED.

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AT PRESENT, THE COMMUNISTS ARE USING THEIR AIR EFFORT OVER NORTH KOREA IN WHAT LOOKS LIKE AN EFFECTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THEIR PILOTS. U.S. AIRMEN WHO HAVE MET ENEMY JETS SAY THEY HAVE NOTICED A BIG DIFFERENCE FROM DAY TO DAY, FROM PLANE TO PLANE, IN THE SKILL OF COMMUNIST FIGHTERS.
THIS, THEY EXPLAIN, LOOKS AS THOUGH THE REDS HAVE A BIG TURNOVER OF PILOTS. WHEN A MAN BECOMES REALLY CAPABLE, HE MAY BE PULLED OUT TO INSTRUCT OTHERS AND GIVE LESS EXPERIENCED PILOTS A CHANCE AT THE MOST REALISTIC "TRAINING" SCHEDULE POSSIBLE--ACTUAL COMBAT IN THE SKY AGAINST AN ARMED ENEMY.
ALLIED AIRMEN SAY THE COMMUNISTS ARE STEADILY IMPROVING. BUT U.N. PILOTS ARE GETTING THE SAME KIND OF INVALUABLE TRAINING. IT WORKS BOTH WAYS.
A SERIES OF HEAVY BLOWS AT ENEMY AIR BASES IN THE MANCHURIAN "SANCTUARY" WOULD PLAY HAVOC WITH THE RED AIR FORCE. IT WOULD ALSO MEAN THE LOSS OF MANY OF OUR TOP AIRMEN.
THE AIR FORCE IS QUICK TO AGREE THAT BOMBING MANCHURIA WOULD HAVE SERIOUS IMPLICATIONS. THE BIG QUESTION IS: WOULD THE COMMUNISTS RETALIATE WITH THEIR OWN BOMBERS ON U.S. INSTALLATIONS IN JAPAN AND OKINAWA? WOULD BOMBING MANCHURIA MEAN THE BEGINNING OF WORLD WAR III?
THE AIRMEN SAY THAT IS A QUESTION FOR HIGHER AUTHORITY.
BUT JUST ON THE MILITARY MERITS, MANY THINK THE PRESENT "GROUND RULES" THAT MAKE MANCHURIA IMMUNE FROM ALLIED AIR STRIKES MAY ACTUALLY OPERATE IN THE ALLIES' FAVOR.
UM1215APD NM ASKT

B72KX
APW (100)
TOKYO,MAY 17 (AP)-MAJ.GEN.A.J.H.CASSELS OF AUSTRALIA ARRIVED BY AIR TODAY ON HIS WAY TO TAKE OVERALL COMMAND OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH TROOPS IN KOREA.
HE WILL BECOME THE FIRST OVER-ALL COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH 28TH AND 29TH BRIGADES, NOW IN KOREA, AND THE THIRD BRIGADE, DUE THERE SOON.
CASSELS WAS MET AT IWAKUNI AIRPORT BY BRIG.J.C.ROWLANDSON, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH KOREAN BASE. HE WAS ENTERTAINED AT DINNER IN BRITISH OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS AT KURE BY LT.GEN.SIR HORACE

ROBERTSON, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDER OF COMMONWEALTH FORCES IN KOREA, AND LADY ROBERTSON.

GG820ACS

A1 (700)
AMS BUDGET
NIGHT LEAD IRAN

BY EDWARD CURTIS

LONDON, MAY 17-(AP)-BRITAIN MADE A NEW BID THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS TODAY TO SAVE HER RICH OIL CONCESSION IN IRAN--A COVETED PRIZE IN THE EAST-WEST COLD WAR.

THE LABOR GOVERNMENT, AFTER A WEEK'S CONSULTATION WITH THE UNITED STATES, DISPATCHED TO TEHRAN A FIRM NOTE WHICH INFORMED SOURCES SAID OFFERED TO SEND A HIGH LEVAL MISSION TO TALK OVER POSSIBLE COMPROMISES THAT WOULD AVERT NATIONALIZATION OF THE HUGE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY.

THE NOTE WAS REPORTED TO:

1--BRAND AS ILLEGAL IRAN'S NATIONALIZATION OF THE COMPANY, WHOSE CONCESSION WAS DUE TO RUN UNTIL 1993.

2--ASSERT SUCH A MOVE IS IMPRACTICAL BECAUSE IRAN LACKS THE KNOW-HOW TO PRODUCE, REFINE AND MARKET THE OIL.

THE INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE NOTE CONTAINED NO HINT THAT BRITAIN WOULD USE FORCE, IF NECESSARY, TO PROTECT THE 8,000 BRITONS AND THE MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR PROPERTIES OF THE COMPANY IN SOUTHERN IRAN.

BUT THAT POSSIBILITY ALREADY HAS BEEN MADE CLEAR. BRITAIN'S WAR OFFICE, NORMALLY RELUCTANT TO DISCLOSE EVEN MINOR TROOP MOVEMENTS, LET SLIP LAST WEEKEND THAT THE 4,000 PARATROOPERS WERE BEING READIED FOR AN EMERGENCY.

THE WAR OFFICE STILL HASN'T SAID IF, WHEN OR WHERE THEY WILL BE USED. OBSERVERS, HOWEVER, IMMEDIATELY LINKED THE ALERT WITH THE TROUBLED

IRANIAN SITUATION AND IRANIAN NEWSPAPERS PLAYED IT UP AS A THREAT OF ARMED ACTION AGAINST THAT NATION.

A NATIONAL FRONT DEPUTY, ABOLHASSAN HAERIZADEH, TOLD IRAN'S PARLIAMENT IN TEHRAN TODAY THAT BRITISH PRESSURE ON IRAN WOULD TOUCH OFF WORLD WAR III. HE IS A MEMBER OF THE LITTLE PARTY WHICH ENGINEERED PASSAGE OF THE NATIONALIZATION LAW AND SEATED THE PARTY LEADER, MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH, IN THE PREMIERSHIP.

"THESE THREATS DO NOT FRIGHTEN US AT ALL," HAERIZADEH SAID. "WE ARE NOT GOING TO YIELD TO THE COMPANY'S PRESSURE. ANY PRESSURE ON THIS COUNTRY WILL CAUSE A THIRD WORLD WAR. IRAN SHOULD BE FREE, INDEPENDENT AND PROSPEROUS X X X OR IT WILL BE A PATHWAY FOR RED FORCES TO ALL OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD."

PREMIER MOSSADEGH, IN FEAR OF TERRORIST ATTACKS, HAS LOCKED HIMSELF UP IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING. BUT HE STRENGTHENED HIS HOLD ON IRANIAN SECURITY FORCES BY DEMANDING AND GETTING THE RESIGNATION OF GEN. MOHAMMED HEJAZI, WHO WAS APPOINTED TEHRAN'S POLICE CHIEF AND MILITARY GOVERNOR FOR THE BRIEF PERIOD OF MARTIAL LAW DECREED AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF PREMIER ALI RAZMARA IN MARCH. NO NEW CHIEF WAS NAMED IMMEDIATELY.

OBSERVERS SPECULATED WHETHER RUSSIA, IRAN'S NORTHERN NEIGHBOR, WOULD STAND BY QUIETLY IF BRITAIN DID PUT TROOPS IN THE CONCESSION AREA. UNDER A 1921 TREATY WITH IRAN, RUSSIA MIGHT CLAIM THE RIGHT TO INTERVENE IF ANY OTHER NATION SENDS TROOPS INTO IRAN.

THE BRITISH NOTE WAS DISPATCHED TO BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR FRANCIS SHEPHERD, IN TEHRAN. BECAUSE TOMORROW IS FRIDAY, THE MOSLEM SABBATH, IT MAY NOT BE DELIVERED TO THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT UNTIL SATURDAY.

A7

THE NEXT MOVE RESTS WITH MOSSADEGH. HE IS ANTI-RUSSIAN AS WELL AS ANTI-BRITISH AND ANTI-AMERICAN. HIS CAMPAIGN TO TAKE OVER THE BRITISH OIL COMPANY HAS BEEN SUPPORTED VIGOROUSLY, HOWEVER, BY THE OUTLAWED COMMUNIST-SPONSORED TUDEH PARTY.

BRITISH OFFICIALS SAY THE UNITED STATES HAS GIVEN SOLID SUPPORT TO BRITAIN. BUT THEY WERE SOMEHAT TAKEN ABACK BY SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON'S NEWS CONFERENCE COMMENT ON THE PROBLEM YESTERDAY.

SOME BRITISH OFFICIALS FELT THAT ACHESON'S ADVICE TO BRITAIN AND IRAN TO FOLLOW A POLICY OF MODERATION IN THE DISPUTE FAILED TO GIVE BRITAIN THE PUBLIC SUPPORT THEY HOPED TO HAVE. THEY MADE IT CLEAR THAT, PUBLICLY, THE UNITED STATES IS REMAINING TOO ALOOF TO SUIT THEM.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OWNS MORE THAN HALF OF THE COMMON STOCK IN THE OIL COMPANY, WHICH IS ESTIMATED WORTH FROM $500,000,000 TO $1,000,000,000. ABOUT 30 PER CENT OF THIS ISLANDS OIL SUPPLY COMES FROM IRAN, AND IT IS A PRIME SOURCE OF FUEL FOR THE BRITISH FLEET.

THE REST OF ITS OUTPUT ALSO GOES TO THE WEST, MUCH OF IT TO WESTERN EUROPE. A CHANGE OF THIS FLOW FROM THE WEST TO THE EAST--VIA RUSSIA--WOULD UPSET WESTERN DEFENSE PLANNING.

DA450PED

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A167
BULLETIN

LONDON, MAY 17-(AP)-BRITAIN SENT IRAN A STERN NOTE TODAY REPORTEDLY CALLING FOR HIGH LEVEL TALKS TO SETTLE THEIR OIL DISPUTE

THE NOTE WAS DISPATCHED TO BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR FRANCIS SHEPHERD IN TEHRAN. THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID SIR FRANCIS WOULD DELIVER IT TO THE PERSIAN GOVERNMENT AT THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY.

THIS, HOWEVER, MAY NOT BE UNTIL SATURDAY, AS FRIDAY IS THE MOSTLEM EQUIVALENT OF WESTERN WORLD'S SUNDAY.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE NOTE WILL REJECT AS ILLEGAL IRAN'S NATIONALIZATION OF THE BIG ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY. THESE SOURCES SAID BRITAIN WILL OFFER SENDING A HIGH LEVEL MISSION, PROBABLY LED BY A JUNIOR MINISTER, TO TEHRAN TO REACH A COMPROMISE SOLUTION.

THE NOTE WENT OFF SOON AFTER FOREIGN MINISTER HERBERT MORRISON CONFERRED WITH PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE. PRESUMABLY, THE NOTE WAS SUBMITTED TO ATTLEE FOR FINAL APPROVAL.

BRITAIN ALSO CONSULTED THE UNITED STATES DURING THE DRAFTING OF THE NOTE. A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID BRITAIN HAS THE FULL SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES IN ITS MOVE TO SETTLE THE DISPUTE.

NEVERTHELESS, THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE RECEIVED WITH CHILLY POLITENESS SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON'S COUNSEL OF MODERATION IN THE IRANIAN OIL DISPUTE.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN WAS AS CORRECT AND POLITE AS ONLY A BRITISH DIPLOMAT CAN BE, BUT IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT BRITAIN HAD EXPECTED MORE PUBLIC SUPPORT FROM ACHESON. OTHER BRITISH OFFICIALS SAID ACHESON'S STATEMENT WAS A NEGATIVE ONE AND WISHY-WASHY STUFF.

THE SPOKESMAN WAS ASKED WHAT ELSE BRITAIN HAD PROPOSED TO THE UNITED STATES THAT BROUGHT FROM ACHESON A PLEA FOR BOTH IRAN AND BRITAIN TO CONDUCT THEMSELVES WITH MODERATION.

THE OFFICIAL REPLIED CALMLY THAT HE SUPPOSED ACHESON WAS THINKING OF THE CRITICAL POSSIBILITIES OF THE SITUATION.

OTHER OFFICIALS WERE NOT AS RESTRAINED AS THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN. SAID ONE:

"NEITHER YOU AMERICANS NOR WE CAN AFFORD TO LOSE THAT OIL. YOU AMERICANS MUST REALIZE THAT AS THE MIGHTIEST POWER ON EARTH, YOU HAVE TAKEN LEADERSHIP. AND ONE OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF LEADERSHIP IS TO GIVE A FIRM LEAD."

ANGLO-IRANIAN ITSELF ISSUED A STATEMENT DENYING THAT ANY OF ITS EMPLOYES HAD BEEN INTRIGUING AGAINST PREMIER MOSSADEGH OF IRAN. SUCH A CHARGE HAD BEEN MADE IN A STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE IRANIAN EMBASSY IN PARIS.

JJ127PED

30.24- 23109

wi with tehran
by edward curtis

london, may 17--(AP)--the british foreign offi e received wit chilly politeness today secretary of state dean acheson's counsel of moderation in the wak iranian oil dispute.

a foreign office spokesman was as correct and polite as only a british diplomat can be, but it was obvious that britain had expected more public support from acheson. Other british officials s acheson's statement was a negative one and wishy-washy stuff.

the spokesman said the united states had been consulted constantly on a note britain is sending to iran. the note is expected to offer sending a british mission to tehran to talk over nationalisation of the anglo-iranian oil company.

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the spokesman was asked what else britain had proposed to the united states that brought from acheson a plea for bo h iran and britain to conduct themselves with moderation.

the official replied calmly that he supposed acheson was thinking of criticial possibilities of the situation.

other officials wh were not as restrained as the foreign ffice spokesman. said one:

"neither you americans or we we can afford to lose that oil. you americans must realise that as the mightiest power on earth, you have taken leadership. and one of the responsibilities of leadershi is to give a firm lead."

tim anglo-iranian itself issued a statement denying that any of its employes had been intriguing against premier mossadegh of iran. such a charge had been made in a statem issued by the iranian embassy in paris.

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AGO
(260)
LONDON, MAY 17-(AP)-BRITONS TODAY WERE PROMISED 10 MORE YEARS OF AUSTERITY OVER THE MEAT COUNTER.
NOT UNTIL 1961, FOOD MINISTER MAURICE WEBB SAID, CAN BRITISHERS EXPECT AS MUCH MEAT, EVEN, AS THEY GOT BEFORE WORLD WAR II.
WEBB EXPLAINED:
THE NATION'S NORMAL MEAT SOURCES--MAINLY IN SOUTH AMERICA--COULD NOT SEND ALL THAT WAS NEEDED AND "THERE IS NO MAGIC WAND TO PROVIDE A SUDDEN INCREASE."
THAT PROMISE OF LONGTIME AUSTERITY WAS COUPLED WITH NEW DOSES OF RESTRICTIONS FOR THE BRITISH HOUSEWIFE.
SHE WAS TOLD:
MILK MIGHT HAVE TO BE RATIONED AGAIN.
EGGS MIGHT NOT COME OFF THE RATION AS EXPECTED THIS SUMMER.
COFFEE AND CLOTHING PRICES WERE GOING UP.
THERE WAS ONE SLIGHTLY BRIGHT ITEM IN ALL THIS GLOOMY NEWS. THE BACON RATION WILL BE INCREASED NEXT SUNDAY FROM FOUR TO FIVE OUNCES A WEEK.
THE FOOD MINISTRY DISCUSSED DECLINING MILK SUPPLIES WITH THE DAIRY-MEN'S ASSOCIATION AND WAS TOLD THAT FEWER DAIRY CATTLE MIGHT MEAN A RETURN TO MILK RATIONING LATER THIS YEAR.
FOOD OFFICIALS SAID EGG PRODUCTION THIS SPRING HAD BEEN DISAPPOINTING AND THE EXPECTED LIFTING OF EGG RATIONING THIS SUMMER MIGHT NOT COME OFF.
THE MINISTRY ANNOUNCED THAT 12,000,000 (M) DOZEN PRESERVED EGGS--

SEALED BY AN OIL DIPPING PROCESS--WOULD BE RELEASED FROM EMERGENCY STOCKS TO HELP COMPENSATE FOR THE PRESENT ONE-EGG-A-WEEK RATION FOR BRITAIN'S 50,000,000 (M) POPULATION.

CLOTHING PRICES, SET BY THE BOARD OF TRADE FOR APPROVED TAX-FREE "UTILITY" MODELS, WILL RISE ABOUT 20 PER CENT. MEN'S UTILITY SUITS NOW RANGING FROM ABOUT £6 TO £12 ($16.80 TO $33.60) WILL COST ABOUT £7 TO £15 ($19.60 TO $42). BRITISH WORKMEN AVERAGE ABOUT £6 ($16.80) A WEEK IN WAGES.

BB814AED

A40

LONDON, MAY 17-(AP)-INFORMED SOURCES SAID TODAY BRITAIN IS READY TO ACCEPT AN AMERICAN PROPOSAL TO BRING GREECE AND TURKEY INTO THE ATLANTIC PACT.

FRANCE HAS INDICATED SHE WOULD GO ALONG WITH THE PLAN. ITALY IS REPORTED TO FAVOR IT.

ADMISSION OF GREECE AND TURKEY WOULD LINK 14 WESTERN NATIONS IN A WIDE DEFENSE ARC AROUND RUSSIA FROM THE ARCTIC SEABOARD IN THE NORTH TO THE BLACK SEA IN THE SOUTH.

THE BRITISH SOURCES PREDICTED THE PRESENT 12 ATLANTIC ALLIES WILL MOVE TO BRING IN GREECE AND TURKEY AS FULL-FLEDGED PACT MEMBERS BY MIDSUMMER. UNANIMOUS CONSENT IS NECESSARY.

K706PED

A73

LONDON, MAY 17-(AP)-THE ADMIRALTY SAID TODAY THREE WARSHIPS AND TWO SUBMARINES WILL BE ADDED TO THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET TO STRENGTHEN BRITAIN'S NAVAL PUNCH IN THAT VITAL AREA.

REINFORCEMENTS INCLUDE A 13,000-TON AIRCRAFT CARRIER, A DESTROYER AND A FAST MINE LAYER.

K909PED

B113 Q

REIMS, FRANCE, MAY 17-(AP)-GEN.DWIGHT EISENHOWER WATCHED TODAY AS THE UNITED STATES FORMALLY PRESENTED FRANCE WITH 17 F-84 THUNDERJET FIGHTER PLANES.

IN A BRIEF STATEMENT, THE ATLANTIC PACT COMMANDER RECALLED THAT HE WAS PRESENT AT A SIMILAR TRANSFER OF EQUIPMENT TO THE FRENCH IN ALGIERS EIGHT YEARS AGO TO BE USED IN THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY. HE ADDED:

"IF THE GREAT FRENCH NATION USES ALL ITS MILITARY RESOURCES, ECONOMIC POWER AND MORAL FORCE AS WELL AS DID THE FORCES WHICH RECEIVED THAT EQUIPMENT IN ALGIERS, THEN HER PART IN PRESERVING THE PEACE WILL BE BRILLIANTLY AND HONORABLY DISCHARGED."

G156PED

A70

(170)

PARIS, MAY 17-(AP)-FRANCE'S FIRST LADY, MME.VINCENT AURIOL, GOT FOUR KISSES ON THE CHEEKS FROM NEGRO MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPION SUGAR RAY ROBINSON YESTERDAY, ALL IN THE INTERESTS OF CANCER RESEARCH.

THE BUSSING OF THE WIFE OF FRANCE'S PRESIDENT WAS PART OF A PRESENTATION BY THE DETROIT FIGHTER OF A $10,000 CHECK FOR THE FRENCH CANCER CAMPAIGN FROM THE AMERICAN DAMON RUNYON CANCER FUND.

ROBINSON IS DELIVERING A SERIES OF SUCH DONATIONS FROM THE RUNYON FUND IN EUROPE. HE ALSO WILL DONATE TO THE FRENCH CAMPAIGN HIS SHARE OF THE PURSE OF HIS FIGHT NEXT MONDAY NIGHT WITH KID MARCEL, FRENCH WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPION.

AS HALF A HUNDRED FRENCH NOTABLES GATHERED IN A GILDED SALON NEAR THE ARCH OF TRIUMPH APPLAUDED, ROBINSON MADE A BRIEF SPEECH IN FRENCH AND HANDED OVER THE CHECK.

AFTER THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH FUND, JUSTIN GODART, REPLIED WITH MORE FRENCH AND A LOT OF PRAISE FOR SUGAR RAY, THE FIGHTER TOLD THE CROWD:

"HEY, NOW I GET TO KISS MISSUS PRESIDENT!"

MME.AURIOL LAUGHED AND BLUSHED AS HE DID JUST THAT. WHEN PHOTOGRAPHERS ASKED FOR A REPEAT, SHE AND ROBINSON SMILINGLY OBLIGED.

MK725AED

A177

PARIS, MAY 17-(AP)-MARSHAL HENRI PHILIPPE PETAIN WAS SAID BY HIS DOCTORS TODAY TO BE "SINKING GRADUALLY."

THE 95-YEAR-OLD FORMER CHIEF OF THE VICHY REGIME RECENTLY RALLIED AFTER A LUNG ILLNESS WHICH NEARLY CLAIMED HIS LIFE. HE IS SERVING A LIFE SENTENCE FOR TREASON ON THE ISLE D'YEU OFF WESTERN FRANCE.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN WEEKS, DOCTORS ISSUED A BULLETIN ON HIS HEALTH. SENILE DELIRIUM IS MORE PRONOUNCED AND CHEST CONGESTION PERSISTS, THE BULLETIN SAID.

JJ111PED

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A88

(130)

PARIS, MAY 17-(AP)-THE NEW INTERNATIONAL PRESS INSTITUTE, SUPPORTED BY FORD AND ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION MONEY, PLANS A FOUR-POINT PROGRAM TO AID THE WORLD'S PRESS.

THE INSTITUTE'S ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, HEADED BY LESTER MARKEL OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, ADOPTED A CONSTITUTION HERE YESTERDAY AND MADE PLANS TO SET UP A PERMANENT SECRETARIAT AND HOLD GENERAL ASSEMBLIES OF MEMBERS.

THE SECRETARIAT, THE COMMITTEE DECIDED, SHOULD START WORK ON:

1. A SURVEY AMONG JOURNALISTS OF WHAT IS NEEDED TO IMPROVE INFORMATION ABOUT WORLD AFFAIRS;

2. A STUDY OF THE TASK OF REPORTING AND PRESENTING NEWS ABOUT THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE;

3. A SURVEY OF PRESS FREEDOM IN THE WORLD, AND,

4. A STUDY OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN ARGENTINA.

THE SECRETARIAT WILL BE LOCATED AT ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, FOR THE FIRST THREE YEARS. THE FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY WILL BE HELD IN PARIS NOT LATER THAN MARCH, 1952.

MT843AED

B60 (Q)

(160)

AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS, MAY 17-(AP)-A LEADING DUTCH ATOMIC SCIENTIST, DR.C.J.BAKKER, LEFT TODAY FOR BUENOS AIRES TO STUDY ATOMIC ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN THE ARGENTINE.

THE DUTCH NEWS AGENCY ANP SAID BAKER WOULD BE THE FIRST FOREIGN SCIENTIST TO VISIT THE ARGENTINE ATOMIC PROJECT AT HUEMUL ISLAND, WHERE, PRESIDENT JUAN D.PERON ANNOUNCED IN MARCH, ATOMIC ENERGY HAD BEEN PRODUCED BY A METHOD MUCH CHEAPER THAN THE USUAL PROCESSES.

BAKKER SAID, HOWEVER, HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER HE WOULD SEE THE AUSTRIAN-BORN ARGENTINE SCIENTIST, RONALD RICHTER, WHOM PERON CREDITED WITH THE NEW ATOMIC PROCESS.

BAKKER'S TRIP IS SPONSORED BY THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT. THE SCIENTIST SAID IT WAS A DIRECT RESULT OF PRINCE BERNHARD'S RECENT GOODWILL VISIT TO THE ARGENTINE, URUGUAY AND CHILE.

ASKED WHETHER HE HAD CONFIDENCE IN RICHTER'S REPORTED METHOD OF RELEASING ATOMIC ENERGY, BAKKER SAID HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT IT "BUT

OTHER PEOPLE IN HOLLAND APPARENTLY HAVE THAT CONFIDENCE."
BAKKER TOOK WITH HIM A MODEL OF THE SYNCHRO-CYCLOTRON USED AT AMSTERDAM IN DUTCH ATOMIC RESEARCH.
JJ927AED

A210 (WX)
COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, MAY 17-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER INFORMATION SAID TODAY DENMARK PLANS TO INCREASE THE SIZE OF ITS ARMY FROM NEARLY 20,000 TO BETWEEN 60,000 AND 80,000 MEN.
PARLIAMENT WILL BE ASKED TO APPROVE AN ARMY OF 11 REGIMENTS WHICH MAY ULTIMATELY BE FORMED INTO THREE OR FOUR DIVISIONS, THE NEWSPAPER SAID. IN ADDITION, LOCAL GROUPS WOULD BE MOBILIZED TO DEFEND STRATEGIC POINTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. A FORCE OF 20,000 MEN IS CONTEMPLATED FOR THAT PURPOSE.
SF320PED

S27

NIGHT LEAD GERMAN (300)

BONN, GERMANY, MAY 17-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY WEST GERMANY WILL IMPOSE STRICT LICENSING THIS WEEKEND ON HER TRADE WITH RED CHINA, WHICH HAS BOOMED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF TH KOREAN WAR.

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OFFICIAL REPORTS SHOW WEST GERMANY SHIPPED THE EQUIVALENT OF $2,356,000 WORTH OF GOODS TO CHINA IN THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1951, MORE THAN 10 TIMES THAT SHIPPED IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1950. THESE REPORTS, OF COURSE, DO NOT COVER ANY GOODS SMUGGLED THROUGH THE IRON CURTAIN.

WITNESSES HAVE TESTIFIED BEFORE A U.S. SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE IN WASHINGTON THAT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS HAVE POURED INTO RED CHINA FROM THIS NATION.

THE WEST GERMAN SPOKESMAN, SAID HOWEVER, THAT WHATEVER STRATEGIC MATERIALS HAD REACHED CHINA FROM WEST GERMANY WOULD ONLY HAVE REACHED THERE ILLEGALLY. IN THE FUTURE, HE SAID, NO GOODS OF ANY KIND CAN BE SHIPPED LEGALLY TO CHINA WITHOUT A LICENSE.

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES IN WEST BERLIN SAID RED CHINA IS RECEIVING $60,000 WORTH OF MATERIAL MON FROM INDUSTRIES IN THE WESTERN SECTORS OF THE DIVIDED CITY ALONE. MUCH OF THE MATERIAL IS CONSIDERED USEFUL FOR WAR PURPOSES. SOME OF THE FACTORIES INVOLVED OWE THEIR EXISTENCE TO AID RECEIVED UNDER THE AMERICAN-FINANCED EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM.

MAY 18 1951

SINCE THE ALLIES REWROTE THE GERMAN OCCUPATION STATUTE, THE AMERICANS IN BERLIN HAVE BEEN WITHOUT POWER TO CONTROL WEST BERLIN'S INTERNATIONAL DEALS.

A U.S. HIGH COMMISSION SPOKESMAN SAID "SOME PROGRESS" HAS BEEN MADE TOWARD HALTING THE LEAKAGE OF GERMAN GOODS EASTWARD AND THE PROBLEM IS UNDER CONTINUOUS STUDY. HE SAID ONE DIFFICULTY IS THAT THE WEST GERMANS REGARD THEIR BORDER WITH THE SOVIET OCCUPATION ZONE AS A GERMAN BORDER INSTEAD OF AN INTERNATIONAL FRONTIER.

THE WEST GERMAN GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID THAT, UNDER THE NEW SYSTEM, TRADERS WILL HAVE TO AP N ADVANCE TO A CENTRAL AGENCY IN BONN FOR LICENSES BEFORE SHIPPING ANY KIND OF GOODS TO CHINA.

PREVIOUSLY LICENSES WERE REQUIRED ONLY FOR CERTAIN KINDS OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS AND THE LICENSES WERE ISSUED BY A NUMBER OF PROVINCIAL AGENCIES, WHOSE INTERPRETATION OF THE CONTROLS WAS NOT ALWAYS CONSISTENT.

DY713PED

194
WITH U.N. (300)
BONN,GERMANY,MAY 17-(AP)-WESTERN GERMANY WILL IMPOSE STRICT CONTROLS OVER TRADE WITH RED CHINA WITHIN THE NEXT 48 HOURS, A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.
HIS ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWED TESTIMONY BEFORE A SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE IN WASHINGTON THAT STRATEGIC MATERIALS WORTH MILLIONS OF DOLLARS HAVE POURED FROM WESTERN GERMANY INTO RED CHINA SINCE THE START OF THE KOREAN

WAR.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID A SYSTEM OF SPECIAL LICENSES FOR TRADE DEALS WITH CHINA WILL BE SET UP. IN THE FUTURE, HE ADDED, NO GOODS OF ANY KIND CAN BE SHIPPED LEGALLY TO CHINA WITHOUT A LICENSE. HE DECLARED THAT WHATEVER STRATEGIC MATERIALS HAVE REACHED CHINA FROM WEST GERMANY SINCE THE START OF THE KOREAN WAR COULD ONLY HAVE REACHED THERE ILLEGALLY.

IN WEST BERLIN, AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID RED CHINA IS RECEIVING $60,000 WORTH OF MATERIAL MONTHLY FROM INDUSTRY IN THE WESTERN SECTOR OF THE CITY. MUCH COULD BE CONSIDERED USEFUL FOR WAR PURPOSES.

SOME OF THE FACTORIES SHIPPING THE GOODS ARE IN OPERATION ONLY BECAUSE THEY RECEIVED AID UNDER THE AMERICAN-FINANCED EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM.

SOME OFFICIALS ON THE U.S. HIGH COMMISSION HAVE THREATENED TO QUIT UNLESS THEY ARE GIVEN AUTHORITY TO EXERCISE TIGHTER CONTROLS ON WHAT THE GERMANS SHIP OUT OF WEST BERLIN. SINCE THE ALLIES REWROTE THE GERMAN OCCUPATION STATUTE, AMERICANS IN BERLIN ARE WITHOUT POWER TO EXERCISE ANY CONTROLS OVER INTERNATIONAL DEALS BY WEST BERLIN INDUSTRIES. EAST-WEST BARTER IS THE ONLY TRADE THAT COMES UNDER SCRUTINY.

SOMETIMES THE GOODS ARE SHIPPED TO WESTERN COUNTRIES SUCH AS BELGIUM OR HOLLAND, AND THEN TO HONG KONG BEFORE REACHING ANY DESTINATION IN CHINA. IN OTHER CASES SHIPS GO DIRECT FROM WESTERN EUROPEAN PORTS TO THE CHINESE MAINLAND. PAYMENT IS MADE IN BRITISH POUND STERLING OR SOMETIMES IN SWISS FRANCS, DEPOSITED IN EITHER LONDON OR ZURICH AS CREDIT FOR THE FIRM TO PURCHASE VITAL RAW MATERIALS.

W207PED

MAY 18 1951

S64

BERLIN, MAY 17-(AP)-U.S. CLUBWOMEN TOURING EUROPE SAID TODAY GERMAN WOMEN ARE AGAINST REARMAMENT.

ELEVEN LEADERS OF VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THE GERMAN WOMEN WOULD BACK THE WEST "IN A REAL SHOWDOWN" BUT ARE OPPOSED TO THE IDEA OF A GERMAN ARMY.

THEY SAID IT WAS CLEAR TO THEM AFTER TWO WEEKS CONVERSATIONS THAT THE AVERAGE GERMAN MOTHER WOULD EVENTUALLY AGREE TO HER SON SERVING IN A "EUROPEAN ARMY" AS A BASTION AGAINST COMMUNISM BUT ONLY IN A CLEAR EMER

THE GROUP, BROUGHT TO EUROPE UNDER U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT SPONSORSHI

THE AVERAGE GERMAN MOTHER WOULD EVENTUALLY AGREE TO HER SON SERVING IN A "EUROPEAN ARMY" AS A BASTION AGAINST COMMUNISM BUT ONLY IN A CLEAR EMERGENCY.

THE GROUP, BROUGHT TO EUROPE UNDER U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT SPONSORSHIP TO STUDY WOMEN'S PROBLEMS, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE:

1--GERMAN WOMEN ARE "TOO WHIMPERY," MORE SO IN THE WEST THAN IN BERLIN.

2--THEY "LOOK BACKWARD" RATHER THAN FORWARD.

3--THERE ARE MORE THAN ORDINARY TRACES OF ANTI-SEMITISM.

NEVERTHELESS, GERMAN CLUB WOMEN HAVE "GROWN DEMOCRATICALLY" IN THE POSTWAR YEARS, THE AMERICANS COMMENTED.

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MANY DO NOT REALIZE THE CONTRIBUTION THE ERP PROGRAM AND OTHER FORMS OF AMERICAN OUTLAY HAS MADE TOWARD GERMAN RECOVERY.

"THAT'S PROBABLY OUR OWN FAULT," SAID MRS. WALTER ROSE, OF CONGERS N.Y., OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. "WE DON'T SEEM TO BE ADVERTISING HERE WHAT WE ARE REALLY DOING."

MRS. JOSEPH WILLEN, OF NEW YORK, REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, OBSERVED:

"THEY STILL HAVE NO CONCEPT WHAT WAS DONE TO THE JEWISH PEOPLE AND EXCEPT FOR A FEW NOBLE EXAMPLES DO NOT CARE WHAT HAPPENS TO THOSE WHO SURVIVED IT AND ARE LIVING HERE STILL."

DR. DOROTHY B. FEREBEE, WASHINGTON D.C., PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN, SAID MANY GERMANS COMPLAINED TO THEM ABOUT THE CHILD ILLEGITIMACY PROBLEM ARISING FROM THE OCCUPATION, ESPECIALLY CONCERNING NEGRO TROOPS.

OTHER MEMBERS SUGGESTED AMERICANS SERVING WITH THE OCCUPATION FORCES ARE ALLOWED SOMETIMES TO REMAIN IN EUROPE "TOO LONG."

THEY SHOULD BE ROTATED AT LEAST EVERY TWO YEARS, THEY ADDED.

DA&P113PED

X

A204

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 17-(AP)-AN AMERICAN AIR FORCE TRANSPORT PLANE WHICH WAS REPORTED MISSING HAS LANDED SAFELY AT LAGES AIRPORT IN THE AZORES, AN AIR FORCE SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT.

THE PLANE, A C-97 STRATOCRUISER FLYING AILING SERVICEMEN TO U.S. HOSPITALS, WAS FALSELY REPORTED MISSING BECAUSE IT LOST RADIO CONTACT WITH THE AZORES AIRPORT, THE AIR FORCE SPOKESMAN EXPLAINED.

HE BLAMED THE RADIO DIFFICULTY ON A "SUN SPOT."

TU255PED

30.24- 23113

B98 (Q)
VIENNA, MAY 17-(AP)-AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WAS KILLED IN AN AUTOMOBILE CRASH NEAR ZELL AM SEE, AUSTRIA, MAY 11, WAS IDENTIFIED TODAY AS PFC.BILLY W.THOMAS, 25, OF GOULDBUSK, TEXAS.
THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED WHEN THE CAR IN WHICH THOMAS WAS RIDING DROVE HEAD-ON INTO A U.S. ARMY BUS ON THE MAIN ROAD, ABOUT ONE MILE OUTSIDE ZELL AM SEE, IN THE AMERICAN-OCCUPIED AUSTRIAN PROVINCE OF SALZBURG.
THE DRIVER OF THE PRIVATELY OWNED AMERICAN CAR, THOMAS' COMPANION SERGEANT EDWARD L.BEARD, 24, OF 27 EAST, EBERWINE AVENUE, VINCENNES, IND., SUFFERED A BRAIN CONCUSSION, THE ARMY'S ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. HE IS STAYING AT THE 9TH STATION HOSPITAL CAMP TRUSCOTT, SALZBURG, AND IS REPORTED TO BE IN "SATISFACTORY" CONDITION.
G1255PED

B96

(230)

BY ALEX SINGLETON

MAY 18 1951

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, MAY 17-(AP)-YUGOSLAVIA, AT BITTER ODDS WITH THE RUSSIAN-LED COMINFORM, HINTED STRONGLY TODAY THAT SHE "MAY UNDERTAKE MEASURES TO PROTECT HER INTERESTS" AGAINST SOVIET DOMINATION OF THE DANUBE. THE RIVER IS EUROPE'S MOST IMPORTANT INLAND WATERWAY.

THE NEWSPAPER BORBA, VOICE OF PREMIER MARSHAL TITO'S GOVERNMENT, ISSUED THE WARNING IN AN ARTICLE FIVE DAYS IN ADVANCE OF A SESSION AT GALATZ, RUMANIA, OF THE DANUBE COMMISSION. THAT BODY CONTROLS TRAFFIC ON THE DANUBE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF RUSSIA AND HER PUPPET STATES.

AS A MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION, BUT HELPLESS TO INFLUENCE ITS DECISIONS AGAINST THE OTHERWISE UNANIMOUS VOTES OF THE COMINFORM MEMBERS, YUGOSLAVIA FINDS HERSELF IN AN AWKWARD POSITION NOW, IN COMPARISON WITH THE STAND SHE TOOK AT THE 1948 DANUBE CONFERENCE.

THEN, ALTHOUGH THE COMINFORM ALREADY HAD DENOUNCED TITO'S GOVERNMENT ON CHARGES OF PURSUING "NATIONALISTIC" POLICIES, YUGOSLAVIA SUPPORTED A SOVIET DEMAND THAT CONTROL OF THE DANUBE BE PLACED IN CONTROL OF EASTERN EUROPE'S COMMUNIST STATES.

IN AN OUTNUMBERED PROTEST, THE WESTERN POWERS--BRITAIN, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES--REFUSED TO SIGN THE NEW CONVENTION FOR NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER. SINCE THEN YUGOSLAVIA HAS HAD CAUSE TO REGRET TERMS OF THE PACT.

IN HINTING SHE MIGHT TAKE RETALIATORY ACTION, YUGOSLAVIA HAS A POWERFUL WEAPON. THE GREATEST EXTENT OF THE DANUBE FLOWS THROUGH HER TERRITORY. IF SHE DECIDES TO CLOSE HER PART OF THE RIVER, IT WOULD DISRUPT DANUBE NAVIGATION ALMOST COMPLETELY.

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B7102PED

A76
NIGHT LEAD SYRIAN-ISRAELI (230)
BY SIMON ALLAWERDI
DAMASCUS, SYRIA, MAY 17-(AP)-IRAQI TROOPS, FIGHTER PLANES, ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND OTHER WEAPONS MOVED INTO SYRIA TODAY TO HELP THIS COUNTRY IN CASE OF FURTHER MILITARY TROUBLE WITH ISRAEL.
A COMMUNIQUE SAID SYRIA HAD ASKED ON MAY 6 THAT BOTH IRAQ AND EGYPT WORK OUT AN EXCHANGE OF AIR FORCE PERSONNEL WITH THIS COUNTRY IN A PLAN FOR DEFENDING ARAB CITIES AGAINST ENEMY AIR RAIDS. A FRONTIER BATTLE WAS RAGING AT THAT TIME IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE OF PALESTINE NORTH OF THE SEA OF GALILEE. IT HAS SINCE BEEN HALTED BY A CEASE-FIRE ORDER.
OFFICIAL CIRCLES SAY THEY EXPECT EGYPT AND POSSIBLY OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES WILL FOLLOW IRAQ'S EXAMPLE BY SUPPORTING SYRIA WITH ARMS AND PLANES.
(REPORTS IN TEL AVIV SAID THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT WAS CONSIDERING "PARTIAL MOBILIZATION" OF ITS ARMED FORCES AS A RESULT OF THE MOVEMENT OF IRAQI UNITS INTO SYRIA. A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID "IF IRAQI PLANES OR ANY OTHER IRAQI WEAPONS OR UNITS SHOULD ATTACK ISRAEL SOIL, ISRAEL WILL REGARD THIS AS AN IRAQI ATTACK AND FEEL ENTITLED TO TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION.")
THE UNITED NATIONS ORDERED THE CEASE FIRE IN THE LATEST CLASH BETWEEN SYRIA AND ISRAEL, WHICH AROSE OVER ISRAEL'S EXECUTION OF LAND RECLAMATION PROJECTS IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE. THE DISPUTE IS NOW UNDER DISCUSSION IN THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL.
SYRIA HAS CHARGED THAT ISRAELI TROOPS HAVE FIRED INTO HER TERRITORY AND THAT ISRAELI PLANES HAVE ATTACKED HSR.
--DASH--
DESPITE SYRIAN OBJECTIONS AND A FOUR-NATION MOVE IN THE UNITED NATIONS TO STOP THEM, ISRAELI WORKERS CONTINUED TO DRAIN THE HULEH SWAMPS IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE.
917PED

)0

with damascus

tel aviv, israel, may 17-(ap)-israel's government is

contemplating the "patrial mobilization" of the country's armed forces, it was [illegible] learned today.

this development is the result of the moving of iraq airforce and artillery units into syria and the possibility that egypt and other arab league nations will send military forces to syria.

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a foreign office spokesman said, "if iraqi planes or any other iraqi weapons or units should attack israel soil, israel will regard this as an iraqi attack and feel entitled to take appropriate action."

foreign minister moshe sharett said in a statement to the press that recent development "compel a state of high alertness for israel."

he criticized not only iraq's "threatening" but added also that syria was guilty of "another flagrant violation of the armistice agreement" in permitting iraqi forces to enter its territory

he recalled that iraq never had made an armistice agreemen with israel and said her "refusal to enter armistice negotiations a establish prima facie case of evil intent on the part of iraq.

"the new alignment of the arab league forms a sinister background for the security council's draft resolution," he declared.

"the appeasement of aggression never has been a shortcut to peace."

(the draft resolution presented yesterday by the united states, britain, france and turkey, calls upon israel to halt her drainage projects in the border area [illegible] where the conflict with syria arose. it [illegible] rebukes israel for aerial and other attacks on syrians. the resolution is to be voted on friday.)

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mp/gottgetreus2330/1935

A109 (190)

HAIFA, ISRAEL, MAY 17-(AP)-ISRAELIS CONTINUED TODAY TO WORK ON THEIR HULEH SWAMP DRAINAGE PROJECT NEAR THE SYRIAN BORDER, DESPITE A FOUR-NATION DEMAND IN THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL THAT THE WORK BE HALTED AS A THREAT TO MIDDLE EAST PEACE.

BULLDOZERS AND TRACTORS WERE ON THE JOB NEAR THE RIVER JORDAN BOUNDARY AREA WHERE SHARP BATTLES HAVE FLARED BETWEEN THE ISRAELIS AND SYRIANS RECENTLY. ISRAEL IS ATTEMPTING TO RECLAIM THE HULEH SWAMP AREA FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL YESTERDAY, THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, FRANCE AND TURKEY PRESENTED A RESOLUTION DEMANDING AN END TO THE PROJECT AND STRESSING ISRAELI BLAME IN THE RECENT FIGHTING IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE IN THE LAKE HULEH AREA.

IT WAS LEARNED HERE THAT ISRAEL HAS INVITED AN AMERICAN SOIL CONSERVATION EXPERT, PROF.W.C.LOWDERMILK, AND TWO ASSISTANTS TO ADVISE THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT ON DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR NORTHERN ISRAEL, WHERE THE HULEH DRAINAGE IS THE MAIN PROJECT.

SOIL CONSERVATION IN THE GALILEAN HILLS AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS ARE TO BE DEALT WITH ENERGETICALLY SO THAT THE AREA WILL BECOME A BREADBASKET FOR ISRAEL, WHICH NOW LIVES LARGELY ON IMPORTS, AUTHORITIES SAID.

WW1008AED

30.24- 23115

A144
WITH HAIFA ISRAELI (170)
DAMASCUS, SYRIA, MAY 17-(AP)-TROOPS OF THE IRAQI AIR FORCE, SENT BY IRAQ TO NEIGHBORING SYRIA WITH FIGHTER PLANES TO SUPPORT HER IN EVENT OF OUTBREAK WITH ISRAEL, PARADED HERE TODAY WITH ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES AND OTHER ARMS.
THE NUMBER OF FIGHTER PLANES SENT HERE BY IARQ HAS NOT BEEN DISCLOSED OFFICIALLY. WELL INFORMED SOURCES SAID MORE THAN ONE FLIGHT OF PLANES WAS SENT.
IRAQI DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER TEWFIK SUWAIDI TOLD REPORTERS THE ARMS WERE REQUESTED BY SYRIA AND IRAQ DECIDED TO COMPLY INDEPENDENTLY OF THE ARAB LEAGUE, WHICH IS NOW HOLDING SESSIONS IN DAMASCUS. HE SAID SYRIA WILL KEEP THE ARMS AS LONG AS SHE WISHES AND UNTIL SHE DECIDES SHE HAS NO FURTHER USE FOR THEM.
--DASH--
LONDON, MAY 17-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY IRAQ ACTED AGAINST BRITISH ADVICE IN SENDING PLANES AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT UNITS TO SYRIA, NOW EMBROILED IN A BORDER DISPUTE WITH ISRAEL. BRITAIN ADVISED AGAINST THE MOVE, SAID THE SPOKESMAN, IN VIEW OF CURRENT UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSION OF THE ISRAELI-SYRIAN OUTBURSTS. HE SAID BRITAIN WAS TOLD THE IRAQ UNITS WOULD BE USED ONLY FOR DEFENSE OF DAMASCUS.
P1141AED

D64
(240)
HAIFA, MAY 17-(AP)-THIS CITY MAY BECOME AGAIN THE FOREMOST OIL CENTER IN THE MIDDLE EAST FOLLOWING THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN AND OTHER MIDDLE EAST OIL-PRODUCING COUNTRIES, ACCORDING TO OIL SOURCES HERE.
M.D.STEEL, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL CO. HAS JUST ARRIVED HERE AND PRESENTLY IS DISCUSSING OIL MATTERS WITH THE ISRAEL MINISTRY'S FUEL ADVISER, I. KOSLOFF IN JERUSALEM.
THE FOREMOST POINT IN THE DISCUSSION IS OPERATION OF THE HAIFA REFINERIES IN WHICH ANGLO-IRANIAN IS AN IMPORTANT SHAREHOLDER. THESE REFINERIES, ONCE THE ONE MAIN IMPORTANT OIL PRODUCER IN THE MIDDLE EAST, NOW ARE NEARLY IDLE. THEY ARE WORKING AT LESS THAN ONE THIRD OF CAPACITY TO MEET LOCAL DEMANDS ALONE.
CRUDE OIL PRESENTLY IS SUPPLIED TO THE REFINERIES BY DISTRIBUTING FIRMS HERE OF THE SHELL AND SOCONY-VACUUM COMPANIES MAINLY. DEVELOPMENTS, HOWEVER, LEAD TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THE REFINERIES MAY EXPAND THEIR PRESENT OUTPUT TO EXPORT AGAIN TO EUROPEAN MARKETS. EMPLOYES ARE BEING ADDED STEADILY.
THE MAIN PROBLEM REMAINS THE SHIPPING OF CRUDE OIL TO THE REFINERIES AS THE IRAQ PETROLEUM LINE TO HAIFA NOW IS CLOSED AND TANKERS CARRYING CRUDE OIL THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL TO HAIFA HAVE RUN INTO EGYPTIAN DIFFICULTIES. OIL CIRCLES THINK THAT DRASTIC MEASURES WILL HAVE TO BE USED BY THE BRITISH TO OVERCOME THESE DIFFICULTIES IN VIEW OF THE SERIOUS SITUATION IN IRAN.
ANOTHER ASPECT OF THE PRESENT TALKS IN JERUSALEM IS CONCESSIONS OF ANGLO-IRANIAN IN ISRAEL, ANGLO-IRANIAN IS KEEN ON OBTAINING EXPLORATION RIGHTS HERE.
LS135PED

B64 Q (150)
JERUSALEM, MAY 17-(AP)-TWENTY YOUNG JEWISH RELIGIOUS FANATICS BELIEVED IMPLICATED IN THE PLOT TO BOMB THE CROWDED ISRAELI PARLIAMENT MONDAY WERE SENT TODAY TO A DETENTION CAMP "SOMEWHERE IN ISRAEL."
THE YOUTHS WERE AMONG ABOUT 50 PERSONS ARRESTED BY POLICE AFTER THE PLOT WAS FOILED.
THEIR DETENTION IN THE POLICE-GUARDED CAMP WAS ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT UNDER A "PALESTINE EMERGENCY REGULATION" FIRST PROMULGATED DURING THE BRITISH MANDATE. IT PGOVIDED FOR DETENTION OF SUSPECTED MEMBERS OF THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT BEFORE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISRAELI STATE.
MEMBERS OF THE EXTREMIST JEWISH STERN GANG WERE HELD UNDER THIS LAW IN LATE 1949 WHEN THE ISRAEL GOVERNMENT CARRIED OUT LARGESCALE ROUNDUPS AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF U.N. MEDIATOR COUNT FOLKE BERNADOTTE.
OFFICIALS HERE POINTED OUT THAT DETENTION IN THE CAMPS DID NOT BAR FUTUGE ARRAIGNMENT BEFORE A COURT.
B938AED

A82
NIGHT LEAD IRANIAN (250)
MAY 18 1951
BY ROBERT HEWETT
TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 17-(AP)-IRAN'S OUTLAWED COMMUNIST TUDEH PARTY CAME OUT TODAY WITH A NEW DEMAND FOR "RETURN" OF THE BAHREIN ISLANDS, ACROSS THE PERSIAN GULF, TO IRAN AND NATIONALIZATION OF AMERICAN OIL INTERESTS ON THOSE ISLANDS.
THE DEMAND WAS MADE BY THE NEWLY FORMED "NATIONAL ORGANIZATION TO FIGHT IMPERIALISTIC OIL COMPANIES IN IRAN"--A FRONT FOR THE UNDERGROUND TUDEH.
(THE BAHREIN ISLANDS, CHIEF OF WHICH IS BAHREIN, LIE 20 MILES OFF SAUDI ARABIA, ALL THE WAY ACROSS THE PERSIAN GULF FROM IRAN. THEIR CONNECTION WITH IRAN IS ANCIENT AND SOMEWHAT INDIRECT. THEY WERE TAKEN OVER BY ARAB SUBJECTS OF PERSIA (IRAN OF TODAY) IN 1602. THESE ARAB-PERSIANS WERE DRIVEN OUT IN 1783 BY OTHER ARABS FROM THE MAINLAND, WHO STILL HOLD POSSESSION.
BAHREIN OIL IS EXPORTED BY THE BAHREIN PETROLEUM CO., A BRITISH CORPORATION REGISTERED IN CANADA AND OWNED JOINTLY BY THE STANDARD OIL CO. OF CALIFORNIA AND THE TEXAS CO. ROYALTIES ARE PAID TO THE RULING NATIVE SHEIKH.)
CHEERING DELEGATES TO THE "NATIONAL ORGANIZATION" ATTENDED A FIVE-HOUR RALLY TODAY AT WHICH THE DEMAND FOR CONTROL OF THE BAHREINS WAS MADE.
NOW THAT THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL CO. HAS BEEN NATIONALIZED, IT IS APPARENT THE COMMUNISTS ARE PLANNING A DRIVE FOR THE BAHREIN ISLANDS.
AT THE SAME TIME, PRESSURE HERE FOR A QUICK FOLLOW THROUGH OF THE NATIONALIZATION OF ANGLO-IRANIAN AS AUTHORIZED BY PARLIAMENT WAS STEPPED UP. THIS ATTITUDE INCREASED AS THE PRESS SPREAD REPORTS THAT BRITAIN IS PLANNING TO PARACHUTE TROOPS INTO IRAN TO HOLD THE ANGLO-IRANIAN FIELDS. THESE REPORTS HAVE NOT BEEN CONFIRMED BY BRITAIN. INSTEAD, LONDON HAS MADE A NEW DIPLOMATIC BID TO SAVE THE OIL CONCESSION.
K-FH937PED

A163
-95-
FIRST LEAD IRAN
BY ROBERT B.HEWETT
TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 17-(AP)-A NATIONAL FRONT DEPUTY TOLD THE MAJLIS (PARLIAMENT) TODAY THAT BRITISH PRESSURE ON IRAN WILL CAUSE WORLD WAR III.
THE DEPUTY, ABOLHASSAN HAERIZADEH, A MEMBER OF PREMIER F.MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH'S NATIONALIST PARTY, REFERRED TO REPORTS PRINTED IN TEHRAN'S NEWSPAPERS OF THE POSSIBILITY OF BRITISH PARACHUTE TROOPS BEING SENT TO IRAN TO BLOCK THE NATIONALIZATION OF THE BRITISH-CONTROLLED ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY.

(THE BRITISH HAVE NOT SAID WHERE PARACHUTE TROOPS, PLACED ON ALERT EARLY THIS WEEK, MIGHT BE SENT.)

"THESE THREATS DO NOT FRIGHTEN US AT ALL," THE DEPUTY SAID. "WE ARE NOT GOING TO YIELD TO THE COMPANY'S PRESSURE. ANY PRESSURE ON THIS COUNTRY WILL CAUSE A THIRD WORLD WAR. IRAN SHOULD BE FREE, INDEPENDENT AND PROSPEROUS X X X OR IT WILL BE A PATHWAY FOR RED FORCES TO ALL OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD."

PREMIER MOSSADEGH STRENGTHENED HIS HOLD ON IRAN'S SECURITY FORCES BY DEMANDING AND GETTING THE RESIGNATION OF GEN.MOHAMMED HEJAZI, APPOINTED TEHRAN POLICE CHIEF AND MILITARY GOVERNOR FOR THE BRIEF RECENT PERIOD OF MARTIAL LAW AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF PREMIER ALI RAZMARA. A NEW CHIEF HAS NOT YET BEEN APPOINTED. HEJAZI CONTINUES AS HEAD OF THE ARMY'S MILITARY SCHOOL, A POST HE HAS HELD SEVERAL YEARS.

PRESSURE FOR NATIONALIZATION OF THE GIANT ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY WAS STEPPED UP WITH SCAREHEAD TREATMENT IN THE PRESS OF THE BRITISH PARACHUTE TROOPS REPORTS.

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PUBLIC FEELING ALSO WAS AROUSED BY YESTERDAY'S ARREST OF ABOLGHASSEM RAFIEE, NO. 2 MAN IN THE FANATICAL FEDAYAN ISLAM RELIGIOUS SOCIETY ON CHARGES OF PLOTTING THE ASSASSINATION OF PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH.

FEDAYAN ISLAM RECENTLY FELL OUT WITH MOSSADEGH, APPARENTLY FEELING HE WAS NOT MOVING FAST ENOUGH TOWARD NATIONALISTIC GOALS.

POLICE QUOTED RAFIEE AS SAYING "MOSSADEGH IS LUCKY I AM CAUGHT. OTHERWISE HE WOULD HAVE BEEN SHOT WITHIN THE NEXT TWO OR THREE DAYS."

(U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON SAID WASHINGTON IS URGING BOTH IRAN AND BRITAIN TO AVOID EXTREME STEPS IN THE OIL CRISIS. HE SAID THE TWO NATIONS HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO WORK OUT A HARMONIOUS SETTLEMENT.)

MEANWHILE, MOSSADEGH, WHO HAS REMAINED BARRICADED IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING SINCE SUNDAY, ORDERED ALL THE WINDOWS OF HIS LOCKED ROOMS BOARDED UP ON THE OFF CHANCE THAT A SNIPER MIGHT PICK HIM OFF FROM THE SEPH SALAR MOSQUE, 200 YARDS DISTANT.

MANY DEPUTIES AND NEWSPAPERS ARE GROWING A LITTLE WEARY OF MOSSADEGH'S JITTERS, SINCE HIS SELF-IMPOSED IMPRISONMENT PERMITS HIM TO DO LITTLE WORK.

WESTERN OBSERVERS BELIEVE MOSSADEGH HAS INSPIRED LATEST ANTI-BRITISH OUTBURSTS IN THE PRESS TO FORCE THROUGH HIS NATIONALIZATION PROGRAM BY PUBLIC PRESSURE.

ONE OF THE PREMIER'S CLOSEST SUPPORTERS, MOSAFFAR BAGHAIE, EDITOR OF THE NEWSPAPER SHAHED, WROTE YESTERDAY:

"TO REACH THIS HOLY GOAL (OIL NATIONALIZATION) IRAN WILL FIGHT A HOLY WAR IF NECESSARY. IF OIL NATIONALIZATION IS OBSTRUCTED BY THE BAD POLICY OF BRITISH POLITICIANS WHO REFUSE TO FACE THE FACTS, THE DAY WILL COME WHEN NOT A SINGLE BRITISHER WILL DARE STAY IN THIS COUNTRY. THE IRANIAN MOSLEM NATION WILL DEAL WITH EVERY BRITISH INDIVIDUAL AS AN INFIDEL."

(KING ABDULLAH OF JORDAN, ON A STATE VISIT TO ANKARA, TOLD NEWSMEN THERE IRAN NEEDS "A MORE COURAGEOUS GOVERNMENT" TO PROTECT HER NATIONAL INTERESTS IN THE FACE OF POPULAR SENTIMENT.

("THIS SITUATION, HE SAID, "MIGHT ENDANGER THE SECURITY OF THE WHOLE MIDDLE EAST. IRAN, IN PUTTING FORTH HER CLAIMS AGAINST THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, SHOULD KEEP IN MIND THE ACTUAL WORLD SITUATION AND NOT GO TOO FAR. THE BRITISH HAVE, IN THIS QUESTION, ACTED FOR THE INTERESTS OF THE IRANIAN PEOPLE AND HAVE SHOWN EXTREME PATIENCE.").

RB613AED

B51 (Q)

(130)

(KX FOR FX-APW)

NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 17-(-O)-PRIME MINISTER NEHRU RALLIED HIS SUPPORTERS IN PARLIAMENT TODAY TO WITHSTAND STRONG OPPOSITION TO HIS PROPOSALS TO AMEND INDIA'S CONSTITUTIONAL CLAUSES GUARANTEEING FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND SPEECH AND OTHER RIGHTS.

TELEGRAMS SENT TO LEADERS OF NEHRU'S GOVERNING CONGRESS PARTY URGED ALL MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT TO:

1. BE ON HAND TO VOTE TO SEND THE BILL TO A SELECT COMMITTEE WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO REPORT IT MAY 21.
2. NOT TO INTRODUCE AMENDMENTS.
3. OPPOSE AMENDMENTS INTRODUCED BY NON-CONGRESS MEMBERS.

THE OPPOSITION TO THE AMENDMENTS, BOTH IN PARLIAMENT AND IN THE INDIAN PRESS, CONTENDS CHIEFLY THAT IT IS DESIRABLE TO POSTPONE CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION UNTIL AFTER THE NATION'S FIRST GENERAL ELECTIONS, TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR NOVEMBER OR DECEMBER.

JJ835AED

A84

(150)

NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 17-(AP)-INDIAN OFFICIALS EXPRESSED SATISFACTION TODAY WITH SENATE APPROVAL OF U.S. FINANCING OF 2,000,000 TONS OF WHEAT FOR INDIA AND EXPRESSED HOPE THAT THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WOULD ACT WITH SIMILAR SPEED ON THE LEGISLATION.

WITH AUGUST NOW REGARDED AS THE MOST CRITICAL FOOD PERIOD FOR THE FAMINE-THREATENED SUB-CONTINENT, IT WAS HOPED HERE THAT FINAL CONGRESSIONAL CLEARANCE AND ACTUAL SHIPMENTS WOULD FOLLOW SPEEDILY.

ALL EXPRESSIONS OF OPIOION CAME FROM INDIVIDUAL OFFICIALS. NEWSPAPERS HERE REPORTED THE SENATE VOTE ON THEIR FRONT PAGES BUT THERE WAS NEITHER EDITORIAL COMMENT NOR IMMEDIATE OFFICIAL REACTION FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

OFFICIALS EXPRESSED CONCERN, HOWEVER, THAT THE WHEAT LOAN MIGHT MEAN THE ARRIVAL HERE OF AN "OVERPOWERING" NUMBER OF U.S. OFFICIALS TO OVERSEE DISTRIBUTION OF THE GRAIN SHIPMENTS. IT WAS KNOWN HERE THAT THIS CONCERN, IN WHICH AMERICAN OFFICIALS HERE CONCURRED, HAD BEEN MADE KNOWN TO WASHINGTON.

BB824AED

MAY 18 1951

A199

KARACHI,PAKISTAN, MAY17-(AP)-SOVIET AMBASSADOR A.G.STETSENKO LEFT TODAY FOR MOSCOW ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE. IT WAS BELIEVED HE HAD BEEN SUMMONED HOME TO GIVE THE KREMLIN HIS VIEWS ON THE SITUATION IN NEIGHBORING IRAN AND REPERCUSSIONS HERE.

W224PED

A86

WITH NEW YORK U.N.-EMBARGO (300)

JAKARTA, INDONESIA, MAY 17-(AP)-INDONESIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER VERSED HIS STAND ON TRADE WITH COMMUNIST CHINA AND SAID TODAY HIS RUBBER-PRODUCING COUNTRY WOULD OBEY ANY EMBARGO VOTED AGAINST THE REDS BY THE MAJORITY OF UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS.

BUT FOREIGN MINISTER ACHMAD SOEBARDJO IN AN INTERVIEW SIMULTANEOUSLY URGED THAT THE UNITED STATES PAY MORE ATTENTION TO INDONESIA'S NEEDS AND GIVE HER ECONOMIC AID.

SOEBARDJO'S ORAL STATEMENT TO AN INDONESIAN CORRESPONDENT MAY 7 THAT INDONESIA WOULD "SELL TO THE DEVIL" IF IT HELPED HIS COUNTRY PROVOKED WIDESPREAD PROTESTS IN THE WESTERN WORLD.

IT WAS RELIABLY LEARNED TODAY THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTER TOLD U.S. AMBASSADOR H. MERLE COCHRAN YESTERDAY THAT INDONESIA WOULD SUBMIT TO THE EMBARGO ON SHIPMENTS OF ARMS AND STRATEGIC MATERIALS FOR THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS WHICH THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY IS EXPECTED TO VOTE AT LEAST BY NEXT WEEK.

SOEBARDJO REPORTEDLY TOLD COCHRAN, HOWEVER, THAT IN CASE OF SUCH

ACTION INDONESIA WOULD DEMAND THAT THE WEST GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO HER WORSENED ECONOMIC SITUATION WHICH HE SAID WOULD RESULT FROM STOPPAGE OF RUBBER SHIPMENTS TO RED CHINA.

THE INDONESIAN MINISTER REITERATED BOTH THESE VIEWPOINTS IN HIS INTERVIEW TODAY.

THE PEIPING GOVERNMENT AND INDONESIA HAVE BEEN NEGOTIATING FOR A TRADE AGREEMENT BUT SO FAR NONE HAS BEEN CONCLUDED. MUCH OF INDONESIA'S RUBBER, HOWEVER, GOES TO SINGAPORE AND MALAYA, WHICH HAVE BEEN THE CHIEF SOURCES OF RUBBER SUPPLY FOR THE CHINESE REDS. BRITAIN HAS ORDERED THIS TRADE FROM HER MALAYAN COLONY STOPPED AND THE MALAYAN GOVERNMENT IS EXPECTED TO RATIFY THE BAN SHORTLY.

URGING THAT THE WEST PAY MORE ATTENTION TO THE NEEDS OF HIS COUNTRY, SOEBARDJO SAID TODAY THAT THE WELFARE OF THE INDONESIAN PEOPLE COULD NOT BE SACRIFICED TO THE WESTERN WORLD'S POLICY. WESTERN EUROPE, HE POINTED OUT, IS RECEIVING SUBSTANTIALLY MORE AID FROM THE UNITED STATES THAN ASIAN COUNTRIES, THOUGH NEEDS OF THE LATTER ARE FAR GREATER.

MT838AED

B48 (Q)

MAY 18 1951

(KX FOR FX-APW)
(170)

RANGOON, BURMA, MAY 17-(AP)-THE BURMESE GOVERNMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT ARMED CHINESE NATIONALIST SOLDIERS HAD REGROUPED IN THE EASTERN SHAN MOUNTAINS READY TO JOIN OTHER NATIONALIST TROOPS WHO ENTERED BURMESE TERRITORY FURTHER NORTH.

THE GOVERNMENT CONFIRMED WASHINGTON REPORTS THAT IT HAD APPEALED TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FOR DIPLOMATIC HELP IN REMOVING ARMED CHINESE NATIONALISTS FROM WITHIN BURMA.

KUOMINTANG (NATIONALIST) DESERTERS FROM YUNNAN ORIGINALLY ENTERED BURMA LAST YEAR AND ENCAMPED IN THE EASTERN SHAN STATE OF KENGTUNG.

BURMESE TROOPS MET THE CHINESE IN A SERIES OF ENGAGEMENTS, CLAIMING THEY HAD CAPTURED A LARGE NUMBER AND PUT THE REST TO FLIGHT.

THE GOVERNMENT NOW SAYS THOSE CHINESE WHO ESCAPED TOOK REFUGE IN THE MOUNTAINS FORMING THAILAND-BURMA BORDER.

THE GOVERNMENT SAID IT HAD "RELIABLE INFORMATION" THESE CHINESE TROOPS WERE IN ADJACENT THAI TERRITORY TO COLLECT ARMS AND EQUIPMENT PREPARATORY TO JOINING OTHER NATIONALIST SOLDIERS WHO HAVE ENTERED BURMA

IT SAID THE CHINESE ARE POISED TO STRIKE NORTHWARD TOWARDS THE YUNAN BORDER, WHERE OTHER DESERTERS WERE REPORTED PENETRATING BURMESE TERRITORY.

THE GOVERNMENT STATEMENT SAID BURMESE TROOPS ARE ENGAGING THE CHINESE IN FIERCE SKIRMISHES.

JJ822AED

A72
NIGHT LEAD SOUTHEAST ASIA (150)

SINGAPORE, MAY 17-(AP)-THE BRITISH COMMISSIONER-GENERAL FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA, MALCOLM MACDONALD, SAID TONIGHT THE COMMUNIST-LED VIETMINH FORCES CANNOT GAIN FURTHER SIGNIFICANT VICTORIES IN INDOCHINA WITHOUT OUTSIDE HELP.

"ONLY IF THEY BETRAY THEIR COUNTRY BY SUMMONING TO THEIR AID LARGE NUMBERS OF FOREIGN TROOPS WILL THEY HAVE A CHANCE (OF SUCCESS)," MACDONALD TOLD THE PEOPLE OF MALAYA IN A RADIO ADDRESS.

MACDONALD RETURNED RECENTLY FROM A WEEK'S TOUR OF INDOCHINA, WHERE THE FRENCH AND THE FRENCH-SPONSORED VIET NAM GOVERNMENT HAVE BEEN FIGHTING REBELS OF THE MOSCOW-TRAINED HO CHI MINH.

THE FRENCH COMMANDER IN INDOCHINA, GEN. JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY, AND VICE ADM. ARTHUR D. STRUBLE, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. FIRST FLEET, NOW ARE CONFERRING WITH BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES AT MACDONALD'S HEADQUARTERS TO DOVETAIL THEIR STRATEGY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA.

THE CONFERENCE, WHICH OPENED TUESDAY, "IS MAKING EXCELLENT PROGRESS

30.24-.23117

IN A SPIRIT OF CORDIAL AGREEMENT," SAID GEN. DE LATTRE.

K908PED

A85
(250)

SINGAPORE, MAY 17-(AP)-FRENCH GEN. JEN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY POINTEDLY ISSUED A STATEMENT TODAY DENYING A LOCALLY PUBLISHED REPORT OF DIFFERENCES OF OPINION AMONG FRENCH, BRITISH AND AMERICAN CONFEREES AT TRI-POWER MILITARY TALKS.

THIS IS THE FIRST OFFICIAL WORD FROM THE IMPORTANT TALKS WHICH CENTE AROUND JOINT PLANS FOR THE MILITARY DEFENSE OF SOUTHEAST ASIA IN THE EVENT OF A COMMUNIST CHINESE ATTACK.

DE LATTRE, COMMANDER IN CHIEF AND HIGH COMMISSIONER IN INDOCHINA, ASSERTED "THE CONFERENCE IS MAKING EXCELLENT PROGRESS IN A SPIRIT OF CORDIAL AGREEMENT." HE ASSERTED THE REPORT THAT HE HAD CANCELLED A PLANNED TRIP TO KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYA, BECAUSE OF DIFFERENCES AMONG THE CONFEREES "WAS UNAUTHORIZED AND COMPLETELY WITHOUT FOUNDATION."

HIS STATEMENT SAID HIS TRIP WAS CANCELLED BECAUSE "HE FELT IT HIS DUTY TO BE AVAILABLE TO HIS STAFF WITH WHOM HE ALWAYS WORKS CLOSELY FOR THE IMPORTANT TASK OF PREPARING THE CONFERENCE REPORT."

THE TRI-POWER TOP SECRET TALKS ORIGINALLY WERE SCHEDULED TO LAST ONLY TWO DAYS. HOWEVER, THEY HAVE BEEN PROLONGED THROUGH TODAY AND PROBABLY WILL WIND UP TOMORROW.

THE REPORT OF DE LATTRE'S DIFFERENCES APPEARED IN THE INFLUENTIAL, BRITISH-OWNED NEWSPAPER STRAITS TIMES WHICH SAID THE FRENCH GENERAL FEL THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS DO NOT APPRECIATE THE IMPORTANCE OF A FRONT AGAINST COMMUNIST IN INDOCHINA.

THE PAPER SAID DE LATTRE ALSO FELT AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND OBSERVERS SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO ATTEND IN THE ABSENCE OF VIET NAM OBSERVERS. IT ADDED THAT THE GENERAL CONSIDERS VIET NAM AS IMPORTANT TO THE FRENCH UNION AS AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND ARE TO THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

THERE WAS NO SOURCE GIVEN FOR THESE STATEMENTS. IT WAS APPARENT, HOWEVER, THAT THE TALKS REQUIRED LONGER THAN ANTICIPATED, AND IT WAS CONSIDERED HARDLY LIKELY THAT DISCUSSIONS OVER MILITARY PLANS FOR DEFENSE OF THE VITAL SOUTHEAST ASIAN AREA COULD CONTINUE WITHOUT THE THREE DIFFERENT NATIONS HAVING SOME DIFFERENCES.

BB829AED

A113

MAY 18 1951

SINGAPORE, MAY 17-(AP)-ONE OF SOVIET RUSSIA'S LARGEST FLOATING DRYDOCKS ARRIVED AT SINGAPORE TODAY ENROUTE TO VLADIVOSTOK FROM ODESSA. IT IS BEING TOWED BY THE FREIGHTER ADM.USHAKOV AND THE TUG, VASLEY BESLAEV.

WW1015AED

A24WX
(1,000) AMS BUDGET
NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR-BRADLEY

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WASHINGTON, MAY 17-(AP)-SENATE INVESTIGATORS DECIDED 18 TO 8 TODAY THAT THEY CANNOT COMPEL GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY TO REVEAL WHAT WAS SAID BETWEEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND HIS ADVISERS AT A MEETING WHICH LED TO THE OUSTER OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

BY THIS ACTION, THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES UPHELD THEIR PRESIDING OFFICER, SENATOR RUSSELL (D-GA), WHO RULED THAT BRADLEY WAS WITHIN HIS RIGHTS IN REFUSING TO DISCLOSE THE CONVERSATION. BRADLEY HAD DECLARED THAT HIS VALUE AS A CONFIDENTIAL ADVISER TO THE PRESIDENT WOULD BE RUINED IF HE TALKED.

THE VOTE KICKED UP A NEW CONTROVERSY IN THE TRUMAN-MACARTHUR DISPUTE WITH SOME CHARGES--AND DENIALS--THAT THE INQUIRY INTO MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL HAS TAKEN ON "POLITICAL OVERTONES."

IN THE MIDST OF THESE ARGUMENTS, PRESIDENT TRUMAN HIMSELF SPOKE OUT AT A NEWS CONFERENCE AND GAVE A GLIMPSE INTO WHAT WENT ON AT THE WHITE HOUSE MEETING ON APRIL 6--FIVE DAYS BEFORE MACARTHUR WAS FIRED.

HE SAID HE HAD BEEN THINKING OF FIRING MACARTHUR OFF AND ON FOR THE PAST YEAR--BUT HADN'T MADE A DECISION UNTIL THE GENEAL OFFERED ON MARCH 24 TO TALK PEACE TERMS WITH THE RED COMMANDER IN KOREA. THE PRESIDENT REFERRED TO THIS OFFER AS AN ULTIMATUM. ADMINISTRATION MEN HAVE TAKEN THE VIEW IT THREW A MONKEY WRENCH INTO A SETTLEMENT ATTEMPT MR.TRUMAN HIMSELF WAS PLANNING AT THE TIME.

IN THE NOW-FAMOUS MEETING, MR.TRUMAN SAID SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON URGED CAUTION ON THE GROUNDS THE OUSTER WOULD KICK UP A POLITICAL FUSS. BUT HE ADDED THAT AFTER HEARING ALL THE ARGUMENTS, ACHESON AGREED WITH THE OTHERS THAT MACARTHUR HAD TO GO.

SOME REPUBLICANS HAVE SAID THAT ACHESON URGED THE DISMISSAL OF MACARTHUR.

MR.TRUMAN SAID THE SENATE INQUIRY GROUP DID EXACTLY RIGHT IN UPHOLDING BRADLEY'S REFUSAL TO TALK ABOUT THE MEETING. HE ADDED THE DECISIONS AND ACTIONS TAKEN WERE HIS OWN AND HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH HIS ADVISERS AND STAFF WERE HIS OWN BUSINESS.

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EARLIER, THE PRESIDENT STRUCK OUT AT THOSE HE SAID WOULD HAVE THIS COUNTRY "GO FOR AN ALL-OUT WAR IN CHINA ALL BY OURSELVES."

THE PRESIDENT SAID IN A SPEECH BEFORE THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIZENSHIP: "SOME SENATORS AND SOME OTHER PEOPLE WOULD HAVE US GO IT ALONE."

WITH THIS AND OTHER REMARKS THERE WAS NO DOUBT HE WAS REFERRING TO SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO) AND GENERAL MACARTHUR.

IN NEW YORK GEN. MACARTHUR DECLINED TO COMMENT ON MR. TRUMAN'S SPEECH.

~~THE DISPUTE X X X 12TH GRAF.~~

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THE DISPUTE OVER THE BRADLEY TESTIMONY BEGAN TWO DAYS AGO WHEN THE FIVE-STARRED CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF REFUSED TO TELL WHAT WAS SAID AT A WHITE HOUSE MEETING APRIL 6. THE MEETING WAS ATTENDED BY THE PRESIDENT, BRADLEY, SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL AND PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER W.AVERELL HARRIMAN.

SINCE BRADLEY'S REFUSAL, THE INQUIRY INTO U.S. FAR EAST POLICY AND THE MACARTHUR DISMISSAL HAS BEEN STALLED WHILE SENATORS ARGUED THE PROS AND CONS OF BRADLEY'S POSITION.

THOSE SUPPORTING BRADLEY, FOR THE MOST PART, CONTENDED THAT THE CONSTITUTIONAL DIVISION OF POWERS BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT AND CONGRESS DENIED TO CONGRESS THE RIGHT TO SEEK "CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION" FROM THE PRESIDENT.

SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS) INSISTED THE PUBLIC HAS A RIGHT TO KNOW WHAT WAS SAID AT THE WHITE HOUSE MEETING WHICH HE SAID WAS "TO GET MACARTHUR" AND TO "LAY A BASIS FOR HIS REMOVAL."

SENATOR RUSSELL (D-GA), CHAIRMAN OF THE INQUIRY GROUP, TOLD REPORTERS HE HOPES THE HEATED ARGUMENTS WILL NOT AFFECT THE COURSE OF THE HEARING.

"THE DEBATE BORDERED ON THE ACRIMONIOUS AT TIMES," HE SAID, "BUT I HOPE WE'VE GOT IT OUT OF OUR SYSTEMS."

AFTER THE VOTE, RUSSELL TOLD HIS COLLEAGUES THE PENTAGON HAS SUPPLIED ALL BUT A FEW OF THE DOCUMENTS REQUESTED IN THE INQUIRY BUT HE ADDED:

"SOME HAVE NOT, AND IN ONE OR TWO IMPORTANT INSTANCES NO REASON HAS YET BEEN ASSIGNED AS TO WHY THE MATTER REQUESTED HAS NOT BEEN SUBMITTED."

RUSSELL SAID HE HAD TOLD MILITARY AUTHORITIES THAT THE COMMITTEES MUST HAVE ALL THE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL."

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HE DECLARED IF THE DOCUMENTS WERE SO HIGHLY SECRET THEY WERE "FOR EYES ONLY" THEN THEY SHOULD BE SENT TO THE CAPITOL UNDER GUARD TO BE EXAMINED ONLY BY A SUBCOMMITTEE COMPOSED OF SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) AND SENATOR MCMAHON (D-CONN). THEN THE TWO SENATORS WOULD READ THE SECRET MATERIAL AND REPORT TO THE COMMITTEES.

RUSSELL HAD PLANNED TO CALL ADMIRAL FORREST SHERMAN, NAVY CHIEF OF STAFF, AS A WITNESS TOMORROW. BUT HE DECIDED TO CALL OFF ALL FURTHER HEARINGS UNTIL MONDAY WHEN BRADLEY IS DUE TO RESUME HIS TESTIMONY.

IN THE 18 TO 8 VOTE, BRADLEY GOT THE SUPPORT OF SIX REPUBLICANS WHO VOTED WITH 12 DEMOCRATS. THE POLL WAS TAKEN ON THE ISSUE OF WHETHER THE COMMITTEES WOULD UPHOLD OR REJECT THE RULING BY CHAIRMAN RUSSELL.

RUSSELL SAID THE VOTING WENT THIS WAY:

TO UPHOLD--RUSSELL, CONNALLY (D-TEX), GEORGE (D-GA), GREEN (D-RI), MCMAHON (D-CONN), SPARKMAN (D-ALA), BYRD (D-VA), JOHNSON (D-TEX), KEFAUVER (D-TENN), HUNT (D-WYO), STENNIS (D-MISS), LONG (D-LA).

SMITH (R-NJ), LODGE (R-MASS), TOBEY (R-NH), SALTONSTALL (R-MASS), MORSE (R-ORE), AND FLANDERS (R-VT).

TO REJECT--WILEY (R-WIS), HICKENLOOPER (R-IA), BREWSTER (R-ME), BRIDGES (R-NH), KNOWLAND (R-CALIF), CAIN (R-WASH), FULBRIGHT (D-ARK), AND GILLETTE (D-IA).

FIVE SENATORS WERE NOT PRESENT BUT VOTED BY PROXY. THEY WERE GREEN, SPARKMAN, KEFAUVER, TOBEY AND CAIN.

FULBRIGHT VOTED WITH THE REPUBLICANS BUT HE EXPLAINED HE DID THIS ONLY IN AN EFFORT TO PUSH THE QUESTION INTO THE COURTS SO THE REPUBLICANS COULD NOT CLAIM A "WHITEWASH."

WILEY HAD DENIED THERE WAS ANY POLITICAL OVERTONES TO THE ARGUMENT OVER THE BRADLEY REFUSAL. BUT FULBRIDGE SAID: "IN FACT, I THINK IT HAS STRONG POLITICAL OVERTONES. I THINK ONE OF THE PR

WILEY HAD DENIED THERE WAS ANY POLITICAL OVERTONES TO THE ARGUMENT OVER THE BRADLEY REFUSAL. BUT FULBRIDGE SAID: "IN FACT, I THINK IT HAS STRONG POLITICAL OVERTONES. I THINK ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL RESULTS TO BE EXPECTED IS POLITICAL IN NATURE.

"IF WE REFUSE AT THIS TIME THE REPUBLICANS' DEMAND FOR INFORMATION--THIS INFORMATION OR ANY OTHER INFORMATION--I AM QUITE SURE THEY WILL RAISE THE ISSUE OF A WHITEWASH."

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SENATOR SMITH EXPLAINED THAT HE VOTED WITH RUSSELL BECAUSE HE FELT THE CHAIRMAN "IS ENDEAVORING TO CONDUCT THESE HEARINGS ON THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE PLANE OF FAIRNESS, WITHOUT PARTISANSHIP, AND WITH AN EARNEST DESIRE TO GET ALL THE FACTS."

WILEY TOLD REPORTERS HE WILL NOT APPEAL THE COMMITTEE VOTE TO THE SENATE BUT HE SAID THE AMERICAN PEOPLE "WILL BE DEEPLY DISAPPOINTED THAT HIGH INDIVIDUALS DO NOT FEEL THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE ENTITLED TO THE FACTS ON HOW THE REMOVAL OF MACARTHUR WAS BROUGHT ABOUT."

AND WILEY PREDICTED THERE WILL BE "PLENTY OF ARGUMENT IN THE SENATE ABOUT THIS."

SMITH SAID HE DID NOT FEEL THAT BRADLEY WAS INVOLVED IN ANY ATTEMPT TO CONCEAL FACTS TO WHICH CONGRESS IS ENTITLED.

"I BELIEVE," HE SAID, "WE CAN GET THE ESSENTIAL FACTS FROM OTHER WITNESSES AND MANY ESSENTIAL FACTS FROM BRADLEY HIMSELF."

BRADLEY HAS OFFERED TO TELL SENATORS WHAT WENT ON IN DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE JOINT CHIEFS AND THE CONCLUSIONS WHICH WERE REACHED AT THE WHITE HOUSE MEETING FIVE DAYS BEFORE MACARTHUR'S OUSTER.

BUT HE SAID HE DID NOT FEEL HE SHOULD DISCLOSE THE ACTUAL CONVERSATIONS HELD WITH MR.TRUMAN.

A REPORTER ASKED RUSSELL IF THE VOTE WOULD SET A PRECEDENT FOR FUTURE WITNESSES. THE SENATOR REPLIED HE DIDN'T KNOW, ADDING THAT SOME RULINGS IN THE PAST, REGARDED AS PRECEDENTS, HAD LATER BEEN OVERTURNED.

SMITH SAID HE DID NOT REGARD HIS VOTE AS SETTING ANY PRECEDENT BUT WILEY'S POSITION WAS THAT THE DECISION WOULD ENCOURAGE OTHER WITNESSES TO REFUSE TESTIMONY ABOUT CONVERSATIONS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

IN THE DEBATE PRECEDING THE VOTE, SENATOR GEORGE (D-GA) DECLARED THAT "IT IS NOT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST AND CANNOT BE IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST" TO REVEAL "ANY COMMUNICATIONS, ORAL OR WRITTEN, RELATING TO HIGH MATTERS OF STATE."

TO DO SO, GEORGE SAID, WOULD BE "DESTRUCTIVE OF THE INTEGRITY OF GOVERNMENT ITSELF."

BUT SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) DECLARED THAT IF "VITAL INFORMATION" IS TO BE WITHHELD, "A TREMENDOUS HANDICAP WILL BE PLACED UPON THIS COMMITTEE'S BEING ABLE TO ACCOMPLISH ITS MISSION."

KNOWLAND ASSERTED THE PEOPLE ARE ENTITLED TO KNOW JUST WHAT LED TO MACARTHUR'S OUSTER AS WELL AS THE FULL FACTS SURROUNDING THE DECISION TO SEND GROUND TROOPS INTO KOREA LAST JUNE.

"IF FIVE OR SEVEN MEN CAN MEET IN A CLOSED SESSION IN THE BLAIR HOUSE OR THE WHITE HOUSE AND PUT THIS NATIONAL INTO THE FOURTH LARGEST WAR, FROM A CASUALTY STANDPOINT, IN OUR HISTORY, WITHOUT THEIR STATEMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS BEING RECORDED OR AVAILABLE, AND WITHOUT THEIR POSITIONS BEING KNOWN, WE HAVE THE WAR-MAKING POWER TRANSFERRED FROM CONGRESS, OPERATING IN THE OPEN, TO THE EXECUTIVE, OPERATING IN CAMERA," KNOWLAND SAID.

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LOS ANGELES, MAY 17-(AP)-GENERAL OMAR BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, SAID TODAY HE THINKS UNITED NATIONS FORCES CAN STOP THE NEW RED OFFENSIVE IN KOREA, BUT ADDED: "WE MAY HAVE TO ROLL WITH THE PUNCH."

ARRIVING BY PLANE TODAY FOR SEVERAL SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS AND CONFERENCES, THE GENERAL ADDED THESE REMARKS ABOUT THE COMMUNIST ATTACK:

"IT'S REALLY ON THE WAY. THIS IS THE WAY THEY DO IT. THEY FIND WEAK PLACES AND POUR MEN ACROSS.

"WE ARE NOT GOING TO BE SURPRISED, BUT WE MAY HAVE TO ROLL WITH THE PUNCH."

GEN. BRADLEY DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE CHARGE OF SEN. WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, (R-CALIF) THAT HE HAD "PULLED DOWN THE IRON CURTAIN" ON THE SENATE COMMITTEE HEARING ON GENERAL MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL.

IN AN INTERVIEW BRADLEY USED THE TERM "POLICE ACTION" IN REFERRING TO THE KOREAN CAMPAIGN. THEN, AFTER A BRIEF PAUSE, HE ADDED:

"I DON'T MEAN TO SAY IT'S NOT A WAR. IT'S JUST AS MUCH A WAR AS ANY WE'VE EVER BEEN IN."

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Excerpts of Proceedings in Joint Senate Hearing on the Dismissal of General MacArthur

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WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—Following is an abridgement of today's proceedings by the combined Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees looking into the dismissal of General MacArthur (* * denotes deletions for purposes of condensation; censorship deletions are noted parenthetically):*

* * *

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL. — The question that is now before this committee may be stated in very simple terms: it is, does this committee, or any other agency of the legislative branch of the Government, have the power to compel a witness who is a confidential adviser to the President of the United States to relate the details of private conferences occurring with the President and other confidential advisers in cases where the witness claims immunity?

The relation between General Bradley, who is the witness whose testimony is under consideration, and the President of the United States, is one that is established by statute.

Section 211 (A) of the National Security Act of 1947 reads as follows:

"There is hereby established within the Department of Defense the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which shall consist of the chairman, who shall be the presiding officer thereof but who shall have no vote, the Chief of Staff, United States Army; the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force. The Joint Chiefs of Staff shall be the principal military advisers to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense."

I shall not read all of this section, but I do wish to read a few of the duties as outlined.

"Subject to the authority and direction of the President and the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall perform the following duties, in addition to such duties as the President or the Secretary of Defense may direct:

"(1) Preparation of strategic plans and provision for the strategic direction of the military forces;

"(2) Preparation of joint logistic plans and assignment to the military services of logistic responsibilities in accordance with such plans;

"(3)—and I ask the committee to make special note of subparagraph 3, 'establishment of unified commands in strategic areas.'"

It seems to me that this statutory relation created by the act which I have just read creates a confidential relationship of the highest order between the witness, General Bradley as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the President of the United States.

There can be no higher confidential relationship, none upon which the safety and security of our nation must depend, than that existing by law between the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the President of the United States.

This is particularly true on occasions when the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is called upon to advise the President on matters of this nature where the President requests such advice, and to perform his other duties pursuant to the National Security Act.

Checks and Balances Called Vital to Nation

The future freedom and security of our country depend as much upon the maintenance of the delicate system of checks and balances designed by the founding fathers as upon our armies, our navies and our fleets of airplanes. Among the most valuable of the checks and balances devised are those which prevent one of the branches of the Government from imposing its will upon the other.

As I see it, that is one of the fundamental issues that is here before us at this moment. I have made some study of the precedents involved in this matter. So far as I have been able to ascertain, there is no single exception of a judicial determination that protects the confidential communications between the President and the advisers which assist him in the discharge of his duties.

They are held to be of the highest privilege.

While the power of the President to withhold information or documents, within the jurisdiction of the judicial branch, has been frequently challenged, I do not know of any occasion where any legislative or judicial agency has insisted upon the right to have extended to it the words spoken in a highly confidential conference between the President and his advisers.

It is, of course, a matter of common knowledge that the legislative branch of the Government, within itself, has no powers of enforcement against any witness, it matters not what his position may be, or the contempt with which he might treat any committee of the Congress.

We are compelled to rely upon the courts of this land for the enforcement of any proceedings which might be had, growing out of the refusal of a witness to answer, in any specific case.

Therefore, as I see it, the rulings of the courts, the only enforcement agency that is available to the legislative branch of the Government, are controlling in this question.

Now, before proceeding to deal with these questions, and to cite some of the precedents, I think it is only fair that the record should show that when General MacArthur was a witness before this committee, he was asked, in effect, to relate here, from that stand, what transpired in the private conference with the President of the United States, at a conference held on Wake Island.

General MacArthur declined to answer that question, on the grounds that such disclosure would be improper. The general's refusal to answer the questions was not challenged.

Refusal to Answer Previously Unchallenged

I think the record should further show, at this point, that the same, or similar, question was asked of Secretary Marshall when he was before us as a witness, and that he declined to answer, on the ground that private conversations that he held with the President of the United States were privileged and that

his disclosure would be improper.

No challenge was entered at the time that the failure of the chair to compel either of these witnesses to answer this question was improper or was keeping from the American people information that they were entitled to have.

The question arose after General Bradley had completed his statement and after he had claimed the immunity which had twice been used as a cloak by other witnesses.

Now, from the Administration of President George Washington down to this good hour, there is no decision in any court of competent jurisdiction of which I have any knowledge which has held in any single instance that a witness who was an agent of the President or a witness who occupied a confidential relationship with the President or a witness who was the head of an executive department could or would be compelled by the courts to produce any documentary material relating to the exercise of the executive functions without the consent of the President.

A private conversation of the nature involved in this case, relating to matters of the highest import, would seem to me to be entitled to even a higher degree of immunity than the documents that are involved in other cases that have arisen.

Those cases begin within the request of the Congress for certain papers and reports relating to the ill-starred campaign of General St. Clair against the Northwestern Indians.

Over a period of more than a century and a half, when a very natural conflict has raged between the legislative branch and the executive branch of the Government * * * the unbroken line of decisions, so far as I have been able to determine, sustain the ruling made by the chair on day before yesterday.

I wish to make it clear that this issue does not involve any individual in the office of the President of the United States: it involves the rights and powers which inhere to the office of the Chief Executive or the Chief Magistrate of this nation.

Equality of Treatment Assured All Branches

When I was compelled to rule upon this matter on day before yesterday, I stated that my ruling was dictated altogether by my conception of the rights of each of the coordinate branches of the Government. I stated then, and I reiterate today, that I would defend jealously the prerogatives of the Senate of the United States, of any committe of the Senate of the United States, were those prerogatives threatened from encroachment from the Chief Executive or from the judiciary. I shall insist upon extending to the Executive branch of the Government, without regard to personalities, without regard to feelings that may be involved in this particular issue, all of the rights that I would defend as being inherent in the legislative branch. * * *

Here is a case where there is a statutory relation between the parties of confidential advisers. The general has offered to relate all facts, all conclusions, all reasons, but he stood upon his immunity in declining to go into the details of conversations that he had with the President and other confidential advisers on the subject which is under inquiry.

I think he is fully within his rights. I ruled as I saw the facts to protect our form of Government and to keep from involving one of the branches with the other.

If we ever arrive at the time in this country when, whatever be the heat of passion, whatever the political consequences, whatever issues of the moment might be involved, that we permit or contribute to, or ourselves motivate the invasion of the prerogatives of one of the branches of the Government, why, we would in my opinion have taken a long step toward the ultimate destruction of our institutions.

I regret very much that this matter has developed here. I regret even more deeply that, from the indications of the discussion around this table, it has developed alon gparty lines, and that it has a political overtone.

I have endeavored to be as objective as I could in this matter, and I wish to conclude my remarks by appealing to the members of this committee, to each and every member of this committee, whether he has a label of Republican or Democrat, to vote his consience, vote as his intelligence dictates on this issue, which is far more important than the mere matter of General Bradley's being compelled by action at law—even if he could be compelled, which I am confident he could not—to testify as to the details of a personal conference of a highly confidential nature. * * *

SENATOR WILEY—* * * May I open my arguments by saying there is no partisanship in what I have to say, unless it is to maintain the dignity and the power of the Senate. In this aspect, I am partisan.

I would likewise be partisan in maintaining the dignity and the power of the other branches of the Republic. I resent the statement that there is any political overtone in this matter.

Now, let us get that washed out once and for all.

Before I am through with my argument I expect each one of you, as I know you will, to decide the case according to your conscience, according to the justice of the situation, and according to the law. * * *

In the words of Harry Truman, when he was a Senator, "I maintain that we don't think he has got the right to shut off the information from those in Congress who want it." Those words are applicable.

I ask you Senators, do you want the information of what went on beginning with April 5 or don't you? Apparently, some of you have the information, according to Senator Fulbright, when he asked the question of MacArthur, he had some information to the effect that Acheson did not support the President.

Principles of Law Held Inapplicable

Now, why are we not entitled to that; all right.

Now, the authorities support generally the above propositions. I do not disagree with the law as quoted by my distinguished colleague from Georgia, the princ-

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ples he quoted, but I shall show you they do not apply.

I agree that the authorities generally follow this line: one, that the scope of a Congressional investigation is as broad as the legislative purpose requires * * *

Two ,that the subpoenaing by a duly authorized investigating committee of the Congress is no more restricted than that of the grand jury. * * *

Three, the right of a legislative body to demand and receive from the Executive branch information, papers which it deems pertinent to the legislative process, is established.

Four, that this established right has been vigorously asserted at times by the Congress of the United States against the President and the executive officers.

Now, are we mice or men? This is our nest. I have been in it twelve years, and I am not going to befoul it by laying down a precedent that is going to deprive it of its power that has been asserted by men in Congress for 150-odd years.

Five, that the President and the executive officers have vigorously defended it against such asserted right on the basis of the fundamental doctrine of separation of powers of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the Federal Government.

Six, that the Congress has merely asserted its right to obtain information without attempting to enforce it.

Now, these are definitely laid down conclusions established by law.

Seven, that the Congress has never attempted to invoke against executive officers the law which provides that every person who, having been summonde by either House to give testimony or to produce papers upon a matter under inquiry, wilfully makes default is criminally liable. There is a statute to that effect.

* * * These are the facts. A joint investigating committee is investigating the recall by the President of General MacArthur and the facts generally relating to Korea.

Now, there is no question about that. The right of the President as Commander in Chief to recall MacArthur is conceded. The basis and the justification therefor is not conceded. We are seeking the facts. * * *

There is another fact we can't ignore in this case. The President has not stated one way or the other whether the public is entitled to have the facts resulting from these conversations by those who were present during the time when the MacArthur recall was planned and executed.

Why? Why hasn't he told the public? Isn't he a servant of the public, the same as you and I? Neither has the President expressly determined—get this now—that the information that we ask would be contrary to public interest. * * *

Let us bear in mind that what the purpose of these meetings was—and we are inquiring into that purpose—in plain vernacular the purpose was to get MacArthur, to lay a basis for his removal.

I am not just drawing inferences. When a member of this committee ask him "don't you know that Acheson defended you," or words to that effect, "don't you know" implying he knows, who has he been talking with? But we can't talk with him or hear him. * * *

Question of Power Noted If President Refused

It is my opinion that the Congress has the legal right to have that information even if the President refused to give it, but he did not refuse. If the President refused, it would raise simply a question of power, first, the power of Congress to force the answer over the objections of the Executive, and secondly the power of the Executive to withstand successfully Congressional demands, but that is not the issue here. * * *

However, if it is, in fact, the question of the President ordering the witness to decline the information, then the witness becomes, as I said, the hand-tool of the President.

Under Article I, of the Constitution, the legislative authority is granted to Congress. Implied with this authority to legislate is the implied authority to do those things that are ordinarily necessary to carry out the express power. * * *

Now, briefly, I contend, * * * that General Bradley should be required to answer my question. If he refuses to answer, then it would be up to the committee to determine whether any further action in relation to contempt should be used. If the President directs him not to answer, if the President says that it is against the public interest, that raises a different question from what we have here. * * *

In the event this joint committee upholds the decision of the chair, what sort of a precedent will we be setting?

My answer to that—we will in effect be giving carte blanche to any individual who has ever discussed any matter however inconsequential with the President of the United States. How ridiculous. Only the President has this power. * * *

Now, I address a thought before the bar of public opinion. I say that the American people will be deeply disappointed that high individuals do not feel that the American people are entitled to the facts on so crucial a matter, affecting the lives of a quarter of a million American boys now in Korea and the millions of American boys who might be engaged if a third world war is not averted, and how the removal of MacArthur was brought about. * * *

SENATOR GEORGE—* * * I indicated yesterday that in my opinion the question of immunity is not involved here; it is purely a question of privilege of the witness who is called to testify. If the witness is called to give testimony with respect to matter confidential in character and in nature, it is a privilege which he may claim. * * *

I do not see how a higher relationship, confidential relationship could be brought into existence, and this high confidential relationship is the act of the Congress itself which act had in fact the approval of the President of the United States, so I think that General Bradley as the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff could undoubtedly claim the privilege to withhold any statement made by him or any member of the council or of the President.

There is not here any suggestion of bad faith. There is no here any suggestion of the arbitrary withholding.

Witness Called Willing To Tell Conclusions

There is here, on the contrary, the express statement, by the witness, of his willingness to disclose all of the conclusions reached, and all of the things finally done, as the result of any conference had by him as a member of this council on the 6th of April. * * *

Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not, myself, believe that any exceptions to the general rule can be admitted, because to admit exceptions would destroy the rule itself; but I have recited the fact that there is nothing in this record to disclose any arbitrary conduct on the part of General Bradley in declining to make answer to the question relating to the conversations on April the 6th, at which the President, of course, was present. * * *

Indeed, the reasons would seem to me more impelling upon the Congress, particularly in this matter where the general himself is the creature and is acting under, in his official capacity, the mandate of a law passed and approved by the Congress.

Now, the basis of this privilege to the witness undoubtedly is that it is not in the public interest and cannot be in the public interest, that it is destructive of the integrity of Government itself, that any communications, oral or written, relating to high matters of state should be revealed.

That is the basis on which General Bradley in his official capacity here has declined to make answer to these questions * * *.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Mr. Chairman, the importance of the issue before us rests in the precedent that has been set. * * *

For this committee to do the job assigned to it by the Senate, and in order to satisfy the nation and the Congress, that doors to pertinent information, the subject of this inquiry, should not, as as matter of public policy, be closed to us. * * *

In the great discussion that now divides our country, this Administration would do well not to stand on local technicalities.***

If the discussions between the heads of agencies created by the Congress are privileged and confidential when they relate to the summary removal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, will the same rule e used to block information relative to Yalta, Potsdam and the Blair House meetings in June of last year?

If so, a tremendous handicap will be placed upon this committee's being able to accomplish its mission.

In a responsible Government, operating under our Constitution, it requires that our public officials be both responsible and accountable. * * *

President Is Quoted On Wake Island Talks

Are we to be faced with the defense that these men, whoever they may have been, were merely confidential advisers to the Pres-

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ident, and such discussions were privileged under the same precedent?

Much has been made of the fact that this committee did not press General MacArthur for further information relative to his private discussions with the President at Wake Island—at the Wake Island conference.

There is no parallel between that case and this. In the Wake Island notes, the President is quoted as saying, and I quote from Page 8 of the committee release of the Wake Island conference, quoting the President:

"General MacArthur and I have talked fully about Formosa. There is no need to cover that subject again. The General and I are in complete agreement." That is the end of the quotation.

The inference is clear that there had been a complete meeting of minds on the strategic importance of Formosa and the steps which should be taken to help defend it or abandon it. MacArthur's reply made unnecessary any further questioning on the subject. The strategic importance of Formosa had not even been discussed.

The pertinent fact was that the misleading paragraph in the Wake Island release had been cleared up. Now what kind of a rule does the Administration operate under?

At the Wake Island conference with high advisers to the President and classified top-secret information, an eavesdropping stenographer was placed behind a panel to record all conversations, including the President's. Did the President know it? Did he approve this action? I do not know.

These notes were released to THE NEW YORK TIMES which are still classified as top secret. Had this the approval of the President? I do not know.

Is the rule to be that there is one-way privilege, that which support the President's actions and policies can be made available, and that which might be critical must be forever suppressed? That it seems to me approaches a doctrine that the king can do no wrong, or if he does, it should not be discussed. * * *

I submit to you, Mr. Chairman, that we are departing from our constitutional basis in this country: we are in this twilight period where we move the war-making power and the war-declaring power from the Congress of the United States into the hands of the Executive, where instead of being done in public, it can be done in camera.

SENATOR CONNALLY. * * *

I want to say, I want to repeat what I said yesterday, briefly, about the impossibility of the President transacting business if every caller on the President, who sees him and talks to him about a matter, can be called before a committee and questioned.

I fall that were allowed, all they would have to do would be to station a man outside the White House and watch everybody that goes in and sees the President, and when he comes out, summon him up here before a committee and say: "What did you talk to the President about? What did he say to you? What did you say to him?" About any matter.

This is so ridiculous and so unfounded that it is readily apparent that the President could have no business whatever transacted.

And, General Bradley says that he was the confidential adviser to the President. The law made him that. We passed the law making him the confidential adviser to the President of the

A200 WX
(200 UP)
BRADLEY-VOTE
WASHINGTON, MAY 17-(AP)-SENATOR FULBRIGHT (D-ARK) SAID TODAY HE
EXPECTS THE REPUBLICANS TO "RAISE THE ISSUE OF A WHITEWASH" AS A RESULT
OF THE MACARTHUR INQUIRY PANEL'S VOTE AGAINST DEMANDING THAT
WITNESSES TESTIFY ABOUT PRIVATE WHITE HOUSE TALKS.
FULBRIGHT SAID HE VOTED WITH THE REPUBLICANS BECAUSE HE HOPED
FOR A COURT TEST OF THEIR CONTENTION THE SENATE INQUIRY HAD A RIGHT TO
DEMAND SUCH TESTIMONY.
THE VOTE UPHELD A RULING BY CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) OF THE SENATE
ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES THAT GEN.OMAR BRADLEY
COULD REFUSE TO TELL ABOUT PRIVATE CONVERSATIONS WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN
ON THE DISMISSAL OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.
THE TRANSCRIPT OF THE CLOSED DOOR DEBATE SHOWED FULBRIGHT TOLD DEMO-
CRATIC COLLEAGUES ON THE COMMITTEE:
"IF WE REFUSE AT THIS TIME THE REPUBLICANS' DEMAND FOR
INFORMATION--THIS INFORMATION OR ANY OTHER INFORMATION--I AM QUITE
SURE THEY WILL RAISE THE ISSUE OF A WHITEWASH."
FULBRIGHT SAID THAT WAS THE INTERPRETATION HE PUT ON THE STATE-
MENTS OF SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) YESTERDAY IN CONTENDING THAT IF
RUSSELL'S RULING WERE UPHELD IT WOULD LOWER AN "IRON CURTAIN" OVER THE
INQUIRY.
"I DO NOT FEEL LIKE TAKING THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUCH A CHARGE,
PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF THE EXPERIENCES WITH THE TYDINGS COMMITTEE OF
LAST YEAR," FULBRIGHT SAID.
A FOREIGN RELATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE HEADED BY FORMER SENATOR TYDINGS
(D-MD) INVESTIGATED COMMUNIST-IN-GOVERNMENT CHARGES LAST YEAR AND
REPUBLICANS ASSAILED THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY'S REPORT AS A "WHITE
WASH."
SENATOR MORSE (R-ORE), WHO VOTED WITH RUSSELL, TOOK ISSUE WITH
FULBRIGHT'S STAND.
MORSE SAID IT WAS FULBRIGHT'S DUTY TO "SUSTAIN THE DOCTRINE OF THE
SEPARATION OF POWERS UNDER OUR CONSTITUTION, AND NOT PASS THE BUCK
TO THE COURTS FOR FINAL DETERMINATION."
SENATOR H.ALEXANDER SMITH (R-NJ) SAID HE WAS SUPPORTING RUSSELL
BECAUSE "I FEEL HE IS ENDEAVORING TO CONDUCT THESE HEARINGS ON THE
HIGHEST POSSIBLE PLANE OF FAIRNESS," WITHOUT PARTISANSHIP, AND WITH AN
EARNEST DESIRE TO GET ALL THE FACTS."
SMITH SAID HE WANTS TO AVOID "PARTISANSHIP OR ANY SUSPICION OF POLI-

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United States.

If the chair is not sustained, then you have got no confidential adviser—you have got no confidences whatever.

No Legislative Matters Before the Committee

How can it be confidential when you can drag a man up here and make him tell everything that transpired? Where does the "confidence" come in? It goes out the window, absolutely.

Senator Wiley, I believe it was, referred to the information for legislative purposes. We have no legislative matters before us calling for information that will influence us as to the passing of a law—none whatever. * * *

It seems to me that this question is so fundamental, and that any other course than to sustain the chairman would be so ridiculour, and so out of harmony, not only with the decisions of the courts that have been cited here by the chairman, but as contrary to the Anglo-Saxon concept of free government and free institutions and our own theories of free government, our own theories of the responsibilities of the advisers of the President to advise him confidentially.

* * *

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER. * * *

It seems to me that Senator Wiley has put his finger on exactly the situation we are in.

Privilege is a rare exception in the jurisprudence of this country, or Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence or, so far is I know, any other nation.

The privilege which is accorded and which has been recognized in some courts in this land to the President has not been raised in this case. This goes merely to the desire of a witness to avoid answering questions, and he says he thinks it was confidential. * * *

Mr. Chairman, the argument that is used that the Joint Chiefs of Staff are created by statute has no validity, in my opinion, either. Congress created the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Congress can abolish the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Congress can direct their activities. Congress can prescribe by statute.

That power comes from Congress, not from the Constitution, and so the idea that we have created the Joint Chiefs of Staff—— * * *

SENATOR FULBRIGHT—* * * I do not agree that this inquiry has no political overtones. In fact, I think it has strong political overtones. After all, there is no resolution, no bill, pending before the committee. It is an inquiry arising out of an action which certainly has political implications.

I think one of the principal results to be expected is political in nature.

If we refuse at this time the Republicans' demand for information, this information or any other information, I am quite sure they will raise the issue of a whitewash. * * *

So I believe that the only way to minimize the political overtones of this inquiry is for the courts to decide the matter. I dislike very, very much not supporting the chairman, in whom I have the greatest confidence, not only in his wisdom but certainly in his fairness and integrity, but under these peculiar circumstances I would not like to be charged later on that I participated in any effort to cover up anything as a political matter in this inquiry * * *.

Conduct of Hearing By Chair Acclaimed

SENATOR SMITH. * * * First I desire to support the chair in this issue, because I feel he is endeavoring to conduct these hearings on the highest possible plane of fairness, without partisanship, and with an earnest desire to get all the facts. * * *

Second, I desire scrupulously to avoid partisanship or any suspicion of politics in these proceedings. The very fact that that reason has been raised is another reason for my feeling that we be very careful in this matter.

Three, the exact question at issue in this ruling is on the border-line zone, so far as the law is concerned, in my judgment. The law is not entirely clear to me either way, in my opinion. * * *

My fourth reason is that General Bradley's declination to answer was not, in my judgment, an attempt on his part to conceal the facts to which the Congress is entitled. I accept the sincerity of this position. * * *

Five, my vote to support the chair on this issue is not a precedent for any future action of mine, nor do I consider it a precedent for the committee. * * *

Sixth and finally, my primary concern in these hearings is to discover the facts for the American people of this tragic case. A discovery of those facts may lead to a sound American foreign policy. * * *

SENATOR MORSE—I think we are dealing here with a fundamental question of the meaning of the separation of powers doctrine under our constitutional system. * * * There have been many instances in the history of our country when various Congresses have attempted to seek comparable information to that that is being sought in this case, but in those instances in which Presidents of the United States have claimed under their executive power the right to withhold that information from the Congress, I know of no decision of the courts in which the power of the President has been overruled. * * *

There is no question about the fact that an Executive in the White House can abuse his executive power, but there is nothing in the Constitution that says that when the President of the United States may abuse his executive power that the Congress can come in and demand that he disclose information that he does not want to disclose. * * *

We have got soem checks. The American people have got the check at the baloit box. We have got some checks by way of legislation. * * *

SENATOR BREWSTER—Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the very admirable tone in which the chairman presented this matter this morning and to express my regret that the discussions of the last two days could not be wiped out of the record. * * *

Decision by Courts Called Best Solution

I feel very strongly that we must be very careful that this does not become a committee upon the conduct of the war. That is the thing which I think is very fundamental and very dangerous. I think the discussions here going to the matters of policies that are involved is far more within the realm that apparently everyone concurs that this could be confined to Presidential discussions and not extended to other employes of the Government. I think that is highly important and I understand that that is very generally recognized by all who are discussing it here.

Now, the only contribution I think I can make from my experience is that in my service here I have seen this issue come up, first, with the Truman committee, when the President was chairman of it.

I saw him militantly defend the power of the legislative branch. I sal him threaten to cite for contempt the Secretary of War, Mr. Patterson, who is a very great lawyer himself and a circuit judge. Mr. Patterson bent the knee and decided he would disclose, though they considered and had insisted, on the advice of his Under Secretary, Mr. Royall, that it was a confidential matter and they wouldn't disclose it.

I saw Senator Truman demand from President Roosevelt the so-called Stettinius report, which was concerned with determining the industrial mobilization. * * *

SENATOR WILEY—In fact, we want the Executive to state something, and so far he has not, and even Bradley will not inquire of the Executive. He acts on his own initiative; and a witness appears before this committee, and if he was not such a wonderful man and such a wonderful character, under ordinary conditions, you would say that he was flouting the committee, claiming that it was confidential.

Now, let us be realistic. If the President wants to say to this group that the testimony of General Bradley in these conferences with him is not confidential, but that that testimony relating to the forming of the plans to discharge General MacArthur, that the giving of that testimony to the public would be against the public interest, that is final.

He has not said so. * * *

We are saying that that is one of the issues we are investigating, one of the fundamental issues that is before this committee, and you cannot pass the buck by saying it is privileged or that there is a conflict of sovereignty here. * * *

Ruling of the Chair Upheld by Committee

THE CHAIRMAN * * * The question before the committee, is shall the ruling of the chair stand as the sense of the committee.

Those who favor the sustaining of the ruling of the chair will vote "aye." Those who favor overruling the decision of the chair will vote, "no," and the roll will now be called. * * *

THE CLERK—Voting in the affirmative are Senators George, Green, McMahon, Sparkman, Smith, Lodge, Tobey, Connally, Byrd, Johnson, Kefauver, Hunt, Stennis, Long, Saltonstall, Morse, Flanders and the chairman.

Senators reported in the negative are Messrs. Fulbright, Gillette, Wiley, Hickenlooper, Brewster, Bridges, Knowland, and Cain. * * *

THE CHAIRMAN—* * * As you all know, the Armed Services Committee has been in conference wit hthe House with respect to the military manpower bill. * * * No progress whatever is being made. * * * It seems to me that in vie wof the importance of that bill, that I would be justified in carrying this committee over until Monday. * * *

SENATOR WILEY—* * * Will the chairman ascertain from the Chief Executive whether he would be willing that the participants in those conversations, or gatherings, give us what was said; and if not, is it based upon the general thesis that it would be damaging to the public, if it were given? * * *

THE CHAIRMAN—Let me state * * * that we adopted at the outset of this hearing, a rule, which I have announced, and repeated on several occasions, whereby, if any Senator desired any information relating to these hearings, and he would address a letter, outlining that informatioon to the chair, the chair would transmit it to the proper authority.

If the Senator from Wisconsin will follow that course, the chair will follow the same policy I have in connection with every other request for information that has been submitted.

SENATOR WILEY—You shall receive the letter, sir. * * *

THE CHAIRMAN—The committee will now stand in recess until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

TICS IN THESE PROCEEDINGS."
SMITH ALSO CONTENDED THE ISSUE INVOLVED WAS IN "THE BORDERLINE ZONE" ARGUING THAT "THE LAW IS NOT ENTIRELY CLEAR TO ME EITHER WAY."
HE SAID HE DOESN'T THINK BRADLEY'S FAILURE TO ANSWER INVOLVED "AN ATTEMPT ON HIS PART TO CONCEAL FACTS TO WHICH THE CONGRESS IS ENTITLED."
"I BELIEVE THAT WE CAN GET THE ESSENTIAL FACTS FROM OTHER WITNESSES, AND MANY ESSENTIAL FACTS FROM GENERAL BRADLEY HIMSELF," SMITH SAID. "I DO NOT PROPOSE TO LET UP ON THE ATTEMPT TO GET THOSE FACTS."
FR232PED

A110KX
(WEST OUT)
LOS ANGELES,MAY 17 (AP)-GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, TAKING A RECESS FROM QUESTIONING BY A SENATE COMMITTEE, ARRIVED HERE BY PLANE TODAY FOR SEVERAL SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS AND CONFERENCES.
HIS MAIN ADDRESS WILL BE AT A LUNCHEON TOMORROW HONORING FOUR OF THIS AREA'S CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR WINNERS.
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF WILL ATTEND AN ARMED FORCES DAY SHOW IN THE COLISEUM SATURDAY NIGHT.
GG810ACS NM

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A118WX
MACARTHUR-HEARING
WASHINGTON,MAY 17-(AP)-ADMIRAL FORREST P.SHERMAN, NAVY CHIEF OF STAFF, PROBABLY WILL TESTIFY TOMORROW AT SENATE HEARINGS ON THE DISMISSAL OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.
GEN.HOYT VANDENBERG, AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF, HAD BEEN TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED AS THE WITNESS TOMORROW, BUT AIDES TO THE SENATE INQUIRY GROUP SAID VANDENBERG HAD ADVISED HE HAS AN OUT-OF-TOWN SPEAKING ENGAGEMENT. THEY ADDED THAT SHERMAN PROBABLY WOULD TESTIFY.
MD1026AED

A208WX (BJT)
(450) AMS BUDGET
NIGHT LEAD TRUMAN
BY WILMOT HERCHER
WASHINGTON,MAY 17-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN CHALLENGED GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND REPUBLICAN SENATOR TAFT TODAY FOR ADVOCATING POLICIES HE SAID WOULD PUT THE UNITED STATES IN "AN ALL-OUT WAR IN CHINA ALL BY OURSELVES."
"ONE WEEK OF ALL-OUT WAR," THE PRESIDENT ASSERTED, "WOULD COST US 10 TO 20 TIMES" MORE PER WEEK THAN THE ADMINISTRATION PROPOSES TO SPEND UNDER ITS NEW $60,000,000,000 (B) DEFENSE BUDGET.
LATER MR.TRUMAN REMARKED TO REPORTERS THAT WORLD WAR II COST $450,000,000,000 AND ANOTHER WORLD WAR MIGHT EASILY COST $600,000,000,000.
IN A FIGHTING MOOD, MR.TRUMAN PRACTICALLY THREW AWAY A PREPARED SPEECH TO DEFEND HIS FAR EASTERN POLICIES BEFORE THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIZENSHIP.
"WE MUST HAVE SOME FRIENDS IN THIS WORLD," HE SAID IN A REFERENCE TO THE RELUCTANCE OF ALLIED COUNTRIES TO JOIN THE UNITED STATES IN AN EXTENDED WAR AGAINST RED CHINA. "SOME SENATORS AND SOME OTHER PEOPLE WOULD HAVE US GO IT ALONE.
"IN THIS WORLD OF OURS IN THIS DAY, WE CAN'T GO IT ALONE.
"THERE IS A FREE WORLD, AND THERE IS A SLAVE WORLD, AND WE ARE THE HEAD OF THE FREE WORLD. WE HAVE GOT TO ACCEPT THAT RESPONSIBILITY AND CARRY OUT THAT RESPONSIBILITY."
WHAT AMERICA SPENDS FOR DEFENSE IN THE NEXT YEAR AND A HALF, THE PRESIDENT SAID, "MAY WARD OFF WORLD WAR THREE." HE REPORTED THAT NEARLY $19,000,000,000 (B) HAS BEEN SPENT ON DEFENSE SINCE THE ATTACK IN KOREA A YEAR AGO.
"NEVER WAS THERE A TIME WHEN THE RIGHT DECISIONS WERE MORE NECESSARY THAN AT THIS TIME," HE WENT ON IN HIS EXTEMPORANEOUS ADDRESS.
"THE HARDEST THING IN THE WORLD ARE THE REAL FACTS," MR.TRUMAN SAID, WHILE THE "EASIEST THING IN THE WORLD TO DO IS TO GARBLE AND CONFUSE THE FACTS.
"THERE'S A GREAT DEAL OF THAT GOING ON IN THE COUNTRY RIGHT NOW," THE PRESIDENT SAID SHARPLY. AT ANOTHER POINT HE ADVISED HIS LISTENERS:
"YOU BETTER LET YOUR CONGRESSMAN KNOW WHERE HE STANDS."
TODAY THE PRESIDENT REMINDED REPORTERS OF THE FIRE-EATING HARRY TRUMAN WHO TOURED THE COUNTRY IN 1948 IN HIS "GIVE-'EM-HELL" REELECTION CAMPAIGN.
AT NO TIME DID THE PRESIDENT MENTION MACARTHUR OR TAFT BY NAME. BUT THERE WAS NO DOUBT HE WAS TALKING ABOUT THE GENERAL HE RELIEVED IN THE FAR EASTERN POLICY DISPUTE AND THE OHIO SENATOR WHO HAS SUPPORTED MANY OF MACARTHUR'S IDEAS SINCE.
IN HIS PREPARED SPEECH, MR.TRUMAN SAID TAFT'S PROPOSAL TO REDUCE THE ARMED FORCES MANPOWER GOAL BY 500,000 MEN IS "AN INVITATION TO WAR". HE DESCRIBED THE SUGGESTION AS "VERY FOOLISH" AND LATER ADDED EXTEMPORANEOUSLY: "THIS SAME SENATOR WANTS TO GO FOR AN ALL-OUT WAR IN CHINA ALL BY OURSELVES."

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A209WX
MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE GAVE THE PRESIDENT A RISING OVATION WHEN HE ARRIVED AT THE STATLER HOTEL WITH MRS.TRUMAN.
IT WOULD BE COURTING DISASTER, THE PRESIDENT SAID IN HIS PREPARED REMARKS, IF CONGRESS SHOULD PERMIT THE DEFENSE PROGRAM TO "GET SNARLED UP, OR DELAYED, OR SLASHED".
HE CRITICIZED "PENNY-PINCHING" ON FOREIGN AID AND ACCUSED SOME OF HIS OPPONENTS OF "PLAYING POLITICS" IN THE FACT OF A "VERY REAL" DANGER OF WAR WITH RUSSIA. ON HOME-FRONT CONTROLS, HE SAID:
"THE SPECIAL INTERESTS AND THE LOBBIES WILL WRECK THIS STABILIZATION PROGRAM, AS SURE AS YOU'RE BORN, UNLESS THE MAIN BODY OF THE CITIZENS OF THIS COUNTRY GET BUSY AND DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT."
UNLESS EXISTING CONTROLS ARE EXTENDED BY LAW BEYOND JUNE 30 AND STRENGTHENED IN THE PROCESS, MR.TRUMAN WARNED, "THE COST OF LIVING WILL GO THROUGH THE ROOF".
"WE MUST ALL GET TOGETHER BEHIND A PROGRAM ADEQUATE TO MEET THE PERILS WE FACE. WE MUST GET TOGETHER NOW--WITHOUT WAITING, WITHOUT PLAYING POLITICS."
THE PRESIDENT DEPARTED FROM HIS PREPARED ADDRESS TO PRAISE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL AND GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, WHO HAVE BEEN STAR WITNESSES IN THE SENATE'S MACARTHUR INVESTIGATION.
"I WANT TO SAY TO YOU THAT OUR DEFENSE DEPARTMENT IS HEADED BY THE ABLEST GROUP OF MEN THAT THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY EVER HAD FOR PLANNING AND CARRYING OUT ITS DEFENSE POLICY," HE SAID.
ONE OF THE REASONS THE COUNTRY FACES A DEFENSE CRISIS TODAY, THE PRESIDENT ADDED, IS BECAUSE CONGRESS TURNED DOWN THE UNIVERSAL MILITARY SERVICE LAW HE PROPOSED IN 1945.
"THAT UNIVERSAL SERVICE LAW PASSED IN 1945 OR EARLY IN 1946 WOULD HAVE SAVED BILLIONS OF DOLLARS NOW," HE SAID. "THE PEOPLE WHO PREVENTED THE ENACTMENT OF A UNIVERSAL SERVICE LAW IN 1945 ARE TRYING BY EVERY MEANS AT THEIR COMMAND TO PREVENT IT NOW. WE MUST NOT LET THEM PREVENT IT, BECAUSE IT IS ESSENTIAL TO THE SAFETY OF THE WORLD--TO OUR OWN SAFETY."
BILLS PROVIDING INITIAL STEPS TOWARD UNIVERSAL SERVICE, BUT DISTINCT MODIFICATIONS OF WHAT THE ADMINISTRATION WANTS, ARE NOW IN THE HANDS

OF A SENATE-HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.
"IN THE YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1," THE PRESIDENT SAID, "OUR DEFENSE SPENDING PROBABLY WILL INCREASE TO ABOUT 40 BILLION DOLLARS. IF WE DO NOT CONTROL INFLATION, THAT 40 BILLION DOLLARS WILL ONLY BUY HALF AS MUCH AS IT WOULD EVEN NOW."
REPLYING TO MR.TRUMAN'S CHARGES, TAFT TOLD REPORTERS LATER HE STILL THINKS IT IS "REASONABLE" TO PROPOSE "THE ELIMINATION OF WASTE IN THE ARMED FORCES."
"I BELIEVE WE CAN GET JUST AS MANY DIVISIONS OUT OF 3,000,000 MEN, WITH PROPER USE OF MANPOWER, AS WE CAN OUT OF 3,500,000 MEN, WITH THE PRESENT WASTEFUL METHODS," HE SAID.
HE SAID HE IS ADVOCATING THAT THE WAR BE CARRIED TO RED CHINA BUT CERTAINLY ISN'T PROPOSING THAT AMERICAN SOLDIERS BE INVOLVED IN ANY INVASION OF THE MAINLAND.
"IT ISN'T PRACTICAL AND I NEVER WOULD URGE IT," HE SAID.
HY748PED

A119
-95-
FIRST LEAD MACARTHUR-TRUMAN
NEW YORK, MAY 17-(AP)-GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID TONIGHT HE WAS "ASTONISHED" TO LEARN THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAD CONSIDERED FIRING HIM FROM HIS FAR EASTERN POST SEVERAL TIMES DURING THE PAST YEAR.
HE WENT SO FAR AS TO SAY HIS ASTONISHMENT BORDERED ON INCREDULITY AND ADDED:
"IT IS DIFFICULT TO RECONCILE THIS WITH MY APPOINTMENT BY HIM AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND."
MR. TRUMAN, IN SPEAKING TODAY OF HIS DISMISSAL OF MACARTHUR, SAID HE FINALLY HAD MADE UP HIS MIND TO RELIEVE MACARTHUR FROM HIS FAR EASTERN COMMANDS BECAUSE THE GENERAL SENT WHAT THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE DESCRIBED AS AN ULTIMATUM TO THE RED CHINESE LEADERS.
REPLYING TO THIS IN A STATEMENT ISSUED FROM HIS SUITE AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL BY AN AIDE, MAJ. GEN. COURTNEY WHITNEY, MACARTHUR SAID HE TWICE BEFORE HAD SOUGHT TO SECURE A CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT FROM THE ENEMY COMMANDER IN THE FIELD.
THESE EFFORTS BY HIM TO BRING THE FIGHTING IN KOREA TO AN END, MACARTHUR ADDED, WERE TAKEN "WITHOUT CONFERRING WITH HIGHER AUTHORITY AND WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST EXCEPTION BEING TAKEN THERETO."
AT HIS NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY IN WASHINGTON, MR. TRUMAN SAID MACARTHUR, BY HIS ACTION IN ISSUING A SO-CALLED ULTIMATUM TO THE RED CHINESE LEADERS, HAD EXCEEDED HIS AUTHORITY.
THE MATTER, THE PRESIDENT ADDED, SHOULD HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF BEFOREHAND.
IN HIS REFERENCE TONIGHT TO HIS EFFORTS TO OBTAIN A CEASE-FIRE IN KOREA, MACARTHUR SAID:
"SUCH ACTION ON MY PART COULD ONLY BE REGARDED AS SUPPLEMENTARY TO AND IN FULL SUPPORT OF ANY POLITICAL MOVE TOWARD PEACE UNLESS AN AGREEMENT WAS IN CONTEMPLATION ON THE ENEMY'S OWN TERMS."

THE TEXT OF MACARTHUR'S STATEMENT (ABOUT 320): ~~IN CREDULITY~~
"I HAVE READ WITH ASTONISHMENT BORDERING ON ~~CREDULITY~~ THE PRESIDENT'S PRESS STATEMENT TODAY ALLEGING THAT HE HAD FELT SUCH DISSATSFACTION WITH MY EXERCISE OF COMMAND AS TO CAUSE HIM TO CONSIDER MY RELIEF FOR A FULL YEAR PRIOR THERETO.
"IT IS DIFFICULT TO RECONCILE THIS STATEMENT WITH MY APPOINTMENT BY HIM AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND, AND THE NUMBER OF MOST COMMENDATORY MESSAGES HE SENT ME DURING THAT PERIOD, THE LAST ONE BEING AS LATE AS THE PAST JANUARY, AS WELL AS THE NUMEROUS PUBLIC STATEMENTS MADE BY HIM TO THE SAME EFFECT.

"SUBSEQUENT POLICY STATEMENTS INDICATE THAT THE ADMINISTRATION IS IN ACCORD WITH THE VIEWS I THEREIN EXPRESSED ON FORMOSA.
"IT IS OF INTEREST TO NOTE THAT THE PRESIDENT NOW APPEARS TO JUSTIFY MY RELIEF PRIMARILY UPON MY EFFORTS TO SECURE A CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT FROM THE ENEMY COMMANDER IN THE FIELD, JUST AS I HAD DONE TWICE BEFORE WITHOUT CONFERRING WITH HIGHER AUTHORITY AND WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST EXCEPTION BEING TAKEN THERETO.
"SUCH ACTION ON MY PART COULD ONLY BE REGARDED AS SUPPLEMENTARY TO AND IN FULL SUPPORT OF ANY POLITICAL MOVE TOWARD PEACE UNLESS AN AGREEMENT WAS IN CONTEMPLATION ON THE ENEMY'S OWN TERMS." (END TEXT)
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NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY,

Text of Truman Speech Scoring Taft

MAY 18 1951

Proposal to Cut Troop Goal

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—Following is the stenographic transcript as released by the White House of President Truman's address today on The National Conference of Citizenship:

Madam Chairman, Mr. Attorney General, distinguished guests, and ladies and gentlemen:

It is a very great pleasure for me to be here this morning, and I am glad to join in welcoming this conference to Washington. I am strongly in favor of what you are doing here to help the people of this country to become better citizens. The citizen's job is an important one. It is the most important job in this great Republic.

The job of being an American citizen keeps growing more difficult and more important, every day. In some countries, the important decisions are made by the rulers, and the citizens do what they are told. In our country, the citizens make the basic decisions, and the officials of the Government have to do what the people tell them—sometimes.

We must make the right decisions. You, as citizens, must make the right decisions. Never was there a time when the right decisions are so necessary as they are at this time.

Stresses Responsibility

As the problems before our country become more complicated and more dangerous, our citizens must give greater attention to their job of making the basic decisions. It is your country, as well as mine. It is your responsibility, as well as mine.

If you do not assume that responsibility—and you are part of that responsibility—there is nobody to blame but yourselves when things go entirely wrong. There is less margin for error than there used to be making these decisions. Wrong decisions in this day and age may wreck the country—wreck it for all time.

There is a great deal of serious business before the Government of this country now. This business concerns our national defense and our national survival. The important decisions have to be made by the Congress, by the President, and the country, and they must be made soon. These decisions ought to be above petty politics, because the welfare of the country depends upon them.

Citizens should understand the facts. You know, the hardest thing in the world to find is a real fact. And the easiest thing to do is to garble and confuse the facts. I repeat, that the easiest thing to do in the world today is to garble and confuse the facts. We have a great deal of that going on right now.

I hope, when you leave this conference, you will take home with you an understanding of the major problems we face, and a sense of urgency about the decisions your Government has to make. If this understanding can be spread among all the citizens groups you represent, I believe these decisions will be made promptly, and I believe they will be made right.

If citizens know the facts, and let their elected representatives know that they want the national interest put above every political interest and every special interest, then there won't be any question about keeping our nation strong and secure. This is one of the most important things that this conference can do.

Outlines Major Problems

We must face up to the major problems, face up to them and solve them—solve them in the interest of all the people and not in the interest of just a favored few.

I would like to outline for you a few of the major problems we have to face.

There is a lot of discussion nowadays about military strategy. That's all right. Military strategy is important, and everybody ought to be concerned about it. And I want to say to you that our Defense Department is headed by the ablest group of men that this or any other country ever had for planning and carrying out its defense policy.

But, there are a lot of other problems that are equally important. We have the hard problems of defense production, the problem of taxes, the problem of stabilization—these are just examples of a few of the problems that we have. Unless we face these problems, we won't be able to have any military strategy at all. No matter how able our Defense Department men may be, there won't be anything to plan for.

The dangers we face are very serious, the most dangerous we have ever faced in all our time. Our country faces the danger of war from an aggressive and imperialist foreign power. Meeting this danger is all-important. And to meet that danger, we should all stand together.

I think that some people fail to realize that this threat is very real. They think there is still time to play petty politics.

That is a terribly dangerous attitude. We must all get together behind the program adequate to meet the perils we face. We must get together now—without waiting—and without playing petty politics.

The defense program comes first, that is our first and greatest problem. Our defense program and defense production must come ahead of everything else. If we let our defense program get snarled up, or delayed, or slashed, we would be courting disaster.

Cites Proposal to Cut

The suggestion was made by one Senator the other day, that we ought to cut down the goal for our armed forces by half a million men. And this same Senator wants to go for an all-out war in China all by ourselves. At a time like this, such a cut would be foolish—not only foolish it would be most dangerous.

Slashing the size of our armed forces would not be economy, it would be an invitation to war.

Let me drive that home. What we are attempting to do now, in the next year and a half, we anticipate may cost about sixty billions of dollars. This expenditure over a year and a half may ward off world war three. One week of all-out war would cost from ten to twenty times that.

Which is the safest expenditure?

Do I have to drive that home to you, to say which you think is the safest expenditure?

Now, in addition to that defense program of ours, we must work with our allies. We must have friends in this troubled world. Yet some Senators, and some other people, would have us go it alone. In this world of ours in this day, we can't go it alone.

There is a free world, and there is a slave world. We belong to the free world, and we are the head of the free world. We have got to accept that responsibility and carry out that responsibility.

Our defense program has two parts. One part is building up our own armed forces and our national strength. The other is helping our allies build up their strength so they can do their share in preventing war and stopping aggression. Both these parts of our defense program are essential to our security.

Unless we help our allies, we might have to face the real danger alone. Unless our allies are strong, the Kremlin might take them over, and the danger of war would increase. Without allies, our defense would be more difficult, and more costly—more costly in dollars, and what is much more important, most costly in lives. There is no economy in slashing our foreign aid program. Penny-pinching now may mean throwing away the lives of our soldiers later on.

One of the reasons we are in this conditon is because we did not accept our responsibility immediately after the war was over. In 1945, a universal service law was asked for by the President of the United States. That universal service law passed in 1945 or early in 1946 would have saved millions of dollars now.

The people who prevented the enactment of a universal service law in 1945 are trying by every means at their command to prevent it now. We must not let them prevent it, because it is essential to the safety of the world—to our own safety.

"Must Build Our Economy"

We must build our economy for defense. We have the most amazingly prosperous economy in the history of the world, and we have got to keep it that way.

Our defense program includes not only increasing our armed forces, making planes, tanks and guns for them and for our allies. It also includes having and keeping a strong economy here at home. We must be able to turn out greater and greater quantities of goods for our armed services, in case we have to meet an all-out attack.

We have to have the economic strength to carry our defense program for a long time to come. If we are to be in this position, we need more factories, more electric power, and a higher production of basic materials. We need a sound and efficient civil economy to support our defense production. This means housing for defense workers, and adequate public services to keep the defense production functioning efficiently.

When we talk about cutting non-defense expenditures, we must be sure we won't cut the strength and the support of our defense effort. People who are trying to do this are not helping our country. On the contrary, they are injuring it. If these "pull-backs" have their way, they will ruin our economy, and our country at the same time.

We must have a stabilized economy. Next to our defense program, the most important thing is economic stabilization. Economic stabilization means preventing inflation. This includes price controls, wage controls, and rent controls.

Urges Extension of Controls

All these controls expire on June 30th, just six weeks from now. The Congress is now considering whether these controls should be extended for another two years. Of course, they have to be extended. If they are not, our whole economy will be in great danger, and every family in the country will suffer—the inflationary pressures will increase.

Pressures on prices have eased off a little lately, but these pressures will come back stronger than ever in the next few months.

The more defense money we spend, the higher prices will tend to go. It is a dangerous situation we are faced with. Already the defense expenditures for the Army have increased the price of those things which the Army has to buy by more than 530 million dollars. The increased cost of the Navy expenditures for the same purpose would have bought four of the largest air carriers — the most expensive battleships in the world.

By June 30, we will have spent about nineteen billion dollars on defense since the attack in Korea a year ago. In the year beginning July first, our defense spending will probably increase to about forty billion dollars. If we do not control inflation, that forty billion dollars will only buy half as much as it would even now. After we have built our defenses up enough to meet the present danger, we hope we won't have to spend at such a high rate, and prices will be easier to hold.

Now, everybody says prices must be held down. Everybody says prices must be held down, but you must hold down everybody's prices but mine—everybody else must take a cut, but be careful don't touch mine.

But right now it will take everything we can do to hold these prices down, and if we can hold them down until we get over the hump of our defense program, we will be past the danger point. If we can't, the cost of living will go through the roof. And that will mean ruin for our defense program, and ruin for our strength as a nation.

Notes Busy Lobbyists

Now, if we are going to control prices, the Congress has got to say, and say it in no uncertain terms, that it wants prices controlled. Every special interest in the country is in Washington, or on its way, to lobby for a little exception for itself. And most of them can make out a pretty good case for themselves. There are enough special interest fellows appearing before the Senate Finance Committee to run the hearings well into June.

The public interest fellows are not being heard because they don't know what's happening. Now, you public interest people better get here and look after your interests!

It will be nice to give these private interest fellows some exceptions, but we can't have such a lot of exceptions and still have effective price control. If we handed out all the exceptions that are asked for, price control would be just like a sieve, and the tide of inflation would pour through it.

I don't think some of these special interest fellows understand what might happen if we had all-out inflation, but when they come down here and ask for special interest, that is what they are asking for: all-out inflation.

Now, you consumers can make a strong demand for price control.

We are not going to be able to hold the cost of living against the tremendous inflationary pressures ahead, unless we have a good, strong price control law, and a good strong rent control law. If you want that kind of law—if you, the consumers of this country, want Congress to provide a strong price control system, you had beter see, and you had better write to your Congressman.

Now, these things in the paper, write to your President—I get forty thousand letters a day, as a result of this or that, or a special occasion, but I am saying to you—I am saying to you right now, you had better let your Congressman know where you stand. You had better see him and tell him about it while you are here.

Tell him you want a price control law that will work which doesn't injure anybody. Price control, or any other control, we want an equitable control that will be fair to everybody, the producer, the middle-man and the consumer. That is what we are working for.

Urges Citizens "Get Busy"

The special interests and the lobbies will wreck this stabilization program, as sure as you're born, unless the main body of our citizens of this country get busy and do something about it. And that is what I am urging you to do.

We must pay-as-we-go, with a fair tax program. Now this is something that touches the most touchy nerve in the country: the pocketbook nerve.

Another thing that ought to be of special concern to every citizen in this country is our tax program. We have to have more taxes, if we are to pay for our defense program and hold down inflation. Nobody likes to pay more taxes, but we have got to do it because more taxes are essential to the safety and welfare of this country.

So far, we have been doing fairly well in paying for our defense program as we go along. But our defense expenditures are going to increase rapidly. We can't keep on paying as we go unless we get the tax money wherewith to do it.

Taxes are not so hard to take if everybody pay his fair share, in accordance with his ability to pay. But, if we let the special groups come in and riddle the tax program with special exemptions, we won't have a good tax program, or a fair tax program. We won't be able to balance the budget, and we won't be able to stop inflation.

I hope you will all realize, and will take home as one of the messages of this conference, that higher taxes are necessary to our defense program and to our survival as a nation.

Now, I don't think people ought to have any trouble agreeing on the national interest. I think everybody—every citizen—is a patriot, and that he believes that the national interest comes first, and that at a time like this, when some of our young men are fighting and dying to stop Communist aggression, and when so many of our boys face a period of military service to prepare for whatever may lie ahead, it ought to be easy for this country to get together in unity of spirit and action.

It ought to be the easiest thing in the world to agree upon a good defense program to hold down the cost of living. But it is not easy. It is one of the most difficult things which any President has ever faced. I am going to face it, and with your help I am going to put it over. Now, we must get the facts to the people, and that is hard to do.

One of the main reasons, I think, is that most of our citizens—those who do the fighting, and pay the bills, and keep the country going—are just too occupied to make their voices heard. If they had all the facts, and their representatives in Washington knew how they felt, I don't think we would have so much trouble with these great problems.

That is why the work of this conference means so much in the present crisis of the world. The future depends on the opinions and the decisions of the American people.

If you can develop ways of keeping our citizens better informed, or helping them to understand the increasing duties of their citizenship, I have no doubt that this country will make the right decisions, and that those decisions will lead the world to a just and lasting peace. And that is what we all want.

MAY 18 1951

A214WX (BJT) ANNOUNCED
(790) AMS BUDGET
NIGHT LEAD CONTROLS-ROUNDUP

BY ROGER D.GREENE
WASHINGTON,MAY 17-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT TODAY ORDERED A CUT IN SUPPLIES AND OTHER CIVILIAN "HARD GOODS" TO ABOUT 65 PER CENT OF PRE-KOREAN WAR LEVELS AND WARNED OF DEEPER CUTS AHEAD.

INDUSTRY TO INDUSTRY, WILL BE ISSUED SHORTLY TO TAKE EFFECT JULY 1. THEY WERE ANNOUNCED AS PRESIDENT TRUMAN, [redacted] AND

KEY OFFICIALS FOUGHT TO AROUSE PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR THE ADMINISTRATION'S PROGRAM OF CONTROLS, WHICH IS UNDER SHARP FIRE ON CAPITOL HILL.
SOME CONGRESS MEMBERS WERE OPENLY BALKING AT THE ADMINISTRATION'S CALL FOR EVEN GREATER CONTROL POWERS.
ASSERTING THAT GOVERNMENT CONTROLS ARE NEEDED TO COMBAT "TREMENDOUS INFLATIONARY PRESSURES," MR.TRUMAN TOLD THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIZENSHIP:
"THE SPECIAL INTERESTS AND THE LOBBIES WILL WRECK THIS STABILIZATION (CONTROL) PROGRAM, AS SURE AS YOU'RE BORN, UNLESS THE MAIN BODY OF THE CITIZENS OF THIS COUNTRY GET BUSY AND DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT."
THE PRESIDENT'S ADVICE: WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN.
ONE OF MR.TRUMAN'S OWN CABINET OFFICERS, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE BRANNAN, SAID UNHAPPILY THAT HE DIDN'T WANT CONTROLS OF ANY KIND, BUT HE HASTENED TO ADD:
"THESE ARE ABNORMAL TIMES AND WE MAY HAVE TO TAKE ABNORMAL MEA-

SURES."
BRANNAN'S COMMENT CAME AS HE UNDERWENT A STIFF GRILLING BY MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE ON THE GOVERNMENT'S RECENT ORDER FOR A ROLLBACK ON CATTLE PRICES.
WESTERN CATTLE RAISERS HAVE BESIEGED WASHINGTON EVER SINCE THE ORDER WAS ISSUED, COMPLAINING ANGRILY THAT IT MEANS RUIN FOR THEM AND THE RETURN OF MEAT BLACK MARKETS FOR THE PUBLIC.
BRANNAN TOLD THE HOUSE COMMITTEE TODAY THAT THE PRICE ORDER MAY PUT MORE BEEF ON DINNER TABLES OVER THE NEXT YEAR OR TWO, BUT LESS IN THREE TO FIVE YEARS HENCE. PREVIOUSLY, HE HAD TESTIFIED THAT THE ROLLBACK WOULD "NOT JEOPARDIZE CATTLE PRODUCTION."
BRANNAN EXPLAINED THAT WHEN LONG-RANGE PRICE PROSPECTS FOR CATTLE ARE UNFAVORABLE, CATTLEMEN TEND TO SELL OFF THEIR BEEF INSTEAD OF HOLDING BACK CATTLE FOR EXPANSION OF HERDS.
CHAIRMAN COOLEY (D-NC) TOLD BRANNAN THAT HIS TESTIMONY "FAILS TO JUSTIFY" THE ROLLBACK ORDER BECAUSE HE HAD NOT SHOWN IT WOULD LEAD TO AN INCREASED PRODUCTION OF BEEF.
"THAT'S WHAT WE'RE INTERESTED IN," COOLEY SAID. "EVERYTHING TENDS TO SHOW JUST THE CONTRARY--THAT INCENTIVE (TO PRODUCE MORE BEEF) HAS BEEN DULLED AND THAT WE WILL HAVE A DECREASE."

COOLEY THEN DEMANDED: MAY 18 1951
"DID YOU IN THE FIRST PLACE LOOK WITH FAVOR ON THE ROLLBACK?"
BRANNAN REPLIED UNEASILY THAT APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF THE ORDER WAS NOT HIS JOB. HE SAID HIS DEPARTMENT JUST SUPPLIED INFORMATION TO PRICE STABILIZER MICHAEL V.DISALLE, WHO ISSUED THE ORDER. MR. TRUMAN LATER BACKED DISALLE TO THE HILT.
ACROSS THE CAPITOL, GENERAL COUNSEL WILBUR LA ROE,JR., OF THE NATIONAL INDEPENDENT MEAT PACKERS ASSOCIATION, TOLD THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE:
"MEAT PRICES, BELIEVE IT OR NOT, ARE NOT UNDULY HIGH AND SHOULD NOT BE CONTROLLED. THE PRICE OF MEAT IS SUBNORMAL COMPARED WITH THE PRICE OF LABOR."
LA ROE WAS QUICKLY CHALLENGED BY SENATOR MOODY (D-MICH), WHO WANTED TO KNOW WHAT THE WORKING MAN SHOULD ANSWER WHEN HIS WIFE COMPLAINED OF PAYING $1.25 A POUND FOR GROUND ROUND STEAK "WHEN WAGES ARE FROZEN."
LA ROE REPLIED THAT AN HOUR'S LABOR NOW WILL BUY MORE MEAT THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE 1929.
WHILE THE ROW OVER MEAT EXPLODED ON BOTH SIDES OF CAPITOL HILL, THERE WERE THESE OTHER DEVELOPMENTS:
1. THE NEW 18-MAN WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD WAS REPORTED ON THE VERGE OF APPROVING TWO BIG THAWS IN THE PAY FREEZE, AFFECTING NEARLY 500,000 AUTO WORKERS AND 220,000 MEAT PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS.
THE BOARD WILL VOTE TOMORROW ON AN 11-CENT HOURLY WAGE BOOST AGREED ON BY THE BIG FOUR PACKERS AND THE UNIONS.
ALSO PENDING BEFORE THE BOARD IS THE QUESTION OF COST-OF-LIVING PAY RAISES AS PROVIDED IN AUTO WORKERS' CONTRACTS SIGNED BEFORE THE GENERAL "FREEZE" ORDER OF LAST JAN. 25.
2. AN INVESTIGATION OF THE FEDERAL WAGE BOARD'S "FAR-REACHING CONTROLS" OVER WAGES AND LABOR DISPUTES WAS ORDERED BY CHAIRMAN BARDEN (D-NC) OF THE HOUSE LABOR COMMITTEE.
BARDEN'S ORDER CAME AS OTHER HOUSE AND SENATE COMMITTEES WORKED ON PROPOSALS TO EXTEND THE 1950 DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT--THE BACKBONE OF THE CONTROLS PROGRAM--FOR TWO YEARS BEYOND JUNE 30.
UNLESS CONGRESS ACTS, THE LAW EXPIRES THEN.
3. MOBILIZATION DIRECTOR CHARLES E.WILSON TESTIFIED THAT "SOMEWHAT LONGER HOURS" FOR MORE WORKERS AND FURTHER CUTS IN CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION WILL BE NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT THE EXPANDING DEFENSE PROGRAM.
WILSON MADE HIS FORECAST TO A HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH IS CONSIDERING THE $60-BILLION DEFENSE BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR.

BUT HE SAID THERE SHOULD BE "NO MARKED DECLINE IN LIVING STANDARDS."
OFFICIALS SAID THE GOVERNMENT STEEL CUTBACK ORDER WILL MEAN THAT ABOUT 2,000,000 TONS OF STEEL WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR AUTOS, REFRIGERATORS, WASHING MACHINES AND OTHER APPLIANCES IN THE JULY-AUGUST-SEPTEMBER QUARTER--COMPARED WITH 3,000,000 TONS AVERAGE BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR LAST JUNE 25.
EARLIER, THE GOVERNMENT HAD ORDERED STEEL MILLS TO SET ASIDE SHARPLY INCREASED PERCENTAGES OF THEIR OUTPUT FOR JULY DELIVERY ON MILITARY DEFENSE ORDERS.
THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY NOTIFIED THE MILLS THAT AN "EVEN LARGER SHARE" OF THEIR STEEL MAY BE TAKEN IN

THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY NOTIFIED THE MILLS THAT AN "EVEN LARGER SHARE" OF THEIR STEEL MAY BE TAKEN IN AUGUST.
IN DETROIT, AUTO MEN SAID THE STEEL CUTBACK WILL STILL PERMIT THE PRODUCTION OF MORE THAN 5,000,000 PASSENGER CARS AND 1,200,000 TRUCKS THIS YEAR--JUST BELOW 1950'S ALL-TIME RECORD OUTPUT.

HENRY J.KRUSE OF SEATTLE, A DIRECTOR OF THE WESTERN STATES MEAT PACKERS ASSOCIATION, TOLD THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE "THE AUTHORITY FOR PRICE, WAGE AND RATIONING CONTROLS" SHOULD BE STRICKEN FROM THE LAW.
"MEAT WILL BE AVAILABLE IN ALL THE STORES WITH GRADES AND CUTS FOR EVERY POCKET BOOK IF THE BEEF PRICE ROLL BACK IS CANCELLED," HE SAID.
CONTROLS, KRUSE ARGUED, WOULD "CREATE MEAT SHORTAGE," LEAD TO RATIONING AND "INEVITABLY TO BLACK MARKETS."
CZ801PED

MAY 18 1951
B28WX Q
WASHINGTON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD TRUMAN ROUNDUP. (TOP A42WX)
OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AT TODAY'S NEWS CONFERENCE:
THE PRESIDENT SAID HIS FRIEND, FORMER GOVERNOR MON C.WALLGREN (D-WASH), TOLD HIM HE MAY WANT TO RE-ENTER POLITICS IN HIS HOME STATE NEXT YEAR AND WANTS TO GO HOME AND GET READY.
HE WOULDN'T SAY WHETHER WALLGREN WOULD RUN FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP OR FOR THE U.S. SENATE. WALLGREN HAS SERVED IN BOTH POSTS AND IS ABOU TO RESIGN FROM THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION. THE PRESIDENT SAID A REPLACEMENT IS UNDER CONSIDERATION.
MR.TRUMAN SAID HE HOPED TO ATTEND THE REUNION OF HIS WORLD WAR ONE 35TH DIVISION IN TOPEKA, KAS., IN JUNE, BUT CAN'T SAY DEFINITELY NOW.
HE SAID THE PROSPECTS FOR THE PROPOSED CHANNELIZATION OF THE RIO GRANDE IN THE SAN MARCIAL AREA DO NOT LOOK VERY GOOD NOW, BUT THE MATTER IS UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE BUDGET BUREAU AND THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.
CZ804PED

A155WX
95
KOREAN CASUALTIES
WASHINGTON,MAY 17-(AP)-ANNOUNCED U.S.CASUALTIES IN KOREA TODAY REACHED 65,523, AN INCREASE OF 1,468 SINCE LAST WEEK.
THE TOTAL COVERS CASUALTIES REPORTED TO FAMILIES THROUGH MAY 4, AND INCLUDES 9,848 KILLED IN ACTION, 44,669 WOUNDED AND 11,006 MISSING.
OF THE WOUNDED, 1,163 LATER DIED. ALSO 101 OF THE MISSING ARE KNOWN DEAD. THIS RAISES THE TOTAL OF DEATHS TO 11.112.

THE MISSING TOTAL ALSO INCLUDES 1,169 WHO HAVE SINCE RETURNED TO U. S.MILITARY CONTROL AND 115 KNOWN PRISONERS OF WAR.
ARMY CASUALTIES INCREASED 1,301 DURING THE WEEK TO REACH 54,416. THE NAVY REPORTED A NEW TOTAL OF 691, NINE MORE THAN LAST WEEK. MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES ROSE 136 TO REACH 9,831. THE AIR FORCE REPORTED 22 ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES FOR A TOTAL OF 585.

FR1217PED

B30WX Q
(150)
WASHINGTON, MAY 17-(AP)-AN ARMY INFANTRY SERGEANT WHO THREW HIMSELF ON AN EXPLODING ENEMY GRENADE TO SAVE THE LIVES OF HIS COMRADES HAS BEEN AWARDED THE MEDAL OF HONOR, THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY.
SGT. JOHN A.PITTMAN, 22, OF TALLULA, MISS., WAS LEADING HIS SQUAD IN AN ATTACK NEAR KUJANG-DONG, KOREA, ON NOV. 26 1950, WHEN HE WAS WOUNDED BY MORTAR FIRE. HE CONTINUED TO ADVANCE DESPITE INTENSE ENEMY FIRE.
AFTER HE THREW HIMSELF ON THE GRENADE AND IT EXPLODED UNDER HIM, HIS FIRST QUESTION TO MEDICAL AID MEN WAS, "HOW MANY OF MY MEN WERE HURT?" HE SURVIVED HIS WOUNDS AND RECENTLY WAS RELEASED FROM HOSPITAL.
PITTMAN WILL RECEIVE THE MEDAL, THE NATION'S HIGHEST AWARD, FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN AT THE WHITE HOUSE ON ARMED FORCES DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 19. TWO OTHER MEDAL OF HONOR WINNERS WILL RECEIVE THEIR AWARDS IN THE SAME CEREMONY. ONE IS M/SGT. ERNEST R.KOUMA, OF DWIGHT, NEB. THE THIRD RECIPIENT HAS NOT YET BEEN ANNOUNCED.
PITTMAN IS THE 12TH KOREAN WAR HERO TO BE AWARDED THE MEDAL OF HONOR.

CZ808PED

MAY 18 1951

B29WX Q
WASHINGTON, MAY 17-(AP)-FOUR SHIPS CARRYING MORE THAN 6,300 ARMY VETERANS OF THE KOREAN WAR WHO ARE BEING BROUGHT HOME UNDER THE ROTATION PROGRAM HAVE LEFT FAR EAST PORTS, THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY.
SINCE THE ARMY'S ROTATION PROGRAM COMMENCED LATE IN APRIL, TWO SHIPS ALREADY HAVE LANDED THEIR PASSENGERS AT WEST COAST PORTS. AT LEAST TWO MORE ARE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE BEFORE THE END OF THE MONTH. THEY WILL DOCK AT SEATTLE, WASH. AND SAN FRANCISCO AND OAKLAND, CALIF.
PREFERENCE NORMALLY IS GIVEN TO THOSE WHO HAVE SERVED AT THE KOREAN FRONT FOR THE LONGEST TIME. THE ARMY SAID THAT WHILE THE RATE OF ROTATION WILL NECESSARILY BE AFFECTED BY THE INTENSITY OF THE FIGHTING IN KOREA, IT EXPECTED THAT THE ROTATION OF PERSONNEL WOULD CONTINUE ON AN ACCELERATED BASIS.

CZ805PED

B4WX
-95-
WASHINGTON, MAY 17-(AP)-THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION WILL SAIL FOR EUROPE IN LATE JUNE AND EARLY JULY, THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY.
THE DIVISION, WHICH IS TRAINING AT FORT HOOD, TEXAS, WAS ALERTED ON APRIL 27 FOR OVERSEAS DUTY.
THE DIVISION WILL SAIL IN FOUR GROUPS FROM NEW ORLEANS, HOUSTON, AND GALVESTON.
EARLIER TODAY THE ARMY OFFICIALS REVEALED IN NEW YORK THAT THE FOURTH INFANTRY DIVISION WILL START MOVING FROM NEW YORK TO EUROPE THIS WEEKEND.
THE ARMY HAS NOT DISCLOSED THE OTHER DIVISIONS THAT WILL BE SENT TO JOIN GENERAL EISENHOWER'S WEST EUROPEAN DEFENSE FORCE. DEFENSE SECRETARY MARSHALL STATED IN A RECENT CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS THAT THE U.S. GROUND STRENGTH IN EUROPE WOULD BE BUILT UP TO SIX DIVISIONS.
THE FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION AND THE U.S. CONSTABULARY FORCE WHICH IS DESCRIBED AS THE EQUIVALENT OF A COMBAT DIVISION, ARE ALREADY IN GERMANY.

CZ508PED

B127WX
DES MOINES ASKED (210)
WASHINGTON,MAY 17-(AP)-REP.EDITH ROGERS (R-MASS) SAYS SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON BELIEVED FIVE YEARS AGO THERE WAS NO NEED TO WORRY ABOUT AN ATTACK FROM THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS.
AND SHE THINKS IT IS TIME THAT ACHESON "EXPLAIN WHAT INSPIRED HIS BELIEFS THEN AND WHAT HIS VIEWS ARE TODAY." SHE WANTS SENATORS INVESTIGATING THE OUSTER OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TO GO INTO THE MATTER.
MRS.ROGERS TOLD THE HOUSE TUESDAY THAT ACHESON'S OPINIONS WERE GIVEN TO THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE IN JUNE, 1946, WHILE HE WAS UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE.
SHE SAID THE RECORD OF THE TESTIMONY HAS NOT BEEN PUBLISHED AND THAT SHE HAS THE ONLY COPY AVAILABLE. ACHESON AND OTHERS TESTIFIED REGARDING A BILL REQUESTED BY SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE MARSHALL.
THE BILL WOULD HAVE AUTHORIZED THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO HELP REORGANIZE THE CHINESE NATIONAL ARMY AND COMBINE IT WITH THE COMMUNIST ARMY. THE MEASURE WAS NOT PASSED BY THE HOUSE.
MRS.ROGERS QUOTED TESTIMONY BY ACHESON, IN RESPONSE TO HER QUESTIONS, TO THE EFFECT THAT MARSHALL RECOMMENDED THE MERGING OF THE NATIONALIST AND COMMUNIST ARMIES.
ACHESON WAS QUOTED AS SAYING MARSHALL CONTEMPLATED THE "EQUIVALENT OF 10 DIVISIONS FROM THE COMMUNIST ARMY" WOULD BE BROUGHT INTO A COMBINED ARMY.
AND FURTHER TESTIMONY AT THE TIME SHOWED THAT MARSHALL PROPOSED THAT THE COMMUNIST ARMY BE GIVEN TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT BY THE U.S. ARMY.
MRS.ROGERS WENT ON TO SAY THAT SHE ASKED ACHESON IF CHINA WOULD TURN TO RUSSIA IF THE ASSISTANCE WERE NOT GIVEN AND HE REPLIED:
"I HAVE NO VIEWS ON THAT SUBJECT. I AM SURE THAT WE WILL ASSIST CHINA. I DO NOT THINK I WANT TO SPECULATE ON WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF WE DID NOT."
LATER ON, SHE SAID, HE GAVE THE OPINION THAT CHINA WOULD NOT ATTACK US AND ADDED, "I AM SURE WE DO NOT NEED TO WORRY."

JK341PED

MAY 18 1951

B125WX (Q)
(170)
KOREA ARMISTICE
WASHINGTON,MAY 17-(AP)-SENATOR EDWIN C.JOHNSON (D-COLO), PROPOSED TODAY THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SEEK TO HALT THE KOREAN WAR ON JUNE 25, THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONFLICT.
JOHNSON OFFERED A RESOLUTION TO PUT THE SENATE ON RECORD IN FAVOR OF ASKING THE UNITED NATIONS TO CALL UPON ALL NATIONS AND ALL GROUPS NOW ENGAGED IN THE WAR IN KOREA TO CEASE FIRE AND DECLARE AN ARMISTICE EFFECTIVE AT 4:00 A.M. (KOREAN TIME) JUNE 25.
IN ADDITION HE PROPOSED:
1. THAT PRIOR TO JUNE 25 THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES RETIRE SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL.
2. THAT BEFORE DECEMBER 31, 1951, ALL PRISONERS OF WAR BE EXCHANGED AND ALL NON-KOREANS, EXCEPT ORDINARY DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES, GET OUT OF BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA.
JOHNSON'S RESOLUTION DECLARES THAT "THE KOREAN WAR HAS EVERY APPEARANCE OF BEING A HOPELESS CONFLICT OF ATTRITION AND INDECISIVE-

NESS AND A BREEDER OF BITTER RACIAL HATREDS. IT ALSO DECLARES THAT A LIMITED WAR "MAY BURST FORTH INTO A WORLD WIDE CONFLAGRATION AT ANY MOMENT."

ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION WOULD HAVE NO BINDING LEGAL EFFECT BUT WOULD SIMPLY EXPRESS THE SENSE OF THE SENATE.

JK331PED

MAY 18 1951

A59WX

NIGHT LEAD UN-AMERICAN (280)

BY BARNEY LIVINGSTONE

WASHINGTON, MAY 17-(AP)-AN AFL OFFICIAL TOLD THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE TODAY THAT THE HOLLYWOOD UNION STRIFE OF THE MID-1940S WAS PART OF AN ALMOST SUCCESSFUL COMMUNIST PLAN TO WIN CONTROL OF THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY.

BUT THE "BACK OF COMMUNIST POWER" HAS SINCE BEEN BROKEN IN THE MOVIES, DECLARED ROY M. BREWER, ~~INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE~~ OF THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL AND STAGE EMPLOYES (IATSE), AFL.

REVIEWING THE LONG STRUGGLE BETWEEN IATSE AND THE RIVAL CONFERENCE OF STUDIO UNIONS FROM 1941 THROUGH 1947--WHICH IATSE WON--BREWER TOLD THE COMMITTEE:

"IF THEY (THE COMMUNISTS) HAD BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN ELIMINATING THE AFL IN THE STUDIOS, I AM CONVINCED THEY WOULD HAVE MERGED ALL TALENT GUILDS AND BACK-SHOP UNIONS INTO ONE BIG UNION.

"THEY WOULD THEN HAVE BEEN ABLE TO EFFECTIVELY DOMINATE THE CONTENT OF FILMS. THE LABOR UNIONS WOULD HAVE BEEN A WHIP TO FORCE PRODUCERS INTO LINE.

"MR. JOHN HOWARD LAWSON AND HIS ASSOCIATES WOULD HAVE BEEN DICTATING TO THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY."

LAWSON, SCRIPT WRITER AND ONE OF THE "HOLLYWOOD TEN" JAILED FOR CONTEMPT OF THE COMMITTEE, HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED BY A NUMBER OF WITNESSES AS COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER IN HOLLYWOOD.

EARLIER, THE COMMITTEE RECALLED SCREEN WRITER LEONARDO BERCOVICI, WHO TESTIFIED WEDNESDAY HE WORKED FOR THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION IN 1943--BUT REFUSED TO SAY IF HE WAS A COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER AT THE TIME.

BERCOVICI IDENTIFIED HIS SIGNATURE ON THE ORIGINAL OF AN OWI JOB APPLICATION, WHICH WAS PRODUCED FOR THE COMMITTEE BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES.

IN THE APPLICATION, BERCOVICI HAD WRITTEN "NO" TO THE QUESTION WHETHER HE WAS A MEMBER OF ANY ORGANIZATION ADVOCATING OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"WAS THAT ANSWER TRUTHFUL?" INQUIRED COMMITTEE COUNSEL FRANK TAVENNER, JR.

BERCOVICI REFUSED TO ANSWER ON GROUNDS IT MIGHT TEND TO INCRIMINATE HIM.

ONE OTHER WITNESS TODAY WAS ACTOR LLOYD GOUGH, WHO ALSO REFUSED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT COMMUNISM ON GROUNDS THAT TO DO SO MIGHT INCRIMINATE HIM.

IN HIS TESTIMONY, BREWER SAID THE COMMUNIST PARTY APPARENTLY FOLLOWED A PROGRAM IN HOLLYWOOD "LAID OUT AND PLANNED BY AGENTS OF THE SOVIET UNION."

"THE MOTIVE WAS TO USE THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES ALL OVER THE WORLD," HE SAID.

THE PLAN, BREWER ASSERTED, CAME DANGEROUSLY CLOSE TO SUCCESS.

"UNDERGROUND ACTIVITY IS STILL STRONG TODAY, BUT THE POWER OF THEIR FRONT ACTIVITIES BY WHICH THEY DOMINATED THE COMMUNITY IS NO LONGER STRONG."

BREWER SAID BY SUCCESSFULLY INFILTRATING THE WRITERS, DIRECTORS AND "INTELLECTUAL" GUILDS THE COMMUNISTS WERE ABLE TO ACHIEVE WHOLESALE "CHARACTER ASSASSINATIONS" OF THOSE WHO TRIED TO FIGHT THEM.

"IT WAS VERY SUCCESSFUL IN THE MINDS OF THE PEOPLE OF HOLLYWOOD," HE SAID, ADDING THAT THE COMMUNITY DID NOT BECOME AWARE OF WHAT WAS HAPPENING UNTIL THE 1947 COMMITTEE HEARINGS.

"SOME IN HOLLYWOOD, MALIGNED FOR FIGHTING COMMUNISM THEN ARE STILL SUFFERING PROFESSIONALLY BECAUSE OF THOSE DENUNCIATIONS," HE TESTIFIED.

IN THE FOREFRONT OF THE ANTI-RED OPPOSITION, BREWER INCLUDED ACTORS JOHN PAYNE, CLARK GABLE, PRODUCER CLARENCE BROWN, MAURICE RISKIN, ROBERT TAYLOR, THE IATSE, RALPH CLARE OF THE AFL TEAMSTERS, AND BEN MARTINEZ OF THE AFL PLASTERERS. IN ALL, HE SAID, THERE WERE AROUND 200.

RZ1020PED

B54WX (Q)

NIGHT LEAD LOYALTY

WASHINGTON, MAY 17-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD MET TODAY TO DECIDE WHETHER TO REOPEN SOME LOYALTY CASES INVOLVING FEDERAL EMPLOYES, BUT WITHHELD ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DECISION.

FORMER SENATOR HIRAM BINGHAM (R-CONN), THE BOARD'S CHAIRMAN DECLINED TO DISCUSS WHAT ACTION HAD BEEN TAKEN. HE SAID A FORMAL STATEMENT WILL BE RELEASED AS SOON AS IT CAN BE DRAFTED, PROBABLY TOMORROW.

THE QUESTION OF WHETHER TO REOPEN SOME CASES IN WHICH GOVERNMENT WORKERS HAVE BEEN CLEARED AROSE FROM A TIGHTENING BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN OF LOYALTY STANDARDS.

UNDER THE NEW YARDSTICK, AN EMPLOYE MAY BE FIRED IN CASE OF "REASONABLE DOUBT" OF LOYALTY. AND "REASONABLE DOUBT" IS TO BE RESOLVED IN FAVOR OF THE GOVERNMENT. UNDER THE OLD STANDARD, AS INTERPRETED BY THE BOARD, A STRONGER CASE HAD TO BE MADE OUT AGAINST THE EMPLOYEE.

THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL ESTIMATE OF HOW MANY CASES MIGHT BE REVIEWED IN THE LIGHT OF NEW RULES.

VX&RZ1016PED

MAY 18 1951

A73WX

(250) INDIA GRAIN

BY JOE HALL

WASHINGTON, MAY 17-(AP)-SHIPMENT OF 2,000,000 TONS OF U.S. GRAIN TO INDIA ON A LONG-TIME LOAN BASIS WAS APPROVED YESTERDAY BY THE SENATE.

THE HOUSE WILL TAKE UP A SIMILAR BILL NEXT TUESDAY. THE MEASURE HAS BEEN ON AND OFF THE HOUSE SCHEDULE FOR ALMOST A MONTH. ADMINISTRATION LEADERS EXPECT A HARD FIGHT BUT HOPE TO GET IT THROUGH BY A NARROW SQUEAK. IT IS OPPOSED BY A COALITION OF SOME REPUBLICANS AND SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.

THE SENATE BILL PROVIDES THAT THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION (ECA) CHIEF SHOULD TRY TO GET SOME VITAL DEFENSE MATERIALS--INCLUDING MANGANESE--IN REPAYMENT FOR THE FOOD. MANGANESE, USED IN HARDENING STEEL, IS IN SHORT SUPPLY HERE.

THE MEASURE ALSO CALLS FOR THE TRANSFER OF MONAZITE SANDS, A MATERIAL WHICH HAS POTENTIAL USE IN PRODUCING ATOMIC ENERGY. THAT PROVISION TOUCHED OFF ONE OF THE LIVELIEST CONTROVERSIES DURING DEBATE ON THE BILL.

INDIA HAS EMBARGOED SHIPMENT OF MONAZITE SANDS SINCE 1946.

SENATOR MCMAHON (D-CONN), CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE-HOUSE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMITTEE, EXPRESSED FEAR THE PROVISION "MIGHT RESULT IN KILLING OFF THE WHOLE TRANSACTION."

HE SAID IT CREATES A "DELICATE SITUATION" WHICH COULD BE BETTER HANDLED BY NEGOTIATION WITH THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT. "GREAT PROGRESS."

HE ADDED, ALREADY HAS BEEN MADE IN THAT DIRECTION.
SENATOR SMITH (R-NJ) ALSO CONTENDED THAT PUTTING THE MONAZITE PROPOSAL IN THE BILL WAS THE WRONG WAY TO HANDLE THE PROBLEM. HE QUOTED PRIME MINISTER NEHRU OF INDIA AS SAYING THAT WHILE INDIA WOULD GLADLY SUPPLY CERTAIN MATERIALS IN EXCHANGE FOR THE GRAIN IT WOULD NOT PROVIDE ATOMIC ENERGY MATERIALS.
BUT SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH), SPONSOR OF THE AMENDMENT, WON BACKING FOR IT WITH THE ARGUMENT THAT THE MATERIAL IS NEEDED FOR THE SECURITY OF THIS COUNTRY. WHILE EMPHASIZING THAT HE FAVORS THE GRAIN SHIPMENT, HE SAID IT IS "HIGH TIME WE BECAME JUST A LITTLE SELFISH."

REPAYMENT OF THE $190,000,000 FOOD LOAN WOULD BE OVER A PERIOD OF 33 TO 35 YEARS WITH INTEREST OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PERCENT. THERE WOULD NO PAYMENTS ON THE PRINCIPAL FOR THE FIRST SIX OR EIGHT YEARS.
THE BILL ALSO PROVIDES THAT THE INTEREST PAID BY INDIA ON THE LOAN IN THE FIRST FIVE YEARS WOULD BE USED TO FINANCE A PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR INDIA AND AN EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS, TEACHERS AND EXPERTS BETWEEN THAT COUNTRY AND THE U.S.
ALTHOUGH THE GRAIN TOTALS ONLY ABOUT A TWO-WEEKS' SUPPLY FOR INDIA SPONSORS OF THE BILL ESTIMATED THAT IT WOULD FILL THE GAP WHICH INDIA HAS NO OTHER WAY OF MEETING THIS YEAR BECAUSE OF SHORT 1950 CROPS.
SPONSORS SAID THE U.S. GRAIN COULD NOT REACH INDIA IMMEDIATELY. BUT THEY EMPHASIZED THAT CONGRESSIONAL PASSAGE OF THE BILL WOULD ENABLE THAT COUNTRY TO USE UP ITS STOCKS AT A FASTER RATE WITH THE KNOWLEDGE AMERICAN HELP WAS ON THE WAY.
THE U.S. HAS BEEN SELLING GRAIN TO INDIA ON A CASH BASIS.
IN ASKING CONGRESS LAST FEBRUARY TO ANSWER INDIA'S PLEA FOR HELP TO AVERT A FAMINE IN SOME AREAS, PRESIDENT TRUMAN PROPOSED THAT THE GRAIN--MOSTLY WHEAT--SHOULD BE AN OUTRIGHT GIFT.
DC/SU743AED

MAY 18 1951

B38WX
AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE
WASHINGTON, MAY 17-(AP)-REP. REAMS (IND-OHIO) SAID TODAY THE DELAY IN SENDING AMERICAN GRAIN TO COMBAT FAMINE IN INDIA HAS COST THE UNITED STATES THAT NATION'S GRATITUDE.
REP. SECREST (D-OHIO), SAYING THAT THE RUSSIANS ALREADY HAVE STARTED SHIPPING WHEAT TO THE FAMINE AREAS, TOLD A REPORTER:
"THE SOVIET UNION HAS SCORED A PSYCHOLOGICAL VICTORY OVER US IN INDIA."
REAMS SAID IN A STATEMENT:
"BY OUR DELAY AND UNFORTUNATE AND OFTEN UNTRUE STATEMENTS, WE HAVE DESTROYED MUCH OF THE GRATITUDE WHICH THE INDIAN PEOPLE WOULD HAVE FELT IF WE HAD GRACIOUSLY SOLD OR GIVEN THE GRAIN WHEN IT WAS FIRST REQUESTED."
THE SENATE YESTERDAY PASSED A BILL TO PROVIDE WHEAT FOR INDIA ON A LOAN BASIS.
SU714AED

A196WX (OATIS)
(240)
WASHINGTON, MAY 17-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA APPEARED DETERMINED TO TRY WILLIAM N.OATIS, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WHO WAS JAILED BY THE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT APRIL 23 ON CHARGES OF HOSTILE ACTIVITIES.
AMBASSADOR ELLIS O.BRIGGS DISCUSSED OATIS' DETENTION FOR NEARLY TWO HOURS YESTERDAY WITH CZECH FOREIGN MINISTER SIROKY IN PRAGUE. BRIGGS REPORTED THAT SIROKY SAID OATIS' IS "WELL."
IN ANNOUNCING THIS LATEST EFFORT TO OBTAIN THE RELEASE OF OATIS, THE DEPARTMENT SAID THE CZECHS APPEARED TO TAKE THE POSITION THERE WOULD BE NO POSSIBILITY OF OBTAINING HIS RELEASE BEFORE TRIAL.
OATIS WAS CHIEF OF THE AP BUREAU IN PRAGUE. HE WAS SEIZED BY THREE AGENTS FOR THE COMMUNIST REGIME THE NIGHT OF APRIL 23 WHILE PUTTING HIS AUTOMOBILE IN A GARAGE. HIS ARREST BECAME KNOWN ABOUT 72 HOURS AFTER HIS DISAPPEARANCE.
THE CZECH GOVERNMENT HAS REFUSED REPEATEDLY TO PERMIT OFFICIALS OF THE U.S. EMBASSY TO VISIT OATIS IN PRISON. IN ITS ORIGINAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS ARREST, THE SOVIET SATELLITE SAID IT HAD WITNESSES TO SUPPORT THE CHARGES AGAINST OATIS. PREVIOUSLY THREE CZECH EMPLOYES OF THE AP BUREAU HAD DISAPPEARED.
OATIS IS 37 AND A WORLD WAR TWO ARMY VETERAN. A NATIVE OF INDIANA, HE WENT TO PRAGUE LAST JUNE TO REPLACE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT NATHAN POLOWETZKY, WHO HAD BEEN EXPELLED ON UNSPECIFIED CHARGES OF UNOBJECTIVE REPORTING.
THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID IN ITS ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY:
"THE DEPARTMENT IS TAKING EVERY FEASIBLE STEP WHICH MAY SERVE THE WELFARE OF MR. OATIS AND OFFER HOPE OF OBTAINING HIS EARLY RELEASE.
"AMBASSADOR ELLIS O.BRIGGS DISCUSSED THE CASE WITH FOREIGN MINISTER (VILIAM) SIROKY FOR NEARLY TWO HOURS YESTERDAY. THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID MR. OATIS IS WELL.
"THE CZECHS APPEARED TO TAKE THE POSITION THAT THERE WOULD BE NO POSSIBILITY OF OBTAINING HIS RELEASE BEFORE TRIAL."
DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID LAST WEEK THAT DESPITE REPEATED ORAL AND WRITTEN REQUESTS TO THE CZECH GOVERNMENT, IT HAD BEEN IMPOSSIBLE FOR AN EMBASSY REPRESENTATIVE EITHER TO VISIT OATIS OR TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR AN AMERICAN LAWYER TO DEFEND HIM.
MD308PED

MAY 18 1951

B93WX (ASKT) Q
WASHINGTON, MAY 17-(AP)-AUSTIN FLEGEL OF PORTLAND, ORE., IS REPORTED IN LINE FOR A POSSIBLE APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN MARSHALL PLAN MISSION TO THAILAND.
FLEGEL WOULD SUCCEED ARTHUR C.BUNCE WHO IS REPORTED EN ROUTE HERE FROM THAILAND FOR DISCUSSIONS WITH THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION.
FLEGEL ALSO IS EXPECTED TO COME HERE TO DISCUSS THE POST, OFFICIALS SAID.
BUNCE, HEAD OF THE MARSHALL PLAN MISSION TO KOREA FROM 1946 TO 1948, HAS HEADED THE THAILAND MISSION SINCE LAST SEPTEMBER.
SU1231PED

A65WX
WASHINGTON, MAY 17-(

A65WX
WASHINGTON, MAY 17-(AP)-A DEFENSE DEPARTMENT CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TONIGHT CONTAINED 145 NAMES. OF THE TOTAL SIX WERE DEAD, 122 WOUNDED, THREE MISSING AND 14 INJURED IN BATTLE ZONE ACCIDENTS.
JA838PED

A153WX
WILSON-DEFENSE(160)
WASHINGTON,MAY 17-(AP)-"SOMEWHAT LONGER HOURS" FOR MORE WORKERS AND FURTHER CUTS IN CONSUMER GOODS OUTPUT WERE FORESEEN TODAY BY CHARLES E. WILSON AS NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT THE EXPANDING DEFENSE PROGRAM.
WILSON, DIRECTOR OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION, TESTIFIED BEFORE A HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE CONSIDERING THE $60,000,000,000 DEFENSE BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR STARTING JULY 1. HE APPEARED BEHIND CLOSED DOORS BUT A COPY OF HIS REMARKS WAS GIVEN TO NEWSMEN.

HERE IS THE WAY WILSON SIZED UP THE SITUATION:
"THIS PROGRAM CAN BE CARRIED OUT WITH A MINIMUM OF DISLOCATIONS AND WITHOUT WIDESPREAD HARDSHIP. THERE WILL BE NO MARKED DECLINE IN LIVING STANDARDS. DEFENSE DEMANDS WILL REQUIRE SOME FURTHER CUTS IN CONSUMER GOODS OUTPUT, PARTICULARLY DURABLE GOODS, AND WILL REQUIRE MORE WORKERS TO PUT IN SOMEWHAT LONGER HOURS. CERTAINLY THERE IS NO DOUBT AS TO THE WILLINGNESS OF OUR PEOPLE TO ACCEPT SUCH BURDENS AS ARE LIKELY TO BE PLACED UPON THEM."
A TAX BILL INCREASING REVENUES BY $10,000,000,000 ANNUALLY, HE SAID, IS NECESSARY TO CHECK INFLATION AND PAY THE COST OF THE MILITARY PROGRAM.
WILSON SAID THE MILITARY PROGRAM CONTEMPLATED FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR "WILL AT ITS PEAK CONSUME LESS THAN 20 PER CENT OF OUR NATIONAL PRODUCTION."
IN 1944, HE RECALLED, DEFENSE EXPENDITURES ACCOUNTED FOR 45 PER CENT OF NATIONAL PRODUCTION.
FR1215PED

B111WX
AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE
WASHINGTON,MAY 17-(AP)-THREE WOUNDED VETERANS FROM KOREA ARE FLYING TO SEATTLE TODAY WITH THE ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, GENERAL J.LAWTON COLLINS.
COLLINS HAS A DATE IN SEATTLE TO MAKE A SPEECH AND INVITED THE MEN TO GO ALONG WITH HIM TO VISIT FRIENDS AND RELATIVES.
THEY ARE SGT 1/C CLYDE A.YOUNG, WHO WILL VISIT FRIENDS IN SEATTLE, SGT.1/C EDWIN T.ROBB WHO WILL VISIT HIS PARENTS AT (625 15TH STREET) SEATTLE AND SGT.BERT C.DELTON, WHO WILL SEE HIS PARENTS AT (2909 1/2 NORTH 30TH STREET), TACOMA,WASH.
THEY WERE GRANTED LEAVE FROM MILITARY HOSPITALS HERE TO MAKE THE TRIP.
FR154PED

MAY 18 1951

B12(CQ)WX EGQ
(300) COMMUNIST TRADE
BY G. MILTON KELLY
WASHINGTON, MAY 17-(AP)-SENATOR O'CONOR (D-MD) SAID TODAY THE FULL "SHOCKING AND SICKENING STORY" OF WAR-USEFUL MATERIALS FLOWING FROM WEST GERMANY TO COMMUNIST CHINA HAS YET TO BE TOLD.
O'CONOR SAID A NEW WITNESS, WHOSE NAME HE WITHHELD, IS ON THE WAY FROM GERMANY TO BACK UP TESTIMONY RECEIVED BY A SENATE EXPORT CONTROLS SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH O'CONOR HEADS.
KEMNETH R. HANSEN, STAFF CONSULTANT TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE, TESTIFIED YESTERDAY THAT STRATEGIC MATERIALS WORTH MILLIONS OF DOLLARS HAVE PURED FROM WEST GERMANY TO RED CHINA SINCE THE START OF THE KOREAN WAR. HE SAID MUCH OF THE GOODS WAS "CONTRABAND" FORBIDDEN TO BE SOLD TO THE COMMUNISTS.
HANSEN IS JUST BACK FROM A MISSION TO GERMANY WHERE HE MADE UNDER-COVER INQUIRIES FOR THE SUBCOMMITTEE.
HANSEN SAID HE FOUND THAT "BRIBERY AND FORGERY" WERE USED TO CLEAR THE WAY FOR BIG SHIPMENTS TO THE CHINESE AND EUROPEAN REDS. HE SAID AN ENTIRE POWER PLANT WAS SHIPPED FROM WEST GERMANY TO MANCHURIA, SUPPLY AREA FOR CHINESE FIGHTING UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN KOREA.
ROBERT N. GOLDING, ASSISTANT ECA ADMINISTRATOR FOR EAST-WEST GERMAN TRADE AFFAIRS, TESTIFIED THAT "NOBODY COULD DISPUTE" THE ACCURACY OF HANSEN'S REPORT. IN FACT, HE SAID, HE HAD MADE A REPORT OF SOMEWHAT SIMILAR CONDITIONS ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO TO A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.
HANSEN SAID THE VOLUME OF WEST GERMAN GOODS SHIPPED TO RED CHINA SOARED FROM ABOUT $4,000,000 IN THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1950 TO $7,-000,000 IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS OF THE YEAR, COMPARED WITH A TOTAL OF ONLY $413,000 IN ALL OF 1949.
O'CONOR SAID JOHN J. MCCLOY, U.S. HIGH COMMISSIOMER TO GERMANY, HAS AGREED TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE, PRESUMABLY AFTER THE GROUP HAS HEARD FURTHER FROM GOLDING AND THE MAN WHOSE NAME O'CONOR WITHHELD.
THE LATTER WITNESS, O'CONOR SAID, CAN GIVE AN "UP TO THE MINUTE" REPORT OF EAST-WEST TRADE, AND CORROBORATE HANSEN'S TESTIMONY THAT U.S. ARMY CUSTOMS OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN MORE ALERT TO DETECT THE SMUGGLING OF LUXURY GOODS INTO WESTERN GERMANY, THAN IN WATCHING FOR STRATEGIC GOODS MOVING OUT OF THE AREA.
DC420AED

A152WX (WILSON-NAVY MEN)
WASHINGTON,MAY 17-(AP)-AN EXPLOSION FOLLOWED BY A FLASH FIRE ON BOARD THE ESCORT CARRIER BAIROKO IN JAPAN KILLED FIVE ENLISTED MEN AND INJURED 13 ON MAY 9, THE NAVY REPORTED TODAY.
PRELIMINARY REPORTS FROM THE FAR EAST SAID THE CAUSE OF THE BLAST HAD NOT BEEN DETERMINED.
THE SMALL AIRCRAFT CARRIER WAS TIED UP ALONGSIDE A DOCK AT THE TIME, BUT THE NAVY DECLINED TO SAY AT WHAT PORT.
FAMILIES OF THE DEAD MEN HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED AND NAMES OF THE VICTIMS WILL BE RELEASED LATER TODAY.

THE NAVY LISTED THE DEAD AND THEIR NEXT OF KIN AS FOLLOWS:
MACHINIST'S MATE 1/C JOSEPH AARON LINCOLN, HUSBAND OF MRS. BARBARA C. LINCOLN, 2901 POE STREET, HARTSDALE, N.Y.
FIREMAN VERNON F.FRANKENBERG, SON OF MR. AND MRS. LOUIS J. RANKENBERG, RURAL ROUTE NO. 1, WAUKESHA, WIS.
FIREMAN WILLIAM MICHAEL SCHWEITZER, HUSBAND OF MRS.DOROTHY SCHWEITZER, 859 NORTH BAMBURY STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
FIREMAN APPRENTICE ROBERT STANLEY NAVIN, SON OF MR. AND MRS.RAY S. NAVIN, 2004 METROPOLITAN STREET, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.
SEAMAN DORIS (CQ) F.BROWN, SON OF MR. AND MRS.WALTER BROWN, NEW HARMONY,IND.
MD1249PED

MAY 18 1951

B1 HKUP (250)
FIRST LEAD ATLANTIC UNION
BY EDWARD E.BOMAR
(NY) WASHINGTON, MAY 17-(AP)-JOSEPH C.GREW, FORMER UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE AND EX-AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN, SAID TODAY AN AMERICAN BLOCKADE OF THE RED CHINA MAINLAND COULD LEAD TO A SHOOTING WAR AGAINST BRITISH SHIPPING AND IMPERIL THE NORTH ATLANTIC PACT.
IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR THE NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING OF THE ATLANTIC UNION COMMITTEE, GREW SAID:
"AN AMERICAN BLOCKADE OF THE CHINA COASTLINE COULD RESULT IN AMERICAN SHIPS FIRING ON THE UNION JACK AND THUS RUNNING THE SERIOUS RISK OF DESTROYING THE NORTH ATLANTIC ALLIANCE.
"SUPPOSE SOME FREE-WHEELING CAPTAIN OF A BRITISH MERCHANT VESSEL DECIDED TO RUN THE BLOCKADE. OUR NAVY WOULD BE UNDER ORDERS TO STOP SUCH VESSELS."
SUCH AN INCIDENT, HE SAID, COULD LEAD TO DESTRUCTION OF ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS, ARDENTLY DESIRED BY THE SOVIET UNION.
GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, OUSTED FAR EAST COMMANDER, HAS ADVICATED BLOCKADE OF THE CHINA MAINLAND. THE ADMINISTRATION HAS NOT FAVORED SUCH A MOVE.
GREW SAID THE BRITISH CONTROL "THE MAJORITY OF AIR BASES NEEDED NOT ONLY FOR THE DEFENSE OF WESTERN EUROPE BUT FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE

UNITED STATES."
THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THESE BASES SHOULD BE "SACRIFICED" TO BLOCKADE RED CHINA, THE FORMER AMBASSADOR SAID, IS "TYPICAL OF THE KIND OF DECISION WHICH ARCHITECTS OF THE AMERICAN FOREIGN POLIVY MUST DAILY FACE."
THE ATLANTIC UNION COMMITTEE COUNCIL HAS URGED CONGRESS TO TAKE A FIRST STEP TOWARD FORMING A FEDERAL UNION OF THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES AND THUS IMPLEMENT THE 12-NATION NORTH ATLANTIC ALLIANCE.
COUNCIL MEMBERS SAID THEY WILL TRY TO GET BACKING BEHIND A LONG-PENDING RESOLUTION TO CALL AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PURPOSE.
THE RESOLUTION BEARS THE NAME OF SENATOR KEFAUVER (D-TENN) AND IS SUPPORTED BY 26 OTHER SENATORS AND SOME 100 MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE. OPPOSED BY THE ADMINISTRATION AS UNTIMELY, IT FAILED LAST YEAR TO GET OUT OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.
SUPPORTERS CONTEND THE KOREAN FIGHTING, THE IRANIAN OIL CRISIS AND OTHER COLD WAR DEVELOPMENTS HAVE DRAMATIZED A NEED FOR WHAT THEY CALL A TIGHTER ORGANIZATION TO WIN THE GLOBAL STRUGGLE WITH COMMUNISM.
FOGMER SUPREME COURT JUSTICE OWEN J. ROBERTS IS PRESIDENT OF THE ATLANTIC UNION COMMITTEE. VICE-PRESIDENTS ARE ROBERT P. PATTERSON, FORMER SECRETARY OF WAR, AND WILL L. CLAYTON, FORMER UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE.
CLAYTON TOLD REPORTERS YESTERDAY THE IRANIAN DISPUTE MIGHT EXPLODE "TOMORROW" INTO WORLD WAR III. HE PREDICTED THE RESULT WOULD BE TO DEMONSTRATE MILITARY WEAKNESS AMONG THE WESTERN NATIONS.
THE ATLANTIC UNION RESOLUTION CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT TO INVITE THE NATIONS WHICH SPONSORED THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY TO NAME REPRESENTATIVES OF THEIR PRINCIPAL POLITICAL PARTIES AS DELEGATES TO A FEDERAL CONVENTION.
THEY WOULD BE DIRECTED TO "EXPLORE HOW FAR THEIR PEOPLES" AND THE PEOPLES OF OTHER DEMOCRACIES COULD PUT INTO EFFECT THE PRINCIPLES OF "FREE FEDERAL UNION." THE STATED INTENTION IS TO EEP WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS.
CLAYTON DECLARED WESTERN EUROPE IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY INTERESTED IN THE IDEA OF A UNION OF THE DEMOCRACIES, BUT SAID SUCH A UNION WOULD NEVER COME ABOUT EXCEPT THROUGH THE INITIATIVE AND DRIVE OF THE UNITED STATES.
DC433AED

MAY 18 1951

B1KX Q (CONTINO) -17-
NIGHT LEAD CONTINO (210)
SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 17 (AP)-DICK CONTINO, NIGHT CLUB ACCORDION PLAYER, SURRENDERED TO THE U.S.MARSHAL TODAY ON A WARRANT CHARGING FAILURE TO ACCEPT ARMY INDUCTION.
HE GOT HIMSELF FREE ALMOST IMMEDIATELY WHEN A FRIENDS LAWYER FURNISHED $5,000 CASH BAIL, PENDING FEDERAL COURT ARRAIGNMENT ON MAY 25. THE ARRAIGNMENT DATE WAS SET AT TODAY'S BRIEF SESSION BY U.S.COMMISSIONER FRANCIS ST.J.FOX.
CONTINO GAVE THE IMPRESSION OF BEING VERY "NERVOUS," SOMETHING HE HAD COMPLAINED ABOUT PREVIOUSLY. HE HAD PROFESSED TO BE TROUBLED WITH CLAUSTROPHOBIA, FEELING HEMMED IN WHEN IN A CROWDED ROOM. HE HAS BEEN MAKING HIS LIVING FOR YEARS PLAYING FOR BIG PAY IN NIGHT CLUBS.
THE ENTERTAINER HANDED NEWSMEN A TYPEWRITTEN STATEMENT SAYING:
"I AM SURRENDERING ON AN INDICTMENT CHARGING ME WITH REFUSING TO BE INDUCTED INTO THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.
"IT IS MOST REGRETFUL THAT I FIND MYSELF IN THIS PREDICAMENT, FOR AS GOD IS MY JUDGE I WANT MOST SINCERELY TO SERVE IN THE ARMED FORCES OF MY COUNTRY.
"I AM NOT TRYING TO ESCAPE A RIGHTFUL DUTY AND HOPE AT THE PROPER TIME TO PROVE THAT I HAD NO WILFUL INTENT OR DELIBERATE DESIGN TO EVADE SERVING MY COUNTRY."
J.E.PRISIN-ZANO, A LAWYER FRIEND OF CONTINO'S PUT UP THE BAIL. HE SAID HE WAS NOT REPRESENTING CONTINO BUT CLAIMED CONTINO WAS SUFFERING FROM CLAUSTROPHOBIA, AND THE YOUNG ACCORDIONIST VOLUNTEERED." I FINALLY FOUND OUT WHAT THE WORD MEANT, BUT IT'S NOT JUST CLAUSTROPHOBIA. IT'S A LOT OF OTHER PHOBIAS, TOO."
CONTINO SAID HE HAD "DITCHED" HIS ACCORDION SINCE HIS DISAPPEARANCE FROM FORT ORD, CALIF., APRIL 13 AFTER HE HAD REPORTED FOR HIS ARMY PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.
"I HAVEN'T PLAYED," HE SAID, "BECAUSE MUSIC ONLY COMES FROM INSIDE--UNLESS YOU FEEL IT, YOU DON'T DO IT."
THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY INDICTED CONTINO AFTER HEARING TESTIMONY OF THE SECRETARY OF CONTINO'S BURBANK DRAFT BOARD AND FOUR FORT ORD ARMY OFFICERS.
IF CONVICTED, CONTINO WOULD BE LIABLE TO A MAXIMUM SENTENCE OF FIVE YEARS IN FEDERAL PRISON AND $10,000 FINE.
FJ656PCS

MAY 18 1951

A211WX
(350) NIGHT LEAD SCIENTIST X
BY KARL R.BAUMAN
WASHINGTON,MAY 17-(AP)-CONTEMPT OF COURT CHARGES AGAINST DR. JOSEPH W.WEINBERG, THE "SCIENTIST X" OF AN INVESTIGATION INTO ALLEGED ATOMIC SPYING, WERE DISMISSED TODAY.
U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE ALEXANDER HOLTZOFF RULED DR.WEINBERG WAS WITHIN HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS WHEN HE REFUSED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS PUT TO HIM BY A FEDERAL GRAND JURY HERE.
THE CONTEMPT CHARGES WERE DISMISSED WITHIN HOURS AFTER ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA THAT WEINBERG HAD BEEN SUSPENDED AS A PROFESSOR THERE.
THE CONTEMPT CHARGES WERE LODGED AGAINST WEINBERG LAST FRIDAY WHEN HE REPEATED BEFORE JUDGE HOLTZOFF HIS REFUSAL TO ANSWER FOUR QUESTIONS PUT TO HIM BY THE GRAND JURY. HE HAD BEEN AT LIBERTY UNDER $1,000 BAIL SINCE THEN.
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE HAS ACCUSED WEINBERG OF SLIPPING ATOMIC SECRETS TO COMMUNISTS WHILE HE WORKED ON ATOMIC RESEARCH AT THE WARTIME RADIATION LABORATORY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.
BUT WHEN WEINBERG APPEARED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE MAY 25, 1949 HE DENIED HE KNEW STEVE NELSON, COMMUNIST PARTY FUNCTIONARY, THE MAN WHO ALLEGEDLY RECEIVED THE SECRETS.
FOR THIS STATEMENT AND OTHERS THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED THAT WEINBERG BE PROSECUTED FOR PERJURY.
MYRON EHRLICH, WEINBERG'S ATTORNEY, TOLD JUDGE HOLTZOFF THE GRAND JURY WAS "ATTEMPTING TO INDICT HIM (WEINBERG) FOR PERJURY OR ESPIONAGE OR ANYTHING ELSE THEY COULD INDICT HIM FOR."
THE QUESTIONS WEINBERG REFUSED TO ANSWER BEFORE THE GRAND JURY, AS WELL AS BEFORE JUDGE HOLTZOFF, INCLUDED ONE QUERY AS TO WHETHER HE LIVED IN CALIFORNIA IN 1943. J.FRANK CUNNINGHAM, A JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ATTORNEY, ARGUED THAT WEINBERG SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO ANSWER THAT QUESTION.
JUDGE HOLTZOFF RULED THAT WEINBERG WAS WITHIN HIS CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEE AGAINST BEING REQUIRED TO GIVE TESTIMONY THAT MIGHT INCRIMINATE HIM. THE FACT HE LIVED IN CALIFORNIA IN 1943, THE JUDGE SAID, MIGHT PROVE A "LINK" FOR SOME CRIMINAL PROCEEDING.
CUNNINGHAM CONCEDED, IN REPLY TO A QUESTION BY THE JUDGE, THAT HE WANTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE SCIENTIST'S ACTIVITIES AT THE RADIATION LABORATORY AS WELL AS HIS ASSOCIATIONS THERE WHEN WEINBERG APPEARED BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.
EARLIER, JUDGE HOLTZOFF HAD ASKED CUNNINGHAM:
"IS THIS DEFENDANT A POSSIBLE DEFENDANT IN SOME FUTURE CRIMINAL CASE?"
"YES," YOUR HONOR," CUNNINGHAM REPLIED.
MD327PED

A69MP (WEINBERG)
NIGHT LEAD WITH WASHINGTON WEINBERG
MINNEAPOLIS,MAY 17-(AP)-THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA'S SUSPENSION OF DR.JOSEPH WEINBERG STILL HELD TODAY, ALTHOUGH THE PHYSICS INSTRUCTOR WAS CLEARED OF CONTEMPT OF COURT CHARGES IN FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT, WASHINGTON.
DR.WEINBERG WAS IDENTIFIED BY UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE INVESTIGATORS, PROBING ATOMIC ESPIONAGE, AS THE MYSTERIOUS "SCIENTIST X."
THERE WAS NOT THE SLIGHTEST INDICATION THAT DR.J.L.MORRILL, UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT, MIGHT LIFT THE SUSPENSION. MORRILL REAFFIRMED HIS ACTION OF LAST NIGHT, SAYING HE WOULD ASK THE BOARD OF REGENTS NEXT MONTH TO EITHER CONTINUE THE SUSPENSION OR DISMISS WEINBERG PERMANENTLY.
IN DISMISSING WEINBERG, DR.MORRILL SAID OUTCOME OF THE CONTEMPT CASE WOULD HAVE NO BEARING ON THE MATTER.
"IT IS MY BELIEF THAT HIS JUDGMENT IN THIS REFUSAL TO CO-OPERATE WITH FEDERAL AUTHORITIES IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH COMMON SENSE AND HIS DUTY AND OBLIGATION AS A MEMBER OF OUR UNIVERSITY STAFF," DR. MORRILL SAID.
MZ7PCS

MAY 18 1951

(110)
WASHINGTON, MAY 17-(AP)-FEDERAL OFFICIALS DISCLOSED TODAY, IN RESPONSE TO INQUIRY, THAT ALGER HISS WILL HELP TO HANDLE SUPPLIES AT LEWISBURG PA., FEDERAL PENITENTIARY WHILE SERVING TIME THERE.
HISS, ONE-TIME STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL, STARTED A FIVE-YEAR TERM AT LEWISBURG IN MARCH ON A PERJURY CONVICTION GROWING OUT OF HIS DENIAL TO A GRAND JURY THAT HE HAD EVER BEEN A COMMUNIST.
ASKED ABOUT HIS DISPOSITION AT LEWISBURG, A JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAID THAT WARDEN GEORGE HUMPHREY HAD ADVISED THE DEPARTMENT THAT HISS, AFTER COMPLETION OF THE USUAL 30-DAY QUARANTINE AND CLASSIFICATION PERIOD, HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO WORK IN THE PRISON STOREROOM. THE STOREROOM HANDLES SUPPLIES FOR THE INSTITUTION.
JA809PED

B21KX
PX, PG, NY
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 17-(AP)-SIX MORE AMERICANS WERE LISTED BY THE PEIPING RADIO TODAY AS PRISONERS OF WAR IN KOREA. THE BROADCAST, HEARD HERE BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, NAMED:
M/SGT. JOSEPH DUTRA, 748 BROADWAY ST., FALL RIVER, MASS.
SGT. JOHN CLARK, 115 DOCK ST., HARRISBURG, PA.
SGT. OTIS K. THOMAS, SOMERTON, ARIZ.
SGT.CLOIS M. BLUE, LONGVIEW, WASH.
SGT. DONALD P. HUSSEY, 150 FOREST ST., NEW CANAAN, CONN.
PFC. STEPHEN K. ROE, SON OF MRS. MIMI K. ROE (HOMETOWN GARBLED IN TRANSMISSION.)
EACH WAS QUOTED AS SENDING A MESSAGE TO THE EFFECT HE WAS RECEIVING "GOOD TREATMENT." THIS IS THE USUAL TENOR OF THE COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA BROADCASTS.
FJ534PCS

17)
(ADVANCE)...LOS ANGELES,MAY 17-(AP)-SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY JOHN W. SNYDER SAID TONIGHT THAT THE FREE WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL WEAPON AGAINST COMMUNIST AGGRESSION IS AMERICA'S PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY.
IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR A TOWN HALL BANQUET MEETING, SNYDER ALSO SAID:
ADEQUATE FEDERAL REVENUES, ARE ESSENTIAL TO PROTECT PRODUCTIVE CAPCITY. IF CONGRESS FAILS TO ADOPT PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S RECOMMENDATION FOR 10 BILLION DOLLARS IN NEW TAXES THE NATION FACES A DEFICIT OF THAT AMOUNT BY JULY, 1952.
EARLIER SNYDER TOLD NEWSMEN THE GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE TO BORROW THREE BILLION DOLLARS THIS YEAR UNLESS TAXES ARE RAISED.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9:15 P.M. EST., TONIGHT, MAY 17).
DJ802PCS

A54KX
(350)
NIGHT LEAD

MAY 18 1951

BY MARTHA COLE
HOUSTON, TEX., MAY 17-(AP)-THE KOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER SAID TODAY HIS PEOPLE FEAR THAT GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S PROPOSALS MIGHT BRING RUSSIA INTO THE WAR.
"THEY ALL AGREE AS TO THE EFFICACY OF THESE," MINISTER YUNG TAI PYUN SAID, "BUT WHAT THE PEOPLE FEAR IS THAT THESE TACTICS MIGHT PROVOKE THE SOVIET UNION INTO WAR."
PYUN CAME TO HOUSTON TO ADDRESS THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS IN BEHALF OF KOREAN RELIEF.
HE MADE AN APPEAL FOR THE WOMEN TO JOIN IN THE CARE (ALL CAPS) PROGRAM OF RELIEF PACKAGES FOR KOREA THIS AFTERNOON.
HIS REMARKS ON THE WAR WERE MADE TO REPORTERS EARLIER.
HE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT WHAT THE KOREAN PEOPLE DON'T WANT IS A STALEMATE---"A STANDING SOURCE OF LOSS," HE TERMED IT.
"IF THIS UNDECISIVE (CQ) WAR DRAGS ON FOR YEARS IN A STALEMATE, WELL, YOU WILL FIND THAT WE ARE A VANISHING PEOPLE," HE SAID.
"THE PEOPLE OF KOREA ARE NOT BITTER ABOUT THIS DEVASTATION THAT HAS COME TO THEIR COUNTRY. THEY ARE DAZED.
"KOREANS KNOW THAT THEY ARE NOT FORTUNATE ENOUGH TO CHOOSE BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH. THEY KNOW THEY MUST CHOOSE BETWEEN TWO DIFFERENT FORMS OF DEATH---THE DEATH OF A FREE MAN OR THE DEATH OF A SLAVE.
"AND IT IS WORTH IT TO DIE A FREE MAN."
PYUN, WHO WAS MADE FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA LESS THAN A MONTH AGO, SAID HE WANTED TO EMPHASIZE THAT HE DID NOT TAKE SIDES IN THE CONTROVERSY IN THE UNITED STATES AS TO WAR POLICY. HE SAID HE GAVE JUST THE GENERAL VIEWS OF HIS PEOPLE.
"MACARTHUR WAS OUR FRIEND," HE SAID, "AND OF COURSE WE REGRET LOSING FRIENDS AMONG US. HE WAS A MAN OF CONVICTION AND RARE PATRIOTISM. WE ARE VERY FORTUNATE TO FIND HIS SUCCESSOR A MAN OF GREAT COMBAT EXPERIENCE AND UNUSUAL PROWESS. WE HAVE CONFIDENCE IN HIM.
"WE ARE TALIING VERY MUCH ABOUT EXPANDING THE KOREAN ARMY, AND THAT MAKES US VERY HAPPY."
PYUN SAID HE CAME TO AMERICA TO HELP CARE (ALL CAPS) LAUNCH A STEPPED-UP RELIEF PROGRAM FOR KOREA.
"OUR GOVERNMENT REGARDS RELIEF PROBLEMS AS URGENT," HE SAID. "THERE ARE DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF RELIEF. ALL RELIEF ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN POOLED UNDER THE U. N. COMMAND. THE COMMAND, OF COURSE, IS BOUND TO GIVE PRIORITY TO MILITARY MATTERS AND DEMANDS."
THE FEDERATION PLANS TO LAUNCH SOON A NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR RELIEF TO KOREA.
THE 2,000 DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION HONORED THEIR 23 INTERNATIONAL DELEGATES FROM 11 FOREIGN COUNTRIES TODAY.
REP. WALTER H. JUDD OF MINNESOTA, A FORMER MEDICAL MISSIONARY IN CHINA, AND DON J. RAFAEL OREAMUNO, AMBASSADOR FROM COSTA RICA, WERE TONIGHT'S MAIN SPEAKERS.
FJ557PCS

A39DN (BJT)
BY MARTHA COLE (340)
HOUSTON, TEX., MAY 17-(AP)-THE 2,000 DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS BEGIN TODAY A DRIVE TO COMBAT WORLD COMMUNISM.

THEIR PROGRAM IS A NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR CARE (ALL CAPS) PACKAGES TO KOREA.

"THE WHOLE PURPOSE OF EXTENDING WOMEN'S CLUB WORK TO FOREIGN NATIONS IS TO CREATE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING IN ORDER TO COMBAT COMMUNISM," SAID MRS. JOHN L.WHITEHURST OF BALTIMORE, MD.

"IT'S THE RUSSIAN POLICY TO BELITTLE AMERICA AND HELP THE PEOPLE IN NEED," SAID MRS.WHITEHURST, WHO IS CHAIRMAN FOR THE COUNCIL OF INTERNATIONAL CLUBS OF THE FEDERATION.

"WELL, WE ARE GOING TO DO WHAT WE CAN TO ANSWER THAT IN OUR OWN WAY," SHE SAID.

SPARKING THE CAMPAIGN ARE 23 WOMEN FROM 11 FOREIGN NATIONS WHO ARE INTERNATIONAL DELEGATES TO THE SIX-DAY CONVENTION THAT OPENED HERE MONDAY.

MAY 18 1951

COMING IN TODAY IS THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF KOREA, Y.T.PYUN, WHO WILL TELL THE WOMEN WHAT THEY CAN DO TO HELP HIS COUNTRY.

REP. WALTER H.JUDD OF MINNESOTA, A FORMER MEDICAL MISSIONARY IN CHINA, WILL TALK TO THE CONVENTION TONIGHT ON THE FAR EAST SITUATION.

DON J.RAFAEL OREAMUNO, AMBASSADOR FROM COSTA RICA, WILL SPEAK ON THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AND INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS FROM TOPEKA, KAS., TOLD THE WOMEN LAST NIGHT THAT THEY MUST KEEP THE SPIRIT OF COMPETITION IN THE SCHOOLS.

"LIFE IS NOT JUST ONE BIG CONTINUOUS FESTIVAL WHERE NO ONE EXCELS AND NO ONE LOSES," SUPERINTENDENT KENNETH MCFARLAND SAID. "THEREFORE THE SCHOOLS WHICH PREPARE FOR LIFE SHOULD NOT OPERATE UNDER THE DELUSION THAT NO ONE CAN ACHIEVE MORE THAN ANYONE ELSE.

"AT THE ADULT LEVEL THIS THEORY IS COMMUNISM, BUT SOMEHOW WE ARE MAKING OURSELVES BELIEVE AT THE CHILDHOOD LEVEL IT IS DEMOCRACY."

LAST NIGHT WAS PRESIDENT'S NIGHT AT THE CONVENTION, WITH THE PRESIDENT OF EACH STATE FEDERATION INTRODUCED TO THE CONVENTION.

THE GENERAL FEDERATION'S EXTENSION AWARDS WERE GIVEN TO CALIFORNIA FOR THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW CLUBS, TO MAINE FOR THE GREATEST INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP AND TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE GREATEST PROPORTIONAL INCREASE.

THE PRESS BOOK CONTEST AWARD WAS DIVIDED BETWEEN THE JUNIOR WOMAN'S CLUB OF JACKSONVILLE BEACH, FLA., AND THE MONDAY STUDY CLUB OF NEW LONDON. MO.

"THE PLAINEST FACT WE FACE TODAY IS THAT THE WORLD IS DIVIDED," JUDD SAID IN HIS PREPARED SPEECH. "OUR GREATEST TASK, OF WHICH ALL OTHER PROBLEMS ARE MERELY PARTS, IS TO ACHIEVE THE GREATEST UNITY POSSIBLE IN THIS DIVIDED WORLD."

OREAMUNO OUTLINED THE WORK OF THE CONSULTATIONS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN HIS PREPARED ADDRESS. HE SAID THAT THE REPUBLICS HAVE BEEN ASKED TO EXAMINE THEIR LAWS AND ADOPT CHANGES NECESSARY TO ENSURE THAT SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES BY INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISTS ARE ADEQUATELY FORESTALLED AND PENALIZED.

THE NAME OF MRS. OSCAR A. AHLGREN, WHITING, IND., WILL BE PRESENTED TOMORROW AS CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION.

THE ELECTION WILL BE HELD AT THE FEDERATION'S CONVENTION IN MINNEAPOLIS AIN MAY, 1952, BUT CANDIDATES WILL BE PRESENTED HERE. MRS. HIRAM COLE HOUGHTON OF RED OAK, IOWA, HAS SERVED HALF OF HER TWO-YEAR TERM AS PRESIDENT.

FJ1045PCS

X (Q)
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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 17-(AP)-TWO NEW YORK CITY MEN, WHO IDENTIFIED THEMSELVES AS FORMER COMMUNISTS. WERE KEY WITNESSES YESTERDAY IN A $250,000 LIBEL ACTION.

MAURICE MELKIN AND HOWARD RUSHMORE WERE AMONG THOSE TESTIFYING IN BEHALF OF THE UTAH STATE FARM BUREAU FEDERATION. THE ORGANIZATION IS DEFENDING IN FEDERAL DISTRICT VOURT THE LIBEL ACTION BROUGHT BY THE NATIONAL FARMERS UNION.

THE FARMERS UNION CLAIMS THE UTAH FEDERATION, IN A PUBLICATION, DESCRIBED THE FARMERS UNION AS "COMMUNIST DOMINATED."

MELKIN, SAYING HIS COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP DATED FROM 1919 TO 1937, SAID HE NOW IS EMPLOYED BY THE U.S.IMMIGRATION SERVICE. RUSHMORE TOLD THE COURT HE IS A REPORTER FOR THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN AND SPECIALIZED IN COVERING COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES. RUSHMORE SAID HE WAS A COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER FROM 1935 UNTIL 1939.

JUDGE WILLIS W.RITTER TURNED BACK MUCH OF THE TESTIMONY OFFERED BY THE FARM BUREAU ATTORNEYS. THE COURT SUSTAINED OBJECTIONS TO SEVERAL PUBLICATIONS. AT ONE POINT, JUDGE RITTER COMMENTED TO FARM BUREAU COUNSEL THAT "YOU HAVE FAILED TO MAKE A CONNECTION BETWEEN THE FARMERS UNION AND THESE DOCUMENTS."

OTHER WITNESSES YESTERDAY INCLUDED CHARLES E.KIDDEE, MINNESOTA FARMER; JOHN C.DUSTIN, NORTH DAKOTA INSURANCE ACTUARY, AND MANNING JOHNSON, WHO TESTIFIED HE WAS A COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER FROM 1930 UNTIL 1940. HE SAID HE IS NOW EMPLOYED BY THE U.S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

FR&VR413ACS

A6DX (BJT)
PMS BUDGET (300)
BY HOWARD W.BLAKESLEE
ASSOCIATED PRES SCIENCE EDITOR

DENVER, MAY 17-(AP)-THE B-36 CREWS--OUR ACE ATOM BOMB PLANE--RECEIVE THE MOST INTENSIVE TRAINING IN THE HISTORY OF AVIATION.

THIS TRAINING WAS DESCRIBED AT THE AERO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION BY COL. DON FLICKINGER, AIR SURGEON, EIGHTH AIR FORCE, FORT WORTH,TEXAS. EACH PLANE CARRIES A CREW OF TWELVE OR MORE. THEY GO ON TRAINING FLIGHTS LASTING 24 TO 34 HOURS, NONSTOP. THEY FREQUENTLY SPEND SOME TI... FLYING AT 40,000 FEET AND HIGHER.

THESE MEN ARE THE HIGHEST AGE GROUP OF MILITARY FLYERS. THEY ARE MATURE. MANY HAD YEARS OF PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, INCLUDING COMB... YET EVEN THE MOST EXPERIENCED HAS TO SPEND A YEAR OR MORE TO LEARN THE DIFFERENT AND ADDED DUTIES.

FATIGUE PROVED TO BE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT HAZARDS. ACCURACY OF BOMBING AND OF RADAR WORK DEPENDED ON REDUCING FATIGUE. FATIGUE WAS CUT ONE-THIRD--ENOUGH TO SHOW IN BOMBING ACHIEVEMENT--BY REGULAR HOURS OF WORK, EATING AND SLEEPING DURING MISSIONS.

IT WASN'T EASY, COL.FLICKINGER SAID. RIGID TRAINING WAS REQUIRED. ONE HANDICAP WAS THE SENIOR MEN, WHO WHEN DUE TO REST, HAD TO TURN THI... DUTIES OVER TO SUBSTITUTES. LIKE MANY EXECUTIVES IN BUSINESS, THESE SENIORS COULDN'T DELEGATE WORK TO SOMEONE ELSE. THEY HAD TO BE TRAINED TO DO THIS.

MEN WERE STARTING OUT ALREADY TIRED BY ALL THE PREPARATIONS THEY HAD MADE. TO REMEDY THIS THEY WERE PLACED IN CENTERS WHERE THEY WERE NOT ALLOWED TO DO MORE THAN FOUR TO SIX HOURS PREPARATION WORK, WHERE THERE WAS PLENTY OF RECREATION AND SUPERVISION TO SEE THAT THEY ATE AND SLEPT WELL.

ANOTHER CHANGE IS A SYSTEM OF PROMOTION. FORMERLY MEN WHO WANTED HIG... RANK HAD TO LEAVE FOR SOME SORT OF STAFF WORK. NOW A MAN RECEIVES HIS PROMOTIONS BY STAYING IN THE BIG BOMBER SERVICE.

A LOT OF RED TAPE HAS BEEN CUT. IF A MAN FINDS THAT SOME PIECE OF EQUIPMENT IS HANDICAPPING HIM, HIS PROBLEM IS TAKEN DIRECT TO A A SCIENTIFIC OR TECHNICAL LABORATORY FOR SOLUTION.

YU1149PMS NM

30.24- 23133

B15CO (Q)
FIRST LEAD (250)
CINCINNATI, MAY 17-(AP)-JOHN W.GIBSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE U.S. DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION, SAID TODAY HOMELESS AND HOPELESS REFUGEES ARE A CONSTANT THREAT TO PEACE.

ADDRESSING A MEETING OF NATIONAL VOLUNTARY AGENCIES, GERMAN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF PRIVATE BUSINESS WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE PROBLEM, GIBSON SAID:

"THERE ARE TODAY 10 MILLION REFUGEES IN THE WESTERN ZONES OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA--AN AREA LESS THAN THAT OF OHIO, INDIANA AND IOWA.

"THE THREAT TO WORLD PEACE IS EVEN MORE ALARMING WHEN THE WESTERN ZONES OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA ARE VIEWED IN THE LIGHT OF POPULATION FIGURES.

"OF THE TOTAL 50 MILLION POPULATION IN THE TWO ZONES, TEN MILLION, OR ONE IN EVERY FIVE PERSONS, EITHER IS A DISPLACED PERSON OR AN EXPELLEE."

EDWARD M.M.O'CONNOR AND HARRY N.ROSENFIELD, ALSO MEMBERS OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION, AND ELLIOTT M.SHIRK, RESETTLEMENT OFFICER, ALSO ATTENDED THE MEETING.

THE COMMISSION'S IMMEDIATE CONCERN IS THE RESETTLEMENT OF GERMAN EXPELLEES--REFUGEES WHO WERE FORCED BY THE COMMUNISTS TO FLEE THEIR FARMS, FACTORIES AND SHOPS IN EASTERN EUROPE, O'CONNOR SAID.

GIBSON HAS JUST RETURNED FROM A FIVE WEEKS' INSPECTION TOUR OVERSEAS.

HE STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF KEEPING UP THE HOPES OF "THESE MILLION OF DISTRESSED AND OPPRESSED HUMAN BEINGS."

APPROXIMATELY 200 REPRESENTATIVES ARE ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS METHODS OF FITTING EXPELLEES INTO EMPLOYMENT TO FURTHER THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM, AND OF MEETING FARM AND LABOR SHORTAGES IN CERTAIN SPECIFIED SKILLS.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATION ALSO WILL BE GIVEN TO SPONSORING OF EXPELLEES BY RELATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY.

(NO PICKUP)
PM515PES NM

MAY 18 1951

B18CX (Q)
(260)
CHIV
E

CHICAGO,MAY 17-(AP)-THE PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY SAID TODAY A BUILD-UP OF GROUND FORCES FOR DEFENSE OF EUROPE IS A MOVE "AWAY FROM A GLOBAL WAR AND TOWARDS THE GOAL OF PEACE."

JAMES BRYANT CONANT TOLD A JOINT MEETING OF THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND THE CHICAGO COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS THAT DEFENSE OF EUROPE ON THE GROUND "IS BY NO MEANS THE HOPELESS UNDERTAKING THAT SOME HAVE CLAIMED."

"IF GLOBAL WAR CAN BE AVOIDED AND WESTERN EUROPE MADE SECURE AGAINST INVASION FROM THE EAST, THEN IN THE COURSE OF YEARS NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION COULD BEGIN TO TAKE A REALISTIC TURN," HE DECLARED.

DR. CONANT ADDED THAT UNITED ACTION BY THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE IS ESSENTIAL TO THE DEFENSE OF EUROPE, AND THAT A UNITED POLICY IN THE FAR EAST AMONG THOSE NATIONS IS "LIKEWISE ESSENTIAL."

"MANY OF US WHO DISAGREE STRONGLY WITH THE POLICY ADVOCATED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR DO SO X X X BECAUSE IT WOULD APPEAR THAT GENERAL MAC ARTHUR IS PREPARED TO HAVE THE UNITED STATES GO IT ALONE IN THE FAR EAST," HE SAID.

"TO FOLLOW SUCH A COURSE X X X WOULD MAKE IMPOSSIBLE THE UNITY REQUIRED IN THE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT MATTER OF REARMING EUROPE, AN OPERATION WHICH BY ITS VERY NATURE TOUCHES SENSTITIVE NERVES IN EVERY COUNTRY. IF THE FREE WORLD IS TO REMAIN FREE AND SECURE. IT MUST BE UNITED; THIS SEEMS BUT COMMON SENSE."

DR. CONANT SAID THAT IN THE CURRENT "GREAT DEBATE" OVER FOREIGN POLICY NOW GOING ON IN WASHINGTON, "NO MORE DISSERVICE TO THE CAUSE OF PEACE CAN BE DONE THAN BY SOWING SEEDS OF DISUNITY BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC TREATNY NATIONS."

"THE COMMON DANGER WHICH NOW CONFRONTS US ALL," HE SAID, "THE EXISTENCE OF AN AGGRESSIVE COMMUNIST RUSSIA AND ITS SATELLITES IN AN ATOMIC AGE--THIS COMMON DANGER I SUGGEST IS SO GREAT AS TO WARRANT OUR MINIMIZING OUR PAST DIFFERENCES AND UNITING ON AN ENLIGHTENED WORLD POLICY."

AJ/JT553PCD

MAY 18 1951

B45PG (Q)PX FW)
APW
(150)

PITTSBURGH, MAY 17-(AP)-DAVID BEN-GURION, PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL, SAID TODAY THAT ISRAEL IS "READY FOR PEACE ANY TIME OF THE DAY OR NIGHT."

BEN-GURION, APPEARING IN PITTSBURGH AS PART OF THE NATIONWIDE TOUR HE HAS UNDERTAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH A $500,000,000 (M) BOND DRIVE FOR ISRAEL, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE ISRAEL IS EAGER FOR PEACE.

SPEAKING OF A CONFLICT WITH SYRIA, HE DECLARED:

"WE HAVE AGREED TO CEASE FIRE IF THE OTHERS DON'T SHOOT. THEN WE WILL PRESERVE THE PEACE."

THE PRIME MINISTER AND HIS PARTY, TRAVELLING BY CHARTERED PLANE, CAME HERE FROM BOSTON. HE WILL GO TO CHICAGO TOMORROW.

MORE THAN 500 PERSONS GREETED THE PARTY. A MOTORCADE OF 125 AUTOMOBILES BROUGHT THE GROUP TO CITY HALL WHERE MAYOR DAVID L. LAWRENCE GREETED THE PRIME MINISTER AND TOLD HIM THIS WAS OFFICIALLY "DAVID BEN-GURION DAY."

D917PED

A55WX
(300) MCCARTHY

(WX) CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., MAY 17-(AP)-SENATOR MCCARTHY (R-WISC) SAID LAST NIGHT TESTIMONY IN THE WASHINGTON INQUIRY INTO GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S OUSTER SHOWS THE ARMY IS RUN BY "POLITICAL GENERALS."

HE DECLARED SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL HAD TOLD SENATE COMMITTEES INVESTIGATING THE MACARTHUR FIRING THAT "NO OFFICER HAD THE RIGHT, EVEN UNDER OATH, TO TELL THE TRUTH AS HE SAW IT IF THAT TRUTH DID NOT FULLY BACK UP THE IDEAS OF THE POLITICAL PARTY IN POWER AT THE TIME."

IN HIS TESTIMONY LAST WEEK, MARSHALL HAD SAID THAT OFFICERS UNDER QUESTIONING MAY EXPRESS VIEWS AT VARIANCE WITH ESTABLISHED POLICY IF THEY CLEARLY STATE THAT THEY SPEAK ONLY FOR THEMSELVES.

MCCARTHY, IN A SPEECH TO THE STUDENT LEGAL FORUM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA LAW SCHOOL, INTERPRETED MARSHALL'S TESTIMONY AS TELLING OFFICERS THEY MUST "TELL THE TRUTH AND SUFFER THE CONSEQUENCES OR, IF THEY WANTED TO CONTINUE THEIR MILITARY CAREERS, COMMIT PERJURY WITH OFFICIAL SANCTION."

THE SENATOR, A PERSISTENT CRITIC OF ADMINISTRATION FOREIGN POLICY, ALSO CRITICIZED GEN. OMAR BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, FOR TESTIFYING TUESDAY THAT MACARTHUR'S KOR

STAFF, FOR TESTIFYING TUESDAY THAT MACARTHUR'S KOREAN WAR STRATEGY PROBABLY WOULD TOUCH OFF ALL-OUT WAR WITH CHINA.

BRADLEY SAID THE JOINT CHIEFS FEEL THAT WOULD BE "THE WRONG WAR, AT THE WRONG PLACE, AT THE WRONG TIME AND WITH THE WRONG ENEMY."

MCCARTHY COMMENTED:

"BRADLEY TESTIFIED TO THIS UNDER OATH DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE JOINT CHIEFS, INCLUDING BRADLEY, UNANIMOUSLY AGREED IN WRITING WITH MACARTHUR'S FOUR POINTS OF JAN. 12 OF THIS YEAR."

MACARTHUR HAD TESTIFIED THE JOINT CHIEFS SUPPORTED HIM ON THE WISDOM OF (1) USING CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS, (2) BOMBING CHINESE BASES IN MANCHURIA, (3) BLOCKADING THE CHINA MAINLAND, AND (4) TIGHTER ECONOMIC WARFARE AGAINST THE PEIPING REGIME.

BOTH BRADLEY AND MARSHALL TESTIFIED THOSE POINTS WERE AMONG 16 THE JOINT CHIEFS STUDIED IN THE EVENT IT BECAME NECESSARY FOR UNITED NATIONS FORCES TO PULL OUT OF KOREA. BRADLEY SAID THE 16 POINTS NEVER GOT BEYOND THE STUDY STAGE.

DC626AED

MAY 18 1951

B45 SG (230)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, MAY 17)

(ADVANCE) SPRINGFIELD, MASS., MAY 17-(AP)-METHODIST CHURCHMEN TODAY CONSIDERED A REPORT WHICH DECLARED "AMERICA CANNOT AND SHOULD NOT BE EXPECTED TO POLICE THE WORLD ALONE."

DR.DAVID H.HICKEY, A MEMBER OF THE CONFERENCE COMMISSION ON SOCIAL ETHICS AND WORLD PEACE AT THE 155TH ANNUAL NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH, SUBMITTED A STATEMENT WHICH DECLARED:

"WE CONDEMN THOSE COUNTRIES, WHICH, AS MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, HAVE FAILED TO FULFILL THEIR OBLIGATIONS FOR COMMON DEFENSE AGAINST THE AGGRESSORS IN KOREA AND HAVE SENT LITTLE MORE THAN A TOKEN FORCE TO THE FRONT."

HICKEY CALLED FOR "A MUTUAL DEFENSE PACT UPON THE PART OF ALL LIBERTY LOVING NATIONS" AND CONTINUED:

"IT IS IRONICAL AND TRAGIC THAT WE SHOULD BRING YOUNG MEN OF MILITARY AGE TO THIS COUNTRY AS DISPLACED PERSONS TO FILL POSITIONS MADE VACANT BY OUR MEN WHO HAVE BEEN CALLED TO SERVICE WITH THE ARMED FORCES.

"WE BELIEVE THAT ALL DISPLACED PERSONS OF MILITARY AGE SHOULD BE GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY OF SERVICE IN SOME PHASE OF THE DEFENSE EFFORT."

THE REPORT OF THE FULL COMMISSION CONDEMNED "ATOMIC VIOLENCE AND WARFARE" AND CHARGED CONGRESS WITH "CALLOUS DISREGARD OF HUNGER AND SUFFERING" BECAUSE OF "INDIFFERENCE" TO APPEALS FROM INDIA FOR GRAIN.

THE REPORT SAID ALSO: "THE CURRENT EXPOSE OF GAMBLING AND UNDERWORLD CORRUPTION AND CRIME BY SENATE INVESTIGATORS, AS WELL AS MALFEASANCE IN HIGH OFFICE BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, IS A STARTLING REVELATION OF A DECLINE IN MORAL STANDARDS AMONG THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

THE "CURE," THE REPORT ADDED, IS "A RECOVERY OF INTEGRITY AND MORAL STANDARDS."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1:30 P.M. EST, TODAY, THURSDAY, MAY 17)

MD801AED

MIN HKUP

B23NR KX FW Q

(200)

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., MAY 17-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL OF THE FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION CLAIMS THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT HAS SPENT NOTHING ON "VITAL CIVIL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT" AS YET.

IN A SPEECH YESTERDAY, DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR JAMES J.WADSWORTH CITED THE NEED FOR MANPOWER AND MONEY FOR "THE GREATEST HUMAN SALVAGE JOB OF WHICH WE CAN CONCEIVE."

HE TOLD THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK CIVIL DEFENSE WILL REQUIRE "A GREAT DEAL OF MONEY" AND 15,000,000 (M) WORKERS.

THESE WERE ONLY THE MINIMUM NEEDS, WADSWORTH SAID IN URGING THAT CIVIL DEFENSE SPENDING BE PUT ON AN EQUAL FOOTING WITH THE MILITARY.

HE SAID HIS AGENCY WAS PREPARING TO ASK CONGRESS FOR MORE MONEY SO AS TO MAKE CIVIL DEFENSE A "CO-EQUAL" WITH THE ARMED FORCES.

ALREADY, WADSWORTH SAID, $26,000,000,000 (B) HAVE BEEN SPENT ON MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND ANOTHER $58,000,000,000 (B) ARE PLANNED FOR THE NEXT 14 MONTHS.

ON THE CIVIL DEFENSE SIDE OF THE LEDGER, WADSWORTH SAID THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CAN'T PROVIDE EVEN ONE FIRST AID STATION.

HE SAID 97 STATIONS, AT $3,000 APIECE, ARE NEEDED TO HANDLE CASUALTIES FROM ONE BOMB SUCH AS WAS DROPPED ON HIROSHIMA.

RU532AED

MAY 18 1951

B74

KX, WX (140)

NEW YORK, MAY 17-(AP)-SENATOR JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY (D-WYO.) SAID TONIGHT "THERE IS NO REASON WHY WE SHOULD DRIFT INTO A THIRD WORLD WAR."

"WE HAVE THE (ATOMIC) BOMB IN NUMBERS AND VARIETIES THAT THE RUSSIANS CANNOT HOPE TO MEET IN ANY BRIEF PERIOD OF YEARS," HE SAID.

HE ADDRESSED THE SEVENTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE TAX EXECUTIVES INSTITUTE AT THE WALDORF ASTORIA.

THE UNITED STATES, HE SAID, IS VASTLY SUPERIOR TO RUSSIA IN MECHANICAL CAPACITY, THE EFFICIENCY OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC LEADERS, THE EFFICIENCY OF ITS CITIZENS, AND IN TEACHING ABILITY.

O'MAHONEY SAID AMERICANS OF ALL CLASSES HAVE RISEN TO THE PLEA OF PUTTING THE NATION'S DEFENSE PROGRAM ON A PAY-AS-YOU-GO BASIS.

TO PILE A NEW NATIONAL DEBT ON TOP OF THE PRESENT DEBT OF $257,000,000,000 (B), HE SAID, WOULD "MEAN THE ECONOMIC COLLAPSE ON WHICH THE RUSSIANS ARE COUNTING."

"WE CANNOT ESCAPE THE TAXATION NECESSARY TO DO THE JOB," HE SAID OF MEETING DEFENSE COSTS.

KM1142PED

A74

NEW YORK, MAY 17-(AP)-RUSSIAN AGGRESSION IS BEING AIDED IN THE U.S. BY "INDECISION, CONFUSION, COMPLACENCY AND SELFISHNESS," BERNARD M. BARUCH SAID TODAY.

"THE DARK FORCES THAT THREATEN US TODAY ARE NO LESS RUTHLESS, NO LESS POWERFUL, THAN THOSE WHICH IMPERILED US A DECADE AGO," BARUCH SAID AT A SPRING MILITARY REVIEW OF CITY COLLEGE'S ROTC. "THIS ENEMY FROM ABROAD IS AIDED AT HOME BY INDECISION, CONFUSION, COMPLACENCY AND SELFISHNESS."

BARUCH, A CCNY GRADUATE IN THE CLASS OF 1889, IDENTIFIED THE "DARK FORCES" AS THE SOVIET REGIME.

K910PED

A202

(200)

NEW YORK, MAY 17-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY SAID TODAY THAT SELECTIVE SERVICE WOULD HAVE "A VERY TOUGH JOB" FILLING THE 3,500,000 (M) MILITARY MANPOWER GOAL BY THE FALL OF 1952.

30.24- 23135

THE NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE DIRECTOR TOLD THE AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION THAT THE CURTAILED SELECTIVE SERVICE PROGRAM IS REFLECTED IN FALLING RECRUITMENT AS THE GOAL APPROACHES.

"THERE IS NO QUESTION ABOUT THE FACT THAT WE'RE SHORT OF MEN," HERSHEY SAID. HE ADDED THAT AS THE AUTHORIZED NUMBER OF MEN IS REACHED THERE WILL BE "INSISTENT DEMANDS TO GET A LOT OF PEOPLE OUT." HE SAID THIS WOULD MEAN THE U.S. WOULD HAVE TO INCREASE THE "NUMBER WE HAVE PUT IN."

HE SAID THAT BY CHRISTMAS 1952 "WHEN WE ARE TRYING TO FIND 80,000 OUT OF 87,000 (ELIGIBLES) WE WILL MISS IT BY 30,000 TO 35,000.

PLEADING FOR A PERMANENT SELECTIVE SERVICE PROGRAM, HE SAID:

"I'D LIKE TO SEE SOME PERMANENCY. I'D SETTLE FOR A BILL THAT WAS PERMANENT IN THE MORNING EVEN IF THEY REPEALED IT IN THE AFTERNOON. I COULD AT LEAST EAT LUNCH KNOWING WHERE I WAS AT-- KNOWING I WAS LIVING UNDER A PERMANENT LAW."

JOHN G. ADAMS, ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, SAID HIS DEPARTMENT EVENTUALLY HOPED TO REDUCE THE 3,500,000 FIGURE THROUGH ENACTMENT OF UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING. THIS PLAN WOULD CALL FOR ABOUT SIX MONTHS PRIMARY INSTRUCTION, PLUS RESERVE STATUS.

TU246PED

MAY 18 1951

A67

(180)

NEW YORK, MAY 17-(AP)-DEFENSE MOBILIZER CHARLES E.WILSON SAID TONIGHT HE IS CONFIDENT THAT "ONCE WE HAVE BUILT AMERICA'S MIGHT TO THE POINT THAT IS NOW CONTEMPLATED, THERE WILL BE NO WAR ON A GLOBAL SCALE."

"IF SUCH A WAR WERE THRUST UPON US," HE DECLARED, "IT COULD ONLY BE AN ACT OF INTERNATIONAL LUNACY.

"SOME STRANGE THINGS HAVE ISSUED FROM THE KREMLIN IN THE LAST FEW YEARS, BUT I TRUST THE MEN WHO DO THE PLOTTING IN THAT WALLED FORTRESS STILL HAVE SOME VESTIGES OF SANITY."

WILSON SAID AMERICA HAS A "RUNNING START" TOWARD REARMAMENT AND THE BASIC PLAN IS "TO SPEND SOME 50 BILLIONS A YEAR AND TO DO THE JOB IN THREE YEARS."

"THE KREMLIN HAS SOME HARD THINKING TO DO," THE MOBILIZATION CHIEF SAID IN AN ADDRESS TO THE 35TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, THE NATION'S OLDEST ECONOMIC RESEARCH INSTITUTION.

HE SAID THAT BY THE END OF 1953 AMERICAN PRODUCTION AND STANDBY CAPACITY WILL HAVE BEEN INCREASED TO THE POINT WHERE AN ALL-OUT WAR COULD BE SUPPLIED FROM THEN EXISTING PRODUCTION LINES.

"I AM CONFIDENT, GENTLEMEN, THAT WE ARE WINNING THE BATTLE FOR PRODUCTION NOW JUST AS SURELY AS WE WON IT IN THE YEARS 1941 TO 1945," WILSON REPORTED.

K852PED

B9 (SEGC)

(450)

NEW YORK, MAY 17-(AP)-SEVERAL TOP NEWSPAPER AND RADIO PERSONALITIES LARGELY AGREE THAT THE GREAT DEBATE STIRRED UP BY THE OUSTING OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAS LED THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO DEMAND A MORE VIGOROU: FAR EAST POLICY.

A FOREIGN POLICY DISCUSSION WAS HELD LAST NIGHT AT THE TWELFTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL.

TAKING PART IN "THE PRESS LOOKS AT U.S. FOREIGN POLICY" WERE:

BARRY BINGHAM, EDITOR, THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL AND TIMES; HAL BOYLE, ASSOCIATED PRESS COLUMNIST AND FORMER WAR CORRESPONDENT; ERWIN D. CANHAM, EDITOR, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR; ROBERT CONSIDINE, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE; H. V. KALTENBORN, NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY; MRS.HELEN ROGERS REID. PRESIDENT. THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE; QUENTIN REYNOLDS, EDITOR, UNITED NATIONS WORLD; AND GIDEON D. SEYMOUR, EXECUTIVE EDITOR, THE MINNEAPOLIS STAR AND TRIBUNE.

COMMENTING ON THE MACARTHUR DISMISSAL, KALTENBORN SAID THE PRINCIPAL OUTCOME OF THE DEBATE ON THIS ISSUE HAS BEEN THAT THE "ADMINISTRATION ALREADY HAS ACCEPTED SOME OF MACARTHUR'S POLICIES."

CONSIDINE SAID THE ADMINISTRATION HAS "COME AROUND TO MACARTHUR'S THINKING VERY VIVIDLY," AND ADDED:

"THREE OR FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND WORDS HAVE BEEN SAID, AND THE BOYS HAVE TALKED THEMSELVES INTO THE SAME POINT OF VIEW."

BOYLE SAID HE REGARDED THE GREAT DEBATE AS "A GOOD THING" BECAUSE "IT'S BETTER TO HAVE WAR AMONG THE GENERALS THAN TO HAVE A GENERAL WAR

CANHAM DECLARED THE ADMINISTRATION HAD NOT TAKEN ANY OF THE STEPS PROPOSED BY MACARTHUR WHICH IT FELT WOULD RISK THE DANGER OF SPREADING THE KOREAN CONFLICT.

THE DINNER ALSO SERVED TO HONOR SEVEN PERSONS WHO WERE PRESENTED WITH THE CLUB'S 1950 AWARDS FOR OUTSTANDING FOREIGN COVERAGE IN THE FIELDS OF PRESS, RADIO AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE AWARDS WENT TO:

HOMER BIGART, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, FOR BEST CONSISTENT PRESS REPORTING FROM ABROAD.

BOYLE, FOR BEST WAR REPORTING (PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION).

DAVID DUNCAN, LIFE MAGAZINE, FOR BEST PICTURE REPORTING JUDGED FROM ITS INTERPRETIVE QUALITY.

MARGUERITE HIGGINS, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, THE GEORGE POLK MEMORIAL AWARD TO FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS FOR COURAGE, INTEGRITY AND ENTERPRISE ABOVE AND BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY. THE POLK AWARD WAS ESTABLISHED IN HONOR OF GEORGE POLK, CBS CORRESPONDENT MURDERED IN GREECE IN 1948.

EDWARD R.MURROW, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, FOR BEST RADIO AND TELEVISION INTERPRETATION OF FOREIGN NEWS.

JAMES RESTON, NEW YORK TIMES, FOR BEST PRESS INTERPRETATION OF FOREIGN NEWS.

HOWARD K. SMITH, CBS, FOR BEST CONSISTENT RADIO AND TELEVISION REPORTING FROM ABROAD.

MK358AED

MAY 18 1951

B10 (SEGC)

(150)

NEW YORK, MAY 17-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST PARTY MUST TURN OVER TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE TODAY ALL RECORDS INVOLVING A PARTY OFFICIAL OUSTED FOR ALLEGED "SERIOUS FINANCIAL IRREGULARITIES."

THE DAILY WORKER, COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER, ANNOUNCED ON TUESDAY THE EXPULSION OF PARTY WORKER BEN BORDOFSKY FOR "IRREGULARITIES IN CONNECTION WITH FUNDS TURNED IN ON LITERATURE SALES BY PARTY MEMBERS."

BORDOFSKY HAD BEEN IN CHARGE OF THE PARTY'S NEW YORK STATE LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

YESTERDAY, MANHATTAN DISTRICT ATTORNEY FRANK S.HOGAN ANNOUNCED THAT A GRAND JURY SUBPOENA HAD BEEN SERVED AT PARTY OFFICES. THE PROSECUTOR SAID HE WANTED TO LOOK AT THE RECORDS INVOLVING BORDOFSKY TO FIND OUT IF A CRIME HAD BEEN COMMITTED.

A COMMUNIST PARTY SPOKESMAN EXPRESSED SURPRISE THAT AN INVESTIGATION WOULD BE UNDERTAKEN WITHOUT A COMPLAINT FROM THE PARTY.

THERE WAS NO COMMENT FROM BORDOFSKY.

HIS WIFE, FRANCES, ALSO WAS EXPELLED BECAUSE, WHILE NOT TAKING PART IN HER HUSBAND'S ACTIVITIES, SHE "PUT UP NO STRUGGLE AGAINST HER HUSBAND," THE DAILY WORKER SAID.

MK/MD403AED

A151
(350)
NEW YORK, MAY 17-(AP)-BISHOP MICHAEL J.READY OF COLUMBUS, O., CHARGED TODAY THAT THE AMERICAN PRESS HAS FAILED TO PRESENT A TRUE PICTURE OF EVENTS IN YUGOSLAVIA.

HE ALSO TOLD A MEETING OF CATHOLIC EDITORS THAT IN AMERICAN NEWS ACCOUNTS "THERE HAVE BEEN MISREPRESENTATIONS IN RECENT WEEKS OF VATICAN POLICY AND ATTITUDES."

THE BISHOP DID NOT NAME SPECIFIC INSTANCES. HE SAID REPORTERS SOMETIMES MAGNIFY THE VIEWS OF ANONYMOUS PERSONS INTO AUTHORITATIVE VATICAN ATTITUDES BECAUSE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ARE NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.

BISHOP READY IS CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESS DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE, WHICH DISTRIBUTES THE NCWC NEWS SERVICE TO CATHOLIC PAPERS. HE SPOKE TO 400 EDITORS AND EXECUTIVES OF ROMAN CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES AT THE 41ST CONVENTION OF THE CATHOLIC PRESS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

THE BISHOP SAID THAT THE TITO REGIME IN YUGOSLAVIA, BY "PERMITTING A FEW WESTERN CORRESPONDENTS TO COME IN AND LOOK AROUND," HAS MISLED AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION INTO BELIEVING THAT YUGOSLAVIA HAS "COME OVER TO OUR SIDE."

"IT IS NOT MY INTENTION TO CHARGE THESE CORRESPONDENTS WITH ANY DELIBERATE EFFORT TO MISLEAD THEIR READERS," BISHOP READY SAID. "I CANNOT REFRAIN, HOWEVER, FROM POINTING OUT AT LEAST ONE PUZZLING FACT. TWO AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS LATELY WERE PERMITTED TO SEE AND TALK WITH ARCHBISHOP STEPINAC, THE UNJUSTLY IMPRISONED ARCHBISHOP OF ZAGREB. IN THEIR REPORTS THE TWO CAPABLE NEWSMEN DEALT WITH THE ARCHBISHOP MERELY AS IF HE WERE A CRIMINAL WHO IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES RECEIVED DECENT ENOUGH TREATMENT AT THE HANDS OF HIS JAILERS.

"I AM NOT AWARE OF A SINGLE REFERENCE IN THESE REPORTS TO THE FACT THAT ARCHBISHOP STEPINAC IS CONSIDERED BY MILLIONS OF PEOPLE IN HIS OWN COUNTRY AND OTHER MILLIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AS THE INNOCENT VICTIM OF A REGIME DETERMINED TO STAMP OUT RELIGION BY ELIMINATING ITS LEADERS."

THIS WAS AN EVIDENT REFERENCE TO STORIES BY C.L.SULZBERGER OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, AND ALEX SINGLETON OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. SULZBERGER RECENTLY RECEIVED A SPECIAL PULITZER PRIZE CITATION FOR HIS INTERVIEW AND STORY.

(COMMENTING ON BISHOP READY'S REMARKS, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID THAT "ALEX SINGLETON'S ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH OF APRIL 6 REPORTING HIS INTERVIEW WITH ARCHBISHOP STEPINAC SPEAKS FOR ITSELF. A READING OF THE DISPATCH WILL SHOW THAT BISHOP READY'S APPARENT REFERENCES THERETO ARE WHOLLY MISLEADING AND NOT WELL FOUNDED.")

P1206PED

MAY 18 1951

A18DT (WX
FIRST LEAD FORD
DETROIT,MAY 17-(AP)-CUTBACKS IN THE AUTO INDUSTRY'S STEEL CONSUMPTION, ORDERED BY THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY WILL MEAN LAYOFFS FOR SOME 10,000 (T) FORD MOTOR CO. WORKERS WITHIN THE NEXT 60 DAYS.

HENRY FORD II REFERRED TO THE MATERIALS CUTBACKS AS "PRODUCTION CUTS" FOR THE CAR INDUSTRY, AND SAID THAT WITHOUT THE LAY-OFFS "OUR PRODUCTION COSTS WOULD BE PROHIBITIVE."

HE ALSO CALLED FOR MORE "REALISM" IN IMPLEMENTING THE COMBINED CIVILIAN-MILITARY PRODUCTION PROGRAM.

BECAUSE OF NECESSARY TOOLING TO GET DEFE E JOBS UNDER WAY, "WE CAN'T REHIRE THESE PEOPLE FOR MANY MONTHS," ORD TOLD THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION HERE TODAY.

CONTINUING, THE FORD PRESIDENT SAID:

"AT FORD, WE'RE EAGER TO TAKE ON ALL OF THIS TWO-FOLD CIVILIAN - DEFENSE PROGRAM WE CAN CARRY. AND ALL OF US ARE IN COMPLETE AGREEMENT WITH THE NECESSITY FOR THE TREMENDOUS GOALS THAT HAVE BEEN SET UP BY DEFENSE MOBILIZER CHARLES E.WILSON.

"BUT I BELIEVE THAT BEFORE WE CAN EVEN MAKE A FAIR START ON THE JOB, THERE MUST BE A LOT MORE REALISM IN THE APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM ON THE PART OF SOME OF THOSE IN WASHINGTON.

"IF THIS ASSIGNMENT IS TO BE CARRIED OUT SUCCESSFULLY, WE MUST BE FREED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE OF UNCERTAINTY AND CONFUSION AND TRIAL BALLOONS -- SUCH TRIAL BALLOONS AS THE RECENT WASHINGTON-BORN RUMOR THAT TOLD US THAT STEEL FOR AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTION IN THE SECOND QUARTER WAS TO BE CUT 40 PER CENT. FORTY PER CENT WAS THE RUMOR; 20 PER CENT WAS THE FACT AND WE CAN'T PLAN OUR BUSINESS ON RUMORS."

FORD ASSERTED THAT NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY OFFICIALS RECENTLY SAID THIRD-QUARTER REQUIREMENTS FOR DEFENSE AND DEFENSE-RELATED PRODUCTION ADDED UP TO 26,000,000 (M) TONS OF FINISHED STEEL PRODUCTION.

"THE FACT IS," HE ADDED, "THAT THE STEEL INDUSTRY CAN ONLY SUPPLY SOME 20,000,000 (M) TONS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER. AND THIS 26,000,000 (M) TON REQUIREMENT, MIND YOU, DID NOT INCLUDE ANY STEEL FOR CONSUMER DURABLE GOOD SUCH AS PASSENGER CARS, HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES AND OTHERS."

A206DT
THE SCOPE OF CONTROLLED MATERIALS PROGRAM ACTIVITIES, FORD SAID, "SHOULD BE DETERMINED VERY CAREFULLY. "LET'S NOT, FOR INSTANCE HAVE 85 PER CENT CONTROL OF STEEL IN A DEFENSE EFFORT THAT DEMANDS ONLY 15 TO 20 PER CENT OF OUR TOTAL PRODUCTION," HE SAID.

"OBVIOUSLY, WE MUST HAVE CERTAIN CONTROLS TO DO THE TWIN JOBS OF MEETING MILITARY AND CIVILIAN NEEDS AT ONE AND THE SAME TIME. BUT THESE CONTROLS SHOULD BE APPLIED AS, IF AND WHEN THEY ARE NEEDED--AND NOT BEFORE."

FORD NOTED THAT DURING WORLD WAR II, 16 PER CENT OF THE "SO-CALLED SMALL BUSINESS MEN OF THE COUNTRY WERE FORCED TO SHUT UP SHOP UNDER A SYSTEM OF ALL-OUT CONTROLS."

"I AM TOLD," HE CONTINUED, "THAT THERE IS SOME SUSPICION EVEN NOW THAT WHEN THE FATALITY COUNT IS KNOWN THIS TIME, THE SMALL BUSINESS LIQUIDATION RATE MAY BE EVEN HIGHER THAN IT WAS IN 1942 AND 1943.

"THAT'S NOT BECAUSE THERE'S NOTHING FOR SMALL BUSINESS TO DO BUT BECAUSE MANY SMALL BUSINESSES ARE LESSTLAITPSTA

"THAT'S NOT BECAUSE THERE'S NOTHING FOR SMALL BUSINESS TO DO BUT BECAUSE MANY SMALL BUSINESSES ARE LESS ABLE TO WITHSTAND THE STRANGLING GRIP OF CONTROLS."

MU205PES NM

MAY 18 1951

B44 (PG (Q) (FW)
NEW YORK, MAY 17-(AP)-THE FORD FOUNDATION TODAY ANNOUNCED A $200,000 FUND TO AID REFUGEES AND EXILES FROM SOVIET RUSSIA.

IT IS KNOWN AS THE FREE RUSSIA FUND, INC., AND ITS PRESIDENT IS GEORGE F.KENNAN OF PRINCETON, N.J., FORMERLY OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

THE FUND WAS DESCRIBED AS IN LINE WITH THE FOUNDATION'S AIM OF SECURING WORLD PEACE.

WORKING THROUGH ESTABLISHED ORGANIZATIONS, THE NEW FUND WILL ASSIST SOVIET EXILES IN SETTLING IN THE U.S. THE FOUNDATION SAID THEIR TALENT AND KNOWLEDGE "COULD ADD SUBSTANTIALLY TO OUR UNDERSTANDING OF RUSSIA AND OUR ABILITY TO WORK TOWARD PEACE."

PS914PED

30.24- 23137

A35
EDITORS:
IN CONNECTION WITH THE NIGHT LEAD U.N.-EMBARGO (A19) ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE TEXT OF THE EMBARGO RESOLUTION CARRIED MONDAY, MAY 14, AT 12:40PED (A141). THE RESOLUTION APPROVED TODAY BY THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE IS THE SAME EXCEPT FOR THIS BRIEF AMENDMENT:
IN TENTH GRAPH (A141) BEGINNING "(A)--APPLY AN EMBARGO," READ:
X X X ATOMIC ENERGY MATERIALS, PETROLEUM, TRANSPORTATION MATERIALS OF STRATEGIC VALUE, AND ITEMS USEFUL, ETC., (INSERTING "TRANSPORTATION MATERIALS OF STRATEGIC VALUE").
THE A.P.
K642PED

MAY 18 1951

A22
SECOND NIGHT LEAD U.N.
BY FRANCIS W. CARPENTER
NEW YORK, MAY 17-(AP)-THE U.N. POLITICAL COMMITTEE, DISREGARDING SOVIET OBJECTIONS, RECOMMENDED TODAY A WORLD-WIDE STRATEGIC EMBARGO AGAINST ARMS AND WAR SUPPLIES FOR RED CHINA. THE 60-NATION GENERAL ASSEMBLY IS EXPECTED TO GIVE IT FINAL APPROVAL TOMORROW.

THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE VOTE WAS 45 TO 0, WITH NINE ABSTENTIONS.
THE SOVIET BLOC OF FIVE COUNTRIES DID NOT GO ON RECORD AT ALL IN THE VOTE. LUXEMBOURG'S REPRESENTATIVE WAS ABSENT.
THE COUNTRIES ABSTAINING WERE AFGHANISTAN, BURMA, ECUADOR, EGYPT, INDIA, INDONESIA, VAKISTAN, SWEDEN AND SYRIA.
SOVIET G FOREIG

INDIA, INDONESIA, VAKISTAN, SWEDEN AND SYRIA.
SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER JACOB A. MALIK CHARGED THE UNITED STATES WAS TRYING TO PUT OVER A "SHAMEFULLY ILLEGAL" RESOLUTION IN THE EMBARGO MOVE. HE AND THE OTHER FOUR IN THE SOVIET BLOC INSISTED THE SECURITY COUNCIL ALONE HAS THE AUTHORITY TO DEAL WITH EMBARGOS. HE COULD VETO IT IN THE COUNCIL, BUT NOT IN THE ASSEMBLY.
THE COMMITTEE, BY SILENCE, SHOWED IT WOULD NOT GO ALONG WITH MALIK AND HE THEN SERVED NOTICE HE WOULD NOT TAKE PART IN THE DEBATE. AS DELEGATE AFTER DELEGATE LINED UP BEHIND THE EMBARGO PROPOSAL MALIK CALMLY READ A NEWSPAPER.
IT WAS THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY THAT SO MANY COUNTRIES HAVE BACKED COLLECTIVE ACTION IN SUCH A FAR-REACHING EMBARGO. IT IS DESIGNED TO HALT THE SHIPMENT TO COMMUNIST CHINA OF EVERY SCRAP OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS HHAT CAN BE USED TO MAKE WAR.
THE HEART OF THE RESOLUTION IS THIS PARAGRAPH, RECOMMENDING THAT ALL STATES, BOTH U.N. MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS:
"APPLY AN EMBARGO ON THE SHIPMENT TO AREAS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND OF THE NORTH KOREAN AUTHORITIES OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR, ATOMIC ENERGY MATERIALS, PETROLEUM, TRANSPORTATION MATERIALS OF STRATEGIC VALUE, AND ITEMS USEFUL IN THE PRODUCTION OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR."
IN BRIEF, THE RESOLUTION ALSO RECOMMENDS THAT EACH STATE:
1. DETERMINE WHICH COMMODITIES IT EXPORTS COME WITHIN THE EMBARGO AND APPLY THE NECESSARY CONTROLS.
2. PREVENT THE CIRCUMVENTION OF CONTROLS ON SHIPMENTS APPLIED BY OTHER STATES. THIS MEANS THERE SHOULD BE NO TRANS-SHIPMENT BY ANY COUNTRY.
3. COOPERATE WITH OTHER STATES IN CARRYING OUT THE PURPOSES OF THE EMBARGO.
4. REPORT ON MEASURES TAKEN TO THE ADDITIONAL MEASURES COMMITTEE, THE TECHNICAL NAME OF THE SANCTIONS COMMITTEE WHICH FIRST PASSED THE EMBARGO RESOLUTION.

IT ALSO CALLS ON THE ADDITIONAL MEASURES COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE EFFECTIVENES OF THE EMBARGO AND WHETHER IT SHOULD BE BROADENED.
FINALLY, THE RESOLUTION URGES THE GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE, SET UP BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FEB. 1 TO SEEK A SETTLEMENT WITH RED CHINA, TO CONTINUE ITS EFFORT. THE GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE HAS NOT HEARD FROM RED CHINA SO FAR.
THE QUICK ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE SURPRISED SEVERAL DELEGATES. THIS WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY THE SOVIET BLOC DECISION TO CONTEST THE LEGALITY OF THE MOVE AND THEN REMAIN SILENT INSTEAD OF CONDUCTING WHAT WAS EXPECTED TO BE A LONG FILIBUSTER.
ERNEST A. GROSS, UNITED STATES DELEGATE WHO PRESSED THE RESOLUTION IN THE SANCTIONS COMMITTEE, OPENED THE DEBATE AFTER MALIK GAVE UP. GROSS SAID THE RESOLUTION MEANT THAT ALL MEMBERS OF THE U.N. AND ALL COUNTRIES EVERYWHERE ARE ASKED TO SLAP ON THE EMBARGO. HE SAID IT MEANT THE U.N. IS "EXPRESSING ITS DETERMINATION THAT UNITED NATIONS SOLDIERS--SOLDIERS ON A MISSION UNPRECEDENTED IN HISTORY--MUST NOT BE OPPOSED BY MATERIALS OF WAR PRODUCED BY MEMBER NATIONS, OR INDEED BY ANY OTHER STATE."
HITTING AT POSSIBLE MOVES TO GET AROUND THE EMBARGO BY HAVING ONE COUNTRY BUY BLOCKED MATERIALS FOR RED CHINA, GROSS SAID "THE FORCES OF AGGRESSION ARE NOT ENTITLED TO BUY WAR MATERIALS IN A BLACK MARKET."
FRANCIS LACOSTE OF FRANCE AND SIR GLADWYN JEBB OF BRITAIN EXPLAINED THEIR COUNTRIES HAD BEEN RELUCTANT AT FIRST TO BACK SUCH A PROPOSAL AS THE EMBARGO, FEELING THAT EVERY OPPORTUNITY SHOULD BE GIVEN TO RED CHINA TO MAKE A MOVE TOWARD PEACE. BUT, THEY SAID, NO SUCH MOVE HAD BEEN MADE AND THEY FELT THE TIME HAD COME FOR STRONGER ACTION.
T.F. TSIANG OF NATIONALIST CHINA SAID HE WOULD VOTE FOR THE PROPOSAL, BUT WAS DISAPPOINTED THAT IT DID NOT MENTION DIPLOMATIC SANCTIONS.
SIR BENEGAL N. RAU OF INDIA, A LEADER OF THE 12-NATION ARAB-ASIAN GROUP WHICH WAS ACTIVE FOR FURTHER TALKS WITH RED CHINA LAST WINTER, SAID HE VOTED FEB. 1 AGAINST THE ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION CALLING RED CHINA AN AGGRESSOR AND HE COULD NOT VOTE FOR ANY RESOLUTION GROWING OUT OF THAT ACTION. HE SAID ALSO THAT INDIA DOES NOT EXPORT WAR MATERIALS AND WAS NOT AFFECTED BY THE RECOMMENDATIONS.
DA510PED

MAY 18 1951

A2
BULLETIN
LEAD DAY U.N.-EMBARGO
NEW YORK, MAY 17-(AP)-A WORLDWIDE ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST COMMUNIST CHINA WAS APPROVED OVERWHELMINGLY TODAY BY THE UNITED NATIONS POLITICAL COMMITTEE.
DA405PED

A3
BULLETIN MATTER
NEW YORK--FIRST ADD LEAD DAY U.N. EMBARGO XXX POLITICAL COMMITTEE.
THE VOTE IN THE 60-NATION BODY WAS 45 TO 0, WITH NINE ABSENTIONS. MOST OF THE ABSTAINERS WERE FROM THE ASIAN-ARAB COUNTRIES.

THE FIVE SOVIET BLOC COUNTRIES DID NOT PARTICIPATE EITHER IN THE DISCUSSION OR IN THE VOTING.

THE MEASURE NOW GOES TO A FULL MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WHICH IS EXPECTED TO RATIFY IT SPEEDILY TOMORROW.

THE DECISION CAME AFTER RUSSIA'S JACOB A. MALIK LED AN UNSUCCESSFUL SOVIET BLOC MOVE TO HAVE THE PROPOSAL TRANSFERRED TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL, WHERE A SOVIET VETO MIGHT KILL IT. THE VETO DOES NOT APPLY IN THE ASSEMBLY.

A4

MAY 18 1951

THE SOVIET GOUP DELAYED THE VOTE FOR AN HOUR BY THEIR PROCEDURAL MOVE. HOWEVER, THEIR FAILURE TO TAKE PART IN THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE'S DEBATE BROUGHT THE FINAL DECISION MORE QUICKLY THAN HAD BEEN EXPECTED. THE SOVIET ACTION ALSO INDICATED THAT THE COMINFORM COUNTRIES, PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF SUPPLIES FOR THE CHINESE REDS, WOULD IGNORE THE EMBARGO.

MALIK SEIZED THE FLOOR ON A POINT OF ORDER AT THE OPENING OF THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE, MEETING AT FLUSHING MEADOW. THE ASSEMBLY AND THE COMMITTEE TOOK OVER ALL PHASES OF THE KOREAN PROBLEM LAST FALL AFTER SOVIET VETOES PARALYZED THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

THE MEASURE CALLS GENERALLY FOR "AN EMBARGO ON THE SHIPMENT TO AREAS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND OF THE NORTH KOREAN AUTHORITIES, OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR, ATOMIC ENERGY MATERIALS, PETROLEUM, TRANSPORTATION MATERIALS OF STRATEGIC VALUE, AND ITEMS USEFUL IN THE PRODUCTION OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR."

A LAST-MINUTE AMENDMENT ADDED TRANSPORTATION MATERIALS OF STRATEGIC VALUE, SUCH AS LOCOMOTIVES AND STEEL RAILS.

GROSS POINTED OUT IN HIS OPENING SPEECH THAT THE UNITED STATES AND MANY OTHER U.N. MEMBERS ALREADY HAVE BANNED SUCH MATERIALS FOR RED CHINA. THE RESOLUTION LEAVES TO EACH COUNTRY TO DECIDE HOW TO CONTROL ITS EXPORT.

BUT GROSS ALSO SAID THAT IF A REVIEW LATER SHOWS THE EMBARGO IS NOT WORKING, THE U.N. CHINA SANCTIONS COMMITTEE CAN RECOMMEND BROADER ECONOMIC MEASURES.

"THE PASSAGE OF THIS RESOLUTION WILL BE A FURTHER STEP IN THE UNITED NATIONS EFFORT FOR PEACE," GROSS CONCLUDED. "THE AGGRESSORS WILL BE BROUGHT CLOSER TO THE REALIZATION THAT IN THEIR OWN SELF-INTEREST THEY MUST END THEIR AGGRESSION. IT IS ONLY IN THIS WAY THAT A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT IN KOREA CAN BE ACHIEVED."

AFTER MAKING HIS OBJECTIONS, MALIK SAID:

"IN VIEW OF THE LACK OF COMPETENCE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN THIS, THE SOVIET UNION WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN CONSIDERATION OF THIS QUESTION."

IT WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY CLEAR AT THE TIME WHETHER RUSSIA WOULD WALK OUT OR WOULD REMAIN IN THE ROOM AND LISTEN IN SILENCE.

POLAND'S JULIUSZ KATZ-SUCHY QUICKLY SUPPORTED MALIK'S STAND AS THE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, ROBERT ARBELEZ-URDANETA, ANNOUNCED HE WOULD PUT THE QUESTION TO A VOTE.

A142

BEFORE THE MEETING BEGAN MALIK LAUGHINGLY DECLINED COMMENT ON A MAGAZINE (NEWSWEEK) STORY THAT HE HAD APPROACHED U.S. DELEGATES PROPOSING A RUSSIA-U.S. CONFERENCE TO ARRANGE A KOREAN PEACE.

U.S. DELEGATES WARREN R. AUSTIN AND ERNEST A. GROSS, NAMED IN THE STORY AS THE AMERICANS APPROACHED, DENIED THE STORY WITHOUT RESERVATION.

MALIK, IN HIS ATTACK ON THE ASSEMBLY'S HANDLING THE EMBARGO PROPOSAL, REITERATED PAST STATEMENTS THAT THE U.S. WAS ENGAGED IN AGGRESSION AGAINST KOREA AND RED CHINA, AND DECLARED THE EMBARGO WOULD NOT HALT THE CONFLICT.

THE ONLY OUTSPOKEN OPPOSITION TO THE ARMS EMBARGO WAS EXPECTED TO COME FROM THE SOVIET BLOC COUNTRIES. SINCE RUSSIA IS THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF MILITARY SUPPLIES FOR RED CHINA, THE SPONSORS OF THE ARMS BAN NOT ONLY COUNTED ON SOVIET OPPOSITION BUT THEY CONCEDED THE RUSSIANS WOULD IGNORE ANY U.N. DECISION.

THE ASIAN-ARAB COUNTRIES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE DECIDED GENERALLY TO TAKE A NEUTRAL STAND. MOST OF THEM, INCLUDING INDIA, WERE EXPECTED TO ABSTAIN.

THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING WAS SET FOR A HASTILY PREPARED ROOM AT FLUSHING MEADOWS, WHERE ALL MAJOR U.N. MEETINGS WILL BE HELD UNTIL THE NEW CONFERENCE BUILDING AT U.N. HEADQUARTERS IN MANHATTAN IS READY AUG.1. THE REGULAR MEETING ROOMS AT LAKE SUCCESS HAVE BEEN DISMANTLED.

THE ISSUE GOES TO THE FULL ASSEMBLY FOR FINAL RATIFICATION AFTER APPROVAL BY THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE. DELEGATES DISAGREED AS TO WHETHER THE MATTER WOULD BE DISPOSED OF BY THE END OF THE WEEK OR WOULD GO OVER INTO NEXT WEEK.

THE PROPOSAL UNDER DISCUSSION IS AN AMERICAN-SPONSORED RESOLUTION APPROVED MONDAY BY THE 12-MEMBER SANCTIONS COMMITTEE, FORMALLY KNOWN AS THE ADDITIONAL MEASURES COMMITTEE. THE COMMITTEE VOTE WAS 11 TO 0, WITH EGYPT ABSTAINING.

THE RESOLUTION CALLS FOR AN EMBARGO ON THE SHIPMENT OF "ARMS, AMMUNITIONS, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR, ATOMIC ENERGY MATERIALS, PETROLEUM, AND ITEMS USEFUL IN THE PRODUCTION OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR." IT LEAVES TO EACH COUNTRY TO DECIDE WHICH COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM ITS TERRITORY FALL WITHIN THE EMBARGO.

MK716AED

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A79

NEW YORK, MAY 17-(AP)-AN APPEAL FOR THE UNITED STATES TO RETURN TO BI-PARTISAN FOREIGN POLICIES WAS MADE LAST NIGHT BY WARREN R. AUSTIN, FORMER REPUBLICAN SENATOR AND CHIEF U.S. DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

"THE NON-PARTISAN APPROACH TO INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS IS AN ESSENTIAL SOURCE OF NATIONAL STRENGTH," AUSTIN SAID AT THE WATSON TROPHY DINNER OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CLUB.

"ON THE QUESTION OF OUR NATIONAL SECURITY, THERE CAN BE NO DIVISION OF PURPOSE AMONG OUR PEOPLE," HE DECLARED IN REMARKS INFORMED SOURCES SAID WERE INSPIRED BY THE TRUMAN-MACARTHUR CONTROVERSY.

BB809AED

END MAY 17, 1951

A85KX (TOP)
SECOND NIGHT LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (400)

START MAY 18, 1951

30.24- 23139

BY DON HUTH

TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 19-(AP)1CHINESE REDS TODAY SWARMED OVER THOUSANDS OF THEIR DEAD IN A TWO-PRONGED DRIVE WHICH WAS REPORTED FORCING AN ALLIED WITHDRAWAL ALL ALONG THE FLAMING, 125-MILE FRONT.

THE TWIN DRIVE WAS SLOWLY OUTFLANKING SEOUL, WHOSE BRISTLING DEFENSES SHATTERED THE WESTERN WING OF THE FIRST CHINESE SPRING OFFENSIVE IN APRIL.

THE VETERAN U. S. SECOND DIVISION ALONE ESTIMATED IT KILLED 10,000 REDS FRIDAY WHILE FIGHTING FREE OF A TRAP POSED BY THE EASTERN RED PRONG NEAR HANGYE, 55 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

TODAY, FROM A NEW DEFENSE LINE, MEN OF THE SECOND DIVISION THREW BACK THREE 1,000-MAN RED ATTACKS.

TOGETHER WITH FRENCH AND NETHERLAND UNITS, THE SECOND HAS BORNE THE BRUNT OF THE NEW COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE.

BUT THE MENACE OF THE REDS' EASTERN PRONG PERSISTED. DISPATCHES TODAY SAID THE REDS STILL WERE MAKING THE MOST OF A MAJOR BREAKTHROUGH OF SOUTH KOREAN DEFENSES JUST EAST OF THE SECOND'S FRONT.

THE SECOND PRONG BEGAN DEVELOPING FRIDAY 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL BETWEEN CHONGPYONG AND KAPYONG. THERE THE REDS STARTED CROSSING THE PUKHAN RIVER DAM UNDER ATTACK BY AMERICAN PLANES AND ARTILLERY.

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A86KX

THIS DRIVE'S OBJECTIVE WAS BELIEVED TO BE YANGPYONG, A HAN RIVER CITY 27 MILES EAST OF SEOUL. YANGPYONG IS ABOUT 35 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE RED COLUMNS AT HANGYE.

THE MORE POWERFUL RED PUSH, FOR THE MOMENT, WAS AROUND HANGYE. RED FORCES ROLLING DOWN THE INJE-HANGYE ROAD SOUTHWEST TOWARD HONGCHON BLASTED A BIG HOLE THROUGH SOUTH KOREANS AND BARED THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE U. S. SECOND DIVISION.

A DISPATCH FROM U. S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID THE REDS STILL WERE ON THE RAMPAGE THROUGH THE BREAKTHROUGH. IT REPORTED THE POSITION OF TWO ALLIED DIVISIONS IN THE AREA WAS "OBSCURE."

A86KX

BUT THE SECOND DIVISION AT LEAST WAS OUT OF DANGER FOR THE MOMENT DESPITE THIS PRESSURE ON ITS EASTERN FLANK.

MAJ. GEN. CLARK L. RUFFNER SAID HIS SECOND DIVISION KILLED AT LEAST 10,000 REDS FRIDAY BEFORE PULLING BACK THROUGH CHINESE ATTACKING THE AMERICANS ON THREE SIDES.

"WE ARE SWINGING INTO A NEW LINE AND RIGHT NOW WE ARE IN PRETTY GOOD SHAPE," HE SAID.

THE 36 HOURS OF HEAVY ACTION OF THE SECOND WON HIGH PRAISE FROM LT. GEN. EDWARD M. ALMOND, U. S. 10TH CORPS COMMANDER.

RED DEAD LITTERED THE VALLEYS AND WERE DRAPED GROTESQUELY ON BARBED WIRE AS THE FOUR-DAY-OLD RED OFFENSIVE SPREAD FROM THE EAST COAST FOR 80 MILES TO THE PUKHAN DAM SECTOR.

IT HAD YET TO GET GOING IN THE WEST NORTH OF SEOUL. BUT THE PRESSURE GREW EVEN THERE.

THREE UNITS OF THE U. S. SECOND HAD TO FIGHT OUT OF THREATENED ENCIRCLEMENT BY REDS WHO KEPT ON MOVING UP UNTIL THEY REACHED THE VERY MOUTHS OF THE DIVISION'S GUNS.

SMOKE SCREENS WERE USED BY THE ALLIES TO HELP COVER THE WITHDRAWAL IN THE RED BREAKTHROUGH AREA OF EAST-CENTRAL KOREA.

ONE ALLIED COMPANY TODAY WAS REPORTED CUT OFF NORTHWEST OF HANGYE.

SOUTHEAST OF HANGYE, A RED DIVISION PENETRATED ALLIED DEFENSE AND CUR COMMUNICATIONS.

AT EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN KOREA, AP CORRESPONDENT TOM BRADSHAW REPORTED TODAY:

"THE ENEMY'S HEAVIEST EFFORT APPEARS TO BE IN THE SECTOR STRETCHING EAST FROM CHANGGONG BUT THE PRESSURE THERE WAS FORCING ALLIED TROOPS TO WITHDRAW ALL ALONG THE 125-MILE FRONT."

CHANGGONG IS ABOUT 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL AND SEVEN MILES SOUTHWEST OF KAPYONG. IT IS IN THE PUKHAN DAM AREA.

BLOWING WHISTLES AND BUGLES, TWO RED BATTALIONS BEGAN CROSSING THE PUKHAN SOUTH OF CHANGGONG IN THE FACE OF HEAVY ALLIED FIRE.

HAND TO HAND FIGHTING BROKE OUT. AT ONE TIME, ALLIED TROOPS COUNTED 684 RED DEAD. BUT THE ALLIES EVENTUALLY HAD TO WITHDRAW.

TWO CHINESE COMPANIES CUT OFF AN ALLIED COMPANY ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE PUKHAN SOUTHEAST OF CHANGGONG.

ALLIED ARTILLERY BEAT BACK A RED ATTACK SOUTHEAST OC CHUNCHON.

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A106KX

IT IS ON THE CENTRAL FRONT 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

IN CONFUSED FIGHTING IN THE SECTOR, AN ENCIRCLED ALLIED REGIMENT FOUGHT ITS WAY CLEAR WITH THE HELP OF ANOTHER REGIMENT.

OVER ON THE EAST COAST, WHERE SOUTH KOREANS GAVE UP THEIR LAST HOLDINGS NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL, THE GUNS OF THE 45,000-TON BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY ROARED INTO ACTION FRIDAY. THEY SHELLED THE ADVANCING REDS.

GENERAL ALMOND CALLED THE STAND OF THE U. S. SECOND DIVISION NEAR HANGYE "MAGNIFICENT."

THE SAME DIVISION, SUPPORTED BY FRENCH AND DUTCH, BROKE OUT OF ENCIRCLEMENT LAST FEBRUARY NEAR WONJU. ITS STAND THEN HELPED SHATTER A RED OFFENSIVE AIMED DOWN THE MOUNTAINOUS CENTER.

GENERAL ALMOND, PRAISING THE SECOND DIVISION, NOTED THAT IN TWO DAYS THE DIVISION KILLED OR WOUNDED 12,000 REDS WITH "COMPARATIVELY LITTLE LOSS."

AP CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM C. BARNARD, ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, REPORTED "PART OF THE AMERICAN DIVISION'S LINE EAST OF CHUNCHON STILL HELD LIKE A ROCK."

ELSEWHERE ALONG THE CURVING, MOUNTAINOUS BATTLEFRONT, ALLIED FORCES HELD FIRM AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS' SECOND SPRING OFFENSIVE OR TRADED GROUND SLOWLY FOR UNCOUNTED THOUSANDS OF CHINESE LIVES.

LT.GEN.JAMES A. VAN FLEET, EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER, EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT THE RED OFFENSIVE WILL FAIL.

UNITED NATIONS POSITIONS IN THE PUKHAN RIVER VALLEY, ON THE WEST-CENTRAL FRONT, REMAINED UNDENTED. ON THE WESTERN FRONT, ALLIED FORCES WITHDREW SLOWLY SOUTH OF UIJONGBU, WHICH IS 11 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL. CENSORSHIP SHROUDED THEIR EXACT POSITIONS.

CHINESE TROOPS WERE REPORTED JUST NORTH OF TOKSO, SOME 10 MILES EAST OF SEOUL AND 25 AIR MILES SOUTH OF PARALLEL 38. THE ALLIES HAD ABANDONED OR BEEN ROLLED BACK FROM ALL THEIR POSITIONS NORTH OF 38 IN RED KORE.

THE AMERICANS AND SOUTH KOREANS ON THE CENTRAL FRONT EAST OF CHUNCHON STILL WERE BEARING THE BRUNT OF THE OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED WEDNESDAY NIGHT BY AN ESTIMATED 768,000 CHINESE AND KOREAN REDS.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY, SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER.

REPORTED THE REDS HAD AN ADDITIONAL 373,000 TROOPS IN MANCHURIA. THE REDS APPARENTLY HOPED TO DRIVE U.N. FORCES INTO THE SEA BEFORE JUNE 25--FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE NORTH KOREAN INVASION OF SOUTH KOREA.

FIELD DISPATCHES SAID ALLIED ARTILLERY, AIR STRIKES AND INFANTRY FIRE CONTINUED TO EXACT A STAGGERING TOLL OF THE REDS--CASUALTIES RECKONED IN THE TENS OF THOUSANDS.

"INFANTRYMEN, ARTILLERYMEN AND AIRMEN WERE KILL-GROGGY AND WEARY," CORRESPONDENT BARNARD REPORTED. "DAZEDLY THEY TOLD STORIES OF TOO MANY TARGETS AND SPECTACULAR SHOOTS AND SLAUGHTERS AS THE HUMAN SEA OF CHINESE CAME ON AND ON.

"THOUSANDS OF CHINESE CRASHED AGAINST THE POSITIONS OF THE AMERICAN DIVISION (EAST OF CHUNCHON) AND ONLY 150 (REDS) SURVIVED THE ARTILLERY, THE MINES, THE BOMBING AND MACHINE GUNNING THAT LEFT THE BATTLEFIELD STREWN WITH CHINESE DEAD.

"IT WAS AN ASTOUNDING DEMONSTRATION."

ONE OFFICER SAID THE CHINESE ATTACKED "AS THOUGH THEY WERE IN A DREAM," GIVING NEW SUBSTANCE TO PREVIOUS REPORTS THAT RED TROOPS ARE DRUGGED BEFORE BATTLE.

"THEY WADE RIGHT THROUGH MACHINEGUN OR ARTILLERY FIRE," THE OFFICER SAID. "THE BODIES PILE UP AND THEY WALK RIGHT OVER THE BODIES, AND THE PILE OF BODIES GETS HIGHER.

"ONE MACHINE GUNNER KEPT ON SHOOTING AND THE CHINESE KEPT ON COMING. FINALLY THEY WERE WALKING RIGHT PAST HIM ON BOTH SIDES, CLOSE TO HIM, WITH HIM STILL SHOOTING AND THE BODIES PILED UP IN FRONT OF HIS GUN."

ONE OF THE THREE AMERICAN UNITS THAT ESCAPED A TRAP IN THAT SECTOR WAS "WALKED OUT" BY ALLIED ARTILLERY. THE GUNNERS THREW A COMPLETE CIRCLE OF FIRE AROUND THE UNIT AND MOVED THE RANGE BACK AS THE TROOPS MARCHED SAFELY INSIDE THE EXPLOSIVE CURTAIN.

ON THE RIGHT FLANK OF THAT REMARKABLE ACTION, TWO UNITS OF SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS WERE BADLY MAULED. THE FOLDUP OF THE SOUTH KOREANS SOUTH OF INJE EXPOSED THE AMERICAN RIGHT FLANK. INJE IS FIVE MILES NORTH OF PARALLEL 38 AND ABOUT 25 MILES INLAND FROM THE EAST COAST.

A237KX

ROADS IN THE EAST-CENTRAL SECTOR WERE DESCRIBED AS CLOGGED FRIDAY WITH SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS WALKING AND RIDING. THE TRUCKS WERE PACKED WITH SOLDIERS. MANY CONTAINED WOMEN WHO SERVED THE KOREANS AS NURSES.

WITH THAT WITHDRAWAL, THE ALLIED LINE HAD ROLLED BACK AS MUCH AS 20 MILES.

OTHER ALLIED FORCES WERE INFLICTING SUCH BLISTERING LOSSES ON THE REDS THAT THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY DISCONTINUED ITS USUAL DAILY ESTIMATE OF CASUALTIES.

ARTILLERYMEN FIRED THEIR BIG GUNS UNTIL THE BARRELS SWELLED FROM THE HEAT. DESPITE INTERMITTENT LIGHT RAIN AND LOW-HANGING CLOUDS, U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS DUMPED TONS OF FIRE BOMBS ON THE ONCOMING REDS.

AP CORRESPONDENT GEORGE MCARTHUR REPORTED THE CHINESE WERE BEING ENTANGLED IN BARBED WIRE STRUNG ALONG THE WEST CENTRAL FRONT. REFUSING SURRENDER, THE REDS WERE SHOT.

MCARTHUR SAID SOME 2,000 MILES OF WIRE WAS COILED IN FRONT OF ALLIED POSITIONS--THE MOST EXTENSIVE USE OF THIS DEFENSE IN THE KOREAN WAR.

THE CHINESE WERE USING EVERY CAMOUFLAGE DEVICE AT THEIR COMMAND TO ESCAPE AIR ATTACK AND ARTILLERY OBSERVATION. TREE BRANCHES AND SHRUBS DECKED THEIR UNITS. SOME PAUSED IN THEIR ATTACKS TO HIDE IN WOODS WHILE ALLIED PLANES SWEPT OVER.

MCARTHUR REPORTED THE CHINESE HIT ONLY A FEW POINTS ON THE WEST-CENTRAL SECTOR NORTH OF THE PUKHAN-HAN RIVER JUNCTION. HE SAID THE RED ASSAULT PUSHED THE ALLIES BACK ON ONLY ONE HILLTOP AND THAT "THIS WAS RETAKEN SHORTLY AFTER DAYLIGHT" FRIDAY.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT BEFORE SEOUL, AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH REPORTED NO SIGNIFICANT ACTION" EXCEPT THE SLOW AMERICAN PULLBACK FROM UIJONGBU.

HIS FIELD DISPATCH WAS STRIPPED BY CENSORS, BUT HE WAS ABLE TO GIVE THIS GENERAL PICTURE OF THE SECTOR:

"THE REDS NOW HAVE PUSHED THEIR SCREENING FORCE WITHIN ABOUT 10 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL AT SOME POINTS, ALTHOUGH THE COMMUNISTS' MAIN LINE IS BELIEVED CONSIDERABLY FARTHER NORTH THAN THAT."

WHILE FIGHTERS AND LIGHT BOMBERS POUNDED THE RED ASSAULT WAVES, LONG-RANGE B-29 BOMBERS HAMMERED ANEW AT COMMUNIST SUPPLY CENTERS IN NORTH KOREA. NINETY TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED AT SARIWON, SINMAK AND HWANGJU.

GENERAL VAN FLEET ISSUED A STATEMENT PRAISING HIS FIGHTING MEN OF MANY LANDS. HE SAID THE RED OFFENSIVE WAS DOOMED TO FAILURE. THEN, IN PRECISE MILITARY TERMS HE DESCRIBED THE CONFLICT:

"THE STRUGGLE IS ONE OF THE ANCIENT CONCEPTION OF MASS IN DEPTH (THE REDS) DRIVEN FORWARD BY CRUEL AND RUTHLESS DISCIPLINE AS OPPOSED BY THE SMALLER U.N. ARMY OF IMMENSE FIREPOWER DIRECTED BY AN ENLIGHTENED LEADERSHIP AT ALL LEVELS OF COMMAND..."

"THE ENTIRE FREE WORLD IS IN THE GRANDSTAND, FOLLOWING YOUR EVERY MOVE ON THE GRIDIRON OF HARD BATTLE," HE TOLD HIS TROOPS.

IN WASHINGTON, THE ARMY ESTIMATED COMMUNIST LOSSES IN KOREA THROUGH MAY 7 AT 904,788--NOT INCLUDING THE CURRENT RED OFFENSIVE. OF THAT NUMBER, CHINESE LOSSES WERE PLACED AT 365,086, KOREAN RED CASUALTIES AT 539,702. NORTH KOREAN NON-BATTLE CASUALTIES WERE ESTIMATED AT 76,066.

XZ2PCS

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A181KX

FOURTH LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (200)

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 19-(AP)- TRAPPED ELEMENTS OF AN AMERICAN DIVISION FOUGHT SOUTH THROUGH MASSED CHINESE IN EAST-CENTRAL KOREA FRIDAY AS THE REDS PRESSED A GIGANTIC OFFENSIVE ON THE ENTIRE FRONT WITH CALLOUS DISREGARD FOR THE SLAUGHTER OF THEIR OWN MEN.

THE THOUSANDS OF COMMUNIST LOSSES WERE STAGGERING, BUT BY SHEER WEIGHT OF NUMBERS THE REDS WERE PUSHING BACK THE U.N. LINE ACROSS KOREA AND HAD GAINED AS MUCH AS 20 MILES IN THREE DAYS OF BLOODY ATTACK.

IN THE WEST, RED COLUMNS REACHED WITHIN 10 MILES OF SEOUL. FIGHTING RAGED ON BOTH THE EASTERN AND NORTHERN APPROACHES TO THE OLD SOUTH KOREAN CAPITAL.

CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM C. BARNARD ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT REPORTED THAT THE AMERICAN ELEMENTS WHICH HAD BEEN "IN GREAT TROUBLE" HAD CRASHED THROUGH INFILTRATING CHINESE TO THEIR REAR.

TWO SOUTH KOREAN UNITS WERE BADLY MAULED. IT WAS THE FOLDUP OF THE SOUTH KOREANS THAT EXPOSED THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE AMERICANS. THE THREATENED U.S. INFANTRYMEN PILED UP THE REDS WITH MACHINEGUN FIRE. ONE OFFICER SAID: "I THINK MOST OF THESE CHINESE ARE DOPED. THEY WADE RIGHT THROUGH MACHINEGUN FIRE OR ARTILLERY FIRE."

A SPECTACULAR ARTILLERY BARRAGE HELPED ONE UNIT ESCAPE THROUGH THE CHINESE BLOCK. THE BIG GUNS RINGED THE AMERICANS AS THEY MOVED SOUTH AND HELD THE CHINESE AT BAY.

OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN DIVISION WERE HOLDING FIRM. IT WAS NOT CLEAR FROM CLOSELY CENSORED FIELD REPORTS WHETHER THE HOLE THROUGH WHICH THE CHINESE WERE POURING HAD BEEN PLUGGED.

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30.24- 23141

ACROSS THE FLAMING WARFRONT THE COMMUNISTS PRESSED FORWARD IN HUMAN SEA WAVES DESPITE MASSED ALLIED ARTILLERY FIRE AND SEARING AIR ATTACKS.

FIELD DISPATCHES SAID THE TOLL OF RED DEAD WAS TERRIFIC. BUT STILL THE COMMUNISTS POURED SOUTHWARD OUT OF THE NORTH KOREAN MASSING AREAS.

THIS WAS THE CHINESE REDS' FIFTH OFFENSIVE SINCE THEY ENTERED THE WAR IN LATE NOVEMBER. AND IT APPEARED TO BE SHAPING UP AS THEIR MIGHTIEST DRIVE--ONE AIMED, RED PRISONERS SAID, TO THROW THE ALLIES OUT OF KOREA BY THE JUNE 25 FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNIST INVASION.

RED COMMANDERS HAD A POOL OF 1,141,000 AVAILABLE TROOPS IN KOREA AND MANCHURIA, THE U.N. COMMAND SAID. AND THEY WERE RECKLESS IN THE WAY THEY SPENT THEM.

THE GREAT RED ASSAULT IS DOOMED TO FAILURE, LT.GEN.JAMES A.VAN FLEET CONFIDENTLY TOLD HIS ALLIED GROUND FORCES.

U.N. MASSED ARTILLERY FIRED AT RECORD SPEED TO CUT ATTACKING WAVES TO PIECES. ALLIED AIRMEN COMPLAINED FRIDAY AFTERNOON THAT THEY COULDN'T FIND MANY RED TARGETS.

FIELD DISPATCHES SAID THE BUGLE BLOWING, HORN TOOTING CHINESE FELL BY THE THOUSANDS UNDER GEYSERING ARTILLERY EXPLOSIONS. ONE U.S. BATTALION ON THE CENTRAL FRONT CLAIMED AN ALL TIME RECORD FOR SPEED OF SUSTAINED FIRE.

BARBED WIRE, STRUNG EXTENSIVELY BEFORE U.N. POSITIONS IN KOREA FOR THE FIRST TIME, WAS HUNG WITH GRUESOME GARLANDS OF CHINESE. TWO THOUSAND MILES OF WIRE WERE STRETCHED IN FRONT OF ONE UNIT.

FRONT LINE DISPATCHES GAVE THIS PICTURE FRIDAY NIGHT, LOOKING ACROSS THE FRONT FROM WEST TO EAST:

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A143FX

AMERICAN FORCES PULLED BACK FROM UIJONGBU, 11 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL. RED SCREENING FORCES PUSHED TO WITHIN 10 MILES OF THE OLD SOUTH KOREAN CAPITAL.

AN ARMORED U.N. PATROL WAS STOPPED 10 MILES EAST OF SEOUL BY A RED MINE FIELD COVERED BY AUTOMATIC WEAPONS FIRE. A SERIES OF RED ATTACKS FAILED TO BREAK U.N. LINES IN THE WEST-CENTRAL FRONT FRIDAY. SOUTH KOREANS PATCHED UP THE ONLY DENT. BUT MASSING CHINESE, CAMOUFLAGED BY TREE BRANCHES, HID IN THE WOODS READY TO RENEW THEIR ASSAULTS.

HEAVY FIGHTING RAGED ACROSS THE CENTRAL FRONT. THE ALLIED LINE PULLED BACK BEFORE WAVES OF ATTACKING CHINESE.

CHINESE POURED THROUGH A BREAK IN SOUTH KOREAN LINES. THEY STREAMED DOWN THE INJE-HONGCHON ROAD ON THE CENTRAL FRONT.

A VETERAN AMERICAN DIVISION ASTRIDE THIS ROAD WAS FIGHTING ATTACKS ON THREE SIDES. AP CORRESPONDENT NATE POLOWETZKY SAID IT WAS IN "GREAT TROUBLE."

AMERICANS WERE RUSHED UP TO PLUG THE GAP CUT IN TWO SOUTH KOREAN DIVISIONS. SOUTH KOREAN UNITS WERE BADLY HURT. TWO RETREATING UNITS WERE CAUGHT IN A CHINESE AMBUSH. AT LEAST ONE OF THEM FOUGHT ITS WAY OUT. A STRONG ALLIED TANK COLUMN HIT THE SAME TRAP. IT ESCAPED DOWN A DRY RIVER BED.

AP CORRESPONDENT GEORGE MCARTHUR REPORTED ALL U.N. TROOPS HAD PULLED BACK OUT OF RED KOREA. SOUTH KOREANS HAD HELD A 25 MILE LINE FROM THE INJE AREA TO THE SEA OF JAPAN.

CORRESPONDENT MCARTHUR SAID THE WITHDRAWAL THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS FROM THIS LINE WAS ORDERLY.

RAIN DRENCHED THE BATTLEFIELDS FRIDAY NIGHT. RED COMMANDERS COUNTED ON SPRING RAINS TO BOG DOWN ALLIED ARMOR AND PROVIDE PROTECTION FROM THE SKIES FOR THEIR MASSES OF INFANTRYMEN.

THEIR HEAVIEST WEIGHT WAS THROWN AGAINST THE EAST-CENTRAL SECTOR. UP TO MIDNIGHT THURSDAY THEY HAD LOST 9,000 MEN THERE, AP CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM C.BARNARD REPORTED.

"THEIR LOSSES AFTER MIDNIGHT WERE ASTOUNDING," HE SAID.

"THEY HURLED AN AMAZING STORM OF MEN AGAINST A HEAVILY DEFENDED POSITION SOUTHEAST OF CHUNCHON. THEY RAN INTO ALLIED MINEFIELDS AND THROUGH GEYSERING EXPLOSIONS. THEY KEPT COMING OVER THE BODIES OF THEIR OWN DEAD. ALLIED ARTILLERY RAINED DEATH IN THEIR MIDST.

"THEY KEPT COMING AND THEN THEY HIT THE BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS AND FIXED AMERICAN MACHINEGUNS OPENED UP WITH DEADLY FIRE. IT CUT THEM DOWN BY THE HUNDREDS, STOPPING THE ATTACK COLD AT THE VERY MOUTH OF THE ALLIED GUNS."

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A84FX

THROUGH THE NIGHT ALLIED BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS BOMBED AND STRAFED BY THE LIGHT OF FLARES. MASSED ARTILLERY FIRED STEADILY INTO SWARMING REDS.

IN ONE SPOT EAST OF CHUNCHON SHELLS BURST IN A MASS OF 8,000 CHINESE. THIS WAS ON THE EDGE OF THE BIG RED BREAKTHROUGH.

AN ESTIMATED TWO CHINESE DIVISIONS POURED THROUGH THE GAP IN SOUTH KOREAN LINES AND FANNED OUT SOUTH, SOUTHWEST AND SOUTHEAST OF INJE.

THEY WERE REPORTED APPLYING HEAVY PRESSURE ON AMERICAN FLANKS.

COMMUNISTS STREAMED DOWN THE ROAD TOWARD HONGCHON, HIGHWAY HUB AND AMERICAN BASE ON THE CENTRAL FRONT.

AMERICANS WERE ENGAGED IN HEAVY FIGHTING AROUND HANGYE. THE TOWN IS 13 MILES SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL, 20 AIR MILES SOUTH OF INJE AND 10 MILES NORTHEAST OF HONGCHON.

THIS APPEARED TO BE THE GREATEST DEPTH OF RED PENETRATION.

WHILE AMERICANS FOUGHT TO STEM THE RED TIDE, SOUTH KOREANS WERE REPORTED REACHING THEIR NEW DEFENSE LINES.

THE COMMUNISTS WERE COMING THROUGH ON THE HEELS OF THE SOUTH KOREANS.

"THE SITUATION WAS HAZY," POLOWETZKY REPORTED FROM EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

BATTLES FLARED WESTWARD ACROSS THE CENTRAL FRONT. SOUTH OF CHUNCHON AMERICAN LINES HELD.

BUT THE REDS DROVE TWO HOLES IN U.N. LINES IN HAND TO HAND FIGHTING THURSDAY MORNING ON THE WEST CENTRAL FRONT. THIS ACTION WAS ROUGHLY 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

ALL FIELD DISPATCHES WERE HEAVILY CENSORED. THE EXACT LOCATION OF ANY FIGHT WAS DELETED.

CENSORSHIP PARTICULARLY OBSCURED WHAT WAS HAPPENING IN THE BIG RED BREAKTHROUGH AND ITS POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE.

ONLY ONE THING WAS COMPLETELY CLEAR. COMMUNIST TROOPS WERE SUFFERING TERRIFIC LOSSES.

BARNARD'S REPORT ON CENTRAL FRONT ACTION WAS SO HEAVILY CENSORED IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL PRECISELY WHERE THE "HUMAN SEA" TACTICS OVERRAN THE AMERICAN UNIT.

THE WAVES OF REDS, SAID LT.GEN.JAMES A.VAN FLEET OF THE OVERALL OFFENSIVE, ARE MAKING "ANOTHER FUTILE ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN KOREA."

U.N. WARPLANES, CREDITED WITH KILLING 5,570 REDS THURSDAY, WERE OUT IN FORCE AGAIN FRIDAY, RAKING RED WAVES WITH ROCKETS, MACHINEGUNS, FRAGMENTATION AND FIRE BOMBS.

BUT THE TOLL SCARCELY MADE A DENT IN THE 1,141,000 TROOPS THE U.N. COMMAND SAID WERE AVAILABLE TO THE REDS. AN ARMY RELEASE SAID THE REDS' OVERWHELMING NUMBERS WERE "A CRITICALLY DANGEROUS THREAT" TO U.N. FORCES. IT SAID COMMUNISTS HAD AN ESTIMATED 768,000 MEN IN KOREA, MOST OF THEM ON OR IMMEDIATELY BACK OF THE FRONT, AND 373,000 MORE AVAILABLE IN MANCHURIA.

THE REDS SMASHED THROUGH SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS OR PUSHED THEM BACK.

OTHER ALLIED UNITS HELD THEIR LINES. COMMUNIST SMASHES NORTH OF SEOUL WERE CRUSHED.

TWENTY-FIVE MILES NORTHEAST OF THE OLD SOUTH KOREAN CAPITAL, THE REDS CHASED SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS ACROSS THE PUKHAN RIVER. U.N. ARTILLERY TOOK A HEAVY TOLL OF THE PURSUING COMMUNISTS.

IN THE EASTERN SECTOR, HEAVY COMMUNIST WAVES ROLLED BACK THE SOUTH KOREAN LINES FROM THE INJE AREA TO THE SEA OF JAPAN. THIS 25 MILE LINE THROUGH THE EASTERN MOUNTAINS WAS THE LAST U.N. HOLD IN RED KOREA.

AP CORRESPONDENT NATE POLOWETZKY REPORTED FROM EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS THAT COMMUNISTS HAVE CHASED ALMOST ALL UNITED NATIONS TROOPS SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL. IF THE REDS KEEP ATTACKING WITH THE SAME FORCE, HE SAID IT WAS PROBABLE THE REST OF THE REPUBLICANS WOULD BE HURLED BACK ACROSS THE PRE-WAR BOUNDARY.

A U.S. EIGHTH ARMY OFFICER SAID THE REDS HAD PENETRATED THIS LINE IN A NUMBER OF PLACES. ONE WAS A MAJOR BREAK SOUTH OF INJE. A FRONT LINE DISPATCH SAID SOUTH KOREANS FLEEING THE INJE AREA WERE "STREAMING DOWN THE ROAD ON FOOT AND PILED ON TRUCKS."

THE EIGHTH ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID THE SITUATION WAS SO FLUID IT WAS DIFFICULT TO TELL HOW MUCH A SETBACK THE REPUBLICAN TROOPS HAD SUFFERED.

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A44FX

ON THE EAST COAST THE SOUTH KOREANS PULLED BACK TO YANGYANG, FIVE MILES NORTH OF 38. THERE THEY WERE SUPPORTED BY THE BIG GUNS OF THE RECENTLY ARRIVED U.S. BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY.

THE GREATEST RED MASSES WERE HURLED AT THE EAST CENTRAL FRONT FROM INJE 25 MILES SOUTHWESTWARD TO CHUNCHON.

AT TERRIFIC COST THE REDS FORGED SOME GAINS EAST AND SOUTH OF CHUNCHON, HIGHWAY HUB 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

IN THIS AREA U.N. WARPLANES TOOK THEIR HEAVIEST TOLL THURSDAY. LT.GEN. EARLE E.PARTRIDGE, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE, SAID THE HEAVY RED TROOP LOSSES TO AERIAL ATTACKS CAME IN ONE OF THE BIGGEST U.N. AIRMEN HAVE HAD IN KOREA. THEY FLEW 1,100 SORTIES, INCLUDING THE HEAVIEST NIGHT ATTACKS OF THE WAR.

A NEW RADAR TECHNIQUE WAS USED IN CUTTING REDS DOWN WITH FRAGMENTATION BOMBS BURSTING OVER THEIR HEADS.

GOOD WEATHER SENT THE WARPLANES BACK IN FORCE FRIDAY.

MIDWAY BETWEEN CHUNCHON AND SEOUL THE REDS HIT IN STRENGTH AROUND CHANGGONG. THEY GOT NOWHERE IN ATTACKING AMERICAN FORCES. BUT POLOWETZKY REPORTED SOUTH KOREANS IN THIS AREA WERE DRIVEN ACROSS THE PUKHAN RIVER. AN ESTIMATED 300 REDS FOLLOWED THEM ACROSS, AFTER HEAVY LOSSES TO ALLIED ARTILLERY FIRE.

"THEY TOOK NO ACTION TO KEEP AWAY FROM OUR BIG GUNS," AN ARTILLERY OFFICER SAID.

IN THE WEST, THE COMMUNISTS ON THURSDAY AND THURSDAY NIGHT MADE THEIR FIRST BIDS OF THE CURRENT OFFENSIVE TO CRACK THE U.N. LINE GUARDING SEOUL. EVERY ASSAULT WAS HURLED BACK. THE REDS SHIFTED TO TRY TO FIND A SOFTER SPOT.

GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY, SUPREME U.N. COMMANDER, SAID IN TOKYO OF DEFENDING U.N. FORCES:

"THE FIGHTING TEAM THEY HAVE FASHIONED WITH THEIR SACRIFICE AND BLOOD HAS MET THE FIRST TEST. THERE WILL BE OTHERS."

AND GENERAL VAN FLEET TOLD HIS MEN:

"THE STRUGGLE IS ONE OF THE ANCIENT CONCEPTION OF MASS IN DEPTH DRIVEN FORWARD BY CRUEL AND RUTHLESS COMMUNIST DISCIPLINE AS OPPOSED BY THE SMALLER U.N. ARMY OF IMMENSE FIREPOWER DIRECTED BY AN ENLIGHTENED LEADERSHIP AT ALL LEVELS OF COMMAND, WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THE ACTIONS OF PLATOONS AND BATTALIONS."

A45FX

THE 1,141,000-MAN RED POTENTIAL WAS REPORTED BY RIDGWAY'S PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE.

"THE PRESENT ENEMY STRENGTH IN KOREA FAR EXCEEDS THAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES," THE ARMY SAID. BUT IT DID NOT DISCLOSE THE NUMBER THE U.N. HAS IN THE FIELD.

THE CHINESE ALONE HAVE 20 ARMIES IN KOREA, RIDGWAY'S HEADQUARTERS SAID. ALL OF THE U.N. FORCES ON THE FRONT ARE INCLUDED IN THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY.

THE EIGHTH ARMY ANNOUNCED FRIDAY IT WOULD DISCONTINUE ESTIMATING RED CASUALTIES DAILY. A SPOKESMAN SAID NO FIGURES WOULD BE RELEASED UNTIL ALLIED TROOPS "HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY OF GOING INTO AN AREA" AND ACTUALLY COUNTING THE ENEMY DEAD.

RT/CC233APD

MAY 19 1951

A151FX

KOREAN FRONT MAPPER (WITH ROUNDUP)

TOKYO, MAY 18-(AP)-THE ENTIRE FRONT LINE IN KOREA WAS REPORTED SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL TODAY. IT WAS 25 MILES SOUTH OF THE PARALLEL ON THE EASTERN APPROACHES TO SEOUL.

AS FAR AS COULD BE TOLD FROM HEAVILY CENSORED FIELD DISPATCHES, THE BATTLELINE FRIDAY NIGHT RAN LIKE THIS, FROM WEST TO EAST:

SOUTH OF UIJONGBU, WHICH IS 18 MILES SOUTH OF THE PARALLEL AND 11 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL.

NORTH OF TOKSO AT A POINT ABOUT 25 MILES SOUTH OF THE PARALLEL AND TEN MILES EAST OF SEOUL.

SOUTH OF MASOGU, AROUND CHANGGONG, SOUTH OF KAPYONG, SOUTH OF CHUNCHON, NORTH OF HANGYE.

HANGYE, THE MOST EASTERLY KNOWN POINT OF ACTION, IS 14 MILES SOUTH OF THE PARALLEL.

JW829APD NM

A202KX (BARNARD)

(325)

BY WILLIAM C. BARNARD

EAST-CENTRAL FRONT, KOREA, MAY 18-(AP)- CHINESE HORDES SMASHED SOUTHWARD ALONG THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT TODAY, POURING THROUGH A BREAK IN THE LINE OF AN AMERICAN DIVISION. THEY STRUCK BOLDLY THROUGH SHATTERED REMNANTS OF SOUTH KOREAN UNITS TO THE IMMEDIATE EAST OF THE U.S. DIVISION.

THE SMASHING OF SOUTH KOREAN UNITS ENABLED THE REDS TO OUTFLANK THE AMERICAN DIVISION AND TO RACE SOUTHWARD TO CUT THE HANGYE-YONGGAE LATERAL ROAD.

PART OF THE AMERICAN DIVISION'S LINE EAST OF CHUNCHON STILL HELD LIKE A ROCK, AND ELEMENTS OF THE DIVISION THAT HAD BEEN OUTFLANKED AND ENVELOPED CRASHED SOUTHWARD DOWN THE INJE-HONGCHON ROAD, RIGHT THROUGH A HEAVY LINE OF CHINESE THAT HAD CUT THE ROAD.

ON THIS THIRD DAY OF THE RED OFFENSIVE, AMERICAN ARTILLERY, AIR AND INFANTRY FIRE AGAIN WERE EXACTING AN AMAZING TOLL OF ENEMY.

INFANTRYMEN, ARTILLERYMEN AND AIRMEN WERE KILL-GROGGY AND WEARY. DAZEDLY THEY TOLD STORIES OF TOO MANY TARGETS AND SPECTACULAR

"SHOOTS" AND SLAUGHTERS AS THE "HUMAN SEA" OF CHINESE CAME ON AND ON.
THOUSANDS OF CHINESE CRASHED AGAINST THE POSITIONS OF THE AMERICAN DIVISION EARLY TODAY AND ONLY 150 SURVIVED THE ARTILLERY, THE MINES, THE BOMBING AND THE MACHINE GUNNING THAT LEFT THE BATTLEFIELD STRWN WITH CHINESE DEAD.

IT WAS AN ASTOUNDING DEMONSTRATION. ONE OFFICER SAID:

"I THINK MOST OF THESE CHINESE ARE DOPED. THEY WADE RIGHT THROUGH MACHINE GUN FIRE OR ARTILLERY FIRE. THE BODIES PILE UP AND THEY WALK RIGHT OVER THE BODIES AND THE PILE OF BODIES GETS HIGHER.

"ONE MACHINE GUNNER KEPT ON SHOOTING AND THE CHINESE KEPT ON COMING. FINALLY THEY WERE WALKING RIGHT PAST HIM ON BOTH SIDES, CLOSE TO HIM, WITH HIM STILL SHOOTING AND THE BODIES PILED UP IN FRONT OF HIS GUN.

"THE CHINESE ACTED AS THOUGH THEY WERE IN A DREAM--PAID NO ATTENTION TO HIM--AND NEVER DID SHOOT HIM. ONE TRIPPED AND KICKED OVER HIS MACHINEGUN AND NOT UNTIL THEN DID THE GUNNER QUIT SHOOTING."

THE U.N. UNITS THAT FOUGHT OUT SOUTHWARD WERE AIDED BY A COLUMN WHICH WENT DESPERATELY NORTHWARD TO HELP BREAK THE LINE OF CHINESE THAT CUT THE ROAD.

ONE OF THE THREE ESCAPING UNITS WAS AIDED BY A SPECTACULAR ARTILLERY DEMONSTRATION.

ARTILLERY FIRED A RING-CURTAIN ENTIRELY AROUND THE UNIT AND KEPT IT THERE, MOVING WITH THE SOLDIERS AS THEY MARCHED SOUTHWARD THROUGH THE ENEMY LINES.

ROADS IN THE EAST CENTRAL SECTION WERE CLOGGED TODAY WITH SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS WALKING AND RIDING. THE TRUCKS WERE PACKED WITH SOLDIERS AND WITH MANY WOMEN WHO SERVE AS NURSES.

TR12NCS

A78FX
RED MANPOWER (280)
BY TOM STONE

TOKYO, MAY 18-(AP)-GENERAL RIDGWAY'S HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY THE COMMUNISTS ARE CAPABLE OF HURLING 1,141,000 TROOPS AGAINST UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN KOREA.

THESE RED TROOPS ARE IN BATTLE, IN RESERVE IMMEDIATELY BEHIND THE FRONT, OR IN MANCHURIA.

A REPORT FROM RIDGWAY'S PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE SAID THE FUND OF ENEMY MANPOWER PRESENTS "A CRITICALLY DANGEROUS THREAT" TO ALLIED FORCES.

ALLIED TROOP STRENGTH WAS NOT GIVEN FOR SECURITY REASONS, BUT THE REPORT SAID THE "PRESENT ENEMY STRENGTH IN KOREA FAR EXCEEDS THAT OF UNITED NATIONS FORCES."

THE REPORT SAID 768,000 REDS--BETWEEN 79 AND 83 COMMUNIST INFANTRY DIVISIONS--ARE IN KOREA. IT ADDED THAT 373,000 ADDITIONAL COMMUNIST TROOPS ARE IN MANCHURIA, "A DEFINITE RESERVE POTENTIAL CAPABLE OF IMMEDIATE PROJECTION INTO THE THEATER OF OPERATION."

THE REDS IN MANCHURIA ARE PRESUMED TO BE WELL TRAINED BUT LACKING IN COMBAT EXPERIENCE.

IN ADDITION TO THE 1,141,000 MEN IN KOREA OR AVAILABLE FOR USE THERE, THE REDS HAVE 370,000 TRAINED SECURITY TROOPS IN MILITARY DISTRICTS THROUGHOUT MANCHURIA, THE REPORT SAID.

IT ESTIMATED THAT 557,000 OF THE 768,000 RED TROOPS IN KOREA ARE CHINESE COMMUNISTS. THE REST ARE KOREANS.

THE CHINESE ARE ORGANIZED INTO 20 ARMIES, CONTAINING 55 TO 58 REGULAR INFANTRY DIVISIONS.

SUPPORTING THESE INFANTRY DIVISIONS ARE TWO CAVALRY AND FOUR ARTILLERY DIVISIONS.

THE REPORT SAID THE 211,000 NORTH KOREAN TROOPS ARE ORGANIZED IN EIGHT ARMY CORPS, TOTALING 24 OR 25 DIVISIONS.

UNITED NATIONS TROOPS FIGHTING UNDER THE CAME OF THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY ARE ORGANIZED ON THE BASIS OF THREE U.S. CORPS--THE FIRST, NINTH AND 10TH--AND TWO SOUTH KOREAN CORPS.

ALLIED TROOPS IN KOREA REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, CANADA, FRANCE, KOREA, THAILAND, THE PHILIPPINES, TURKEY AND GREECE.

K433APD NM

A12FX (LA)
RIDGWAY (150)

TOKYO, MAY 18-(AP)-THE FIGHTING TEAM FASHIONED WITH "SACRIFICE AND BLOOD" BY UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN KOREA HAS MET THE FIRST TEST -- BUT "THERE WILL BE OTHERS," GEN. MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY SAID TODAY.

"IT IS THE SOLEMN, INDIVIDUAL OBLIGATION OF EACH OF US TO BE READY," THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER DECLARED IN A STATEMENT ISSUED FOR ARMED FORCES DAY TOMORROW. "WITH COURAGE AND SPIRITUAL STAMINA, WITH SKILL IN OUR ARMS, AND WITH THE UNDENIABLE KNOWLEDGE THAT OUR CAUSE IS JUST, WE WILL SUCCEED.

"THE HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS OF FREE PEOPLE EVERYWHERE ARE DEPENDENT TO A LARGE DEGREE ON OUR EFFORTS. THE SECURITY OF OUR NATION RESTS IN OUR HANDS."

IN A MESSAGE YESTERDAY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN, THE GENERAL SAID THAT MANY U.N. SOLDIERS IN KOREA HAD "GIVEN THEIR LIVES IN SUPPORT OF THE PRINCIPLE THAT AGGRESSION MUST NOT BE REWARDED."

"LIKE BLACKMAIL," HE SAID, "SUCCESSFUL AGGRESSION ONLY OPENS THE WAY FOR GREATER AND GREATER TRIBUTE UNTIL THE BURDEN BECOMES UNBEARABLE."

UM1208APD

A64KX
-95-
BY WILLIAM C. BARNARD

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, SATURDAY, MAY 19-(AP)-LT. GEN. EDWARD M. ALMOND, U. S. TENTH CORPS COMMANDER, TODAY COMMENDED THE U. S. SECOND DIVISION FOR A "MAGNIFICENT" STAND AGAINST OVERWHELMING ODDS IN THE RENEWAL OF THE COMMUNISTS' SPRING DRIVE.

ALMOND'S MESSAGE WAS DIRECTED TO MAJ. GEN. CLARK L. RUFFNER, COMMANDER OF THE SECOND DIVISION, WHICH TODAY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE FOUGHT FREE OF RED TROOPS WHICH ALMOST HAD THE DIVISION SURROUNDED FRIDAY.

ALMOND'S STATEMENT SAID:

"THE BATTLE ACTION OF THE SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION DURING THE PAST 36 HOURS HAS BEEN MAGNIFICENT. PLEASE TELL THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF YOUR COMMAND OF MY PROFOUND ADMIRATION AND THANKS FOR THE HEROIC STAND BEING MADE AGAINST VERY HEAVY ODDS AND FOR THE TREMENDOUS DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT BEING WROUGHT IN THE PRESENT ACTION.

"SINCE THE INITIATION OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST ATTACK TWO DAYS AGO IT IS ESTIMATED THAT HE HAS SUFFERED OVER 12,000 CASUALTIES WITH COMPARATIVELY LITTLE LOSS TO YOUR OWN PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT.

"THE PERFORMANCE OF INFANTRY, ARTILLERY AND AIR AS WELL AS SUPPORTING UNITS HAS BEEN SUPERB. THE STEADFASTNESS AND RESOLUTION OF YOUR INFANTRY IS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE MACHINE GUNNER WHO MANNED HIS GUN, SHOOTING DOWN WAVE AFTER WAVE OF THE CHINESE HORDES, UNTIL IT WAS TIPPED OVER BY ONE OF THE ENEMY FROM THE REAR AS THE GUNNER CONTINUED TO FIRE TO THE FRONT.

YOU HAVE FULFILLED MY HIGHEST EXPECTATIONS AND I HAVE FULL CONFIDENCE THAT YOU WILL CONTINUE TO COUNTER HIS STRONGEST THRUSTS AND INFLICT UPON HIM OVERWHELMING LOSSES.

"IN THIS ACTION YOUR DIVISION AND SUPPORTING FORCES ARE PERFORMING IN THE HIGHEST TRADITIONS OF AMERICAN ARMS AND IN KEEPING WITH THE OBJECTIVES OF THE U.N.COMMAND. SIGNED ALMOND."

SD804PCS

A57FX
VAN FLEET (220)
U.S. 8TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS,KOREA,MAY 18-(AP)-THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY FIELD COMMANDER ASSERTED TODAY THE NEW RED OFFENSIVE WILL FAIL.
LT.GEN.JAMES A.VAN FLEET SAID IN A STATEMENT TO HIS UNITED NATIONS ARMY THAT THE FRESHHCOMMUNIST ATTEMPT TO DESTROY U.N. FORCES IN KOREA IS "FUTILE."
HE PRAISED THE VALOR OF ALLIED FIGHTING MEN IN WITHSTANDING RED "HUMAN WAVE" TACTICS. VAN FLEET SAID:
"THE STRUGGLE IS ONE OF THE ANCIENT CONCEPTION OF MASS IN DEPTH DRIVEN FORWARD BY CRUEL AND RUTHLESS DISCIPLINE AS OPPOSED BY THE SMALLER U.N. ARMY OF IMMENSE FIREPOWER DIRECTED BY AN ENLIGHTENED LEADERSHIP AT ALL LEVELS OF VOMMAND, WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THE ACTIONS OF PLATOONS AND BATTALIONS.
"WORDS FAIL TO DESCRIBE YOUR GREATNESS. YOUR INITIATIVE, ABILITY AND COURAGE ARE UNEQUALLED.
"THE ENTIRE FREE WORLD IS IN THE GRANDSTAND FOLLOWING YOUR EVERY MOVE ON THE GRIDIRON OF HARD BATTLE. ALL ARE FOLLOWING YOU, SUPPORTING YOU AND PRAYING FOR YOU THROUGH YOUR MISFORTUNES AND SORROWS, THROUGH HARDSHIPS AND SACRIFICES ON TO FINAL VICTORY.
"YOU ARE HEROES OF THIS HOUR AND THIS AGE.
"WE CAN NEVER THANK YOU ENOUGH, BUT WE SHALL NEVER STOP TRYING. MORE POWER AND HONOR TO YOU.
"MAY GOD BLESS YOU ALL."
CC314APD

A85FX
CENTRAL FRONT, KOREA, MAY 18-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.CLARK L.RUFFNER, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. SECOND DIVISION, WAS TRAPPED BRIEFLY TODAY IN A CRASHED HELICOPTER TWO MILES FROM THE FRONT LINES.
HE WAS RESCUED BY THE PILOT, CAPT.BYRON E.SHEPPARD OF LAWTON, OKLA., WHO HAD BEEN THROWN CLEAR.
RUFFNER THEN WALKED TO A FORWARD COMMAND POST AND DIRECTED A COUNTERATTACK AGAINST ATTACKING CHINESE FORCES.
THE CRASH WAS CAUSED BY ENGINE FAILURE AS THE HELICOPTER SETTLED FOR LANDING.
RUFFNER AND SHEPPARD SUFFERED ONLY MINOR BRUISES.
RT512APD

A16FX (LA)
U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, KOREA,MAY 18-(AP)-THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY TODAY DISCONTINUED ISSUING DAILY FIGURES ON ENEMY CASUALTIES.
AN OFFICER EXPLAINED THAT ACCURATE ESTIMATES OF ENEMY DEAD AND WOUNDED COULD NOT BE MADE WHILE SOME ALLIED TROOPS WERE WITHDRAWING AND WHILE ALLIED ARTILLERY CONTINUED TO POUND THE REDS.
THE OFFICER SAID FIGURES WOULD BE RELEASED ONLY WHEN ALLIED TROOPS COULD GO INTO AN AREA AND ACTUALLY COUNT THE ENEMY DEAD, OR WHEN IT WAS POSSIBLE OTHERWISE TO MAKE A MORE ACCURATE ESTIMATE. HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT OVERALL ENEMY CASUALTY FIGURES WOULD BE ISSUED WHEN BATTLE CAMPAIGNS ARE CONCLUDED.
UM1227APD

A211KX (BJT)
AMS BUDGET
LAB SHIP (640)
BY TOM BRADSHAW
KOJE ISLAND,KOREA.MAY 18 (AP)-THE LITTLE U.S.NAVY SHIP NOSING AGAINST THE LUSH SHORE OF KOJE ISLAND DOESN'T LOOK MUCH LIKE A WAR CRIMINAL.
YET THAT IS THE ACCUSATION MADE BY THE CHINESE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT IN THE PAST MONTH, THE PEIPING RADIO REPEATEDLY HAS CHARGED THAT LSI (L) 1091 HAS BEEN USED TO CARRY OUT BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE BEHIND ENEMY LINES IN NORTH KOREA--"KILLING INNOCENT PEOPLE."
THE CHARGE WAS AIRED AGAIN RECENTLY AFTER ANNOUNCEMENT IN TOKYO THAT BRIG.GEN.GRAWFORD F.SAMS. CHIEF OF THE UNITED NATION COMMAND'S PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION, HAD BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.
SAMS, A ST.LOUIS, MO., PHYSICIAN, WAS CITED FOR MAKING AN AMPHIBIOUS LANDING IN NORTH KOREA WITH THREE COMPANIONS ON THE NIGHT OF MARCH 13 TO CHECK REPORTS OF DISEASE AMONG ENEMY TROOPS.
USING A RUBBER RAFT, THE FOUR WENT ASHORE AND REMAINED FOR THREE AND ONE-HALF HOURS. THEIR WORK WAS OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS IMPORTANT ENOUGH "TO AFFECT THE IMMEDIATE CONDUCT OF THE U.N. ARMED EFFORT IN KOREA."
GENERAL SAMS' PARTY DISCOVERED THAT A VIRULENT TYPE OF SMALLPOX WAS KILLING ENEMY TROOPS LIKE FLIES.
THIS FINDING WAS CREDITED WITH AFFECTING "THE IMMEDIATE CONDUCT OF THE U.N. ARMED EFFORT IN KOREA."
THIS FINDING WAS REPORTED ANONYMOUSLY BY AN INFORMED MILITARY SOURCE IN TOKYO SHORTLY AFTER SAMS' SECRET MISSION. THIS SOURCE SAID BOTH SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS IN RED KOREA WERE "DYING BY THE THOUSANDS," AND THAT DISEASE WAS PUTTING FAR MORE RED TROOPS OUT OF ACTION THAN ALLIED WEAPONS.
THE U.S.NAVY COMMAND HAS NOT YET RELEASED THE FULL DETAILSS OF THAT OPERATION, BUT OFFICERS WERE PERFECTLY WILLING FOR A CORRESPONDENT TO VISIT LSI (L) 1091 AT HER PRESENT DUTY STATION.
NO.1091 WAS BUILT AT BAY CITY, MICH., MIDWAY THROUGH WORLD WAR II, AS A LANDING SHIP FOR AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS. SHE SAW ACTION AT OKINAWA.
AFTER THE WAR, NO.1091 WAS RELEGATED TO TROOP TRANSPORT DUTY.
LAST WINTER HER SKIPPER--LT.(JG) GEORGE P.MILLER OF THE DALLES, OREGON--WAS ORDERED TO TAKE HER FROM GUAM TO TOKYO.
IN JAPAN THE 160-FOOT SHIP WAS CONVERTED INTO A FLOATING TEST TUBE. ON HER LOWER DECK WAS BUILT A LABORATORY 20 FEET SQUARE--WITH ALL THE GEAR HER SCIENTISTS WOULD NEED.
A MEDICAL UNIT--35 ENLISTED MEN AND FIVE OFFICERS--WAS SENT ABOARD AUNDER COMDR.JOSEPH M.COPPOLETTA, 84 RUTGERS PLACE, RIVER EDGE, N.J.
IN FEBRUARY, NO.1091 ARRIVED IN KOREA. HER FIRST OPERATION WAS THE WONSAN RUN.

A212KX
THEN SHE WAS SENT TO KOJBE ISLAND--A ROUGHCUT T-SHAPED PIECE OF LAND AT THE EDGE OF THE CHINA SEA, 40 MILES SOUTHWEST OF KOREA'S PORT CITY OF PUSAN.
ON THIS ISLAND ARE A HALF DOZEN STOCKADES CONTAINING MORE THAN 125,000 NORTH KOREAN PRISONERS OF WAR. FOURTEEN HUNDRED OF THEM ARE IN A HOSPITAL UNDER CANVAS. OF THE REMAINDER, AN ESTIMATED 80 PER CENT ARE SUFFERING FROM SOME FORM OF DISEASE.
THE SHIP'S DOCTORS AND SCIENTISTS HELP TREAT THESE SICK PRISONERS AND GATHER MEDICAL DATA THAT WOULD TAKE YEARS TO COLLECT UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS.
THE MEDICAL TEAM HANDLES EVERYTHING FROM VENEREAL DISEASE TO TYPHUS, BUT AT PRESENT IS CONCERNED CHIEFLY WITH A STUDY OF DYSENTERY, UNDER DIRECTION OF DR.ALBERT V.HARDY, ARLINGTON, FLA., ON LEAVE FROM THE FLORIDA HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
"WE RECEIVED 50 CULTURES FROM BACILLERY DYSENTERY CASES THIS MORNING ALONE," SAID ENS.DAVID O.HAMRICK, BACTERIOLOGIST, FROM GAINESVILLE, FLA.
"YOU WOULDN'T ENCOUNTER THAT MANY IN A STATESIDE HOSPITAL IN TWO YEARS."
THOSE CULTURES ARE SUBJECTED TO A SERIES OF PAINSTAKING TESTS IN THE SHIP'S LAB. THROUGH THOSE TESTS IT IS DETERMINED WHETHER THE PATIENT

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HAS DYSENTERY AND, IF SO, WHAT TYPE.
ONE FORM OF DYSENTERY HAS PROVED PARTICULARLY VIRULENT. IT USUALLY RESULTS IN A LARGE HOLE BEING "BLOWN" IN THE PATIENT'S INTESTINES. DOCTORS ARE ABLE TO TREAT SUCH CASES SUCCESSFULLY BY OPERATING BUT ARE SEEKING A PRVENTIVE TO THE RUPTURE.
ANOTHER SCIENTIST, CMDR.H.S.HURLBUT, SILVER SPRING, MD., IS COLLECTING DATA ON KOREAN MOSQUITOES. HE LETS HIS COLONY OF INSECTS FEED ON HIS OWN ARM WHEN OTHER BLOOD SOURCES ARE NOT OBTAINABLE.
CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER ROBERT S.MACDONOUGH, SAN DIEGO, CALIF., CONCERNED PRIMARILY WITH A STUDY OF VENEREAL DISEASE, BELIEVES HE MAY BE ON THE TRAIL OF AN ENTIRELY NEW INFECTION.
PRISONERS ARE NOT FORCED TO SUBMIT TO TREATMENT. IN FACT, THEY WELCOME THE ATTENTION.
REFERRING TO COMMUNIST CHARGES THAT THE MEDICS WERE WAR CRIMINALS, ENS.EUGENE W.LARY, NAVIGATOR, DALLAS, TEX., SAID:
"I GUESS EVEN A PERSONAL INSPECTION TRIP WOULDN'T SATISFY THEM. THE REDS PROBABLY HAVE TRIED AND CONVICTED US ALREADY AS WAR CRIMINALS."
GG1236PCS

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B27KX (GQ)(DSC)
TOKYO, MAY 18-(AP)-TWO OFFICERS OF THE SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION HAVE BEEN AWARDED DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION IN KOREA, THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY.
THEY ARE CAPT.WILLIAM C.WALLACE, 301 LIGHT ST., MUNCIE, IND., AND 2ND LT. R.M.RHOTENBERRY, 511 SECTION ST., RAYNE, LA.
FR355ACS

B80KX Q
TOKYO, MAY 18-(AP)-THE U.S. ARMY TODAY ANNOUNCED AWARD OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION IN KOREA TO:
PFC ANDREW J.GASQUET, JR., 640 NO. 19TH ST., BATON ROUGE, LA., REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION NOV. 26.
LT.COURTENAY C. DAVIS, JR., 1111 OAKWOOD AVE., DAYTON, OHIO, KILLED IN ACTION SEPT. 13.
CPL. JAMES I. BURNETTE, ALPHARETTA, GA., KILLED IN ACTION.
CPL. JAMES L. BROWN, ROUTE 2, WILMINGTON, N.C.
XA923ACS

B81KX
LX
TOKYO, MAY 18-(AP)-SGT.GEORGE CHAMBERLAIN, 218 JACKSBORO ST., SOMERSET, KY., HAS BEEN AWARDED THE FIRST OAK LEAX CLUSTER TO THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION IN KOREA.
CHAMBERLAIN IS WITH COMPANY K, 23RD INFANTRY, U.S. SECOND DIVISION.
THE ACTION FOR WHICH HE RECEIVED HIS SECOND CITATION OCCURRED SEPT. 16 NEAR YONGSAN.
XA9927ACS

B64KX Q
APW (220)
HONG KONG, MAY 18-(AP)-THE FIRST BATTALION OF BRITAIN'S MIDDLESEX REGIMENT RETURNED TODAY FROM NEARLY NINE MONTHS OF COMBAT IN KOREA TO THE TUNE OF PIPES, DRUMS AND AN OFFICIAL WARNING THAT THEY HAVE "LOTS MORE" TO DO RIGHT HERE.
THE BRITISH MILITARY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FOR HONG KONG, LT.GEN.SIR ROBERT MANSERGH, TOLD THE 500 TO 600 RETURNING VETERANS:
"YOU'VE DONE A GOOD JOB THERE, BUT THERE'S LOTS MORE TO BE DONE HERE. IT'S AN IMPORTANT JOB YOU HAVE HERE."
THE TROOPS WERE ABOARD THE U.S.TROOPSHIP MOUNTRAIL.
THE OTHER SECTION OF BRITAIN'S 27TH BRIGADE--THE FIRST BATTALION OF ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS--RETURNED TO HONG KONG APRIL 29. MANSERGH TOLD THOSE TROOPS THAT THEY HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED "TO A DIFFERENT PART OF THE SAME FRONT AGAINST THE SAME ENEMY."
THE MIDDLESEX BATTALION DISEMBARKED AT KOWLOON WHARF. ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND PIPERS AND THE MIDDLESEX'S OWN DRUM CORPS PLAYED THE MEN THE FEW HUNDRED YARDS TO THE KOWLOON RAIL TERMINAL WHERE THEY BOARDED TRAINS TO A CAMP IN THE NEW TERRITORIES NEAR RED CHINA'S BORDER.
FOR ONE MIDDLESEXER, CPL.HARRY WHITELEY OF KENTISHTOWN, LONDON, IT WAS A GRAND HOMECOMING.
FOR THE FIRST TIME WHITELEY, 24, SAW HIS DAUGHTER, JANET, BORN HERE FIVE WEEKS AGO.
A REGULAR WITH SEVEN YEARS SERVICE, WHITELEY SAID THE KOREA FIGHTING WAS "TOUGHER THAN ANYTHING I SAW" IN ITALY IN WORLD WAR II.
GG759ACS

MAY 19 19[illegible]

A144WX
95
COMMUNIST LOSSES
WASHINGTON,MAY 18-(AP)-THE ARMY TODAY ESTIMATED COMMUNIST LOSSES IN KOREA AT 904,788 THROUGH MAY 7.
THIS IS 11,126 MORE THAN WAS REPORTED THROUGH APRIL 30.
CHINESE AND NORTH KOREAN BATTLE CASUALTIES WERE PLACED AT 631,607. NON-COMBAT CASUALTIES WERE ESTIMATED AT 125,880. IN ADDITION, 147,301 RED PRISONERS OF WAR HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY ACTUAL COUNT.
NORTH KOREAN CASUALTIES MADE UP 539,702 OF THE TOTAL. SINCE THE BEGINNING OF HOSTILITIES LAST JUNE, KOREAN RED BATTLE CASUALTIES ARE ESTIMATED AT 319,818, NON-BATTLE LOSSES AT 76,066, AND 143,818 HAVE BEEN TAKEN PRISONER.
TOTAL CHINESE RED CASUALTIES ARE ESTIMATED AT 365,086.
OF THIS TOTAL, 311,789 ARE LISTED AS BATTLE CASUALTIES, 49,814 AS NON-BATTLE LOSSES AND 3,483 AS PRISONERS.
THE REPORT COVERS THE PERIOD UP TO THE TIME THE COMMUNISTS' FIRST BIG SPRING OFFENSIVE HAD BEEN HALTED AND UNITED NATIONS FORCES HAD STARTED PROBING BACK TO THE NORTH. SINCE THEN, THE REDS HAVE LAUNCHED A NEW BIG DRIVE IN WHICH THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN REPORTED KILLED.
NO CURRENT OVERALL TOTAL OF UNITED NATIONS CASUALTIES IN KOREA HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED, BUT RELIABLE REPORTS PLACE THEM AT ABOUT 300,000.
ANNOUNCED U.S. COMBAT CASUALTIES THROUGH MAY 11 WERE 65,523. NON-BATTLE CASUALTIES ARE NOT ANNOUNCED BY THE U.S.
ESTIMATES OF SOUTH KOREAN LOSSES NOW RUN BETWEEN 225,000 AND 250,000. SOME REPORTS HAVE PLACED SOUTH KOREAN CASUALTIES CONSIDERABLY HIGHER.
THE LATEST RELIABLE ESTIMATES OF CASUALTIES AMONG OTHER UNITED NATIONS FORCES RUN TO ABOUT 4,500.
THE U.S. IS THE ONLY MEMBER OF THE U.N. MILITARY TEAM IN KOREA THAT REPORTS WEEKLY CASUALTY SUMMARIES.
GG154PED NM

A98KX
(WEST OUT)
SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 18-(AP)-ANOTHER 352 MARINES ARE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE MONDAY ON ROTATION FROM KOREA ABOARD THE NAVY TRANSPORT PRESIDENT JACKSON.
THEY WILL BRING TO 4,725 THE NUMBER OF MARINES ROTATED SINCE THE PROGRAM BEGAN IN MARCH.
THE ARMY ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY THAT FOUR SHIPS CARRYING MORE THAN 6,300 ARMY VETERANS OF THE KOREAN WAR HAVE LEFT FAR EAST PORTS. THE SOLDIERS ARE ALSO COMING HOME UNDER A ROTATION PROGRAM.
VR649ACS NM

B106KX (Q)

(BATTLESHIP N.J.)

(100)

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 18-(AP)-THE 45,000 TON BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY ROARED INTO ACTION TODAY OFF THE EAST COAST OF KOREA, TURNING HER 16-INCH RIFLES ON ADVANCING RED TROOPS, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE VETERAN OF WORLD WAR II IN KOREAN WATERS WAS REPORTED IN TOKYO YESTERDAY.

A PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS STATEMENT RELEASED HERE SAID THE NEW JERSEY "BROUGHT HER FORMIDABLE BATTERIES TO BEAR ON ADVANCING COMMUNIST HORDES IN NORTH KOREA."

THE CURTAIN OF FIRE LAID DOWN BY THE BATTLEWAGON EXTENDED NEARLY 30 MILES INLAND.

THE NEW JERSEY IS THE SECOND BATTLESHIP TO GO INTO ACTION IN THE KOREAN WAR. THE BATTLESHIP MISSOURI, WHICH CARRIED THE BURDEN IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE FIGHTING, HAS RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES.

FJ/FR1146PCS

MAY 19 1951

A197

400

BY ARTHUR GAVSHON

LONDON, MAY 18-(AP)-INFORMED DIPLOMATS IN LONDON SAID TODAY RUSSIA HAS INFORMALLY SUGGESTED TO THE UNITED STATES THAT THERE BE NEW TALKS AIMED AT ENDING THE KOREAN WAR AND RE AW

D A FAR EASTERN SETTLEMENT.

THE INFORMANTS--WHO CAN BE DESCRIBED ONLY AS REPRESENTATIVES OF BOTH EAST AND WEST--SAID THE INITIAL AMERICAN REACTION WAS COOL.

(IN WASHINGTON THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID IT KNEW OF NO NEW PEACE FEELERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE KOREAN WAR AND OF NO PROPOSAL FROM THE RUSSIANS FOR TALKS AIMED AT ENDING THAT CONFLICT.)

THE SOURCES SAID AS FAR AS THEY ARE AWARE THE RUSSIANS HAVE INTR

AIMED AT ENDING THE KOREAN WAR AND REACHING A FAR EASTERN SETTLEMENT.

THE INFORMANTS--WHO CAN BE DESCRIBED ONLY AS REPRESENTATIVES OF BOTH EAST AND WEST--SAID THE INITIAL AMERICAN REACTION WAS COOL.

THE SOURCES SAID AS FAR AS THEY ARE AWARE THE RUSSIANS HAVE INTRODUCED NO NEW PROPOSALS FOR A SETTLEMENT.

BUT THE FACT OF A RUSSIAN APPROACH, THEY SPECULATED, COULD MEAN:

COMMUNIST RESOURCES ARE BEING STRAINED BY THE INCONCLUSIVE KOREAN WAR.

ALTERNATIVELY THE REDS MIGHT HAVE BEEN TRYING TO BLUNT AMERICAN DETERMINATION TO CALL FOR ADDITIONAL MEASURES AGAINST RED CHINA BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS APPARENTLY WERE INCLINED TO DISTRUST THE SOVIET MOVE AS JUST THIS SORT OF MANEUVER.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE EXACT NATURE OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN EXCHANGES IS VAGUE. BUT THIS MUCH SEEMS CERTAIN:

RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVES INDICATED THEY WOULD JOIN PEACE TALKS IF THE STARTING POINT WERE TO BE THE PLAN FOR A FAR EASTERN SETTLEMENT SUBMITTED TO U.N. BY 12 ARAB AND ASIAN NATIONS LAST JANUARY.

THE ARAB-ASIAN BLOC PROPOSED THAT FRANCE, BRITAIN, THE U.S., RUSSIA, EGYPT AND INDIA MEET WITH THE CHINESE REDS TO TALK OVER FAR EASTERN PROBLEMS, BUT THE PLAN FELL THROUGH. INDIA'S SIR BENEGAL RAU, WHO SUPPORTED THE PROPOSAL, SAID THE FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS WOULD BE A CEASE-FIRE IN KOREA.

SIR BENEGAL MADE THE STATEMENT IN OPPOSING THE U.N. ACTION WHICH BRANDED RED CHINA AN AGGRESSOR IN KOREA. THE UNITED STATES WAS BEHIND THE MOVE TO GET THE U.N. ON RECORD AS LABELLING PEIPING THE AGGRESSOR IN THE KOREAN FIGHTING.

THE CHINESE REDS HAVE NEVER YIELDED IN THEIR TERMS FOR ENDING THE KOREAN WAR WHICH INCLUDE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL FOREIGN TROOPS IN KOREA AND RECOGNITION OF THE RED REGIME BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE INFORMAL RUSSIAN SUGGESTIONS WERE PUT FORWARD MORE THAN ONCE BOTH IN NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON--SINCE THE DISMISSAL OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, THE SOURCES SAID.

IN NEW YORK, PROBABLY AT LAKE SUCCESS, THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN ADVANCED BY JACOB MALIK, SOVIET DELEGATE ON THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL.

IN WASHINGTON, SOVIET AMBASSADOR ALEXANDER S.PANYUSHKIN WOULD HAVE BEEN THE OBVIOUS MAN TO HANDLE THE MATTER.

EARLIER THIS WEEK, THE U.S. MAGAZINE NEWSWEEK SAID MALIK HAD TOLD AMERICAN DELEGATE WARREN AUSTIN AT LAKE SUCCESS THE KOREAN CONFLICT COULD BE SETTLED BY DIRECT TALKS BETWEEN THE U.S. AND RUSSIA.

AUSTIN DENIED HE HAD ANY SUCH TALK WITH MALIK. WHEN MALIK WAS ASKED ABOUT THE STORY, HE INQUIRED WHAT AUSTIN HAD SAID. TOLD OF AUSTIN'S DENIAL, MALIK SAID, IN A JOVIAL MANNER, THAT HE DENIED IT, TOO.

P139PED

B57 (Q)

MAY 19 1951

-17-

NIGHT LEAD CZECH (200)

LONDON, MAY 18-(AP)-BRITAIN CUT HER COMMERCIAL AIR LINK WITH PRAGUE WHILE A BRITISH AIRLINER WAS EN ROUTE TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK CAPITAL TODAY AND BANNED CZECHOSLOVAK COMMERCIAL FLIGHTS TO THIS COUNTRY, EFFECTIVE JUNE 17.

THE LONDON-PRAGUE SERVICE WAS BRITAIN'S LAST AIR TIE WITH A RUSSIAN SATELLITE. THE BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS CORP., A NATIONALIZED AIRLINE, HAS HANDLED THE SERVICE, MAKING SIX FLIGHTS A WEEK AT A LOSS OF NEARLY £50,000 ($140,000) A YEAR.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THIS MORNING THAT THE SERVICE WOULD BE ENDED MAY 31. THE BEA DISCLOSED LATER, HOWEVER, THERE HAD BEEN A "CHANGE OF POLICY." THE CHANGE CAME SO SWIFTLY THAT A PRAGUE-BOUND AIRLINER HAD TO BE STOPPED AT FRANKFURT.

"WE HAVE HAD TO RUN THE SERVICE, BUT NOW THAT THE FOREIGN OFFICE HAS RELIEVED US OF THE NECESSITY WE ARE CUTTING OUR LOSSES," A BEA SPOKESMAN SAID. "TO HAVE CONTINUED UP TO MAY 31, AS ORIGINALLY DECIDED, WOULD HAVE MEANT ONLY A FURTHER LOSS."

THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED THE CZECHOSLOVAK STATE AIRLINE HAS BEEN ADVISED IT WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO MAKE FLIGHTS TO BRITAIN AFTER JUNE 17.

A FOREIGN OFFICE NOTE TO THE CZECH EMBASSY SAID THE WORK OF THE BEA OFFICE IN PRAGUE "HAS BEEN CONSTANTLY OBSTRUCTED" BY CZECH AUTHORITIES AND THE CZECH SIRLINE WAS GIVEN A VIRTUAL MONOPOLY ON AIR FREIGHT BETWEEN PRAGUE AND LONDON DESPITE PROTESTS BY THE BEA.

SL912PED

A135

LONDON, MAY 18-(AP)-THE AFGHANISTAN EMBASSY SAID TODAY PAKISTAN TROOPS ATTACKED AN AFGHAN BORDER POST YESTERDAY BUT WERE REPULSED BY GUARDS.

A BITTER BORDER DISPUTE HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR MORE THAN TWO YEARS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

THE EMBASSY SAID YESTERDAY'S ATTACK TOOK PLACE AT SPIN BALDAK IN KANDAHAR PROVINCE. IT CLAIMED THE CAPTURE OF 28 PAKISTANI OFFICERS, AND SAID PAKISTAN HAD REINFORCED ITS BORDER STRENGTH WITH 5,000 FOOT SOLDIERS AND HEVY ARTILLERY IN THE AREA.

JJ1027AED

30.24- 23147

B124 (Q) (130)
LONDON, MAY 18-(AP)-BRITAIN'S THREE COMMONWEALTH PARTNERS IN ASIA--INDIA, PAKISTAN AND CEYLON--HAVE TURNED DOWN INVITATIONS TO A COMMONWEALTH DEFENSE MINISTERS' CONFERENCE, INFORMED SOURCES SAID TODAY.
THE PURPOSE OF THE MEETING, TO BE HELD IN JUNE EITHER IN LONDON OR OTTAWA, IS TO WELD THE COMMONWEALTH MEMBERS' REARMAMENT PROGRAMS INTO A SMOOTHLY WORKING UNIT, TO SPUR JOINT STRATEGIC PLANNING AND TO DOVETAIL THESE PLANS WITH THOSE OF THE ATLANTIC PACT ALLIES.
BUT INDIA, PAKISTAN AND CEYLON ARE NOT DISPOSED TO UNDERTAKE ANY COMMITMENTS IN DEFENSE OF THE COMMONWEALTH BEYOND THEIR OWN FRONTIERS AT THIS TIME.
INDIA IS CLINGING TO A POLICY OF NEUTRALITY IN THE EAST-WEST COLD WAR. PAKISTAN IS PIQUED BY INDIA'S STAND OVER KASHMIR AND WON'T CHANCE SITTING DOWN AT A CONFERENCE TABLE WITH HER SISTER DOMINION. CEYLON SAYS IF INDIA AND PAKISTAN FAIL TO SHOW UP SHE CAN'T ATTEND, EITHER.
RP339PED

P31
LONDON, MAY 18-(AP)-THE INSTITUTE OF LONDON UNDERWRITERS TODAY QUADRUPLED SHIPPING INSURANCE RATES FOR SOME EXPORT VOYAGES OUT OF CHINA'S PORTS NORTH OF SHANGHAI. THE HIKE IS DUE TO THE KOREAN WAR AND OTHER RISKS IN THE EXPLOSIVE FAR EAST SITUATION.
THE RATE WILL NOW BE TWO PER CENT INSTEAD OF ONE HALF OF ONE PER CENT ON VOYAGES MADE TO OR BY WAY OF HONG KONG, KOWLOON OR MACAU OR TRANS-HIPPING AT THOSE PORTS.
RP1141AED

B56 (Q)
-17-
(450)
MAY 19 1951
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, MAY 18-(AP)-WINSTON CHURCHILL TONIGHT URGED BRITAIN AND THE COMMONWEALTH TO THROW IN THEIR LOT WITH THE UNITED STATES TO OVERCOME THE PERILS CONFRONTING THE FREE WORLD.
"DARK AND TRAGIC INDEED IS THE PICTURE WHICH STARES US IN THE FACE WHENEVER WE LOOK UP FROM OUR DAILY TOIL," HE TOLD A MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH UNIONIST ASSOCIATION, THE SCOTTISH DIVISION OF THEBRITISH CONSERVATIVE PARTY.
WITH BITING SARCASM HE ACCUSED BRITAIN'S SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT OF MISSING OPPORTUNITIES TO MAKE BRITAIN STRONG INTERNATIONALLY. HE CHIDED PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE FOR FAILING TO MAINTAIN INTIMATE RELATIONS WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO AVOID WHAT SEEMED TO BE POLICY DIFFERENCES. HE SPOKE SCORNFULLY OF SOME SOCIALIST MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WHO, HE SAID, ARE "PRO-CHINESE, ALTHOUGH IT IS THE CHINESE WHO ARE KILLING OUR MEN AND THE AMERICANS WHO ARE HELPING US."
BUT, CHURCHILL WENT ON:
"WE HAVE NOT LOST FAITH IN OUR DESTINY, WE ARE THE SAME PEOPLE, IN THE SAME ISLAND AS WE WERE IN THE GREAT DAYS WE CAN ALL REMEMBER. X X X WE HAVE BUT TO CAST AWAY BY AN EFFORT OF THE WILL THE ENFEEBLING TENDENCIES AND FETTERS OF SOCIALIST RULE, AND THEN WE CAN STAND ERECT ONCE MORE AND TAKE OUR PLACE AMONG THE GREAT POWERS OF THE WORLD."
HE SAID THE EFFORT MUST BE MADE IN CLOSE ASSOCIATION WITH THE UNITED STATES AND REGRETTED THAT INCIDENTS HAD DISTURBED RELATIONSHIPS WITH AMERICA.
"IN KOREA THE UNITED STATES HAVE BORNE NINETEEN-TWENTIETHS OF THE BURDEN AND HAVE SUFFERED NEARLY 70,000 CASUALTIES," HE SAID. "WHEN WE FEEL GRIEF AT OUR OWN LOSSES WE OUGHT TO UNDERSTAND THE KEEN FEELINGS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IF THEY FELT THEY WERE BEING REPROACHED OR HAMPERED BY WEAKER OR LESS ENGAGED ALLIES.
"THE AMERICANS ARE NOT ONLY BEARING THE BURDEN IN THE FAR EAST, BUT ARE ALSO MAKING HEAVY CONTRIBUTIONS IN MEN, ARMS AND MONEY TO THE DEFENCE OF WESTERN EUROPE. WITHOUT THEIR HELP THERE WOULD BE NO HOPE OF PREVENTING THE CONQUEST AND SUBJUGATION OF ALL THE FREE PEOPLES OF EUROPE BY THE IMMENSE RUSSIAN ARMIES AND THOSE OF THEIR SATELLITE STATES, WHICH STAND READY FOR ACTION AT ANY MOMENT THE ORDER IS GIVEN FROM MOSCOW.
"THE PRESENCE OF GENERAL EISENHOWER IN EUROPE IS A LIVING PLEDGE AND SYMBOL OF THE RESOLVE OF THE AMERICAN NATION TO USE ITS MEASURELESS RESOURCES AND ITS RAPIDLY GROWING FLEETS AND ARMIES FOR THE DEFENSE OF CIVILIZATION.
"BEHIND ALL THIS LIES THE DREAD AND INCALCULABLE POWER WHICH THE UNITED STATES POSSESSES IN THE ATOMIC BOMB, WHICH ALONE GIVES US THE HOPE OF BEING ABLE TO FORM A FRONT IN EUROPE CAPABLE OF DETERRING THE KREMLIN TYRANTS OF FURTHER AGGRESSION THERE."
SL905PED--95--
MAY 19 1951

A92
PARIS, MAY 18-(AP)-BIG FOUR DELEGATES WHO ARE TRYING TO WRITE AN AGENDA FOR A MEETING OF THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS HELD ANOTHER FRUITLESS SESSION TODAY.
ALEXANDRE PARODI OF FRANCE AND ERNEST DAVIES OF GREAT BRITAIN SUGGESTED THAT ANDREI GROMYKO, RUSSIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER, TELL THEM IN WHAT ORDER HE THOUGHT THE MINISTERS SHOULD DISCUSS VARIOUS SUBJECTS.
BUT GROMYKO WOULD HAVE NO PART OF SUCH A DISCUSSION AND SAID MERELY THAT THE ORDER COULD BE "SETTLED EASILY, MAYBE, AFTER IT IS AGREED WHAT ITEMS SHOULD APPEAR."
THE DELEGATES MEET AGAIN TOMORROW.
K1039PED

A73 (120)
PARIS, MAY 18-(AP)-THE PRO-COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER CE SOIR SAID TODAY THE SOVIET UNION AGREED TO SEND WAR PLANES TO FRANCE ON MAY 25, 1940--WHEN THE GERMANS WERE INVADING FRANCE AND THE U.S.S.R. WAS NOT YET IN THE FIGHTING.
IT WAS AT THIS PERIOD THAT PREMIER PAUL REYNAUD UNSUCCESSFULLY APPEALED TO THE U.S. FOR "CLOUDS OF PLANES" TO REPEL THE INVASION.
AN OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID HE KNEW NOTHING OF ANY SUCH AGREEMENT, OR ANY TALKS WITH THE RUSSIANS AND THAT NO PLANES ARRIVED.
COMMUNISTS AND ANTI-COMMUNISTS HAVE BEEN REFIGHTING THE BATTLES OF 10 YEARS AGO AS PART OF THE CURRENT ELECTION CAMPAIGN.
SN954PED

A102
BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, MAY 18-(AP)-PARLIAMENT TODAY SET UP A BUREAU OF CHURCH AFFAIRS TO HANDLE ALL CHURCH QUESTIONS IN HUNGARY.
ISTVAN KOSSA, 47, WAS NAMED PRESIDENT OF THE NEW BOARD. KOSSA WAS FINANCE MINISTER IN 1948, A MEMBER OF THE POLITBURO OF THE HUNGARIAN WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, AND MORE RECENTLY PRESIDENT OF THE WAGE CONTROL BOARD.
K1106PED

A218
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, FRIDAY, MAY 18)
(ADVANCE) FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 18-(AP)-THE U.S. FORCES WHICH GUARD THE IRON CURTAIN LINE WILL PARADE THEIR MIGHT THROUGH A DOZEN GERMAN CITIES SATURDAY.
THE OCCASION IS CELEBRATION OF THE SECOND ANNUAL AMERICAN ARMED FORCES DAY--DEDICATED TO THE "DEFENDERS OF FREEDOM."
TROOPS WILL PARADE IN MAJOR CITIES NEAR THEIR HOME BASES. AIRMEN AND SAILORS ALSO WILL TAKE PART.
THE BIGGEST DEMONSTRATIONS WILL BE STAGED IN SOVIET-SURROUNDED BERLIN AND IN SUCH LARGE WESTERN CITIES AS NUERNBERG, MUNICH, FRANKFURT, HEIDELBERG AND STUTTGART.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EST TODAY, FRIDAY, MAY 18).
P257PED

A117
MOSCOW, MAY 18-(AP)-JACOB M.LONAKIN, FORMER SOVIET CONSUL IN NEW YORK, WROTE IN IZVESTIA TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES IS RESPONSIBLE FOR FORCING REACTIONARY REGIMES ON LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES. HIS REMARKS WERE CONTAINED IN A LENGTHY EDITORIAL IN THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER.
(LOMAKIN WAS ORDERED TO LEAVE NEW YORK IN 1948. HE WAS ACCUSED OF "HIGHLY IMPROPER" CONDUCT IN THE CASE OF MRS.OKSANA KASENKINA, THE RUSSIAN SCHOOL TEACHER WHO LEAPED FROM A WINDOW AT THE SOVIET CONSULATE. SHE TOOK REFUGE IN THE U.S. RATHER THAN RETURN TO HER COMMUNIST HOMELAND).
KA949AED

MAY 19 1951

A137
MOSCOW, MAY 18-(AP)-THE U.S.EMBASSY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT AMBASSADOR ALAN G.KIRK AND MRS.KIRK ARE LEAVING MONDAY FOR A BRIEF PERSONAL TRIP TO PARIS, LONDON AND THE HAGUE.
JJ1030AED

NIGHT LEAD IRANIAN

By Robert B. Hewett

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 18--(AP)--BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR FRANCIS M. SHEPHERD HAS ASKED TO SEE PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH IN HIS PARLIAMENT SANCTUARY TO PRESENT BRITAIN'S NEW PROTEST AGAINST NATIONALIZATION OF ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID TODAY.

BUT IT WAS NOT CERTAIN THAT THE PREMIER WOULD RECEIVE HIM. MOSSADEGH BARRICADED HIMSELF IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING LAST SUNDAY AFTER EMOTIONALLY DECLARING HIS LIFE HAD BEEN THREATENED AND ANNOUNCING HE WOULD STAY THERE UNTIL HIS DREAM OF NATIONALIZATION OF OIL WAS REALIZED.

DURING HIS SECLUSION, MOSSADEGH HAS DIRECTED THAT MOST OFFICIAL BUSINESS BE TAKEN UP THROUGH HIS SECRETARIAT.

INFORMED SOURCES IN LONDON SAID THE NEW BRITISH NOTE, X SENT TO TEHRAN YESTERDAY, OFFERED TO DISPATCH A HIGH LEVEL MISSION TO DISCUSS POSSIBLE COMPROMISES WITH IRAN TO AVERT GOVERNMENT SEIZURE OF THE HUGE OIL COMPANY.

MAY 19 1951

THE LABOR GOVERNMENT DECIDED TO SEND A FIRM NOTE AFTER HUDDLES WITH THE UNITED STATES ON THE OIL CRISIS IN THIS KNNX MIDDLE EAST COUNTRY. LONDON NEWSPAPERS SAID RECENTLY THAT THE BRITISH CABINET HAD MAPPED OUT STRONG MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IF IRAN INSISTS ON NATIONALIZING THE OIL INDUSTRY WITHOUT FIRST NEGOTIATING WITH BRITAIN.

THE ALERTING OF A TROUBLE-SHOOTING PARATROOP BRIGADE GROUP FOR EMERGENCY DUTY WAS SEEN AS A POSSIBLE THREAT THAT BRITAIN WOULD USE FORCE TO PROTECT HER OIL PROPERTIES IN IRAN. THE LABOR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER, DID NOT CONFIRM THIS.

THE PRESS IN TEHRAN TODAY REPORTED WITHOUT OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION

30.24- 23149

THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS PLANNING TO INVITE CHARLES GIDEL, A FRENCH OIL ENGINEER, TO COME TO ~~XXXXXX~~ THIS COUNTRY AS AN ADVISOR ON NATIONALIZATION PROBLEMS.

GIDEL SPENT SEVERAL MONTHS HERE LAST YEAR AT THE EXPENSE~~XX~~ OF THE GOVERNMENT TO SURVEY THE OIL SITUATION. HIS FINDINGS WERE NEVER MADE PUBLIC. BUT GIDEL REPORTEDLY OPPOSED ACCEPTANCE ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ OF A NEW OIL AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN.

MAY 19 1951

BRITAIN HAD OFFERED TO NEGOTIATE A NEW AGREEMENT GIVING IRAN INCREASED ROYALTIES UNDER THE ANGLO-IRANIAN TREATY. BUT IRAN REJECTED THE OFFER.

SPARKED BY THE WAVE OF NATIONALISM, THE OUTLAWED COMMUNIST TUDEH PARTY YESTERDAY SET OFF ON A NEW TACK OF AGITATION, DEMANDING AT A STORMY RALLY ~~XXXX~~ THE RETURN TO ~~XXXXX~~ IRAN OF THE BAHREIN ISLANDS ACROSS THE PERSIAN GULF AND SEIZURE OF U.S. OIL INTERESTS THERE. THE ISLANDS WERE WRESTED FROM THE PERSIANS IN 1783, AND FOR HALF A CENTURY HAVE BEEN GOVERNED BY AN INDEPENDENT SHEIKDOM UNDER BRITISH PROTECTION.

OIL IS EXPORTED FROM ~~XXXXXX~~ BAHREIN ISLAND -- THE LARGEST OF THE GROUP -- BY THE BAHREIN PETROLEUM CO., A BRITISH CORPORATION REGISTERED IN CANADA AND OWNED JOINTLY BY THE STANDARD OIL CO. OF CALIFORNIA AND [redacted] TEXAS CO.

HEWETTS 01110 AND REW OC 1550

A103
(300)
TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 18-(AP)-IRAN'S NATIONALIST WAVE--SPARKED THIS TIME BY THE OUTLAWED COMMUNIST TUDEH PARTY--HIT OUT YESTERDAY FOR "RETURN" OF THE BAHREIN ISLANDS OFF THE PERSIAN GULF AND SEIZURE OF U.S. OIL INTERESTS THERE.

MAY 19 1951

THE DEMAND--BEFORE CHEERING CROWDS AT A FIVE-HOUR RALLY IN A TEHRAN THEATER--WAS MADE BY THE "NATIONAL ORGANIZATION TO FIGHT IMPERIALISTIC OIL COMPANIES IN IRAN." THE NEW OUTFIT IS A THINLY DISGUISED FRONT FOR THE TUDEH GROUP.

RAHIM NAMVAR, SECRETARY OF THE ORGANIZATION, DECLARED AMERICAN OIL COMPANIES ARE TRYING TO GET A FOOTHOLD IN IRAN'S WELLS AS WELLS AS IN BAHREIN'S PETROLEUM RESOURCES.

"WE DEMAND BAHREIN'S OIL," NAMVAR SHOUTED. "THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION (FOR TAKING OVER THE BRITISH-CONTROLLED ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY) SHOULD INSIST ON NATIONALIZING AMERICAN OIL COMPANIES THERE."

THE BAHREIN ISLANDS, LIE ACROSS THE PERSIAN GULF FROM IRAN, ABOUT 20 MILES OFF THE COAST, OCCUPIED BY THE PORTUGUESE IN 1507, THEY WERE TAKEN OVER BY THE SUBJECTS OF PERSIA (IRAN OF TODAY) IN 1602. THE ARAB-PERSIANS WERE DRIVEN OUT IN 1783 BY OTHER ARABS FROM THE MAINLAND, WHO STILL HOLD POSSESSION. THE ISLANDS HAVE A PROTECTORATE RELATIONSHIP WITH BRITAIN UNDER WHICH BRITAIN HAS AGREED TO SHIELD THEM FROM ANY FOREIGN DOMINATION.

OIL WAS DISCOVERED ON THE CHIEF ISLAND--BAHREIN--IN 1932. IT IS EXPORTED BY THE BAHREIN PETROLEUM CO., A BRITISH CORPORATION REGISTERED IN CANADA AND OWNED JOINTLY BY THE STANDARD OIL CO. OF CALIFORNIA AND THE TEXAS CO. ROYALTIES FOR THIS OIL ARE PAID BY THE BAHREIN COMPANY TO THE RULING NATIVE SHEIKH.)

THE ORGANIZATION ADOPTED BY ACCLAMATION A RESOLUTION WHICH SAID:

"AMERICAN IMPERIALISM, WHICH IS USING THE IRANIAN OIL OF BAHREIN, SHOULD BE THROWN OUT IMMEDIATELY. THE GOVERNMENT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE SHOULD USE ALL POSSIBLE MEANS TO ENFORCE ACCESS TO THE OIL FIELDS. THROW THE AMERICANS OUT OF THE OIL FIELDS." AUTHORITY OVER BAHREIN AND TO MEANWHILE, BRITAIN MADE A NEW DIPLOMATIC BID TO HOLD ON TO THE GIANT ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, NATIONALIZATION OF WHICH HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED BY IRAN'S PARLIAMENT.

THE LABOR GOVERNMENT IN LONDON, AFTER A HUDDLE WITH THE UNITED STATES, SENT TEHRAN A NOTE YESTERDAY WHICH INFORMED SOURCES IN LONDON SAID OFFERED TO DISPATCH A HIGH LEVEL MISSION TO TALK OVER POSSIBLE COMPROMISES TO AVERT NATIONALIZATION OF THE COMPANY.

JJ913AED

A75

PRECEDE LONDON DAY

HONG KONG, SATURDAY, MAY 19-(AP)-A BRITISH NAVY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT THE DESTROYER COSSACK HAD SEIZED THE BRITISH FREIGHTER NANCY MOLLER, LADEN WITH RUBBER INTENDED FOR RED CHINA, AND WAS ESCORTING HER BACK TO SINGAPORE.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE SEIZURE WAS MADE LAST NIGHT SOUTH OF HAINAN ISLAND, WHICH IS OFF THE SOUTH CHINA COAST BETWEEN 300 AND 400 MILES SOUTHWEST OF HONG KONG.

THE ACTION BY THE BRITISH DESTROYER WAS TAKEN AT THE DIRECTION OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT, WHICH YESTERDAY ORDERED THE FREIGHTER AND HER 3,500-TON RUBBER CARGO "REQUISITIONED." THIS WAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT IN PARLIAMENT THAT BRITAIN'S FAR EASTERN COLONIES WOULD BE ASKED TO BAR RUBBER EXPORTS TO RED CHINA.

SN959PED

A200

250

LONDON, MAY 18-(AP)-THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT ORDERED THE BRITISH FREIGHTER NANCY MOLLER "REQUISITIONED" TODAY AS SHE SAILED ON THE HIGH SEAS WITH A CARGO OF RUBBER FOR RED CHINA.

A MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID THE ROYAL NAVY HAS BEEN ASKED TO INTERCEPT THE VESSEL, CARRYING 3,500 TONS OF RUBBER, BEFORE SHE REACHES CHINA.

THE OWNERS IN HONG KONG HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO "BREAK OFF THE VOYAGE." THE REQUISITION ORDER WAS MADE UNDER BRITAIN'S DEFENSE REGULATIONS.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID HE DID NOT KNOW WHAT ACTION THE NAVY HAD TAKEN.

ACCORDING TO REGULATIONS MADE IN WORLD WAR TWO, AND NEVER CANCELLED, THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT HAS POWER TO REQUISITION ANY VESSEL UNDER UNITED KINGDOM OR COLONIAL REGISTRY WHEREVER IT MAY BE. THE USE OF THESE POWERS IN PEACETIME IS RARE, HOWEVER.

THE TRANSPORT SPOKESMAN SAID THE EXCEPTIONAL ACTION WAS TAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT IN PARLIAMENT THAT BRITAIN'S FAR EASTERN COLONIES WOULD BE ASKED TO BAR RUBBER EXPORTS TO RED CHINA.

THERE WERE UNOFFICIAL REPORTS IN LONDON THIS AFTERNOON THAT THE BRITISH DESTROYER COSSACK LEFT HONG KONG TO INTERCEPT THE FREIGHTER, WHICH IS OF ABOUT 3,000 TONS. THESE REPORTS COULD NOT BE CONFIRMED OFFICIALLY.

AN ADMIRALTY SPOKESMAN DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THEM. "WE ARE POLICEMEN IN MATTERS OF THIS KIND, AND DON'T TALK ABOUT OUR WORK," HE SAID.

THE NANCY MOLLER, OWNED BY THE MOLLER LINE OF HONG KONG, SAILED FROM SINGAPORE ON MAY 12.

P149PED

B65KX (Q)

APW

HONG KONG, MAY 18-(AP)-THE CAPTAIN OF THE BRITISH SHIP SHENSI SAID TODAY COMMUNIST SHORE BATTERIES ON THE LEMA ISLANDS 12 MILES SOUTH OF HONG KONG FIRED TWO SHELLS AT HIS SHIP WEDNESDAY WITH NO EFFECT.

CAPT.L.V.ROWE OF THE BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE VESSEL SAID THE SHENSI WAS ENROUTE FROM BANGKOK TO HONG KONG WITH 15 PASSENGERS AND ABOUT 5,000 TONS OF GENERAL CARGO.

IT WAS THE THIRD TIME WITHIN A MONTH THAT BRITISH SHIPS HAVE BEEN SHOT AT FROM RED-HELD ISLANDS CONTROLLING THE SEA APPROACHES TO HONG KONG.

K625//.GG806ACSS

A86FX

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 18-(AP)-THE CHINA UNION PRESS SAID TODAY TWO MORE CHINESE COMMUNIST ARMIES ARE BEING PREPARED FOR TRANSFER FROM EAST CHINA TO KOREA.

A CHINESE ARMY NORMALLY CONSISTS OF THREE DIVISIONS, OR ABOUT 30,000 MEN.

THE AGENCY SAID THE DECISION WAS MADE AT A RECENT CONFERENCE IN MUKDEN BETWEEN CHINESE COMMUNIST AND RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

RT513APD NM

B28 (Q)

-17-

NIGHT LEAD EXPLOSION

SAIGON, INDOCHINA, MAY 18-(AP)-A VIOLENT EXPLOSION AND FIRE ABOARD THE FRENCH NAVY LST ADOUR YESTERDAY KILLED 55 FRENCH TROOPS AND INJURED 130 AS THEY PREPARED TO SET OFF FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST COMMUNIST-LED VIETMINH REBELS.

THE EXPLOSION IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN TOUCHED OFF WHEN AN ACCIDENTAL FIRE IN THE HOLD REACHED THE LANDING SHIP'S GASOLINE AND AMMUNITION STORES. FRENCH ARMY SOURCES SAID THERE APPEARED TO BE NO QUESTION OF SABOTAGE.

THE SHIP, BEACHED AT THE COASTAL RESORT TOWN OF NHATRANG, 200 MILES NORTHEAST OF SAIGON, HAD JUST TAKEN ABOARD 900 TROOPS TO FIGHT THE VIETMINH FORCES IN THE NORTH.

THE BLAST WRECKED THE SHIP AND ROCKED THE TOWN.

RP357PED

A207

SINGAPORE, MAY 18-(AP)-A FOUR-DAY CONFERENCE OF REGIONAL MILITARY LEADERS OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE ON SOUTHEAST ASIAN DEFENSES AGAINST COMMUNIST AGGRESSION ENDED TODAY. THE CONFEREES REPORTED UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT IN ACHIEVING EXCELLENT RESULTS, BUT GAVE NO HINT OF THEIR DECISIONS.

P212PED

A56FX

TOKYO, MAY 18-(AP)-THE U.S. FAR EAST AIR FORCES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT BRIG.GEN.LUTHER W.SWEETSER, JR., HAS BEEN RELIEVED OF COMMAND OF THE 452ND BOMB WING.

COL.BROOKS A.LAWHON, COMBAT VETERAN OF WORLD WAR II AND FORMER COMMANDER OF THE 35TH FIGHTER INTERCEPTOR WING, SUCCEEDED SWEETSER.

THE FEAF GAVE NO REASON FOR THE CHANGE.

THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS IN THE UNITED STATES THAT SWEETSER WAS RELIEVED FOR URGING CREW REPLACEMENTS AND BETTER LOGISTIC SUPPORT.

SWEETSER'S HOME IS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

LAWHON'S WIFE AND CHILDREN LIVE IN TACOMA, WASH.

CC311APD

A206

TORONTO, MAY 18-(AP)-GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY, FORMER UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR OF GERMANY, SAID TODAY HE THINKS THAT IF RUSSIA INTENDS TO GO TO WAR AT ALL SHE LIKELY WILL STRIKE DURING THE NEXT SEVERAL MONTHS.

HERE ON A BUSINESS TRIP, THE 54-YEAR-OLD EX-SOLDIER, NOW CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW:

"I THINK WAR CAN BE AVOIDED. TO BE STRONG IS TO BE FREE. WE ARE BECOMING STRONG NOW.

"ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE, I SEE IT THIS WAY: IF RUSSIA IS GOING TO FIGHT, SHE WILL LIKELY DO SO IN THE NEXT SEVERAL MONTHS. NEVER AGAIN WILL RUSSIA'S STRENGTH BE AS GREAT IN COMPARISON TO THAT OF THE FREE WORLD AS IT IS NOW. THE STRONGER WE BECOME, THE LESS CHANCE THERE IS OF RUSSIA FIGHTING. X X X SO THIS SUMMER WILL BE THE CRUCIAL TIME."

P210PED

30.24- 23151

A19WX

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., E.S.T., TODAY FRIDAY MAY 18)

AMS BUDGET (900)

NIGHT LEAD TRUMAN-MACARTHUR

BY DON WHITEHEAD

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,MAY 18-(AP)-THE WHITE HOUSE REPORTED TODAY THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAD BEEN THINKING ABOUT FIRING GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ONLY SINCE LAST AUGUST--NOT FOR THE PAST YEAR AS HE SAID YESTERDAY. BUT THE WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT FAILED TO CHECK A NEW REPUBLICAN OUTBURST OF CRITICISM OVER THE OUSTER.

GOP LAWMAKERS WHO ARE STUDYING THE MACARTHUR DISMISSAL SAID BOTH PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT HAS OPENED UP A NEW FIELD OF INQUIRY.

THEY SAID SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL AND GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, HAD TESTIFIED THAT ONLY RECENT MOVES LED TO MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL--BUT THAT THE PRESIDENT SAID HE HAD BEEN CONSIDERING IT FOR MONTHS.

"I WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT THIS," SAID SENATOR SMITH (R-NJ) IN VOICING THE VIEWS OF OTHER REPUBLICANS.

A DEMOCRATIC MEMBER OF THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES--WHICH ARE CONDUCTING THE INQUIRY--TOLD A NEWSMAN THE PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT UNDOUBTEDLY WILL PROLONG THE ASIA POLICY HEARINGS.

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"IT'S GOING TO STIR UP A LOT OF TROUBLE," HE SAID. "RIGHT NOW THERE IS NO FORESEEABLE END TO THE HEARINGS." HE DECLINED USE OF HIS NAME.

ON TOP OF THIS DEVELOPMENT, SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS) RELEASED A LETTER IN WHICH HE ACCUSED A MAJORITY OF THE INQUIRY GROUP OF CONDONING "COVER UP" TACTICS IN THE HEARINGS.

"IT IS THE COMMITTEE MAJORITY WHICH HAS BEEN PARTISAN IN ITS FRANTIC DESIRE TO COVER-UP AND WHITE-WASH," HE SAID, ADDING THAT THE WAY THE INQUIRY IS GOING IT MAY WIND UP BEING CONSIDERED "NOT ONLY A WHITE-WASH BUT A WASH-OUT."

WILEY WROTE THE LETTER TO CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE TO BE TRANSMITTED TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN WITH A REQUEST THAT MR. TRUMAN PERMIT WITNESSES TO DISCLOSE CONFIDENTIAL CONVERSATIONS HELD ON THE MACARTHUR OUSTER.

GEN.BRADLEY HAS REFUSED TO TELL WHAT WAS SAID AT A WHITE HOUSE MEETING WHICH LED TO MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL--AND THE JOINT COMMITTEE VOTED 18 TO 8 TO UPHOLD HIS RIGHT TO REFUSE.

ASKED TO COMMENT ON WILEY'S LETTER, RUSSELL TOLD NEWSMEN:

"A SENATOR OF THE UNITED STATES HAS RESPONSIBILITY ONLY TO HIS CONSTITUENTS AND HIS OWN CONSCIENCE AND JUDGMENT. I HAVE NO COMMENT ON SENATOR WILEY'S MISSIVE."

RUSSELL ALSO DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER HE WOULD FORWARD WILEY'S LETTER TO MR.TRUMAN.

SENATOR MCMAHON (D-CONN), A MEMBER OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, MADE THIS COMMENT:

"SENATOR WILEY'S UNFORTUNATE LETTER TO SENATOR RUSSELL HAS UNDOUBTEDLY BEEN PROVOKED BY HIS DISAPPOINTMENT THAT 50 PER CENT OF THE MEMBERS OF HIS OWN PARTY DO NOT AGREE WITH HIM."

WILEY DIDN'T DISTINGUISH BETWEEN REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS IN HIS CRITICISM OF A MAJORITY OF THE COMMITTEE ALTHOUGH HIS OFFICE LATER SAID HE WAS REFERRING ONLY TO THE DEMOCRATS.

A20WX

SIX REPUBLICANS JOINED WITH 12 DEMOCRATS IN THE VOTE TO UPHOLD A RUSSELL RULING THAT BRADLEY SHOULD NOT BE FORCED TO REVEAL A PRIVATE CONVERSATION WITH THE PRESIDENT.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN STARTED THE NEW ROW YESTERDAY WHEN HE TOLD HIS WEEKLY NEWS CONFERENCE HE HAD BEEN THINKING ABOUT FIRING MACARTHUR FROM TIME TO TIME FOR THE PAST YEAR.

THIS COULD HAVE MEANT THAT HE HAD THE MATTER IN MIND EVEN BEFORE HE NAMED MACARTHUR TO COMMAND THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR JUNE 25. IT WAS INTERPRETED THAT WAY BY MACARTHUR AND MANY OTHERS.

BUT PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY JOSEPH SHORT TOLD NEWSMEN TODAY:

"WHEN THE PRESIDENT SAID YESTERDAY THAT THIS HAD BEEN GOING ON FOR ABOUT A YEAR, HE WAS THINKING OF THE FIRST TIME HE READ THE MACARTHUR LETTER TO THE VFW WHICH WAS IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

"HE HAD NOT CONSIDERED HIS DISMISSAL PRIOR TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR."

SHORT WENT ON TO SAY THE PRESIDENT WAS SPEAKING ONLY "IN A GENERAL WAY" AND HAD NOT INTENDED "TO BE PRECISE AS TO TIME."

IN HIS LETTER TO THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS, MACARTHUR DEALT WITH THE SECURITY OF FORMOSA--THE ISLAND STRONGHOLD OF THE CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS.

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MR.TRUMAN SAID HE DID NOT REACH A DECISION ON FIRING MACARTHUR, HOWEVER, UNTIL THE GENERAL ISSUED A CEASE-FIRE APPEAL LAST MARCH TO THE RED COMMANDER IN KOREA. THIS STATEMENT BY MACARTHUR, ADMINISTRATION LEADERS SAY, SCUTTLED A PLAN BY MR.TRUMAN TO ISSUE A PEACE STATEMENT HIMSELF ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

IN NEW YORK, GENERAL MACARTHUR ISSUED A STATEMENT LAST NIGHT EXPRESSING "ASTONISHMENT BORDERING ON INCREDULITY" OVER THE PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT.

HE DECLARED HE HAD "NO SLIGHTEST INKLING" OF PRESIDENTIAL DISSATISFACTION UNTIL HE WAS RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND APRIL 11.

AND THEN HE WENT ON TO SAY: "IT IS OF INTEREST TO NOTE THAT THE PRESIDENT NOW APPEARS TO JUSTIFY MY RELIEF PRIMARILY UPON MY EFFORTS TO SECURE A CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT FROM THE ENEMY COMMANDER IN THE FIELD, JUST AS I HAD DONE TWICE BEFORE WITHOUT CONFERRING WITH HIGHER AUTHORITY AND WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST EXCEPTION TAKEN THERETO."

A21WX

IN THIS STATEMENT, MACARTHUR WAS REFERRING TO THE FACT THAT HE BROADCAST AN ULTIMATUM TO THE NORTH KOREAN REDS TO SURRENDER LAST SEPT. 30.

ALSO, HE MADE A SIMILAR SURRENDER APPEAL TO RED PREMIER KIM IL SUNG ON OCT. 8--AN APPEAL WHICH WAS IGNORED BY THE NORTH KOREAN COMMUNIST LEADER.

BOTH THESE CEASE-FIRE APPEALS CAME AT A TIME WHEN MACARTHUR'S ARMY WAS IN A VICTORIOUS DRIVE AGAINST THE NORTH KOREAN FORCES PRIOR TO THE ENTRY OF THE CHINESE INTO THE WAR.

SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH), REGARDED AS A MACARTHUR SUPPORTER, SAID THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT DISCLOSES "FOR THE FIRST TIME" LONG-STANDING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MR.TRUMAN AND MACARTHUR.

BRIDGES, TOP-RANKING REPUBLICAN ON THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE, SAID AMONG THE QUESTIONS THAT MUST BE ANSWERED ARE:

"WHY DID PRESIDENT TRUMAN FLY SOME 14,000 MILES TO WAKE ISLAND LAST OCTOBER, JUST BEFORE ELECTIONS, TO CONFER WITH MACARTHUR AND PIN A MEDAL ON HIM WITH PUBLIC PRAISE?

"WHY HAVE GENERAL MARSHALL (SECRETARY OF DEFENSE) AND GENERAL

BRADLEY (CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF) INDICATED IN THEIR TESTIMONY THAT ONLY RECENT MOVES LED TO THE OUSTER?"

NEITHER BRADLEY NOR MARSHALL IN THEIR TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE INVESTIGATORS HAVE MENTIONED ANY LONG-STANDING DISAGREEMENTS BETWEEN MR.TRUMAN AND MACARTHUR.

CHAIRMAN CONNALLY (D-TEX) OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE TOOK THE VIEW THAT THE PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT WOULD NOT CREATE ANY GREAT NEW DIFFICULTIES FOR THE INQUIRY GROUP.

THE TEXAN TOLD REPORTERS THAT IN HIS VIEW THE PRESIDENT ONLY EMPHASIZED THAT THE MACARTHUR DISMISSAL RESULTED FROM AN ACCUMULATION OF DIFFERENCES--AND NOT FROM ANY ONE SINGLE THING.

BUT SENATOR SMITH, A MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS GROUP, SAID HE NOW IS "MORE PUZZLED THAN EVER ABOUT THE RELATIONSHIP THAT EXISTED BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MACARTHUR."

"I CERTAINLY WANT TO PURSUE THAT MATTER," HE TOLD A REPORTER. "I'D LIKE TO KNOW IF HE DISCUSSED A POSSIBLE MACARTHUR OUSTER WITH SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON OR ANYONE ELSE SEVERAL MONTHS AGO."

THE COMMITTEE STUDYING THE GENERAL'S OUSTER WILL HAVE THEIR FIRST CHANCE MONDAY TO GO INTO THESE MATTERS WHEN GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY RETURNS FOR FURTHER TESTIMONY.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., E.S.T., TODAY, FRIDAY, MAY 18)

MAY 19 1951

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A110WX

SECOND LEAD TRUMAN-MARSHALL (180)

WASHINGTON,MAY 18-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN SAID TONIGHT THAT IF THE PRESENT WORLD CRISIS IS NOT MET THE CASUALTIES IN KOREA "WILL BE ONE SMALL DROP IN THE BUCKET" COMPARED TO THOSE "FROM ONE OF THOSE HORRIBLE BOMBS OF WHICH WE TALK SO MUCH."

"THERE IS ALWAYS AN EMPHASIS ON THE CASUALTIES IN KOREA," THE PRESIDENT SAID IN AN APPARENT REFERENCE TO THOSE WHO WANT TO SPREAD THE KOREAN FIGHTING TO RED CHINESE BASES. "OF COURSE," WHEN THERE IS FIGHTING, THERE ARE CASUALTIES, HE SAID.

MAKING AN INFORMAL TALK AT AN ARMED FORCES DAY BANQUET, MR.TRUMAN ADDED:

"BUT, DID IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU THAT IF THIS NECESSITY WITH WHICH WE ARE FACED IS NOT MET, THAT THE CASUALTIES IN KOREA WILL BE ONE SMALL DROP IN THE BUCKET FROM ONE OF THOSE HORRIBLE BOMBS OF WHICH WE TALK SO MUCH.

"THINK--THINK--THINK WHAT A RESPONSIBILITY YOUR PRESIDENT FACES IN A SITUATION OF THIS KIND. IF YOU WOULD THINK, AND THINK CLEARLY ON THIS SUBJECT, YOU WOULD GET BEHIND ME AND HELP ME TO WIN THIS PEACE.

"AND THAT IS WHAT I AM ASKING YOU TO DO.

"AND THAT IS WHAT OUR ARMED FORCES ARE IN THE FIELD TO DO.

"IT IS UP TO YOU."

THE PRESIDENT SPOKE AFTER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL ASSERTED THAT OUR FIGHTING MEN IN KOREA AND THEIR GALLANT ALLIES "HAVE DISSIPATED THE DEFEATISM OF A YEAR AGO" AND HAVE GIVEN NEW LIFE TO THE U.N., THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION AND THE ENTIRE FREE WORLD.

BOTH THE PRESIDENT'S AND GENERAL MARSHALL'S TALKS WEREFK

HBY T R U

U.N., THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION AND THE ENTIRE FREE WORLD.

BOTH THE PRESIDENT'S AND GENERAL MARSHALL'S TALKS WERE BROADCAST BY THE VOICE OF AMERICA DIRECT TO THE ARMED FORCES IN KOREA AND JAPAN.

TRUMAN SAID HE WANTED TO IMPRESS UPON THE FIGHTING MEN ON THIS SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF ARMED FORCES DAY THAT "WE ARE IN THE MIDST OF ONE OF THE GREATEST CRISIS THIS COUNTRY HAS EVER FACED."

NEITHER HE NOR MARSHALL MENTIONED THE CONTROVERSY OVER GEN. MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL, BUT THE PRESIDENT ALLUDED TO IT INDIRECTLY WHEN HE SAID THERE NEVER HAS BEEN A BODY AS UNITED AS THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH AND IT IS UP TO THE OTHER BRANCHES TO DO LIKEWISE.

HE PRAISED THE MILITARY ORGANIZATION, SAYING IT IS HEADED BY MEN OF GREAT EXPERIENCE AND DISTINCTION WHO KNOW WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

A96WX

THE PRESIDENT TOLD THE FIGHTING MEN IN KOREA AND THE OCCUPATION TROOPS IN JAPAN THAT THEY ARE "HOLDING THE LINE WHILE WE AT THIS END ARE TRYING TO ACHIEVE A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT."

HE SAID HIS WHOLE AIM IN THE LAST FIVE AND ONE-HALF YEARS HAS BEEN TO GET A LASTING PEACE AND ADDED THIS COUNTRY DID NOT INSTITUTE AGGRESSION IN KOREA, GREECE OR BERLIN.

"WE DO NOT WANT WAR," HE SAID, "WE WANT PEACE."

HE SAID IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE U. S., AS LEADER OF THE FREE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD, TO DISPLAY THAT LEADERSHIP HERE AT HOME IN UNITY SO OUR YOUNG MEN IN KOREA SHALL NOT DIE IN VAIN.

HE ADDED IT IS UP TO THE PEOPLE AT HOME TO SEE THAT IT IS ACCOMPLISHED.

IN CALLING FOR UNITY, MR.TRUMAN REMINDED THE PEOPLE THAT THE MEN IN KOREA ARE BARING THEIR BREASTS FOR LIBERTY AND UNITY IN THE WORLD.

HE CONTRASTED THE GLITTERING BANQUET HALL WITH DINERS IN EVENING CLOTHES EATING FOOD SERVED ON WHITE TABLE CLOTHS WITH THE MEN WHO ARE FIGHTING AND DYING FOR PEACE IN THE FAR EAST.

MR.TRUMAN GOT A STANDING OVATION BEFORE AND AFTER HIS BRIEF ADDRESS, FROM AN AUDIENCE MADE UP LARGELY OF SERVICE PEOPLE.

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MAY 19 1951

B85WX (TEXT) Q

WASHINGTON,MAY 18-(AP)-THE TEXT OF AN INFORMAL TALK TONIGHT BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO AN ARMED FORCES DAY BANQUET: (ABOUT 600)

MR.CHAIRMAN, GENERAL MARSHALL, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS--THE ARMED FORCES OF JAPAN AND KOREA, AND OUR GALLANT ALLIES WHO ARE ALONGSIDE OUR ARMED FORCES IN KOREA:

I WANT TO IMPRESS UPON YOU, ON THIS SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF ARMED FORCES DAY, THAT WE ARE IN THE MIDST OF ONE OF THE GREATEST CRISES THIS COUNTRY HAS EVER FACED.

YOU FIGHTING MEN, AND YOU FIGHTING ALLIES IN KOREA AND JAPAN, ARE HOLDING THE LINE, WHILE WE ENDEAVOR AT THIS END TO ATTAIN A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE SITUATION IN THE WORLD.

FOR FIVE AND A HALF LONG YEARS, WE HAVE BEEN STRIVING TO ATTAIN A PEACE IN THE WORLD THAT WOULD BE LASTING.

WE DID NOT INSTITUTE AGGRESSION IN KOREA. WE DID NOT INSTITUTE AGGRESSION IN GREECE. WE DID NOT INSTITUTE AGGRESSION IN BERLIN.

WE DO NOT WANT WAR. WE WANT PEACE.

THE UNITED NATIONS WAS ORGANIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENFORCING THE PEACE IN THE WORLD.

WHEN THE NORTH KOREANS AND CHINESE BEGAN THEIR AGGRESSIVE ATTACKS AND MARCHED INTO SOUTH KOREA, A REPUBLIC WHICH HAD BEEN SET UP BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND UNDER THEIR AEGIS, IT WAS NECESSARY THAT THE PEACE-LOVING NATIONS OF THE WORLD ENFORCE THAT PEACE, AND STOP THE AGGRESSION AND THAT IS EXACTLY WHAT WE ARE TRYING TO DO.

WHEN WE SIT HERE TONIGHT, IN OUR EVENING CLOTHES, PARTAKING OF FOOD ON WHITE TABLECLOTHS, AND ENJOYING OURSELVES IN OTHER WAYS, BEAR IN MIND THAT THERE ARE MEN FIGHTING AND DYING IN AN ENDEAVOR TO REACH THAT PEACE FOR WHICH WE HAVE BEEN STRIVING SINCE WORLD WAR TWO CEASED.

REMEMBER THAT THESE MEN ARE BARING THEIR BREASTS FOR LIBERTY AND UNITY IN THE WORLD.

IT IS NECESSARY THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, THE GREATEST AND MOST POWERFUL FREE NATION IN THE WORLD--AND I SAY THAT NOT IN A BRAGGING WAY, BUT BECAUSE IT HAPPENS TO BE THE TRUTH--THE PEOPLE OF THE

30.24- 23153

UNITED STATES HAVE ASSUMED THE RESPONSIBILITY WHICH NO OTHER NATION IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD HAS ASSUMED.

WE ARE THE LEADERS OF THE FREE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD. IT IS NECESSARY THAT WE DISPLAY THAT LEADERSHIP, AND WE MUST DISPLAY IT HERE AT HOME BY UNITY SO THAT THOSE YOUNG MEN ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF KOREA SHALL NOT DIE IN VAIN, SO THAT THOSE YOUNG MEN IN KOREA MAY ACCOMPLISH THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH THEY ARE FIGHTING.

B86WX

IT IS NECESSARY THAT YOU HERE AT HOME REMEMBER THAT THIS IS A WORLD CRISIS, THAT THIS CRISIS MUST BE MET THROUGH THE LEADERSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND IT IS UP TO YOU, PEOPLE HERE AT HOME TO SEE THAT THAT IS ACCOMPLISHED.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMPLISH THAT PURPOSE, YOU MUST QUIT YOUR BICKERING HERE AT HOME, YOU MUST QUIT PLAYING PETTY POLITICS, YOU MUST REMEMBER THAT THERE ARE CERTAIN THINGS THAT HAVE TO BE DONE HERE AT HOME, IF WE ARE GOING TO ACCOMPLISH THE PURPOSE.

WE ARE FIGHTING FOR TIME. THE YOUNG MEN IN KOREA AND JAPAN ARE FIGHTING FOR TIME--FOR US.

THERE IS ALWAYS AN EMPHASIS ON THE CASUALTIES IN KOREA. OF COURSE, WHEN THERE IS FIGHTING, THERE ARE CASUALTIES.

BUT, DID IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU THAT IF THIS NECESSITY WITH WHICH WE ARE FACED IS NOT MET, THAT THE CASUALTIES IN KOREA WILL BE ONE SMALL DROP IN THE BUCKET FROM ONE OF THOSE HORRIBLE BOMBS OF WHICH WE TALK SO MUCH.

THINK--THINK--THINK WHAT A RESPONSIBILITY YOUR PRESIDENT FACES IN A SITUATION OF THIS KIND. IF YOU WOULD THINK, AND THINK CLEARLY ON THIS SUBJECT, YOU WOULD GET BEHIND ME AND HELP ME TO WIN THIS PEACE.

AND THAT IS WHAT I AM ASKING YOU TO DO.

AND THAT IS WHAT OUR ARMED FORCES ARE IN THE FIELD TO DO.

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IT IS UP TO YOU.

WE HAVE THE GREATEST DEFENSE ORGANIZATION IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD. THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A DEFENSE ORGANIZATION HEADED BY SO MANY DISTINGUISHED MEN, WHO KNOW WHAT THEY ARE DOING, FROM EXPERIENCE. THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AS UNITED AS THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THIS GOVERNMENT OF OURS IS NOW.

IT IS UP TO THE OTHER BRANCHES OF THE GOVERNMENT TO SEE THAT WE WILL ACCOMPLISH THE PURPOSE WHICH GOD INTENDED US TO ACCOMPLISH, AND THAT IS TO LEAD THE WORLD TO PEACE.

I HOPE EVERY ONE OF YOU WILL GO HOME AND GET DOWN ON YOUR KNEES AND PRAY FOR GUIDANCE TO DO THE RIGHT THING, THAT THESE YOUNG MEN WHO ARE NOW FIGHTING ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF KOREA SHALL NOT DIE IN VAIN.

IT IS UP TO YOU.

(END TEXT)

RZ1158PED

A62WX (RUSH & MARSHALL)
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9:15 P.M.EASTERN STANDARD TIME TONIGHT FRI.MAY 18)

(275) MARSHALL-TRUMAN

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 18-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL TONIGHT TOLD AMERICAN FORCES IN KOREA THAT THEIR COURAGEOUS FIGHT HAS DISPELLED "DEFEATISM" IN THE FREE WORLD AND CONTRIBUTED MIGHTILY TO THE GLOBAL STRUGGLE AGAINST COMMUNISM.

"THE LIGHTS ARE GOING UP AGAIN ALL OVER THE FREE WORLD AND THEY ARE GROWING BRIGHTER DAY BY DAY," HE DECLARED IN A MESSAGE TO GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY, FAR EAST COMMANDER.

MARSHALL HAD THE MESSAGE BEAMED TO KOREA AND JAPAN AND ALSO READ IT AT A BANQUET IN THE STATLER HOTEL CELEBRATING NATIONAL ARMED FORCES DAY. PRESIDENT TRUMAN ALSO WAS SCHEDULED TO MAKE A BRIEF, EXTEMPORANEOUS TALK AT THE BANQUET.

MARSHALL MADE NO MENTION IN HIS PREPARED TEXT OF THE ROW OVER THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, WHO HAS PROTESTED STRONGLY THAT THE PRESENT STRATEGY OF CONFINING THE WAR TO KOREA IS HEADING THE U.N. FORCES INTO A BLOODY STALEMATE.

BUT MARSHALL MADE WHAT WAS PERHAPS INTENDED AS A REPLY TO MACARTHUR BY STRESSING THE ARGUMENT THAT THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE REDS HAS ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED GREAT THINGS.

HE SAID IT HAS GIVEN REAL MEANING AND NEW LIFE TO THE U.N., THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY AND THE ENTIRE FREE WORLD.

HE SAID THE FIGHT HAS "SERIOUSLY DAMAGED X X X THE PRESTIGE AND ARMIES OF RED CHINA," IMPROVED THE SITUATIONS IN INDO-CHINA AND MALAYA AND "INVIGORATED" THE DEFENSE SYSTEM OF THE ENTIRE PACIFIC.

AT HOME, MARSHALL SAID, THE STAND OF THE TROOPS IN KOREA HAS PROVIDED BOTH TIME AND INSPIRATION FOR MOBILIZATION "ON AN IMPRESSIVE SCALE."

THIS MOBILIZATION HAS RESULTED IN THE DOUBLING OF U.S. ARMED FORCES, MARSHALL ADDED, SPURRED "A TREMENDOUS EFFORT" IN MUNITIONS PRODUCTION AND STARTED THE NATION "WELL ON THE WAY TOWARD BUILDING THE KIND OF DEFENSE REQUIRED FOR OUR OWN SECURITY AND THE PEACE OF THE WORLD."

IN CONCLUSION, HE TOLD THE TROOPS IN THE FAR EAST THAT "YOU ARE FIGHTING TO GREAT PURPOSE BECAUSE YOU HAVE A GREAT PURPOSE TO FIGHT FOR."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE 9:15 P.M. EST TONIGHT MAY 18)

VX907PED

MAY 19 1951

B111WX Q (UNAMN)

(350) FIRST LEAD UN-AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, MAY 18-(AP)-THE HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE HAS SENT A COPY OF THE TESTIMONY OF MOVIE ACTOR JOHN GARFIELD, WHO SAID HE WAS NEVER A COMMUNIST, TO THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

THIS WAS DISCLOSED TODAY AT THE COMMITTEE'S HEARINGS ON COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF HOLLYWOOD. REP. VELDE (R-ILL) TOLD NEWSMEN THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT WAS ASKED TO STUDY GARFIELD'S STATEMENTS FOR POSSIBLE PERJURY---FALSE TESTIMONY.

GARFIELD, A WITNESS APRIL 23, TOLD THE COMMITTEE HE WAS NOT A COMMUNIST--AND FOR THAT MATTER, DID NOT EVEN KNOW ONE.

HE SAID HE "HAD A LOT MORE THINGS TO DO THAN GETTING INVOLVED WITH A LOT OF CRACKPOTS."

AT THE TIME, REP.JACKSON (R-CALIF) TOLD GARFIELD HE WAS "NOT SATISFIED" WITH HIS TESTIMONY, NOR "CONVINCED OF THE ENTIRE ACCURACY" OF IT.

GARFIELD ACKNOWLEDGED CONTRIBUTIONS TO ORGANIZATIONS THE COMMITTEE HAS CALLED COMMUNIST FRONTS, BUT EMPHATICALLY INSISTED HE WAS "NO RED--NO PINK--NO FELLOW TRAVELER."

TODAY, ROY M.BREWER, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AFL INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL AND STAGE EMPLOYEES (IATSE), TOLD THE COMMITTEE HE ALWAYS "CONSIDERED" GARFIELD AMONG THOSE OPPOSED TO IATSE IN THE UNION STRIKE WHICH SPLIT STUDIO LABOR IN THE 1940'S.

BREWER SAID THE CONFERENCE OF STUDIO UNIONS (CSU), WHICH UNSUCCESSFULLY TRIED TO BREAK UP THE AFL POSITION IN THE INDUSTRY, WAS COMMUNIST LED AND THAT HERBERT K.SORRELL, CSU LEADER, WAS "A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY." SORRELL HAS DENIED COMMUNIST CONNECTIONS.

QUESTIONED ABOUT GARFIELD, BREWER SAID HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE ACTOR'S ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE UNION STRUGGLE.

B112WX

BUT HE SAID GARFIELD WAS ONE OF THE SIGNERS TO A TELEGRAM PROTESTING INVASION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF ANTI-IATSE STRIKERS DURING A PERIOD OF VIOLENCE IN THE LONG UNION BATTLE.

BREWER SAID GARFIELD WAS "ALWAYS CONSIDERED AMONG THOSE WHOSE POSI-

TION DID NOT COINCIDE WITH OURS."
BREWER ALSO TESTIFIED THAT MANY OF THE LEADERS OF THE CSU WERE PERSONS WITH "COMMUNIST RECORDS FIRMLY ESTABLISHED," AND PERSONS "WHOSE PROGRAMS ALWAYS COINCIDED WITH THE COMMUNIST PROGRAM."
BREWER TESTIFIED IN DETAIL YESTERDAY OF THE SOMETIMES BLOODY STUDIO LABOR STRIFE WHICH HE CHARGED WAS FOMENTED BY COMMUNISTS WITH THE AIM OF CAPTURING THE MOVIE INDUSTRY FOR WORLD-WIDE PROPAGANDA PURPOSES.
SINCE THEN, HE SAID, THE "BACK OF COMMUNIST POWER" IN HOLLYWOOD HAS BEEN BROKEN.

BY ITS "FRONT" ACTIVITIES, BREWER SAID, THE PARTY ONCE WAS SUCCESSFUL "BEYOND THE WIDEST SCOPE OF IMAGINATION" IN CREATING A FAVORABLE ATMOSPHERE IN HOLLYWOOD FOR ITS PURPOSES.
BREWER TOLD THE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY THE SUCCESSFUL UNION FIGHT LED BY HIS UNION (IATSE) AGAINST THE RIVAL CONFERENCE OF STUDIO UNIONS IN 1945-46 SHATTERED A TWO-PART PLAN "BY AGENTS OF THE SOVIET UNION" TO BRING BOTH WORKERS AND THE "TALENT GUILDS" UNDER COMMUNIST CONTROL.
HE CREDITED THE HOUSE COMMITTEE'S 1947 HEARINGS ON COMMUNISM IN HOLLYWOOD WITH PUTTING THE CAPSTONE ON THAT DEFEAT.
SINCE 1947, HE DECLARED, "THE COMMUNIST PARTY MOVEMENT IN HOLLYWOOD HAS BEEN ON THE DEFENSIVE." AND HE ASSERTED THE PRESENT COMMITTEE HEARINGS "ARE COMPLETING THE JOB STARTED IN 1947."
"WE FEEL THIS COMMITTEE IS DOING A GREAT SERVICE IN FERRETING THEM OUT," HE DECLARED.
"UNDERGROUND ACTIVITY STILL IS STRONG TODAY, BUT THE POWER OF THE FRONT ACTIVITIES BY WHICH THEY CONTROLLED THE COMMUNITY NO LONGER IS STRONG."
BREWER ASSERTED THAT EFFORTS OF THE CONFERENCE OF STUDIO UNIONS (CSU) TO BREAK UP IATSE WAS PART OF A PROGRAM TO LUMP ALL STUDIO UNIONS INTO A SINGLE INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION.
THE OTHER PART OF THE PLAN, HE SAID, WAS TO INFILTRATE AND CONTROL THE TALENT GUILDS--THE DIRECTORS, WRITERS AND ACTORS. IN ITS ATTEMPT TO WIN OVER THE "INTELLECTUALS," HE SAID, THE PARTY ENJOYED A HIGH MEASURE OF SUCCESS.

B8WX (SEGC)
"THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN HOLLYWOOD DEVELOPED A TREMENDOUS AND POWERFUL CONTROL OVER THE HOLLYWOOD COMMUNITY--NOT ONLY IN LABOR, BUT IN THE COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE," HE SAID. "BUT SINCE 1947, THEIR POWER HAS DECLINED. THE AVERAGE PERSON IN HOLLYWOOD DID NOT BELIEVE THE STORY OF INFILTRATION BEFORE 1947. SINCE THEN THEY ARE TRYING TO HELP."
IF THE COMMUNISTS HAD BEEN SUCCESSFUL BACK IN 1945, BREWER DECLARED, "I AM CONVINCED THEY WOULD HAVE MERGED ALL TALENT GUILDS AND BACKSHOP UNIONS INTO ONE BIG UNION."
"THEY WOULD THEN HAVE BEEN ABLE TO EFFECTIVELY DOMINATE THE CONTENT OF FILMS. THE LABOR UNIONS WOULD HAVE BEEN A WHIP TO FORCE PRODUCERS INTO LINE.
"MR.JOHN HOWARD LAWSON AND HIS ASSOCIATES WOULD HAVE BEEN DICTATING TO THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY TODAY."
LAWSON, A SCREEN WRITER JAILED FOR CONTEMPT OF THE COMMITTEE AT ITS 1947 HEARINGS, HAS BEEN NAMED BY SEVERAL WITNESSES AS LEADER OF THE PARTY IN HOLLYWOOD.
RZ336AED

B65WX (130)
NIGHT LEAD LOYALTY
WASHINGTON,MAY 18-(AP)-THE CASES OF AS MANY AS 9,300 FEDERAL WORKERS MAY BE REOPENED FOR RESTUDY UNDER TIGHTENED UP LOYALTY STANDARDS.
THIS WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE GOVERNMENT'S LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD. THE BOARD SPECIFICALLY DIRECTED THE REOPENING OF ABOUT 850 CASES AND TOLD AGENCY HEADS THEY COULD REOPEN THOUSANDS OF OTHERS TO MAKE SURE NO PERSON OF DOUBTFUL LOYALTY HOLDS A GOVERNMENT JOB.
THE BOARD ACTED AS A RESULT OF A CHANGE BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN STANDARDS FOR DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT.
UNDER THE NEW YARDSTICK, A WORKER MAY BE FIRED--AND A JOB APPLICANT NOT HIRED--IF THERE IS A REASONABLE DOUBT AS TO HIS LOYALTY.
BEFORE THERE HAD TO BE A FINDING THAT "REASONABLE GROUNDS EXIST FOR BELIEF THAT THE PERSON INVOLVED IS DISLOYAL." THIS GAVE THE EMPLOYE THE BENEFIT OF ANY DOUBT. NOW DOUBT IS TO BE RESOLVED IN FAVOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.
RZ948PED

B66WX
NIGHT LEAD MRS.KNAUFF
WASHINGTON,MAY 18-(AP)-MRS.ELLEN KNAUFF, 36, GERMAN WARBRIDE OF AN AMERICAN G.I., WAS ORDERED EXCLUDED FROM THE UNITED STATES TODAY ON THE GROUND THAT SHE WAS A SPY IN 1947.
U.S. IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONER ARGYLE MACKEY ISSUED THE ORDER IN AFFIRMING A DECISION BY A SPECIAL BOARD OF INQUIRY BARRING MRS.KNAUFF.
THE BOARD RULED THAT MRS.KNAUFF SERVED AS A SPY FOR THE CZECH LIAISON MISSION AT FRANKFURT, GERMANY. SHE HAS DENIED THE CHARGE.
RZ950PED

MAY 19 1951

B97WX (FRANKS ONLY) Q
FRANKS (400)
WASHINGTON, MAY 18-(AP)-BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR OLIVER FRANKS SAID TONIGHT THERE IS "NOT ONE WORD OF TRUTH" IN REPORTS THAT BRITAIN REQUESTED THAT GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR BE RECALLED.
"THE DECISION REGARDING GENERAL MACARTHUR WAS PURELY A DOMESTIC ONE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ONE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SOUGHT IN NO WAY TO INFLUENCE," HE SAID IN A RADIO INTERVIEW PREPARED FOR BROADCASTING WITH FRANK BOURGHOLTZER, NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY CORRESPONDENT.
REVIEWING BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY, HE MADE THESE OTHER POINTS:
1. IF RUSSIA EVER SUCCEEDS IN GRABBING WESTERN EUROPE'S GREAT INDUSTRIES, IT WILL "CREATE A MONSTER WHICH COULD BE THE DESTRUCTION OF US ALL."
2. BRITISH HONG KONG "HAS TO TRADE" WITH COMMUNIST CHINA IF IT IS TO SURVIVE; "OTHERWISE HONG KONG WILL FALL INTO THE HANDS OF THE COMMUNISTS AS A RESULT OF INTERNAL DECAY OR DISASTER."
3. BRITAIN RECOGNIZED RED CHINA AS PART OF A MOVE TO WIN IT OVER INTO "THE SOCIETY OF FREE NATIONS."
4. THE BRITISH PEOPLE GET "ANNOYED" WHEN AMERICANS DISMISSED THE 23,000 MEN BRITAIN HAS IN KOREA AS A "TOKEN FORCE." BRITAIN HAS A TOTAL OF 220,000 MEN STATIONED OVERSEAS "ON GUARD AGAINST COMMUNIST AGGRESSION" EVEN THOUGH BRITAIN'S POPULATION IS ONLY ONE THIRD THAT OF THE UNITED STATES."
5. BRITAIN DOES NOT THINK IT "APPROPRIATE" TO DECIDE THE FUTURE OF FORMOSA WHILE THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS CONTINUE THEIR AGGRESSION IN KOREA. SIR OLIVER EMPHASIZED THIS IN DENYING REPORTS BRITAIN WANTS TO HAND OVER THE CHINESE NATIONALIST STRONGHOLD TO RED CHINA AS SOON AS A JAPANESE TREATY IS SIGNED.
ANSWERING QUESTIONS, THE AMBASSADOR MADE IT PLAIN HIS COUNTRY OPPOSES GENERAL MACARTHUR'S PROPOSALS FOR BOMBING MANCHURIA. HE SAID:
"THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN ARE GREATLY CONCERNED BY ANY POSSIBILITY OF AN EXTENSION OF THE CONFLICT IN ASIA AND IT IS THE POLICY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO SEE THIS DOES NOT HAPPEN, AND LOCALIZE THE FIGHTING IN KOREA."
HE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT BRITAIN'S DESIRE TO SAVE HONG KONG WAS "A FACTOR" IN BRITAIN'S DECISION TO RECOGNIZE RED CHINA. BUT, HE ADDED, HONG KONG IS "THE SHOWCASE, THE SHOPWINDOW OF OUR DEMOCRATIC LIFE" IN THE FAR EAST.
BECAUSE OF NEW GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS, HE SAID, NO MORE RUBBER-

FROM MALAYA, BORNEO "OR ANY OTHER BRITISH TERRITORIES" IS BEING SHIPPED TO COMMUNIST CHINA.

SIR SOLIVER IN TALKING OF COMMUNIST CHINA HELD OUT THE HOPE THAT SOME DAY MIGHT FREE ITSELF FROM RUSSIAN DOMINATION. HE DECLARED:

"IN THE LONG RUN IT IS FAR FROM CERTAIN THAT THE NATIONALISM OF CHINA CAN BE MADE TO SERVE THE INTERESTS OF AGGRESSIVE RUSSIAN IMPERIALISM.

ES1AED

A36WA

(500) NIGHT LEAD DRAFT

BY EDWIN B.HAAKINSON

WASHINGTON,MAY 18-(AP)-A SENATE-HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE TODAY AGREED TO LOWER THE DRAFT AGE TO 18 1/2 YEARS AND EXTEND THE DRAFT LAW UNTIL JULY 1, 1955.

THE PRESENT MINIMUM DRAFT AGE IS 19.

TODAY'S AGREEMENT PARTIALLY RESOLVED A MONTH-LONG DEADLOCK OVER CONFLICTING SENATE AND HOUSE VERSIONS OF LEGISLATION FOR A NEW DRAFT LAW AND FOR SETTING UP A UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING PROGRAM SOME TIME IN THE FUTURE.

SEVERAL KEY POINTS STILL REMAINED IN DISPUTE, HOWEVER, AND THE JOINT COMMITTEE WILL MEET AGAIN TO IRON OUT THE REMAINING DIFFERENCES. THE PRESENT DRAFT ACT EXPIRES JULY 9.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL HAVE URGED PROMPT ACTION ON THE LEGISLATION, WITH MARSHALL DECLARING THAT "EACH DAY OF DELAY IS UNFORTUNATE--TO PUT IT MILDLY."

ORIGINALLY, THE SENATE VOTED TO LOWER THE DRAFT AGE TO 18 AND ALSO APPROVED UMT. THE HOUSE SET 18 1/2 FOR BOTH ACTIVE DUTY AND UMT.

UNDER THE COMPROMISE, 18-YEAR-OLDS COULD BE INDUCTED FOR TRAINING UNDER UMT, IF AND WHEN SUCH A TRAINING SYSTEM IS SET UP.

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) OF THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE AND CHAIRMAN VINSON (D-GA) OF THE HOUSE GROUP SAID THAT DESPITE THE LOWER DRAFT AGE THEY EXPECT FEW IF ANY YOUTHS UNDER 19 WILL BE CALLED IN THE NEXT TWO OR THREE YEARS.

THEY EXPLAINED THAT BEFORE ANY LOCAL DRAFT BOARD CAN TAKE A MAN UNDER 19, IT MUST FIRST EXHAUST ALL AVAILABLE MEN IN THE PRESENT 19-TO-26 AGE POOL.

THE COMPROMISE REQUIRES ALL YOUNG MEN TO REGISTER WHEN THEY REACH 18 AND REQUIRES LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS TO CLASSIFY THEM BEFORE THEY REACHED 18 1/2.

CLASSIFICATION INCLUDES PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TESTS. IT USUALLY TAKES ABOUT THREE MONTHS.

TWO POINTS REMAINED IN DISPUTE WHEN THE CONFEREES ENDED A THREE-HOUR CLOSED-DOOR SESSION.

THESE CENTERED ON GENERAL UMT PROVISIONS AND ON A HOUSE PROVISION THAT WOULD LIMIT TO 12 MONTHS THE SERVICE OF ANY RESERVE CALLED TO DUTY WHO QUALIFIES AS A VETERAN OF THE LAST WAR. THE SENATE VERSION CALLS FOR 24 MONTHS.

A37WX

THE CONFEREES REPORTED AGREEMENT ON:

A 5,000,000-PERSON CEILING FOR THE COMBINED ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE AND MARINES. THE SENATE HAD VOTED FOR A 4,000,000 CEILING, THE HOUSE HAD SET NO LIMIT THE ADMINISTRATION HAS SET A GOAL OF 3,500,000 OR WELL BELOW THE CEILING.

A LOWERING OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL STANDARDS FOR ACCEPTANCE OF DRAFTEES, SUCH AS PREVAILED DURING WORLD WAR II. VINSON SAID THIS WOULD MAKE ABOUT 150,000 MEN PREVIOUSLY REJECTED AS 4-FS ELIGIBLE FOR INDUCTION.

REMOVAL UNTIL JULY 1, 1954 OF THE PRESENT LIMITS ON THE NUMBER OF WOMEN IN THE ARMED FORCES. THE ARMY WACS, NAVY WAVES AND SIMILAR GROUPS ARE NOW LIMITED TO TWO PER CENT OF THE STRENGTH OF THEIR RESPECTIVE UNITS. THE AIR FORCE HAS ESTIMATED IT MIGHT USE 10 PER CENT WOMEN, ALTHOUGH NONE OF THE SERVICES HAS YET FILLED THE TWO PER CENT LIMIT.

ALLOWING LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS TO REQUIRE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS, DEFERRED BECAUSE OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF, TO ENGAGE IN APPROVED DEFENSE WORK, SUCH AS IN FACTORIES OR ON FARMS. IF THEY FAIL TO DO THIS, THEY WOULD BE SUBJECT TO THE PENALTY FOR DRAFT VIOLATORS - MAXIMUM FINE OF $10,000 AND FIVE YEARS IN PRISON.

PREVIOUSLY, THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE HAD AGREED TO EXTEND THE PRESENT 21 MONTHS SERVICE BY DRAFTEES TO 24 MONTHS, AS VOTED BY THE SENATE.

THE GROUP ALSO AGREED THAT ALL PERSONS ENTERING THE ARMED SERVICES FOR LAND DUTY MUST HAVE AT LEAST FOUR MONTHS BASIC TRAINING BEFORE THEY CAN BE ASSIGNED OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

THIS WOULD APPLY TO VOLUNTEERS, RESERVES AND DRAFTEES BUT WOULD NOT PREVENT A NAVY MAN BEING ASSIGNED TO A SHIP.

THE SENATE HAD PUT NO TERMINATION DATE ON ITS EXTENSION OF THE PRESENT DRAFT ACT; THE HOUSE SET A JULY 1, 1954 DEADLINE. THE COMPROMISE IS ONE YEAR BEYOND THAT.

ALSO STRICKEN FROM THE BILL WAS A PROVISION ALLOWING CONGRESS TO TERMINATE THE DRAFT ACT SOONER BY A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION. THIS DOES NOT REQUIRE PRESIDENTIAL SIGNATURE TO BECOME EFFECTIVE.

JA654PED

B64WX (200)

NIGHT LEAD RED TAPE

WASHINGTON,MAY 18-(AP)-ANY NATION THAT WANTS ECONOMIC HELP FROM THE UNITED STATES WOULD HAVE TO CERTIFY THAT IT IS NOT SENDING WAR GOODS TO COMMUNIST AREAS UNDER A PROPOSAL AGREED ON TODAY BY A SENATE-HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

THE PROVISION WAS WRITTEN INTO A BILL MAKING SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR VARIOUS GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

THE BILL, AS WORKED OUT BY THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE, NOW WILL GO TO THE HOUSE AND THEN TO THE SENATE FOR FINAL ACTION.

THE SENATE, WHEN IT ORIGINALLY PASSED THE MEASURE, TACKED ON A RIDER BANNING FURTHER ECONOMIC OR FINANCIAL AID TO NATIONS EXPORTING WAR MATERIALS TO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES, INCLUDING RED CHINA. THE HOUSE-PASSED BILL HAD NO SUCH PROVISION.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ADJUST THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE HOUSE AND SENATE BILLS TIGHTENED UP THE SENATE AMENDMENT BY WRITING IN THE REQUIREMENT THAT NATIONS, TO QUALIFY FOR AID, MUST CERTIFY THEY ARE NOT PERMITTING SUCH TRADE.

THE PROVISION, TO TAKE EFFECT 15 DAYS AFTER THE BILL BECOMES LAW AND TO CONTINUE AS LONG AS THE KOREAN WAR LASTS, WOULD NOT APPLY TO THIS COUNTRY'S MILITARY AID PROGRAM.

THE ONLY EXCEPTIONS PERMITTED WOULD BE IN CASES WHERE THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MADE AN OFFICIAL FINDING THAT SHIPMENTS OF WAR GOODS WOULD BE IN THE INTEREST OF THE SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

RZ943PED

30.24- 23155

B73WX
PIPS

WASHINGTON, MAY 18-(AP)-THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION SAID TODAY IT WILL GIVE THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS A FURTHER ALLOCATION OF $419,000 TO ASSIST THE AGENCY'S AID PROGRAM THERE.

THIS NEW AUTHORIZATION FOR THE PHILIPPINES IS EXPECTED TO BE ANNOUNCED TODAY AND WILL BRING ECA ALLOTMENTS ON THIS PROGRAM TO MORE THAN A MILLION DOLLARS.

ECA IS EXTENDING AID TO THE PHILIPPINES UNDER AN INITIAL PROGRAM COSTING $15,000,000 TO BE UNDER WAY THERE BY JULY 1. FURTHER ECA AID TO THE ISLANDS IS EXPECTED TO BE EXTENDED DURING THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR, THAT PROGRAM CALLING FOR AN ESTIMATED $50,000,000.

ECA SAID TODAY THE $419,/0 ALOCATION IS FOR THESE PURPOSES:
MEDICINES AND PHARMACEUTICALS FOR RURAL HEALTH PROG

ECA SAID TODAY THE $419,000 ALLOCATION IS FOR THESE PURPOSES:
MEDICINES AND PHARMACEUTCCALS FOR RURAL HEALTH PROGRAM, $100,000; AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT $10,000; TECHNICAL SERVICES FOR GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM $50,000; PROCUREMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL EQUIPMENT FOR HOSPITALS $136,000; EQUIPMENT FOR LOS BANOS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT SCHOOL $123,000.

SU1040AED

MAY 19 1951

29WX
(180)

WASHINGTON, MAY 18-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES SENT $96,700,000 IN MILITARY AID GOODS DURING MARCH TO COUNTRIES TAKING PART IN THE MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, THE CENSUS BUREAU REPORTED TODAY.

MARSHALL PLAN COUNTRIES GOT $78,200,000 OF THAT, PLUS $298,100,000 IN NON-MILITARY ITEMS.

IN CONTRAST, TOTAL U.S. SHIPMENTS TO THE SOVIET BLOC IN EUROPE WERE A NEGLIGIBLE $300,000, STRICTLY LIMITED TO GOODS CONSIDERED WITHOUT MILITARY VALUE.

THE SOVIET BLOC SHIPPED $5,800,000 IN GOODS HERE IN MARCH, BUT WITHHELD DEFENSE-VITAL MANGANESE AND CHROME ORE FOR THE THIRD CONSECUTIVE MONTH. RUSSIAN FURS ACCOUNTED FOR $1,200,000 OF THE SHIPMENTS HERE.

U.S. RECEIPTS FROM THE MARSHALL PLAN COUNTRIES TOTALLED $188,000,000 IN MARCH, OR $110,100,000 LESS THAN NON-MILITARY U.S. SHIPMENTS TO THOSE COUNTRIES.

CHIEF U.S. EXPORTS TO THE MARSHALL PLAN AREA IN MARCH WERE $63,500,000 TO BRITAIN, $44,300,000 TO ITALY, $40,600,000 TO GERMANY, $30,400,000 TO BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG AND $27,300,000 TO FRANCE.

CHIEF RECEIPTS WERE $37,700,000 FROM BRITAIN, $31,500,000 FROM FRANCE, $26,300,000 FROM BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG, $18,900,000 FROM GERMANY AND $16,300,000 FROM TURKEY.

JK1138AED

A45WX
(170) IRANIAN

WASHINGTON, MAY 18-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES URGED IRAN TONIGHT TO NEGOTIATE WITH BRITAIN FOR A FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT OF THEIR DISPUTE OVER THE PROPOSED NATIONALIZATION OF IRANIAN OIL RESOURCES.

A FORMAL STATEMENT BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT GAVE NOTICE THAT SHOULD IRAN BY ONE-SIDED ACTION EXPEL THE BRITISH OPERATORS OF THE $500,000,000 ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, AMERICAN TECHNICIANS WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE TO REPLACE THEM.

IN PRESSING FOR NEGOTIATIONS, THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID THAT THE U.S. IN CONSULTATION WITH BOTH GOVERNMENTS HAS NEITHER APPROVED NOR DISAPPROVED THE TERMS OF ANY PARTICULAR BRITISH PROPOSAL FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE.

THE STATEMENT WAS ISSUED TO OUTLINE THE POSITION TAKEN BY THE U.S. BECAUSE THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE "HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF SOME SPECULATION, IT WAS SAID.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S COMMENT WAS DIRECTED LARGELY AT IRAN, WHOSE PARLIAMENTARY VOTE TO NATIONALIZE THE HOLDING OF THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY PRECIPITATED THE DISPUTE.

THE AMERICAN NOTE WAS ISSUED ON THE HEELS OF A BRITISH ONE, YESTERDAY WHICH REPORTEDLY OFFERED TO SEND OVER A HIGH LEVEL MISSION TO TALK OVER A POSSIBLE COMPROMISE.

VX720PED

A46WX

MAY 19 1951

AMS BUDGET (250)
SECOND NIGHT LEAD CONTROLS (ROUNDUP)
BY ROGER D.GREENE

WASHINGTON,MAY 18-(AP)-THE WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD TODAY APPROVED NINE CENTS OF A PROPOSED 11-CENT HOURLY WAGE BOOST FOR 220,000 MEAT PACKING WORKERS.

THE ISSUE OF THE EXTRA TWO CENTS WAS REFERRED TO A SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INEQUITIES.

THE BOARD'S ACTION, OPENING A NEW RIFT IN THE GOVERNMENT'S WAGE "FREEZE" CEILING, CAME BY AN 8 TO 4 VOTE. THE FOUR INDUSTRY MEMBERS VOTED AGAINST THE INCREASE.

LEADERS OF THE AFL MEAT CUTTERS UNION STOOD BY ALL DAY WHILE THE BOARD DELIBERATED THE CASE. IN CHICAGO, THE CIO PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS UNION WAS ALSO IN SESSION TO AWAIT THE OUTCOME.

PRESIDENT RALPH HELSTEIN OF THE CIO PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS AND 300 DELEGATES ATTENDING A CIO WAGE CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO EXPRESSED DISAPPOINTMENT.

"WE MADE A DEAL AND IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN APPROVED," HELSTEIN SAID." THE WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD SHOULD HAVE APPROVED THE ENTIRE CASE AND NOT PARTS OF IT. THE BOARD ALSO SHOULD HAVE APPROVED THE 2 1/3 CENTS AVERAGE BRACKETS ADJUSTMENT."

BOTH UNIONS HAD THREATENED TO STRIKE SUNDAY NIGHT IF THE BOARD TURNED DOWN THEIR DEMANDS.

HOWEVER, THE NINE-CENT INCREASE, WITH THE EXTRA TWO CENTS STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION, WAS EXPECTED TO PREVENT ANY WALKOUT.

ORIGINALLY, ECONOMIC STABILIZER ERIC JOHNSTON HAD REFUSED TO APPROVE MORE THAN THREE CENTS OF THE PROPOSED 11-CENT RAISE, BUT HAD LEFT IT TO THE BOARD TO DECIDE.

JOHNSTON EXPLAINED THAT ONLY THREE CENTS COULD BE ALLOWED WITHOUT BREAKING THROUGH THE 10 PERCENT CEILING ON WAGE INCREASES ABOVE JANUARY, 1950, LEVELS.

THE WAGE BOARD IS EXPECTED TO ACT SOON ON ANOTHER MAJOR CASE--A PROPOSED FOUR-CENT HOURLY "PRODUCTIVITY" PAY BOOST FOR MORE THAN 500,000 CIO AUTO WORKERS. IF GRANTED, IT WOULD MARK AN ADDITIONAL DEPARTURE FROM THE 10 PERCENT LIMIT.

MEANWHILE, DIRECTOR MANLY FLEISCHMANN OF THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY TOLD THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE THAT NPA "FLYING SQUADRONS" ARE NOW BEING ORGANIZED TO CRACK DOWN ON INDUSTRIAL HOARDERS AND BLACK MARKETEERS.

THESE DEVELOPMENTS CAME AS THE BATTLE OVER FEDERAL ANTI-INFLATION CONTROLS GREW HOTTER, WITH A BIG INDUSTRY GROUP ACCUSING PRESIDENT TRUMAN OF SEEKING "DICTATORIAL" POWERS.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM H.RUFFIN OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS, LEVELLING THE CHARGE AGAINST MR.TRUMAN, DEMANDED THE SCRAPPING OF ALL WAGE AND PRICE CONTROLS.

BUT A TOP LABOR LEADER, SECRETARY JAMES B.CAREY OF THE CIO, WAS EQUALLY EMPHATIC IN CALLING FOR STRICTER PRICE CONTROLS.

CAREY CHARGED THAT "RACKETEERS OF INFLATION" HAVE MILKED THE AMERICAN PUBLIC OF $15,000,000,000 IN THE LAST YEAR.

ON ALL SIDES, SPOKESMEN FOR INDUSTRY, LABOR, FARMERS, CATTLE RAISERS AND OTHER SEGMENTS OF THE NATION'S ECONOMY HOTLY DEBATED THE QUESTION WHICH CONGRESS MUST DECIDE BY JUNE 30:

SHOULD GOVERNMENT CONTROLS BE STRENGTHENED AND EXTENDED FOR TWO YEARS?

UNLESS CONGRESS ACTS BY THE END OF NEXT MONTH, THE 1950 DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT--WHICH GOVERNS WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS--WILL AUTOMATICALLY EXPIRE.

IN THE MIDST OF CLASHING VIEWS, SENATOR BRICKER (R-OHIO) TOSSED OUT A HINT THAT SOMEONE IN THE GOVERNMENT MAY BE "TRYING DELIBERATELY TO UNDERMINE AMERICAN INDUSTRY" VIA THE CONTROLS PROGRAM.

"THERE IS SOME MOTIVE BEHIND SOME OF THOSE WHO ARE WRITING THE RULES FOR ECONOMIC CONTROLS," BRICKER TOLD THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE. "THEY ARE SO COMPLICATED AND CONFLICTING THEY AMOUNT TO CONFUSION COMPOUNDED."

THE NATIONAL GRANGE, REPRESENTING 825,000 FARMERS, BALKED AT CONTROLS AND DECLARED CONGRESS SHOULD REQUIRE THE RATIONING OF ANY PRICE-CONTROLLED GOODS.

HERSCHEL NEWSOM, MASTER OF THE GRANGE, TOLD THE SENATE COMMITTEE:

"PRICE CONTROLS, DESIGNED TO CUT PRICES SO CONSUMERS MAY BUY MORE GOODS FOR LESS MONEY AT A TIME WHEN GOODS ARE IN SHORT SUPPLY, WILL ONLY SERVE TO AGGRAVATE INFLATION."

AT THE SAME HEARING, PRESIDENT RUFFIN OF THE NAM CONTENDED THAT WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS "DO MORE HARM THAN GOOD." INSTEAD, HE SAID, THE NAM THINKS THE ADMINISTRATION SHOULD RELY ON CREDIT CONTROLS AND HIGHER TAXES AS THE MAIN WEAPONS AGAINST INFLATION.

A&WX

RUFFIN SAID IF CONGRESS GRANTS MR.TRUMAN'S REQUEST FOR GREATER HOME-FRONT AUTHORITY IN THE REALM OF CONTROLS, IT WOULD CONSTITUTE "PERHAPS THE LONGEST SINGLE STEP TOWARD COMPLETE GOVERNMENT CONTROL VER PROPOSED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

SENATOR SPARKMAN (D-ALA) BROKE IN TO COMMENT THAT THE SITUATION TODAY "LOOKS LIKE COLLUSION BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND LABOR TO JACK UP WAGES WHICH THEY KNOW WILL CARRY WITH IT A JACKING UP OF PRICES AND ALSO JACK UP PROFITS."

ACROSS THE CAPITOL, CATTLEMEN CONTINUED TO PROTEST AGAINST PRICE DIRECTOR MICHAEL V.DISALLE'S RECENT ORDER FOR LOWER CEILINGS ON CATTLE PRICES.

RAY W.WILLOUGHBY OF SAN ANGELO,TEX., PRESIDENT OF THE TEXAS AND SOUTHWESTERN CATTLE RAISERS ASSOCIATIONS, TOLD THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE:

"THE WHOLE PRICE CONTROL ORDER SHOULD BE THROWN OUT SO THAT MORE BEEF CAN BE PRODUCED WITHOUT OUR WORKING UNDER SHACKLES."

WILLOUGHBY CONTENDED THAT CATTLEMEN CAN'T OPERATE WITH A PROFIT UNDER THE FEDERAL ROLLBACK ORDER AND ARE ACTUALLY FACED WITH LOSSES.

REP.THOMPSON (D-TEX) ASKED HOW PRICES AT THE BUTCHER SHOP COULD BEST BE REDUCED TO MEET THE COMPLAINTS OF ANGRY HOUSEWIVES.

"COMPETITION," WILLOUGHBY REPLIED. "THE OLD LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND. LET US PRODUCE MORE AND MAKE MORE AVAILABLE."

AT STILL ANOTHER FORUM, CHAIRMAN LEON KEYSERLING OF THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS URGED THE NECESSITY OF CONTROLS "AT LEAST FOR THE NEXT YEAR OR TWO" TO BOLSTER THE DEFENSE PROGRAM.

ADDRESSING AN "ANTI-INFLATION CONFERENCE" SPONSORED BY AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION (ADA), KEYSERLING ALSO COMMENTED:

"I BELIEVE THAT IN THE CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION, THE VERY HIGH RATE OF PROFITS SHOULD BE SUBJECTED TO MORE COST ABSORPTION BEFORE THE WAGE EARNER OR THE FARMER IS ASKED TO SWALLOW MORE DOSES OF STABILIZATION MEDICINE."

PRICE DIRECTOR DISALLE TOLD THE ADA CONFERENCE THAT PRICES WOULD HAVE GONE MUCH HIGHER BUT FOR DIRECT ACTION BY HIS FEDERAL AGENCY.

ROBERT R.NATHAN, PRESIDING, SAID CONGRESS SHOULD "NOT BE MISLED BY PROFITEERS AND CHISELERS WHO CLAIM THE PUBLIC IS NOT INTERESTED IN AN IMPROVED ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM."

STILL ANOTHER SPEAKER, PRESIDENT H.L.MITCHELL OF THE AFL NATIONAL FARM LABOR UNION, TOLD THE CONFERENCE:

"IF STRONG LEGISLATION IS NOT ADOPTED TO CONTROL THE RISING COST OF LIVING, TO RECAPTURE THE HUGE PROFITS MADE OUT OF THE DEFENSE MOBILIZATION PROGRAM, THEN JOE STALIN MAY WELL WIN THE WAR WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT."

MD448PED

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($00) FIRST LEAD METAL CONTROLS

WASHINGTON,MAY 18-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT TOLD CIVILIAN INDUSTRY LEADERS TODAY THEIR SUPPLY OF THREE STRATEGIC METALS WILL BE CUT AN AVERAGE OF 30 TO 50 PER CENT BELOW PRE-KOREAN WAR LEVELS.

BUT AT THE SAME TIME, NATIONAL PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATOR MANLY FLEISCHMAN ASSURED REPRESENTATIVES OF 37 MAJOR CIVILIAN GOODS INDUSTRIES THEIR PRODUCTION WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO BECOME A "CASUALTY" OF THE MOBILIZATION PROGRAM.

HE SAID MOBILIZATION CHIEF CHARLES E.WILSON IS FIRMLY DETERMINED THAT THE CIVILIAN ECONOMY WILL GO ALONG AT A "REDUCED BUT AMPLE AND SUBSTANTIAL RATE."

FLEISCHMANN(CORRECT) DISCLOSED THAT CONSUMERS GOODS MANUFACTURERS COULD EXPECT AN AVERAGE 30 PER CENT CUT IN STEEL SUPPLIES, A 40 PER CENT CUT IN COPPER AND A 50 PER CENT CUT IN ALUMINUM.

THESE NEW CURTAILMENTS FOR MAKERS OF SUCH ITEMS AS REFRIGERATORS, AUTOMOBILES, RADIOS AND WASHING MACHINES WOULD APPLY DURING THE JULY-SEPTEMBER QUARTERLY PERIOD.

ACTUAL ORDERS MAKING THE CUTS ARE EXPECTED SOON, TO TAKE EFFECT JULY 1. THE REDUCTIONS WILL APPLY TO DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES IN VARYING PERCENTAGES.

AT PRESENT, CERTAIN GOODS MAKERS ARE CUT 20 PER CENT FOR STEEL, 30 PER CENT FOR COPPER AND 35 PER CENT FOR ALUMINUM.

PLANS FOR THE NEW CURBS WERE UNFOLDED TO MORE THAN 300 BUSINESS EXECUTIVES CALLED TOGETHER ON 48 HOURS NOTICE BY THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY (NPA).

FLEISCHMANN TOLD THE GROUP THAT CONSUMERS GOODS MAKERS WOULD NOT RECEIVE METAL ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE NEW CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN TO BECOME EFFECTIVE JULY 1. THIS WILL GUARANTEE METAL ALLOCATIONS TO MUNITIONS PRODUCERS AND DEFENSE-ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY.

CIVILIAN GOODS MANUFACTURERS WILL HAVE TO COMPETE FOR THE UNALLOCATED STEEL SUPPLY--SUBJECT TO THE USE LIMITATIONS. IN OTHER WORDS, THEY WILL HAVE TO FIND THE LIMITED METAL SUPPLIES THEY ARE ALLOWED TO USE IF THEY CAN FIND IT.

ON THIS POINT, FLEISCHMANN SAID THAT IF ANY SEGMENT OF THE CIVILIAN GOODS INDUSTRY HAS REAL TROUBLE LOCATING SUFFICIENT STEEL, COPPER AND

ALUMINUM TO MEET THE LIMITED ALLOWABLE PRODUCTION, THE NPA WILL STEP IN WITH SPECIAL ALLOCATIONS TO TAKE CARE OF THEM.

THE BUSINESS MEN DIVIDED INTO GROUPS WITH NPA OFFICIALS TO LEARN MORE SPECIFIC METAL FIGURES FOR THEIR LINES OF PRODUCTION. THE GROUPS WERE TO REASSEMBLE LATER IN THE DAY FOR FINAL BRIEFING ON THE PROPOSED NEW METAL CURBS.

THE WHOLE PROGRAM IS AIMED AT SQUEEZING CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION SO THAT NPA CAN GO AHEAD ON JULY 1 WITH ITS CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLANS, OR "CMP," FOR MAKING DIRECT, GUARANTEED ALLOCATIONS OF METAL TO MUNITIONS PRODUCERS AND DEFENSE-ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY.

OFFICIALS SAID THE CUTS WOULD BE HEAVIER EXCEPT FOR RECORD-BREAKING EXPANSION OF THE STEEL INDUSTRY. THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT APRIL PRODUCTION HIT A NEW HIGH MARK OF 8,832,000 TONS.

THE MEETING WAS UNPRECEDENTED IN THAT NPA, WHEN IT HAS BAD NEWS TO TALK OVER, NORMALLY CALLS IN THE SINGLE INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE AFFECTED AND HAS A CLOSED-DOOR SESSION.

TODAY ONLY THE AUTO INDUSTRY GOT A CLOSED HEARING. THE OTHER 56 WERE TO ASSEMBLE IN THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT AUDITORIUM. FOR THE FIRST TIME, REPORTERS WERE INVITED.

THE STORY WOULD BE ESSENTIALLY THE SAME FOR ALL: PRODUCTION OFFICIALS HAVE DECIDED CIVILIAN GOODS PRODUCERS MUST BE CUT ABOUT ONE-THIRD FROM THEIR PRE-KOREA USAGE OF STEEL.

THE CURTAILMENTS MAY VARY SOMEWHAT FROM INDUSTRY TO INDUSTRY. PASSENGER CARS MAY GET SLIGHTLY MORE OR LESS, PERCENTAGEWISE, THAN VENETIAN BLINDS OR SEWING MACHINES.

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BUT THE ENTIRE CONSUMER "HARD GOODS" FIELD WILL GET ONLY 2,000,000 TONS IN THE JULY-THROUGH-SEPTEMBER QUARTER INSTEAD OF THE 3,000,000 THEY USED IN A TYPICAL QUARTER BEFORE THE FIGHTING BROKE OUT.

THIS REPRESENT NPA'S ESTIMATE OF WHAT WILL BE AVAILABLE AFTER MILITARY AND DEFENSE-SUPPORTING INDUSTRIES, FOREIGN AID, AND DEFENSE PLANT CONSTRUCTION ARE TAKEN CARE OF.

IT ALSO LEAVES AN EMERGENCY POOL OF MATERIALS TO TAKE CARE OF ANY HARDSHIP SITUATIONS. IT FURTHER PROVIDES STEEL FOR AN "INTERMEDIATE" GROUP OF PRODUCERS WHO SUPPLY NEITHER CONSUMERS NOR MILITARY BUYERS. THESE INCLUDE THE MAKERS OF INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY, BUILDING SUPPLIES, COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT AND THE LIKE.

RZ352AED

B102WX (BEEF FM AYE) (Q)

FIRST LEAD BEEF PRICES

BY DILLON GRAHAM

WASHINGTON,MAY 18-(AP)-A SOUTHWESTERN CATTLEMAN URGED TODAY THAT THE "WHOLE PRICE CONTROL ORDER BE THROWN OUT" SO THAT MORE BEEF CAN BE PRODUCED "WITHOUT OUR WORKING UNDER SHACKLES."

RAY W.WILLOUGHBY, OF SAN ANGELO, PRESIDENT OF THE TEXAS AND SOUTHWESTERN CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION, WAS ONE OF A GROUP OF TEXANS APPEARING AS WITNESSES BEFORE THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE. THIS KEY GROUP IS HEARING TESTIMONY ON THE OFFICE OF PRICE STZBILIZATION ROLLBACK OF CEILING PRICES ON CATTLE.

WILLOUGHBY SAID CATTLEMEN CAN'T OPERATE PROFITABLY UNDER THE ROLL-BACK ORDER, AND ACTUALLY AERE FZCED WITH LOSSES.

ASKED BY REP.THOMPSON (D-TEX) HOW PRICES AT THE BUTCHER SHOP COULD BEST BE REDUCED FOR THE PROTESTING HOUSEWIVES, WILLOUGHBY SAID:

"COMPETITION. THE OLD LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND. LET US PRODUCE MORE AND MAKE MORE AVAILABLE."

THOMPSON ALSO ASKED HOW, IF THE CONTROLS OVER PRICES ARE CONTINUED, THEY COULD BE ENFORCED "WITHOUT A POLICE FORCE TO WATCH EVERY RANCH AND FARM?"

THE TEXANS' COMMENTS CAME SOON AFTER CHAIRMAN COOLEY (D-NC) OF THE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE TOLD A REPORTER HE FORESAW A POSSIBILITY THAT THE ROLLBACK ORDER MIGHT BE MODIFIED. HE SAW LITTLE CHANCE OF REPEAL, BUT SAID A MODIFICATION MIGHT EXEMPT THOSE WHO BOUGHT CATTLE AFTER THE JANUARY FREEZE ORDER.

REP.HOPE (R-KANS) PREDICTED THE COMMITTEE WILL DISAPPROVE THE ROLLBACK ORDER.

WILLOUGHBYHSAID HE OPERATED A 40,000 ACRE RANCH WITH 1450 HEAD AND IT COST HIM ABOUT 35 CENTS A POUND TO PRODUCE CATTLE. HE SAID HE BELIEVED HIS COST WAS BELOW AVERAGE AND QUOTED ONE OPERATOR WITH ONLY 170 HEAD AS FIGURING HIS COST WAS 48 CENTS A POUND. HE SAID NEITHER COULD OPERATE PROFITABLY.

HE INSISTED THAT "EVERYONE WILL SUFFER" BECAUSE OF THE ROLLBACK AND THAT THE RANGE OPERATOR AS WELL AS THE CATTLE FEEDER WOULD BE HURT.

"THE FEEDING OF CATTLE IN TEXAS WOULD STOP," HE SAID.

REP.JONESS(D-MO) READ FROM A LETTER WHICH SAID THAT ONE CATTLEMAN RECENTLY BOUGHT 1,000 HEAD AT $300 EACH AND THE NEXT DAY REFUSED $400 EACH. HE SAID HE UNDERSTOOD THE CATTLEMAN WAS SPECULATING ON THE CHANCE THAT CONTROLS WOULD NOT BE EXTENDED PAST JUNE 30 AND THAT HE COULD MAKE AN EVEN BIGGER PROFIT.

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REP.POAGUE (D-TEX) SAID HE THOUGHT IT "UNBELIEVABLE THAT ANYONE WOULD GET AN OFFER LIKE THAT AND IF HE DID THAT HE WOULD TURN IT DOWN.

OTHERS WHO TESTIFIED INCLUDED C.K.MCCAN OF VICTORIA, JACK ROACH OF AMARILLO AND NORMAN MOSER OF DEKALB.

MOSER TOLD THE COMMITTEE HE WAS ONE OF 16 STOCKMEM CALLED TO WASHINGTON ON AN OFFICIAL ADVISORY PANEL BEFORE THE ORDER WAS ISSUED, BUT THAT PRICE ADMINISTRATOR MICHAEL V.DISALLE DIDN'T ASK HIM FOR ANY ADVICE. HE SAID THE PRICE OFFICIALS MADE NO MENTION OF A POSSIBLE ROLL BACK DURING THE ONE DAY SESSION OF THE ADVISORY PANEL.

ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE SAID THE GROUP'S COUNSEL WAS DISREGARDED BY DISALLE. IT WAS NOT CONSULTED ABOUT THE ORDER, AND KNEW NOTHING OF IT UNTIL IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

FRED SHERER OF COLERIDGE, NEB., PRESIDENT OF THE NEBRASKA LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION, SAID THAT IN HIS OPINION DISALLE ACTUALLY TURNED TRAITOR TO HIS STATEMENTS TO US."

HE SAID DISALLE HAD TOLD THE GROUP HE HAD NO INTENTION OF DOING ANYTHING TO DISTURB MEAT PRODUCTION, AND THEN CAME FORTH WITH THE ROLL-BACK ORDER.

THE NEBRASKAN SAID THERE WERE RUMORS OF A ROLLBACK AND THE CATTLEMEN LEARNED THAT ERIC JOHNSTON, ECONOMIC STABILIZER, WOULD HAVE THE LAST WORD. SHERER SAID THEY VISITED JOHNSTON, WHO TOLD THEM THERE WOULD BE A $3 (CQ) ROLLBACK IMMEDIATELY AND OTHERS LATER.

THE NEXT DAY, HE SAID, THE OPS ORDER CAME OUT CALLING FOR A FIRST ROLLBACK OF TEN PER CENT MAY 20, WITH 4 1/2 PER CENT ROLL BACKS ON AUGUST 1 AND OCTOBER 1.

SHERER SAID HE ALWAYS FELT THAT JOHNSTON "WOULDN'T SIGN ANY ORDER AS DRASTIC" AS THE ONE WHICH FINALLY CAME OUT. THE NEBRASKAN SAID HE THOUGHT THAT DISALLE PROBABLY WENT DIRECT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR APPROVAL OF HIS ROLLBACK ORDER.

SHERER SAID THAT DISALLE SPENT ONLY 15 MINUTES AT THE ONE MEETING TO WHICH THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE WAS CALLED AND NEVER ASKED A SINGLE QUESTION ABOUT PRODUCTION COSTS.

REP.HILL (R-COLO) TOLD THE COMMITTEE HE WAS AFRAID THAT THIS "SILLY THING" (THE ROLLBACK ORDER) MIGHT SET OFF A DEFLATIONARY TREND. HE POINTED OUT LATER TO A REPORTER THAT LIVESTOCK PRICES IN CERTAIN AREAS AFFECTED BUSINESS, FARMS AND BANKS AND A DISTURBING INFLUENCE COULD TOUCH OFF A WHOLE DEFLATIONARY PROGRAM.

HOPE, SENIOR REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE MEMBER, EMPHASIZED HE WAS SPEAKING ONLY FOR HIMSELF. BUT HE SAID HIS OPINION WAS BASED ON REMARKS HEARD FROM OTHER MEMBERS.

"THERE IS ALMOST UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT AMONG MEMBERS THAT THE ROLLBACK WILL BE DETRIMENTAL TO THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY," HE SAID.

HOPE SAID THE COMMITTEE MIGHT (1) ADOPT A RESOLUTION, SUCH AS PASSED BY THE SENATE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE, URGING THE ORDER BE REPEALED; (2) AUTHORIZE COOLEY TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE ON A BILL FOR THE EXTENSION OF CONTROL POWERS; OR (3) MIGHT HAVE COOLEY OFFER AN AMENDMENT TO ANY DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT BILL WHICH REACHES THE FLOOR, CALLING FOR THE RESCINDING OR PROHIBITION OF ANY ROLLBACK ORDER AFFECTING THE CATTLE INDUSTRY.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN MEMBER, LOVRE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, TOLD A REPORTER HE FEELS CONFIDENT THE COMMITTEE WILL ADOPT A RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING THAT THE ORDER BE RESCINDED.

COOLEY SAID HE THOUGHT THE CATTLEMEN HAD "MADE A GOOD CASE" FOR THEMSELVES AND HAD FURNISHED "FIGURES WHICH THEY CONTEND PROVE THEIR POINT." HE SAID THE CATTLEMEN SAYS OPS NEVER ASKED NOR PERMITTED THEM TO SHOW FIGURES TO BACKUP THEIR POSITION.

COOLEY SAID THE HEARINGS ON THE EFFECT OF THE OPS ORDER ON THE CATTLE INDUSTRY MIGHT GO INTO NEXT WEEK.

THE ORDER CALLS FOR A 10 PER CENT ROLLBACK IN PRICES PAID BY BACKERS FOR CATTLE MAY 20, WITH ADDITIONAL ROLLBACKS OF 4 1/2 PER CENT EACH NEXT AUG 1 AND OCT 1.

RZ343AED

MAY 19 1951

B118WX

(240) FIRST LEAD MOBILIZATION

WASHINGTON, MAY 18-(AP)-SENATOR BRICKER (R-OHIO) ASKED TODAY WHETHER SOMEONE IN THE GOVERNMENT IS "TRYING DELIBERATELY TO UNDERMINE AMERICAN INDUSTRY" IN THE DEFENSE EFFORT.

BRICKER TOLD THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE, OF WHICH HE IS A MEMBER, "THERE IS SOME MOTIVE BEHIND SOME OF THOSE WRITING THE RULES" FOR INDUSTRIAL ECONOMIC CONTROLS. THEY ARE SO COMPLICATED AND CONFLICTING, HE SAID, THEY AMOUNT TO "CONFUSION COMPOUNDED".

HE SPOKE AT A PUBLIC HEARING OF THE COMMITTEE AT WHICH THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS (NAM) DEMANDED THE REMOVAL OF ALL WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS AND ACCUSED PRESIDENT TRUMAN OF SEEKING DICTATORIAL HOME-FRONT MOBILIZATION POWERS.

ANOTHER GROUP WAS TOLD BY THE PRESIDENT'S CHIEF ECONOMIC ADVISER THAT WAGE AND PRICE PROGRAMS CAN BECOME "HARMFUL OR INCONSEQUENTIAL TINKERING WITH THE ECONOMY" UNLESS THEY ARE GEARED DIRECTLY TO A PROGRAM OF ALL-OUT PRODUCTION TO MAKE THE COUNTRY STRONG.

LEON H.KEYSERLING, CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS, SPOKE AT AN "ANTI-INFLATION CONFERENCE." OF AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION (CAPS ADA).

KEYSERLING SAID THE FIVE GREAT PURPOSES OF THE PROGRAM ARE TO: (1) BUILD UP OUR ARMED STRENGTH, AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE; (2) BUILD UP OUR STOCK PILE OF BOTH WEAPONS AND RAW MATERIALS; (3) USE SOME OF OUR RESOURCES TO HELP BUILD THE COMBINED STRENGTH OF THE FREE NATIONS; (4) MAKE CERTAIN THAT WHILE CARRYING OUT THESE DEFENSE PROGRAMS A STRONG CIVILIAN ECONOMY IS PRESERVED; AND (5) DEVOTE ENOUGH OF THE NATION'S MANPOWER, MATERIALS AND RESOURCES TO BUILD UP PRODUCTIVE FACILITIES.

ANOTHER ADA SPEAKER, CIO SECRETARY TREASURER JAMES B.CAREY SAID A STRICTER PRICE CONTROL LAW IS NEEDED TO STOP "RACKETEERS IN INFLATION".

ON OTHER MOBILIZATION FRONTS:

A FORMER "FAIR DEAL" SENATOR, NOW REPRESENTING A GROUP OF AUTOMOBILE SALES FINANCE COMPANIES, CHARGED THAT THE ADMINISTRATION OF CONSUMER CREDIT CONTROLS IS "UNFAIR AND UNSOUND."

MEAT INDUSTRY SPOKESMAN CONTINUED TO HAMMER AWAY AT THEIR CONTENTION THAT THE GOVERNMENT BEEF PRICE ROLLBACK PLAN WILL RESULT IN DIMINISHING SUPPLIES AND RATIONING.

THE NEW WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD WAS REPORTED READY TO PUNCH SOME HOLES IN THE PAY-CONTROLS DIKE.

AND THE LEADERS OF 57 MAJOR CIVILIAN INDUSTRIES WERE CALLED TO MEET TODAY TO DISCUSS WITH THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY (NPA) GOVERNMENT PLANS TO CUT THEIR METAL SUPPLIES BY 30 TO 35 PER CENT BELOW PRE-KOREA LEVELS. THE PROPOSED CUTS WERE ANNOUNCED ONLY YESTERDAY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE ONLY A FEW HOURS AFTER PRESIDENT TRUMAN APPEALED ANEW FOR STRONGER CONTROLS AND DEFENSE PRODUCTION PROGRAMS, AND SAID:

"THE SPECIAL INTERESTS AND THE LOBBIES WILL WRECK THIS STABILIZATION PROGRAM, AS SURE AS YOU'RE BORN, UNLESS THE MAIN BODY OF THE CITIZENS OF THIS COUNTRY GET BUSY AND DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT."

HE DID NOT NAME ANY "SPECIAL INTERESTS."

NAM PRESIDENT WILLIAM H.RUFFIN SAID IN A STATEMENT PREPARED FOR THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE THAT THE BROADER ECONOMIC POWERS MR.TRUMAN WANTS COULD LEAD TO DESTRUCTION OF THE NATION'S ECONOMIC SYSTEM AND WOULD AMOUNT TO "PERHAPS THE LONGEST SINGLE STEP TOWARD COMPLETE GOVERNMENT CONTROL EVER PROPOSED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

CONGRESS, THE ASSOCIATION DECLARED, SHOULD LET AUTHORITY TO CURB PRICES AND WAGES LAPSE JUNE 30, WHEN THE PRESENT LAW EXPIRES.

JAMES B.CAREY, SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE CIO, PROPOSED A STIFFER PRICE CONTROL LAW THAT "PERMITS DOLLARS-AND-CENTS CEILINGS, XXX GRADE LABELLING AND REQUIRES MAINTENANCE OF NOT ONLY QUALITY GOODS, BUT ALSO OF LOW-PRICED LINES."

IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR A CONFERENCE HERE TODAY OF THE AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION (ADA), CAREY SAID:

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A15WX

"IN THE LAST YEAR, AS THE RESULT OF A PISTOL OF NECESSITY BEING PLACED AT OUR HEADS BY XXX SMALL GROUPS OF POWERFUL MEN AND ORGANIZATIONS THAT I CALL THE RACKETEERS OF INFLATION, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE PAID OVER AN ESTIMATED $15,000,000,000 IN TRIBUTE."

THIS AMOUNT, CAREY SAID, HAD BEEN GARNERED BY (1) MEN WHO "PERSUADED CONGRESS TO LEAVE OUT OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT ANY CONTROL OVER THE COMMODITY EXCHANGES," (2) THE "PRICE RACKETEER" WHO "RAISES THE PRICE OF THE THINGS HE MAKES AND SELLS" TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SHORTAGES, (3) CORPORATIONS WHICH "DEMANDED THAT WE MEET THEIR TERMS" FOR BUILDING DEFENSE PLANTS BY GRANTING "THE PRIVILEGE OF WRITING OFF THE VALUE OF THESE PLANTS IN FIVE YEARS," AND (4) THE "TAX RACKETEER" WHO "SPENDS LARGE SUMS OF MONEY TRYING TO SHIFT THE TAX BURDEN FROM THE WEALTHY AND THE CORPORATIONS XXX TO THE PEOPLE."

SCOTT W.LUCAS, FORMER ILLINOIS SENATOR AND SENATE DEMOCRATIC LEADER, TOLD THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE IN A PREPARED STATEMENT THAT:

"THERE IS NO JUSTIFICATION UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS FOR CONTROLS ON INSTALLMENT SALES OF AUTOMOBILES."

LUCAS, WHO WAS DEFEATED LAST YEAR FOR REELECTION, TOLD THE COMMITTEE HE WAS TESTIFYING "ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN FINANCE CORPORATION, A GROUP COMPRISING SOME 366 INDEPENDENT AUTOMOBILE SALES FINANCE COMPANIES."

HENRY J.KRUSE OF SEATTLE, WASH., A DIRECTOR OF THE WESTERN STATES

MEAT PACKERS ASSOCIATION, TOLD THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE YESTERDAY THAT "AUTHORITY FOR PRICE, WAGE AND RATIONING CONTROLS SHOULD BE DELETED" FROM EXISTING LAWS.

THE WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD WAS EXPECTED TO VOTE TODAY TO APPROVE MOST OR ALL OF AN 11-CENT AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE INCREASE FOR 220,000 MEAT PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS. PACKERS AND UNIONS HAVE AGREED ON THE INCREASE WHICH WOULD PUSH THROUGH THE WAGE-CONTROL CEILING.

THE BOARD ALSO MAY ACT SOON TO APPROVE A FOUR-CENT HOURLY "PRODUCTIVITY" PAY BOOST FOR MORE THAN 500,000 CIO AUTO WORKERS UNION MEMBERS. THIS ALSO WOULD BE AN EXCEPTION TO THE 10 PER CENT PAY RAISE CEILING.

NAM TOLD THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE IT OPPOSED WAGE AND PRICE CONTROLS "BECAUSE THEY HINDER PRODUCTION." THE SENATE GROUP AND THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE ARE HOLDING SEPARATE HEARINGS ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REQUEST FOR REVISION AND A TWO-YEAR EXTENSION OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT. IT INCLUDES WAGE-PRICE CONTROL AUTHORITY.

ROBERT R.NATHAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE ADA "ANTI-INFLATION" CONFERENCE, CAUTIONED CONGRESS NOT TO BE "MISLED BY PROFITEERS AND CHISELERS WHO CLAIM THE PUBLIC IS NOT INTERESTED IN AN IMPROVED ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM."

COUNTERING ARGUMENTS BY SOME LAWMAKERS THAT IT IS DIFFICULT TO ENACT AND ENFORCE CONTROLS BECAUSE THE PEOPLE GENERALLY LACK INTEREST, NATHAN SAID IN A PREPARED STATEMENT:

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"THIS CONFERENCE WILL CLEARLY DEMONSTRATE THAT THERE IS DEEP PUBLIC CONCERN."

ADA DESCRIBES ITSELF AS A LIBERAL ORGANIZATION WHICH BARS COMMUNISTS. ITS MEMBERSHIP INCLUDES MANY FORMER "NEW DEALERS."

IN PLACE OF WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS, NAM PROPOSED AN ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM CALLING FOR:

(1) "EFFECTIVE USE" OF FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM POWERS TO RESTRICT PRIVATE CREDIT; (2) HOLDING FEDERAL SPENDING TO THE MINIMUM NECESSARY TO MEET THE CURRENT EMERGENCY; (3) FINANCING OUT OF TAXES THE TOTAL COST OF THE MILITARY PROGRAM AS WELL AS ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES; (4) LEVYING OF TAXES ON A BASIS AIMED AT CURTAILING PRIVATE SPENDING, BUT NOT INVESTMENT IN EXPANSION OF PRODUCTION FACILITIES.

WHAT IS NEEDED, NAM SAID, IS A "GUNS AND BUTTER" PROGRAM GEARED TO MEET MILITARY NEEDS AND ALSO KEEP THE CIVILIAN ECONOMY HEALTHY. THE ASSOCIATION ADDED THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS PLANNING A LONG-TERM PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM, AND THAT IT SHOULD BE BASED ON A RECOGNITION THAT AT PRESENT ONLY A COMPARATIVELY SMALL PART OF THE NATION'S PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY IS NEEDED FOR THAT PURPOSE.

FORMER NAM PRESIDENT IRA MOSHER URGED CONGRESS IN A SECOND STATEMENT TO JUNK A PROVISION OF THE PRESENT LAW WHICH AUTHORIZED CREATION OF THE WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD. MOSHER ALSO SAID MR.TRUMAN WENT OUTSIDE THE AUTHORITY OF THAT LAW WHEN HE RECENTLY RECONSTITUTED THE BOARD AND ASSIGNED IT DISPUTE-HANDLING AUTHORITY.

MOSHER SAID THAT UNDER THE WAGE BOARD'S NEW SET-UP, STRIKES WILL BE ENCOURAGED AND THE MOBILIZATION EFFORT HAMPERED.

G22WX (GQ)

AT THE CAPITOL, MR.TRUMAN'S NEW PLEA FOR ENACTMENT OF A MORE FAR-REACHING CONT

B22WX (GQ)

AT THE CAPITOL, MR.TRUMAN'S NEW PLEA FOR ENACTMENT OF A MORE FAR-REACHING CONTROLS PROGRAM MET A GENERALLY COOL RECEPTION.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS TAFT AND BRICKER OF OHIO SAID THEY FEEL THE ADMINISTRATION ALREADY HAS ALL THE CONTROLS AUTHORITY IT NEEDS.

"I DON'T BELIEVE THE AUTHORITY WILL BE EXTENDED TO MANY NEW FIELDS," SAID TAFT, WHO IS CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE GOP POLICY COMMITTEE.

SENATOR MAYBANK (D-SC), CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE, SAID SENTIMENT IS INCREASING FOR A SIMPLE EXTENSION OF THE PRESENT LAW, ON PERHAPS A STOPGAP BASIS. HE ADDED THAT IN ANY EVENT, THE ADMINISTRATION BILL WOULD BE PRETTY WELL REWRITTEN.

SENATOR SCHOEPPEL (R-KAN), A MEMBER OF THE BANKING COMMITTEE, DECLARED THE ADMINISTRATION "HAS NOT MADE A GOOD CASE FOR MANY OF THE BROAD POWERS IT IS ASKING."

HOWEVER, ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE, SENATOR MOODY (D-MICH), SAID HE AGREES 100 PER CENT WITH MR.TRUMAN.

"IF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FULLY REALIZED WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO THEM IF PRICES WERE PERMITTED TO RUN AWAY," SAID MOODY, "THEY WOULD RAISE A CRY THAT WOULD LEAVE NO DOUBT ABOUT WHAT CONGRESS WOULD DO."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, FRIDAY, MAY 18)

RZ520AED

MAY 19 1951

B39WX

(280)

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON, MAY 18-(AP)-GEN. J.LAWTON COLLINS, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, WAS TOLD TODAY THAT HIS APPEAL FOR GREATER EFFORTS TO SPEED DEFENSE CONTRACTS COULD BE MET IF THE GOVERNMENT UTILIZED THOUSANDS OF SMALL PLANTS.

REP. AUGUST H.ANDRESEN (R-MINN) WROTE COLLINS THAT HE WAS SURPRISED TO NOTE COLLINS' APPEAL "SINCE CONGRESS HAS PROVIDED BILLIONS OF DOLLARS FOR WAR CONTRACTS--AND THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF SMALL MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN THIS COUNTRY BEGGING FOR WAR CONTRACTS."

COLLINS EARLIER THIS WEEK CALLED FOR GREATER EFFORTS TO EXPEDITE DEFENSE CONTRACTS. HE SAID THAT IF THE SERVICES ARE TO GET NECESSARY MATERIEL THERE MUST BE MORE SUBCONTRACTING BY LARGE CONTRACTORS, AND INDUSTRIES HOLDING PROPRIETARY RIGHTS IN CERTAIN ITEMS MUST PERMIT OTHER FIRMS TO ASSUME PART OF THE PRODUCTION LOAD.

ANDRESEN TOLD COLLINS SMALLER PLANTS "ARE UNABLE TO SECURE ANY CONSIDERATION WHATSOEVER AT THE HANDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY IN CHARGE OF WAR MATERIAL." HE ADDED:

"AFTER READING THE TESTIMONY OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (MARSHALL) AND CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF (BRADLEY), I AM WONDERING IF THE PLACING OF WAR CONTRACTS IS GOVERNED BY POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY AND DETERMINED BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE. IT BEGINS TO LOOK THAT WAY."

ANDRESEN ~~SAID THAT IN MINNESOTA ALONE THERE~~ ARE ~~HUNDREDS OF SMALL~~ MANUFACTURING PLANTS FULLY EQUIPPED WITH SKILLED MANPOWER AS WELL AS MACHINERY TO IMMEDIATELY TAKE ON WAR CONTRACTS.

"THESE CONCERNS," ANDRESEN WROTE COLLINS, "HAVE BEEN ENDEAVORING FOR THE PAST 10 MONTHS TO SECURE EITHER PRIME OR SUBCONTRACTS WITHOUT MUCH OF ANY SUCCESS.

"IN VIEW OF YOUR STATEMENT ABOUT 'EXPEDITING' THE PRODUCTION OF WAR MATERIAL, I WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU AS TO THE REASON WHY YOUR DEPARTMENT HAS NOT TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF THE POTENTIAL WAR PRODUCTION FACILITIES OFFERED FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA AND OTHER NORTHWEST STATES.

"IN THE INTERESTS OF THE SECURITY OF OUR COUNTRY, I WISH TO URGE YOU TO USE THE FACILITIES IN THE UPPER MID-WEST STATES WHICH HAVE BEEN OFFERED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AND OTHER DEFENSE PRODUCTION AGENCIES."

ANDRESEN SAID SUCH ACTION WOULD EXPEDITE PRODUCTION OF WAR GOODS AND, HE HOPED, SHORTEN THE WAR.

SU713AED

30.24- 23161

B62WX

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8:30 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TONIGHT, MAY 18)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,MAY 18-(AP)-DEFENSE MOBILIZATION DIRECTOR CHARLES E.WILSON WARNED ANY WOULD-BE AGGRESSOR TONIGHT THAT "ALREADY WE ARE STRONG ENOUGH TO INFLICT THE MOST GRIEVOUS WOUNDS, PERHAPS FATAL WOUNDS, UPON HIM."

WILSON DID NOT MENTION ANY NATION BY NAME BUT LEFT NO DOUBT HE REFERRED TO RUSSIA WHEN HE TOLD AN ARMED FORCES DAY AUDIENCE HERE:

"BEYOND THE BLOODY FIGHTING IN KOREA HOVERS ONE OF THE MOST OMINOUS CLOUDS THAT EVER HUNG OVER THE EARTH--THE AMBITION OF A SAVAGE AND RUTHLESS POWER TO DOMINATE ALL OF MANKIND."

"THIS TIME," HE ADDED, "AMERICA IS ALIVE TO ITS DANGER."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8:30 P.M., E.S.T., TONIGHT MAY 18)

RZ935PED

MAY 19 1951

B63WX (150)

NIGHT LEAD - ATLANTIC UNION

WASHINGTON,MAY 18-(AP)-SENATOR KEFAUVER (D-TENN) SAID TONIGHT HE RESIGNED AS HEAD OF THE SENATE CRIME INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE SO HE COULD DEVOTE HIS ATTENTION TO "INTERNATIONAL GANGSTERS" AND THEIR THREAT TO AMERICAN SECURITY.

KEFAUVER SAID HE HAS JOINED AN INFORMAL SIX-MEMBER CONGRESSIONAL GROUP WHICH WILL WORK WITH LEGISLATORS OF OTHER DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES TO PROMOTE A POSSIBLE FEDERAL UNION OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONS. OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GROUP ARE AMONG 124 SPONSORS OF A PENDING RESOLUTION TO CALL AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION WHICH WOULD CONSIDER APPLYING THE "PRINCIPLES OF FREE FEDERAL UNION" TO THE EXISTING ANTI-COMMUNIST LINE-UP.

"NEITHER THE UNITED NATIONS NOR THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL HAVE ANY WAY TO ENFORCE DECISIONS," KEFAUVER SAID IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR A SESSION OF THE ATLANTIC UNION COMMITTEE. "WE NEED TO PUT THE FEDERAL SYSTEM ON A TRANS-ATLANTIC BASIS. PASSAGE OF THE ATLANTIC UNION RESOLUTIONS IS A PRACTICAL STEP IN THAT DIRECTION."

RZ938PED

B15WX (GQ)(GILLETTE-RUMELY-MBZN-MAC)

(280)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, FRIDAY, MAY 18)

ATLANTIC UNION

BY EDWARD E.BOMAR

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,MAY 18-(AP)-SENATOR GILLETTE (D-IOWA) SAID TODAY THE HEADS OF ALL POLITICAL PARTIES--EXCEPT THE COMMUNISTS--IN THE 12 NORTH ATLANTIC PACT NATIONS FAVOR STRENGTHENING THE NORTH ATLANTIC COMMUNITY.

GILLETTE, A MEMBER OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, SAID HE HAS CORRESPONDED WITH INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL LEADERS THIS YEAR AND FOUND THEM ALMOST UNANIMOUS IN FAVOR OF WORKING OUT SOME MEANS TO ACCOMPLISH THAT OBJECTIVE.

HE QUOTED CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER LOUIS ST.LAURENT AS SAYING "THE SUCCESS OF THE PROPOSAL WOULD DEPEND ON THE INITIATIVE BEING TAKEN BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT."

THE OTHER WESTERN NATIONS "ARE ONLY WAITING FOR AMERICA TO MAKE THE FIRST CONCRETE MOVE," GILLETTE SAID IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR THE ATLANTIC UNION COMMITTEE.

THE GROUP IS URGING CONGRESS TO APPROVE A PENDING RESOLUTION CALLING FOR A FEDERAL CONVENTION OF DELEGATES OF THE PRINCIPAL NORTH ATLANTIC DOMESTIC POLITICAL PARTIES TO EXPLORE POSSIBLE CREATION OF A FEDERAL UNION OF THE FREE NATIONS. THIS WOULD BE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

IN THE PAST YEAR, GILLETTE SAID, "THE WORLD CRISIS HAS DEEPENED AND BROADENED SO SWIFTLY THAT TRADITIONAL DIPLOMACY, TRADITIONAL GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT METHODS CAN NO LONGER COPE WITH IT." HE CONTENDED A "POLITICAL AUTHORITY" IS NEEDED FOR ATLANTIC DEFENSE AND PROSPERITY, FOR DEMOCRACY, AND "AS A MODEL FOR THE FUTURE WORLD GOVERNMENT."

MRS.STELLANOVA OSBORN, OF (POSSUM POKE, POSSUM LANE) POULAN, GA., A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ATLANTIC UNION COMMITTEE, WAS GIVEN A CITATION FOR "OUTSTANDING DEVOTION" TO THE FEDERAL UNION IDEA.

SERVICES BY MRS.OSBORN ENUMERATED IN THE CITATION INCLUDED "STIMULATION OF 365 LETTERS TO CONGRESS URGING SUPPORT OF THE ATLANTIC UNION RESOLUTION--ONE FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, FRIDAY, MAY 18)

RZ430AED

MAY 19 1951

B68WX

WASHINGTON,MAY 18-(AP)-THE ARMY TODAY ANNOUNCED THE ASSIGNMENT OF MAJ.GEN.WALTER J.MULLER TO GENERAL EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS IN EUROPE.

GEN.MULLER, WHO NOW COMMANDS THE TRANSPORTATION CORPS TRAINING CENTER AT FORT EUSTIS, VA., WILL LEAVE FOR PARIS ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE. HIS SUCCESSOR AT FORT EUSTIS WAS NOT ANNOUNCED.

MULLER WAS BORN AT FORT RUSSELL, WYO. HE IS A VETERAN OF WORLD WAR TWO CAMPAIGNS IN NORTH AFRICA, SICILY AND GERMANY.

RZ954PEDNMAYE

B27WX Q

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON, MAY 18-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. ROBERT S. BEIGHTLER, WARTIME COMMANDER OF THE 37TH INFANTRY DIVISION, OHIO NATIONAL GUARD, WAS REPORTED IN "IMPROVED CONDITION" TODAY AT THE ARMY'S WALTER REED HOSPITAL HERE.

BEIGHTLER, 59, RETURNED EARLIER THIS MONTH FROM HIS POST AS COMMADING GENERAL AND DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF THE RYUKYUS ISLANDS COMMAND IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

HE CAME BACK FOR HOSPITALIZATION. WALTER REED OFFICIALS WOULD NOT IDENTIFY HIS AILMENT.

HE IS A NATIVE OF MARSYVILLE, OHIO.

JA606PED

B43WX

(130)

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON, MAY 18-(AP)-REP. WOOD (R-IDAHO) TODAY CALLED FOR AN "AVALANCHE" OF LETTERS DEMANDING THAT THE UNITED STATES PULL OUT OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

IN HIS WEEKLY NEWSLETTER TO CONSTITUENTS, HE ADDED:

"THE UNITED NATIONS IS THE HOME WE HAVE PROVIDED FOR THE RUSSIAN SPIES IN THIS COUNTRY AS WELL AS FOR THE EUROPEAN GIMME GANG WHO ARE BUSY COUNTING THE PROFITS OF THEIR TRADE WITH THE ENEMY.

"UNITED NATIONS ECONOMISTS ARE ASKING THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, WESTERN EUROPE AND AUSTRALIA TO RAISE $19,000,000,000 (B) A YEAR TO RAISE THE STANDARD OF LIVING IN THE SO-CALLED BACKWARD COUNTRIES, TO BE RAISED BY FORCED SAVINGS, INCREASED TAXATION AND OTHER AUSTERITY MEASURES.

"I GUESS THERE IS ONLY ONE WAY TO TEACH US POOR DUPES THE VALUE OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS. STEP UP TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU AND PAY YOUR INCREASED BILLIONS OF TAXES..."

SU730AED

A13WX

WASHINGTON,MAY 18-(AP)-SENATOR MORSE (R-ORE) SAYS THAT IN A YEAR OR LESS AMERICAN SUPERIORITY IN A-BOMBS AND "OTHER ATOMIC WEAPONS" COULD SPELL DEFEAT FOR RUSSIA IN EVENT OF WAR.

MORSE, A MEMBER OF THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE, SAID ON A BROADCAST (NBC "REPORTERS ROUNDUP") LAST NIGHT:

"I THINK IT IS PROPER FOR ME TO SAY XXX I HAVE BEEN ADVISED THAT AS SHORT A TIME AS NINE TO 12 MONTHS WILL MEAN A TREMENDOUS DIFFERENCE IN THE ATOMIC STRENGTH OF AMERICA--NOT ONLY IN TERMS OF ATOMIC BOMBS, BUT IN TERMS OF OTHER ATOMIC WEAPONS.

"AND GIVEN THAT STRENGTH, I THINK WE CAN BRING RUSSIA TO HER KNEES, IF WE HAVE TO CARRY ON A WAR AGAINST HER, IN A MUCH SHORTER PERIOD OF TIME THAN IF YOU THREW WHAT YOU'VE GOT INTO THE CONFLICT NOW."

RZ311AED

A64WX

(300) RUSSIAN SAILORS

WASHINGTON,MAY 18-(AP)-RUSSIAN SAILORS WHO VISITED PHILADELPHIA ABOARD A SOVIET CARGO SHIP CARRIED HOME "EYEWITNESS REPORTS" THAT THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE IS A HECTIC THING.

THEIR PURPORTED REACTIONS WERE PUBLISHED IN THE ODESSA PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPER BOLSHEVISTSKOYE ZNAMYA AND RELAYED BY RADIO TO OTHER PARTS OF THE SOVIET UNION. MOSCOW RADIO'S VERSION OF WHAT THE SAILORS REPORTED, AS RECORDED TODAY BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS INCLUDED:

POSTERS DISPLAYED IN PHILADELPHIA RECRUITING CENTERS SAID: "REAL AMERICANS SHOULD GO TO EUROPE--THERE IS MONEY IN IT."

THE MOSCOW RADIO COMMENTED: "TO DISSUADE AMERICAN SAILORS FROM LEAVING THE NAVY, THEY ARE BEING TOLD THAT AFTER THREE YEARS OF EXTRA SERVICE AND THE EXTENSIVE TRAVEL WHICH THE SERVICE INCURS, THEY WILL BECOME RICH MEN."

ON ANOTHER SUBJECT:

"A RADIO STATION IN PHILADELPHIA BROADCAST A MOVIE ADAPTED FOR RADIO TITLED 'INSID

ON ANOTHER SUBJECT:

"A RADIO STATION IN PHILADELPHIA BROADCAST A MOVIE ADAPTED FOR RADIO TITLED 'INSIDIOUS ENEMY.' THE BROADCAST WAS SO IMPRESSIVE THAT INSTEAD OF GOING TO SEE THE MOVIE THE POPULATION BEGAN TO LEAVE THE TOWN IN GREAT PANIC. ONLY AFTER 24 HOURS WAS IT POSSIBLE TO BRING THE LIFE OF THE CITY BACK TO NORMAL. X X X

"SOVIET SAILORS HAPPENED TO OBSERVE SO-CALLED AMERICAN DEMOCRACY IN ACTION. THEY WERE IN PHILADELPHIA AT THE TIME OF THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS WHEN TWO LOCAL CANDIDATES--ONE AN INDUSTRIALIST AND THE OTHER A BANKER--PROMISED TO ELIMINATE UNEMPLOYMENT AND PROVIDE A HEAVENLY LIFE IN GENERAL.

"WOODEN POLLING BOOTHS WERE PLACED IN THE STREETS PROVIDED WITH AUTOMATIC DOORS WHICH WOULD NOT OPEN UNLESS THE VOTER PRESSED THE LEVER AGAINST THE NAME OF A CANDIDATE.

"ODDLY ENOUGH, THE LEVERS AGAINST THE NAMES OF PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATES USED TO BREAK DOWN VERY QUICKLY. THE WORKERS WHO PROTESTED AGAINST THIS WERE SIMPLY PUT INTO CARS AND TAKEN AWAY BY THE POLICE, ALLEGEDLY FOR DISTURBING PUBLIC ORDER."

THE SAILORS WERE NOT NAMED BY THE MOSCOW RADIO, NOR THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THEIR VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA RELATED.

RZ646AED

A219

(500)

AMS BUDGET

NIGHT LEAD U.N.

BY FRANCIS W.CARPENTER

NEW YORK, MAY 18-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY APPROVED FINALLY TODAY A HISTORY-MAKING GLOBAL EMBARGO AGAINST SHIPMENTS OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND WAR MATERIALS TO RED CHINA.

DESPITE CRIES OF THE RUSSIAN BLOC THAT THE EMBARGO RESOLUTION WAS SHAMEFUL, THE ASSEMBLY VOTED 47 TO 0 TO ASK ALL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD NOT TO SHIP SINEWS OF WAR TO RED CHINA AND THE COMMUNIST NORTH KOREAN AGGRESSORS.

THE RUSSIANS DID NOT SAY SO IN WORDS BUT IT WAS OBVIOUS FROM THEIR ATTACKS ON THE RESOLUTION AND THE UNITED STATES THAT THEY WILL IGNORE IT. THEY REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE VOTE.

EIGHT COUNTRIES ABSTAINED. THEY WERE AFGHANISTAN, BURMA, EGYPT, INDIA, INDONESIA, PAKISTAN, SWEDEN, SYRIA.

EMBARGO ACTION DEVELOPED ALSO IN WASHINGTON. U.S. SENATE AND HOUSE CONFEREES VOTED TO STRENGTHEN LEGISLATION BANNING AMERICAN ECONOMIC AID TO NATIONS WHICH SHIP WAR GOODS TO CHINA, RUSSIA OR OTHER MEMBERS OF THE MOSCOW BLOC.

UNDER THE NEW, TOUGHER PROVISIONS, OTHER NATIONS WOULD HAVE TO CERTIFY THAT THEY HAVE NOT SENT ARMS OR OTHER WAR MATERIALS TO THE COMMUNIST AREAS BEFORE THEY COULD RECEIVE FURTHER AID.

THIS "WILL PUT TEETH INTO THE EMBARGO THE UNITED NATIONS NOW IS TRYING TO WORK OUT," EXPLAINED SENATE REPUBLICAN LEADER WHERRY (NEB).

BEFORE THE VOTE IN THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SIR BENEGAL N.RAU OF INDIA APPEALED BRIEFLY FOR THE U.N. TO DECLARE THAT ITS VICTORY WOULD BE ACHIEVED BY CLEARING SOUTH KOREA AND HALTING AT THE 38TH PARALLEL. HE SAID AFTER THE MEETING HE HAD NO CONCRETE PLAN, THAT HE WAS JUST THROWING OUT A SUGGESTION.

NO ONE TOOK HIM UP. ERNEST A.GROSS, UNITED STATES DELEGATE, ANSWERED BRIEFLY IN THE ASSEMBLY. HE AGREED WITH RAU THAT THERE IS NO VICTORY IN WAR, BUT THEN SAID THAT, SINCE MODERN WAR IS WHAT IT IS, NO ONE CAN STAND ASIDE EITHER.

RAU SAID ONE OF THE REASONS FOR HIS SUGGESTION WAS A REPORT FROM WASHINGTON THAT SENATOR EDWARD C.JOHNSON (D-COLO) HAD PROPOSED YESTERDAY THAT THE U.N. SEEK TO HALT THE KOREA CONFLICT JUNE 25, THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

THE REACTION OF OTHER DELEGATES TO THAT WAS THAT IF THE WAR COULD BE HALTED BY U.N. ACTION, WHAT WAS WRONG WITH HALTING IT ON MAY 18--TODAY.

THE EMBARGO CALLS ON MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS OF THE U.N. ALIKE NOT TO SHIP TO COMMUNIST CHINA OR NORTH KOREA OR AREAS UNDER THEIR CONTROL ANY "ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR, ATOMIC ENERGY MATERIALS, PETROLEUM, TRANSPORTATION MATERIALS OF STRATEGIC VALUE, AND ITEMS USEFUL IN THE PRODUCTION OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR."

THE EMBARGO ORIGINALLY WAS INTRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES IN THE ADDITIONAL MEASURES COMMITTEE OF THE U.N., COMMONLY CALLED THE SANCTIONS COMMITTEE. ITS PASSAGE WAS ONE OF THE QUICKEST DECISIONS EVER MADE BY THE U.N.

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH FIRST OBJECTED THAT THE TIME WAS NOT RIPE FOR SUCH ACTION. BUT COMMUNIST CHINA REMAINED SILENT TO ALL U.N. MOVES TO START TALKING PEACE AND THE BRITISH AND FRENCH INDICATED THEY WERE READY TO GO AHEAD.

LAST MONDAY THE RESOLUTION WAS APPROVED BY THE SANCTIONS COMMITTEE, 11 TO 0. IT WHIPPED THROUGH THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE YESTERDAY BY A VOTE OF 45 TO 0, WITH NINE ABSTENTIONS AND THE FIVE SOVIET BLOC COUNT-

RIES NOT PARTICIPATING.
IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS TODAY, THE FINAL PASSAGE CAME.
ECUADOR ABSTAINED YESTERDAY BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF INSTRUCTIONS AND LUXEMBOURG WAS ABSENT. ECUADOR VOTED FOR THE RESOLUTION TODAY AND LUXEMBOURG WAS PRESENT TO VOTE ALSO, RAISING THE MARGIN TO 47 IN FAVOR.
RAU SAID THAT, EVEN THOUGH HE WAS ABSTAINING, THE EMBARGO WOULD NOT AFFECT INDIA BECAUSE SHE DOES NOT SHIP WAR MATERIALS TO PEIPING. HE SAID ALSO NONE WOULD BE SHIPPED.
FARIS EL KHOURY OF SYRIA MADE A SIMILAR DECLARATION.
JAMES BARRINGTON OF BURMA TOLD THE ASSEMBLY HIS COUNTRY HAS NO TRADE OF WAR ITEMS WITH PEIPING AND THE RESOLUTION WOULD HAVE NO PRACTICAL EFFECT FOR BURMA. HE SAID THE PRESENT MOVE, HOWEVER, SEEMED TO MAKE MORE DIFFICULT AN ALREADY DIFFICULT SITUATION.
SOVIET BLOC SPOKESMEN CONTENDED THAT THE ASSEMBLY HAD NO AUTHORITY UNDER THE U.N. CHARTER TO ACT ON AN EMBARGO PROPOSAL AND IT SHOULD GO TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL.
GROSS REPLIED THAT THE RUSSIANS AND THEIR FOLLOWERS WERE NOT CONSISTENT. HE READ FROM ASSEMBLY RECORDS PASSAGES SAYING THAT POLAND IN 1946 SOUGHT TO GET A DIPLOMATIC EMBARGO IN THE ASSEMBLY AGAINST FRANCO SPAIN AND WHITE RUSSIA HAD SOUGHT TO BREAK OFF COMMUNICATIONS WITH SPAIN. HE READ FROM A SPEECH BY SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI Y. VISHINSKY ALSO THAT EACH BODY IN THE U.N. COULD DECIDE WHAT IT COULD DO.
THE NEXT STEP IS FOR THE SANCTIONS COMMITTEE TO MEET SOON AND DECIDE HOW IT WILL SUPERVISE THE EMBARGO. ALL U.N. MEMBERS ARE URGED TO INFORM THE COMMITTEE QUICKLY WHAT THEY ARE DOING TO ENFORCE IT. THE COMMITTEE WAS INSTRUCTED TO REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WITHIN 30 DAYS ON WHAT STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN.

MAY 19 1951

B113WX Q KM71OPED

(130) U.N.-VOTE

NEW YORK, MAY 18-(AP)-HERE IS THE FINAL VOTE IN THE U.N. ASSEMBLY TODAY ON ADOPTION OF A WORLDWIDE EMBARGO AGAINST COMMUNIST CHINA:
FOR--ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CANADA, CHILE, (NATIONALIST) CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, ETHIOPIA, FRANCE, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HAITI, HONDURAS, ICELAND, IRAN, IRAQ, ISRAEL, LEBANON, LIOERIA, LUXEMBOURG, MEXICO, THE NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NORWAY, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, THE PHILIPPINES, SAUDI ARABIA, THAILAND, TURKEY, SOUTH AFRICA, BRITAIN, UNITED STATES, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, YEMEN, YUGOSLAVIA--47.
AGAINST--NONE.
ABSTENTIONS--AFGHANISTAN, BURMA, EGYPT, INDIA, INDONESIA, PAKISTAN, SWEDEN, SYRIA--8.
NOT PARTICIPATING--SOVIET UNION, WHITE RUSSIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, POLAND, SOVIET UKRAINE--5.

SF235PED

with u.n.

stockholm, sweden, may 17--(ap)--the liberal and conservative parties issued statements today assailing the all-socialist cabinet of premier tage erlander for sweden's decision to abstain in yesterday's u.n. vote on a

30.24- 23163

worldwide embargo against communist china.

both parties said they had urged the cabinet to have sweden's vote cast for the resolution, passed by the u.n. political committee, 45 to 0, with nine abstentions, including sweden, the only european country to pass in the polling.

MAY 19 1951

the liberals and conservatives command but 80 of the 230 seats in the lower house of parliament in sweden, which traditionally maintains neutrality. the liberal newspaper dagens nyheter accused the government of trying to "curry favor with moscow."

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A48

U.N.-PALESTINE

NEW YORK,MAY 18-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL VOTED 10 TO 0 TONIGHT TO ORDER ISRAEL TO HALT ITS LAKE HULEH SWAMP DRAINAGE PROJECT AS A FIRST STEP TO PEACE BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SYRIA.
RUSSIA ABSTAINED.
WHEN THE VOTE WAS TAKEN ISRAEL'S AMBASSADOR ABBA EBAN WAS LYING PROSTRATE IN A ROOM OUTSIDE THE SECURITY COUNCIL CHAMBER AT FLUSHING MEADOWS.
EBAN BITTERLY OPPOSED THE TERMS OF THE RESOLUTION, ESPECIALLY ITS REITERATION OF CRITICISM ABOUT ISRAEL'S BOMBING OF AN ARAB AREA EARLY IN APRIL. A SHORT TIME LATER HE COLLAPSED AND A PHYSICIAN WAS CALLED TO TREAT HIM.
THE DOCTOR SAID THE AMBASSADOR WAS SUFFERING FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION AND HIS CONDITION WAS NOT SERIOUS.
EBAN EMPHASIZED TO THE COUNCIL THAT ISRAEL HAD PREVIOUSLY EXPRESSED REGRETS OVER THE BOMBING AND INSISTED THAT THE RESOLUTION SHOULD NOT FIND HIS GOVERNMENT GUILTY OF VIOLATING THE ISRAEL-SYRIAN ARMISTICE AGREEMENT.
SPONSORS OF THE RESOLUTION, BRITAIN, FRANCE, TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES, BROUGHT IN A REVISED VERSION WHICH WOULD HAVE NOTED ISRAEL'S REGRETS AND APOLOGY, BUT STILL HOLD THAT NATION AT FAULT.
EBAN SAID THE NEW VERSION WAS NO BETTER AND ISRAEL HAD TO "EXPRESS ITS PROFOUND RESENTMENT TO THIS INSULT TO OUR GALLANT DEAD

AND WOULD ATTACH NO MORAL VALUE OR CREDENCE TO THE RESOLUTION."
EARLIER IN THE MEETING EBAN CHARGED THAT THE RESOLUTION HARMED CHANCES FOR AN ISRAELI-SYRIAN SETTLEMENT AND ENCOURAGED ARAB COUNTRIES TO PLOT NEW MOVES AGAINST HIS NATION.
FARIS EL KHOURY, SYRIAN DELEGATE, DENIED THAT ARAB GOVERNMENTS WERE MOVING AGAINST ISRAEL. HE IN TURN ACCUSED ISRAEL OF NUMEROUS AGGRESSIONS AGAINST SYRIA.
THE U. S., BRITAIN, FRANCE AND TURKEY ASKED THE SECURITY COUNCIL WEDNESDAY TO ORDER A HALT TO THE SWAMP DRAINAGE PROJECT AND TO REQUIRE RETURN OF ARAB CIVILIANS REMOVED FROM THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE IN NORTHERN PALESTINE IN WHICH THE PROJECT IS LOCATED. SYRIA CONTENDS THAT DRAINAGE OF THE SWAMP REMOVES A NATURAL BUFFER BETWEEN THE TWO STATES.
AMERICAN DIPLOMATS IN IRAQ, SYRIA, JORDAN, EGYPT, LEBANON AND SAUDI ARABIA HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED BY WASHINGTON TO URGE THOSE MIDDLE EAST NATIONS TO AVOID "PRECIPITATE ACTION" WHICH MIGHT PREJUDICE CONSIDERATION OF THE SYRIAN-ISRAELI DISPUTE IN THE COUNCIL.
STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER MICHAEL J. MCDERMOTT, IN ANNOUNCING IN WASHINGTON THE DISPATCH OF THE INSTRUCTIONS, SAID THE NEW PLEA FOR MODERATION WAS SPURRED BY THE NEWS THAT IRAQ HAS SENT PLANES AND TROOPS TO REINFORCE SYRIA.
IN TEL AVIV, U.S. MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM E. RILEY, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE U.N. PALESTINE TRUCE OBSERVERS, TALKED WITH ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER MOSHE SHARETT AND TOP ISRAELI MILITARY OFFICIALS. RILEY RETURNED THIS MORNING AFTER AN ABSENCE OF SEVERAL WEEKS WHILE CONVALESCING FROM AN ILLNESS IN THE UNITED STATES.
K928PED

MAY 19 1951

A90
(120)
WITH NEW YORK
PARIS, MAY 18-(AP)-FRANCE HAS SENT NOTES TO SYRIA AND IRAQ WARNING THAT THE SENDING OF IRAQI TROOPS TO SYRIA "CREATES A FURTHER DANGER OF WAR" IN THE MIDDLE EAST, A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED TODAY.
THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TOLD ISRAEL'S TWO ARAB NEIGHBORS IT WAS "NOT PLEASED" BY RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST. IRAQ HAS SENT ARTILLERY, ANTI-AIRCRAFT UNITS AND PLANES TO SYRIA FOR THE ANNOUNCED PURPOSE OF DEFENDING SYRIA IN THE EVENT OF AN ISRAELI ATTACK. BATTLES HAVE FLARED RECENTLY BETWEEN SYRIAN AND ISRAELI TROOPS ON THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.
FRANCE MAINTAINS SHE HAS A SPECIAL INTEREST IN THE MIDDLE EAST, PARTICULARLY IN SYRIA AND LEBANON, WHICH SHE ONCE RULED UNDER A LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATE. FRANCE HAS BEEN A CONSISTENT OPPONENT OF THE "GREATER SYRIA" SCHEME WHICH WOULD UNITE IRAQ, SYRIA AND POSSIBLY JORDAN UNDER A SINGLE RULE.
K1035PED

A93
(120)
WITH NEW YORK
DAMASCUS, SYRIA, MAY 18-(AP)-THE COUNCIL OF THE ARAB LEAGUE TONIGHT VOTED UNCONDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR SYRIA IN HER CHARGE THAT ISRAEL HAS BEEN GUILTY OF PROVOCATION AND VIOLATION OF THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT ALONG THE ISRAELI-SYRIAN BORDER.
IN A FOUR-POINT COMMUNIQUE, THE COUNCIL TOOK NOTE OF SYRIA'S MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO THE LEAGUE'S POLITICAL COMMITTEE MONDAY EXPLAINING INCIDENTS ALONG THE BORDER AND IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE. THE COUNCIL DECIDED NOT ONLY TO SUPPORT SYRIA BUT ANY OTHER LEAGUE MEMBER SUBJECTED TO WHAT IT CALLED ISRAELI AGGRESSION. IT DESCRIBED SYRIA'S ATTITUDE AS "RIGHTFUL AND CONSISTENT WITH THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT."
ALL ARAB STATES WHICH SIGNED A JOINT DEFENSE TREATY AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT WERE ASKED TO HASTEN THEIR RATIFICATIONS OF THESE PACTS. CHIEFS-OF-STAFFS OF THE SIGNATORY POWERS WERE URGED TO MEET AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO PLAN FOR JOINT DEFENSE.
K1042PED

A74 (120)
LAKE SUCCESS, MAY 18-(AP)-THE UNITED NATINS HELD ITS FINAL MEETINGS TODAY AT THE TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS HERE, WHERE IT HAD OPERATED FOR NEARLY FIVE YEARS. THE FIRST MEETING AT LAKE SUCCESS WAS IN AUGUST, 1946.
TWO U.N. GROUPS SHARED THE DISTINCTION OF MEETING AT LAKE SUCCESS ON THE LAST DAY. THEY WERE THE STATISTICAL COMMISSION AND THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND (UNICEF).
THE U.N. WILL REMAIN IN POSSESSION HERE UNTIL LATE IN JUNE. IT THEN WILL FINALLY HAUL DOWN THE BLUE AND WHITE FLAG AND TURN THE PREMISES BACK TO THE SPERRY GYROSCOPE COMPANY, WHICH OCCUPIES THE REMAINDER OF THE SPRAWLING FACTORY BUILDING.
FUTURE MEETINGS OF U.N. ORGANS WILL BE HELD IN THE NEW BUILDING IN MANHATTAN, AND TEMPORARILY AT FLUSHING MEADOW UNTIL ALL THE FACILITIES OF THE NEW BUILDING BECOME AVAILABLE.
SN956PED

MAY 19 1951

B58 (NYC OUT 220)
NEW YORK, MAY 18-(AP)-EIGHT PROMINENT AMERICANS TODAY URGED FINANCIAL AID TO ISRAEL, WHICH THEY CALLED "A NATURAL ALLY OF WESTERN DEMOCRACY."
THE PLEA WAS MADE IN A LETTER TO THE NEW YORK TIMES SIGNED BY JAMES A.FARLEY, FORMER POSTMASTER GENERAL AND DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CHAIRMAN; THE RT.REV.CHARLES K.GILBERT, RETIRED EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW YORK; AFL PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN; CIO PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY; THE REV.REINHOLD NIEBUHR, EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED, DEAN OF THE FACULTY AT UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, AUTHOR AND EDITOR; PROF.HARRY A.OVERSTREET, EDUCATOR, LECTURER AND AUTHOR; THE REV. DANIEL A.POLING, DUTCH REFORMED AND BAPTIST LEADER, CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR UNION LEADER, AUTHOR AND EDUCATOR; AND HAROLD E.STASSEN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA AND PROMINENT REPUBLICAN.
THE LETTER SAID "WE CAN THINK OF FEW ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE MORE BENEFICIAL TO THE ULTIMATE AIMS OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY THAN SWIFT AND EFFECTIVE HELP TO THE NEW ISRAEL."
THE WRITERS CALLED ISRAEL A "BEACHHEAD XXX FOR THE STRENGTHENING AND DEFENSE OF FREEDOM IN A SHAKY AND EXPOSED (NEAR EAST) AREA."
THEY SAID "WE URGE AN AFFIRMATIVE ATTITUDE TO THE PROPOSALS BEFORE CONGRESS FOR A GRANT-IN-AID OF $150,000,000 (M) TO ISRAEL."
"IF IT IS TO BE ABLE TO FUNCTION AS THE CENTER OF DEMOCRATIC STRENGTH IT SHOWS EVERY SIGN OF BECOMING," THE LETTER SAID, "IT NEEDS THE TYPE OF ECONOMIC AID WE IN THIS COUNTRY HAVE BEEN GIVING TO FREE PEOPLES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. XXX"
WD916AED

A65
(380)
NEW YORK, MAY 18-(AP)-AN END TO RADIO FREE EUROPE'S BROADCASTS TO COMMUNIST CZECHOSLOVAKIA REPORTEDLY IS THE PRICE FOR ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM N. OATIS' FREEDOM.
THE REPORT CAME FROM ALEXANDER KENDRICK, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM CORRESPONDENT IN VIENNA.
KENDRICK DID NOT IDENTIFY THE SOURCE OF HIS REPORT BUT TERMED IT RELIABLE.
OATIS WAS ARRESTED APRIL 23 BY CZECH SECRET POLICE. THE CZECH FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID HE WAS CHARGED WITH ACTIVITIES HOSTILE TO THE

STATE, GATHERING AND DISSEMINATING INFORMATION CONSIDERED SECRET BY CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND SPREADING MALICIOUS INFORMATION REGARDING THE CZECH STATE THROUGH ILLEGAL NEWS ORGANS, FOR WHICH PURPOSE HE MISUSED CZECH CITIZENS.

GENERAL MANAGER FRANK J.STARZEL OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID OATIS REPORTED ONLY LEGITIMATE NEWS, ADDING THE AP "HAS FULL CONFIDENCE IN HIS INTEGRITY AS A NEWSMAN AND KNOWS NO BASIS FOR THE ACTION AGAINST HIM."

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID YESTERDAY THE CZECH GOVERNMENT SEEMED DETERMINED TO TRY OATIS. THE DEPARTMENT SAID THE CZECHS APPEARED TO TAKE THE POSITION THERE WOULD BE NO POSSIBILITY OF OBTAINING HIS RELEASE BEFORE TRIAL.

THE DEPARTMENT SAID IT HAD NO COMMENT TO MAKE TONIGHT ON KENDRICK'S REPORT.

MAY 19 1954

AMBASSADOR ELLIS E.BRIGGS DISCUSSED OATIS' DETENTION FOR NEARLY TWO HOURS YESTERDAY WITH CZECH FOREIGN MINISTER SIROKY IN PRAGUE. BRIGGS REPORTED SIROKY SAID OATIS IS "WELL."

THE CZECH GOVERNMENT HAS REFUSED REPEATEDLY TO LET OFFICIALS OF THE U. S. EMBASSY VISIT OATIS IN PRISON.

RADIO FREE EUROPE IS OPERATED BY A GROUP OF PRIVATE AMERICAN CITIZENS AND BEAMS ANTI-COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA IN THE CZECH LANGUAGE.

EDWARD R. MURROW, CBS NEWS COMMENTATOR, SAID OF OATIS' CASE ON HIS REGULAR PROGRAM TONIGHT:

"X X X ALEXANDER KENDRICK CABLES ME X X X THAT RELIABLE SOURCES IN VIENNA HAVE TOLD HIM THE PRICE THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN GOVERNMENT IS DEMANDING FOR BILL OATIS, HEAD OF THE AP BUREAU IN PRAGUE, WHO HAS BEEN HELD IN JAIL FOR WEEKS, CHARGED WITH 'PROVIDING NEWS HARMFUL TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

"THE PRICE IS THE STOPPING OF CZECH LANGUAGE BROADCASTS DONE BY RADIO FREE EUROPE FROM MUNICH, BROADCASTS WHICH HAVE EVIDENTLY BEEN CREATING A CONSIDERABLE IMPRESSION INSIDE CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

"RADIO FREE EUROPE IS NOT TECHNICALLY AN AMERICAN GOVERNMENT OPERATION, BUT IT COULDN'T FUNCTION WITHOUT GOVERNMENT APPROVAL.

"SO IT APPEARS THAT THE CZECHS ARE NOW HOLDING AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT BILL OATIS IN A BLACKMAIL OPERATION, ATTEMPTING TO TRADE HIM FOR THE CESSATION OF BROADCASTS FROM MUNICH."

K921PED

A63WX

(275) (WX) NEW YORK, MAY 18-(AP)-DEAN RUSK, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, SAID TONIGHT THAT NEW CHINESE COMMUNIST MAPS SHOW THAT A "GREEDY" SOVIET RUSSIA IS TAKING OVER MANCHURIA AND OTHER GREAT NORTHERN AREAS OF CHINA.

RUSK SAID THAT THE MAPS NOW BEING PUBLISHED ON THE CHINESE MAINLAND SHOW SINKIANG, INNER MONGOLIA, MANCHURIA AND AREA IN THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST AS DISTINCT FROM CHINA.

"THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF CHINA IS NOW AN IRONIC PHRASE," RUSK SAID IN A SPEECH [redacted] FOR THE CHINA INSTITUTE.

"THE MOVEMENT OF SOVIET FORCES INTO SINKIANG, THE REALITIES OF 'JOINT EXPLOITATION' OF THAT GREAT PROVINCE BY MOSCOW AND PEIPING, THE SEPARATION OF INNER MONGOLIA FROM THE BODY POLITIC OF CHINA, AND THE CONTINUED INROADS OF SOVIET POWER INTO MANCHURIA UNDER THE CLOAK OF THE KOREAN AGGRESSION MEAN IN FACT THAT CHINA IS LOSING ITS GREAT NORTHERN AREAS TO THE EUROPEAN EMPIRE WHICH HAS STRETCHED OUT ITS GREEDY HANDS FOR THEM FOR AT LEAST A CENTURY X X X.

"THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF CHINA ARE BEING SACRIFICED TO THE AMBITIONS OF THE COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY," HE ADDED.

RUSK'S CHARGES BROUGHT UP TO DATE A SIMILAR REPORT WHICH SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON MADE 16 MONTHS AGO. HE SAID THEN THAT THE PROCESS OF SOVIET PENETRATION WAS COMPLETE IN OUTER MONGOLIA, WAS NEARLY COMPLETE IN MANCHURIA, AND EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT "SOVIET AGENTS" WERE MAKING FAST PROGRESS IN INNER MONGOLIA AND SINKIANG.

RUSK DECLARED THAT "AS THE CHINESE PEOPLE MOVE TO ASSERT THEIR FREEDOM AND TO WORK OUT THEIR DESTINY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR OWN HISTORICAL PURPOSES, THEY CAN COUNT UPON TREMENDOUS SUPPORT FROM FREE PEOPLES IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD."

AMBASSADOR JOHN FOSTER DULLES, IN ANOTHER SPEECH, JOINED WITH RUSK IN PLEDGING THAT THE UNITED STATES IS FIRMLY DETERMINED NOT TO ACCEPT THE CHINESE COMMUNIST REGIME AS THE VOICE OF CHINA.

VX913PED

A63

(130)

MAY 19 1954

NEW YORK, MAY 18-(AP)-DEFENSE MOBILIZER CHARLES E.WILSON SAYS IT WOULD BE INTERNATIONAL LUNACY FOR RUSSIA TO ATTACK AMERICA IF THE SOVIETS WAIT UNTIL THE END OF 1953.

SPEAKING LAST NIGHT AT THE 35TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, WILSON SAID HE IS CONFIDENT THAT "ONCE WE HAVE BUILT AMERICA'S MIGHT TO THE POINT THAT IS NOW CONTEMPLATED, THERE WILL BE NO WAR ON A GLOBAL SCALE."

BY THE END OF 1953, HE SAID, U.S. PRODUCTION AND STANDBY CAPACITY WILL HAVE BEEN STEPPED UP TO THE POINT WHERE AN ALL-OUT WAR COULD BE SUPPLIED FROM THEN EXISTING PRODUCTION LINES.

"IF SUCH A (GLOBAL) WAR WERE THRUST UPON US," WILSON SAID, "IT COULD ONLY BE AN ACT OF INTERNATIONAL LUNACY.

"IF NO WAR OCCURS," THE MOBILIZATION CHIEF ADDED," "WE WILL BE ABLE TO CONVERT TO PEACEFUL CIVILIAN USES MANY OF THE FACILITIES NOW BEING USED TO BUILD THIS COUNTRY'S MIGHT."

HA638AED

B37

(210)

NEW YORK, MAY 18-(AP)-DONG SUNG KIM, FORMER SEOUL EDITOR, TOLD UNITED NATIONS REPORTERS TODAY $1,000,000 WORTH OF RELIEF CLOTHING AND SUPPLIES COLLECTED BY THE RED CROSS FOR KOREAN WAR REFUGEES HAVE BEEN PILED UP IN TOKYO BY RED TAPE FOR FOUR MONTHS.

HE SAID ATTEMPTS TO GET THE SUPPLIES SENT ON TO KOREA HAVE FAILED UP UNTIL NOW.

KIM, FORMER KOREAN INFORMATION DIRECTOR IN THE UNITED STATES, IS NOW A SOUTH KOREAN GOVERNMENT LIAISON OFFICER WITH THE U.N. COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA.

HE IS GOING ON TO WASHINGTON TO CONVEY THE THANKS OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE TO THOSE OF THE U.S. AND THE U.N. FOR THE HELP GIVEN THEM.

KIM SAID THAT RED CHINESE OFFENSIVES ALWAYS HIT THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA (ROK) TROOPS FIRST, NOT BECAUSE THE 250,000 ROK SOLDIERS DON'T FIGHT HARD BUT BECAUSE THE ENEMY KNOWS THEY ARE NOT AS WELL-EQUIPPED AS SOLDIERS IN THE U.N. ARMIES. HE SAID IF EQUIPMENT WERE AVAILABLE, SOUTH KOREA COULD PUT ANOTHER HALF MILLION SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD.

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE ANNOUNCED THAT 43 GOVERNMENTS ARE NOW PARTICIPATING IN THE U.N. PROGRAM FOR KOREAN ~~RELIEF AND REHABILITATION~~. THE AID WAS ARRANGED THROUGH A SPECIAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE SET UP TO NEGOTIATE HELP.

THE UNITED STATES PROMISE OF $162,500,000 HEADS THE LIST. BRITAIN'S PROMISE OF $28,000,000 AND CANADA'S $7,250,000 ARE ALSO HIGH ON THE LIST.

KM705PED

B58WX (DOUGLAS) (Q)
--17--

DOUGLAS (470)
(WX) NEW YORK,MAY 18-(AP)-SENATOR DOUGLAS (D-ILL), IN A BID TO UNITE THOSE FOR AND AGAINST GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S POLICIES, LAID DOWN TONIGHT A COMPROMISE PLAN TO FIGHT COMMUNISM IN ASIA.

IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE CHINA INSTITUTE IN AMERICA, HE PROPOSED:

1. "A JOINT BLOCKADE" OF COMMUNIST CHINA "BY AS MANY NATIONS AS POSSIBLE".
2. ALL POSSIBLE AID TO ANTI-COMMUNIST GUERRILLA FORCES INSIDE CHINA.
3. PERMISSION FOR CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S CHINESE NATIONALISTS TO MAKE COMMANDO-TYPE RAIDS "AT THEIR OWN RISK" AND "ENGAGE IN UNORTHODOX WARFARE UPON THE CHINESE MAINLAND".
4. COUNTER-PROPAGANDA EFFORTS TO ENCOURAGE DEMOCRACY AND RESISTANCE TO COMMUNISM INSIDE CHINA AND OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES.

MACARTHUR ADVOCATES A BLOCKADE AND FAVORS TAKING THE WRAPS OFF THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS FORCES ON FORMOSA. HE PROPOSES THE USE OF THE AMERICAN NAVY AND ARMY NON-COMBAT TECHNICIANS TO HELP CHIANG KAI-SHEK DOUGLAS SUGGESTED THAT AFTER CHANG'S FORCES ARE EQUIPPED BY THE UNITED STATES THEY OPERATE "WITHOUT A DIRECT USE OF AMERICAN TROOPS OR CONVOYS."

ANOTHER PROPOSAL BY GEN.MACARTHUR IS THAT U.N. FORCES BE ALLOWED TO CONDUCT AERIAL OPERATIONS AGAINST RED CHINESE BASES OUTSIDE KOREA.

"SOME FAIRLY DRASTIC STEPS ARE CURRENTLY BEING ADVOCATED BY GEN. MACARTHUR AND HIS SUPPORTERS," DOUGLAS TOLD THE INSTITUTE, AN ORGANIZATION DEVOTED TO PROMOTING FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA. DOUGLAS SAID HE DID NOT WANT TO DISCUSS THESE STEPS BECAUSE:

"X X X MY PURPOSE TONIGHT IS ONE OF ATTEMPTING TO INCREASE RATHER THAN TO DIMINISH UNITY.

"BUT I DO WISH TO SUGGEST CERTAIN MINIMUM STEPS UPON WHICH I WOULD EXPECT THOSE WHO SUPPORTED GENERAL MACARTHUR'S POLICIES WOULD MOST CERTAINLY FAVOR, BUT WHICH I HOPE WILL ALSO BE ENDORSED BY THE GROUPS WHICH NOW ARE EITHER OPPOSED TO OR INDIFFERENT ABOUT THEM.

"I BELIEVE X X X THAT IT IS PROPER TO DRAW THE CORDON AROUND CHINA SOMEWHAT TIGHTER AND TO TAKE THE COUNTER-OFFENSIVE IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO WEAKEN THE MILITARY POWER OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS WITHOUT LAUNCHING AN ALL-OUT WAR WITH CHINA ON THE MAINLAND OR PROVOKING RUSSIA TO ENTER THE WAR UNDER CONDITIONS WHICH WOULD BE DISADVANTAGEOUS TO US."

THE UNITED STATES SHOULD NOT, BE ASSERTED, STAND FOR ADMITTING RED CHINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS "UNLESS AND UNTIL THAT GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN CLEAR AND PROLONGED EVIDENCE OF REPENTANCE FROM THEIR PRESENT POLICIES OF AGGRESSION AND SUPRESSION."

"IF NECESSARY, WE SHOULD BE PREPARED TO EXERCISE THE VETO," TO KEEP CHINA OUT OF THE U.N. DOUGLAS SAID. "FOR IT IS SURELY IMPROPER TO PLACE A GOVERNMENT WHOSE HANDS ARE BLOODY WITH AGGRESSION UPON A TRIBUNAL TO KEEP THE PEACE."

THE ILLINOISAN ALSO SAID WE SHOULD NOT ALLOW FORMOSA TO BE TAKEN OVER BY THE CHINESE REDS OR PERMIT COMMUNIST CHINA TO HAVE ANY PART IN DISCUSSION OF A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY.

/R7923PED

B42
(190)
BOSTON, MAY 18-(AP)-ECONOMIC STABILIZER ERIC JOHNSTON SAYS "OUR OWN RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS BIGOTRIES" CAN SMASH AMERICAN DREAMS OF FREEDOM AND WORLD BROTHERHOOD WHICH CAN DEFEAT COMMUNISM.

"THE ASIAN PEOPLE HAPPEN TO BE ON THE DARK-COMPLEXIONED ORDER," HE SAID IN AN ADDRESS LAST NIGHT. "HOW MUCH TRUST DO YOU THINK THEY PUT IN AMERICANS WHEN WE PLAY UP THE COLOR LINE AND LOOK DOWN OUR NOSES AT ONE ANOTHER'S FAITH? NOT MUCH.

"ISN'T IT OBVIOUS THAT OUR OWN RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS BIGOTRIES COULD SEND OUR GALLANT DREAMS TO SMASH?"

JOHNSTON CONTINUED THAT "SO MANY TIMES WE GO TO THE POLLS AS METHODIST-AMERICANS, AS POLISH-AMERICANS, AS CATHOLIC-AMERICANS, AS JEWISH-AMERICANS--AS ALMOST ANYTHING BUT WHAT WE OUGHT TO BE--ALL AMERICANS.

"IT'S NO WONDER THAT WE SO OFTEN FIND OURSELVES IN THE POOLING BOOTH WITH A CHOICE BETWEEN A KNAVE AND A POOR BET AND NOTHING ELSE."

JOHNSTON WAS ONE OF THREE MEN PRESENTED BROTHERHOOD CITATIONS BY THE MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE ON CATHOLICS, PROTESTANTS AND JEWS AT AN ANNUAL GOODWILL DINNER.

THE OTHER TWO WERE ABBA EBAN, AMBASSADOR OF ISRAEL, AND NEWSPAPER COLUMNIST, ED SULLIVAN OF NEW YORK.

FOUR WOUNDED VETERANS OF THE KOREAN WAS ALSO WERE HONORED: PFC. ARTHUR BEAULIEU, LOWELL; CPL. GEORGE EDWARDS, SYRACUSE, N.Y.; CPL. LAWRENCE WADLINGTON, CORONA, N.Y., AND CPL. EDMUNDE (CQ) KOFMAN, BOSTON
RB725AED

A84PG
PITTSBURGH, MAY 18-(AP)-A DISABLED VETERAN OF WORLD WAR II DOES NOT HAVE TO MAKE PAYMENTS ON HIS GOVERNMENT INSURANCE WHILE HE IS HOSPITALIZED, A FEDERAL COURT JURY RULED TODAY.

THE JURY AWARDED $10,000 TO MRS. ALICE E.KERR, THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE INSURANCE CARRIED BY HER SON, CHARLES B.KERR, WHO DIED NOV. 10, 1946.

MRS. KERR SUED THE GOVERNMENT AFTER IT HAD RULED THE POLICY OF HER SOLDIER SON LAPSED BECAUSE HE HAD MADE NO PAYMENTS AFTER MARCH 13, 1946, WHEN HE WAS STRICKEN ILL WHILE ON DUTY AS A SOLDIER. THE PITTSBURGH WOMAN SAID HER SON WAS IN A VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL WHEN HE DIED.

D1022PED NM

B45PG (Q)
V 170
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY,MAY 18)
(ADVANCE)..PITTSBURGH,MAY 18-(AP)-ADMIRAL WILLIAM FECHTELER, U.S.ATLANTIC FLEET COMMANDER, SAID TONIGHT KOREAN EVENTS CLEARLY SHOW THE COMMUNISTS HAVE THE HOSTILE INTENT OF TAKING OVER THE WORLD WHENEVER THE TIME IS RIPE.

IN A PREPARED SPEECH FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE MILITARY ORDER OF WORLD WARS, THE ADMIRAL DECLARED:

"THERE IS NOTHING FANCIFUL IN OUR SITUATION. THE DANGER IS REAL. WE HAVE HAD WITH US THE THREAT OF COMMUNISM FOR MANY YEARS--THE GRADUAL SPREAD OF THAT IDEOLOGY BY SUBVERSIVE MEANS."

ADMIRAL FECHTELER CALLED KOREA THE PROVING GROUND OF INIFICATION OF THE ARMED FORCES. ALL OBSERVERS REPORT THE VERY HIGHEST DEGREE OF UNITY OF EFFORT THERE, HE SAID.

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WORLD, THE ATLANTIC FLEET COMMANDER CONTINUED, THE NAVY IS MAINTAINING A FAST CARRIER TASK FORCE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA TO SUPPORT ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES IN OCCUPIED EUROPE AND TO SUPPORT U.S.POLICIES IN THE AREA.

IF THE UNITED STATES IS SUCCESSFUL IN PREVENTING A THIRD WORLD WAR, THE NAVAL COMMANDER SAID, THE BEST THING AMERICANS CAN HOPE FOR IS

A PERIOD OF STRAIN FOR MANY YEARS TO COME.
HE SAID IT CALLS FOR A STIFFENING OF THE MORAL FIBER IN EVERY AMERICAN.
(END ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 8 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, MAY 18)
BM753PED NM BR

(280)
BALTIMORE, MAY 18-(AP)-GLENN L. MARTIN STOCKHOLDERS WERE TOLD TODAY THEIR COMPANY'S UNFILLED ORDERS HAVE NOW REACHED MORE THAN $400,000,000 (M). MOST OF THE BACKLOG IS IN MILITARY ORDERS.
PRESIDENT C.C.PEARSON SAID AT THE ANNUAL MEETING THAT NEW FIGURE IS AWAY UP FROM THE $1,915,000 BACKLOG AT THE START OF 1951 AND $287,000,000 REPORTED AT THE END OF FEBRUARY.
THE LATEST TOTAL INCLUDES ORDERS FOR THE U.S.AIRFORCE B57A, WHICH IS A NIGHT INTRUDER VERSION OF THE FAMED TWIN JET ENGLISH-ELECTRIC CANBERRA BOMBER. IT ALSO INCLUDES ORDERS FOR ADDITIONAL NAVY, AIRFORCE AND OTHER MILITARY PLANES.
GLENN L.MARTIN, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, ANNOUNCED THAT ALL OFFICERS WERE REELECTED AT THE MEETING. THE STOCKHOLDERS APPROVED A CHANGE IN THE BY-LAWS, WHICH FIXES THE ANNUAL MEETING AT THE THIRD FRIDAY IN MAY INSTEAD OF THE SECOND TUESDAY IN JUNE.
PEARSON TOLD STOCKHOLDERS THAT NET SALES IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1951 AMOUNTED TO $5,693,507, AGAINST $10,577,404 IN THE SAME PERIOD OF 1950.
IN THE FIRST QUARTER LAST YEAR, OPERATING NET INCOME WAS $642,682. THIS YEAR IT WAS $34,652, RESULTING IN A NET LOSS OF $5,832.
PEARSON POINTED OUT THE LOWER LEVELS OF RECORDED SALES AND INCOME REFLECTED THE FACT THAT CONTRACTS MOSTLY ARE FOR DELIVERIES LATER THIS YEAR AND IN 1952. SALES AND INCOME UNDER THIS CONTRACTS ARE NOT LISTED UNTIL AFTER DELIVERY.
THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PRESENT MARTIN BUILDUP WAS EMPHASIZED BY PEARSON IN POINTING OUT THAT INVENTORIES FOR SUBSEQUENT DELIVERY ROSE TO $51,000,000 ON MARCH 31. THIS COMPARED WITH $35,000,000 AT THE START OF THE YEAR AND LESS THAN $25,000,000 IN MARCH, 1950.
THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCED THAT EMPLOYMENT HAD GONE UP TO 15,800,000 WITH ABOUT 400 WORKERS BEING ADDED EACH WEEK. HE NOTED A SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF SKILLED WORKERS AND SAID THIS IS HAVING A DEFINITE EFFECT ON THE DEFENSE PROGRAM.
PB223PED NM

MAY 19 1951

A68BA
(190)
BALTIMORE, MAY 18-(AP)-JAMES BRUCE, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA FROM 1947 TO 1949, DEPARTED FROM THE PREPARED TEXT OF A SPEECH LAST NIGHT TO TELL OF HIS FRIENDSHIP WITH PRESIDENT PERON AND "HIS BEAUTIFUL SENORA."
THE BALTIMORE-BORN ATTORNEY TOLD A CAPACITY AUDIENCE AT THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY THAT LATIN-AMERICANS WERE "MOST LIKELY TO BE FRIENDS IF WE KEEP THE DOLLARS OUT OF DIPLOMACY."
"PRESIDENT PERON IS ONE OF THE NICEST FELLOWS I'VE EVER MET IN MY LIFE," BRUCE SAID. "PERON ADMITTED THAT HE DIDN'T LIKE SOME OF HIS POLITICAL ASSOCIATES. HE SAID HE COULDN'T CHOOSE THEM.
"THE ARGENTINE'S PRO-GERMAN POLICY DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR MAY OR MAY NOT HAVE BEEN OUR FAULT," HE ADDED, SUGGESTING THAT THE ARGENTINE ARMY MIGHT NOT HAVE BEEN GERMAN-DOMINATED IF THERE HAD NOT BEEN SUCH EXTREME CURTAILMENT OF AMERICAN MILITARY EXPENDITURES BETWEEN THE WARS.
"SENORA PERON IS A PERSON OF GREAT BEAUTY AND GREAT CHARM," BRUCE DECLARED. "SHE IS A WONDERFUL DINNER COMPANION X X A GREAT SPEAKER AND A GREAT RABBLE-ROUSER X X X"
SOME ARGENTINE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PRACTICES, HE SAID, WERE "A LITTLE UNORTHODOX BY OUR STANDARDS. BUT ONE HAS TO REALIZE THAT THEY'RE SOUTH AMERICANS, AND THAT WE'RE NORTH AMERICANS.
"MY THEORY IS THAT MAYBE THEY'RE RIGHT AND WE'RE WRONG."
ER936PED NM

G12AX B47
(170)
NASHVILLE, TENN., MAY 18-(AP)-RUSSIA IS BEGINNING TO SUCCEED IN EFFORTS TO DIVIDE AND CONFUSE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, A UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION REGIONAL CONFERENCE WAS TOLD HERE.
BARRY BINGHAM, PUBLISHER OF THE LOUISVILLE (KY.) COURIER-JOURNAL, DECLARED LAST NIGHT THAT AMERICA IS ON THE VERGE OF A FEAR HYSTERIA. HE CAUTIONED:
"PATIENCE AND A CALM CONQUEST OVER FEAR ARE THE KEYS TO PEACE TODAY.
"WE ARE FRIGHTENED BY OUR SUDDEN RESPONSIBILITY AS THE STRONGEST AND RICHEST NATION IN THE WORLD.
"OUR OWN LACK OF CONFIDENCE IS MAKING US ABNORMALLY CRITICAL OF OTHER NATIONS, EVEN OUR MOST VALUABLE ALLIES.
"WE NEED TO WAGE THE PEACE WITH HALF THE ENERGY AND DEVOTION WE WOULD HAVE TO WAGING A WAR.
"WORST OF ALL, WE GET FRANTIC FOR A LEADER TO TELL US HOW TO SOLVE OUR PROBLEMS. IF WE SLIP FAR ENOUGH DOWN THAT DANGEROUS GRADE, WE'LL BE READY TO SWEAR BLIND ALLEGIANCE TO ANY STRONG MAN WHO COMES ALONG WITH A GLINT OF DETERMINATION IN HIS EYES."
CLARK M. EICHELBERGER, A UN ASSOCIATION DIRECTOR, DECLARED IN ANOTHER ADDRESS:
"AN AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET RUSSIA IS ENTIRELY POSSIBLE IN THE NEXT 10 YEARS. IT MAY NOT BE ALL WE WANT, BUT IT WOULD PRESERVE PEACE. IF WE ARE TOO AFRAID WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO SEE IT WHEN IT COMES, AND PUBLIC OPINION MAY NOT PERMIT OUR STATESMEN TO MAKE IT."
LB653AES NM

A38WX (450)
PMS BUDGET

MAY 19 1951

SUPERSONIC
BY ELTON C.FAY
ASSOCIATED PRESS MILITARY AFFAIRS REPORTER
(WX) WALLOPS ISLAND,VA., MAY 18-(AP)-ON THIS ISOLATED ATLANTIC COAST ISLAND AERONAUTICAL SCIENTISTS ARE SENDING WEIRD LOOKING AIRCRAFT MODELS 30 MILES INTO THE AIR AT SPEEDS OF MORE THAN 3,000 MILES AN HOUR.
WHAT THESE TECHNICIANS OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS (NACA) LEARN FROM THESE STUDIES IN THE REALM OF THE SCIENCE OF ULTRA HIGH SPEED FLIGHT CAN DETERMINE WHETHER THE UNITED STATES OR RUSSIA HOLDS MASTERY OF THE AIR IN THE YEARS AHEAD. AND IT CAN DECIDE THE WINNER IN THE CRUCIAL RACE FOR TRUE LONG-RANGE GUIDED MISSILES.
FROM THESE MODELS AND OTHERS PROBABLY WILL COME IN THE NEXT HALF-DECADE A WHOLE NEW FAMILY OF WARPLANES WHICH WILL MAKE TODAY'S FLEET JET FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS SEEM OLD AND CUMBERSOME.
THE ACTUAL, PILOTED, TACTICAL PLANES TO COME FIVE YEARS HENCE MAY NOT FLY AT 3,000 MILES AN HOUR ALTHOUGH THEY MAY ROAM THE HIGH ALTITUDES OF 30 MILES UP. THESE ARE SCALE MODELS--ONLY FIVE OR SIX FEET LONG--FROM WHICH THE NACA EXPERTS CREATE A RESERVOIR OF FUNDAMENTAL, BASIC INFORMATION NEEDED BY THE MEN WHO ACTUALLY DESIGN AND BUILD AIRPLANES.
BUT OUT OF THE FIRST DEMONSTRATION TO NEWSMEN OF THE RESEARCH WORK GOING ON AT THIS CAREFULLY GUARDED SPOT COMES A HINT OF WHAT TO-

MORROW'S AIR CRAFT MAY LOOK LIKE:
1. WINGS THAT ARE RAZOR-THIN FOR KNIFING INTO THE AIR AT SPEEDS AT OR ABOVE THAT OF SOUND (760 MILES AN HOUR AT SEA LEVEL).
2. FIGHTER AIRCRAFT WITH TRIANGULAR-FORMED WINGS INSTEAD OF THE SWEPT-BACK WINGS OF TODAY'S FIGHTERS. BOMBERS WITH SWEPT-BACK BUT FAR THINNER WINGS.
3. NEEDLE-LIKE FUSELAGE TO MATCH THE THIN WING.
4. GUIDED MISSILES DRIVEN BY AMAZINGLY EFFICIENT RAM-JET ENGINES WHICH OPERATE BEST AT SPEEDS WELL ABOVE 1,000 MILES AN HOUR--THE SPEEDS NEEDED FOR MISSILES.

HOW FAST CAN MAN FLY?

WELL, SAID ROBERT R.GILRUTH, CHIEF OF THE WALLOPS ISLAND PROJECT, HE CAN FLY AS FAST AS AN AIRCRAFT CAN GO--SUBJECT TO TWO FACTORS:

1. THE RATE AT WHICH HE ATTAINS THAT SPEED OR DROPS DOWN FROM IT --ACCELERATION AND DECELERATION. THE HUMAN BODY CAN'T STAND TOO RAPID CHANGES.
2. HEAT GENERATED FROM THE PASSAGE THROUGH THE AIR OF THE PLANE IN WHICH THE MAN IS RIDING.

A39WX

FROM EXPERIMENTS WITH MODELS THE SCIENTISTS FIND THAT A PLANE TRAVELING AT 3,000 MILES AN HOUR DEVELOPS A TEMPERATURE ON ITS SKIN OF 600 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT WHEN THAT SPEED IS REACHED FOR ONLY A SECOND OR TWO. IF SUSTAINED FOR MORE THAN THAT TIME THE TEMPERATURE WOULD SOAR TO OVER 1,000 DEGREES.

THIS HAS LED SCIENTISTS INTO A SEARCH FOR MEANS OF PREVENTING SUCH TEMPERATURES THROUGH BETTER, STILL MORE SLEEK SKIN FINISHES.

THE 30-MILE ALTITUDE, 3,000-MILE AN HOUR SPEED OF SOME MODELS USED IN TESTS HERE IS EXCEPTIONAL. MOST OF THEM FLY AT SPEEDS OF AROUND 1,200 MILES AN HOUR AND AT ALTITUDES OF FIVE OR SIX MILES.

THE TIME OF FLIGHT USUALLY IS LESS THAN TWO MINUTES--SOMETIMES ONLY HALF A MINUTE--BEFORE THE MODEL PLUNGES INTO THE ATLANTIC.

BUT IN THIS BRIEF INTERVAL THE SCIENTISTS GLEAN LITERALLY PAGES OF STATISTICS AND GRAPHS ON WHAT HAPPENS TO THE MODEL IN ITS BRIEF SPAN OF FLIGHT. THIS IS DONE BY "TELEMETERING," THE METHOD BY WHICH THE MODEL OR MISSILE AUTOMATICALLY RADIOS BACK INFORMATION ON WHAT IS OCCURRING IN FLIGHT.

RZ507AED

MAY 19 1951

B100

(360) FX

TAMPA, FLA., MAY 18-(AP)-VICTORY IN KOREA WILL INSURE PEACE FOR THE ENTIRE WORLD, DR. YOU CHANG YANG, KOREAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, DECLARED TONIGHT.

SPEAKING AT ARMED FORCES DAY CEREMONIES, DR. YANG TRACED COMMUNIST AGGRESSION IN HIS COUNTRY. HE SAID THE ENEMY FIRST TRIED EVERYTHING SHORT OF WAR TO CONFUSE AND DIVIDE KOREA BEFORE RESORTING TO ARMED FORCE.

"BUT THEN," HE SAID, "THE FREE WORLD STRUCK BACK, AND THIS NEW THREAT HAS BEEN MET. WE HAVE THWARTED THE COMMUNIST TIME TABLE. LET US STOP IT ALTOGETHER SO PEACE AND JUSTICE WILL REIGN IN THE WORLD."

DR. YANG TOLD OF INDESCRIBABLE DEVASTATION IN HIS COUNTRY, AND ASKED THE RHETORICAL QUESTION, "IS IT WORTH THE PRICE?"

"IT IS," HE SAID. "BETTER DEATH THAN THE SLOW DEATH OF SERFDOM AND DEGRADIATION. IT IS WORTH THE PRICE, AND ALL OUR DEAD AND YOUR DEAD WILL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN IF BY OUR UNITED EFFORTS WE BRING ABOUT A UNITED KOREA, AND LIFT THE THREAT OF AGGRESSION FROM THE FREE WORLD."

DR. YANG SAID HE WOULD RATHER DESCRIBE CONDITIONS IN THE WORDS OF LIEUT.GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY, SUPREME ALLIED FAR EAST COMMANDER, CONTAINED IN A LETTER WRITTEN IN KOREA TO HIS CHURCH.

THE LETTER SAID:

"WOULD GOD THE AMERICAN PEOPLE MIGHT SEE A FULL LENGTH MOVIE OF CURRENT EVENTS HERE IN THEIR TRUE SETTING. IT WOULD, I THINK, MAKE CRYSTAL CLEAR THE ISSUES FOR WHICH THEIR SONS FIGHT AND ARE CONTENT TO FIGHT. YET AMERICAN SEEMS NOT TO KNOW.

"HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF POOR PEOPLE, THE OLD, INFIRM, INFANTS, THE SICK, FLEEING NIGHT AND DAY ACROSS COUNTRY, OVER THE ICE OF FROZEN STREAMS, INTEMPERATURE AT ZERO, NO SHELTER AT NIGHT BUT THAT OBTAINED FROM HUDDLING TOGETHER AND FROM SUCH OF THEIR BELONGINGS AS ARE ON THEIR BACKS OR SMALL TWO-WHEELED CARTS, DRIVEN TO ALL THIS BY ONE SEEMINGLY OVERPOWERING FEAR, THE FEAR OF GOVERNMENT BY COMMUNISTS.

"IS NOT THE ISSUE TRULY WHETHER SOME DAY OUR WOMEN, OUR BABIES, OUR SICK AND OUR AGED ARE TO BE DRIVEN FORTH BY ASIATIC MASTERS, OR NOW WHILE YET THERE'S TIME, THIS AMERICA AND OUR ALLIES MAY EXTINGUISH ALL PETTY ISSUES AND UNITE WITH ALL THEY HAVE TO DESTROY THE GREATEST PERIL WE HAVE EVER KNOWN."

ANOTHER SPEAKER, SEN.LONG (D-LA), TOLD THE KOREAN AMBASSADOR, "WE ARE ESPECIALLY HONORED TO HAVE YOU WITH US.

"WE KNOW THAT ALREADY YOUR SMALL NATION HAS LOST THREE TIMES AS MANY SOLDIERS KILLED AS OUR FORCES, AND WE ARE AWARE OF THE AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY X X X

"YOUR NATION HAS EARNED THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM. I SAY THAT WE WILL STAY BY YOUR SIDE AS COMRADES IN ARMS UNTIL KOREA IS FREE AGAIN."

KM115AED

MAY 19 1951

B76CX Q

V260) NIGHT LEAD BEN-GURION

CHICAGO, MAY 18-(AP)-DAVID GEN-GURION, ISRAEL'S FIRST PRIME MINISTER, SAID TODAY HIS NATION CAN NOW DEFEND ITSELF SUCCESSFULLY AGAINST THE ENTIRE COALITION OF ARAB COUNTRIES "WITHOUT OUTSIDE HELP."

BEN-GURION MADE THE STATEMENT AT A NEWS CONFERENCE IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS ABOUT THE CURRENT HULEH SWAMP DRAINAGE PROJECT WHICH IS ALLEGEDLY CONFLICTING WITH PROPERTY RIGHTS OF ARABS.

THE DISPUTE INVOLVES SEVEN ACRES OF LAND OWNED BY ARABS IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE BETWEEN SYRIA AND ISRAEL.

"WE WON'T NEED OUTSIDE HELP IF THEY START ANYTHING THIS TIME," BEN-GURION SAID. "AND THAT INCLUDES THE COUNTRIES OF EGYPT AND IRAQ."

HE SAID THAT ISRAEL IS MUCH BETTER EQUIPPED TO FIGHT A WAR NOW THAT IT WAS IN THE PREVIOUS ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT.

THE MEETING WITH REPORTERS TOOK PLACE AFTER AN "ISRAEL INDEPENDENCE DAY" PARADE WELCOMING THE JEWISH STATESMAN TO CHICAGO. HE WILL REMAIN IN THE CITY FOR THREE DAYS DURING WHICH TIME HE WILL CONFER WITH CHICAGOANS CONCERNING ISRAEL'S $500,000,000 BOND SELLING CAMPAIGN.

BEN-GURION SAID THE MONEY WOULD BE USED TO FINANCE A FOUR YEAR PLAN FOR ISRAEL. THE PLAN HAS HAD TWO MAIN POINTS -- AN INCREASE TO 4,000,-000 (M) POPULATION AND ECONOMIC SECURITY.

THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT IN 1950 ESTIMATED ITS POPULATION AT 1,250,000.

BY ECONOMIC SECURITY, BEN GURION SAID, HE MEANS "WE WOULD PRODUCE ALL OUR OWN FOOD AND INCREASE OUR INDUSTRY TO THE EXTENT THAT WE WOULD BE SELF-SUPPORTING."

HE ESTIMATED HIS COUNTRY WOULD HAVE TO BUILD 250,000 HOME UNITS FOR THE EXPECTED IMMIGRATION.

BEN-GURION TOLD REPORTERS THAT ISRAELI HOLDS TO THE PRINCIPLE OF FREEDOM OF WORSHIP FOR ITS CITIZENS.

"WE CELEBRATE OUR SABATH ON SATURDAY, THE MOSLEMS ON FRIDAY AND THE CHRISTIANS ON SUNDAY," HE SAID.

JC/JT1017PCD

B78CX (220)

NIGHT LEAD AFL

BY WILLIAM J. CONWAY

CHICAGO, MAY 18-(AP)-THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR STEPPED INTO THE DEBATE ON FOREIGN POLICY TODAY.

THE AFL'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ISSUED A STATEMENT THAT BORE SOME RESEMBLANCE TO GENERAL MACARTHUR'S VIEWS ON ONE POINT AND PARALLELED THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION'S ATTITUDE ON ANOTHER.

THE GENERAL HAS ADVOCATED USE OF CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS. THE AFL FAVORED "MAKING THEM AVAILABLE," AND PUT IT THIS WAY:

"THE RECENTLY APPOINTED U.S. MILITARY MISSION SHOULD GIVE PRIORITY TO RETRAINING AND RE-EQUIPPING THESE TROOPS WITH THE OBJECT OF MAKING THEM AVAILABLE TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE U.N. AS MILITARY REQUIREMENT NECESSITATE."

THE STATEMENT SAID THE U.S. "SHOULD NOT COMMIT ITSELF TO A WAR ON THE CONTINENT OF ASIA." THIS SEEMED TO JIBE WITH THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY AGAINST ENLARGING THE FIGHTING AREA IN ASIA.

THE DECLARATION ALSO SUGGESTED THAT:

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROVIDE "GREATER CONTRIBUTIONS AND MORE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION" IN THE KOREAN WAR.

AN ARMS EMBARGO AND RIGID ECONOMIC SANCTIONS BE APPLIED AGAINST COMMUNIST CHINA. (THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY TODAY APPROVED A GLOBAL EMBARGO AGAINST SHIPMENTS OF ARMS AND WAR MATERIALS TO RED CHINA)

"THE PRESENT OBJECTIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE KOREAN CONFLICT SHOULD BE TO HALT AND DEFEAT THIS SOVIET AGGRESSION AND TO RESTORE THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND SOVEREIGNTY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA."

THE U.S. SHOULD CONTINUE TO GIVE MILITARY AID TO THE CHINESE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT ON FORMOSA, AND ECONOMIC HELP TO FORMOSA, TO KEEP THE COMMUNISTS FROM SEIZING THE ISLAND.

COMMUNIST CHINA SHOULD BE KEPT OUT OF THE U.N.

JT1024PCD

A66CX

CHICAGO, MAY 18-(AP)-MILWAUKEE, FAMOUS FOR ITS BEER, IS GOING TO GET SOME BEER FROM GERMANY--BUT IT WILL COST MORE THAN THE HOME BRANDS.

THE FREIGHTER, GEHEIMRAT SARTORI WHICH DOCKED IN CHICAGO YESTERDAY AFTER A 28-DAY TRIP FROM BREMEN, GERMANY, HAS 340 CASES OF GERMAN BEER CONSIGNED TO MILWAUKEE. THE 258-FOOT DIESEL CRAFT IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE FOR THE WISCONSIN BREWERY CITY TONIGHT.

THE FOREIGN BREW WILL SELL FOR ABOUT 60 TO 70 CENTS A BOTTLE IN MILWAUKEE, SAID A SPOKESMAN FOR THE HAMBURG-CHICAGO LINE, OWNERS OF THE FREIGHTER.

MS554ACD

B70MP (DQ) (DT AH P)

NIGHT LEAD WEINBERG (140)

MINNEAPOLIS,MAY 18-(AP)-DR.JOSEPH WEINBERG, THE HOUSE UNAMERICAN'S ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE "SCIENTIST X" MONDAY WILL DISCUSS HIS SUSPENSION FR THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA WITH PRESIDENT JAMES L.MORRILL.

DR.MORRILL SAID WEINBERG, PHYSICS PROFESSOR, ASKED FOR A CONFERENCE AND IT WAS SET FOR 10 A.M. (CST).

MORRILL SUSPENDED WEINBERG WEDNESDAY BECAUSE, HE SAID, WEINBERG REFUSED TO COOPERATE WITH FEDERAL AUTHORITIES.

YESTERDAY, WEINBERG WAS CLEARED OF CONTEMPT OF COURT CHARGES MADE AFTER HE REFUSED TO ANSWER CERTAIN QUESTIONS PUT BY A FEDERAL GRAND JURY THE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE IDENTIFIED WEINBERG AS THE SCIENTIST CONNECTED WITH DELIVERY OF ATOMIC SECRETS TO COMMUNISTS AGENT DURING WORLD WAR II. AT THE TIME, WEINBERG WAS EMPLOYED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA RADIATION LABORATORY.

MZ821PCS

30.24- 23169

WX

PRECEDE WASHN (DAY) (110)

OMAHA, MAY 17-(AP)-M/SGT ERNEST KOUMA OF DWIGHT, NEB., LEFT OMAHA BY PLANE TONIGHT FOR WASHINGTON WHERE HE WILL BE AWARDED THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN SATURDAY.

KOUMA IS THE ONLY LIVING WINNER OF THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL AS THE RESULT OF FIGHTING IN KOREA.

HE WAS CITED FOR A 9-HOUR FIGHT IN WHICH THE TANK HE COMMANDED WAS THE SOLE BARRIER PROTECTING RETREATING INFANTRYMEN, WHEN 500 KOREAN REDS OVERRAN AN ADVANCE SECTION OF THE SECOND DIVISION FRONT. HE WAS TWICE WOUNDED IN THE FIGHT AND AFTERWARD FOUGHT THROUGH EIGHT MILES OF ENEMY TERRITORY TO HIS OWN LINES. KOUMA ESTIMATED THAT HE AND HIS CREW KILLED 250 REDS IN THE RETREAT.

FE1216ACS NM

A82WX

MEDAL OF HONOR

MAY 19 1951

WASHINGTON,MAY 18-(AP)-THE MEDAL OF HONOR WILL BE GIVEN TOMORROW TO FIRST LT.CARL H.DODD FOR "SUPURB LEADERSHIP AND EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM" IN KOREA.

DODD, PLATOON LEADER OF COMPANY E, 5TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, IS FROM KENVIR, KY. HE ALREADY HAD WON A BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION FOR HIS EXPLOITS.

DODD WILL RECEIVE THE NATION'S HIGHEST MILITARY AWARD FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN AT A WHITE HOUSE CEREMONY DURING WHICH TWO OTHER ARMY MEN WILL BE GIVEN THE MEDAL OF HONOR. THEY ARE SGT.JOHN A.PITTMAN OF TALLULA, MISS., AND MASTER SGT. ERNEST R.KOUMA OF DWIGHT, NEB. THEY WILL GET THE 11TH, 12TH AND 13TH MEDALS OF HONOR OF THE KOREAN WAR.

DODD WAS CITED FOR "CONSPICIOUS GALLANTRY AND INTREPIDITY" IN ACTION ON JAN. 30 AND 31. WHEN HIS MEN FALTERED UNDER INTENSE ENEMY FIRE HE CHARGED ALONE UP A STEEP HILL AND WIPED OUT A MACHINE GUN NEST. INSPIRED BY THEIR LEADER'S COURAGE, HIS MEN FIXED BAYONETS AND WIPED OUT ONE RED POSITION AFTER ANOTHER.

THIS CHARGE ADVANCED DODD'S PLATOON PART WAY UP AN ENEMY HELD HILL. HE KEPT HIS MEN ON THE STEEP SLOPE ALL NIGHT AND AT DAWN RESUMED THE ADVANCE, AGAIN MOVING WELL AHEAD OF HIS UNIT.

THE OFFICIAL CITATION SAID THAT "WITH BAYONETS AND GRENADES, HE CONTINUED TO SET THE PACE WITHOUT REGARD FOR THE DANGER TO HIS OWN LIFE, UNTIL HE AND HIS TROOPS HAD ELIMINATED THE LAST OF THE DEFENDERS AND HAD SECURED THE FINAL OBJECTIVE."

ONE OF DODD'S MEN, SGT. STANLEY JAMES, 2828 NIHI STREET, HONOLULU, SAID THE LIEUTENANT "ALWAYS TOLD US TO HAVE OUR BAYONETS FIXED BECAUSE THE BASTARDS WERE STUBBORN AND WE WOULD PROBABLY HAVE TO DRIVE THEM FROM THE POSITION."

DODD LEFT HAWAII WITH THE 5TH REGIMENT LAST SUMMER AS AN ENLISTED MAN. HE WON A BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION AS A SECOND LIEUTENANT ON OCT. 24 AND A SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION. EARLY THIS YEAR HE WAS PROMOTED TO FIRS LIEUTENANT.

AND A SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION.EARLY THIS YEAR HE WAS PROMOTED TO FIRS LIEUTENANT.

PITTMAN GETS THE NATION'S HIGHEST AWARD FOR BRAVERY FOR THROWING HIMSELF ON AN ENEMY GRENADE ABOUT TO BURST AMONG HIS MEN WHILE HE WAS LEADING AN ATTACK NEAR KUJANG-DONG IN KOREA NOV. 26. HE HAD ALREADY BEEN WOUNDED BY MORTAR FIRE BUT PRESSED THE ATTACK UNDER BITTER ENEMY FIRE. HE WAS RECENTLY RELEASED FROM HOSPITAL.

KOUMA'S MEDAL OF HONOR IS THE RESULT OF A NINE-HOUR BATTLE IN WHICH A TANK HE COMMANDED WAS THE SOLE SCREEN FOR RETREATING INFANTRY. HE

REPEATEDLY EXPOSED HIMSELF TO FIRE TO MAN THE TANK'S GUNS. AFTER STANDING OFF THE ENEMY FOR NINE HOURS HE FOUGHT HIS TANK THROUGH EIGHT MILES OF RED-OVERRUN TERRITORY TO HIS OWN LINES. HE WAS TWICE WOUNDED.

DODD WAS BORN AT EVARTS, KY., APRIL 21, 1925. HE ENTERED THE ARMY IN 1943. HIS PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. EDD (CQ) DODD, LIVE AT KENVIR, KY.

RZ/SU759AED

A112KX (COLLINS)

(130)

SEATTLE, MAY 18-(AP)-THE ARMY'S CHIEF OF STAFF, GEN.J.LAWTON COLLINS, SAID TODAY IT IS "JUST A QUESTION OF TIME UNTIL WE HAVE SHELLS WITH AROM WARHEADS."

BUT THE 55-YEAR-OLD FOUR-STAR GENERAL TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE, ATOMIC WEAPONS FOR GROUND FORCE USE HAVE NOT YET DEVELOPED TO THE POINT WHERE "WE WOULD WANT TO USE THEM CLOSE TO OUR TROOPS."

KOREA HAS NO SUITABLE TARGETS FOR ATOMIC BOMBING, COLLINS SAID.

THE CHIEF OF STAFF EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE UNITED NATIONS FORCES WILL BE ABLE TO HALT THE LATEST CHINESE COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE.

"CHINESE HOSPITALS ARE FILLED ALL THE WAY BACK TO PEIPING," SAID THE 55-YEAR-OLD, FOUR-STAR GENERAL. "AND EVEN THE CHINESE ARE GOING TO GET TIRED OF THAT."

BUT UNTIL THE REDS BECOME DISCOURAGED BY HEAVY LOSSES, THE KOREAN WAR WILL CONTINUE "TO BE A MATTER OF U.N. TROOPS WEARING DOWN THE ENEMY," COLLINS SAID.

THE ARMY CHIEF CAME TO SEATTLE TO ATTEND ARMED FORCES DAY CEREMONIES TOMORROW.

RA945PCS

A43KX

(450)

NIGHT LEAD BRADLEY

LOS ANGELES, MAY 18-(AP)-THE SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NEXT 10 YEARS, GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY SAID TODAY, DEPENDS ON CONTINUED INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND A BALANCED BUILDUP OF AIR, SEA AND GROUND FORCES.

"WE MUST NOT LOOK FOR A QUICK SOLUTION WHICH MIGHT PROVIDE SECURITY FOR THE UNITED STATES RIGHT NOW, BUT WHICH WOULD NOT PROVIDE SECURITY FOR US IN THE NEXT 10 YEARS, OR THE NEXT 50 YEARS," SAID THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.

"THE UNITED STATES MUST INVEST IN LONG RANGE SECURITY AT THE SAME TIME IT PROVIDES IMMEDIATE PREPAREDNESS."

GEN. BRADLEY ADDRESSED AN OVERFLOW CROWD OF 1,200 CIVIC, MILITARY AND BUSINESS LEADERS AT A LUNCHEON CELEBRATING THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF ARMED FORCES WEEK AND THE 25TH ANNUAL WORLD TRADE WEEK.

"LET US NEVER UNDERESTIMATE THE IMPORTANCE OF OUR FRIENDS IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST AGGRESSION," THE MISSOURI GENERAL WARNED. "FOR DESPITE THE MISUNDERSTANDINGS AND MINOR CONFLICTS WHICH MAY ARISE, FREE NATIONS OF THE WORLD ARE UNITED IN A SINGLE AND MOST IMPORTANT PURPOSE---THE PRESERVATION OF FREEDOM IN A THREATENED WORLD."

HE URGED THAT AMERICANS "NOT BECOME FRUSTRATED AND DISCOURAGED AND WITHDRAW FROM INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION" BECAUSE OUR ALLIES SOMETIMES ARE HESITANT.

HE ALSO HIT AT BACKERS OF TOTAL RELIANCE ON SEA AND AIR POWER.

"THE FALLACY OF SUCH A CONCEPT IS THAT IT ABANDONS OUR FRIENDS TO BEING OVERRUN ON THE GROUND," HE SAID. "AS GOOD AS THE EASY PRINCIPLE MAY SOUND OT US, IT RINGS TERRIBLY COUNTERFEIT TO ANY FREE MAN IN EUROPE."

THE GENERAL SAID THAT INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TOWARD MUTUAL SECURITY THROUGH A COLLECTIVE DEFENSE, AND A STRATEGY THAT INCLUDES WELL-BALANCED FORCES OF OUR OWN, IS THE ONLY REALISTIC AND ADEQUATE COURSE FOR OUR MOBILIZATION TO TAKE.

A44KX

HE SAID A PROGRAM OF UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE AIMED AT AN ALL-OVER FORCE OF 3,500,000 (M) MEN IS ADEQUATE. HE SAID THIS WILL COST $60,000,000,000 (B) TO BUILD AND MAINTAIN THE FIRST YEAR, AND $35,000,000,000 (B) ANNUALLY AFTER THAT.

"THIS DECADE IS A DANGEROUS ONE," THE GENERAL DECLARED. "IT CAN BE MADE LESSH

SKY ONLY IF WE P

"THIS DECADE IS A DANGEROUS ONE," THE GENERAL DECLARED. "IT CAN BE MADE LESS RISKY ONLY IF WE PROPERLY TRAIN OUR MEN."

THE GENERAL ALSO ASSERTED:

"FINALLY IN MOBILIZATION OF A NATION FOR SECURITY, THERE IS THE ULTIMATE FACTOR OF THE MORAL DETERMINATION OF THE PEOPLE. THERE WILL ALWAYS BE SOME WHO DOUBT THAT IT'S REALLY THE TIME TO ACT. ON THIS MATTER OF AN ADEQUATE PROGRAM FOR TRAINING AMERICANS FOR DEFENSE, AND THE STEP BY STEP MOBILIZATION OF OUR INDUSTRY TO PROVIDE THE WEAPONS THEY WILL NEED, THE TIME TO ACT IS NOW."

BRADLEY PAID TRIBUTE TO THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN KOREA. "THEY HAVE DONE A MAGNIFICENT JOB AND HAVE EXHIBITED A COOPERATIVE SPIRIT THAT IS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN ANYONE COULD HAVE PREVIOUSLY IMAGINED," HE SAID.

HE MADE NO REFERENCE TO THE LATEST COMMUNIST ATTACK. YESTERDAY HE TOLD REPORTERS THAT HE WAS CONFIDENT ALLIED FORCES COULD HOLD IN KOREA, BUT "MIGHT HAVE TO ROLL WITH THE PUNCH."

GEN.BRADLEY DEPARTED FROM HIS PREPARED TEXT TO PAY SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO FIVE LOCAL MEN, ALL WINNERS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR WHO WERE SPECIAL GUESTS AT THE LUNCHEON.

FJ&RA514PCS

END MAY 18, 1951

A109KX

(360)

START MAY 19, 1951

30.24- 23171

SECOND NIGHT LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP
BY DON HUTH

TOKYO,SUNDAY,MAY 20-(AP)-ALLIED TROOPS HURLED BACK CHINESE RED ATTACKS TODAY 18 TO 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL IN A BATTLE OF HAND GRENADES AND BAYONETS.

IN EAST CENTRAL KOREA, OTHER ALLIED FORCES APPEARED TO HAVE PLUGGED A BIG HOLE RIPPED IN THE LINE AT THE OUTSET OF THE FIVE-DAY-OLD COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE.

TO THE WEST, NORTH KOREAN TROOPS SATURDAY WERE CUT DOWN ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF SEOUL IN A SUICIDAL CHARGE.

THE COMMUNIST DRIVE BY SPEARHEADS OF 768,000 MEN APPEARED TO BE SPUTTERING, AT LEAST FOR THE MOMENT. THE ENEMY COST IN BLOOD, PAID FOR MINOR GAINS, HAS BEEN TREMENDOUS.

THE REDS LAST NIGHT AND EARLY TODAY TRIED TO STRIKE SOUTH DOWN THE PUKHAN RIVER VALLEY IN A FLANKING MOVE AGAINST SEOUL. BUT THE BULK OF SIX ENEMY ATTACKS WERE BEATEN BACK, SOME IN HAND TO HAND FIGHTING.

U.S.TROOPS COUNTERATTACKED ONE CHINESE BATTALION OF FROM 800 TO 1,000 MEN AND CUT IT TO PIECES WITH BAYONETS.

IN ONE AREA, SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS WERE FORCED TO MAKE A LIMITED WITHDRAWAL UNDER ATTACK OF THREE RED REGIMENTS.

OVER IN THE RUGGED EAST-CENTRAL SECTOR, WHERE THE U.S.SECOND DIVISION HAD STOOD OFF 96,000 REDS, THE REDS NO LONGER WERE EXPLOITING A BREAKTHROUGH ON THE DIVISION'S RIGHT FLANK.

"THE SITUATION ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT IS IMPROVING," AN EIGHTH ARMY SPOKESMAN TOLD AP CORRESPONDENT NATE POLOWETZKY.

BUT HE ADDED: "THAT IS THE DAMNDEST COUNTRY IN KOREA AND YOU CAN'T TELL WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN."

FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE RED OFFENSIVE BEGAN WEDNESDAY NIGHT, ALLIED REPORTS FROM THE EAST-CENTRAL AREA NO LONGER TOLD OF COMMUNIST MASSES MOVING FREELY THROUGH A GAP IN SOUTH KOREAN LINES.

AT U.S.EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, AP CORRESPONDENT STAN CARTER SAID:

"THE COMMUNISTS ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT LAUNCHED SOME ATTACKS FROM PLATOON TO BATTALION SIZE ON THE SECOND DIVISION'S RIGHT FLANK BUT HAD LITTLE SUCCESS.

"IT APPEARED THAT AMERICAN AND SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS HAD RETAKEN THE TOWN OF PUNGAM."

THIS WAS THE FIRST WORD THAT THE RED PENETRATION HAD EXTENDED TO PUNGAM, 20 MILES SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL AND ABOUT 70 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

IN THIS EAST-CENTRAL AREA, 16 B-29S TEAMED UP LAST NIGHT WITH 20 LIGHT BOMBERS IN THE HEAVIEST NIGHT ATTACK OF THE WAR ON COMMUNIST TROOP CONCENTRATIONS--200 TONS OF FRAGMENTATION BOMBS.

NEW RADAR TECHNIQUES ENABLED THE B-29S, ORDINARILY USED ON MISSIONS FAR BEYOND THE FRONT LINES, TO AFFORD COMBAT SUPPORT.

OTHER PLANES STRUCK HARD AT COMMUNIST SUPPLY TRAINS. U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE PILOTS LAST NIGHT SPOTTED 14 TRAINS AND DAMAGED 11. IN ONE STRIKE, MARINE FLIERS ATTACHED TO THE FIFTH AIR FORCE, DESTROYED 33 RAIL CARS.

ON THE EAST COAST, NAVY CARRIER-BASED PLANES BLEW UP TWO TRAINS, ONE CARRYING GASOLINE, THE OTHER AMMUNITION. PILOTS SAID THE AMMUNITION TRAIN BLAST WAS SO TERRIFIC THAT HUNKS THE SIZE OF AUTOMOBILES WERE TOSSED SKYWARD.

NORTH OF SEOUL, THE REDS APPARENTLY PULLED BACK AFTER THE SUICIDAL ASSAULTS WERE SHATTERED AT THE OUTSKIRTS.

IN AT LEAST TWO PLACES, AMERICAN TANK TEAMS STABBED OUT NORTHWARD TO DETERMINE THE ENEMY INTENTIONS. ONE FOUND THE ROAD EMPTY AS FAR AS 11 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL; THE OTHER BUMPED INTO A FANATIC CHINESE INFANTRY ATTACK NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

OFFICERS OF THE U.S. SECOND DIVISION, WHICH WEATHERED THE FURIOUS STORM ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT, ESTIMATED CHINESE CASUALTIES TOTALLING 35,000 OR MORE IN THAT NARROW SECTOR ALONE SINCE THE GREAT RED PUSH BEGAN WEDNESDAY. IT WAS THE MOST CONCENTRATED SINGLE ASSAULT OF THE ENTIRE KOREAN WAR, WITH 96,000 CHINESE ALMOST BUT NOT QUITE SUCCEEDING IN OVERRUNNING A SINGLE U.S. DIVISION.

FOUR BATTALIONS OF NORTH KOREANS (POSSIBLY 2,400 TO 4,000 MEN) SLAMMED AGAINST SEOUL'S OUTER DEFENSES IN BROAD DAYLIGHT SATURDAY. THEY WERE REPULSED WITH TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER AFTER CHARGING INTO ALLIED MINE FIELDS AND BARBED WIRE.

ALLIED DEFENSES STOOD FAST IN THE CENTRAL FRONT "ANCHOR" AGAINST STEADY RED PRESSURE. THUNDERING AIR AND ARTILLERY ATTACKS HELD THE REDS AT BAY.

FIELD DISPATCHES SAID THE WHOLE 100-MILE WIDE KOREAN FRONT QUIETED SOMEWHAT SATURDAY AFTERNOON WHILE THE COMMUNISTS REGROUPED THEIR SHATTERED LEGIONS.

ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT AP CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM C. BARNARD SAID THE U.S. SECOND DIVISION AND TWO SOUTH KOREAN DIVISIONS HAD BEEN HIT BY 125,000 CHINESE SHOCK TROOPS BEGINNING WEDNESDAY.

AS THE OFFENSIVE GATHERED MOMENTUM, THE TWO SOUTH KOREAN DIVISIONS WERE QUICKLY ROUTED. WITH ITS EAST FLANK THUS EXPOSED, THE SECOND DIVISION WAS HIT BY AN ESTIMATED 96,000 REDS.

THREE BATTALIONS AND TWO COMPANIES OF THE SECOND DIVISION, 3,200 OR MORE MEN, INCLUDING FRENCH AND DUTCH UNITS, WERE ENGULFED WHEN THE SOUTH KOREANS GAVE WAY. BUT THE TRAPPED FORCE BROKE OUT AND REJOINED THE DIVISION.

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A199KX

THE SECOND, COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN. CLARK J. RUFFNER, HELD NEW DEFENSES NORTH OF HONGCHON SATURDAY.

OFFICIAL FRONTLINE REPORTS SAID 12,000 CHINESE WERE KILLED TRYING TO WEDGE THROUGH THE ALLIED EAST-CENTRAL LINES.

VARIOUS OFFICER ESTIMATES INDICATED THE REDS MAY HAVE SUFFERED AT LEAST 35,000 CASUALTIES--KILLED AND WOUNDED--FROM GROUND AND AIR ACTION ON THIS FRONT.

COL. JOHN G. COUGHLIN OF SANTA FE. N.MEX, THE REGIMENTAL COMMANDER WHO LED HIS MEN OUT OF THE ENEMY TRAP SAID, "THEY WANTED REVENGE FOR THE DEFEAT WE HANDED THEM AT CHIPYONG AND WONJU WHEN WE SMASHED THEIR OFFENSIVE LAST WINTER."

HE DISCLOSED THAT A CAPTURED CHINESE HAD COMPLETE MAPS OF THE SECOND DIVISION POSITIONS AT THE TIME THE DRIVE STARTED.

COUGHLIN LED HIS MEN TO A LINKUP WITH THE REST OF THE DIVISION AFTER THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS OF FIGHTING AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

"IF THE UNIT ON OUR EAST FLANK (THE SOUTH KOREANS) HAD NOT COLLAPSED WE WOULD HAVE PILED SO MANY CHINKS ON THE MINEFIELDS TO OUR FRONT THAT OUR OWN TROOPS WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ABLE TO CLIMB OVER THE HILLS OF BODIES," HE DECLARED.

CENSORSHIP DID NOT DISCLOSE HOW FAR NORTH OF HONGCHON THE NEW DEFENSES WERE. HONGCHON, 55 MILES EAST-NORTHEAST OF SEOUL, IS THE GATEWAY TO ROAD NETWORKS LEADING INTO THE HEART OF SOUTH KOREA.

IN THE SEOUL SECTOR, THE NORTHKOREANS WERE MASSACRED IN AN ATTEMPT TO CRACK PERIMETER DEFENSES FROM THE NORTHWEST. THEY TRIED VAINLY TO SEIZE A JAGGED RIDGE RUNNING DUE SOUTH ALMOST TO THE KOREAN CAPITOL BUILDING.

AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH REPORTED 80 DAZED PRISONERS SAID THEY HAD BEEN TOLD BY THEIR COMMANDERS THAT U.N. TROOPS HAD ABANDONED

SEOUL. THE REDS THOUGHT ALL THEY HAD TO DO WAS PUSH THROUGH SCREENING FORCES INTO A DESERTED CITY.

WITHERING FIRE FROM MACHINEGUNS, MORTARS, ARTILLERY AND THE AIR CHEWED THEM TO BITS AS THEY TRIED TO SCRAMBLE THROUGH BARBED WIRE DEFENSES. EARLIER A SMALL BLACK-UNIFORMED NORTH KOREAN FORCE TRIED A PRE-DAWN FEELER SNEAK BUT WAS WIPED OUT WHEN CAUGHT IN THE WIRE.

AN ARMORED U.S. PATROL STABBED NORTHWARD ALONG THE MAIN NORTH ROAD FROM SEOUL TO ABANDONED UIJONGBU, 11 MILES ABOVE THE CAPITAL, AND RETURNED WITHOUT DRAWING FIRE. CHINESE FORCES OCCUPIED THE BATTERED TOWN FRIDAY BUT APPARENTLY HAD PULLED BACK INTO THE HILLS.

ANOTHER U.N. ARMORED PATROL MET A HOT RECEPTION NORTHEAST OF SEOUL AS IT STABBED EIGHT MILES NORTHWARD ON THE WEST-CENTRAL FRONT ABOVE KUMGONG.

KUMGONG IS 12 MILES EAST OF SEOUL.

A200KX

SWARMS OF CHINESE JUMPED ON THE TANKS IN A DEFILE. TANKERS FIRED DELIBERATELY AT ONE ANOTHER'S TANKS TO BRUSH OFF THE REDS LIKE ANTS.

A TANK LEADER ON THAT FORAY TOLD AP CORRESPONDENT GEORGE A. MCARTHUR "SOME OF THE CHINESE BLEW THEMSELVES TO BITS WITH SATCHEL CHARGES AND POLE CHARGES WHILE TRYING TO GET THE TANKS. THEY THREW EVERYTHING THEY HAD AT US."

ANOTHER TANK DRIVER WHO WENT ON THE FORAY SAID THAT HIS TANK WAS "PLASTERED" WITH THE FLESH OF ENEMY DEAD.

AT LEAST ONE U.S. TANK WAS KNOCKED OUT BY BANGALORE TORPEDOES WHICH BLASTED ITS TREAD. THE CREW WAS RESCUED BY ANOTHER TANK.

AN AMERICAN OFFICER TOLD CORRESPONDENT MACARTHUR THE FIRM CENTRAL FRONT HAD BEEN A "SHEET ANCHOR" FOR THE DEFENDERS WITHDRAWING IN THE EAST UNDER COMMUNIST BLOWS.

COMMUNIST PRESSURE LESSENED SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST OF CHUNCHON, 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

BATTLEFRONT SOURCES SAID, "IF ALL REPORTS ARE CORRECT THE REDS MAY TAKE A BREATHER TONIGHT (SATURDAY."

ALTHOUGH THEIR CASUALTIES HAVE BEEN EXTREMELY HEAVY, THE CHINESE WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE PUSHED 50,000 TROOPS SOUTHWARD ON THE EAST CENTRAL FRONT.

A SOUTH KOREAN UNIT WAS SURROUNDED ON A RIDGE NEAR THE HONGCHON RESERVOIR BUT FOUGHT OUT. NAVY CORSAIRS AND SKYRAIDERS BLASTED OPEN A PATH FOR THE SOUTH KOREANS.

PACK ANIMALS LOADED WITH SUPPLIES AND WHITE CLOTHED COMMUNISTS FLOODED SOUTHWARD ACROSS THE HONGCHON. THEY TOOK UP POSITIONS IN FRONT OF AMERICAN AND SOUTH KOREAN LINES.

THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT BEGAN TO QUIET AFTER 3,000 CHINESE HURLED A HEAVY ATTACK IN THE PUNGAM AREA ALONG THE INJE-HONCHON ROAD. EAST AND WEST OF HANGYE.

DOUGHBOYS ALLOWED THE REDS TO COME WITHIN MACHINEGUN RANGE, THEN MOWED THEM DOWN WITH MASSED FIRE. TANKS CRASHED OUT OF THE ALLIED DEFENSES TO COMPLETE THE DEFEAT.

U.S. FIFTH AIRFORCE PLANES FEW 600 SORTIES BY 6 P.M. SATURDAY AND CLAIMED 550 CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON THE REDS. DURING THE PAST WEEK LT. GEN. EARLE E. PARTRIDGE ESTIMATED HIS FIFTH AIRFORCE FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS KILLED OR WOUNDED 7,900 REDS, THE LARGEST TOLL OF THE WAR FOR A ONE WEEK PERIOD.

GG149PCS

MAY 20 1951

A156KX (LEAD RDP)

THIRD LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (200)

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

TOKYO, SUNDAY, MAY 20-(AP)-THE U.S. SECOND DIVISION BEAT OFF VICIOUS ATTACKS BY THOUSANDS OF CHINESE REDS ON THE KOREAN EAST-CENTRAL FRONT SATURDAY WHILE OTHER AMERICANS SLAUGHTERED HUNDREDS OF NORTH KOREANS WHO TRIED TO ASSAULT THE OUTSKIRTS OF SEOUL.

ON THE CENTRAL FRONT CHINESE SECURED FIRM FOOTHOLDS SOUTH OF THE PUKHAN RIVER, BUT ALLIED FORCES HAD NOT MOVED SUBSTANTIALLY. AN AMERICAN OFFICER SAID SATURDAY NIGHT THE CENTRAL FRONT WAS AN ANCHOR FOR THE EASTERN FRONT DEFENDERS STAGGERING UNDER FURIOUS COMMUNIST BLOWS.

THE DRIVE ON SEOUL WAS MADE AT 6 A.M., IN FULL SUNLIGHT BY FOUR BATTALIONS OF NORTH KOREAN REDS. IT IMMEDIATELY HUNG UP IN THE MINE-FIELDS AND BARBED WIRE OF THE BEST-LAID ALLIED POSITIONS OF THE ENTIRE WAR. THERE THE AMERICAN INFANTRY, AIDED BY AIR AND ARTILLERY, QUICKLY CUT THE ENEMY TO PIECES. EIGHTY PRISONERS WERE TAKEN--ONE OF THE BIG-GEST SINGLE BAGS OF THE WAR. THEY SAID THEIR COMMANDERS HAD TOLD THEM SEOUL WAS DESERTED AND THEY COULD WALK IN AFTER BRUSHING ASIDE A LIGHT SCREENING FORCE.

AFTER THIS SUICIDAL FAILURE OF THE REDS, AMERICAN ARMORED PATROLS RANGED NORTH TO UIJONGBU, 11 MILES FROM SEOUL, AND RETURNED WITHOUT DRAWING ANY FIRE.

THE WHOLE FRONT QUIETED SATURDAY AFTERNOON, BUT AMERICAN OFFICERS BELIEVED THE REDS WERE MERELY REGROUPING FOR A NEW EFFORT.

MAY 20 1951

SOME OFFICERS SAID THEY BELIEVED FOUR DAYS OF SLAUGHTER BY THE U.N. ALLIES FINALLY HAD SAPPED THE STRENGTH OF COMMUNISTS TRYING TO CRACK THE CENTRAL FRONT.

A BRIEFING OFFICER AT U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS SOUNDED THE FIRST OPTIMISTIC NOTE SINCE THE REDS LAUNCHED THEIR SECOND SPRING OFFENSIVE.

"THE SITUATION IS SHAPING UP," HE SAID.

THE SECOND DIVISION AND ITS FRENCH AND DUTCH COMPONENTS FOUGHT OUT OF A RED TRAP FRIDAY. FIELD DISPATCHES SAID THEY KILLED 10,000 OR MORE REDS.

COL. JOHN C. COUGHLIN OF SANTA FE, N.MEX., WHO LED ONE REGIMENT BACK TO ALLIED LINES AFTER 36 HOURS OF ENTRAPMENT, SAID:

"WE SLAUGHTERED SO MANY THEIR BLOOD COVERS OUR BOOTS BECAUSE WE HAD TO WALK OVER THEM TO GET INTO THE NEW PERIMETER."

THE SECOND WAS FLANKED AND SURROUNDED FOR A TIME BECAUSE SOUTH KOREAN FORCES ON ITS RIGHT COLLAPSED UNDER THE FIRST IMPACT OF THE NEW RED SMASH.

IF THE SOUTH KOREANS HADN'T BEEN FORCED BACK, COUGHLIN SAID, "WE WOULD HAVE PILED SO MANY CHINKS ON THE MINEFIELDS TO OUR FRONT THAT OUR OWN TROOPS WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ABLE TO CLIMB OVER THE HILLS OF BODIES."

COUGHLIN ADDED THAT A CAPTURED RED SAID THE COMMUNISTS HAD SPECIAL ORDERS TO DESTROY THE SECOND DIVISION.

"THEY WANTED REVENGE FOR THE DEFEAT WE HANDED THEM AT CHIPYONG AND WONJU WHEN WE SMASHED THEIR OFFENSIVE LAST WINTER."

IN MEETING ONE OF THE RENEWED RED ATTACKS SATURDAY, THE SECOND DIVISION TROOPS LET RED ADVANCE WITHIN CLOSE MACHINEGUN RANGE. THEN, WHILE THE RAPID FIRING GUNS POURED OUT A WITHERING FIRE, TANKS ROARED OUT AND PICKED OFF SURVIVING REDS.

THE MAIN RED BLOWS WERE STRUCK EAST AND WEST OF HANGYE, 55 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

TO THE WEST, CHINESE TROOPS CROSSED THE HONGCHON RIVER IN FORCE IN FRONT OF AMERICAN AND SOUTH KOREAN LINES, POSING A THREAT OF NEW ATTACK. SOME WORE THE TRADITIONAL WHITE CLOTHES OF KOREAN CIVILIANS.

30.24- 23173

MANY LED PACK ANIMALS BURDENED WITH SUPPLIES.

THE REDS SURROUNDED A SOUTH KOREAN FORCE WHICH HELD HIGH GROUND IN THE HONGCHON RESERVOIR AREA, BUT THE SOUTH KOREANS FOUGHT CLEAR WITH THE SUPPORT OF NAVY PLANES.

AMERICAN PATROLS RAN INTO HEAVY ENEMY AUTOMATIC WEAPONS AND MORTAR FIRE IN THE AREA BUT PULLED BACK WITHOUT LOSSES.

ALLIED OFFICERS SAID THE REDS STILL HAD A "CONSIDERABLE" BUILDUP ON THE CENTRAL FRONT AND COULD BE EXPECTED TO RENEW THEIR ATTACKS AT ANY TIME.

THERE WAS LITTLE FRESH WORD FROM THE CRITICAL EASTERN FRONT WHERE THE REDS HAD SURGED SOUTHWARD THROUGH A GAP IN THE LINE LEFT BY THE WITHDRAWAL OF TWO SOUTH KOREAN DIVISIONS.

THE TWO DIVISIONS, HOWEVER, WERE REPORTED STILL FIGHTING AS A UNIT.

THE RED CHAIN-REACTION OFFENSIVE SPREAD SATURDAY TO THE WESTERN FRONT. A BATTALION OF COMMUNISTS ATTACKED SOUTH KOREANS NORTHWEST OF SEOUL. IT WAS THE STRONGEST COMMUNIST ATTACK IN WEEKS IN THAT SECTOR.

RED TROOPS FRIDAY NIGHT ENTERED THE ABANDONED ROAD HUB OF UIJONGBU, 11 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL, THE KOREAN CAPITAL.

A CHINESE PATROL OF 10 OR 15 MEN RAN INTO BARBED WIRE SATURDAY MORNING ON SEOUL'S OUTER DEFENSE PERIMETER. THE PATROL WAS FIRED ON IMMEDIATELY.

AN EIGHTH ARMY BRIEFER SAID THE SECOND DIVISION REGIMENT FELL BACK BEFORE "HEAVY PRESSURE" FROM CHINESE WHO SLIPPED THROUGH A GAP LEFT BY A SOUTH KOREAN WITHDRAWAL ON THE SECOND'S RIGHT.

NOTHING WAS HEARD FROM THE SOUTH KOREAN DIVISION, CRUMPLED BY THE REDS ON THE FIRST DAY OF THEIR DRIVE.

AN OFFICER SAID THIS COULD BE EXPLAINED BY THE FACT THAT MOST COMMUNICATIONS HAVE BEEN DISRUPTED IN THE ALLIED WITHDRAWAL AND BY THE FIERCE BATTLES ALONG THE FRONT.

THE RED PENETRATION WAS AIMED DOWN THE EAST-CENTRAL ROAD FROM INJE SOUTHWESTWARD TOWARD HANGYE AND YONGCHON.

THE SECOND DIVISION WAS BEARING THE BRUNT OF A COMMUNIST DRIVE FOR THE FIFTH TIME IN THE WAR.

ONCE MORE IT ESCAPED A DEATH TRAP SET BY THE REDS, AS IT DID AT KUNU, WONJU, CHIPYONG AND IN MASSACRE VALLEY.

CHINESE TROOPS MADE THREE ATTACKS SATURDAY AGAINST SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS SOUTHWEST OF CHANGGONG, 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

A U.S. ARMY TASK FORCE OPERATING IN THE SAME AREA BROKE THROUGH A COMMUNIST MINEFIELD AND POURED TANK AND ARTILLERY FIRE AT MASSED COMMUNISTS. THERE WERE NO FURTHER DETAILS.

SOUTH KOREAN FORCES COUNTERATTACKED SATURDAY AGAINST REDS WHO HAD CROSSED THE PUKHAN RIVER IN THE CHANGGONG AREA AND MADE A SLIGHT ADVANCE.

U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE PLANES INFLICTED ALMOST 550 CASUALTIES ON THE REDS SATURDAY DESPITE LOW HANGING CLOUDS OVER THE FRONT.

THE AIR FORCE REPORTED IT KILLED OR WOUNDED 7,900 REDS IN THE WEEK ENDED FRIDAY--LARGEST TOLL FOR ANY ONE WEEK SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

ABOUT 5,750 OF THE CASUALTIES WERE INFLICTED THURSDAY AS THE REDS PRESSED THEIR SECOND SPRING OFFENSIVE.

THE NEW DRIVE HAD COST THE REDS ROUGHLY 20,000 CASUALTIES.

ALLIED FORCES STILL WERE HOLDING OFF REDS MASSING MORE THAN 10 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL. BUT THE STEPPED-UP PRESSURE NEAR CHANGGONG BY SPEARHEADS OF A 768,000-MAN OFFENSIVE FORCE CAUSED GENERAL ALLIED WITHDRAWALS ALONG 125 MILES OF FRONT FRIDAY.

THE ALLIED PULLBACK, YIELDING THE LAST HOLDINGS NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL, EXCEEDED 20 MILES AT SOME POINTS SINCE THE REDS FIRST STRUCK WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

BUT COMMUNISTS WERE DYING BY THE TENS OF THOUSANDS--ON BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS; UNDER A RAIN OF SHELLS FROM ARTILLERY FIRING UNTIL BARRELS SWELLED FROM THE HEAT; IN A HAIL OF BOMBS FROM HUNDREDS OF PLANES; UNDER BOMBARDMENT OF THE 45,000-TON BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY AND OTHER WARSHIPS OFF THE EAST COAST.

FOR A 36-HOUR PERIOD, ENDED FRIDAY, MAJ.GEN.CLARK L.RUFFNER'S SECOND DIVISION DUPLICATED THE HEROIC STANDS IT MADE AT KUNU LAST NOVEMBER AND AT CHIPYONG IN FEBRUARY.

SUPPORTED BY FRENCH AND DUTCH UNITS, THE SECOND FOUGHT OFF ENTRAPMENT FRIDAY NEAR HANGYE, 55 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL. LT.GEN. EDWARD M.ALMOND, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 10TH CORPS, TODAY HAILED THE SECOND'S LATEST STAND AS "MAGNIFICENT."

A5FX

AT KUNU, IN NORTH KOREA, THE SECOND WAS "THE CORK IN THE BOTTLE" DURING THE EARLY STAGES OF A CHINESE RED DRIVE WHICH LATER ROLLED SOUTHWARD AND ENGULFED SEOUL. BUT THE STAND OF THE SECOND ALLOWED THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY TO PULL BACK AND AVERT DISASTER.

AT CHIPYONG, NEAR WONJU IN CENTRAL KOREA LAST FEBRUARY, THE SECOND DIVISION, SUPPORTED BY FRENCH, HELD FAST DURING AN ENCIRCLEMENT SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL. THEY UNYIELDING STAND WAS FOLLOWED BY THE FAMED "WONJU SHOOT" WHICH SLAUGHTERED REDS, BROKE AN OFFENSIVE, AND SENT THE ENEMY SCURRYING NORTHWARD.

TODAY FROM NEW DUG-IN POSITIONS A UNIT OF THE SECOND DIVISION THREW BACK THREE RED ASSAULT WAVES, EACH EXCEEDING 1,000 MEN.

A FIELD DISPATCH FROM U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID, HOWEVER, THE RED BREAKTHROUGH ON THE DIVISION'S RIGHT FLANK STILL WAS NOT CONTAINED. REDS WERE POURING THROUGH THAT HOLE.

THE SITUATION OF TWO ALLIED DIVISIONS IN THAT SECTOR WAS DESCRIBED AS OBSCURE.

AN ALLIED OFFICER ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT TOLD AP CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM C.BARNARD: "WE ARE SURE OF NOTHING ON OUR RIGHT FLANK."

AT LEAST SIX CHINESE REGIMENTS WERE WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF THE ALLIED LINE THERE.

THE GREATEST RED PRESSURE WAS BEING EXERTED 20 MILES EAST OF CHUNCHON. THAT HIGHWAY HUB IS 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

FIRST REPORTS ON THE NEW RED DRIVE ACROSS THE PUKHAN AT CHANGGONG INDICATED IT LACKED THE INITIAL STRENGTH OF THE ONE NEAR HANGYE. BUT IT WAS BEING MADE IN THE VITAL PUKHAN VALLEY SECTOR WHERE A FLANKING DRIVE ON SEOUL LONG HAS BEEN EXPECTED.

ASSESSING THIS NEW THREAT, AP CORRESPONDENT TOM BRADSHAW REPORTED FROM U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS THAT "THE PRESSURE THERE WAS FORCING ALLIED TROOPS TO WITHDRAW ALONG THE 125-MILE FRONT."

TWO RED BATTALIONS BEGAN CROSSING THE PUKHAN DAM AMID A BLARE OF BUGLES AND A SHRIEK OF WHISTLES. AFTER HAND TO HAND FIGHTING, ALLIED FORCES HAD TO PULL BACK. THEY COUNTED 684 RED DEAD BEFORE THEY WITHDREW.

EIGHTH ARMY CEASED ASSESSING RED GROUND CASUALTIES AT A TIME WHEN ALLIED WITHDRAWALS MADE SUCH ESTIMATES DIFFICULT. BUT A SPOKESMAN REFERRED TO RED LOSSES AS VERY HEAVY.

A DEFENSE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN IN WASHINGTON SAID THAT UP TO MAY 7, MORE THAN A WEEK PRIOR TO THE NEW RED OFFENSIVE, COMMUNIST LOSSES TOTALLED 904,788 FOR THE KOREAN WAR.

CV1145PPD NM

MAY 20 1951

A190KX
WITH AMS BUDGET (750)
NIGHT LEAD SECOND DIVISION.
BY WILLIAM C. BARNARD.
WITH U.S. SECOND DIVISION, KOREA, SUNDAY, MAY 20-(AP)-THIS SINGLE DIVISION HAS JUST WITHSTOOD THE MOST CONCENTRATED SINGLE ATTACK OF THE KOREAN WAR---A FOUR-DAY ASSAULT BY 96,000 CHINESE.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND CHINESE RAMMED INTO THE EAST CENTRAL FRONT, STARTING WEDNESDAY.

NINETY SIX THOUSAND OF THESE STORMED THE SECOND DIVISIONS DEFENSES EAST OF CHUNCHON. A MAJORITY OF THE REST ROUTED TWO SOUTH KOREAN DIVISIONS SOUTHWEST AND SOUTH OF INJE, EXPOSING THE SECOND'S RIGHT (EAST) FLANK.

THE SECOND KNOWS ABOUT TROUBLE. IT HAD FACED OVERWHELMING ODDS AT KUNU IN NOVEMBER; AT WONJU IN JANUARY; AT CHIPYONG AND HEONGSONG IN FEBRUARY.

THIS TIME THE CHINESE MADE THE ODDS GREATER THAN EVER.

"THEY WANTED REVENGE FOR THE DEFEAT WE HANDED THEM AT CHIPYONG AND WONJU WHEN WE SMASHED THEIR OFFENSIVE LAST WINTER," SAID COL. JOHN C. COUGHLIN OF SANTA FE, N.MEX.

COLONEL COUGHLIN'S OUTFIT, THREE BATTALIONS AND TWO COMPANIES--MORE THAN 3,200 MEN--WAS CUT OFF BY THE CHINESE.

LEADING THE WAY IN A FIGHTING WITHDRAWAL AFTER MORE THAN 36 HOURS OF ENTRAPMENT, HE REPORTED, "WE SLAUGHTERED SO MANY THEIR BLOOD COVERS OUR BOOTS BECAUSE WE HAD TO WALK OVER THEM TO GET INTO THE NEW PERIMETER."

THURSDAY NIGHT, THE ENEMY HURLED 10,000 MEN AT A SINGLE, 1,000-MAN BATTALION WHICH HELD HIGH GROUND ON THE SECOND DIVISION'S WESTERN FLANK.

IN THE MOONLIGHT, THE CHINESE STALKED FORWARD. THEY WORE TREE BRANCHES ON THEIR HELMETS AS CAMOUFLAGE.

AS THE MEN OF THE AMERICAN BATTALION WATCHED, ARTILLERY OPENED UP ON THE CHINESE. ALLIED BOMBERS FLEW LOW, DROPPING 500 POUND FRAGMENTATION BOMBS.

"THE REDS KEPT RIGHT ON COMING," AN OFFICER SAID. "THEY WALKED RIGHT OVER THEIR OWN DEAD AND RIGHT INTO OUR MINE FIELDS."

"EXPLOSIONS KILLED AND MAIMED ADDITIONAL HUNDREDS, BUT, GOOD LORD, THE MINES DIDN'T STOP 'EM--THEY JUST KEPT COMING LIKE MEN IN A TRANCE."

MAY 20 1951

A191KX
THE CHINESE APPROACHED THE BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS CLOSER AND CLOSER, WHILE THE ARTILLERY STILL TOOK A TERRIFIC TOLL.

SUDDENLY THE BATTALION CUT LOOSE WITH ITS MACHINE GUNS--GUNS IN FIXED POSITIONS, SITED TO COVER THE WHOLE SWEEP OF GROUND IN FRONT OF THE ALLIED LINE.

IT WAS A TREMENDOUS, AMAZING SLAUGHTER.

"THERE WAS NO YELLING AMONG THE CHINESE," SAID THE OFFICER, "ONLY THE GROANS OF THE WOUNDED."

OF THE 10,000, MOST WERE KILLED.

NEXT NIGHT THE CHINESE SENT THREE SUCCESSIVE WAVES OF 1,000 MEN EACH AGAINST THE BATTALION. AGAIN IT WAS A WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.

ARTILLERY CHEWED UP ONE OF THE WAVES, FIRING 2,000 ROUNDS IN EIGHT MINUTES.

THE BATTALION DIDN'T GIVE AN INCH OF GROUND. THAT WAS THE SORT OF DETERMINATION THE DIVISION SHOWED ALL ALONG ITS LINE--AND IT GOT RESULTS.

FRIDAY, FRIDAY NIGHT AND SATURDAY, THE THREE TRAPPED BATTALIONS AND TWO COMPANIES ON THE DIVISION'S EXTREME EAST FLANK FOUGHT THEIR WAY SOUTHWARD THROUGH MASSES OF CHINESE AND OUT OF THE COMMUNIST TRAP.

PFC THOMAS W. MOORE OF AMESBURY, MASS., SAID:

"MY BUDDY AND I FIRED OUR MACHINEGUN AT THOSE CHINKS UNTIL WE WERE SURROUNDED ON THREE SIDES. WE PICKED UP THE GUN AND RAN IT TO THE TOP OF A HILL AND FIRED SOME MORE. EIGHT OF US HELD THAT HILL--I DON'T KNOW HOW LONG. THE WHOLE REGION WAS CRAWLING WITH CHINESE."

ARTILLERY SGT. WILLIAM E. ECKENROD OF SHERIDAN, WYO., SAID:

"WE FIRED THOSE GUNS DAY AND NIGHT--AND SOME OF THE TIME CHINESE ARTILLERY WAS COMING IN ON US."

PFC ROBERT FLANAGAN A TALL-BLUE-EYED RIFLEMAN, FROM CAIRO, W.VA., HIT A LINE OF CHINESE WITH HIS COMPANY TO BREAK THROUGH TO ONE TRAPPED BATTALION.

"EVERY PLACE YOU LOOKED, WAS FULL OF CHINESE," SAID FLANAGAN. "THEY WERE ON RIDGES AND HILLS, IN TRENCHES AND PILLBOXES, AND SOME WERE JUST RUNNING AROUND LIKE CRAZY. WE HAD A HELL OF A TIME BREAKING THROUGH."

"THE CHINESE HAD ALL THE HIGH GROUND," SAID PFC DAVID L. BROWN OF 308 VESOA HEIGHTS, HOT SPRINGS, ARK., "BUT THEY'D RACE DOWN A HILL, CHARGING US. WE'D HOLD OUR FIRE TILL THEY'D GET WITHIN 50 YARDS AND LET'M HAVE IT."

SGT. 1/C ROBERT E. HOLMES OF VIENNA, GA., SHOOK HIS HEAD DAZEDLY, EXCLAIMING, "KILL ONE AND FOUR WOULD TAKE HIS PLACE."

THURSDAY NIGHT A SECOND DIVISION ARTILLERY BATTALION BELIEVES IT SET A WORLD'S RECORD BY FIRING 11,600 ROUNDS IN 12 HOURS.

ONE CUT-OFF SECOND DIVISION BATTALION WAS THE FRENCH. WHEN IT FOUGHT ITS WAY OUT IT WAS PROTECTED BY A CONTINUOUS RING OF ALLIED ARTILLERY FIRE AROUND IT---ALL THE WAY.

SECOND DIVISION ARTILLERY PILOTS AND OBSERVERS--MEN LIKE LT. SOLOMON JAMERSON OF 2343 EAST 112TH STREET, LOS ANGELES; CAPT. WILBERT L. ARMSTRONG OF ST. PETER, MINN., AND LT. P.C. RODGERS OF 1180 COLUMBIA AVE., SALEM, ORE.--TOLD OF TREMENDOUS ARTILLERY "SHOOTS," IN EACH OF WHICH HUNDREDS OF CHINESE WERE SLAUGHTERED.

A192KX
SAID RODGERS: "THEY'D BE COMING IN A LINE. YOU'D BRING FIRE ON THE LINE AND KNOCK OUT A DOZEN OF THEM. THE OTHERS WOULD JUST WALK PAST THE SAME SPOT, AND YOU COULD KEEP ON FIRING RIGHT THERE."

ANOTHER ARTILLERY SPOTTER, LT. LESSE WRIGHT OF 409 COLLINS PARK AVENUE, WILMINGTON, DEL., SAID: "YOU COULD SPEND AN AFTERNOON FIRING AT A SINGLE PATCH OF ROAD. THE CHINESE WOULDN'T BOTHER TO GET OUT OF THE WAY."

THOUSANDS OF CHINESE AGAIN CHARGED THE SECOND DIVISION LINE SATURDAY AND WERE HURLED BACK.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON THINGS QUIETED DOWN.

LT. GEN. JAMES A. VAN FLEET, EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER, AND LT. GEN. EDWARD M. ALMOND, TENTH CORPS COMMANDER, LAUDED THE SECOND DIVISION FOR A "SUPERB PERFORMANCE" AND A "MAGNIFICENT" STAND AGAINST TREMENDOUS ODDS.

GG104PCS

MAY 20 1951

A55FX
SECOND DIVISION (370)
BY TOM BRADSHAW
U.S. 8TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS,KOREA,MAY 19-(AP)-THE U.S. SECOND (INDIANHEAD) DIVISION, WHICH CAUGHT THE BRUNT OF THE CURRENT COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE, IS USED TO FIGHTING WHERE THE KOREAN WAR IS HOTTEST.

THE SECOND TODAY WON THE PRAISE OF LT.GEN.JAMES A.VAN FLEET, EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER, AND LT.GEN.EDWARD M.ALMOND, 10TH CORPS COMMANDER, FOR ITS "SUPERB PERFORMANCE" AND "MAGNIFICENT" STAND AGAINST OVERWHELMING ODDS.

THE FULL STORY OF MAJ.GEN.CLARK RUFFNER'S SECOND DIVISION'S PERFORMANCE IN THE LAST 24 HOURS HAS NOT YET BEEN DISCLOSED. BUT IT LOOKS NOW AS THOUGH "RUFFNER'S ROUGHNECKS" HAVE SCORED ANOTHER "UP" IN THEIR SUCCESSION OF UPS AND DOWNS IN KOREA.

WHEN THE CHINESE ENTERED THE WAR LAST NOVEMBER, THE SECOND WAS FORCED BACK UNDER TERRIFIC PRESSURE. SOME ELEMENTS OF ITS SUPPORTING

TROOPS--ARTILLERY AND SUPPLY--WERE OVERRUN. THEY HAD TO FIGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH ROAD BLOCKS AND AMBUSHES TO KUNU. THE DIVISION'S LOSSES WERE HEAVY ENOUGH TO CUT ITS FIGHTING EFFECTIVENESS TEMPORARILY.

THE OFFICIAL ARMY REPORT SAID THE SECOND FOUGHT ITS DELAYING ACTION BRAVELY, IN WEATHER SO COLD IT FROZE GUNS AND VEHICLES.

THE SECOND WAS IN THE LINE NEAR WONJU WHEN MAJ.GEN.ROBERT B. MC CLURE TOOK COMMAND IN JANUARY. THE BIGGEST BATTLE OF THE MOMENT WAS KEEPING ALIVE IN 20-BELOW ZERO TEMPERATURES.

MC CLURE, IN AN EFFORT TO RAISE MORALE, TOLD HIS MEN TO LET THEIR BEARDS GR[illegible] THAT HELPED. BUT THE SITUATION CALLED FOR MORE THAN A VAN DYKE, [illegible] A SET OF SIDEBURNS.

THE SECOND DIVISION WAS OCCUPYING A BULGING SECTOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS LINE. IT WAS A DANGEROUS, EXPOSED POSITION. THERE, IN JANUARY, THE SECOND BLUNTED HEAVY COMMUNIST ATTACKS AIMED AT SOUTH KOREA'S VULNERABLE CENTRAL ROAD NETWORK.

ONE OF THE SECOND'S BAD TIMES WAS ITS BITTER LOSS OF MEN AND EQUIPMENT AT "MASSACRE VALLEY" IN CENTRAL KOREA, WHEN THE ROUT OF SOME SOUTH KOREAN UNITS PUSHED ELEMENTS OF THE SECOND INTO A SITUATION LIKE THAT AT KUNU.

OUTSTANDING AMONG THE DIVISION'S "UPS" WAS THE VALIANT STAND BY ITS 23RD REGIMENT AND THE FRENCH BATTALION, ONE OF THE SECOND'S UNITS, AT CHIPYONG.

THREE THOUSAND AMERICANS AND FRENCH FOUGHT BACK REPEATED CHINESE ATTACKS AFTER THEY HAD BEEN CUT OFF. IN THE HEAT OF BATTLE, THEY RADIOED THAT THEIR ONLY NEED WAS FOR MORE AMMUNITION. WHEN OTHER ALLIED UNITS REACHED THEM, THE BESIEGED MEN STILL WERE ITCHING FOR MORE ENEMY TO SHOOT.

CC321APD

A87KX

MAY 20 1951

--95--

ON THE CENTRAL KOREAN FRONT, SUNDAY, MAY 20-(AP)-CHINESE REDS LAUNCHED SIX ATTACKS ON THE WEST CENTRAL FRONT LAST NIGHT AND EARLY TODAY, FORCING ALLIED TROOPS TO MAKE LIMITED WITHDRAWALS.

THE ATTACKING FORCES, RANGING FROM SMALL PATROLS TO BATTALIONS, CENTERED THEIR ASSAULTS IN THE CHANGGONG SECTOR 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL. THE REDS HAVE A BRIDGEHEAD ON THE PUKHAM RIVER IN THAT AREA.

ONE CHINESE BATTALION WAS REPORTED CUT TO PIECES BY COUNTERATTACKING U.S. TROOPS, WHO CHARGED WITH BAYONETS. THIS FIGHT OCCURRED SOUTHEAST OF CHANGGONG.

THE AMERICANS LEAPED FROM FOXHOLES AND CHARGED DOWN A HILL JUST AS THE REDS WERE ADVANCING. THE REDS THREW HAND GRENADES BUT WERE NOT FIRING THEIR WEAPONS.

TO THE SOUTHWEST OF THIS SECTOR, INTENSE U.N.ARTILLERY FIRE BROKE UP AN ATTACK BY 200 CHINESE COMMUNISTS SOUTHWEST OF MASOGU, WHICH IS 18 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

FARTHER TO THE EAST, A CHINESE BATTALION FORCED SLIGHT ALLIED WITHDRAWALS AFTER A FIVE-HOUR BATTLE.

CHINESE CONCENTRATIONS SOUTH OF CHANGGONG WERE RAKED WITH DEADLY TIMED FIRE. (IN SUCH FIRE, ARTILLERY PIECES FROM DIFFERENT POSITIONS TIME THEIR FIRE TO STRIKE THE TARGET AT THE SAME TIME.)

SD815PCS

A194KX

(360)

BY GEORGE A.MCARTHUR

WEST-CENTRAL FRONT,KOREA,MAY 19 (AP)-A FIGHTING COLUMN OF AMERICAN TANKS WROUGHT HAVOC IN THE CHINESE REAR TODAY, RUSHING EIGHT MILES THROUGH SWARMS OF CHINESE WHO CLAMBERED OVER THE TANKS IN A NARROW DEFILE.

AT TIMES THE TANKS FIRED ON ONE ANOTHER TO KNOCK OFF THE CHINESE. ALMOST FROM THE BEGINNING AMERICAN ARTILLERY BURST SHRAPNEL DIRECTLY ON THE COLUMN TO HIT THE RED ATTACKERS.

THE COLUMN, COMMANDED BY LT.COL.HENRY BYORUM OF MINOT, N.D., PUSHED OUT FROM U.N. LINES JUST AFTER DARK ACCOMPANIED BY INFANTRY AND HALF TRACKS. THE INFANTRY WAS LEFT BEHIND AFTER A FEW MILES. THE CHINESE BEGAN THROWING MORTAR SHELLS, GRENADES AND SMALL ARMS FIRE AT THE TANKS. SEVERAL MINEFIELDS WERE BLASTED FROM THE ROAD BY THE TANKS' 90 MM. GUNS.

EIGHT MILES WITHIN RED TERRITORY ABOVE KUMGONG, THE CHINESE WAITED FOR THE PATROL TO REACH A NARROW ROAD CUT FROM THE SIDE OF A MOUNTAIN.

THERE, THE REDS LEAPED IN SWARMS DOWN ONTO THE TANKS.

THEY EXPLODED TWO BANGALORE TORPEDOES (A TYPE OF POLE CHARGE) AGAINST THE TANK OF SGT. ARTHUR KNUTTILA OF HANCOCK, MICH., TEMPORARILY STALLING IT.

CPL.DOYLE BOONE OF PURCELL, OKLAHOMA, THE TANK DRIVER, SAID, "WE GOT OUT OF THERE BECAUSE OF THE COLONEL. HIS TANK OPENED UP ON US AND BLASTED THE CHINESE OFF, WE STILL HAD PARTS OF CHINAMEN PLASTERED ON THE TANK WHEN WE GOT OUT."

COL.BYORUM'S TANK WAS UNDER SIMILAR ATTACK. SO WERE OTHER TANKS AHEAD AND BEHIND.

JAMES R.BROUSSARD OF ABBEVILLE, LA., THE GUNNER, OPENED UP WITH HIS MACHINEGUN ON THE COLONEL'S TANK. HE SWUNG THE TURRET AROUND TO FIRE ON THE TANK BEHIND HIM WHEN IT WAS HIT.

"WHEN I RAN OUT OF MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION I USED HIGH EXPLOSIVES ON THE 90S," HE SAID. "I MUST HAVE KILLED 30 OR 40 WITH IT DURING THE DAY," HE ADDED.

CAPT.WOODROW BROWN OF MIAMI, FLA., AN ARTILLERY SPOTTER PILOT WHO FLEW OVER THE FIGHT, SAID:

"THE CHINESE WERE ALL OVER THE TANKS LIKE ANTS TRYING TO MOVE BREAD CRUMBS. YOU COULD SEE THEIR GRENADES GOING OFF AND AMERICAN ARTILLERY BURSTS CHOPPING THEM DOWN."

LT. PAUL B. MCDANIEL OF LAFAYETTE, KY., AND HIS CREW HAD TO ABANDON THEIR TANK AND FLEE UNDER A PROTECTIVE CURTAIN OF FIRE FROM AMERICAN FORCES.

MCDANIEL'S TANK HAD A TRACK BLOWN OFF. THE CREW ESCAPED THROUGH A HAIL OF SMALL ARMS FIRE TO SAFETY IN OTHER TANKS. WHEN THE FIRE SLACKENED, THEY RETURNED TO TOW THEIR TANK BACK.

X7[illegible]1 2PDS JDM

MAY 20 1951

A155KX

BY JOHN RANDOLPH (375)

WESTERN FRONT,KOREA,MAY 19 (AP)-FOUR NORTH KOREAN INFANTRY BATTALIONS ATTACKED SEOUL'S OUTER DEFENSES AT 6 A.M., TODAY AND WERE BEATEN BACK WITH HUNDREDS OF CASUALTIES.

ONE SINGLE AMERICAN COMPANY COUNTED 135 BODIES IN FRONT OF ITS BARBED WIRE. ANOTHER COMPANY COUNTED 35 DEAD AND ESTIMATED MORE THAN 200 MORE WERE OUT OF REACH.

EIGHTY PRISONERS WERE TAKEN.

THE ATTACK WAS NORTH OF THE SEOUL CITY LIMITS AGAINST ALLIED HILL POSITIONS. THE FIGHTING WAS ON BOTH SIDES OF A JAGGED RIDGE THAT RUNS SOUTH INTO SEOUL ALMOST TO THE KOREAN CAPITOL BUILDING.

THE DAZED PRISONERS SAID THEIR COMMANDERS HAD TOLD THEM THE ALLIES HAD FLED SEOUL AND ALL THEY HAD TO DO WAS BRUSH ASIDE A LIGHT SCREENING FORCE AND ENTER THE DESERTED CITY. THEY LEARNED THE FALSITY OF THIS ALMOST IMMEDIATELY.

THEY CHARGED IN BRIGHT SUNLIGHT INTO ALLIED MINE FIELDS AND BARBED WIRE.

AMERICAN INFANTRY OPENED FIRE FROM SOME OF THE MOST THOROUGHLY LAID-

OUT DEFENSE POSITIONS IN THE KOREAN WAR. THEY CUT DOWN THE NORTH KOREANS WITH EVERY WEAPON AVAILABLE--RIFLES, MACHINE GUNS, MORTARS AND RECOILLESS CANNON.

ARTILLERY AND AIR STRIKES QUICKLY ADDED TO THE SLAUGHTER. DESPITE THIS HURRICANE OF FIRE, THE REDS PULLED THEMSELVES TOGETHER AND CHARGED FANATICALLY. THEY HIT THE WIRE AND MELTED AWAY THERE UNDER THE AMERICAN MACHINE GUNS.

ON THE WESTERN FLANK, MORE THAN A DOZEN NORTH KOREANS, IN BLACK UNIFORMS FOR CONCEALMENT, HAD TRIED BEFORE DAWN TO SNEAK THROUGH THE WIRE AND SCOUT THE ALLIED POSITIONS. THEY WERE WIPED OUT.

ONE AMERICAN COMPANY COMMANDER, DISAPPOINTED AT TAKING NO PRISONERS, SENT HIS KOREAN INTERPRETER DOWN THE VALLEY TO OFFER AID TO ANY WOUNDED.

THE KOREAN'S SHOUTED OFFER WAS ANSWERED BY A WAVING WHITE CLOTH. A NORTH KOREAN CRAWLED OUT OF THE UNDERGROWTH WITH HANDS OVER HIS HEAD. WITHIN A MINUTE TEN MORE HAD COME IN, AND THE FINAL BAG FROM THIS EFFORT WAS 59, MOST OF THEM WOUNDED.

ALL THE PRISONERS APPEARED WELL FED AND WERE WELL-UNIFORMED AND ARMED WITH RUSSIAN-MADE AND CAPTURED AMERICAN EQUIPMENT.

MEANWHILE, THE AMERICANS SENT AN ARMORED PATROL UP THE ROAD NORTH TO UIJONGBU (11 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL'S OUTSKIRTS.) IT RETURNED WITHOUT HAVING DRAWN FIRE. CHINESE HAD OCCUPIED UIJONGBU YESTERDAY, BUT APPARENTLY HAD PULLED BACK INTO THE HILLS DURING THE NIGHT.

GG/XZ1027ACS

MAY 20 1951

A71KX

AIR SEPARATE

TOKYO,SUNDAY,MAY 20-(AP)-SIXTEEN B-29'S TEAMED WITH 20 LIGHT BOMBERS SATURDAY IN THE HEAVIEST NIGHT BOMBING ATTACK OF THE WAR ON COMMUNIST TROOP CONCENTRATIONS ALONG KOREA'S EAST-CENTRAL FRONT.

FAR EAST AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THE RAIDERS HURLED ABOUT 200 TONS OF FRAGMENTATION BOMBS AT THE ENEMY. THE BOMBERS SIGHTED BY RADAR.

THE NIGHT RAIDERS ROUNDED OUT 24 HOURS OF ATTACKS IN WHICH FOR THE THIRD SUCCESSIVE DAY ALLIED PLANES FLEW MORE THAN 1,000 SORTIES.

THE BIG SUPERFORTS USUALLY ARE SENT ON STRATEGIC MISSIONS WELL BACK OF THE FRONT LINES AND BOMB BY DAYLIGHT. ONLY RECENTLY HAVE THE B-29S BEEN CALLED UPON TO STRIKE AT NIGHT.

AIR FORCE AND NAVY PLANES DEALT PUNISHING BLOWS TO THE ENEMY'S RAIL LINES FEEDING THE FRONT. THE FIFTH AIR FORCE ESTIMATED 11 OF 14 RED SUPPLY TRAINS SPOTTED LAST NIGHT WERE DAMAGED.

PILOTS ENCOUNTERED TWO UNIDENTIFIED PLANES SATURDAY NIGHT, BUT NEITHER OFFERED TO ATTACK.

TWENTY CARS OF TWO COMMUNIST TRAINS, LOADED WITH GASOLINE AND AMMUNITION, WERE DESTROYED BY CARRIER-BASED PLANES ON THE EAST COAST NEAR HUNGNAM, NAVY HEADQUARTERS REPORTED.

ONE RETURNING PILOT, LT.D.B.SHELTON, MAQUOKETA,IA., SAID "THE EXPLODING AMMUNITION TRAIN HURLED CHUNKS OF DEBRIS AS LARGE AS AN AUTOMOBILE SKYWARD AS THE FIRE SHOT 2,000 FEET UPWARD."

PILOTS FROM THE U.S. CARRIERS BOXER, PRINCETON AND PHILIPPINE SEA ESTIMATED THEY KILLED 755 REDS SATURDAY WHILE FLYING COMBAT SUPPORT MISSIONS.

FEAF (CAPS) ANNOUNCED ITS PLANES FLEW 5,700 SORTIES IN THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY. IT REPORTED LOSS OF SIX FIGHTER PLANES.

THE ONLY AERIAL ENGAGEMENTS DURING THE WEEK, FEAF SAID, WERE TWO INCONCLUSIVE NIGHT ATTACKS BY ENEMY PLANES ON B-26 NIGHT INTRUDER BOMBERS. THE STATEMENT SAID THE ALLIED PLANES SUFFERED NO DAMAGE AND REPORTED NONEINFLICTED ON THE ENEMY PLANES.

RA1056PCS NM

A79FX

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, MAY 19-(AP)-ON HIGHWAY 13 IN KOREA MILITARY POLICE HAS POSTED THIS SIGN:

"DRIVE CAREFULLY, YOU MAY KILL YOUR REPLACEMENT."

JL503APD

B90KX Q

TOKYO, SUNDAY, MAY 20-(AP)-SGT.WILLIAM N.BAKER OF THE U.S.SECOND DIVISION GOT THE SURPRISE OF HIS LIFE WHEN REPLACEMENTS ARRIVED.

AMONG THEM WAS HIS OWN BROTHER, ROBERT.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ROBERT GOES INTO ACTION AS SERGEANT FIRST CLASS WILLIAM GOES OUT.

ROBERT, WHO ENLISTED LAST SEPTEMBER, SAID HE HAD ASKED TO BE ASSIGNED TO THE SECOND DIVISION SO HE MIGHT SEE HIS BROTHER.

THE SERGEANT, A VETERAN OF WORLD WAR II, HOLDS TWO BRONZE STARS.

THE BROTHERS LIVE AT HOLYOKE, MASS.

FR1152PCS NM

MAY 20 1951

A19 (240)

NIGHT LEAD KOREAN

BY THOMAS P.WHITNEY

MOSCOW, MAY 19-(AP)-THE MOSCOW PRESS GAVE A BIG PLAY TODAY TO A PROPOSAL BY SENATOR EDWIN C.JOHNSON (D-COLO) THAT AN EFFORT BE MADE TO HALT THE KOREAN WAR JUNE 25, ITS FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

WESTERN DIPLOMATS CONSIDERED THE PROMINENT DISPLAY SIGNIFICANT. AMONG THE NEWSPAPERS CARRYING THE STORY WAS PRAVDA, THE COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN WHICH DECLARED ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT'S OBJECTIVE IS "EXPANSION OF AGGRESSION" IN ASIA.

JOHNSON OFFERED A RESOLUTION THURSDAY TO PUT THE U.S. SENATE ON RECORD IN FAVOR OF ASKING THE UNITED NATIONS TO CALL UPON ALL GROUPS NOW ENGAGED IN THE WAR IN KOREA TO CEASE FIRE AND DECLARE AN EFFECTIVE ARMISTICE AT 4 A.M. KOREAN TIME JUNE 25.

IN ADDITION, HE PROPOSED THAT ALL U.N. FORCES RETIRE BEFOREHAND SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL (WHICH THE COMMUNISTS HOLD AT THE MOMENT) AND THAT ALL NON-KOREANS GET OUT OF KOREA BEFORE DEC. 31, 1951.

HIS RESOLUTION DECLARES "THE KOREAN WAR HAS EVERY APPEARANCE OF BEING A HOPELESS CONFLICT OF ATTRITION AND INDECISIVENESS AND A BREEDER OF BITTER RACIAL HATREDS" WHICH MAY BURST INTO A WORLD WIDE CONFLAGRATION.

THE MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS APPARENTLY CARRIED THE FULL TEXT. THEY GAVE NO COMMENT, BUT LINKED THE PROPOSAL WITH "REPORTS FROM KOREA OF A NEW ATTACK OF THE NORTH KOREAN ARMIES AND CHINESE VOLUNTEERS." AMERICAN TROOPS IN KOREA WERE DECLARED SUFFERING FROM POOR MORALE.

A QUESTION BEING ASKED BY DIPLOMATS HERE IS: DOES THE TREATMENT GIVEN THE PROPOSAL HERE MEAN THE RUSSIANS MIGHT SUPPORT SUCH A SETTLEMENT IN KOREA AS THE COLORADO SENATOR SUGGEST

JS523

A83

(130)

MOSCOW, MAY 19-(AP)-PRAVDA AND OTHER SOVIET NEWSPAPERS CARRIED EXTENSIVE REPORTS TODAY OF SEN. EDWIN JOHNSON'S (D-COLO.) PROPOSAL FOR AN ARMISTICE IN THE KOREAN WAR ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF ITS OUT-BREAK. THE DATE WOULD BE JUNE 25.

PRAVDA, ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, QUOTED WHAT APPARENTLY WAS THE WHOLE RESOLUTION AND SOME OBSERVERS CONSIDERED IT SIGNIFICANT THAT THE PAPER DID SO.

IT WAS THE FIRST PEACE PROPOSAL FOR KOREA COMING FROM THE UNITED STATES TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE SOVIET PRESS FOR SOME TIME.

THE NEWSPAPER MADE IT CLEAR THAT JOHNSON WAS SUGGESTING THAT TROOPS OF BOTH SIDES SHOULD RETIRE BEHIND THEIR RESPECTIVE SIDES OF THE 38TH PARALLEL.

IT CONNECTED HIS PROPOSAL WITH "REPORTS FROM KOREA OF A NEW ATTACK BY THE NORTH KOREAN ARMIES AND CHINESE VOLUNTEERS."

ME810AED

30.24- 23177

A126FX

RED BROADCAST (100)

BY STANLEY RICH

HONG KONG,MAY 19-(AP)-THE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE NORTH KOREAN ARMY LAST NIGHT CHARGED THAT GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY SENT FORGED DOCUMENTS TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN HIS FIRST REPORT AS U.N. SUPREME COMMANDER.

GEN.NAM IL, IN A STATEMENT BROADCAST BY RADIO PEIPING, SAID RIDGWAY SENT TO THE U.N. TWO "ALLEGEDLY CAPTURED" RED KOREAN ARMY ORDERS.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE DOCUMENTS WERE FORGED BECAUSE THEY USED JAPANESE PLACE NAMES INSTEAD OF KOREAN AND REFERRED TO THE NORTH KOREAN ARMY INSTEAD OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY. IT ADDED THERE WERE SEVERAL OTHER TECHNICAL ERRORS.

CC722APD

A121 (140)

NEW DELHI, MAY 19-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID TODAY INDIA IS "UNLIKELY" TO SEND TROOPS TO KOREA.

THEY GAVE THIS REPLY IN RESPONSE TO REPORTS PUBLISHED HERE THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS AGAIN REQUESTED INDIA TO DO SO.

(OFFICIAL QUARTERS IN KARACHI ALSO SAID THEY DO NOT SEE ANY POSSIBILITY OF PAKISTAN SENDING TROOPS. THEY SAID PAKISTAN FORCES ARE NEEDED FOR INTERNAL DEFENSE, TO GUARD PAKISTAN INTERESTS IN KASHMIR AND TO GUARD THE AFGHANISTAN FRONTIER.)

THE INDIAN SOURCES SAID PRIME MINISTER NEHRU WILL PROBABLY BE QUERIED ON THE SUBJECT IN PARLIAMENT MONDAY.

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WASHINGTON REPORTED THAT, SO FAR AS IS KNOWN, THE U.S. HAS MADE NO FRESH APPEAL FOR TROOPS FROM INDIA AND PAKISTAN. SUCH APPEALS HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE PAST, BOTH FORMALLY AND INFORMALLY.

JB1227AED

MAY 20 1951

B28 (SEG)

(260)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11 A.MM., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 19)

(ADVANCE)--UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 19-(AP)-GEN. MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY TOLD THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY THAT U.N. AIR FORCES HAVE COMPLETE DOMINANCE OF THE KOREAN SKIES, DESPITE THE INCREASING NUMBER OF RUSSIAN-BUILT MIG JET PLANES.

RIDGWAY'S STATEMENT WAS IN HIS FIRST REGULAR REPORT ON THE KOREAN MILITARY SITUATION SINCE HE SUCCEEDED GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AS U.N. COMMANDER. COVERING THE PERIOD APRIL 1 TO APRIL 15, RIDGWAY CONCLUDED HIS REPORT WITH THESE WORDS:

"ON 11 APRIL 1951, EIGHT MONTHS AND 18 DAYS AFTER THE ACTIVATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE KOREAN EFFORT, GENERAL OF THE ARMY DOUGLAS MACARTHUR RELINQUISHED COMMAND TO THE UNDERSIGNED."

RIDGWAY MADE NO DIRECT REFERENCE TO MACARTHUR'S CONTROVERSIAL DEMAND FOR AUTHORIZATION TO BOMB MANCHURIAN BASES, BUT HE DID STRESS THE COMMUNIST USE OF MANCHURIAN TERRITORY AS A PROTECTED BASE FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST THE U.N.

THE U.N. COMMANDER REPORTED MOST OF THE AIR BATTLES DURING THE FIRST HALF OF APRIL TOOK PLACE IN THE GENERAL SINUIJU-SINAJU AREA "TO WHICH THE ENEMY HAS RESTRICTED HIS OPERATIONS BY BASING HIS SHORT RANGE JETS IN MANCHURIA."

"DESPITE THE ADVANTAGE OF THE HAVEN NORTH OF THE YALU," HE SAID, "THE COMMUNIST LOSSES HAVE BEEN EXTREMELY HEAVY COMPARED TO THOSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES."

AT ANOTHER POINT RIDGWAY SAID:

"INTELLIGENCE REPORTS INDICATE THERE IS MUCH AIR TRAINING ACTIVITY IN VARIOUS AREAS OF CHINA AND MANCHURIA."

HE REPORTED THE COMMUNIST ALSO WERE MAKING EXTREME EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN THEIR AIRFIELDS IN NORTH KOREA DESPITE CONTINUED U.N. ATTACKS. HE INTERPRETED THESE EFFORTS AN THAT THE COMMUNISTS INTEND, OR AT LEAST DESIRE, TO EXTEND THEIR AIR ACTIVITIES TO AREAS THEY CANNOT REACH FROM THE MANCHURIAN BASES.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 19)

BB537AED

B6WX (HKP)

(130)

(ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 6 AM, EST, SATURDAY, MAY 19)

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 19-(AP)-THE BODIES OF FOUR MEN WHO DIED IN THE KOREAN WAR WILL ARRIVE BY NAVY VESSEL AT SAN FRANCISCO ABOUT MAY 22, THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THEY WILL BE SENT WITH AN ESCORT TO THE POINT DESIGNATED BY THE NEXT OF KIN.

THE DEAD BEING RETURNED AND THE NEXT OF KIN INCLUDE:

CORP. DAVID J.REAVES, ARMY, WHOSE NEXT OF KIN ARE MR. AND MRS BARNEY P.REAVES, 350 BAGGS AVENUE, PELHAM, GA.

1ST. LT.JOHN W.KING, AIR FORCE, NEXT OF KIN MRS.DOROTHY F.KING, 711 SOUTH OSWEGO, TULSA, OKLA.

PVT. 1ST CLASS SYLVAN A.MOYERS, ARMY, NEXT OF KIN MRS.BERTHA M. BOYERS, RR 1, BROADWAY, VA.

PVT. 1ST CLASS CLAUDE E.TENNANT, JR., ARMY, NEXT OF KIN MR. AND MRS. CLAUDE E.TENNANT, SR., UNION GROVE, WIS.

THE BODIES WILL ARRIVE ON THE U.S.N.S. GENERAL E.D.PATRICK.

(END ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 6 AM, EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SATURDAY, MAY 19)

ES247AED

A41WX

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 19)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 19-(AP)-THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT TODAY IDENTIFIED 70 ADDITIONAL U.S. CASUALTIES IN KOREA.

LIST NO. 306 REPORTED FIVE KILLED, 60 WOUNDED, ONE MISSING IN ACTION, ONE DEATH FROM INJURIES AND THREE INJURED IN ACCIDENTS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 19)

ES516AED

MAY 20 1951

A127FX

LOCALS OUT

SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 19-(AP)-TWO TRANSPORTS BEARING 2,250 KOREAN COMBAT VETERANS ARE DUE TO ARRIVE HERE MONDAY AND THE MEN ABOARD WILL BE SPED HOMEWARD TO 30 DAY LEAVES AND NEW ASSIGNMENTS.

SOME 1,905 ARMY COMBAT VETERANS WILL ARRIVE ABOARD THE TRANSPORT GENERAL R.L.HOWZE. ABORD THE TRANSPORT JACKSON DUE IN SHORTLY AFTER-WARD WILL BE 352 MARINE VETERANS FROM THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION AND THE FIRST MARINE AIR WING.

THE SOLDIERS WILL GO TO CAMP STONEMAN, 40 MILES AWAY, FOR PROCESSING. THE MARINES WILL BE RECEIVED AT TREASURE ISLAND NAVY STATION.

AFTER THE BRIEFEST CHECKING-IN PROCESS AUTHORITIES COULD ARRANGE, THEY WILL BE SENT HOMEWARD.

THREE RAILROADS--THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC, SANTA FE AND WESTERN PACIFIC-- HAVE FORMED A COOPERATIVE POOL TO SPEED THEM HOME.

CC726APD

A26 (500)
BY ARTHUR GAVSHON

LONDON, MAY 19-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN HAVE DECIDED TO RECONSIDER THEIR PLANS FOR SETTING UP NAVAL COMMANDS IN THE ATLANTIC AND THE MEDITERRANEAN, OFFICIAL SOURCES REPORTED TONIGHT.

THEY MAY YET ACCEPT WINSTON CHURCHILL'S VIEW THAT AN AMERICAN SHOULD HAVE NAVAL COMMAND OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THAT A BRITON SHOULD CONTROL ATLANTIC DEFENSES, THESE INFORMANTS SAID.

THE LEADER OF THE CONSERVATIVE OPPOSITION MADE HIS SUGGESTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS A MONTH AGO WHEN PARLIAMENT DEBATED THE THEN IMMINENT APPOINTMENT OF U.S. ADMIRAL WILLIAM B.FECHTELER AS SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN AREA. FECHTELER'S APPOINTMENT HAD NEVER BEEN FORMALLY ANNOUNCED.

A FEW WEEKS BEFORE IT WAS DUE, THE UNITED STATES SUGGESTED IT BE HELD UP PENDING BRITISH-AMERICAN AGREEMENT ON THE FORMATION AND STRUCTURE OF AN ATLANTIC PACT COMMAND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

AS A RESULT THE WHOLE QUESTION HAS BEEN THROWN WIDE OPEN..

SOME REASONS:

1. BRITAIN HAS BEEN PRESSING HARD FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A BRITON AS SUPREME COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. THE UNITED STATES FOUND IT DIFFICULT TO AGREE, AS THE JOB HAD BEEN PROMISED TO ADMIRAL RICHARD CARNEY, PRESENT COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN FLEET IN THE EASTERN ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN.

2. THE UNITED STATES HAS SINCE DECIDED TO SUPPORT THE ADMISSION OF GREECE AND TURKEY INTO THE ATLANTIC PACT AS FULL MEMBERS. THEIR ENTRY WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY STRENGTHEN AMERICAN CLAIMS THAT THE SUPREME COMMAND SHOULD BE VESTED IN AN AMERICAN.

3. THE ARGUMENTS OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN THAT THE JOB OF THE ATLANTIC SUPREME COMMANDER WOULD BE MAINLY ADMINISTRATIVE AND THAT EFFECTIVE OPERATIONAL CONTROL WOULD REMAIN IN BRITISH HANDS, UNDOUBTEDLY CAUSED THE AMERICANS TO HAVE SECOND THOUGHTS.

OFFICIALS HERE ARE FRANK ENOUGH TO ADMIT THAT THE ATLANTIC PACT PLANNERS RATHER RUSHED INTO THE WHOLE SITUATION WITHOUT GIVING SUFFICIENT THOUGHT TO ALL ITS ASPECTS. THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN ARE AGREED ABOUT THESE BASIC CONSIDERATIONS:

AN ATLANTIC HIGH COMMAND MUST BE SET UP--EVEN IF IT IS TO BE IN TWO PARTS.

A MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND MUST BE ORGANIZED TO PIN DOWN GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S SOUTHERN FLANK.

IT WOULD BE POLITICALLY UNWISE IF EACH OF THE [illegible] JOBS ARE GIVEN TO AMERICANS.

A27

THE DIFFICULTY ABOUT SWITCHING SIGNALS OVER THE ATLANTIC APPOINTMENTS--TAKING IT AWAY FROM FECHTELER AND GIVING IT TO SOME BRITON--HAS TO DO WITH PRESTIGE.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS NOW BEING DISCUSSED:

SPLITTING THE ATLANTIC INTO TWO PARTS AND MAKING A BRITON COMMANDER OF THE EASTERN AREA AND AN AMERICAN COMMANDER OF THE WESTERN AREA DIRECTLY AND INDEPENDENTLY RESPONSIBLE TO THE BRITISH-AMERICAN-FRENCH STANDING GROUP IN WASHINGTON.

SPLITTING THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND INTO TWO AND MAKING A BRITON SUPREME COMMANDER OF AIR AND LAND FORCES RESPONSIBLE TO THE STANDING GROUP AND AN AMERICAN NAVAL COMMANDER RESPONSIBLE TO THE SAME GROUP.

JS545PED

A157 (200)

(ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE WHICH IS EXPECTED BETWEEN 11 A.M. AND 12 NOON EST TODAY SATURDAY MAY 19)

(ADVANCE)..KEIGHLEY, ENG., MAY 19-(AP)-WAR MINISTER JOHN STRACHEY SAID TODAY IT WOULD BE "CRAZY" AND "CATASTROPHIC" TO TURN THE UNITED NATIONS' LIMITED WAR IN KOREA INTO AN UNLIMITED WAR AGAINST RED CHINA.

HE SAID IN A ~~PREPARED~~ STATEMENT WHICH HE READ AT A LABOR PARTY RALLY HERE THAT THE BOMBING OF CHINESE CITIES "WOULD SEAL THE FATE OF THE WEST" IN ALL ASIA. STRACHEY SAID "THE PLACE TO HIT BACK AT THE CHINESE IS WHERE THEY HIT US--IN KOREA."

A POLICY OF RESTRAINT BY THE UNITED NATIONS WAS NEITHER "APPEASEMENT NOR WEAKNESS," HE ASSERTED, AND ADDED:

"EVEN IF THEY (THE CHINESE) X X X REFUSE TO NEGOTIATE THEY MAY WELL TIRE OF BEATING THEIR HEADS AGAINST THE BRICK WALL OF OUR DEFENSE AND THE FIGHTING MAY X X X DIE AWAY TACITLY."

STRZCHEY WENT ON TO SAY THAT IN THE CONSIDERED OPINION OF BRITAIN'S MILITARY ADVISERS "OUR LAND FORCES" COULD NOT SUCCEED IN CONQUERING CHINA--AND EVEN IF THEY COULD SUCCEED IT "MUST LOCK UP ALL OR MORE THAN ALL THE FORCES AT PRESENT AVAILABLE TO THE WEST."

AS WAR MINISTER STRACHEY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR RUNNING BRITAIN'S ARMY. HE HAS SOME SAY IN THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S POLITICAL POLICIES--BUT NOT TOO MUCH, BECAUSE HIS JOB DOES NOT RATE HIM A FULL MEMBER OF THE CABINET.

STRACHEY HAS OFTEN BEEN ATTACKED BY POLITICIANS AND PRESS ALIKE IN THIS COUNTRY BECAUSE OF HIS EXPRESSED SYMPATHY WITH COMMUNISM DURING THE 1930S.

(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE WHICH IS EXPECTED BETWEEN 11 A.M. AND 12 NOON EST TODAY SATURDAY MAY 19)

G1238PED

MAY 20 1951

374 (390) (Q)

LIVERPOOL, ENG., MAY 19-(AP)-THREE YOUNG AMERICAN NAVY OFFICERS HAVE WIVES IN EVERY PORT -- THEIR OWN LEGAL ONES.

THE THREE WIVES--A REDHEAD, A BLONDE AND A BRUNETTE--WERE WAITING AT THE DOCK TODAY WHEN THE DESTROYERS DENNIS J. BUCKLEY AND SAMUEL B. ROBERTS ARRIVED.

THEY WAVED AND SHOUTED GREETINGS -- JUST AS THEY HAD AT LEGHORN, NAPLES, CANNES, PLYMOUTH AND CARDIFF.

THE THREE ARE MRS. MEETA KING, 22, OF (1608 RALSTON AVENUE) SAN FRANCISCO; MRS. PHYLLIS RUDD, 22, OF (6525 DARLINGTON ROAD) PITTSBURGH, AND MRS. MARION BUTLER, 23, OF (87 BERRIAN ROAD) NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.

THEY LOOKED TIRED -- BUT TRIM -- AFTER AN ALL-NIGHT TRAIN RIDE FROM CARDIFF.

THE IDEA FOR THEIR SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY CAME TWO MONTHS AGO, WHEN THEIR HUSBANDS -- LT.ALEX B. RUDD OF THE BUCKLEY AND ENSIGNS DANIEL W. KING AND HERBERT BUTLER OF THE ROBERTS -- GOT THEIR SAILING ORDERS FROM NEWPORT, R.I.

"WE DIDN'T MUCH LIKE THE IDEA OF PINING AT HOME, SO AS WE WANTED A TRIP TO EUROPE WE PUT OUR HEADS TOGETHER AND MADE PLANS FOR THE JOURNEY ON THE SPOT," SAID MRS. BUTLER.

THE GIRLS ARE TRAVELLING THE HARD WAY -- WAITING ON DINGY STATIONS TO CATCH NIGHT TRAINS, SLEEPING ON TRAIN SEATS TO SAVE HOTEL BILLS, AND SNATCHING HASTY MEALS IN RAILROAD CAFES.

"I ESTIMATE 90 034 :3,5 9! 974 ')3308,&

"I ESTIMATE 90 PER CENT OF OUR SLEEPING IS DONE ON RAILROAD SEATS," MRS. KING SAID.

THEY ARE ALL MANAGING ON THEIR HUSBANDS' PAY, AND HAVE BUDGETED TO

SPEND $200 A MONTH.
"SO FAR," SAID MRS. KING, DAUGHTER OF SAN FRANCISCO'S CIVIL DEFENSE DIRECTOR," WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO SAVE A LITTLE OUT OF THAT FOR OUR FARE HOME. WE ARE HAVING A WONDERFUL TIME AND ARE ENJOYING THE TRIP IMMENSELY. TELL THE FOLKS BACK HOME THAT PEOPLE EVERYWHERE HAVE BEEN MOST HELPFUL."
"W CAN'T HAVE ANY LUXURIES," CHIPPED IN MRS. RUDD, "BUT WE DON'T SPEND ANY MORE THAN WE DO AT HOME."
THE GIRLS, WHO LEFT THE UNITED STATES IN THE ILE DE FRANCE ON MARCH 30, SPENT 10 DAYS SIGHTSEEING IN PARIS BEFORE JOINING THEIR HUSBANDS AT LEGHORN. THEY HOPE TO BE HOME AGAIN BY THE FALL.
SO FAR, THEY HAVE ONLY ONE WORRY -- THEY ARE RUNNING OUT OF NYLONS, BUT MRS.BUTLER HAS CABLED HOME FOR A FRESH SUPPLY.
THEY ARE KEEPING THEIR FINGERS CROSSED -- UP TO NOW THE TWO DESTROYERS HAVE KEPT TOGETHER, BUT IF THEY DO SEPARATE MRS.RUDD WILL HAVE TO TRAVEL ON HER OWN WHILE THE OTHER TWO ARE CHASING THE ROBERTS FROM PORT TO PORT IN EACH OTHER'S COMPANY.
WHAT DO THE HUSBANDS THINK OF IT ALL?
"THEY THINK IT'S A SWELL IDEA," ACCORDING TO MRS.BUTLER. THE BUTLERS HAVE ONLY BEEN MARRIED SEVEN MONTHS, THE KINGS FOUR MONTHS, AND THE RUDDS THREE.
JJ1102AED

MAY 20 1951

A84 (180)
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, MAY 19-(AP)-WINSTON CHURCHILL LAST NIGHT URGED BRITAIN'S SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT TO TIGHTEN ITS TIES WITH THE UNITED STATES TO DETER "THE KREMLIN TYRANTS" FROM FURTHER AGGRESSION.
HE SCORNFULLY REBUKED SOME LEFT-WING SOCIALIST MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WHO, HE SAID, "ARE PRO-CHINESE ALTHOUGH IT IS THE CHINESE WHO ARE KILLING OUR MEN AND THE AMERICANS WHO ARE HELPING US."
THE LEADER OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY ALSO CHIDED PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE FOR FAILING TO MAINTAIN CLOSE RELATIONS WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO AVOID WHAT SEEMED TO BE POLICY DIFFERENCES.
HE WAS SPEAKING TO A RALLY OF THE SCOTTISH UNIONIST (CONSERVATIVE) PARTY.
EMPHASIZING THAT THE U.S. WS BEARING BY FAR THE GREATEST DH

EMPHASIZING THAT THE U.S. WS
EMPHASIZING THAT THE U.S. WAS BEARING BY FAR THE GREATEST BURDEN OF THE KOREAN WAR, HE DECLARED:
"THE AMERICANS ARE NOT ONLY BEARING THE BURDEN IN THE FAR EAST, BUT ARE ALSO MAKING HEAVY CONTRIBUTIONS IN MEN, ARMS AND MONEY TO THE DEFENSE OF WESTERN EUROPE. WITHOUT THEIR HELP THERE WOULD BE NO HOPE OF PREVENTING THE CONQUEST AND SUBJUGATION OF ALL THE FREE PEOPLES OF EUROPE BY THE IMMENSE RUSSIAN ARMIES AND THOSE OF THEIR SATELLITE STATES, WHICH STAND READY FOR ACTION AT ANY MOMENT THE ORDER IS GIVEN FROM MOSCOW."
ME815AED

A154
NIGHT LEAD BIG FOUR (270)
BY CARTER L.DAVIDSON
PARIS, MAY 19-(AP)-A DISAGREEMENT OVER THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY AND U.S. BASES OVERSEAS IS NOW THE ONLY MAJOR POINT PREVENTING COMPLETION OF AN AGENDA FOR A BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING, USUALLY RELIABLE SOURCES SAID TODAY.
THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND FRANCE COMPLETED THEIR ELEVENTH WEEK OF HAGGLING ABOUT THE TOPICS TO BE LISTED.
RUSSIA'S ANDREI GROMYKO PAVED THE WAY FOR AGREEMENT ON THE QUESTION

30.24- 23179

OF JUST WHERE GERMAN DEMILITARIZATION SHOULD APPEAR ON THE LIST.
RUSSIA WANTS IT FIRST. THE WESTERN POWERS WANT IT FARTHER DOWN, WITH A FOOTNOTE EXPLAINING THAT ITS POSITION COULD NOT BE AGREED.
GROMYKO'S SUGGESTION TODAY WAS TO PUT THE GERMAN DEMILITARIZATION ITEM IN BOTH PLACES, WITH ASTERISKS AFTER IT EACH ITEM DIRECTING THE MINISTERS TO A FOOTNOTE EXPLAINING THE DISAGREEMENT.
OFFICIALLY, WESTERN DELEGATES SAID THEY WOULD WAIT UNTIL MONDAY TO COMMENT ON THE SUGGESTION, BUT IT WAS APPARENT THE SENTIMENT WAS TO ACCEPT IT.
THE DEPUTIES STILL HVE THE PROBLEM OF WHETHER THE MINISTERS SHOULD DISCUSS THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITED STATES BASES ABROAD.
RUSSIA INSISTS THIS SHOULD BE AN ITEM BECAUSE IT IS "ONE OF THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF PRESENT INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS IN EUROPE" WHICH THE MINISTERS ARE TO DISCUSS.
THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE INSIST IT HAS NO PLACE ON THE AGENDA, SINCE RUSSIA IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC ALLIANCE. BESIDES, SAY THE WESTERN DELEGATES, RUSSIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI VISHINSKY CAN BRING THE MATTER UP IF HE WANTS TO UNDER OTHER HEADINGS, SUCH AS DECLARING IT IS A CAUSE OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION.
THE MATTER PROBABLY WILL END BY GOING TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS AS A "DISAGREED ITEM." THE DEPUTIES ALREADY HAVE AGREED TO DISAGREE ON THE WORDING OF AN ARMS REDUCTION ITEM, LEAVING IT FOR THE MINISTERS TO DECIDE.
JJ1219PED

MAY 20 1951

A100 (150)
PARIS, MAY 19-(AP)-THE BIG FOUR DEPUTIES TODAY ENDED THEIR 11TH WEEK OF HAGGLING OVER AN AGENDA FOR A MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF RUSSIA, THE U.S., BRITAIN AND FRANCE.
NOT MUCH WAS ACHIEVED IN TODAY'S 57TH SESSION, BUT DELEGATES EXPRESSED THEIR REGULAR SATURDAY OPTIMISM THAT "THE MEETING WILL END NEXT WEEK."
RUSSIA'S ANDREI GROMYKO CAME UP WITH A NEW SUGGESTION TODAY TO TRY TO SOLVE THE RIDDLE OF JUST WHERE THE SUBJECT OF GERMAN DEMILITARIZATION SHOULD APPEAR ON THE COMPLETED AGENDA. RUSSIA WANTS IT FIRST. THE WESTERN POWERS WANT IT FURTHER DOWN, BUT ARE WILLING TO LET THE MINISTERS THEMSELVES DECIDE WHERE IT SHOULD APPEAR.
GROMYKO SUGGESTED TODAY THAT THE ITEM APPEAR TWICE ON THE AGENDA, ONCE WHERE SHE WANTS IT AND ONCE WHERE THE WEST WANTS IT, EACH TIME WITH AN ASTERISK DIRECTING THE MINISTERIAL ATTENTION TO A FOOTNOTE EXPLAINING THE DISAGREEMENT.
WESTERN DELEGATES RESERVED THEIR COMMENT ON THIS SUGGESTION UNTIL MONDAY'S MEETING.
THE SENTIMENT AFTER TODAY'S SESSION, HOWEVER, SEEMED TO BE FOR WESTERN ACCEPTANCE OF THE IDEA. THAT WOULD LEAVE THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE NORTH ATLANTIC DEFENSE TREATY OUGHT TO BE ON THE AGENDA AS THE SOLE REMAINING POINT OF DISAGREEMENT.
WW1052AED

B58 Q
PARIS, MAY 19-(AP)-GENERAL DWIGHT EISENHOWER TAKES OFF TOMORROW TO INSPECT SCANDINAVIAN TROOPS ASSIGNED TO HIS ATLANTIC ARMY.
THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER WILL SPEND FOUR DAYS IN DENMARK AND NORWAY, ON HIS FOURTH INSPECTION TRIP SINCE TAKING ACTIVE COMMAND OF THE ATLANTIC PACT'S EUROPEAN ARMY, HIS HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.
PREVIOUSLY HE VISITED OCCUPATION FORCES IN GERMANY, ITALIAN TROOPS, AND LAST WEEK TOURED BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.
HIS INSPECTION TRIP NEXT WEEK WILL INCLUDE A VISIT TO NORWEGIAN, DANISH AND BRITISH TROOPS IN NORTHERN GERMANY.
MD820AED

A47
(310)
BY CARL HARTMAN
PARIS, MAY 19-(AP)-THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TODAY VOTED A RECORD BUDGET OF 2,648,000,000,000 FRANCS ($7,560,000,000) FOR 1951, OF WHICH SOMEWHAT MORE THAN A FOURTH IS EARMARKED FOR THE ARMED FORCES.
THE VOTE WAS 301 TO 177, WITH ONLY THE COMMUNISTS OPPOSED.
EXPENDITURES WILL EXCEED RECEIPTS BY 544,000,000,000 FRANCS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES. (THE DOLLAR IS WORTH ABOUT 350 FRANCS). THE FRENCH EXPECT PART OF THE DEFICIT TO BE COVERED BY 255,000,000,000 FRANCS WORTH OF AMERICAN AID UNDER THE MARSHALL PLAN AND THE MILITARY AID PROGRAM. SOME OF THIS, HOWEVER, HAS NOT YET BEEN VOTED BY CONGRESS.
BY AMERICAN CALCULATIONS, THE FRENCH ACCOUNTS ARE THROWN OUT OF BALANCE STILL FURTHER BY SOME 321,000,000,000 FRANCS WORTH OF LOANS WHICH IN FRANCE ARE LISTED ON THE CREDIT SIDE OF THE LEDGER.
THE FRENCH ARMED FORCES ARE TO GET 743,000,000,000 FRANCS, OR THE EQUIVALENT OF ABOUT $2,610,000,000.
BOTH THE PERCENTAGE AND THE AMOUNTS OF THE MILITARY BUDGETS OF FRANCE'S TWO BIG PARTNERS IN WESTERN DEFENSE, THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, ARE LARGER.
OF THE $71,000,000,000 BUDGET PRESIDENT TRUMAN LAID BEFORE CONGRESS IN JANUARY, THE UNITED STATES MILITARY SERVICES WERE DOWN FOR $41,421,000,000.
BRITAIN'S RECORD PEACETIME BUDGET OF 1951 EQUALLS $11,751,000,000, OF WHICH $4,172,000,000 IS EARMARKED FOR REARMAMENT AGAINST COMMUNIST AGGRESSION.
THE FRENCH BUDGET, HOWEVER, PROVIDES FOR EXPENDITURES TOTALLING 2,238,000,000 FRANCS MORE THAN LAST YEAR.
WITH A NATIONAL ELECTION COMING UP, THE DEPUTIES HAVE VOTED DOWN OVER THE LAST FIVE MONTHS PROPOSALS BY THE CABINET FOR ABOUT 52,000,000,000 FRANCS WORTH OF NEW TAXES. IN SOME CASES, TAXES WERE REDUCED.
FRENCH VOTERS ARE TO CHOOSE A NEW ASSEMBLY SUNDAY, JUNE 17.--
K656PED

B104 (Q) (240)
--17--
NIGHT LEAD ARMED FORCES
BY BRACK CURRY
FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 19-(AP)-FROM BREMEN ON THE NORTH SEA TO TRIESTE ON THE ADRIATIC, U.S. SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN DEMONSTRATED THEIR GROWING STRENGTH IN EUROPE TODAY. STREET PARADES AND EQUIPMENT DISPLAYS HONORED "ARMED FORCES DAY."
ELITE TROOPS, JET PLANES AND LATE-MODEL HEAVY EQUIPMENT WERE MOVED OUT TO SHOW THE PEOPLES OF GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND TRIESTE THAT THE DEFENDERS ARE READY TO FIGHT ANY INVASION FROM THE EAST.
A HALF MILLION CURIOUS SPECTATORS THRONGED PARADE ROUTES AND DISPLAYS IN A DOZEN GERMAN CITIES AS THE THREE SERVICES COMBINED TO PUT ON THE GREATEST MILITARY SHOW HERE SINCE THE WAR.
WHILE FORMATIONS OF JET FIGHTERS SPED OVERHEAD, HEAVY TANKS, ARTILLERY, AMMUNITION CARRIERS, TANK RETRIEVERS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT RUMBLED ALONG THE STREETS.
THE GERMANS WATCHED ALERTLY AS ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE UNITS TROOPED BY. MANY COMMENTED THAT "THESE TROOPS LOOK LIKE THEY MEAN BUSINESS." THE EQUIPMENT WAS CALLED "THE BEST WE'VE SEEN SINCE THE WAR."
NEARLY 200,000 GERMANS POURED INTO BERLIN'S TEMPELHOF AIRBASE ALONE TO SEE A MILITARY DISPLAY. THERE WERE CELEBRATIONS ALSO IN FRANKFURT, AUGSBURG, BREMERHAVEN, MUNICH, HEIDELBERG, NUERNBERG, STUTTGART AND OTHER WEST GERMAN CITIES.
IN SALZBURG, AUSTRIA, ABOUT 6,000 U.S. TROOPS PARADED BEFORE ARMY LEADERS. THEN THEY TOOK UP POSITIONS FOR THEIR WEEKLONG MANEUVERS WHICH STARTED TONIGHT.
IN TRIESTE, 2,500 TROOPS PARADED AND EIGHT XF-84 THUNDER JETS STREAKED OVER THE FREE TERRITORY'S MAIN SQUARE.
RP210PED

A94 (250)
FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 19-(AP)-AMERICAN FORCES FACING THE IRON CURTAIN PUT ON THE GREATEST MILITARY DISPLAY SINCE WORLD WAR II IN GERMANY TODAY.
SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN PARADED IN A DOZEN GERMAN CITIES TO SHOW THEIR COMBAT READINESS AND CELEBRATE THE SECOND ANNUAL "AMERICAN ARMED FORCES DAY."
AN ESTIMATED 500,000 GERMANS TURNED OUT TO WATCH THE MILITARY PARADES AND TO INSPECT DISPLAYS OF AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT.
GERMAN OFFICIALS SAT SIDE BY SIDE WITH U.S. ARMY AND HIGH COMMISSION LEADERS IN THE REVIEWING STANDS FOR THE BIG PARADES.
THE BIGGEST CELEBRATIONS WERE STAGED IN BERLIN, AUGSBURG, BREMERHAVEN, FRANKFURT, HEIDELBERG, MUNICH, NUERNBERG AND STUTTGART.
IN BERLIN, NEARLY 200,000 GERMANS SWARMED OVER BIG TEMPELHOF AIRBASE TO SEE THE ARMY AND AIRFORCE PUT ON A DISPLAY OF WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT INCLUDING TANKS.
ABOUT 7,000 MEN -- VIRTUALLY THE ENTIRE U.S. STRENGTH IN BERLIN -- PARADED BEFORE U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER JOHN J.MCCLOY, GEN.THOMAS T. HANDY, COMMANDER OF ALL U.S. FORCES IN GERMANY, AND LT.GEN.LAURIS NORSTAD, AIRFORCE CHIEF HERE.
IN NUERNBERG SOME 25,000 PEOPLE LINED THE STREETS TO SEE A PARADE OF 1,500 TROOPS WITH TANKS. MORE THAN 30 JET PLANES FLEW OVER THE PARADE.
IN FRANKFURT, ARMY AND AIR FORCE UNITS MARCHED THROUGH THE MAIN STREETS IN A PARADE LASTING OVER AN HOUR WHILE TROOP CARRIER PLANES AND JET FIGHTERS FLEW IN FORMATION OVER THE CITY.
SOLID LINES OF CURIOUS GERMANS LINED THE EIGHT-MILE PARADE ROUTE AS HEAVY TANKS, TOWED ARTILLERY, AMMUNITION CARRIERS, ASSAULT BOATS AND TANK RETRIEVERS ROLLED BY.
ME849AED

B108 (Q)
NIGHT LEAD MORRISON
BONN, GERMANY, MAY 19-(AP)-BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON TODAY ASSURED CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER OF BRITAIN'S SYMPATHETIC SUPPORT FOR STEPS TO STAMP OUT NEO-NAZISM IN WEST GERMANY.
THEY TALKED FOR TWO HOURS.
AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID BRITISH POLICY WAS TO LEAVE THE GERMANS TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF A REBIRTH OF NAZISM THEMSELVES AND NOT DIRECTLY INTERVENE UNLESS THE SITUATION GOT OUT OF HAND.
RP227PED

A141
BONN, GERMANY, MAY 19-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER HERBERT MORRISON OF BRITAIN TALKED FOR TWO HOURS TODAY WITH WEST GERMAN CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER. MORRISON SAID THE TALKS WAS "SO INTERESTING THAT WE ARE GOING TO TALK SOME MORE." HE DIDN'T SAY WHAT SUBJECTS HAD BEEN "SO INTERESTING."
WW1107AED

30.24- 23181

(250)

GENEVA, MAY 19-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS ENDED A FIVE WEEKS' SESSION TODAY AFTER COMPLETING ANOTHER REVISION OF THE PROPOSED UNITED NATIONS COVENANT ON HUMAN RIGHTS. THE DRAFT WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SOVIET DELEGATE P.D.MOROSOV BECAME INVOLVED IN A LAST-MINUTE EXCHANGE WITH U.S. DELEGATE MRS.FRANKIN D.ROOSEVELT WHILE THE COMMISSION WAS DISCUSSING ITS REPORT TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL. MOROSOV INSISTED THAT NO MENTION BE MADE OF THE PRESENCE OF ITALIAN OBSERVERS DURING THE COMMISSION'S SESSION.

ITALIAN OBSERVERS, MOROSOV DECLARED, ARE REPRESENTATIVES OF A NON-MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS WHO HAD "ABUSED THE INDULGENCE OF THE SECRETARIAT AND SECURED A MENTION IN THE REPORT BY A TRICK OF BLACK MAGIC."

"I DON'T UNDERSTAND WHAT THIS IS ALL ABOUT," MRS.ROOSEVELT TOLD THE COMMISSION. "I CANNOT SEE WHY WE SHOULD NOT MENTION THAT THE REPRESENTATIVE OF ANY GOVERNMENT HAS ATTENDED OUR MEETING AS AN OBSERVER."

MOROSOV INSISTED ON THE DELETION, ALTHOUGH CHAIRMAN CHARLES MALIK OF LEBANON POINTED OUT THAT THE COMMISSION'S REPORT FOR 1948 MENTIONED THE PRESENCE OF AN OBSERVER FROM ROMANIA, ALSO A NON-MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE COMMISSION FINALLY AGREED TO DELETE ANY REFERENCE TO OBSERVERS, INCLUDING THOSE OF U.N. MEMBERS BELGIUM, ISRAEL, MEXICO AND THE NETHERLANDS, IN ADDITION TO NON-MEMBER ITALY.

JB803PED

B70 (Q)

GENEVA, MAY 19-(AP)-THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION ANNUAL ASSEMBLY APPROVED, 51 TO 3, TODAY A $7,600,000 1951 BUDGET.

THE BUDGET HAD BEEN VIGOROUSLY DISPUTED DURING THE COMMITTEE STAGE WHEN UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES SUPPORTED AN $8,300,000 BUDGET URGED BY WHO DIRECTOR-GENERAL BROCK CHISHOLM. THAT FIGURE WOULD HAVE BEEN ABOUT $2,000,000 HIGHER THAN THE BUDGET FOR THE CURRENT YEAR AND WAS OPPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND AUSTRALIA.

THE MEETING ALSO ACCEPTED WITHOUT A VOTE A REQUEST FROM THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT FOR A 20 PER CENT REDUCTION IN JAPAN'S $120,000 CONTRIBUTION FOR 1951. JAPAN WAS ADMITTED TO WHO LAST WEDNESDAY.

MT917AED

A20 (230)

MAY 20 1951

BY EDWIN B.GREENWALD

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, MAY 19-(AP)-AN IRRITABLE KING ABDULLAH OF JORDAN SAID TODAY HE WOULD NOT STAND WITH FOLDED ARMS IF ANY AGGRESSION TOOK AN INCH OF LAND FROM ANY OF HIS ARAB NEIGHBORS.

THE MONARCH IS IN TURKEY ON A STATE VISIT. HE TALKED TO NEWSMEN IN ISTANBUL'S FAMED DOLMABACHE PALACE ABOUT WARLIKE PREPARATIONS BEING MADE BY BOTH SIDES IN THE BORDER FEUD BETWEEN SYRIA AND ISRAEL.

REPORTERS NOTED THAT IRAQ HAD SENT FORCES TO HELP SYRIA, THAT EGYPT HAD OFFERED TO HELP AND THAT ISRAEL WAS REPORTED TO BE PARTIALLY MOBILIZING.

"I DO NOT THINK THERE WILL BE A WAR," ABDULLAH DECLARED, "BUT I DO NOT REALLY KNOW THE FUTURE. ONLY ALLAH KNOWS ALL."

A REPORTER REMARKED THAT THE KING'S BRITISH-TRAINED ARAB LEGION HAD PLAYED A BIG ROLE IN ISRAEL-ARAB FIGHTING AND ASKED ABDULLAH, "WHAT ABOUT NOW?"

"WE ARE NOT NOW OFFICIALLY IN THE ARAB LEAGUE," THE KING REPLIED, "BUT IF ANY AGGRESSION TAKES A SINGLE INCH OF LAND FROM ANY OF MY NEIGHBORS I AM NOT GOING TO STAND WITH FOLDED ARMS."

ABDULLAH SUDDENLY LEAPED OUT OF HIS CHAIR AND GLARED AT THE NEWSMEN.

"WHY ASK ME A QUESTION LIKE THAT?" HE DEMANDED. "I AM A GUEST OF THIS COUNTRY. SUCH A QUESTION REFLECTS IMMATURITY. WHAT WOULD YOU EXPECT ME TO SAY?"

THE REPORTERS INSISTED THE QUESTION DID NOT REFLECT IMMATURITY, SINCE THE WHOLE WORLD HAS ITS EYES ON THE SYRIAN-ISRAELI DISPUTE.

"I DO NOT CARE WHAT ANYONE THINKS ABOUT THIS," ABDULLAH SNAPPED BACK.

AT THIS POINT GOV.FARHRETTIN KEREM GOKAY, OF ISTANBUL PROVINCE, TURNED TO THE KING AND SAID HE WOULD ORDER THE PAPERS NOT TO PRINT WHAT ABDULLAH HAD SAID IF THE KING WISHED. THE REPORTERS TOLD THE GOVERNOR TO "MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."

JS528PED

A82

MOSCOW, MAY 19-(AP)-THE SOVIET PRESS TODAY REPORTED THE UNITED NATIONS DECISION TO EMBARGO SHIPMENTS OF WAR GOODS TO CHINA.

PRAVDA COMMENTED THAT THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTED "ON ORDERS FROM THE UNITED STATES." IT ALSO SAID THE ASSEMBLY HAD NO AUTHORITY ON THE QUESTION.

ME808AED

MAY 20 1951

A171 (570)

AMS BUDGET

NIGHT LEAD IRAN

BY ROBERT B. HEWETT

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 19-(AP)-IRAINIAN OFFICIALS GAVE AN ICY RECEPTION TODAY TO A BRITISH NOTE WARNING THAT REFUSAL TO NEGOTIATE OIL DIFFERENCES WOULD BRING "THE MOST SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES."

PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH REFUSED TO RECEIVE BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR FRANCIS SHEPHERD BEHIND THE LOCKED DOORS AND BOARDED UP WINDOWS OF HIS OFFICE IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING. SO SHEPHERD DELIVERED THE NOTE INSTEAD TO FOREIGN MINISTER BAGHER KAZEMI.

THE NERVOUS PREMIER HAS BARRICADED HIMSELF TO THWART PURPORTED ASSASSINATION PLOTS. HE HAS VOWED TO STAY IN SECLUSION UNTIL THE GIANT ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY HAS BEEN TAKEN OVER UNDER THE NATIONALIZATION LAW HE PUSHED THROUGH PARLIAMENT.

IRANIAN OFFICIALS SAID PRIVATELY THE NOTE--ON WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAD BEEN CONSULTED BY BRITAIN--WAS "JUST THE SAME OLD NONSENSE."

THE BRITISH PROPOSED SENDING A HIGH LEVEL MISSION--POSSIBLY HEADED BY EARL MOUNTBATTEN, A COUSIN OF KING GEORGE VI--IMMEDIATELY TO REACH A SOLUTION ON THE FUTURE OF THE BRITISH-OWNED COMPANY.

SHEPHERD DELIVERED THE COMMUNICATION TO KAZEMI AT A 35-MINUTE CONFERENCE. SHEPHERD SAID THEIR TALKS WAS FRIENDLY. THE AMBASSADOR THEN DROVE TO THE ROYAL PALACE AND HAD AN HOUR'S TALK WITH SHAH MOHAMMED REZA PAHLEVI, AN ACT WHICH UNDERLINED THE INACCESSIBILITY OF THE PREMIER.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID THERE APPREARED LITTLE CHANCE THAT MOSSADEGH WILL AGREE TO NEGOTIATE. HE HAS REBUFFED ONE SUCH OFFER.

THE NEXT MOVE SEEMED TO BE UP TO THE PREMIER. SOONER OR LATER, IF HE PERSISTS IN HIS PRESENT COURSE, THE PARLIAMENTARY BOARD EMPOWERED BY IRAN'S OIL NATIONALIZATION LAW TO TAKE OVER PHYSICAL POSSESSION OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST REFINERY AND RICH OIL FIELDS WILL HAVE TO ACT.

THE BOARD HAS BEEN MARKING TIME FOR A WEEK, AND SO FAR HAS COME UP WITH NO CONCRETE PLAN FOR GETTING POSSESSION OF THE COMPANY'S BOOKS OR OTHERWISE IMPLEMENTING THE LAW.

BRITAIN GAVE NO CLUE TO WHAT THE "SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES" OF SUCH ACTION WOULD BE. TEHRAN PAPERS HAVE GIVEN PROMINENCE, HOWEVER, TO THE

ALERTING OF PARACHUTE TROOPS IN BRITAIN AND THE UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT THEY MIGHT INTERVENE TO PROTECT BRITISH PROPERTY AND LIVES.

A172

THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT, IN A STATEMENT ISSUED IN WASHINGTON, HAS URGED IRAN TO NEGOTIATE, AND HAS INDICATED THAT AMERICAN EXPERTS WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE TO REPLACE BRITISH TECHNICIANS IF THIS COUNTRY GOES AHEAD BY ONE-SIDED ACTION TO EXPEL THE BRITISH. THE UNITED STATES, HOWEVER, EMPHASIZED THAT IT HAD NOT SPECIFICALLY APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED THE BRITISH NOTE.

BRITAIN SAID SHE DID NOT CHALLENGE THE RIGHT OF IRAN TO NATIONALIZE A COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE--WHICH THE BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT ITSELF HAS DONE REPETEADLY.

THE REAL ISSUE, SHE DECLARED, IS "THE WRONG DONE IF A SOVEREIGN STATE BREAKS A CONTRACT WHICH IT HAS DELIVERATELY MADE."

THE CONTRACT OF 1933 BETWEEN THE OIL COMPANY AND IRAN, THE NOTE SAID, PROVIDED THAT THE TERMS COULD NOT BE CHANGED EXCEPT BY AGREEMENT, AND THAT DISPUTES WOULD BE SETTLED BY ARBITRATION OR THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE. THE CONTRACT HAS UNTIL 1993 TO RUN.

BRITAIN CHALLENGED IRAN'S CONTENTION THAT THE DISPUTE IS BETWEEN IRAN AND THE COMPANY. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, THE NOTE SAID, OWNS A MAJORITY OF THE COMPANY SHARES AND HAS "THE FULLEST RIGHT TO PROTECT ITS INTERESTS."

THE NOTE, WRITTEN BY FOREIGN SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON, RECALLED THAT OFFICIALS OF BOTH IRAN AND BRITAIN HAVE EXPRESSED DESIRES FOR "MAINTAINING GOOD RELATIONS AND STRENGTHENING THE FOUNDATION OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN IRAN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM."

"I SHOULD, HOWEVER, BE LESS THAN FRANK," MORRISON CONCLUDED, "IF I DID NOT SAY THAT A REFUSAL ON THE PART OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT TO NEGOTIATE, OR ANY ATTEMPT ON THEIR PART TO PROCEED IN A UNILATERAL ACTION TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECENT LEGISLATION, COULD NOT FAIL GRAVELY TO IMPAIR THOSE FRIENDLY RELATIONS WHICH BOTH WISH TO EXIST AND TO HAVE THE MOST SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES."

MAY 20 1951

-DASH-

BRITISH OFFICIALS IN LONDON PRIVATELY EXPRESSED SOME HOPE LAST (SATURDAY) NIGHT, FOR THE FIRST TIME, THAT IRAN WILL CONSENT TO DICKER.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN HAILED AS HELPFUL THE UNITED STATES DECLARATION FRIDAY THAT AMERICAN EXPERTS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO REPLACE BRITONS IF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT INSISTS ON COMPLETING THE SEIZURE AS PROPOSED AND EXPELS THE BRITISH.

THE BRITISH BELIEVE THE SHAH WOULD LIKE TO SEE SOME SORT OF COMPROMISE. SPECULATION HAS BEEN AROUSED BY A VISIT OF EX-PREMIER AHMED QAVAM TO SWITZERLAND, A CENTER OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY IN BOTH DIPLOMACY AND FINANCE.

QAVAM IS A MAN OF TESTED PRO-WESTERN SYMPATHIES. HE HAD A LONG TALK WITH THE SHAH SHORTLY BEFORE LEAVING TEHRAN.

THE OPINION OF LONDON OBSERVERS IS THAT BRITAIN IS LIKELY TO ACCEPT THE PRINCIPLE OF NATIONALIZATION AS A FACE-SAVER FOR THE IRANIANS IF THE DISCUSSIONS CAN BE ARRANGED, BUT WOULD INSIST THAT EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF IRAN'S OIL INDUSTRY REMAIN IN THE HANDS OF THE ANGLO-IRANIAN COMPANY.

G353PED

A105

SECOND LEAD IRANIAN (ROUNDUP) (520)

BY ROBERT B.HEWETT

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 19-(AP)-BRITAIN OFFERED TODAY TO SEND A HIGH-RANKING DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO IRAN TO TRY TO SETTLE THE BITTER DISPUTE OVER NATIONALIZATION OF THE HUGE BRITISH-OWNED ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY. BUT THE OFFER GOT A COOL RECEPTION BY THE IRANIANS.

THE PROPOSAL WAS CONTAINED IN A STIFF NOTE OF PROTEST HANDED BY BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR FRANCIS M.SHEPHERD TO THE IRANIAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

SHEPHERD EARLIER HAD TRIED TO PRESENT THE NOTE TO NATIONALIST PREMIER F.MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH. THE PREMIER, BARRICADED IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING SINCE LAST SUNDAY BECAUSE HE SAID MOSLEM FANATICS HAD THREATENED HIS LIFE, REFUSED TO SEE THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

AIDES SAID MOSSADEGH, REMAINING BEHIND LOCKED DOORS AND BOARDED WINDOWS, IS SUFFERING FROM FEVER. BUT MOST IRANIAN POLITICIANS INTERPRETED THE ACTION AS A DELIBERATE REBUFF TO THE BRITISH.

SHEPHERD SAID THE NOTE OFFERED NEW NEGOTIATIONS TO AMEND THE 1933 TREATY WHICH GIVES THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY PRODUCTION RIGHTS IN IRAN UNTIL 1993. HE SAID THE NOTE ALSO REITERATED BRITAIN'S STAND THAT GOVERNMENT SEIZURE OF THE VAST BRITISH HOLDINGS WAS A VIOLATION OF THAT TREATY.

FULL CONTENTS OF THE NOTE WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY DISCLOSED HERE.

(THE TEXT OF THE NOTE, AS RELEASED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN LONDON, CALLED THE NATIONALIZATION OF THE COMPANY A UNILATERAL ACTION WITHOUT THE COMPANY'S CONSENT, AND SAID BRITAIN MAY TAKE THE CASE BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE AT THE HAGUE IF IRAN PERSISTS IN THE NATIONALIZATION MOVE.)

BRITAIN SENT THE NOTE AFTER CONFERRING AT LENGTH WITH WASHINGTON. THE U.S., REPORTEDLY FEARING THE COMMUNISTS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH-IRANIAN FEUD TO STAGE A COUP IN THIS OIL-RICH COUNTRY ON RUSSIA'S SOUTHERN BORDERS, HAS URGED IRAN TO WORK OUT A SETTLEMENT WITH BRITAIN ON A FRIENDLY BASIS.

AFTER BEING SNUBBED BY MOSSADEGH, SHEPHERD TOOK THE NOTE TO FOREIGN MINISTER BAGHER KAZEMI. AFTER A 35-MINUTE CONFERENCE WITH KAZEMI, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS FRIENDLY, SHEPHERD THEN DROVE TO THE PALACE OF SHAH MOHAMMED REZA PAHLEVI. HE DECLINED TO COMMENT ON HIS TALK WITH THE SHAH.

THE NEXT STEP IN THE DISPUTE DEPENDS ON IRAN'S ANSWER TO THE OFFER OF NEGOTIATION.

ONE HIGH OFFICIAL CLOSE TO MOSSADEGH SAID OF THE OFFER: IT'S NOTHING NEW -- JUST THE SAME OLD NONSENSE."

HE REPEATED THE GOVERNMENT'S STAN THAT IRAN HAS THE RIGHT TO NATIONALIZE THE BRITISH CONCERN AND THERE IS NOTHING LEFT TO TALK ABOUT IN THE WAY OF COMPROMISE.

MAY 20 1951

A106

SIMILAR BRITISH REQUESTS FOR NEGOTIATION HAVE BEEN REJECTED BY THE IRANIANS DURING THE LAST FEW WEEKS. INFORMED SOURCES SAID THERE IS LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF A CHANGE IN IRAN'S VIEW NOW.

MOSSADEGH SAID THE DISPUTE IS ONE BETWEEN THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE OIL COMPANY -- WHICH IS REFERRED TO IN ALL GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS NOW AS THE "FORMER OIL COMPANY." THE PREMIER MAINTAINS THE DISPUTE IS AN INTERNAL MATTER AND NONE OF BRITAIN'S BUSINESS. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTROLS MORE THAN HALF OF THE ANGLO-IRANIAN STOCK AND SAYS IT IS BRITISH BUSINESS.

(THE NOTE INSISTED BRITAIN HAS "THE FULLEST RIGHT TO PROTECT ITS INTERESTS" IN EVERY WAY SHE PROPERLY CAN.)

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS APPEARED IN THE TEHRAN PRESS THAT BRITAIN HAS OFFERED TO SEND EARL MOUNTBATTEN, LAST VICEROY OF INDIA AND COUSIN OF KING GEORGE VI, TO NEGOTITATE THE SETTLEMENT.

SOONER OR LATER, EVEN IF IRAN GOES AHEAD WITH THE NATIONALIZATION, THERE WILL HAVE TO BE SOME SORT OF CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND THE IRANIANS ON HE LEGAL TECHNICALITIES OF TURNING OVER THE OIL COMPANY. A JOINT PARLIAMENTARY OIL BOARD ALREADY HAS BEEN APPOINTED TO IMPLEMENT THE NATIONALIZATION LAW, BUT SO FAR THERE HAVE BEEN NO SIGNS OF ACTION.

(NO PICKUP)

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WITH IRAN (500)
LONDON, MAY 19-(AP)-BRITAIN WARNED IRAN TODAY THAT FAILURE TO NEGOTIATE A NEW OIL AGREEMENT WOULD HAV[illegible]E MOST SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES."
IN A FIRM NOTE DELIVERED TO THE IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN TEHRAN TODAY, SHE SAID THAT ONE-SIDED ACTION BY IRAN TO TAKE OVER BRITAIN'S GIANT OIL CONCESSIONS "COULD NOT FAIL TO GRAVELY IMPAIR "FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.
SHE OFFERED TO SEND A MISSION IMMEDIATELY TO TEHRAN TO NEGOTIATE A NEW AGREEMENT.
THE FOREIGN OFFICE RELEASED THE TEXT OF THE NOTE SOON AFTER SIR FRANCIS SHEPHERD DELIVERED IT.
THE NOTE SAID THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT STILL HOPES THE OIL PROBLEM CAN BE SETTLED BY NEGOTIATION AND IT ADDED "THE INTERESTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT AND THE ANGLO-IRANIAN COMPANY (WHICH HOLDS THE IRANIAN CONCESSIONS) IN THIS MATTER ARE IDENTICAL."
IRAN HAS PASSED LEGISLATION THROUGH PARLIAMENT WHICH IN EFFECT ALREADY HAS NATIONALIZED ALL FOREIGN-OWNED OIL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN THE COUNTRY.
BRITAIN ALREADY HAS STRONGLY PROTESTED AGAINST IRAN'S PARLIAMENTARY ACTION.
THE BRITISH NOTE ARGUED THAT, BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT OWNS A MAJORITY OF THE SHARES IN THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, BRITAIN HAS "THE FULLEST RIGHT TO PROTECT ITS INTERESTS" IN EVERY WAY SHE PROPERLY CAN.
THEN IT ADDED "HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE AN UNANSWERABLE RIGHT UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW TO TAKE UP THE CASE AND, IF THEY DEEM IT EXPEDIENT, TO BRING THEIR COMPLAINT AGAINST THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE AT THE HAGUE. IN THAT CONTINGENCY THEY WOULD HOPE THAT THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD COLLABORATE IN ENABLING THE COURT TO GIVE A DECISION AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE."

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A76
BUT, THE NOTE WENT ON, BRITAIN WOULD PREFER TO TALK THE WHOLE THING OVER.
ITAN ALREADY HAS MADE CLEAR TO BRITAIN THAT SHE REJECTS THE IDEA OF NEGOTIATIONS ON THE PRINCIPLE OF OIL NATIONALIZATION.
TEHRAN HAS TOLD LONDON IT HAS THE RIGHT, AS A SOVEREIGN GOVERNMENT, TO TAKE OVER ANY FOREIGN-OWNED PROPERTIES AND PROJECTS. IT ALSO HAS OFFERED TO PAY COMPENSATION FOR COMPANY ASSETS AND HAS MADE CLEAR THAT IRANIAN OIL WOULD STILL BE SOLD TO BRITAIN.
THE BRITISH NOTE--DRAFTED AFTER TALKS WITH THE UNITED STATES--ASSERTED THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS NEVER DISPUTED IRAN'S RIGHTS TO NATIONALIZE COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES. IT ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT "THE ESSENTIAL POINT IS THAT THE PERSIAN (IRANIAN) GOVERNMENT, IN EFFECT, UNDERTOOK TO EXERCISE THIS RIGHT AND THE REAL ISSUE IS THEREFORE THE WRONG DONE IF A SOVEREIGN STATE BREAKS A CONTRACT WHICH IT DELIBERATELY MADE."
THE NOTE RECALLED THAT IRAN AGREED IN 1933 NEVER TO CHANGE THE POSITION OF THE OIL COMPANY WITHOUT THE COMPANY'S CONSENT.
THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY IS BRITAIN'S BIGGEST SINGLE FOREIGN ASSET. IT HAS BEEN EXTRACTING OIL FROM THE RICH FIELDS OF SOUTHERN IRAN UNDER A 60-YEAR AGREEMENT SIGNED IN 1933. IT SUPPLIES MOST OF THE FUEL FOR THE BRITISH NAVY. IF THIS SOURCE DRIED UP, BRITAIN WOULD HAVE TO GET MOST OF HER MILITARY AND CIVILIAN FUEL REQUIREMENTS FROM AMERICAN SOURCES.
BRITAIN, WHICH HAS NATIONALIZED MANY OF HER OWN INDUSTRIES, SAID SHE WAS NOT REALLY AGAINST THE IDEA OF THE STATE TAKING OVER A MAJOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISE IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST.
THE NOTE SAID SHE WAS REALLY RESISTING A ONE-SIDED IRANIAN VIOLATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENT SOLEMNLY ENTERED UPON.
SHE OFFERED TO REVISE THE TERMS OF AGREEMENT TO THE ADVANTAGE OF THE IRANIAN PEOPLE.
HA752AED

MAY 20 1951

B61 (Q)
LONDON, MAY 19-(AP)-THE TEXT OF THE BRITISH NOTE DELIVERED TO IRAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER TODAY BY AMBASSADOR SIR FRANCIS SHEPHERD: (ABOUT 850)
I HAVE RECEIVED THROUGH HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR IN LONDON YOUR REPLY TO THE MESSAGE WHICH I SENT TO YOU THROUGH HIM ON MAY 2ND. I REGRET TO FIND THAT IT CONTAINS NO RESPONSE TO THE SUGGESTION WHICH I MADE, AND WHICH I HAVE SINCE REAFFIRMED PUBLICLY, THAT HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM WISH TO SEE THE QUESTION OF THE FUTURE OPERATIONS OF THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY IN IRAN SETTLED BY NEGOTIATION, BUT INSTEAD APPEARS TO ASSERT A RIGHT BY THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF IRAN TO PROCEED BY UNILATERAL ACTION TO DISPOSSESS THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY.
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT FULLY UNDERSTAND AND SYMPATHIZE WITH THE DESIRE OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT TO STRENGTHEN THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THEIR COUNTRY AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE GENERAL WELFARE OF ITS PEOPLE. THEY THEMSELVES HAVE CONSTANTLY SHOWN IN PRACTICAL WAYS THAT THESE OBJECTS ARE OF DEEP CONCERN TO THEM. THEY FIND IT DIFFICULT TO BELIEVE, HOWEVER, THAT THE UNILATERAL ACTION WHICH THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT ARE PROPOSING TO TAKE WILL CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS THEIR FULFILMENT.
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, MOREOVER, NEITHER DESIRE OR INTEND TO QUESTION THE EXERCISE BY IRAN OF ANY SOVEREIGN RIGHTS WHICH SHE MAY LEGITIMATELY EXERCISE. THEY MAINTAIN, HOWEVER, THAT THE ACTION NOW PROPOSED AGAINST THE COMPANY IS NOT A LEGITIMATE EXERCISE OF THOSE RIGHTS. THE 1933 AGREEMENT IS A CONTRACT BETWEEN THE PERSIAN (CQ--BRITISH USE OLD NAME OF IRAN AS SYNONYM FOR NEW) GOVERNMENT AND A FOREIGN COMPANY CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AFTER AN ATTEMPT BY THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT TO DEPRIVE THE COMPANY OF THESE RIGHTS UNDER ITS PREVIOUS CONCESSION HAD BEEN BROUGHT BY HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT BEFORE THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. IT WAS, MOREOVER, RATIFIED BY THE MAJLIS (PARLIAMENT) AND BECAME PERSIAN LAW. FURTHER, THE AGREEMENT CONTAINS TWO VERY IMPORTANT PROVISIONS:
(A) THAT THE POSITION OF THE COMPANY UNDER ITS AGREEMENT SHALL NEVER BE ALTERED BY ACTION OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT OR EVEN BY IRANIAN LEGISLATION (ARTICLE 21) ET

NEVER BE ALTERED BY ACTION OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT OR EVEN BY IRANIAN LEGISLATION (ARTICLE 21) EXCEPT AS THE RESULT OF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COMPANY AND THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT.
(B) THAT IF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT HAD ANY COMPLAINT AGAINST THE COMPANY OR VICE VERSA AND THE DISPUTE COULD NOT BE SETTLED OTHERWISE, IT WAS TO BE REFERRED TO ARBITRATION (ARTICLE 22), THE ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL BEING PRESIDED OVER BY AN UMPIRE APPOINTED BY THE ARBITRATORS THEMSELVES OR, IN DEFAULT OF THEIR AGREEMENT, BY THE PRESIDE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE AT THE HAGUE.

B62

THE ESSENTIAL POINT IS NOT THE RIGHT OF A SOVEREIGN POWER BY ITS LEGISLATION TO NATIONALIZE COMMERCIAL ENTEPRISES CARRIED ON WITHIN ITS BORDERS NOR WHAT IS THE MEASURE OF COMPENSATION IT SHOULD PAY FOR DOING SO; THE ESSENTIAL POINT IS THAT THE PERSIAN GOVERNMENT IN EFFECT UNDERTOOK NOT TO EXERCISE THIS RIGHT AND THE REAL ISSUE IS THEREFORE THE WRONG DONE IF A SOVEREIGN STATE BREAKS A CONTRACT WHICH IT HAS DELIBERATELY MADE.

IF, AS YOUR EXCELLENCY CLAIMS, THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT HAS GRIEVANCES AGAINST THE COMPANY, THEIR REMEDY, AS I HAVE SHOWN ABOVE, WAS TO SEEK ARBITRATION. THAT COURSE HAS NOT BEEN ADOPTED. INSTEAD, THE IRANIAN PARLIAMENT HAVE ENACTED A LAW WHICH ENVISAGES A FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE IN THE STATUS OF THE COMPANY. THE COMPANY THEREFORE HAD NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO MAKE KNOWN TO THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT ITS WISH TO TAKE THE WHOLE MATTER TO ARBITRATION.

THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY IS A BRITISH COMPANY REGISTERED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM; MOREOVER, HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OWN S A MAJORITY OF THE SHARES IN THE COMPANY. IT IS CLEAR, THEREFORE, THAT HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT HAVE THE FULLEST RIGHT TO PROTECT ITS INTERESTS IN EVERY WAY THEY PROPERLY CAN. THE COMPANY HAS HAD ITS VALUABLE RIGHTS ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AGREEMENT INJURIOUSLY AFFECTED BY AN IRANIAN ENACTMENT WHICH ARTICLE 21 PROVIDED THAT THIS SHOULD NOT BE SO. THE COMPANY HAS APPEALED TO THE ONLY REMEDY WHICH IS OPEN TO IT, NAMELY, ARBITRATION UNDER ARTICLE 22. IF THAT REMEDY SHOULD BE RENDERED ILLUSORY BY THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT, THEN THE QUESTION MUST BECOME AN ISSUE BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS. HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE AN UNANSWERABLE RIGHT UNDER INTERNATIONA LAW TO TAKE UP THE CASE, AND, IF THEY DEEMED IT EXPEDIENT, TO BRING THEIR COMPLAINT AGAINST THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE AT THE HAGUE. IN THAT CONTINGENCY THEY WOULD HOPE THAT THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD COLLABORATE IN ENABLING THE COURT TO GIVE A DECISION AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.

ON THE OTHER HAND, HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT STILL HOPE THAT THE PROBLEM CAN BE SOLVED BY NEGOTIATION TO THE SATISFACTION OF ALL CONCERNED. THE INTERESTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT AND THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY IN HIS MATTER ARE IDENTICAL, AND I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO REAFFIRM THAT HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT ARE PREPARED TO SEND A MISSION FORTHWITH TO TEHRAN TO DISCUSS THE TERMS OF A NEW AGREEMENT. I EARNESTLY TRUST THAT YOUR EXCELLENCY WILL BE PREPARED TO AGREE TO THIS PROCEDURE AND TO CONDUCT NEGOTIATIONS WITH A MISSION ON A FAIR AND EQUITABLE BASIS.

IN CONCLUSION, I NOTE THAT YOUR EXCELLENCY HAS RECIPROCATED THE DESIRE WHICH I HAVE ALREADY EXPRESSED TO YOU OF MAINTAINING GOOD RELATIONS AND STRENGTHENING THE FOUNDATION OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN IRAN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM. I SHOULD, HOWEVER, BE LESS THAN FRANK IF I DID NOT SAY THAT A REFUSAL ON THE PART OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT TO NEGOTIATE, OR ANY ATTEMPT ON THEIR PART TO PROCEED VXIIM MOT

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I DID NOT SMOLOGNOLNOHE IB

I DID NOT SAY THAT A REFUSAL ON THE PART OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT TO NEGOTIATE, OR ANY ATTEMPT ON THEIR PART TO PROCEED BY UNILATERAL ACTION TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECENT LEGISLATION, COULD NOT FAIL GRAVELY TO IMPAIR THOSE FRIENDLY RELATIONS WHICH WE BOTH WISH TO EXIST, AND TO HAVE THE MOST SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES.

(END TEXT)

MD&MT847AED

B103 (Q) (340)

DAMASCUS, SYRIA, MAY 19-(AP)-THE SEVEN-NATION ARAB LEAGUE COUNCIL DECIDED TODAY TO ESTABLISH A SPECIAL BUREAU IN DAMASCUS FOR CONSOLIDATING AND STRENGTHENING THE LONG-STANDING ECONOMIC BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL BY HER MIDDLE EAST NEIGHBORS.

THE ACTION WAS ANOTHER STEP IN CREATING A SOLID ARAB FRONT BEHIND SYRIA IN HER CURRENT BORDER FEUD WITH ISRAEL. THE TWO NATIONS ARE OBSERVING A NERVOUS U.N.-SPONSORED CEASE-FIRE WHICH LAST WEEK ENDED NEARLY A MONTH OF BLOODY FRONTIER FIGHTING.

THE COUNCIL ENDED ITS MEETINGS HERE, BUT DECLARED THAT ITS 14TH SESSION IS STILL OPEN. SYRIA CALLED THE MEETING TO DISCUSS ARAB SOLIDARITY AGAINST WHAT SHE HAS CHARGED REPEATEDLY IS ISRAELI AGGRESSION.

SYRIA'S PREMIER KHALED BEY AZEM TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE AT THE END OF THE MEETING THAT "NO ONE IN SYRIA ACCEPTS THE IDEA OF MAKING PEACE WITH ISRAEL OR THINKS OF SUCH A THING."

KHALED BEY SAID SYRIA WELCOMES THE ACTION YESTERDAY BY THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL IN ORDERING ISRAEL TO HALT THE HUGE DRAINAGE PROJECT IN THE HULEH SWAMPS. IT IS THIS LAND RECLAMATION PROJECT -- MOST OF WHICH IS IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE OF PALESTINE BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SYRIA -- THAT HAS DRAWN SYRIAN WRATH AND TOUCHED OFF THE FIGHTING.

(AN ISRAELI FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN IN TEL AVIV SCORED THE SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION AS A "PREMIUM TO AGGRESSION" AND TERMED IT A "SURRENDER TO THREATS X X X AND LIABLE TO SERVE AS ENCOURAGEMENT TO FURTHER ADVENTURES OF A KIND WHICH PAID SUCH HANDSOME DIVIDENDS."

("RECLAMATION OF THE HULEH SWAMPS IS RAEL'S ABSOLUTE AND VITAL TASK," THE SPOKESMAN ADDED. "THE ISRAEL GOVERNMENT IS DETERMINED TO BRING THIS PROJECT TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION DESPITE ALL OBSTACLES AND WITH ALL MEANS AT ITS DISPOSAL.")

THE PREMIER SAID THE SECURITY COUNCIL ORDER, HOWEVER, IS ONLY THE FIRST STEP IN RE-ESTABLISHING RIGHT AND CONDEMNING AGGRESSION IN THE DISPUTE. HE DECLARED THE HULEH SWAMP PROJECT CANNOT BE CARRIED OUT WITHOUT SYRIA'S CONSENT. SYRIA HOLDS THAT THE PROJECT VIOLATES THE ARMISTICE WHICH ENDED THE PALESTINE WAR IN 1948.

THE ARAB LEAGUE DELEGATES WILL LEAVE TOMORROW FOR BEIRUT, LEBANON, TO ATTEND A PARTY IN THEIR HONOR BY LEBANESE PREMIER HUSSEIN UWEINI, WHO PRESIDED OVER THE COUNCIL MEETING. THE DELEGATES REPRESENT SYRIA, LEBANON, JORDAN, IRAQ, SAUDI ARABIA, YEMEN AND EGYPT.

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MAY 20 1954

A129FX

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 19-(AP)-THE CHINA UNION PRESS SAID TODAY THAT 27 FORMER EMPLOYES OF THE CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION CORPORATION (CNAC) WERE EXECUTED ON THE MAINLAND MAY 9 AS "DOUBTFUL ELEMENTS."

EMPLOYES OF CNAC DEFECTED TO THE COMMUNISTS IN THE WINTER OF 1949.

CC727APD NM

A123FX

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 19-(AP)-THE NATIONALIST DEFENSE MINISTRY TODAY SAID 60,000 INHABITANTS OF THE COMMUNIST-HELD ISLAND OF HAINAN WERE SLOWLY STARVING TO DEATH.

THE MINISTRY SAID THEY WERE TRYING TO LIVE ON GRASS AND BARK.

IT SAID THE REDS WERE SENDING RICE FROM HAINAN TO THE PORTUGUESE ISLAND OF MACAO AND BUYING ARMS WITH THE PROCEEDS.

CC719APD

A121FX

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 19-(AP)-NATIONALISTS CHINESE SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT 1,500,000 (M) PERSONS ON THE RED MAINLAND WERE SENT TO SIBERIA AS LABORERS RECENTLY.

MANY OF THEM, THE REPORTS SAID, WERE RELATIVES OF CHINESE NOW LIVING IN FORMOSA.

THE REPORTS SAID THE EXILE WAS A FORM OF EXECUTION "BECAUSE THEY WILL NEVER COME BACK."

CC716APD

A125FX

TAIPEH,FORMOSA,MAY 19-(AP)-SEMI-OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT HARVARD-EDUCATED GEN.YU TA-WEI WILL ARRIVE HERE FROM THE UNITED STATES MONDAY TO BE CHIEF LIAISON OFFICER BETWEEN THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT AND THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUP (MAAG).

THE GENERAL ALSO IS KNOWN AS DAVID YU.

CC721APD

A124FX

TAIPEH,FORMOSA,MAY 19-(AP)-PUBLIC DANCING MAY BE LEGALIZED AT THE PORT OF KEELUNG AS A SPECIAL CONCESSION TO THE CREWS OF U.S. SHIPS DOCKING THERE.

AT PRESENT NO DANCES ARE ALLOWED IN FORMOSA WITHOUT OFFICIAL APPROVAL.

CC720APD

A54FX

O(170)

HONG KONG,MAY 19-(AP)-AN EMERGENCY ACT GIVES THE HONG KONG GOVERNMENT SWEEPING CONTROL OF THE PRESS. IT BECAME EFFECTIVE LATE YESTERDAY WITH PUBLICATION IN THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE ACT WAS AIMED PRIMARILY AT COMMUNIST PUBLICATIONS IN THE COLONY, BUT IT APPLIES TO ALL NEWSPAPERS, NEWS AGENCIES AND PRINT SHOPS.

IT REQUIRES NEWSPAPERS AND NEWS AGENCIES TO REGISTER AND POST BOND. IT PROVIDES FINE AND IMPRISONMENT FOR "MALICIOUS" PUBLICATION OR DISTRIBUTION OF "FALSE NEWS WHICH IS LIKELY TO ALARM PUBLIC OPINION OR DISTURB PUBLIC ORDER."

IT PUTS THE BURDEN ON THE DEFENDANT TO PROVE THAT, PRIOR TO PUBLICATION, REASONABLE MEASURES WERE TAKEN TO VERIFY THE TRUTH OF THE NEWS. THE GOVERNMENT CAN SUSPEND, CLOSE OR CONFISCATE ANY PUBLICATION OR AGENCY CONVICTED OF VIOLATIONS.

HONG KONG'S TWO PRO-COMMUNIST NEWSPAPERS, WEN WEI PAO AND TA KUNG PAO, BOTH CARRIED A CANTON DISPATCH FROM THE OFFICIAL CHINESE RED NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY CRITICIZING THE NEW ACT BEFORE IT BECAME EFFECTIVE. THEY ASSERTED IT WAS INTENDED "TO FURTHER DEPRIVE THE CHINESE POPULATION OF THEIR FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND FREEDOM OF PRESS."

CC314APD

B26 (Q) (520)

MAY 20 1951

PX (YORK ASKED)

NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 19-(AP)-AN AMERGENCY SESSION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE ALL-INDIA NEWSPAPER EDITORS CONFERENCE TODAY NAMED A 12-MAN GROUP TO CONFER WITH PRIME MINISTER JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TOMORROW. THEY HOPE TO DISSUADE HIM FROM PROCEEDING WITH HIS PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RELATING TO FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION.

THE FOUR-HOUR COMMITTEE SESSION WAS CLOSED. SOME OF THE 34 PARTICIPANTS SAID LEADING EDITORS OF INDIA HAD EXPRESSED THEMSELVES AS STRONGLY AGAINST SUCH AN AMENDMENT, FEARING IT MIGHT PLACE CURBS ON THE PRESS NOT FORESEEN BY NEHRU.

MEANWHILE, NEHRU WAS REPORTED TO BE RECEIVING SUPPORT FOR HIS MOVE FROM A SELECT COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENT STUDYING THE PROPOSAL AND FROM HIS GOVERNING PARLIAMENTARY CONGRESS PARTY. THE 21-MEMBER SELECT COMMITTEE MET FOR TWO HOURS TODAY WITH NEHRU PRESIDING. ONE MEMBER SAID THAT ALTHOUGH A HANDFUL FELT THERE IS NO IMMINENT NECESSITY FOR RUSHING THROUGH THE SUGGESTED AMENDMENT, THE VAST MAJORITY FEEL THERE IS A NEED FOR THE CHANGES.

EARLIER THE CONGRESS PARTY HAD VETOED THE SUGGESTION OF SOME MEMBERS THAT THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT BE DROPPED IN DEFERENCE TO OPPOSITION IN SOME SECTIONS OF INDIA. A PARTY SPOKESMAN SAID:

"IF THIS AMENDMENT IS NOT PASSED, IN GOD'S GOOD TIME THE COMMUNISTS AND THE COMMUNALISTS (MEMBERS OF CONFLICTING RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES) WILL OPENLY PREACH MURDER AND OTHER VIOLENCE DURING THE

30.24- 23185

ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER; START RIOTS AND EVEN CIVIL WAR, CLAIMING IMMUNITY FROM THE HIGHEST JUDICIAL COURTS UNDER THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS CLAUSE (OF THE CONSTITUTION). THIS IS NOT FICTION BUT WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED DURING THE PAST 15 MONTHS."

ARTICLE 19, CLAUSE I, SUBCLAUSE A OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION GUARANTEES "FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION" FOR ALL CITIZENS. HOWEVER, UNLIKE THE BILL OF RIGHTS IN THE U.S. CONSTITUTION, THE SAME ARTICLE FIXES LIMITS TO THIS RIGHT, SAYING:

B27 1

"NOTHING IN SUBCLAUSE A OF CLAUSE I SHALL AFFECT THE OPERATION OF ANY EXISTING LAW INSOFAR AS IT RELATES TO OR PREVENTS THE STATE FROM MAKING ANY LAW RELATING TO LIBEL, SLANDER, DEFAMATION, CONTEMPT OF COURT, OR ANY MATTER WHICH OFFENDS AGAINST THE DECENCY OR MORALITY OR WHICH UNDERMINES THE SECURITY OF OR TENDS TO OVERTHROW THE STATE."

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT INTRODUCED BY NEHRU IN PARLIAMENT MAY 12 AND WHICH IS NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE REMOVES SPECIAL MENTION OF LIBEL AND SLANDER FROM THE WORDING BUT INCLUDES SUCH ACTS AS ENDANGER "PUBLIC ORDER" OR "FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN STATES." IT READS:

"NOTHING IN SUBCLAUSE A OF CLAUSE I SHALL AFFECT THE OPERATION OF ANY EXISTING LAW INSOFAR AS IT IMPOSES OR PREVENTS THE STATE FROM MAKING ANY LAW IMPOSING ON THE INTERESTS OF THE SECURITY OF THE STATE, FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN STATES, PUBLIC ORDER, DECENCY OR MORALITY, RESTRICTIONS ON THE EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT CONFERRED BY THE SAID SUBCLAUSE, AND IN PARTICULAR NOTHING IN THE SAID SUBCLAUSE SHALL AFFECT THE OPERATION OF ANY EXISTING LAW INSOFAR AS IT RELATES TO OR PREVENTS THE STATE FROM MAKING ANY LAW RELATING TO CONTEMPT OF COURT, DEFAMATION, OR INCITEMENT TO AN OFFENSE."

AN EXPLANATORY STATEMENT ATTACHED TO THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT AND SIGNED BY NEHRU SAYS THAT JUDICIAL DECISIONS AND PRONOUNCEMENTS HAVE BROUGHT TO LIGHT "SOME DIFFICULTIES" IN THE EXISTING FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS CLAUSES, SINCE THE CONSTITUTION WENT INTO EFFECT JAN. 26, 1950. IT CONTINUES:

"A CITIZEN'S RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION GUARANTEED BY ARTICLE 19, CLAUSE I, SUBCLAUSE A, HAS BEEN HELD BY SOME COURTS TO BE SO COMPREHENSIVE AS NOT TO RENDER A PERSON CULPABLE EVEN IF HE ADVOCATES MURDER OR OTHER CRIMES OF VIOLENCE. IN OTHER COUNTRIES WITH WRITTEN CONSTITUTIONS, FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND OF THE PRESS IS NOT REGARDED AS DEBARRING THE STATE FROM PUNISHING OR PREVENTING THE BAUSE OF THIS FREEDOM."

ML&SF648PED

MAY 20 1951

A66

NIGHT LEAD AFGHANISTAN (190)

KARACHI, PAKISTAN, MAY 19-(AP)-THE FOREIGN MINISTRY TODAY DENIED AFGHANISTAN'S CHARGES THAT PAKISTANI TROOPS HAD ATTACKED AN AFGHAN BORDER POST AND COUNTERCHARGED THAT AFGHAN FORCES HAD ENTERED PAKISTAN.

THE AFGHAN EMBASSY IN LONDON SAID YESTERDAY THAT PAKISTANI TROOPS HAD ATTACKED AN AFGHAN BORDER POST THURSDAY AND THAT 28 PAKISTANI OFFICERS HAD BEEN CAPTURED.--THE FOREIGN-MINISTRY STATEMENT DENIED THIS AND ADDED:

"THE FACTS ARE THAT ON MAY 6, AFGHAN TROOPS 300 STRONG ATTACKED KILLI WALHAM VILLAGE, ABOUT 25 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CHAMAN AND FOUR MILES WITHIN THE PAKISTANI BORDER, AND SURROUNDED A PARTY OF 28 PAKISTANI NATIONALS, WHO WERE CARRIED AWAY ACROSS THE BORDER WITH

THE LORRY IN WHICH THEY WERE TRAVELING.

"THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN STRONGLY PROTESTED TO AFGHANISTAN AGAINST THIS FURTHER VIOLATION OF PAKISTANI TERRITORY AND DEMANDED THE RELEASE OF THESE MEN. THIS WAS PAKISTAN'S THIRD PROTEST SINCE MAY 1 LAST. SINCE THEN AFGHAN SOLDIERS AND TRIBESMEN HAVE LAUNCHED TWO FURTHER ATTACKS ON PAKISTANI POSTS."

THE FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID THE FIRST OF THESE ALLEGED ATTACKS WAS ON GOGHRA TOP MAY 9-10 AND THE SECOND ON SKAMKAR MAY 10.

THE STATEMENT CONCLUDED THAT IT HAD REPEATEDLY ASKED AFGHANISTAN TO "PUT A STOP TO SUCH INCIDENTS." IT DECLARED THAT COUNTER STEPS BY PAKISTAN WERE "PURELY DEFENSIVE" AND THAT "IN NO INSTANCE HAVE PAKISTANI FORCES CROSSED AFGHAN TERRITORY."

JB808PED

A88 (140)

KARACHI, PAKISTAN, MAY 19-(AP)-DEFENSE SECRETARY ISKANDAR MIRZA TODAY BRANDED AS "ABSOLUTELY FALSE" A REPORT ISSUED BY THE AFGHAN EMBASSY IN LONDON YESTERDAY THAT PAKISTANI TROOPS HAD ATTACKED AN AFGHAN BORDER POST ON THURSDAY AND THAT 28 PAKISTANI OFFICERS WERE CAPTURED.

"NO SUCH ATTACK WAS MADE BY PAKISTANI TROOPS IN THE NEAR AND FAR PAST," MIRZA SAID.

HE SAID IT WAS RIDICULOUS TO SPREAD SUCH REPORTS BECAUSE "ONE PAKISTANI BRIGADE HAS 30 OFFICERS. IF, ACCORDING TO THE AFGHAN EMBASSY, 28 OFFICERS WERE CAPTURED, THAT WILL MEAN AN ENTIRE BRIGADE OF 30,000 MEN AND OFFICERS SHOULD SURRENDER X X X. IT LOOKS FANTASTIC, RIDICULOUS."

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE AFGHAN EMBASSY IN KARACHI ENDORSED THE REPORTS ISSUED BY THE LONDON OFFICE OF THE AFGHAN EMBASSY. A SPOKESMAN SAID PAKISTANI TROOPS HAD ATTACKED THE VILLAGE OF THANA BAQI ON THE KA QUETTA BORDER AN

MAY 20 1951

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE AFGHAN EMBASSY IN KARACHI ENDORSED THE REPORTS ISSUED BY THE LONDON OFFICE OF THE AFGHAN EMBASSY. A SPOKESMAN SAID PAKISTANI TROOPS HAD ATTACKED THE VILLAGE OF THANA BAQI ON THE KANDHAR QUETTA BORDER AND THAT LARGE SCALE SKIRMISHES WERE GOING ON BETWEEN PAKISTANI AND AFGHAN FORCES.

(THE OFFICIAL KABUL RADIO AS MONITORED IN NEW DELHI SAID THE AFGHAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY HAS PROTESTED TO PAKISTAN AGAINST A HEAVY CONCENTRATION OF PAKISTANI TROOPS AROUND CHAMAN ON THE AFGHAN BORDER.)

ME827AED

A118

KARACHI, PAKISTAN, SUNDAY, MAY 20-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.NAZIR AHMAD, A SENIOR OFFICER IN THE PAKISTANI ARMY, WAS ARRESTED LAST NIGHT IN CONNECTION WITH THE ARMY CONSPIRACY CASE.

PRIME MINISTER LIAQUAT ALI KHAN ANNOUNCED LAST MARCH 9 THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD NIPPED A PLOT TO ESTABLISH A DICTATORSHIP IN THIS COUNTRY ON THE COMMUNIST PATTERN. AMONG MORE THAN A DOZEN PERSONS ALREADY ARRESTED IN THE CASE IS MAJ.GEN.AKBAR KHAN, WHO WAS ARMY CHIEF-OF-STAFF WHEN THE CHARGES WERE MADE.

NAZIR AHMAD RECENTLY RETURNED FROM LONDON AFTER COMPLETING A TRAINING COURSE AT THE IMPERIAL DEFENSE COLLEGE THERE. HE AND HIS WIFE WERE PRESENTED TO KING GEORGE VI AT A RECEPTION. FOR A TIME THE GENERAL WAS IN CHARGE OF OPERATIONS IN KASHMIR AND TOOK AN IMPORTANT PART DURING CEASE-FIRE NEGOTIATIONS THERE. HE BELONGS TO THE AHMADIYA SECT OF MOSLEMS.

JB1220AED

B27 Q

FX

RANGOON, BURMA, MAY 19-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER NATION SAID TODAY THAT THE COMMUNIST CHINESE EMBASSY HERE HAS ADMITTED RED CHINESE TROOP MOVEMENTS ALONG BURMA'S BORDER.

THE PAPER PUBLISHED AN INTERVIEW WITH KUNG TAFEI, FIRST SECRETARY OF THE CHINESE EMBASSY, QUOTING HIM AS SAYING THERE HAVE BEEN SUCH TROOP MOVEMENTS BUT THAT HE HAD NO OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS FROM PEIPING AS TO THEIR DISPOSITION.

A BURMESE GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN YESTERDAY DENIED ALL KNOWLEDGE OF CHINESE REDS MASSING ON THE BURMESE BORDER.

MEANWHILE, POLICE FEARING CLASHES BETWEEN PRO-KUOMINTANG (NATIONALIST) AND PRO-COMMUNIST GROUPS ARE KEEPING CLOSE WATCH ON RANGOON'S CHINESE SECTOR.

BB53AED

MAY 20 1951

B73 (Q)

FIRST LEAD NORBAY (B59)

SINGAPORE, MAY 19-(AP)-AN ARMED POLICE GUARD BOARDED THE PANAMANIAN FREIGHTER NORBAY LATE TODAY WITH ORDERS TO SEE THAT THE RUBBER-LADEN SHIP DOES NOT CLEAR FOR COMMUNIST CHINA.

MARINE POLICE LAUNCHES PATROLLED THE HARBOR TO ENFORCE THE BRITISH BAN AGAINST SHIPPING RUBBER TO RED CHINA. THE NORBAY HAS 750 TONS OF RUBBER IN HER HOLDS.

DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER NIGEL MORRIS SAID THE GUARD WOULD REMAIN ABOARD THE NORBAY AS LONG AS SHE REMAINED IN PORT. THE GUARD IS ALSO WATCHING TO SEE THAT NONE OF THE RUBBER CARGO IS REMOVED.

C.Y. YANG, SINGAPORE AGENT FOR THE SHIP'S HONG KONG OWNERS, SAID HE HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO AWAIT DEVELOPMENTS AND NOT TO RISK SEIZURE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

OFFICIALS HAVE SO FAR REFUSED TO COMMENT, BUT IT WAS NOTED THAT THE CHINA-BOUND NANCY MOLLER WHICH LEFT HERE MAY 12 WITH 3,500 TONS OF RUBBER FOR THE CHINESE REDS WAS SEIZED YESTERDAY BY A BRITISH DESTROYER AND ESCORTED BACK TOWARDS SINGAPORE.

SPOKESMAN FOR THE AGENTS AND SHIPPERS SAID THE RUBBER SHIPMENT WAS PERFECTLY LEGAL SINCE IT WAS CONTRACTED FOR BEFORE THE CONTROLS OVER DESTINATIONS WERE ORDERED ON APRIL 9.

THE 2,200-TON NORBAY IS OWNED BY THE SOUTH SEAS TRADING SHIPPING COMPANY OF HONG KONG AND IS COMMANDED BY CAPT.R.C.THOMAS, AN AUSTRALIAN, WHO PILOTED THE AMERICAN ISBRANDTSEN LINE'S FLYING CLIPPER WHEN IT RAN THE NATIONALIST BLOCKADE TO SHANGHAI.

MD822AED

A128KA

(WEST OUT)

TOKYO, SUNDAY, MAY 20-(AP)-TWO FORMER TOP STAFF OFFICERS OF GENERAL MACARTHUR WILL LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES THIS WEEK.

THEY ARE MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM A.BEIDERLINDEN, MACARTHUR'S FORMER CHIEF OF PERSONNEL, AND MAJ.GEN.CHARLES A.WILLOUGHBY, THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICER FOR THE OUSTED SUPREME COMMANDER.

BEIDERLINDEN LEAVES BY PLANE MONDAY. WILLOUGHBY SAILS ABOARD THE U.S. NAVAL SHIP BRECKENRIDGE TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

BEIDERLINDEN HAS BEEN NAMED DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, ATLANTA, GA. WILLOUGHBY HAS BEEN CALLED TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE ON WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT SOVIET FAR EAST ESPIONAGE.

RA1054PCS

A143FX

TOKYO, MAY 20-(AP)-LT. GEN. GEORGE E. STRATEMEYER, 60, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES, BECAME SUDDENLY ILL TODAY WHILE PLAYING GOLF.

HIS CONDITION WAS NOT BELIEVED SERIOUS. HE WAS TAKEN TO AN AIR FORCE HOSPITAL.

CV1140PPD NM

30.24- 23187

A50KX
(120)
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, MAY 19-(AP)-RUSSIAN SOLDIERS ARE REPORTED MORE ACTIVE ON THE VISIBLE CORNER OF BIG DIOMEDE ISLAND THAN AT ANY TIME IN SEVERAL YEARS.

THE LATEST REPORT FROM LITTLE DIOMEDE ISLAND ESKIMOS CAME TO MR. AND MRS. FRANK MORGAN OF ANCHORAGE, WHO FORMERLY TAUGHT ON THE AMERICAN ISLAND. A SIMILAR EARLIER REPORT WAS BROUGHT HERE BY JAMES IYAPANA, A RESIDENT OF THE ISLAND.

RUSSIAN-OWNED BIG DIOMEDE IS LESS THAN THREE MILES FROM ITS ALASKAN LITTLE BROTHER IN THE MIDDLE OF BERING STRAIT.

THE MORGANS' ESKIMO FRIENDS ADVISED THEM THIS WEEK THAT SOVIET TROOPS, STARTING IN APRIL, HAD BEEN SEEN ALMOST DAILY AT AN OBSERVATION POST ATOP A HIGH HILL ON BIG DIOMEDE'S NORTHEAST CORNER. THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF HOW MANY.

UNTIL THIS SPRING, THERE HAD BEEN NO SIGHTING OF RUSSIANS ON BIG DOMEDE'S HILLTOP FOR MANY MONTHS, THE WEEKLY PUBLICATION FORTY-NINTH STAR REPORTED.

BQ 509PCS

A10WX
MAY 20 1952
(700) AMS BUDGET
NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN-JAPANESE
BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER
WASHINGTON, MAY 19-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES FLATLY REJECTED TODAY A RUSSIAN PLAN FOR A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY WHICH, AMONG OTHER THINGS, WOULD STRIP JAPAN OF ALL AMERICAN DEFENSE FORCES.

THE RUSSIANS HAD PROPOSED THAT THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES SCRAP THEIR OWN LARGELY-COMPLETED PROGRAM FOR A JAPANESE PEACE SETTLEMENT AND START ANEW, WITH RED CHINA CUT IN ON THE TREATY-MAKING.

AN AMERICAN TRANSLATION OF THE RUSSIA PROPOSAL, WHICH BECAME AVAILABLE HERE TODAY, SHOWED WHAT THE SOVIETS WANT IN THE WAY OF A TREATY.

FOR ONE THING, IT WOULD CALL FOR THE DEPARTURE OF ALL FOREIGN TROOPS FROM JAPAN ONE YEAR AFTER THE TREATY WAS SIGNED. THIS WOULD MEAN STRIPPING JAPAN OF AMERICAN DEFENSES.

FOR ANOTHER, THE SOVIETS WOULD SHARPLY LIMIT JAPANESE ARMED FORCES, WHEREAS THE TREATY DRAFT PROPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES WOULD PERMIT JAPAN TO REARM IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS OWN ESTIMATE OF ITS DEFENSE NEEDS.

THE RUSSIAN NOTE WAS DELIVERED TO AMERICAN AMBASSADOR ALAN KIRK IN MOSCOW ON MAY 7. IT SUGGESTED THE CALLING OF A BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN JUNE OR JULY TO UNDERTAKE "PREPARATORY WORK" ON THE PEACE TREATY. THE FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS TO BE REPRESENTED WOULD BE THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES, CHINA, BRITAIN, AND RUSSIA. CHINA, IN RUSSIAN USAGE, MEANS COMMUNIST CHINA.

THE DAY AFTER MOSCOW'S DISCLOSURE THAT IT HAD SENT A NOTE PROPOSING A PACIFIC BIG FOUR CONFERENCE ON THE TREATY, STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER MICHAEL MCDERMOTT DENOUNCED THE MOVE. HE CALLED IT AN EFFORT TO "STALL" WORK ACTUALLY GOING FORWARD ON THE TREATY AND TO GAIN A DOUBLE VETO FOR RUSSIA -- HER OWN VOTE AND THAT OF RED CHINA.

THE TEXT OF THE FORMAL AMERICAN REPLY WAS HANDED TO SOVIET AMBASSADOR ALEXANDER S. PANYUSHKIN TODAY BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE PERKINS. THE TEXT WILL NOT BE PUBLISHED UNTIL TOMORROW NIGHT (6 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME), BUT IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE EFFECT OF THE REPLY TO PANYUSHKIN IS THE SAME AS THE REMARKS MADE BY MCDERMOTT--A REJECTION.

THE ROW BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA OVER A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR SEVERAL YEARS. THE RUSSIANS HAVE ALWAYS WANTED THE TREATY WRITTEN BY A TIGHT GROUP OF BIG POWERS SO THEY WOULD HAVE A VETO. THEY PROPOSE "CONSULTATION" WITH THE SMALLER NATIONS. MANY OF WHICH DID MORE THAN RUSSIA TO DEFEAT JAPAN.

THE UNITED STATES HAS ALWAYS REFUSED THE BIG TREATY-MAKING SYSTEM WHICH PRODUCED SO MANY YEARS OF FRUSTRATION AND FAILURE IN EUROPEAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. IT HAS INSISTED ON A SYSTEM OF NEGOTIATION, WITH OR WITHOUT RUSSIAN PARTICIPATION, WHICH OFFICIALS HOW HOPE WILL SOON PRODUCE A TREATY SIGNED BY ALL THE WORLD WAR TWO BELLIGERENTS OF THE PACIFIC EXCEPT RUSSIA.

MAY 20 1952

A11WX
THE LONG RUSSIAN NOTE ACCUSED THE UNITED STATES OF BREAKING ITS INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS BY THE WAY IN WHICH IT HAS GONE ABOUT THE TREATY DRAFTING. IT ALSO SHARPLY CRITICIZED THE SUBSTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES DRAFT WHICH IS THE BASIS OF NEGOTIATION BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND NON-COMMUNIST NATIONS.

THE RUSSIANS SAID THE TREATY, IN VIEW OF PREVIOUS INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDINGS, SHOULD PROVIDE FOR THE TRANSFER OF FORMOSA AND THE NEARBY PESCADORES ISLANDS "TO CHINA". IT ALSO ASSAILED AS WITHOUT JUSTIFICATION THOSE PROVISIONS OF THE AMERICAN DRAFT WHICH WOULD ESTABLISH AMERICAN-ADMINISTERED U.N. TRUSTEESHIP OVER SUCH FORMER JAPANESE ISLANDS AS THE RYUKYUS AND THE BONINS.

W THE RUSSIANS THEN, AFTER CALLING FOR A PACIFIC FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING, PROPOSED THE KIND OF PRINCIPLES WHICH THEY SAID SHOULD GOVERN THE TREATY DRAFTING. AFTER THE USUAL PROVISIONS FOR MAKING IT A "PEACE LOVING, DEMOCRATIC, INDEPENDENT STATE", THE SOVIET NOTE SUGGESTED;

THE JAPANESE ARMED FORCES SHOULD BE RESTRICTED TO THE "REQUIREMENTS OF SELF DEFENSE, AS WAS ESTABLISHED IN THE PEACE TREATY WITH ITALY." (THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY SHARPLY RESTRICTED THAT NATION'S FORCES. FOR MONTHS NOW ITALY HAS BEEN URGING THE WESTERN POWERS TO RENOUNCE THE TREATY LIMITATION SO THAT ITALY CAN PARTICIPATE IN THE DEFENSE OF WESTERN EUROPE AGAINST THE COMMUNIST THREAT.)

JAPAN SHOULD BE BARRED FROM ENTERING "ANY COALITION DIRECTED AGAINST ANY OF THE STATES TAKING PART WITH ITS ARMED FORCES IN WAR AGAINST MILITARISTIC JAPAN." (THIS PRESUMABLY IS A DEVICE FOR TRYING TO BLOCK A DEFENSE TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES, SUCH AS THEY EXPECT TO CONCLUDE AT THE TIME A PEACE TREATY BECOMES EFFECTIVE.)

ALL OCCUPATION TROOPS (WHICH ARE AMERICAN) SHOULD BE WITHDRAWN FROM JAPAN WITHIN A YEAR AFTER THE TREATY IS CONCLUDED AND "NO FOREIGN STATE WILL HAVE TROOPS OR MILITARY BASES IN JAPAN." (UNDER THE AMERICAN PLAN THE OCCUPATION WILL END IMMEDIATELY WHEN THE PEACE TREATY BECOMES EFFECTIVE BUT THE DEFENSE TREATY WILL PROVIDE FOR AMERICAN FORCES TO REMAIN IN OR AROUND JAPAN AS LONG AS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THAT COUNTRY AGAINST COMMUNIST ATTACK FROM ASIA.)

DC438PED

A16WX
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M.EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY SAT.MAY 19)
(700) SECOND NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR
BY EDWIN B.HAAKINSON
WASHINGTON, MAY 19-(AP)-A SUGGESTION THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN VOLUNTEER TO TESTIFY IN THE SENATE INVESTIGATION OF THE FIRING OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WAS TOSSED INTO THE BIG FOREIGN POLICY ROW TODAY BY SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS).

"IF THE PRESIDENT REFUSED, THE JOINT COMMITTEE MIGHT VERY WELL CONSIDER SUBPOENING HIM," WILEY, A MEMBER OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, SAID IN A STATEMENT.

ALTHOUGH THE PROPOSAL MIGHT APPEAR "UNTHINKABLE" AT FIRST BLUSH,

WILEY STATED, THERE ARE "MORE THAN AMPLE PRECEDENTS FOR SUCH TESTIMONY" IN THE HISTORY OF THIS AND OTHER GOVERNMENTS.

"APPARENTLY PRESIDENT TRUMAN IS GIVING INFORMATION AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCES THAT WE IN THE SENATE HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO GET AT THE JOINT CLOSED HEARINGS," HE CONTINUED.

"HE, HIMSELF, HAS TAKEN ON THE ENTIRE BURDEN OF EXPLAINING JUST HOW AND WHY THE MACARTHUR DISMISSAL CAME ABOUT. HE SAID THE DECISION WAS HIS, AND THAT HIS AIDES WENT ALONG WITH HIM."

WHILE WILEY WAS CAMPAIGNING TO GET MR.TRUMAN AS A WITNESS, MACARTHUR WAS ASSURED AN OPPORTUNITY TO REPLY IN DETAIL TO RECENT COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT AND TOP MILITARY LEADERS ABOUT HIS OUSTER.

"IT IS VERY LIKELY THAT GEN.MACARTHUR WILL TESTIFY AGAIN," SENATOR RUSSELL (D-GA), CHAIRMAN OF THE INVESTIGATION, TOLD REPORTERS. "IF HE DESIRES TO TESTIFY OR CLARIFY ANYTHING. WE WILL HEAR HIM."

IN NEW YORK CITY, COL.LAWRENCE BUNKER, AN AIDE TO MACARTHUR, SAID THERE WOULD BE NO COMMENT AT LEAST UNTIL MONDAY ON SEN. RUSSELL'S STATEMENT.

ACCEPTANCE OF WILEY'S SUGGESTIONS EITHER BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN OR THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES APPEARED EXTREMELY REMOTE.

ASKED BY A REPORTER IF HE WOULD ACTUALLY OFFER THESE PROPOSALS WHEN THE COMMITTEES MET AGAIN MONDAY, WILEY REPLIED:

"I HAVE NOT DECIDED AS YET. IT WILL DEPEND UPON THE REACTION."

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN, SENATOR TAFT OF OHIO, JUMPED INTO THE MACARTHUR CONTROVERSY TONIGHT WITH A BLAST AT PRESIDENT TRUMAN ABOUT "CONSISTENCY".

A17WX

TAFT REFERRED TO THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THURSDAY THAT HE HAD CONSIDERED REMOVAL OF GENERAL MACARTHUR FOR NEARLY A YEAR. LATER THE PRESIDENT'S PRESS SECRETARY SHORTENED THE PERIOD, ANNOUNCING THAT IT BEGAN LAST AUGUST.

TAFT, IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR THE PANAMA CANAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, ASKED:

"AND TALKING OF CONSISTENCY, WHAT ABOUT THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT THAT HE HAS HAD UNDER CONSIDERATION MACARTHUR'S REMOVAL FOR 12 MONTHS, WHICH INCLUDED THE TIME THAT HE APPOINTED MACARTHUR TO BE COMMANDING GENERAL IN KOREA AND THE FAR EAST, CONFERRED ON HIM A DISTINGUISHED SERVICE DECORATION, AND SENT HIM A PRIVATE MESSAGE SAYING 'THE ENTIRE NATION IS GRATEFUL FOR YOUR LEADERSHIP'?"

MACARTHUR WAS NAMED COMMANDING GENERAL IN KOREA LAST JUNE, AFTER THE NORTH KOREAN INVASION.

THE PRESIDENTIAL DECORATION WAS AT WAKE ISLAND LAST OCTOBER, WHEN MR.TRUMAN FLEW OUT THERE TO CONFER WITH MACARTHUR.

THE THIRD TAFT REFERENCE WAS TO A FINAL PARAGRAPH OF A PRIVATE PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE TO THE GENERAL ON JANUARY 13 OF THIS YEAR, OUTLINING THE POLITICAL POLICIES OF THE ADMINISTRATION. IT WAS DISCLOSED FOR THE FIRST TIME AFTER THE SENATE HEARINGS GOT UNDERWAY. THE COMPLETE PARAGRAPH READ:

"THE ENTIRE NATION IS GRATEFUL FOR YOUR SPLENDID LEADERSHIP IN THE DIFFICULT STRUGGLE IN KOREA AND FOR THE SUPERB PERFORMANCE OF YOUR FORCES UNDER THE MOST DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES."

"TALKING OF CONSISTENCY AGAIN," TAFT SAID, "WHAT ABOUT THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT ON JUNE 11, 1948--- 'AT POTSDAM I GOT WELL ACQUAINTED WITH JOE STALIN, AND I LIKE OLD JOE. HE IS A DECENT FELLOW.' DOES HE STILL THINK SO?"

WILEY COMPLAINED THAT WHILE MR.TRUMAN TALKED TO THE PRESS, "WHEN WE ASKED HIS AIDES TO GIVE US THE FACTS AND NOT MERELY THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE WHITE HOUSE CONVERSATIONS, THEY REFUSED TO DO SO, AND AS A RESULT OUR COMMITTEE IS STYMIED."

THIS WAS A REFERENCE TO REFUSAL OF GENERAL OMAR N.BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, TO DISCUSS WHITE HOUSE CONVERSATIONS ABOUT THE MACARTHUR OUSTER ON THE GROUND THEY WERE CONFIDENTIAL BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ADVISORS.

A18WX

WILEY SAID THE PRESIDENT SHOULD NOT BE "EXAMINED ON THE BASIS OF TRIVIAL, NON-MATERIAL, FRIVOLOUS OR PURELY PARTISAN QUESTIONS" AND ADDED THAT THE TESTIMONY WOULD ENCOURAGE "AS MUCH UNITY AS POSSIBLE AMONG PARTIES AND WITH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

THE SENATOR CONTENDED THAT BACK IN 1808 "PRESIDENT JEFFERSON WAS SUBPOENAED IN CONNECTION WITH THE AARON BURR TRIAL" BY CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT. ALTHOUGH JEFFERSON DID NOT APPEAR OR SUPPLY THE DOCUMENTS REQUESTED, WILEY SAID "THE ACTUAL POWER TO SUBPOENA THE PRESIDENT WAS CONCEDED BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH."

WILEY SAID HE HAD "NO INTENTION OF TRYING TO EMBARRASS THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OR OUR COUNTRY OR TO IMPAIR AMERICA'S FOREIGN POLICY." "X X X I AM MERELY SEEKING TO GET THE FACTS BEFORE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. IT WOULD SEEM ODD THAT THE ALERT, VIGILANT AMERICAN PRESS AT ITS REGULAR CONFERENCES WITH THE PRESIDENT SHOULD BE ABLE TO GET MORE FACTS THAN THE AMERICAN CONGRESS THROUGH ITS DULY CONSTITUTED COMMITTEES."

NOTING THAT REPUBLICANS AS WELL AS DEMOCRATS ON THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE DIFFERED WITH HIM, WILEY SAID IT WAS UP TO REPUBLICANS "TO FURNISH CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM."

AT THE SAME TIME RUSSELL SAID THE CLOSED-DOOR TESTIMONY BEFORE THE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE WILL RESUME AT 9 A.M. EST,MONDAY WITH GENERAL OMAR BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, RETURNING TO THE WITNESS CHAIR.

RUSSELL REFUSED TO BE DRAWN ANEW INTO THE ANGRY CONTROVERSY ABOUT WHETHER BRADLEY AND OTHER PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORS COULD OR SHOULD BE FORCED TO TESTIFY ABOUT THEIR DISCUSSIONS WITH MR.TRUMAN ON THE MACARTHUR OUSTER AND RELATED ISSUES.

THE COMMITTEES BY AN 18 TO 8 VOTE--WITH REPUBLICANS SPLIT EVENLY 6 TO 6--DECIDED THURSDAY AGAINST TRYING TO COMPEL BRADLEY TO TALK ABOUT A CONVERSATION HE HAD WITH THE PRESIDENT APRIL 6. BRADLEY SAID THAT TO DO SO WOULD DESTROY HIS VALUE AS A CONFIDENTIAL ADVISER.

SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS), WHO LED THE FUTILE EFFORT TO FORCE SUCH TESTIMONY, CONTINUED THE FIGHT BOTH OUTSIDE AND INSIDE THE COMMITTEES.

WILEY, TOP-RANKING REPUBLICAN ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, IN A LETTER TO CHAIRMAN RUSSELL YESTERDAY URGED THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN BE FORMALLY REQUESTED TO FREE HIS ADVISORS TO TESTIFY ON ANY PERTINENT FACTS.

HE ALSO CONTENDED THAT DEMOCRATS, WHO HAVE A MAJORITY OF 14 OF THE 26 COMMITTEEMEN, WERE ENGAGING IN A "COVERUP AND WHITEWASH."

RUSSELL CAREFULLY AVOIDED COMMENT ON THE WILEY LETTER AND ALSO DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER WILEY'S REQUEST TO THE PRESIDENT HAD BEEN SENT ON TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

SENATOR FULBRIGHT (D-ARK) TOLD REPORTERS THE WILEY CHARGES WERE "PERFECTLY RIDICULOUS" AND SENATOR FLANDERS (R-VT) SAID HE COULD SEE NO BASIS FOR THEM.

WILEY AND OTHER REPUBLICANS HINTED THEY WOULD HAVE MORE TO SAY ABOUT THIS ANGLE AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S NEWS CONFERENCE REMARKS THAT THE MACARTHUR OUSTER HAD BEEN UNDER CONSIDERATION LONG BEFORE IT WAS ANNOUNCED ON APRIL 11.

AT FIRST THE PRESIDENT SAID THE OUSTER WAS CONSIDERED FOR ABOUT A YEAR BUT WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY JOSEPH SHORT LATER SHORTENED THE TIME, SAYING IT HAD BEEN CONSIDERED SINCE LAST AUGUST.

RUSSELL SAID HE HOPED TO CONCLUDE BRADLEY'S TESTIMONY IN A DAY OR TWO AND THEN TURN TO OTHER MEMBERS OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.

A177WX

SO FAR BRADLEY HAS COMPLETELY SUPPORTED THE TESTIMONY OF SECRETARY

OF DEFENSE MARSHALL THAT PRESIDEN[T] TRUMAN'[S] [DE]CISION TO REMOVE GENERAL MACARTHUR HAD THE UNANIMOUS SUPPO[RT] OF THE [NA]TION'S TOP MILITARY LEADERS.

THOSE WHO WILL FOLLOW BRADLEY ARE GENERAL J.LAWTON COLLINS, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF; ADMIRAL FORREST P.SHERMAN, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, AND GENERAL HOYT S.VANDENBERG, AIR FORCE LEADER.

RUSSELL SAID SECRETARY OF ARMY PACE, WHO WAS IN THE MACARTHUR COMMAND AREA AT THE TIME OF THE OUSTER, ALSO WILL BE CALLED. PACE WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE DELIVERED THE ORDER TO MACARTHUR, BUT IT WAS HURRIEDLY ANNOUNCED HERE SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT WHEN PACE COULD NOT BE FOUND AND THE PRESIDENT FEARED A LEAK.

ONCE THE CHIEF MILITARY WITNESSES HAVE BEEN HEARD, RUSSELL SAID THAT SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON PROBABLY WOULD BE CALLED.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOLD HIS NEWS CONFERENCE THAT ACHESON AT FIRST URGED CAUTION ON THE MACARTHUR OUSTER BUT LATER JOINED IN THE UNANIMOUS DECISION OF ADMINISTRATION ADVISERS.

DEAN RUSK, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS, ALSO PROBABLY WILL BE A WITNESS, RUSSELL SAID.

"I HAVE NUMEROUS REQUESTS FOR OTHER WITNESSES AND I PROBABLY WILL SUBMIT THEM TO THE COMMITTEES FOR A DECISION LATER," THE CHAIRMAN SAID.

FR204PED

MAY 20 1951

A118WX (WHITEHEAD)

(550) (ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 20)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: HOW IS IT THAT TWO GREAT MILITARY LEADERS LIKE MACARTHUR AND BRADLEY CAN BE SO FAR APART IN THEIR STRATEGIC THINKING? THIS QUESTION IS DISCUSSED IN THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE BASED ON TESTIMONY BY THE TWO BEFORE THE SENATE INQUIRY INTO FIRING OF GENERAL MACARTHUR)

BY DON WHITEHEAD

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,MAY 19-(AP)-THE NATION TODAY IS SEEING THE STRANGE AND CONFUSING DRAMA OF TWO GREAT WAR HEROES AT ODDS OVER THE BEST PLACE AND THE BEST WAY TO FIGHT A WAR AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS.

ON THE ONE SIDE IS THE HANDSOME, ELOQUENT, AND RESPECTED FIVE-STARRED GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WHO WON HIS FAME IN THE PACIFIC FIGHTING.

ON THE OTHER IS THE HOMELY, PLAIN-SPOKEN, AND EQUALLY RESPECTED FIVE-STARRED GEN. OMAR N.BRADLEY WHO EARNED HIS PLACE IN HISTORY ON THE EUROPEAN SIDE OF THE GLOBE.

HOW IS IT THAT TWO OF THE NATION'S TOP MILITARY STRATEGISTS CAN HAVE VIEWS WHICH ARE SO FAR APART?

PERHAPS THE ONLY ANSWER TO THAT QUESTION FOR THE TIME BEING LIES IN THEIR WAR-TIME BACKGROUNDS WHICH FOUND THEM ON OPPOSITE SIDES OF THE WORLD.

GENERAL MACARTHUR HAS SPENT MOST OF HIS MILITARY LIFE IN THE FAR EAST. FOR MANY YEARS HE HAS LOOKED AT THE WORLD FROM THAT POINT OF THE WORLD'S GEOGRAPHY.

HE BELIEVES THAT EUROPE'S WAR IS NOW BEING FOUGHT IN ASIA. HE THINKS WE MIGHT AS WELL GO AHEAD AND CARRY THE KOREAN WAR AGAINST RED CHINA AND RISK A WAR WITH RUSSIA.

HE FEELS THAT THE RUSSIANS PROBABLY ALREADY HAVE MADE UP THEIR MINDS ABOUT WAR ONE WAY OR THE OTHER--AND NOTHING WE DO IN CHINA OR IN ASIA WILL CHANGE THEIR MINDS. AND IF NECESSARY, HE SAYS, WE MUST "GO IT ALONE" WITHOUT OUR UNITED NATIONS ALLIES.

ASIA, HE SAYS, IS THE PLACE TO MEET THE REDS--AND THE OUTCOME OF THAT FIGHT MAY SAVE THE WORLD FROM A THIRD WORLD WAR. HE DOESN'T THINK THE RUSSIANS HAVE VERY MUCH OF A WAR MACHINE IN ASIA BECAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY OF SUPPLY OVER THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILROAD.

THE 71-YEAR-OLD SOLDIER HAS LIVED WITH THE ORIENT AND LOOKED AT THE ORIENT FOR SO MANY YEARS THAT HIS OPINIONS ON THAT PART OF THE WORLD COMMAND VAST RESPECT.

HE DOES NOT SEE RUSSIA AS THE MAIN THREAT TO THE FREE WORLD--HE SEES THIS THREAT IN COMMUNISM WHEREVER IT IS.

THROUGHOUT WORLD WAR TWO, MACARTHUR'S EYES WERE TURNED WESTWARD. HIS FORCES DEFEATED JAPAN. AND THEN HE WATCHED THE STRUGGLE IN ASIA AFTER THE WAR--A STRUGGLE WHICH HE BELIEVES MAY DECIDE THE FATE OF THE FREE WORLD.

A119WX

ON THE OTHER HAND, BRADLEY'S GREAT SUCCESSES WERE WON ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF AFRICA AND EUROPE.

HE BELIEVES THAT MACARTHUR'S PROGRAM TO EXTEND THE WAR AGAINST CHINA WOULD INVOLVE THE UNITED STATES IN "THE WRONG WAR, AT THE WRONG TIME, AT THE WRONG PLACE, AND WITH THE WRONG ENEMY."

IN OTHER WORDS, RUSSIA--AND NOT CHINA--IS THE MAIN ENEMY AND IF A THIRD WORLD WAR IS TO BE FOUGHT IT PROBABLY WILL BE FOUGHT IN EUROPE.

BRADLEY SEES WESTERN EUROPE, WITH ITS HUGE INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY, AS THE PRIME TARGET OF SOVIET RUSSIA. AND HE ARGUES WE CAN NOT "GO IT ALONE"--BUT MUST KEEP OUR ALLIES WITH US.

AND SO, HE SAYS THIS COUNTRY CANNOT RISK PROVOKING A WAR WITH RUSSIA AT A TIME WHEN THE UNITED STATES IS NOT PREPARED FOR WAR.

BRADLEY HAS MUCH MORE RESPECT THAN MACARTHUR FOR THE WAR-MAKING ABILITY OF THE RUSSIANS IN ASIA. HE AGREES THEIR SUPPLY SITUATION IS A PROBLEM, BUT HIS ARGUMENT IS THAT SINCE THE WAR THE RUSSIANS HAVE BUILT UP BIG SUPPLY DUMPS IN SIBERIA AND ALSO BUILT UP THEIR WAR INDUSTRIES IN THAT AREA.

BRADLEY LOOKS ON RUSSIA AS THE MAIN THREAT TO THE FREE WORLD--AND HE SEES THE GREATEST DANGER IN EUROPE--WHERE HE WON SO MANY OF HIS VICTORIES IN THE LAST WAR.

AS CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, BRADLEY THINKS THIS COUNTRY MUST RELY ON THEIR JUDGMENT IN MILITARY MATTERS--NOT ON THE JUDGMENT OF A SINGLE THEATER COMMANDER.

THERE ARE MANY OTHER DIFFERENCES, OF COURSE, BUT THOSE ABOVE GIVE A GLIMPSE INTO THE CHASM THAT SEPARATES THE THINKING OF TWO GREAT SOLDIERS.

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WHICH ONE IS RIGHT?

THERE'S A PRIZE FOR THE CORRECT ANSWER--AND IT MAY BE SURVIVAL OF THE FREE WORLD.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 20)

RZ/ES1232AED

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(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 20)

(3800)

(ADVANCE) (EDITOR'S NOTE: MORE THAN A QUARTER MILLION WORDS OF TESTIMONY HAVE BEEN TAKEN ALREADY BY THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES IN THE GENERAL MACARTHUR DISMISSAL CASE. THE LINES, REPRESENTED BY GEN. MACARTHUR AS AGAINST THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF ARE SHARPLY DRAWN. FOLLOWING IS A DIGEST OF TESTIMONY ON SALIENT ISSUES--BRINGING OUT THE VIEWPOINT OF GENERAL BRADLEY, THIS WEEK'S FIVE-STAR WITNESS, AND THE CONTRASTING TESTIMONY OF GENERAL MACARTHUR. IT IS THE THIRD OF A SERIES OF DIGESTS BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS ON THE RUNNING GREAT DEBATE.)

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(ADVANCE) (NY) WASHINGTON, MAY 19-(AP)-AMERICA'S HIGHEST RANKING MILITARY OFFICER -- GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF -- TOLD THIS WEEK WHY HE BACKED THE FIRING OF GEN. DOUGLAS

MACARTHUR.
BRADLEY, KNOWN IN WORLD WAR 11 AS THE "GI'S GENERAL", IS DUE TO UNDERGO FURTHER EXAMINATION TOMORROW BEFORE A SENATE HEARING THAT EXPLODED WEDNESDAY OVER HIS OBJECTION TO DISCLOSING A CONFIDENTIAL CONVERSATION WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN.
A DIGEST OF BRADLEY'S TESTIMONY SHOWS THAT HIS VIEWS CLOSELY PARALLELED THOSE OF DEFENSE SECRETARY GEORGE C. MARSHALL, THE PREVIOUS WITNESS. BOTH HELD THAT MACARTHUR'S PROPOSALS WOULD INCREASE THE RISK OF WAR WITH RUSSIA.
BUT BRADLEY WAS QUESTIONED ON NUMEROUS OTHER TOPICS -- SUCH AS THE PROPRIETY OF A MILITARY OFFICER "SPEAKING OUT" -- AND WAS PRESSED ON THE ORIGIN OF A MESSAGE THAT GAVE HIM HIS FIRST INTIMATION THAT MACARTHUR'S REMOVAL WAS BEING CONSIDERED.
HERE IS A DIGEST OF BRADLEY'S TESTIMONY, WITH EXAMPLES OF HOW HIS VIEWS COMPARED WITH MACARTHUR'S:

PATIENCE VS. SHOWDOWN

BRADLEY: OUR OVER-ALL POLICY HAS BEEN ONE OF STEADFAST PATIENCE AND DETERMINATION IN OPPOSING COMMUNIST AGGRESSION WITHOUT PROVOKING UNNECESSARILY A TOTAL WAR.
THERE ARE MANY CRITICS WHO HAVE BEEN IMPATIENT WITH THIS STRATEGY AND WHO WOULD LIKE TO CALL FOR A "SHOWDOWN." FROM A PURELY MILITARY VIEWPOINT, THIS IS NOT DESIRABLE.
WE ARE NOT IN THE BEST MILITARY POSITION TO SEEK A SHOWDOWN, EVEN IF IT WERE THE NATION'S DESIRE TO FORFEIT THE CHANCES FOR PEACE BY PRECIPITATING A TOTAL WAR.
UNDOUBTEDLY, THIS STATEMENT WILL BE MISCONSTRUED BY SOME CRITICS WHO WILL SAY, "WHY ARE THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF ADVERTISING THE FACT THAT WE ARE NOT MILITARILY IN A POSITION TO HAVE A SHOWDOWN?"

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I CAN ASSURE THOSE CRITICS THAT WITH THE METHODS WE MUST PURSUE IN A DEMOCRACY IN ORDER TO SUPPORT A MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT -- INCLUDING THIS PRESENT INVESTIGATION OF OUR STRATEGY IN THE FAR EAST -- OUR CAPABILITIES ARE NOT UNKNOWN TO THE COMMUNISTS.
THEY ARE APT STUDENTS OF MILITARY POWER, AND FULLY REALIZE THAT ALTHOUGH WE ARE NOT PREPARED TO DELIVER ANY ULTIMATUM, WE COULD HURT THEM BADLY IF THEY ATTACKED US OR OUR FRIENDS.
THEY ALSO KNOW THAT WITH OUR POTENTIAL, AND THE STRENGTH OF OUR ALLIES, IN THE LONG RUN THEY COULD NOT WIN A WAR WITH A UNITED STATES THAT IS ALERT, AND CONTINUOUSLY PREPARED.
I WOULD NOT BE A PROPONENT OF ANY POLICY WHICH WOULD IGNORE THE MILITARY FACTS AND RUSH US HEADLONG INTO A SHOWDOWN BEFORE WE ARE READY.
IT IS TRUE THAT THIS POLICY OF ARMED RESISTANCE TO AGGRESSION, WHICH WE PURSUE WHILE WE ARE GETTING STRONGER, OFTEN RISKS A WORLD WAR. BUT SO FAR WE HAVE TAKEN THESE RISKS WITHOUT DISASTROUS RESULTS.
I THINK OUR GLOBAL STRATEGY IS PAYING OFF AND I SEE NO REASON TO LET IMPATIENCE ALTER IT IN THE FAR EAST.....
TAKING ON RED CHINA IS NOT A DECISIVE MOVE, DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE END OF THE WAR IN KOREA. AND MAY NOT BRING CHINA TO HER KNEES.
..... WE BELIEVE THAT EVERY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO SETTLE THE PRESENT CONFLICT WITHOUT EXTENDING IT OUTSIDE KOREA. IF THIS PROVES TO BE IMPOSSIBLE, THEN OTHER MEASURES MAY HAVE TO BE TAKEN.
(MACARTHUR: .... I WOULD HAVE SUPPLIED (RED CHINA) WITH AN ULTIMATUM THAT SHE WOULD EITHER COME AND TALK TERMS OF A CEASE-FIRE WITHIN A REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME OR HER ACTIONS IN KOREA WOULD BE REGARDED AS A DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE NATIONS ENGAGED THERE AND THAT THOSE NATIONS WOULD TAKE SUCH STEPS AS THEY FELT NECESSARY TO BRING THE THING TO A CONCLUSION.)

--DASH--

RISK OF GLOBAL WAR

BRADLEY: WHAT IS THE GREAT ISSUE AT STAKE IN THIS HEARING? PRINCIPALLY I WOULD SAY THAT YOU ARE TRYING TO DETERMINE THE COURSE WE SHOULD FOLLOW AS THE BEST ROAD TO PEACE.....
THE FUNDAMENTAL MILITARY ISSUE THAT HAS ARISEN IS WHETHER TO INCREASE THE RISK OF A GLOBAL WAR BY TAKING ADDITIONAL MEASURES THAT ARE OPEN TO THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES.....
GEN. MACARTHUR HAS STATED THAT THERE ARE CERTAIN ADDITIONAL MEASURES WHICH CAN AND SHOULD BE TAKEN, AND THAT BY SO DOING NO UNACCEPTABLE INCREASED RISK OF GLOBAL WAR WILL RESULT.
(MACARTHUR HAS PROPOSED BOMBING BASES AND SUPPLY LINES IN RED CHINA, UTILIZING NATIONALIST CHINESE TROOPS NOW ON FORMOSA AND THE CLAMPING OF A NAVAL BLOCKADE ON RED CHINA).
THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF BELIEVE THAT THESE SAME MEASURES DO INCREASE THE RISK OF A GLOBAL WAR AND THAT SUCH A RISK SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN UNNECESSARILY.....
THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, IN VIEW OF THEIR GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND THEIR PERSPECTIVE WITH RESPECT TO THE WORLD-WIDE STRATEGIC SITUATION, ARE IN A BETTER POSITION THAN IS ANY SINGLE THEATER COMMANDER TO ASSESS THE RISK OF GENERAL WAR. MOREOVER, THE JOINT CHIEFS ARE BEST ABLE TO JUDGE OUR OWN MILITARY RESOURCES WITH WHICH TO MEET THAT RISK.

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(MACARTHUR: I HAVE NEVER ACCEPTED THE THEORY....THAT THE BRINGING OF THE KOREAN PROBLEM TO A CLOSE WOULD NECESSITATE BRINGING THE SOVIET INTO WAR AGAINST US. I BELIEVE THAT THERE IS AN EXCELLENT CHANCE THAT IF YOU APPLY THE POWER AGAINST THE CHINESE, THAT WOULD NOT NECESSARILY INVOLVE THE SOVIET INTO TAKING ACTION AGAINST US.... YOU HAVE TO TAKE A CERTAIN DEGREE OF RISK ON THESE THINGS..... THOSE RISKS (OF SOVIET ATTACK) SHOULD HAVE BEEN DISCOUNTED WHEN WE ENTERED THE WAR IN KOREA.... THE RISKS WERE JUST AS GREAT THEN AS THEY ARE NOW.)

--DASH--

PAST EXPERIENCES

BRADLEY: THREE TIMES IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS THE KREMLIN-INSPIRED IMPERIALISM HAS BEEN THWARTED BY DIRECT ACTION.
IN BERLIN, GREECE AND KOREA THE FREE NATIONS HAVE OPPOSED COMMUNIST AGGRESSION WITH A DIFFERENT TYPE OF ACTION. BUT EACH TIME THE POWER OF THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN CALLED UPON AND WE HAVE BECOME INVOLVED. EACH INCIDENT HAS COST US MONEY, RESOURCES AND SOME LIVES.
BUT IN EACH INSTANCE WE HAVE PREVENTED THE DOMINATION OF ONE MORE AREA AND THE ABSORPTION OF ANOTHER SOURCE OF MANPOWER, RAW MATERIALS AND RESOURCES.
KOREA, IN SPITE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ENGAGEMENT, MUST BE LOOKED UPON WITH PROPER PERSPECTIVE. IT IS JUST ONE ENGAGEMENT, JUST ONE PHASE OF THIS BATTLE THAT WE ARE HAVING WITH THE OTHER POWER CENTER IN THE WORLD WHICH OPPOSES US AND ALL WE STAND FOR.
FOR FIVE YEARS, THIS "GUERRILLA DIPLOMACY" HAS BEEN GOING ON. IN EACH OF THE ACTIONS IN WHICH WE HAVE PARTICIPATED TO OPPOSE THIS GANGSTER CONDUCT WE HAVE RISKED WORLD WAR III. BUT EACH TIME WE HAVE USED METHODS SHORT OF TOTAL WAR. AS COSTLY AS BERLIN AND GREECE AND KOREA MAY BE, THEY ARE LESS EXPENSIVE THAN THE VAST DESTRUCTION WHICH WOULD BE INFLICTED ON ALL SIDES IF A TOTAL WAR WERE TO BE PRECIPITATED.

--DASH--

WAR STRATEGY

BRADLEY: I AM UNDER NO ILLUSION THAT OUR PRESENT TRATEGY OF USING MEANS SHORT OF TOTAL WAR TO AHIEVE OUR ENDS AND OPPOSE COMMUNISM IS A GUARANTEE THAT A WORLD WAR WILL NOT BE THRUST UPON US.

BUT A POLICY OF PATIENCE AND DETERMINATION WITHOUT PROVOKING WORLD WAR, WHILE WE IMPROVE OUR MILITARY POWER, IS ONE WHICH WE BELIEVE WE MUST CONTINUE TO FOLLOW.

AS LONG AS WE KEEP THE CONFLICT WITHIN ITS PRESENT SCOPE, WE ARE HOLDING TO A MINIMUM THE FORCES WE MUST COMMIT AND TIE DOWN.

(MACARTHUR: .....WHEN WE HAVE GOT A WAR ON OUR HANDS, AND WHEN WE ARE SUFFERING THE WAY WE DO, WE SHOULD TRY TO BRING IT TO AN END..... THE WORST OF ALL CHOICES (IS) TO GO ON INDEFINITELY AND INDEFINITELY, NEITHER TO WIN OR LOSE, IN THAT STALEMATE; BECAUSE WHAT WE ARE DOING IS SACRIFICING THOUSANDS OF MEN WHILE WE ARE DOING IT. IF YOU COULD JUST SAY THAT THIS LINE STOPS AGGRESSION, AND WE DIDN'T LOSE THE MEN, THAT WOULD BE A DIFFERENT THING.....IF YOU LET IT GO ON INDEFINITELY IN KOREA YOU INVITE A THIRD WORLD WAR.)

--DASH--

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RIGHT OR WRONG WAR

BRADLEY: THE STRATEGIC ALTERNATIVE, ENLARGEMENT OF THE WAR IN KOREA TO INCLUDE RED CHINA, WOULD PROBABLY DELIGHT THE KREMLIN MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE WE COULD DO.

IT WOULD NECESSARILY TIE DOWN ADDITIONAL FORCES, ESPECIALLY OUR SEA POWER AND OUR AIR POWER, WHILE THE SOVIET UNION WOULD NOT BE OBLIGED TO PUT A SINGLE MAN INTO THE CONFLICT.....

RED CHINA IS NOT THE POWERFUL NATION SEEKING TO DOMINATE THE WORLD. FRANKLY, IN THE OPINION OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, THIS STRATEGY WOULD INVOLVE US IN THE WRONG WAR, AT THE WRONG PLACE, AT THE WRONG TIME AND WITH THE WRONG ENEMY.

(MACARTHUR: I BELIEVE THAT THE APPLICATION OF THE, IF YOU WANT TO CALL IT, LIMITED PRESSURES WOULD BE QUITE SUFFICIENT TO BRING RED CHINA TO A REASONABLE ATTITUDE TO GATHER AROUND A PEACE CONFERENCE TABLE TO END THIS SAVAGE SLAUGHTER. ..... IT DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THE OVERWHELMING OF CHINA; IT SIMPLY MEANS THAT SUFFICIENT PRESSURE ARE BROUGHT UPON HER TO MAKE HER STOP KILLING OUR BOYS BY THE THOUSANDS IN KOREA.)

--DASH--

APPEASEMENT

BRADLEY: SOME CRITICS OF OUR STRATEGY SAY IF WE DO NOT IMMEDIATELY BOMB TROOP CONCENTRATION POINTS AND AIRFIELDS IN MANCHURIA..... SET UP A BLOCKADE OF CHINESE PORTS.....LAUNCH CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS INTO CHINA, IT IS "APPEASEMENT".....

FORSAKING KOREA -- WITHDRAWING FROM THE FIGHT UNLESS WE ARE FORCED OUT -- WOULD BE AN APPEASEMENT TO AGGRESSION.

REFUSING TO ENLARGE THE QUARREL TO THE POINT WHERE OUR GLOBAL CAPABILITIES ARE DIMINISHED, IS CERTAINLY NOT APPEASEMENT BUT IS A MILITARILY SOUND COURSE OF ACTION UNDER THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES.

(MACARTHUR: .....I HAVE MY OWN DEFINITION OF APPEASEMENT.... I BELIEVE WHEN YOU ENTER INTO WAR, YOU SHOULD USE SUFFICIENT FORCE TO IMPOSE YOUR WILL ON THE ENEMY. HE (THE ENEMY) IS THE AGGRESSOR. HE IS THE ONE THAT SPRUNG THAT FOUL BLOW..... AND I SAY THAT ANYTHING THAT DOES NOT TEND TO STOP THAT IS IN MY LEXICON APPEASEMENT.)

--DASH--

A147

RUSSIAN POTENTIAL

SENATOR RUSSELL (D-GA): ..... YOU REFERRED TO THE FACT THAT THE CHIEFS WERE IN AGREEMENT AS TO THE DANGER OF RUSSIAN INTERVENTION IF THE WAR IN ASIA WERE EXTENDED AS RECOMMENDED BY GEN. MACARTHUR..... IS THAT DANGER REGARDED AS BEING REMOTE OR VERY REAL BY THE JOINT CHIEFS?

BRADLEY: WELL, WE THINK THERE IS REAL DANGER. NOW THE DEGREE OF THAT IS ANYBODY'S OPINION, MR. CHAIRMAN. IN OUR CASE WE BELIEVE IT IS A RISK WHICH WE SHOULD NOT TAKE AT THIS TIME.

RUSSELL: WHAT DO YOU BASE YOUR OPINION ON?

BRADLEY: WELL, THE STRENGTH THAT ..... THE RUSSIANS HAVE IN THE FAR EAST; THE FACT THAT THEY HAVE BEEN SUPPORTING CHINA IN ITS OPERATION; THAT THEY WERE SUPPORTING NORTH KOREA PREVIOUSLY; THE QUESTION OF WHETHER OR NOT THEY CAN AFFORD TO LOSE IN KOREA, AND THE FACT THAT THEY HAVE AN ARRANGEMENT WITH CHINA WHEREBY IF CHINA IS ATTACKED UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS RUSSIA WILL COME TO HER ASSISTANCE.

RUSSELL: WHAT IS .....THE POTENTIAL FOR WAGING WAR OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES THAT ARE NOW STATIONED IN ASIA?

BRADLEY: WELL, IN MY OPINION, THEY HAVE THE CAPABILITY OF CAUSING US A GREAT DEAL OF DIFFICULTY, TO SAY THE LEAST.

(MACARTHUR: I BELIEVE THAT HE (THE SOVIET) WILL MAKE HIS DECISION ON A HIGHER BASIS THAN THE INCIDENTS (THAT) ARE OCCURRING IN ASIA AT THE PRESENT TIME..... I BELIEVE THAT THE DISPOSITIONS OF THE SOVIET FORCES ARE LARGELY DEFENSIVE.

(THE SOVIET IN THE FAR EAST DEPLOYS POSSIBLY BETWEEN (CENSORED) OF ARMED MEN IN THE VARIOUS THREE SERVICES. HE IS DEPENDENT FOR THEIR SUPPORT ALMOST ENTIRELY FROM EUROPEAN RUSSIA.

(THIS SIDE OF THE BAIKAL (SIBERIAN MOUNTAIN) REGION THERE IS NO INDUSTRIAL SET-UP OF MAJOR PROPORTION, SO THAT ALL MUNITION EQUIPMENT, ALL THE STRATEGIC WAR WEAPONS, ALL OF THE SUSTENANCE THAT GOES IN SUCH MAJOR QUANTITY TO SUPPORT ARMED FORCES, MUST PASS OVER THAT RAILWAY LINE WHICH RUNS FROM EUROPEAN RUSSIA ACROSS SIBERIA.

(THAT LINE IS STRAINED TO THE VERY UTMOST NOW TO MAINTAIN ON A NORMAL PEACE BASIS THE FORCES WHICH THE SOVIET MAINTAINS IN SIBERIA. I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT IT WOULD BE WITHIN THE CAPACITY OF THE SOVIET TO MASS ANY GREAT ADDITIONAL INCREMENT TO FORCE TO LAUNCH ANY PREDATORY ATTACK FROM THE ASIATIC CONTINENT.)

--DASH--

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ON LOYALTY AND SPEAKING OUT

SENATOR BRIDGES (R-N.H.): NOW GEN. BRADLEY, WHAT DO YOU CONSIDER YOUR FIRST LOYALTY?

BRADLEY: TO MY COUNTRY.

BRIDGES: .....IF IT REACHES THE TIME IN THIS COUNTRY WHERE YOU THINK THE POLITICAL DECISION IS AFFECTING WHAT YOU BELIEVE TO BE BASICALLY RIGHT MILITARILY, WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

BRADLEY: WELL, IF AFTER SEVERAL INSTANCES IN WHICH THE BEST MILITARY ADVICE WE COULD GIVE WAS TURNED DOWN FOR OTHER REASONS, I WOULD DECIDE THAT MY ADVICE WAS NO LONGER OF ANY HELP, WHY, I WOULD QUIT..... LET THEM GET SOME OTHER MILITARY ADVISER WHOSE ADVICE APPARENTLY WOULD BE BETTER, MORE ACCEPTABLE.

BRIDGES: WOULD YOU SPEAK OUT, TELL THE AMERICAN PUBLIC?

BRADLEY: NO, SIR.

BRIDGES: DON'T YOU THINK THAT IS YOUR DUTY, YOUR LOYALTY TO YOUR COUNTRY, TO DO THAT?

BRADLEY: NO, SIR, I DON'T T THINK SO. I HAVE BEEN BROUGHT UP A LITTLE DIFFERENTLY.

BRIDGES: WHERE DOES YOUR LOYALTY TO YOUR COUNTRY COME IN?

BRADLEY: I AM LOYAL TO MY COUNTRY, BUT I AM ALSO LOYAL TO THE CONSTITUTION, AND YOU HAVE CERTAIN ELECTED OFFICIALS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, AND I WOULDN'T PROFESS THAT MY JUDGMENT WAS BETTER THAN THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OR THE ADMINISTRATION.

BRIDGES: WOULD IT NOT BE ON A MILITARY SUBJECT?
BRADLEY: YES.
BRIDGES: SHOULD NOT YOU SPEAK OUT?
BRADLEY: I WOULD, YES, TO THE CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES; YES.
BRIDGES: BUT YOU WOULD STOP THERE.
BRADLEY: YES.
(SEN. BRIEN MCMAHON (D-CONN) HAD ASKED MACARTHUR HIS VIEWS ON "THE ADVISABILITY IF NOT THE PROPRIETY OF ANY SUBORDINATE MILITARY OFFICER TO TAKE HIS DIFFERENCES OF OPINION, ON A GOVERNMENT POLICY ..... TO PEOPLE IN POLITICAL LIFE."
(MACARTHUR: IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE ENTITLED TO CERTAIN BASIC FACTS, WHEN IT INVOLVES THE LIVES OF THEIR SONS, AND, PERHAPS, THE FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY. I DO NOT BELIEVE IN THE GAG RULE, IF THAT IS WHAT YOU ARE TALKING ABOUT.)
--DASH--
NATIONALISTS ON FORMOSA
(THE CHIEF OF STAFF WAS ASKED WHY CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S NATIONALIST TROOPS ON FORMOSA WERE NOT UTILIZED, AS RECOMMENDED BY MACARTHUR.)
BRADLEY: IN OUR OPINION THE NATIONALIST TROOPS ON FORMOSA HAD VERY LIMITED CAPABILITIES, PARTICULARLY FOR OFFENSIVE ACTION. AS GEN. MACARTHUR HIMSELF HAD POINTED OUT, THEY WOULD HAVE TO HAVE ALMOST COMPLETE LOGISTICAL SUPPORT FROM OURSELVES, TRANSPORTATION FURNISHED. IN THE OPINION OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF THEIR LEADERSHIP, EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING WERE ALL OF SUCH A STATE THAT THEY WOULD BE OF LIMITED USE IN OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS.
(MACARTHUR: THE GENERALISSIMO HAS PROBABLY IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF HALF A MILLION TROOPS. THE PERSONNEL IS EXCELLENT... THEY HAVE A GOOD MORALE. THEIR MATERIAL EQUIPMENT IS SPOTTY. THEY LACK EQUIPMENT. THEY LACK TRUCKS..... WHEN FORMOSA WAS THREATENED BY THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS, THE BEST USE THAT COULD HAVE BEEN MADE OF THOSE TROOPS WAS TO LEAVE THEM RIGHT ON FORMOSA, BUT THE MINUTE THAT THREAT WAS RELIEVED, THOSE TROOPS SHOULD HAVE BEEN UTILIZED... I THINK WE COULD USE SOME OF THEM TO GREAT ADVANTAGE IN KOREA.)

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--DASH--
CONCERNING ALLIES
RUSSELL: WHAT EFFECT DO YOU THINK IT WOULD HAVE ON OUR ALLIES IF THE WAR WERE EXTENDED IN MANCHURIA OR INTO CHINA?
BRADLEY: WELL, IF IT WERE EXTENDED BY UNITED STATES ACTION ALONE, I THINK WE MIGHT STAND THE CHANCE OF LOSING SOME OF OUR ALLIES, BECAUSE THEY ARE UNDER THE GUN MORE OR LESS IN EUROPE AND THEY ARE VERY RELUCTANT TO SEE ANYTHING DONE WHICH MIGHT BRING ON A WORLD WAR III AT THIS TIME....AND THEREFORE THAT IS WHY I SAY THAT WE STAND THE CHANCE, IF WE TAKE THAT ACTION OURSELVES, OF HAVING THEM DROP OUT ON US AND DISCONTINUE THEIR SUPPORT.....
RUSSELL: HOW IS (EUROPE) IMPORTANT MILITARILY TO THE UNITED STATES?
BRADLEY: RIGHT NOW WE HAVE A GREAT ADVANTAGE ON RUSSIA IN PRODUCTION OF STEEL AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS. IF SHE SHOULD OVERRUN EUROPE AND TAKE ON THE ADDITIONAL MANPOWER AND INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY THERE AND ADD IT TO HER OWN, IT WOULD BE ABOUT EQUAL TO OUR OWN, I WOULD GUESS.
(MACARTHUR: .....IT IS ADVANTAGEOUS FOR US TO HAVE ALL OF THE ALLIES THAT WE CAN GET AND PROCURE..... IF THE OTHER NATIONS OF THE WORLD HAVEN'T GOT SENSE ENOUGH TO SEE WHERE APPEASEMENT LEADS AFTER THE APPEASEMENT WHICH LED TO THE SECOND WORLD WAR IN EUROPE, IF THEY CAN'T SEE EXACTLY THE ROAD THEY ARE FOLLOWING IN ASIA, WHY THEN WE HAD BETTER PROTECT OURSELVES AND GO IT ALONE.)
--DASH--

THREE DOCUMENTS
RUSSELL: THE MEMORANDUM OF JAN. 12 HAS PLAYED QUITE A LARGE PART IN THESE HEARINGS, GEN. BRADLEY. I WISH YOU WOULD OUTLINE FOR THE COMMITTEE YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE FOUR ITEMS IN THE JAN. 12 MEMORANDUM TO WHICH GEN. MACARTHUR REFERRED.....
BRADLEY: THERE WAS A DIRECTIVE DATED JAN. 12. THERE WAS A STUDY WHICH YOU SPEAK OF DATED JAN. 12 AND THERE WAS A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO GEN. MACARTHUR DATED JAN. 13.
IN OTHER WORDS, THERE ARE THREE THINGS IN THIS PERIOD.
(THE STUDY, DRAWN UP BY THE CHIEFS OF STAFF, ENUMERATED POSSIBLE LINES OF ACTION, INCLUDING AN ECONOMIC BLOCKADE OF CHINA, A NAVAL BLOCKADE, REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON AIR RECONNAISANCE OF CHINA AND MANCHURIA, AND REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS OF CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS. A COPY OF THE STUDY WAS SENT TO MACARTHUR FOR HIS INFORMATION.)
BRADLEY: I WANT TO EMPHASIZE AGAIN THAT IT WAS NOT A DIRECTIVE..... IT WAS A STUDY WHICH WE USED IN THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL IN CONSIDERING FUTURE ACTIONS IF THIS THING DEVELOPED INTO A WAR AGAINST CHINA.
RUSSELL: WELL, WHAT WAS THE DIRECTIVE (FROM THE JOINT CHIEFS) NOW, AS CONTRASTED WITH THIS STUDY OR MEMORANDUM?
BRADLEY: IT DIRECTED HIM (MACARTHUR) TO DEFEND IN SUCCESSIVE POSITIONS IF NECESSARY, AND ALWAYS WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THE SECURITY OF HIS TROOPS WAS PARAMOUNT. THAT IS IN BRIEF FORM WHAT IT WAS. IT TOLD HIM, AS I SAY, TO DEFEND IN SUCCESSIVE POSITIONS; IN OTHER WORDS, TO STAY IN KOREA.
(PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S JAN. 13 LETTER, OUTLINING POLITICAL POLICY, CALLED UPON MACARTHUR TO USE GREAT PRUDENCE AGAINST EXTENDING THE AREA OF HOSTILITIES PENDING THE BUILD-UP OF UNITED STATES NATIONAL STRENGTH. IT SAID STEPS THAT MIGHT BE JUSTIFIED TO AID THE KOREAN CAMPAIGN WOULD NOT BE BENEFICIAL IF THEY INVOLVED JAPAN OR WESTERN EUROPE IN LARGE-SCALE HOSTILITIES.)
--DASH--
CHIEFS OVER-RIDDEN?

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BRADLEY: STATEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE THAT THE PRESIDENT, AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE HAVE A POLICY ALL THEIR OWN, AND THAT THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF HAVE BEEN OVER-RIDDEN.
THIS IS JUST NOT SO.
(MACARTHUR HAD TESTIFIED THAT

BEEN OVER-RIDDEN.
THAT ISJUST NOT SO.
(MACARTHUR HAD TESTIFIED THAT HE RECEIVED A STUDY FROM THE JOINT CHIEFS, ENDORSING VARIOUS COURSES OF ACTION, BUT THAT THEY NEVER WERE PUT INTO EFFECT AS A DIRECTIVE AND THAT HE ASSUMED THEY HAD BEEN TURNED DOWN BY HIGHER AUTHORITY. DEFENSE SECRETARY MARSHALL SAID NONE WAS VETOED BY HIM OR HIGHER AUTHORITY BUT THAT IT "BECAME UNNECESSARY TO PUT THEM INTO EFFECT" BECAUSE OF IMPROVEMENT IN THE MILITARY SITUATION.)
--DASH--
--DASH--
ADVANCE NEWS ON RECALL
SEN. BRIDGES: HOW DID CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES GET THE INFORMATION IN ADVANCE ABOUT MACARTHUR'S RECALL?
BRADLEY: I DON'T KNOW; I DIDN'T KNOW THEY DID.
BRIDGES: WELL, FOR INSTANCE, CERTAINLY MADAME PANDIT, THE AMBASSADRESS FROM INDIA, ANNOUNCED IN THE PAPERS THAT SHE KNEW IT BETWEEN 11:30 AND 12, AND THAT WAS SOMETIME IN ADVANCE OF WHEN THE FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE PUBLICLY..... NOW IT IS QUITE IMPORTANT HERE

WHETHER THERE WAS A LEAK, WHETHER IT WAS DELIBERATELY GIVEN OUT, AND WHO INFORMED FOREIGN COUNTRIES, WHICH I THINK IS A VERY BAD THING, BEFORE OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT KNEW.

BRADLEY: I WOULDN'T KNOW BECAUSE I DIDN'T EVEN KNOW UNTIL THIS TIME THAT THEY HAD KNOWN IN ADVANCE.

(MACARTHUR: I RECEIVED IT (NEWS OF HIS RECALL) FROM MY WIFE. ONE OF MY AIDES HAD HEARD THE BROADCAST AND INSTANTLY TOLD HER.....

(Q -- HOW MUCH LATER DID YOU RECEIVE OFFICIAL NOTICE?

(MACARTHUR: ...WITHIN 30 MINUTES, PERHAPS, OR AN HOUR.....)

--DASH--

EFFECTS OF REMOVAL

SEN. BRIDGES QUESTIONED BRADLEY ON THE EFFECT OF MACARTHUR'S SUMMARY REMOVAL FROM HIS FAR EAST COMMANDS.

BRIDGES: DO YOU THINK IT WAS GOOD FOR THE MORALE OF OUR TROOPS TO DO IT THIS WAY?

BRADLEY: I DON'T THINK IT HAD ANY PARTICULAR EFFECT ON THE MORALE OF OUR TROOPS..... THE OUTSTANDING LEADERSHIP OF GEN. (MATTHEW) RIDGWAY (WHO SUCCEEDED MACARTHUR) HAD RAISED THE MORALE OF THE TROOPS IN KOREA TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT THEY WERE A VERY DIFFERENT ARMY FROM WHAT THEY HAD BEEN A COUPLE OF MONTHS BEFORE WHEN THEY WERE RETREATING.

BRIDGES: WHAT EFFECT DO YOU THINK IT HAD ON UNITY IN THIS COUNTRY, WHICH IS NECESSARY FOR THE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF A WAR?

BRADLEY: JUDGING FROM WHAT HAS GONE ON SINCE THIS THING HAPPENED, I WOULD SAY FOR THE TIME BEING CERTAINLY IT HAS CAUSED SOME DISUNITY.

BRIDGES: WHAT WAS ITS EFFECT ON JAPAN?

BRADLEY: I UNDERSTAND THAT THEY WERE DEEPLY CONCERNED AT THE TIME.....AND THAT WAS THE REASON MR. (JOHN FOSTER) DULLES WENT OVER TO TRY TO PUT OVER TO THEM THAT THIS GOVERNMENT'S POLICY HAD NOT BEEN CHANGED EVEN THOUGH GEN. MACARTHUR HAD BEEN TAKEN AWAY.

BRIDGES: WHAT WAS ITS EFFECT UPON EUROPE?

BRADLEY: I DON'T KNOW OF ANY PARTICULAR EFFECT IN EUROPE.

BRIDGES: WHAT WAS THE EFFECT ON CERTAIN COMMUNIST PUBLICATIONS LIKE THE DAILY WORKER IN THIS COUNTRY.

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BRADLEY: I NEVER READ IT, SIR; I DON'T KNOW.

(MACARTHUR: BEING SUMMARILY RELIEVED IN THAT WAY MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO CARRY OUR DIRECTIVES THAT I WAS WORKING ON AT THAT MOMENT..... I DON'T THINK THERE IS ANY QUESTION THAT THE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES WAS JEOPARDIZED IN SUCH A SUMMARY MODE OF TURNING OVER GREAT RESPONSIBILITIES WHICH INVOLVE THE SECURITY OF THE COUNTRY.....

(SEN. CAIN (R-WASH): GEN. MACARTHUR, IT IS MY IMPRESSION, SIR, THAT YOU DID NOT ADDRESS OR BID FAREWELL TO YOUR TROOPS OR THE JAPANESE PEOPLE.....WOULD YOU GIVE ME YOUR REASONS AS TO WHY.....?

(MACARTHUR: IT WAS A MATTER OF GREAT GRIEF AND REGRET TO ME THAT I DID NOT REGARD IT AS APPROPRIATE TO ADDRESS THE COMMAND WHICH I NO LONGER POSSESSED. THE ORDER OF MY RELIEF WAS A SUMMARY ONE....I WAS NO LONGER IN COMMAND AND ID DI NOT THINK IT WAS APPROPRIATE FOR ME TO ENCROACH IN ANY WAY UPON THE PREROGATIVES OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT THAT TIME, WHO WAS GEN. RIDGWAY. IT IS A MATTER OF THE GREATEST REGRET THAT I COULDN'T EXPRESS THE THANKS AND THE GRATITUDE FOR THE LOYALTY AND BRAVERY AND DETERMINATION WITH WHICH THE COMMAND SUPPORTED ME....I CAN SAY ALMOST THE SAME OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE..... IT WAS NOT....A VOLUNTARY FAILURE ON MY PART.....

--DASH--

A114

TELEPHONE CALL

RUSSELL: WHEN DID YOU FIRST LEARN OR WHEN WERE YOU FIRST CONSULTED WITH RESPECT TO THE ADVISABILITY OF REMOVING GEN. MACARTHUR OF HIS SEVERAL COMMANDS? WHEN DID YOU FIRST LEARN THAT THAT WAS UNDER DISCUSSION? WHEN WAS YOUR OPINION FIRST ASKED?

BRADLEY: MY FIRST INFORMATION THAT THERE WAS SOME CONCERN BEING SHOWN BY THE PRESIDENT OVER THIS WAS LATE THE AFTERNOON OF THURSDAY, THE 5TH OF APRIL, WHEN I RECEIVED THE INFORMATION -- I DON'T REMEMBER WHERE FROM -- BUT I THINK I RECEIVED IT FROM A TELEPHONE FROM SOMEONE; AT WHICH TIME I CALLED THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF TOGETHER.... AND TOLD THEM THE PRESIDENT WAS CONCERNED ABOUT SOME STATEMENTS THAT HAD BEEN MADE BY GEN. MACARTHUR, AND THAT THEY SHOULD BEGIN STUDYING THE MILITARY ASPECTS OF IT.....

SEN. BRIDGES: DID IT COME FROM THE WHITE HOUSE OR THE SECRETARY OF STATE?

BRADLEY: I DON'T KNOW, SIR, WHERE IT CAME FROM. IT MAY HAVE BEEN FROM THE WHITE HOUSE; IT MAY HAVE BEEN FROM THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE'S OFFICE. I DON'T KNOW, SIR..... I AM NOT TOO SURE IT CAME BY TELEPHONE. MY MEMORY IS THAT I GOT A CALL FROM SOMEONE.

BRIDGES: WELL, THAT IS IMPORTANT TO KNOW WHO ORIGINATED THE IDEA. IT WAS NOT YOU WHO ORIGINATED THE IDEA OF FIRING MACARTHUR THEN?

BRADLEY: NO, SIR.

BRIDGES: IT WAS NOT THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF?

BRADLEY: NO, SIR.

BRIDGES:.....IN OTHER WORDS, THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRING OF MACARTHUR OCCURRED FIRST ON A POLITICAL LEVEL. YOU DO NOT KNOW WHERE-- AT THE WHITE HOUSE, SECRETARY OF STATE, OR JUST WHERE IT CAME FROM. AND THE ONLY ACTION THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF TOOK WAS TO IN RESPONSE TO THAT, WHERE THEY AGREED TO THE RECALL?

BRADLEY: I THINK IT IS NOT QUITE A QUESTION OF AGREED. THEY WERE ASKED THEIR OPINION FROM A MILITARY POINT OF VIEW, WHETHER OR NOT HE SHOULD BE RELIEVED, AND THEY SAID "YES."

BRIDGES: IN OTHER WORDS, THEY DID NOT ORIGINATE THE REQUEST?

BRADLEY: THEY DID NOT.

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BRIDGES: THEY MADE NO REQUEST?

BRADLEY: THEY DID NOT.....

SEN. WILEY: (R-WIS): WELL, NOW, THIS (TELEPHONE CALL) WAS AN UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE IN YOUR LITTLE LIFE, WAS IT NOT, GENERAL--. THAT YOU SHOULD FIND OUT THAT A FELLOW GENERAL WAS ABOUT TO HAVE SOMETHING HAPPEN TO HIM? NOW WHAT WAS THIS MESSAGE THAT CAME? WHAT DID IT SAY?

BRADLEY: I TOLD YOU THAT I DID NOT REMEMBER WHERE I FIRST GOT THIS INFORMATION. TO THE BEST OF MY MEMORY IT CAME BY 'PHONE FROM SOMEONE.....

A115

TRUMAN CONFERENCE

BRADLEY: THE FIRST TIME I REALLY CAME INTO THIS (THE QUESTION OF RELIEVING MACARTHUR) WAS ON FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, WHEN I MET WITH THE PRESIDENT, AND THE OTHERS IN HIS OFFICE, AT WHICH TIME HE EXPLAINED WHAT HIS CONCERN WAS.

(BRADLEY SAID THOSE PRESENT WERE THE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE GEORGE C.MARSHALL, AMBASSADOR AVERELL HARRIMAN AND HIMSELF)

WILEY: ALL RIGHT. NOW, TELL US WHAT WAS SAID THEN?

BRADLEY: SENATOR, AT THAT TIME I WAS IN A POSITION OF A CONFIDENTIAL ADVISER TO THE PRESIDENT. I DO NOT FEEL AT LIBERTY TO PUBLICIZE WHAT ANY OF US SAID AT THAT TIME.

WILEY: WELL, THAT RAISES A QUESTION, I SUPPOSE, THAT THE CHAIR WILL HAVE TO RULE ON.....

BRADLEY: SENATOR, IT SEEMS TO ME THAT IN MY POSITION AS AN ADVISOR. ONE OF THE MILITARY ADVISERS TO THE PRESIDENT, AND TO

ANYBODY ELSE IN A POSITION OF RESPONSIBILITY WHO WANTS IT, THAT IF I HAVE TO PUBLICIZE MY RECOMMENDATIONS AND MY DISCUSSIONS, THAT MY VALUE AS AN ADVISER IS RUINED.

I MAY BE WRONG IN THIS. I WILL ABIDE BY WHATEVER THE COMMITTEE SAYS, BUT IT SEEMS TO ME THAT WHEN ANY OF US HAVE TO TELL EVERYTHING THAT WE SAY IN OUR POSITION AS AN ADVISER, THAT WE MIGHT JUST AS WELL QUIT.

WILEY: I AM NOT GOING TO ASK YOU TO DO THAT..... BUT I AM ASKING THE CHAIRMAN TO RULE THAT MY QUESTION IS PERTINENT AND RELEVANT AND SHOULD BE ANSWERED.

BRADLEY: MAY I CORRECT MY STATEMENT A LITTLE BIT? I AM NOT TOO SURE THAT I WOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO SAY THAT I WOULD BE GUIDED BY THIS COMMITTEE.

MAYBE I SHOULD TAKE THIS TO THE PRESIDENT AND GET HIS PERMISSION TO DO IT BECAUSE I WAS ACTING AS HIS ADVISER AT THE TIME, AND I AM NOT SURE BUT WHAT I SHOULD GET HIS PERMISSION TO TELL YOU RATHER THAN TO TAKE IT ON MYSELF TO SAY I WOULD DO IT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

(THERE FOLLOWED A LENGTHY DEBATE BY THE SENATORS ON WHETHER THE QUESTION SHOULD BE ANSWERED. BRADLEY AMPLIFIED HIS POSITION THE NEXT DAY, WEDNESDAY.)

BRADLEY: IN MY OPINION, I SHOULD NOT BE PLACED IN THE POSITION OF GOING TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND ASKING FOR A BREAKDOWN IN THIS CONFIDENTIAL RELATIONSHIP.

(THE COMMITTEE EXCUSED BRADLEY UNTIL MONDAY AND MEANWHILE VOTED 18 TO 8 ON THURSDAY TO UPHOLD HIS REFUSAL TO ANSWER THE QUESTION.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MASZUAY 18)

1 (END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 20--MOVED MAY 18)
K-TA1213AED

A128WX (HIGHTOWER, ARNE)
(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY MAY 20)
(800) TRUMAN-ACHESON
BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 19-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN IS RUNNING HEADLONG INTO A VIOLENT FIGHT IN CONGRESS OVER HIS INSISTENCE ON KEEPING DEAN ACHESON AS SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE FIGHT IS DEVELOPING AROUND TWO VITAL ADMINISTRATION MONEY BILLS. BY SLASHING EITHER ONE, OR BY DENYING FUNDS FOR ACHESON'S SALARY, CONGRESS PROBABLY COULD, AND MANY OBSERVERS BELIEVE WILL, FORCE HIS DISMISSAL.

THE BILLS ARE THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S APPROPRIATION OF $283,500,000 AND A $9,000,000,000 ONE-PACKAGE FOREIGN AID PROPOSAL WHICH MR.TRUMAN PLANS TO SEND TO CONGRESS LATE NEXT WEEK.

POWERFUL WEAPONS THEREFORE ARE IN THE HANDS OF ACHESON'S ENEMIES AND SOME MEMBERS OF CONGRESS WHO HAVE BEEN HIS FRIENDS IN THE PAST ARE FALLING AWAY.

YET WHILE THE STORM RAGES AROUND HIM, ACHESON, WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT, HAS BEEN PUBLICLY STRENGTHENING HIS DETERMINATION TO REMAIN IN OFFICE. HE HAS GONE SO FAR AS TO SAY IN EFFECT THAT THE ONLY WAY HE WILL LEAVE IS UPON DISMISSAL BY MR.TRUMAN.

SUCH A PUBLIC POSITION IS CUSTOMARY FOR A TOP-LEVEL OFFICIAL UNDER FIRE. IT IS LARGELY A DEFENSIVE POSITION. MANY A MAN HAS TAKEN IT IN THE PAST HOPING TO CALM THE CONTROVERSY AND CREATE A SITUATION IN WHICH HE MAY RESIGN AS GRACEFULLY AS POSSIBLE, WITHOUT APPEARING TO BE FORCED OUT BY HIS ENEMIES.

HIGHLY PLACED PERSONS IN CONGRESS AND THE ADMINISTRATION INDICATE THAT ACHESON WOULD IN FACT LIKE TO FOLLOW THAT COURSE: GIVEN A LULL OF, SAY A MONTH, IN THE STORM HE WOULD RESIGN.

BUT A LULL DOES NOT SEEM TO BE IN THE CARDS. THE ACTUAL PROSPECT IS FOR A SHOWDOWN STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE ADMINISTRATION AND ITS ANTI-ACHESON ANTAGONISTS IN CONGRESS, INCLUDING SOME DEMOCRATS AS WELL AS REPUBLICANS.

MR.TRUMAN SAID RECENTLY IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION ABOUT A POSSIBLE ACHESON SUCCESSOR THAT HE HAD A SECRETARY OF STATE WITH WHOM HE WAS VERY WELL SATISFIED. THAT THIS IS INDEED MR.TRUMAN'S VIEW, THAT HE FEELS ACHESON HAS SERVED HIM BRILLIANTLY AND LOYALLY IS BORNE OUT BY ALL THE PRESIDENT HAS SAID PUBLICLY AND ALL HIS CLOSEST ADVISERS SAY PRIVATELY.

NEVERTHELESS THE FEELING IS STRONG IN WASHINGTON THAT ACHESON, WHO CELEBRATED HIS 58TH BIRTHDAY APRIL 11, WILL CEASE TO BE SECRETARY OF STATE LONG BEFORE HIS 59TH ROLLS AROUND. IT SEEMS POSSIBLE ALSO THAT THIS WILL COME ABOUT BECAUSE THE OPPOSITION IN CONGRESS IS IN POSITION TO THREATEN, IF NOT TO WRECK, THE INSTITUTION AND THE KEY FOREIGN POLICY PROGRAM WHICH ACHESON HAS MAINLY DEVOTED HIMSELF TO BUILDING UP.

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A129WX

FOR SEVERAL WEEKS THE STATE DEPARTMENT SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE HAS BEEN SITTING ON THE DEPARTMENT'S APPROPRIATION BILL, HOPING SOMETHING WILL TURN UP TO GIVE A FAIR PROSPECT OF PASSAGE FOR THE BILL IN WORKABLE FORM. BUT THE TIME IS APPROACHING WHEN IT WILL HAVE TO GO TO THE FLOOR; AND WHEN IT DOES A GROUP OF ACHESON'S CRITICS ARE PREPARED TO INSIST THAT IT BE AMENDED IN SUCH A WAY THAT HIS SALARY COULD NOT BE PAID. HE COULD CONTINUE TO WORK WITHOUT SALARY, BUT THE ACTION WOULD BE A TERRIFICALLY DAMAGING VOTE OF "NO CONFIDENCE."

ANOTHER MOVE, WHICH STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS THEMSELVES FEAR, IS THAT THE HOUSE AND SENATE IN A DIRECT STRIKE AT ACHESON MIGHT CUT THE TOTAL APPROPRIATION BY A SLASHING 50 PER CENT. THAT WOULD MEAN FIRING 3,000 OF THE DEPARTMENT'S 6,000 WORKERS IF IT WENT THROUGH OR GETTING INTO A LONG WRANGLE FOR FUNDS ONCE CONGRESS HAS BEEN APPEASED BY ACHESON'S DISMISSAL.

AS FOR THE $9,000,000,000 FOREIGN AID BILL, THAT IS NOT YET BEFORE CONGRESS BUT WILL BE IN A FEW DAYS. MOST OF IT, AROUND $7,000,000,000, IS FOR MILITARY AID TO WESTERN EUROPE. THAT IS THE HEART OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY FOR DEFENSE AGAINST RUSSIAN COMMUNISM; IT SEEMS HIGHLY UNLIKELY THAT IF IT WAS THREATENED WITH SERIOUS CUTBACKS ACHESON'S POSITION IN THE ADMINISTRATION WOULD BE PERMITTED TO STAND IN THE WAY.

ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS ARE PLANNING T

BACKS ACHESON'S POSITION IN THE ADMINISTRATION WOULD BE PERMITTED TO STAND IN THE WAY.

ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS ARE PLANNING TO FIGHT BACK ON THE CONGRESSIONAL FRONT. ONE ARGUMENT THEY WILL MAKE IS THAT CONGRESS HAS NO RIGHT TO JEOPARDIZE A PROGRAM OR THE GOVERNMENT'S OPERATION IN ORDER TO BRING PRESSURE ON ONE OFFICIAL. BUT THE ANTI-ACHESON FORCES ARE STRONG.

MANY DEMOCRATIC SENATORS HAVE LONG SOUGHT BEHIND THE SCENES TO GET ACHESON OUT. SOME SAY PRIVATELY THEY REGARD HIM AS A POLITICAL MILESTONE AROUND THE NECK OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND ITS STALWARTS WHO HAVE TO RUN FOR REELECTION NEXT YEAR. THEY CONTEND THE COUNTRY HAS LOST CONFIDENCE IN ACHESON, THOUGH THEY BLAME THIS NOT ON ACHESON'S POLICIES BUT ON THE BITTER REPUBLICAN ATTACKS ON HIM.

THAT IS A POINT AT WHICH ACHESON'S ADHERENTS AND HIS CRITICS IN HIS OWN PARTY COME TO A PARTING OF THE WAYS. ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS BELIEVE THAT FOR THE REPUBLICANS ACHESON IS JUST THE MOST VULNERABLE

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POINT OF ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT; IF HE WENT, THE REPUBLICANS, CLAIMING A GREAT VICTORY, WOULD SHIFT THEIR FIRE TO SOME OTHER POINT.

A130WX
THE ARGUMENT OF ACHESON'S FRIENDS THEREFORE IS THAT FIRING HIM WOULD NOT SOLVE THE POLITICAL PROBLEMS WHICH HAVE COME INTO FOREIGN POLICY LEADERSHIP AND MIGHT WEAKEN OR FATALLY UPSET THE POLICIES THEMSELVES.

IF ACHESON HIMSELF IS UNDER GREAT PERSONAL STRAING AS A RESULT OF THE UNCEASING ATTACKS ON HIM, HE SHOWS LITTLE SIGN OF IT. HE HAS BEEN A CONTROVERSIAL FIGURE FOR MANY YEARS AND HIS HIDE HAS UNDOUBTEDLY BEEN TOUGHENED BY THE HARSH WINDS OF THE PAST AND THE STRONG CONVICTION THAT HIS DECISIONS, ON THE WHOLE, ARE RIGHT, AND HIS CONSCIENCE IS CLEAR.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY)

ES143AED

B99WX Q (ACHESON)
WASHINGTON, MAY 19-(AP)-REP. PRIEST (TENN), DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY WHIP, SAID TODAY THE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON "WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE UNITY IN THE COUNTRY AND IN THE CONGRESS."

HE MADE THE COMMENT WHEN ASKED BY A REPORTER IF HE AGREES WITH REP. GORE (D-TENN) THAT ACHESON'S RESIGNATION WOULD ADD TO THE UNITY OF THE NATION.

GORE, WHO GENERALLY SUPPORTS THE ADMINISTRATION, TOLD NEWSMEN YESTERDAY THAT "WE CANNOT HAVE UNITY AND LEADERSHIP WHILE DEAN ACHESON REMAINS AS SECRETARY OF STATE."

PRIEST DECLINED TO ELABORATE ON HIS OWN BRIEF COMMENT.

ACHESON TOLD HIS NEWS CONFERENCE WEDNESDAY HE INTENDS TO REMAIN ON THE JOB AS LONG AS PRESIDENT TRUMAN WANTS HIM.

SU138PED

MAY 20 1951

B42WX Q
ADA (150)
WASHINGTON, MAY 19-(AP)-THE NATIONAL BOARD OF AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION CLAIMED TODAY "GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAS BEEN DEFEATED IN HIS 'POLITICAL BATTLE' TO RADICALLY CHANGE THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES".

IN A STATEMENT DRAWN UP AT A MEETING HERE, THE BOARD DECLARED:

"GENERAL MUCARTHUR'S DECLARATION OF POLITICAL WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY HAS PRODUCED SIX WEEKS OF SEARCHING AND EMBITTERED DEBATE ON THE FUNDAMENTALS OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY. AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION BELIEVES THAT THIS DEBATE HAS FULL JUSTIFIED PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN HIS WISE DECISION TO RELIEVE THE FAR EASTERN COMMANDER."

THE BOARD URGED REVIVAL OF A BIPARTISAN FOREIGN POLICY IN CONGRESS, CALLING UPON THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION AND REPUBLICAN LEADERS LIKE SENATORS LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS, DUFF OF PENNSYLVANIA AND MORSE OF OREGON TO LEAD THE WAY.

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION WAS ORGANIZED IN 1947 TO FIGHT "FOR PRINCIPLES OF THE ROOSEVELT "NEW DEAL".

JA809PED

A107RM
V
(220)
NORFOLK, VA., MAY 19-(AP)-SENATOR BYRD (D-VA) SAID TODAY GENERAL MACARTHUR WOULD HAVE BEEN WILLING TO STAY ON AS GOVERNOR OF JAPAN EVEN AFTER HE WAS OUSTED AS FAR EASTERN COMMANDER.

BYRD SAID AS A MEMBER OF THE SENATE ARMED FORCES COMMITTEE HE HAD GONE UP TO THE GENERAL AS MACARTHUR WAITED FOR ABOUT HALF AN HOUR BEFORE THE START OF THE CURRENT INVESTIGATION INTO MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL.

"I APPROACHED HIM AS TO WHETHER HE WOULD HAVE BEEN WILLING TO CONTINUE IN JAPAN AS MILITARY GOVERNOR UNTIL COMPLETION OF A PEACE TREATY. HE INDICATED HE WOULD."

VIRGINIA'S SENIOR SENATOR MADE THIS REVELATION DURING A TWO-FISTED, OFF-THE-CUFF SPEECH AT AN ARMED FORCES DAY LUNCHEON HERE IN WHICH HE LASHED OUT AT THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY.

HE ADDED THAT REGARDLESS OF WHAT ANYONE THOUGHT OF MACARTHUR'S PLANS TO CARRY THE WAR TO THE CHINESE MAINLAND, HIS ACHIEVEMENTS IN JAPAN MUST BE ADMIRED.

"HE BALANCED THE BUDGET IN JAPAN, A WAR-TORN NATION, AND PUT NEW HOPE AND SPIRIT IN THE PEOPLE THERE," BYRD SAID. "HE STANDS FOR THE UNITED STATES IN THE FAR EAST AND HE COULD HAVE BEEN KEPT IN JAPAN AS GOVERNOR, AT LEAST UNTIL THE PEACE IS WRITTEN."

(DEFENSE SECRETARY GEORGE C.MARSHALL TOLD THE HEARINGS LAST WEEK THAT THE QUESTION OF MACARTHUR'S BEING RETAINED IN RELATION TO JAPAN ONLY WAS CONSIDERED BUT WAS "SET ASIDE ON THE GROUND THAT IT WOULD PUT" GENERAL MATTHEW RIDGWAY "IN AN ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE POSITION . . .").

MC1023PES

MAY 20 1951

B21WX (Q) (PARADE)
(400) NIGHT LEAD PARADE
WASHINGTON, MAY 19-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOOK A LONG LOOK TODAY AT SOME OF THE TROOPS, TANKS, GUNS AND GADGETS THAT MAKE UP AMERICA'S MILITARY FORCE.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, LIKE OTHER CITIZENS IN OTHER CITIES, WATCHED AN ARMED FORCES DAY PARADE.

TEN THOUSAND MEN -- AND WOMEN -- IN UNIFORM TROOPED PAST HIS REVIEW STAND ON CONSTITUTION AVENUE FOR AN HOUR AND FIFTEEN MINUTES.

IT WAS AN AVERAGE SAMPLING OF THE MEN AND WEAPONS IN THE STILL-GROWING ARMED SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES. THE ORDNANCE THAT RUMBLED PAST ON GREAT WHEELS OR TRACK-LAYING TREADS WAS THE SAME EQUIPMENT BEING USED IN BATTLE IN KOREA.

THERE WERE SHERMAN TANKS, WITH THE LONG BARRELS OF THEIR 90 MILLIMETER GUNS DRIPPING IN THE DRIZZLING RAIN THAT FELL DURING MUCH OF THE PARADE. THERE WERE SIMPLE-LOOKING BUT DEADLY RECOILLESS GUNS, USEFUL TOOLS FOR STOPPING ENEMY TANKS. THERE WERE MOBILE ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS (MOBILE ONLY BECAUSE THEY HAVE HUGE TRACTORS TO HAUL THEIR TREMENDOUS WEIGHT AND MOUNTINGS TO POSITION.)

BECAUSE IT WAS INTENDED AS JUST A FAIR CROSS-SECTION OF THE ARMY, NAVY, MARINES AND AIR FORCE STRENGTH, IT IS POSSIBLE THREE SPECTATORS WHO SAT NOT FAR FROM MR. TRUMAN WENT AWAY WITH SOME WRONG IMPRESSIONS.

IN MOSCOW, WHERE THESE THREE MILITARY ATTACHES OF THE SOVIET EMBASSY COME FROM, THEY ALSO HAVE AN ANNUAL MILITARY OCCASION. BUT THE RUSSIAN MAY DAY IS A DAY FOR MARCHING MILLIONS AND QUICK GLIMPSES OF AIRPLANES -- AN OCCASION WITH STRONG PROPAGANDA OVERTONES.

THERE WERE THREE OTHERS WHO SAT NEAR THE PRESIDENT WHO KNEW WELL THE AMERICAN ARMED FORCES. THEY WERE THE ONLY THREE KNOWN LIVING MEN TO WIN MEDALS OF HONOR IN THE KOREAN WAR-- LT CARL DODD OF KENVIR, KY.; MASTER SERGEANT ERNEST R. KOUMA OF DWIGHT, NEB.; SGT. JOHN A. PITTMAN OF TALLULA, MISS. THERE HAVE BEEN OTHER WINNERS OF THIS HIGHEST MILITARY DECORATION IN THIS WAR, BUT THEY ARE DEAD OR MISSING.

AND IN THE PARADE, ALONG WITH THE MARCHING TROOPS AND GUNS, WERE THE GOLD STAR MOTHERS OF MEN WHO DIED IN OTHER WARS FOUGHT BY THIS COUNTRY. FOR THEM, THE PRESIDENT HAD A GRAVE WAVE OF HIS HAND AS THEY PASSED HIS STAND.

B22WX
DEFENSE SECRETARY MARSHALL AND OTHER OFFICIALS AND OFFICERS OF THE

MIL} ESTABLISHMENT JOINED THE PRESIDENT IN THE REVIEWING STAND.
NEXT TO THE OFFICIAL BOX OF THE PRESIDENT WAS THE STAND SET ASIDE FOR THE MILITARY ATTACHES OF FOREIGN POWERS WITH EMBASSIES HERE. THE THREE RUSSIANS -- A NAVY COMMODORE AND AN ARMY AND AIR GENERAL -- SAT TOGETHER WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MANY FRIENDS THE U.S. HAS ABROAD -- BRITAIN, FRANCE, THE SOUTH AMERICAN NEIGHBORS, TURKEY, AUSTRALIA AND THE MANY OTHERS OF THE FREE NATIONS OF THE WORLD.
JA613PED

A76 (230)
NEW YORK, MAY 19-(AP)-AIR FORCE SECRETARY THOMAS (. FINLETTER SAID TONIGHT THAT AMERICA'S MILITARY BUILD-UP--BIG AS IT IS--IS NOT NEARLY AS BIG AS RUSSIA'S.
NOTING THAT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY BUDGET HAS SOARED FROM $14,500,000,000(B) BEFORE THE KOREAN WAR TO $109,000,000,000(B) COMBINED IN 1951 MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS AND THOSE RECOMMENDED FOR 1952, FINLETTER SAID:
"COMPARED WITH THE SOVIET UNION'S ORDER OF BATTLE, WITH ITS HUGE GROUND ARMY IN BEING AND A LARGE-SCALE TACTICAL AND LONG-RANGE AIR FORCE, THIS AMERICAN BUILD-UP IS SMALL."
FINLETTER, IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR AN ARMED FORCES DAY DINNER AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL, SAID THAT AMERICA'S EXPANDED MILITARY MIGHT IS MEANT ONLY TO HELP "KEEP THE PEACE."
THE WESTERN ALLIES, HE SAID, SEEK ONLY TO ESTABLISH FORCES FORMIDABLE ENOUGH TO DETER AGGRESSION.
THE AIR SECRETARY SAID THAT AMERICANS MUST BE STEADFAST IN MEETING THE STRESSES OF A LIMITED WAR IN KOREA AND AN INDEFINITE PERIOD OF REARMAMENT.
HE RECALLED THE FAILURES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO HALT SMALL BREACHES OF PEACE, THAT LED TO BIG ONES, AND SAID THE FREE WORLD TODAY HAS MOVED, AS IN GREECE AND IN THE BERLIN BLOCKADE TO STOP SMALL ACTS OF AGGRESSION BEFORE THEY GOT WORSE.
"IF WE THINK OF THE STRUGGLE THERE (IN KOREA) IN THIS LIGHT," HE SAID, "AND KEEP THE FIRMNESS OF PURPOSE TO SEE THE KOREAN STRUGGLE THROUGH TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION, THEN WE MAY WITNESS, ALL IN PROPER TIME, A UNIVERSAL DISCREDITING OF AGGRESSION AND THE EMERGENCE OF A COLLECTIVE SECURITY SYSTEM THAT WORKS."
WW857PED

B11WX (HKUP) (360)
MCGRATH
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12:30 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 19)
(ADVANCE) (WX) PHILADELPHIA, MAY 19-(AP)-ATTORNEY GENERAL MCGRATH TODAY DECLARED "THE STAKES ARE HIGH IN THE WORLD STRUGGLE WITH COMMUNISM AND HASTY OR ILL-ADVISED ACTION COULD VERY WELL SPELL DISASTER."
"TO THOSE WHO WOULD LABEL PRUDENCE AND CAREFULNESS AS 'APPEASEMENT' I SAY THERE IS GREAT DANGER SHOULD WE OVERESTIMATE OUR DEFENSES," HE SAID. "SURELY IT IS NOT APPEASEMENT TO HOLD A FOE AT BAY WHILE OUR OWN STRENGTH TO REPEL AGGRESSION IS STILL POTENTIAL."
MCGRATH SAID ADMINISTRATION POLICIES ARE DIRECTED TOWARD "CAREFUL, PRUDENT USE OF OUR RESOURCES" WHILE THIS COUNTRY POTENTIAL ADVANTAGE OVER POSSIBLE ENEMIES IS BEING CONVERTED TO "AN ACTUAL ADVANTAGE" SUFFICIENT TO DETER AGGRESSORS "OR REPEL THEM IF THEY AGGRESS."
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OUTLINED HIS VIEWS IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR AN ARMED FORCES DAY LUNCHEON.
CAREFULLY AVOIDING ANY DIRECT MENTION OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN HIS PREPARED TEXT, MCGRATH GAVE ENDORSEMENT TO WHITE HOUSE POLICY STATEMENTS WHICH FOLLOWED MACARTHUR'S OUSTER OVER FAR EASTERN MILITARY STRATEGY.
IN THE COLLECTIVE EFFORT TO REBUILD THE DEFENSE OF THE FREE WORLD, HE SAID, EMPHASISIS "HAS BEEN WIDELY PLACED UPON THOSE AREAS THAT ARE MOST CRITICAL." HE NAMED THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNTRIES "SECOND ONLY TO THE UNITED STATES ITSELF IN INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY" AS ONE SUCH AREA.
THAT AREA, MCGRATH SAID, "HAS LONG BEEN A PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF THE SOVIET UNION AND OF WORLD COMMUNISM.
"FOR WITHOUT IT THE COMMUNISTS COULD NOT HOPE TO AGGREGATE THE INDUSTRIAL ADVANTAGE THAT IS ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS IN MODERN WAR. WITH IT, THEY WOULD BE WELL ON THE WAY TOWARD OVERCOMING OUR PRESENT POTENTIAL ADVANTAGE." HE ADDED:
"NOW WE MUST CONVERT THIS POTENTIAL ADVANTAGE TO AN ACTUAL ADVANTAGE, AND IF WE DO SO WIDELY--WHICH TO ME MEANS CAREFULLY AND EFFICIENTLY--IT IS MY EARNEST BELIEF THAT WE CAN MAINTAIN FREEDOM IN THE WORLD, AND THAT WE CAN DO SO WITHOUT UNDULY DECREASING THE ABUNDANCE OF OUR WAY OF LIFE, AND WITHOUT INORDINATE DISLOCATION OF OUR INDIVIDUAL LIVES.
"UNTIL WE HAVE ACTUALLY CONVERTED OUR POTENTIAL ADVANTAGE TO AN ACTUAL ADVANTAGE, CAREFUL, PRUDENT USE OF OUR RESOURCES IS JUST AS IMPORTANT AS EFFICIENT USE OF THEM."

B12WX (HKUP)
"CERTAINLY," MCGRATH CONCLUDED "TO SAY THAT KOREA IS A LOCAL WAR DOES NOT DENY THAT THE STRUGGLE WITH COMMUNISM IS WORLD-WIDE. NOR DOES IT INDICATE LACK OF RESOLVE TO MAINTAIN OUR LIMITED OBJECTIVES. OUR INTENSIVE EFFORT TO REBUILD OUR STRENGTH AND THAT OF OUR FRIENDS IS CLEAR EVIDENCE OF OUR DETERMINATION TO FACE THE OVER-ALL ISSUE, WHILE OUR PATIENCE AND STEADFAST FORBEARANCE IN KOREA IS TESTIMONY OF THE EARNEST QUALITY OF OUR DESIRE FOR PEACE."
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 19)
ES314AED

A112PX
MICHAELIS (220)
LANCASTER, PA., MAY 19-(AP)-LANCASTER OPENED ITS DOORS AND ITS HEART TODAY TO BRIG.GEN.JOHN H.MICHAELIS IN AN ARMED FORCES DAY HOMECOMING FOR THE FAMED COMMANDER OF THE WOLFHOUND REGIMENT IN THE KOREAN WAR.
MICHAELIS, A LIEUTENANT COLONEL ON HIS LAST VISIT HOME, WAS WELCOMED WITH OPEN ARMS AS HE RETURNED AGAIN LAST NIGHT, THE SILVER STAR OF HIS NEWLY-WON RANK GLEAMING ON THE SHOULDERS OF HIS UNIFORM. HE HAD LED HIS REGIMENT THROUGH MONTHS OF HEROIC FIGHTING IN KOREA, RISKING HIS OWN SAFETY SO OFTEN THAT A SAYING GREW UP AMONG HIS TROOPS: "MIKE WILL GO HOME EITHER A LIVE GENERAL OR A DEAD COLONEL."
FIVE THOUSAND FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS, HEADED BY MAYOR HOWARD C. BARE AND AN OFFICIAL RECEPTION COMMITTEE, GREETED GEN.MICHAELIS WITH HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER WHEN THEY ARRIVED LAST NIGHT AT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT. MICHAELIS RETURNED TO THE U.S.EARLIER THIS MONTH, HAS BEEN IN WASHINGTON PREPARATORY TO ASSIGNMENT WITH GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S STAFF IN EUROPE.
TODAY'S PROGRAM CALLED FOR A COLORFUL CIVIC RECEPTION, WINDING UP WITH THE PARADE THAT WILL MARK LANCASTER'S OBSERVANCE OF ARMED FORCES DAY.
FOUR WOUNDED VETERANS OF MICHAELIS OLD OUTFIT--THE 27TH REGIMENT OF THE 25TH DIVISION--WERE ASSIGNED FROM VALLEY FORGE MILITARY HOSPITAL TO SERVE AS HIS GUARD OF HONOR THROUGHOUT THE DAY. THEY WERE: SGT.ROBERT W.SIEGARS, 23, (15 WESTFORD AVE.) LOWELL, MASS.; SGT.STANLEY MUNAT, 20, (1713 S.ELIZABETH ST.) CHICAGO; PFC.MARVIN CAUDILL, 22, (919 RAILROAD AVE.) LAS VEGAS, N.M.; CORP.RICHARD STONE, 19, JOHNSTOWN, PA.
JB955AED

30.24- 23197

B101

FIRST LEAD LAUNCHING

BATH, ME., MAY 19-(AP)-A SLEEK EXPERIMENTAL DESTROYER THAT MAY GIVE THE NAVY CLUES ON HOW TO BUILD LIGHTER AND FASTER WARSHIPS WAS LAUNCHED ON ARMED FORCES TODAY.

AS THOUSANDS CHEERED AND BANDS PLAYED, THE U.S.S.TIMMERMAN SLID DOWN THE WAYS AT THE BATH IRON WORKS SHIPYARD. A MARINE DETAIL PRESENTED THE COLORS.

THE STREAMLINED SHIP WAS CHRISTENED BY MRS.FRED TIMMERMAN OF EMPORIA, KANS., IN MEMORY OF HER SON, MARINE SGT.GRANT F. TIMMERMAN WHO WAS KILLED IN ACTION ON SAIPAN IN 1944.

THE LAUNCHING PARTY INCLUDED MR. AND MRS.TIMMERMAN AND THEIR DAUGHTER, JO-ANNE; CHARLES MARBURGER OF CASPER, WYO., AND BATH IRON WORKS PRESIDENT JOHN R.NEWELL.

THE TIMMERMAN'S KEEL ITSELF IS A VETERAN OF BUSY WARTIME CONSTRUCTION DAYS AT THE BIG DESTROYER-BUILDING SHIPYARD. THE VESSEL WAS BEGUN IN 1945 AMONG THE LAST CRAFT LAID DOWN UNDER WAR CONTRACTS. THEN WORK SUSPENDED AND NEW DESIGNS WERE WORKED OUT.

THE TIMMERMAN IS THE FIRST DESTROYER WAVED DOWN THE B.I.W. YARDS' WAYS IN FIVE YEARS.

SPONSOR OF THE STREAMLINED CRAFT IS MRS.FRED TIMMERMAN OF EMPORIA, SERGEANT TIMMERMAN'S MOTHER.

BB605AED

A8AX

(AX IN)

MIAMI, FLA., MAY 19-(AP)-BOMBING CHINA "WOULD KILL TOO MANY INNOCENT PEOPLE," SAYS RETIRED REAR ADMIRAL C.M. WASSELL.

THE NAVY'S FAMED DR. WASSELL OF WORLD WAR 11 SPOKE YESTERDAY AT A PROGRAM COMMEMORATING ARMED FORCES WEEK. "WE HAVE PLENTY OF FRIENDS IN CHINA," HE ADDED.

THE 67-YEAR-OLD PHYSICIAN SKIRTED DIRECT QUESTIONS ABOUT GENERAL MACARTHUR, BUT SAID: "THE PENTAGON IS BETTER THAN ANY ONE MAN."

DR. WASSELL'S EVACUATION OF 42 WOUNDED NAVY MEN FROM A JAVA HOSPITAL MADE ONE OF THE MOST DRAMATIC STORIES OF THE LAST WAR. IT WAS MADE FAMILIAR TO MILLIONS OF AMERICANS IN THE MOVIE: "THE STORY OF DR. WASSELL."

TM157AES

MAY 20 1951

B61 (230)

KX (HULA ASKED)

TAMPA, MAY 19-(AP)-AMERICAN AIR POWER TORE THROUGH THE SKIES OVER TAMPA TODAY AS THOUSANDS OF SPECTATORS LOOKED ON.

ONE OF THE MOST APPRECIATIVE WAS A VISITOR TO THIS COUNTRY, THE KOREAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, DR. YOU CHAN YANG.

HIS ADDRESS WAS A PORTION OF TAMPA'S OBSERVANCES OF ARMED FORCES DAY. HE TOLD OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE OVER KOREA AFTER THE COMMUNIST ATTACK HAD FORCED BACK ITS SMALL, ILL-EQUIPPED FORCES.

"IT IS HARDLY POSSIBLE FOR ME TO TELL YOU HOW YOUR COMING ERASED OUR DESPAIR," THE AMBASSADOR SAID. "YOU WERE TRULY HARBINGERS OF HOPE FOR THE KOREAN PEOPLE. HOPE WHICH CONTINUED TO GROW WHEN YOUR GROUND FORCES AND THOSE OF OTHER UNITED NATIONS FOLLOWED SHORTLY THEREAFTER."

HE ACKNOWLEDGED THE KOREAN DEBT OF GRATITUDE AND PRAISED THE COMMANDANT AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBING CREWS AT MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE HERE.

HE ALSO MENTIONED THE ENVIABLE RECORD OF THE MACDILL-TRAINED 307TH BOMB WING, AND PAID TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF MAJOR LESLIE MACDILL IN WHOSE HONOR THE BASE IS NAMED.

"THE COURAGE AND SKILL OF AMERICAN AIRMEN HAVE EXCITED THE ADMIRATION OF THE WORLD," SAID DR. YANG. "IN KOREA, THEIR PART IN THE STRUGGLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HAS INDEBTED OUR PEOPLE TO THEM FOREVER.

"I SAULTE YOU FOR YOUR VALOROUS CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE IN WHICH WE ARE MUTUALLY ENGAGED, AND WHICH WE ARE CONFIDENT WILL, WITH THE HELP OF ALMIGHTY GOD, BRING THE WORLD PERMANENT PEACE."

TA1005PED

A1WX

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 19)

MAY 20 1951

SHERMAN (350)

(ADVANCE) (WX) LOUISVILLE, MAY 19-(AP)-ADMIRAL FORREST P. SHERMAN SAID TONIGHT THE UNITED STATES MAY HAVE TO FIGHT A WHOLE SERIES OF "RELATIVELY SMALL WARS" IF IT INTENDS TO MAINTAIN ITS DEFENSE OF THE FREE WORLD.

THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS DID NOT SAY WHETHER HE MEANT WARS LIKE THE KOREAN CONFLICT, OR SOMETHING BIGGER OR SMALLER.

BUT IN AN ARMED FORCES DAY SPEECH PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE PENDENNIS CLUB, HE STATED:

"UNLESS WE ARE WILLING TO SEE THE FREE WORLD GRADUALLY GROW SMALLER AND LESS ABLE TO DEFEND ITSELF, WE MUST FACE THE POSSIBILITY, THOUGH NOT THE CERTAINTY, OF WAR -- POSSIBLY A SERIES OF RELATIVELY SMALL WARS -- POSSIBLY A GENERAL WAR. IF WE FACE IT WITH FORTITUDE AND CONVICTION, THE POSSIBILITY WILL BECOME LESS."

SHERMAN SAID THE FIGHTING IN KOREA MAY DECIDE THE FATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AS "AN ORGANIZATION TO MAINTAIN INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY".

"THE WEEKS AHEAD WILL TEST THE READINESS OF THE MEMBER NATIONS TO STRENGTHEN THE ORGANIZATION AND MAKE IT SURVIVE," HE ADDED.

"WE ACCEPTED CONFLICT IN KOREA WITH THE HOPE OF MAINTAINING THE UNITED NATIONS AS AN INSTRUMENT OF WORLD PEACE. ON THE SUCCESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN KOREA MAY DEPEND ITS SURVIVAL AS AN ORGANIZATION TO MAINTAIN INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY.

"WE HAVE ACTED PROMPTLY AND CONTRIBUTED HEAVILY TO MAKE IT SUCCESSFUL."

THE NAVAL CHIEF WARNED THAT THE UNITED STATES CANNOT DEPEND COMPLETELY UPON ANYTHING BUT ITS "OWN MILITARY STRENGTH" TO PRESERVE THE NATION'S SECURITY.

"WE MUST BE READY TO FIGHT AT ONCE," HE SAID.

READINESS TO FIGHT, HE ADDED, IS NECESSARY BECAUSE "WE CANNOT DEPEND UPON ALLIES TO HOLD THE LINE UNTIL WE ARE READY. WE CANNOT TRAIN OUR INITIAL FORCES AFTER WAR HAS COME."

THE UNITED STATES IS VULNERABLE, SHERMAN DECLARED, BECAUSE IT POSSESSES SO MUCH THAT PREDATORY NATIONS WANT AND BECAUSE IT DOES NOT START WARS, THUS GIVING AN ENEMY THE CHOICE OF THE TIME AND PLACE OF THE FIRST ATTACK. "WE MUST ACCEPT THE RISK THAT HIS FIRST BLOW MAY BE ONE FROM WHICH IT IS DIFFICULT TO RECOVER QUICKLY," HE WARNED.

THE ADMIRAL OUTLINED THE U.S. PROGRAM FOR THE PRESENT PERIOD WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS "THE GREY AREA" BETWEEN ALL-OUT WAR AND PEACE.

1. INCREASE U.S. MILITARY STRENGTH TO A LEVEL THAT "WILL CERTAINLY PREVENT DISASTER," AND DETER AGGRESSION.
2. DEPLOY MILITARY FORCES IN EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN TO DETER AGGRESSION.
3. GIVE ALL POSSIBLE SUPPORT TO THE FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNISM IN THE FAR EAST.
4. ASSIST U.S. ALLIES TO BUILD THEIR ECONOMIC AND MILITARY STRENGTH.
5. MAKE SACRIFICES AT HOME AND PRODUCE THE GOODS AND SERVICES NEEDED TO SUPPORT THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SATURDAY, MAY 19)

DC410PED

B10WX (HKUP)
(260) (ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 19)
PACE
(ADVANCE) (WX) CHICAGO, MAY 19-(AP)-SECRETARY OF THE ARMY FRANK PACE, JR., SAID TODAY THAT AMERICAN MILITARY EFFORTS IN KOREA ARE GIVIN "OUR ALLIES X X X RENEWED CONFIDENCE AND HOPE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM."

"TO OUR ENEMIES," HE ADDED, "THESE EFFORTS PROVIDE CLEAR PROOF THAT, IF NECESSARY, WE WILL FIGHT ANY AGGRESSOR WHO DARES TO THREATEN OUR LIBERTIES AND OUR SECURITY."

"FROM THE OUTSET OF THIS WAR," PACE SAID IN A PREPARED ARMED FORCES DAY SPEECH, "WE HAVE USED EVERY MEANS IN OUR POWER TO END IT WITH AN HONORABLE PEACE."

PACE PAID HIGH TRIBUTE TO THE EFFECTIVENESS AND MORALE OF AMERICAN AND ALLIED TROOPS HE SAW ON A RECENT VISIT TO KOREA. HE HAD ESPECIAL PRAISE FOR THE MEDICAL SERVICES. TEAMED WITH AIR EVACUATION UNITS, HE SAID, THE MILITARY MEDICS ARE SAVING 95 PER CENT OR BETTER OF ALL THE WOUNDED.

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE NAVY, AIR FORCE AND ARMY IN WORLD WAR TWO, PACE SAID, LED TO UNIFICATION OF THE ARMED SERVICES AFTER THE WAR.

HE DECLARED THAT UNIFICATION HAS PAID OFF WITH SOME "MIRACLES" IN KOREA. ONE INSTANCE WAS THE QUICK AIRBORNE ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST AMERICAN GROUND UNITS IN KOREA. ANOTHER HE CITED WAS GETTING 3.5 TANK-KILLER BAZOOKA ROCKET GUNS TO THE MEN 14 DAYS AFTER THEY BEGAN TO FIGHT IN KOREA.

THE ARMY, NAVY, MARINES AND AIRFORCE, HE SAID, TEAMED AT THE INCHON LANDING LAST FALL TO CARRY OUT SUCCESSFULLY "ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND DIFFICULT AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS IN HISTORY.

"FROM INCHON TO THE PRESENT," THE ARMY SECRETARY SAID, "OUR BATTLE-SEASONED EIGHTH ARMY HAS CONSISTENTLY OUT-PUNCHED ITS HEAVIER OPPONENT."

"EVEN WHEN THE CHINESE REDS UNEXPECTEDLY ENTERED THE FIGHT," HE ADDED, "OUR SOLDIERS RETAINED COMMAND...AGAINST THE 'HUMAN-WAVE' TACTICS OF A BARBARIOUS FOE, THE ARMY'S INFANTRY-TANK-ARTILLERY TEAM HAS STOOD FIRM, DEALING TERRIBLE PUNISHMENT TO THE ENEMY..."

PACE BROUGHT OUT A NEW WORD TO DESCRIBE THE NEWLY MESHED OPERATIONS OF THE ARMED FORCES. REFERRING TO COORDINATION OF GROUND, AIR AND SEA EFFORTS, HE CALLED IT "TRIPHIBIOUS."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 19

ES305AED

MAY 20 1951

B23WX
(130) (ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 19)
(ADVANCE) (WX) CHICAGO, MAY 19-(AP)-SECRETARY OF THE ARMY FRANK PACE, JR., SAID TODAY HE HOPED MORE COMMUNITIES WOULD FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF HEALDSBURG, CALIF., WHICH HAS "ADOPTED" A UNIT OF THE ARMED FORCES.

PACE, MAKING THE REMARK IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT AN ARMED FORCES DAY CIVIC LUNCHEON IN CHICAGO, SAID HEALDSBURG'S UNIT IS THE FIRST BATTALION, SEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, OF THE THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA. COMMANDER OF THE BATTALION IS LT.COL.FRED C.WEYAND, A NATIVE OF HEALDSBURG.

THE BATTALION HAD CALLED ITSELF AN "ORPHAN" BECAUSE IT WAS MOVED SO OFTEN FROM POST TO POST AND FELT IT HAD NO HOME. WEYAND'S WIFE GOT VARIOUS CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS TO ARRANGE FOR THE "ADOPTION", AND THE BATTALION WAS SENT MANY GIFTS AND OTHER EVIDENCES OF ATTENTION.

"THE FRONT-LINE INFANTRY SOLDIERS ARE GRATEFUL FOR THE GIFTS," SAID PACE. "BUT MORE THAN THAT, THEY APPRECIATE THIS TANGIBLE EVIDENCE THAT THE PEOPLE OF ONE TOWN AT HOME HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN THEM AND THE TOUGH, DIRTY, IMPORTANT JOB THEY ARE DOING."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 19)

ES459AED

B115(CQ)CO
ARMED FORCES DAY (120)
COLUMBUS, O., MAY 19-(AP)-A TOP AIR FORCE GENERAL TOLD THE COUNTRY TODAY "OUR INSURANCE AGAINST AGGRESSION HAS EXPIRED. WE HAVE LOST OUR SUPERIORITY WHICH WAS OVERWHELMING WHEN WE ALONE HAD THE ATOMIC BOMB."

LT.GEN.CURTIS E.LEMAY, (CAP. L, CAP M) COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND, TOLD AN ARMED FORCES DAY AUDIENCE:

"THERE IS NOTHING WE CAN DO NOW TO GAIN 100 PER CENT SECURITY. EVEN A LARGE STOCKPILE OF BOMBS WILL NOT GUARANTEE THAT."

HE DID NOT NAME THE POTENTIAL ENEMY BUT SAID THAT BY "TAKING FULL ADVANTAGE OF EVERY PSYCHOLOGICAL, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, SHE HAS BY FORCE EXPANDED HER INFLUENCE AND SIMULTANEOUSLY CONCENTRATED HER OWN RESOURCES FOR WAR.

"THIS HAS BEEN DONE IN A WAY WHICH CAN LEAVE NO DOUBT AS TO HER ULTIMATE INTENTION," LEMAY ASSERTED.

GM227PES NM

MAY 20 1951

A53CX
M(300)
JOLIET, ILL., MAY 19-(AP)-PRIVATE HUBERT E. REEVES, HANDLESS AND FOOTLESS AS THE RESULT OF FROSTBITE IN KOREA LAST DECEMBER, TODAY LED HIS HOME TOWN'S ARMED FORCES DAY PARADE.

REEVES, 19, IS HOME ON A FIVE-DAY PASS FROM THE ARMY'S VALLEY FORGE GENERAL HOSPITAL, PHOENIXVILLE, PA. HE SEEMED AS HAPPY AS A QUADRUPLE AMPUTEE CAN BE.

HE WORE A NEW GABARDINE UNIFORM, WITH HIS PURPLE HEART AND PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION MEDALS PINNED PROUDLY UNDER THE COMBAT INFANTRYMAN'S BADGE ON HIS CHEST, AS HE RODE IN AN OPEN TOPPED CAR. HE SAT BETWEEN HIS MOTHER, MRS. WANETTA REEVES, AND HIS FATHER, HUBERT, SR., A MACHINE TRIMMER FOR A ROOFING MILL.

IN THE CAR ALSO WERE HIS YOUNG BROTHER, JIMMY, NINE, AND HIS NEIGHBOR, SERGEANT JOHN STANKO, WHO RECRUITED HIM FOR THE ARMY TWO YEARS AGO.

FOR A FEW BLOCKS, THE LITTLE PARTY RODE AT THE HEAD OF THE PARADE, MRS. REEVES DABBING PERSPIRATION FROM HER SOLDIER SON'S FACE FROM TIME TO TIME. THE TEMPERATURE WAS 90 DEGREES.

AFTER THE PARADE WAS OVER, MAJOR EDWARD F. GIBB, ROTC INSTRUCTOR AT THE HIGH SCHOOL, INTRODUCED REEVES TO THE CROWD. HE SAID "YOU ARE A GREAT INSPIRATION TO THE COMMUNITY. YOU WILL CAUSE ALL OF US TO GIVE INCREASED DEVOTION TO OUR DUTIES."

REEVES RESPONDED IN A VOICE LOW AND JUST AUDIBLE, "I AM GLAD TO BE HOME. THANK YOU FOR EVERYTHING YOU HAVE DONE FOR ME."

MAYOR ARTHUR O. JANKE TOLD REEVES "JOLIET IS PROUD OF YOU."

THEN, T.F. WILHELMI, A BANK CASHIER, SHOWED REEVES A BANKBOOK RECORDING $9,241.40--THE "GIVE A FUTURE TO HUBERT REEVES" FUND COLLECTED BY HIS NEIGHBORS.

THERE WAS MORE--LIFE MEMBERSHIP IN THE VFW AND THE DAV, AND AN AUTOGRAPHED BASEBALL AND AN INVITATION TO A BIG LEAGUE BASEBALL GAME.

UNTIL NEXT TUESDAY, REEVES SAID HE'LL LUXURIATE IN BEING HOME, LISTEN TO JIVE RECORDINGS, AND CHIN WITH FRIENDS.

ON TUESDAY, HE'LL BE FLOWN BACK TO VALLEY FORGE GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR FURTHER TREATMENT.

WM621PCD

30.24- 23199

A182WX BJT
(450) AMS BJT
NIGHT LEAD UNDATED ARMED FORCES DAY By The Associated Press
(WX) THE UNITED STATES SALUTED ITS FIGHTING MEN IN CEREMONIES FROM COAST TO COAST YESTERDAY (SATURDAY). IT WAS THE NATION'S SECOND ANNUAL ARMED FORCES DAY.

MANY AMERICAN COMMUNITIES PAID HOMAGE TO THEIR SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN AS THE ARMED SERVICES MARCHED BY IN A GIANT DISPLAY OF THEIR STRENGTH IN MEN AND MACHINES.

IN KOREA THERE WAS A GRIMMER DEMONSTRATION OF AMERICA'S FIGHTING QUALITIES. COMBAT TROOPS STOOD STUBBORNLY IN THE FACE OF THE NEW RED CHINESE OFFENSIVE, AND ON THE BLOODY CENTRAL FRONT THE ATTACKS SLACKENED.

THE SLOGAN FOR ARMED FORCES DAY, 1951, WAS "DEFENDERS OF FREEDOM".

TEN THOUSAND MARCHED DOWN CONSTITUTION AVENUE IN WASHINGTON, PACED BY 16 BANDS AND REVIEWED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN. AMONG THE INTERESTED SPECTATORS WERE THREE MILITARY ATTACHES FROM THE SOVIET

SPECTATORS WERE THREE MILITARY ATTACHES FROM THE SOVIET EMBASSY. IN THE AFTERNOON THE AIR FORCE STAGED A FOUR AND ONE-HALF HOUR AERIAL DISPLAY AT THE BOLLING AIR FORCE BASE. TWO HUNDRED AIRCRAFT WERE ON SHOW.

THERE WERE DEMONSTRATIONS ABROAD AS WELL AS AT HOME. IN GERMANY AMERICAN FORCES PUT ON THE GREATEST MILITARY DISPLAY SINCE WORLD WAR II.

AN ESTIMATED 500,000 GERMANS IN A DOZEN CITIES TURNED OUT TO WATCH THE PARADES AND INSPECT DISPLAYS OF TANKS, ARTILLERY AND AIRCRAFT.

IN ANOTHER WASHINGTON CEREMONY, MR.TRUMAN PRESENTED MEDALS OF HONOR, THE NATION'S HIGHEST MILITARY AWARD, TO THREE VETERANS OF THE KOREAN FIGHTING---FIRST LT.CARL H.DODD OF KENVIR, KY.; SGT.JOHN A.PITTMAN OF TALLULA, MISS., AND MASTER SGT.ERNEST R.KOUMA OF DWIGHT, NEB.

THEIR EXPLOITS, THE PRESIDENT COMMENTED, SHOW WHY THERE ARE 909,000 ENEMY CASUALTIES IN KOREA.

BRIG.GEN.JOHN H.MICHAELIS, ANOTHER HERO OF THE KOREAN STRUGGLE, RECEIVED A SPECIAL OVATION IN HIS HOME TOWN, LANCASTER, PA. THE FAMOUS LEADER OF WOLFHOUND REGIMENT WAS HONORED AT A BIG CIVIC RECEPTION AND PARADE.

MAY 20 1951

IN THE DAY'S SPEECHES:

GEN. CLIFTON B. CATES, COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS, DECLARED, "OUR CHANCES FOR A PERMANENT AND LASTING PEACE ARE FAR BETTER THAN THEY WERE A YEAR AGO. IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY IN NASHVILLE, TENN., HE SAID THE NATION'S DEFENSES ARE STRONGER AND MUST BE MADE STRONGER STILL.

LT. GEN. CURTIS E. LEMAY (CAPS L AND M) TOOK A GLOOMIER VIEW. THE COMMANDER OF THE STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND, TOLD A COLUMBUS, OHIO, AUDIENCE "OUR INSURANCE AGAINST AGGRESSION HAS EXPIRED. WE HAVE LOST OUR SUPERIORITY WHICH WAS OVERWHELMING WHEN WE ALONE HAD THE ATOMIC BOMB."

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY FRANK PACE SAID AMERICAN FIGHTING IN KOREA "PROVIDES CLEAR PROOF THAT, IF NECESSARY, WE WILL FIGHT ANY AGGRESSOR WHO DARES TO THREATEN OUR LIBERTIES AND OUR SECURITY". HE SPOKE IN CHICAGO.

THE CHIEF OF THE AIR FORCE, GEN. HOYT VANDENBERG, TOLD A SAVANNAH, GA., AUDIENCE THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS BETTER WAR PLANES THAN RUSSIA, BUT THAT RUSSIA HAS MORE PLANES. IN A PREPARED ADDRESS HE CONTENDED THAT THE BEST DEFENSE AGAINST ATTACK IS TO BOMBARD THE SOURCES OF ENEMY AIR POWER WITH LONG-RANGE STRATEGIC BOMBERS.

IN ADDITION TO THE BIG OBSERVANCE IN GERMANY, AMERICAN ARMED FORCES DEMONSTRATED THEIR GROWING STRENGTH IN AUSTRIA AND TRIESTE.

ABOUT 6,000 U.S. TROOPS PARADED IN SALZBURG, AUSTRIA, THEN TOOK UP POSITIONS FOR A WEEK OF MANEUVERS STARTING TONIGHT. IN TRIESTE 2,500 AMERICAN TROOPS MARCHED PAST WHILE THUNDERJETS ROARED OVER THE MAIN SQUARE OF THE TERRITORY.

IN NEW YORK, POLICE ESTIMATED THAT 400,000 PERSONS LINED UPPER FIFTH AVENUE TO WATCH A PARADE OF 35,000 MARCHERS, INCLUDING ALL BRANCHES OF THE ARMED SERVICES.

OVERCAST SKIES CAUSED CANCELLATION OF AN UMBRELLA OF 175 ARMED SERVICES AIRCRAFT THAT HAD BEEN SCHEDULED TO FLY OVER THE ROUTE.

BUT THE SPECTATORS SAW OTHER EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS A NEW-TYPE TROOP CARRIER, ABOUT TWO AND A HALF TIMES AS BROAD AS AN ARMY TRUCK, EACH TOWING A 120-MM ANTI-AIRCRAFT "STRATOSPHERE" GUN.

REVIEWING OFFICIALS INCLUDED AIR SECRETARY THOMAS K.FINLETTER AND LIEUT.GEN.WILLIS D.CRITTENBERGER, COMMANDING GENERAL, FIRST ARMY.

A183WX

ALL ACROSS THE CONTINENT, RESPONDING TO AN INVITATION BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL TO VISIT THEIR NEAREST MILITARY POST, PEOPLE WALKED THROUGH OPEN DOORS TO INSPECT BARRACKS AND NEW WEAPONS. THE NAVY PUT DOWN GANGPLANKS TO GIVE THE PUBLIC ACCESS TO 117 WAR SHIPS IN AMERICAN PORTS. SOME OF THEM RETURNED ONLY RECENTLY FROM THE KOREAN FIGHTING.

IN THE AIR, EIGHT MONSTER B36'S, THE WORLD'S MIGHTIEST AIRCRAFT, TOURED THE NATION FROM DAWN TO DUSK, PASSING OVER MORE THAN 250 CITIES AND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS, INCLUDING THE CAPITALS OF ALL 48 STATES. (ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8:30 P.M.EASTERN STANDARD TIME SATURDAY MAY 19)

ADMIRAL FORREST P.SHERMAN, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, SAID IN AN ADDRESS AT LOUISVILLE THAT THE SURVIVAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS AS AN ORGANIZATION TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND SECURITY MAY DEPEND UPON THE SUCCESS OF ALLIED FIGHTING IN KOREA.

IN A PREPARED ADDRESS, HE ALSO WARNED THAT THE UNITED STATES CAN NOT DEPEND COMPLETELY UPON ANYTHING BUT ITS "OWN MILITARY STRENGTH" TO PRESERVE THE NATION'S SECURITY.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8:30 P.M.EASTERN STANDARD TIME SAT.MAY 19)

VX231PED

A31WX

KWWPL NIGHT LEAD HEROES MAY 20 1951

WASHINGTON, MAY 19-(AP)-THREE HEROES OF THE KOREAN WAR WERE DECORATED TODAY WITH THE MEDAL OF HONOR. PRESIDENT TRUMAN MADE THE PRESENTATIONS AND COMMENTED THAT THEIR EXPLOITS SHOW WHY THERE ARE 909,000 CASUALTIES AMONG THE ENEMY.

MR. TRUMAN AWARDED THE NATION'S HIGHEST MILITARY HONORS TO:

LT. CARL H. DODD, OF KENVIR, KY.; M/SGT ERNEST R. KOUMA, OF DWIGHT, NEB., AND SGT. JOHN A. PITTMAN, OF TALLULA, MISS., ALL OF THE ARMY.

THE PRESENTATIONS WERE IN THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICES AT THE WHITE HOUSE. THE THREE HEROES LATER SAT WITH MR. TRUMAN AS HE REVIEWED AN ARMED FORCES DAY PARADE.

KOUMA, 31, KILLED 250 OF THE ENEMY DURING A NIGHT BATTLE NEAR AGOK, KOREA AUG. 31, AND SEPT. 1, 1950. THE TANK HE COMMANDED SLOWED AN ENEMY SURGE FOR NINE HOURS TO ALLOW ALLIED INFANTRY UNITS TO ESCAPE A THREATENING ENCIRCLEMENT. KOUMA WAS WOUNDED TWICE.

LT. DODD, 26, LED AN ATTACK AGAINST HEAVILY FORTIFIED HILL 256 LAST JAN. 30 AND 31. WHEN HIS MEN FALTERED UNDER INTENSE ENEMY FIRE, HE SINGLE HANDEDLY CHARGED THE FIRST MACHINE GUN NEST, KILLING OR WOUNDING ALL ITS OCCUPANTS. INSPIRED BY HIS COURAGE, HIS MEN FIXED BAYONETS AND CHARGED, WIPING OUT ENEMY POSITIONS AND TAKING THEIR OBJECTIVE.

SGT. PITTMAN, 22, THREW HIMSELF UPON AN ENEMY GRENADE LAST NOV. 26 TO SAVE THE LIVES OF HIS MEN. THIS ACTION TOOK PLACE DURING A COUNTER-ATTACK NEAR KUJANG-DONG. ALTHOUGH WOUNDED BY MORTAR FIRE, PITTMAN WAS LEADING HIS SQUAD AHEAD IN A BITTER FIGHT WHEN THE GRENADE FELL AMONG THEM. HE HAS BEEN A PATIENT AT THE ARMY HOSPITAL AT FORT CAMPBELL, KY.

JA600PED

A43WX
(480) PMS BUDGET
IRAN

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, MAY 19-(AP)-A CLEARLY IMPLIED WARNING TO RUSSIA TO STEER CLEAR OF THE BRITISH-IRANIAN OIL DISPUTE AS AN EXCUSE FOR MOVING INTO IRAN WAS SEEN BY DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITIES TODAY IN AN AMERICAN STATEMENT URGING A FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT OF THE CONTROVERSY.

THE STATEMENT WAS ISSUED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT LAST NIGHT AND SUPPORTED "A SINCERE DESIRE ON THE PART OF THE BRITISH TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE IRANIANS ON ALL OUTSTANDING ISSUES."

AT THE SAME TIME IT CALLED ON BOTH NATIONS TO "AVOID INTIMIDATION AND THREATS OF UNILATERAL ACTION" AS MEANS OF TRYING TO FORCE THE SETTLEMENT.

FURTHER, THE UNITED STATES TOLD IRAN THAT AMERICAN OIL COMPANIES HAVE TOLD THIS GOVERNMENT THEY WOULD NOT BE WILLING TO OPERATE THE IRANIAN FIELDS IN THE EVENT THE IRANIANS FORCED THE BRITISH OPERATING COMPANY OUT.

THE STATEMENT CONCLUDED:

"THE UNITED STATES HAS REPEATEDLY EXPRESSED ITS GREAT INTEREST IN THE CONTINUED INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF IRAN AND HAS GIVEN AND WILL CONTINUE TO GIVE CONCRETE EVIDENCE OF THIS INTEREST."

DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITIES SAID IRAN'S INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY ARE NOT INVOLVED IN THE DISPUTE BETWEEN IRAN AND BRITAIN BUT CONCEIVABLY COULD BE THREATENED BY RUSSIA IF THE SITUATION DEVELOPED TO AN EXTREME POINT.

THE SOVIETS HAVE A TREATY WITH IRAN UNDER WHICH THEY ARE SUPPOSED TO HAVE THE RIGHT TO SEND TROOPS INTO THE COUNTRY IN THE EVENT A THIRD COUNTRY SHOULD SEND TROOPS TO USE IRAN AS A BASE AGAINST RUSSIA.

THE EXTREME SITUATION WHICH WASHINGTON NOW HOPES WILL NOT ARISE MIGHT DEVELOP IF IRANIAN POPULAR EXCITEMENT OVER THE OIL NATIONALIZATION ISSUE LED TO RIOTING IN WHICH BRITISH LIVES WERE LOST. IN THAT EVENT THE BRITISH CONCEIVABLY WOULD USE FORCE TO PROTECT THEIR NATIONALS. THE RUSSIANS THEN MIGHT PUT THEIR OWN FORCES INTO IRAN, CLAIMING THAT SUCH ACTION WAS WARRANTED BY THEIR TREATY ARRANGEMENTS.

THE POSSIBILITY THAT IRAN COULD THUS BECOME A NEW CENTER OF SERIOUS CONFLICT WITH THE SOVIET UNION APPARENTLY IS AMONG THE REASONS WHY THE U.S. HOPES TO BRING ABOUT PEACEFUL AND FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT BETWEEN IRAN AND BRITAIN.

"IN OUR TALKS WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT," THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID, "WE HAVE EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD BE WORKED OUT WITH THE IRANIANS WHICH GIVE RECOGNITION TO IRAN'S EXPRESSED DESIRE FOR GREATER CONTROL OVER AND BENEFITS FROM THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS PETROLEUM RESOURCES."

MAY 20 1951

A44WX

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID IT SYMPATHIZES WITH IRAN'S DESIRE FOR INCREASED BENEFITS FROM THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS PETROLEUM. IT ADDED:

"WE HAVE STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE IRANIANS ACHIEVING THEIR LEGITIMATE OBJECTIVES THROUGH FRIENDLY NEGOTIATION WITH THE OTHER PARTY, CONSISTENT WITH THEIR INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES."

THE U.S. HAS ALSO ARGUED THAT IRAN SHOULD CONSIDER WHETHER THE ELIMINATION OF THE ESTABLISHED BRITISH OIL COMPANY "WOULD IN FACT SECURE FOR IRAN THE GREATEST POSSIBLE BENEFITS." THE RESULT OF SUCH ACTION, THE U.S. HAS TOLD IRAN, MIGHT WELL BE A DECREASE IN THE SALE OF IRANIAN OIL WITH A LOSS OF REVENUE TO IRAN.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID ALSO THAT PETROLEUM TECHNICIANS ARE SCARCE AND THE NUMBER REQUIRED TO REPLACE THOSE NOW IN IRAN "ARE NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS COUNTRY OR IN OTHER COUNTRIES."

ES528AED

A84WX
(120) WASHINGTON,MAY 19-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND GREAT BRITAIN HAVE REACHED SOME DEGREE OF STANDARDIZATION ON SOME 400 ITEMS OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT, IT WAS REPORTED TONIGHT.

THE PROGRAM OF STANDARDIZATION IS BEING DEVELOPED UNDER A TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT. THE THREE COUNTRIES HAVE AGREED ON STANDARDS FOR SPARKPLUGS, FUEL AND LUBRICANTS, VOLTAGE SYSTEMS AND MANY OTHER ITEMS THE DEPARTMENT SAID.

IT IS NOT THE PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAM TO HAVE IDENTICAL WEAPONS, A SPOKESMAN SAID, EXPLAINING THAT THIS IS FREQUENTLY NOT FEASIBLE DUE TO DIFFERENCES IN AVAILABILITY OF MATERIALS, MANUFACTURING CONDITIONS AND OTHER FACTORS.

THE STANDARDIZATION PROGRAM IS ESSENTIALLY A LONG RANGE AFFAIR, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, BUT HAS BEEN SPEEDED UP A BIT IN THE PAST YEAR.

HY935PED NM

MAY 20 1951

A70WX (330)
UNAMERICAN

BY BARNEY L. LIVINGSTONE

WASHINGTON, MAY 19-(AP)-THE HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE INDICATED TODAY IT IS LOOKING INTO THE PROJECTED "BILL OF RIGHTS CONFERENCE" SCHEDULED TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK CITY JUNE 16.

AMONG THE REPORTED 400 SPONSORS ARE MANY OF THOSE WHO WERE ON A SPONSOR LIST PUBLISHED BY THE 1949 SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL CONFERENCE FOR WORLD PEACE. THE COMMITTEE HAS CITED THIS ORGANIZATION AS A FRONT FOR THE COMMUNIST WORLD "PEACE" OFFENSIVE.

LISTED AMONG THE SPONSORS FOR THE JUNE MEETING ARE PROF. LINUS CARL PAULING OF THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, AND PROF. PHILIP D. MORRISON OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY. THE COMMITTEE HAS DESCRIBED THE TWO EDUCATORS AS "PILLARS" OF THE PEACE OFFENSIVE WHICH IT TERMED "THE MOST DANGEROUS HOAX EVER DEVISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY."

REP. WALTER (D-PA) TODAY TOLD NEWSMEN THE COMMITTEE "WANTS TO KNOW WHAT THESE PEOPLE ARE UP TO." THOSE CALLING THE CONFERENCE INCLUDE MANY "WELL-KNOWN COMMUNIST FRONT FIGURES," WALTER SAID.

IN ITS 166-PAGE ANALYSIS OF THE "PEACE OFFENSIVE," THE COMMITTEE SAID PAULING WAS "PRIMARILY ENGROSSED IN PLACING HIS SCIENTIFIC ATTAINMENTS AT THE SERVICE OF A HOST OF ORGANIZATIONS WHICH HAVE IN COMMON THEIR COMPLETE SUBSERVIENCE TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A."

MORRISON, IT SAID, WAS AN "IMPORTANT PILLAR OF THE COMMUNIST PEACE CAMPAIGN" WHO "TRAVELS UP AND DOWN THE COUNTRY ON HIS RED MISSION.

ROY BREWER, INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL AND STAGE EMPLOYES (IATSE), AFL, WAS QUESTIONED YESTERDAY ABOUT PAULING'S ACTIVITIES IN HOLLYWOOD.

BREWER TOLD THE COMMITTEE HE DID NOT KNOW PAULING PERSONALLY, "BUT HE APPEARED IN A GREAT NUMBER OF THOSE COMMUNIST FRONTS EMANATING OUT OF HOLLYWOOD."

IN CONCLUDING TWO DAYS OF TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE IN ITS INQUIRY INTO COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE MOVIE INDUSTRY VIA THE LABOR UNIONS, BREWER PROPOSED THAT THE COMMUNIST PARTY BE OUTLAWED.

THE COMMITTEE SCHEDULED TESTIMONY NEXT WEEK BY HOLLYWOOD AUTHOR BUDD SCHULBERG, AND ACADEMY AWARD WINNER JOSE FERRER.

FERRER, WHO WON AN OSCAR THIS YEAR FOR HIS ROLE IN "CYRANO DE BERGERAC," IS LISTED BY THE COMMITTEE HAS HAVING FIVE TO 10 COMMUNIST-FRONT AFFILIATIONS.

SCHULBERG, AUTHOR OF "WHAT MAKES SAMMY RUN" AND "THE DISENCHANTED," WAS NAMED BY SCREEN WRITER RICHARD COLLINS AS HAVING BEEN A ONE-TIME COMMUNIST WHO QUIT THE PARTY.

SU730AED

30.24- 23201

A78WX (ABSTRACT)
(120) WASHINGTON,MAY 19-(AP)-ABOUT 500,000 STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE DEFERRED FROM THE DRAFT UNDER THE NEW POLICY OF DEFERRING ONLY THE BRIGHTER BOYS, A SELECTIVE SERVICE SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT.
THIS COMPARES WITH A TOTAL OF ABOUT 700,000 STUDENTS WHOSE INDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN POSTPONED UNDER PRESENT RULES.
THE REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF DEFERMENTS WAS EXPLAINED THIS WAY:
AT PRESENT STUDENTS ARE AUTOMATICALLY DEFERRED UNTIL THEY FINISH A SCHOOL YEAR.
UNDER THE NEW SYSTEM, TO OBTAIN A DEFERMENT A COLLEGE BOY MUST STAND RELATIVELY HIGH IN HIS CLASS, OR OBTAIN A MARK OF 70 IN AN APTITUDE TEST WHICH WILL BE GIVEN STARTING MAY 26.
THE SPOKESMAN DECLARED THAT THIS MARK IS EQUIVALENT TO A MARK OF 120 IN THE ARMY GENERAL CLASSIFICATION TEST, AND THAT OF ALL THE MILLIONS WHO TOOK THE TEST IN WORLD WAR II ONLY 30 PERCENT SCORED 120 OR BETTER.
HY905PED

MAY 20 1951

A56WX (DC F)
SECOND NIGHT LEAD COPPER
WASHINGTON,MAY 19-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT CARVED A BIG CHUNK OF COPPER AND BRASS AWAY FROM THE CIVILIAN ECONOMY TODAY AND PLEDGED IT TO MILITARY AND DEFENSE-SUPPORTING INDUSTRIES.
IT EARMARKED A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THOSE ITEMS FOR MILITARY NEEDS AS WELL AS INDUSTRIES PRODUCING SUCH ITEMS AS MOTORS, FREIGHT CARS, LOCOMOTIVES AND SIMILAR ESSENTIAL PRODUCTS.
THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY (NPA) INSTRUCTED PRODUCERS OF COPPER, BRASS AND COPPER BASE ALLOY PRODUCTS TO START JULY 1 ACCEPTING DEFENSE ORDERS UP TO 75 PER CENT OF THE AMOUNT OF THEIR JANUARY-MARCH PRODUCTION.
THIS WILL LEAVE CIVILIAN GOODS MANUFACTURERS OF SUCH ITEMS AS REFRIGERATORS AND AUTOMOBILES ONLY 25 PER CENT OF COPPER AND BRASS PRODUCT PRODUCTION--PROVIDED DEFENSE ORDERS TAKE UP THE FULL 75 PER CENT LIMIT.
BUT OFFICIALS SAID THE REMAINING COPPER AND BRASS FOR CIVILIAN GOODS MANUFACTURERS PROBABLY WILL BE SUFFICIENT TO MEET THE PROMISE OF MANLY FLEISCHMANN, NPA'S ADMINISTRATOR.
FLEISCHMANN PROMISED MAJOR CIVILIAN GOODS PRODUCERS YESTERDAY THEY WOULD GET 60 PER CENT OF THE COPPER THEY USED DURING THE FIRST HALF OF LAST YEAR. THIS COMPARES WITH 70 PER CENT THEY HAVE BEEN RECEIVING.
UP TO NOW ONLY 15 OR 20 PER CENT OF COPPER AND BRASS PRODUCTS HAVE BEEN PLEDGED TO DEFENSE ORDERS. BUT OFFICIALS EXPLAINED THAT A GREAT MANY MORE DEFENSE ORDERS NOW ARE BEING ISSUED THAN WHEN THE ORIGINAL LIMITS WERE SET.
FOR NEARLY EVERY ESSENTIAL CIVILIAN PURPOSE DEFENSE ORDERS MAY BE OBTAINED TO SECURE MATERIALS. FOR INSTANCE, A DEFENSE ORDER CAN BE USED TO OBTAIN ESSENTIAL REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE MATERIALS FOR ANY BUSINESS.
TODAY'S COPPER-BRASS ACTION FOLLOWS THE PATTERN OF CHANNELLING MORE AND MORE SCARCE METALS TO DEFENSE PURPOSES AND LESS FOR CIVILIAN PRODUCERS.
FLEISCHMANN TOLD CIVILIAN PRODUCERS YESTERDAY THEIR STEEL SUPPLIES FOR THE JUNE-SEPTEMBER QUARTERLY PERIOD WILL BE CUT 30 PER CENT FROM WHAT THEY HAD IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1950. THEY HAVE BEEN OPERATING UNDER A 20 PER CENT CUT.
ALUMINUM WILL BE CUT TO 50 PER CENT OF THE FIRST HALF OF LAST YEAR. IT HAD BEEN CUT 35 PER CENT.
JA553PED

A30WX
CONTROLS
WASHINGTON, APRIL 19-(AP)-PRICE CONTROLS WERE REMOVED TODAY FROM TANKS, PLANES AND ALL OTHER STRICTLY MILITARY ITEMS.
UP TO NOW THEY HAD BEEN UNDER THE GENERAL PRICE FREEZE OF THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION. BUT OPS SAID THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT WOULD TAKE CARE OF MILITARY ITEM PRICING HEREAFTER THROUGH NEGOTIATED CONTRACTS.
JA555PED

A42WX
(280)
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY SATURDAY, MAY 19)
(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON, MAY 19-(AP)-SENATOR O'CONOR (D-MD) SAID TODAY A RED CHINESE PURCHASING MISSION NOW IS IN EAST BERLIN TRYING TO BUY STRATEGIC SUPPLIES FROM WEST GERMANY.
MANY WEST GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS ARE ATTENDING CONFERENCES WITH THE MISSION IN THE RUSSIAN SECTOR OF BERLIN, O'CONOR SAID IN A STATEMENT.
O'CONOR HEADS AN EXPORT CONTROLS SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH HAS BEEN GATHERING DATA ON SHIPMENTS OF VITAL MATERIALS TO COMMUNIST CHINA AND ALSO TO RUSSIA AND EUROPEAN SOVIET SATELLITES.
THE SUBCOMMITTEE HEARD TESTIMONY EARLIER IN THE WEEK THAT $1,000,000,000 WORTH OF ILLEGAL SHIPMENTS OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS HAD BEEN MADE FROM WEST GERMANY TO IRON CURTAIN DESTINATIONS SINCE THE END OF WORLD WAR TWO.
O'CONOR NOTED THAT THE WEST GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAD ANNOUNCED IT WAS GOING TO TRY TO STOP THIS TRADE AND THAT UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEES HAVE JUST VOTED AN EMBARGO ON SHIPMENTS OF WAR GOODS TO COMMUNIST CHINA.
BUT HE SAID "RUSSIA AND HER SATELLITE COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN VERY MUCH ON THE ALERT TO USE EVERY POSSIBLE STRATAGEM" TO GET NEEDED GOODS.
"WE MAY BE SURE," THE SENATOR SAID, "THAT WITH THE RESTRICTIONS VOTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND ANNOUNCED BY WEST GERMANY, THEY WILL REDOUBLE THEIR EFFORTS TO FIND WAYS TO BY-PASS THESE RESTRICTIONS."
O'CONOR SAID HIS SUBCOMMITTEE WOULD HOLD FURTHER HEARINGS ON SHIPMENTS FROM WESTERN EUROPE BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN.
HE SAID THE GROUP WOULD SEEK TO GET FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES TO FOLLOW THE BONN GOVERNMENT IN TIGHTENING UP ON SUCH TRADE.
ONE AIM, HE SAID, WOULD BE TO PERSUADE WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO ADOPT STRICTER TRANSIT REGULATIONS "SO THAT THE COMMUNISTS CANNOT CONTINUE TO SECURE THE THINGS THEY NEED MERELY BY SHIPPING THEM FIRST TO ANOTHER COUNTRY AND THEN RE-SHIPPING THEM DIRECTLY BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN."
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., E.S.T., TODAY SATURDAY MAY 19)
HY643PED

A116WX
(250) FIRST LEAD TAFT
WASHINGTON,MAY 19-(AP)-SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO) TONIGHT CALLED UNITED STATES' PARTICIPATION IN THE KOREAN WAR "A FAILURE."
IN A PUBLIC ADDRESS, TAFT SAID THAT ALTHOUGH HE WAS NOT VERY CRITICAL OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ACTION IN SENDING TROOPS TO KOREA AT THE TIME THE CONFLICT STARTED, THE MOVE SINCE HAS TURNED OUT TO BE A MISTAKE.
"THE COST OF THIS WAR WILL EXCEED BY FAR WHAT WE CAN POSSIBLY GAIN NOW THAT THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAVE INTERVENED," TAFT TOLD THE PANAMA CANAL ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON, AN ORGANIZATION OF THOSE WHO HELPED BUILD THE PANAMA CANAL.
"IT IS ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE FOR USE TO INVADE CHINA ANDIPUNISH HER FOR HER AGGRESSION--AND THE GENERAL PURPOSE OF THIS WAR WAS TO

PUNISH COMMUNIST AGGRESSION."
TAFT, WHILE CRITICAL OF THE KOREAN WAR CAMPAIGN, PREDICTED AN EARLY RETURN TO A "REASONABLY UNITED FOREIGN POLICY."
"WE ARE GETTING VERY RAPIDLY INTO GENERAL AGREEMENT ON WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE. I AM REASONABLY HOPEFUL THAT OUR DISPUTES ARE RESULTING IN A UNITED THEORY ON WHAT OUR POLICIES SHOULD BE."
THE OHIOAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE, INDICATED HE THOUGHT THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION IS GRADUALLY SWINGING TOWARD THE VIEWS OF GENERAL MACARTHUR FOR PROSECUTING THE KOREAN WAR.
BUT DESPITE HIS TALK OF A FUTURE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON FOREIGN POLICY TAFT SAID PAST ACTIONS LEADING UP TO THE PRESENT WORLD SITUATION WILL BE AN ISSUE IN THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
HE FIRED BACK SHARPLY AT PRESIDENT TRUMAN FOR SAYING THAT TAFT'S PROPOSAL TO HOLD THE AMERICAN ARMED FORCES TO 3,000,000 MEN--500,000 LESS THAN THE ADMINISTRATION'S GOAL--WAS "AN INVITATION TO WAR."
TAFT SAID:
"EVERYONE WHO KNOWS ANYTHING ABOUT IT KNOWS THERE IS A TREMENDOUS WASTE OF PERSONNEL IN THE ARMED FORCES AS WELL AS IN THE SPENDING ON MONEYFOR SUPPLIES.
"WHEN THE ARMED FORCES ARE GOING TO CALL ON US FOR THREE-FOURTHS OF OUR ENTIRE BUDGET FOR A PERIOD OF 10 YEARS, CERTAINLY THEY OUGHT TO BE FORCED TO FIND THE MEANS OF ACCOMPLISHING THE SAME RESULTS WITH LESS MONEY."
TAFT DID NOT MENTION MR. TRUMAN OR ANYONE ELSE BY NAME IN ALLUDING TO THE ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY OF KEEPING CHIANG-KAI-SHEK'S FORMOSA-BASED TROOPS OUT OF THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST. BUT HE OBVIOUSLY WAS LEVELLING CRITICISM AT THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ADVISERS IN DECLARING:
"THOSE WHO REFUSE TO USE CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS ARE SACRIFICING THE LIVES OF AMERICAN BOYS."
MR. TRUMAN HAS TAKEN THE POSITION THAT USE OF THOSE FORCES--AS ADVOCATED BY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR--MIGHT CONTRIBUTE TO BRING RUSSIA INTO THE CONFLICT AND EXPLODE THE KOREAN WAR INTO WORLD WAR III.

MAY 20 1951

A15WX
AT THE SENATE INQUIRY INTO MR.TRUMAN'S DISMISSAL OF MACARTHUR, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL AND GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, HAVE SUPPORTED THE ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY REGARDING CHIANG'S FORCES.
MR.TRUMAN'S CRITICISM OF TAFT FOR SUGGESTING A SMALLER U.S. ARMED FORCES GOAL CAME IN A SPEECH HERE LAST THURSDAY.
IN HIS SPEECH TONIGHT, TAFT SAID:
"THE PRESIDENT SUGGESTS THAT A PROPOSAL FOR MORE EFFICIENT SPENDING OF TAXPAYERS' MONEY IS IN SOME WAY INCONSISTENT WITH A MORE AGGRESSIVE WAR IN KOREA ALONG THE MACARTHUR PROGRAM.
"OF COURSE THIS IS NONSENSE. IT IS CHEAPER TO FIGHT A WAR WITH THE SOLDIERS OF FOREIGN NATIONS, EVEN IF WE HAVE TO EQUIP THEM, THAN WITH AMERICAN BOYS, AND THERE IS MUCH LESS LOSS OF AMERICAN LIFE.
"THE SOONER WE CAN END THE KOREAN WAR BY AGGRESSIVE MEASURES, THE FEWER LIVES WE WILL LOSE AND THE LESS MONEY WE WILL SPEND."
TAFT SAID NATIONALIST RAIDS ON SOUTH CHINA AND ORGANIZATION OF GUERRILLA FORCES THERE "SHOULD AT LEAST DIVERT CHINESE COMMUNIST ARMIES FROM THEIR VIOLENT ATTACKS TODAY IN KOREA."
MACARTHUR, TOO, HAS CONTENDED THAT USE OF NATIONALIST TROOPS IN ANY WAY CHIANG SEES FIT WOULD EASE THE PRESSURE ON THE ALLIES ON KOREA.
IN PROPOSING THAT THE ARMED FORCES GOAL BE REDUCED BY 500,000 MEN, TAFT SAID THAT AS RECENTLY AS LAST DECEMBER---WELL AFTER THE START OF THE KOREAN WAR---THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF HAD RECOMMENDED A GOAL OF 2,780,000 MEN.
"UNTIL 1951," TAFT SAID, "THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF NEVER SUGGESTED EVEN 3,000,000 MEN X X X."
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M.EASTERN STANDARD TIME TONIGHT SAT.MAY 19)
JA VX503PED

A69WX (130)
WASHINGTON, MAY 19-(AP)-AFEDERAL JUDGE YESTERDAY CRITICIZED THE GOVERNMENT FOR SPENDING $500,000 TRYING TO FIRE A PRINTER ON CHARGES THE JUDGE CALLED VAGUE.
WHEN ORTON T.CAMPBELL CAME BACK FROM THE WAR TO HIS WORK IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, HE FELT HE WAS NOT GIVEN THE KIND OF JOB TO WHICH HE WAS ENTITLED UNDER VETERANS' LEGISLATION.
HE FINALLY BROUGHT SUIT, AND THEN WAS FIRED. THE GOVERNMENT ATTORNEYS CONTENDED HE HAD OBSTRUCTED PRODUCTION BY DISCUSSING HIS CASE AT LENGTH WITH FELLOW WORKERS.

THE LONG LITIGATION COST THE GOVERNMENT AN AMOUNT ESTIMATED BY DEPUTY PUBLIC PRINTER PHILIP E.COLE AT $500,000. MOST OF IT WAS FOR TIME OF JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYES WORKING ON THE CASE.
E.LEO BACKUS, JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ATTORNEY, EXPLAINED TO THE COURT THAT IT WAS A TEST CASE, AND ADDED THAT "THOUSANDS" MORE PROBABLY WOULD BE SPENT ON AN APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT. SAID FEDERAL JUDGE T.ALAN GOLDSBOROUGH:
"I HOPE IT WILL NEVER AGAIN HAPPEN THAT AN ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY WILL SPEND $500,000 TO GET RID OF AN EMPLOYE. IF THAT IS THE CASE, WE OUGHT TO GET RID OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES."
THE DISPUTE OPENED IN 1946 WHEN CAMPBELL RETURNED FROM SERVICE AS A FIGHTER PLANE PILOT. HE SAID HE LEARNED THAT HIS OLD JOB, RATED BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION AT CAF (CLERICAL,ADMINISTRATIVE AND FILING) 7, HAD BEEN RECLASSIFIED TO CAF 11. THAT MEANT A PAY BOOST FROM A RANGE OF $3,825 TO $4,450 DEPENDING ON LENGTH OF SERVICE AND EFFICIENCY RATING, TO A RANGE OF $5,400 TO $6,400.
BUT CAMPBELL SAYS HE WAS PUT BACK TO WORK IN THE CAF 7 GRADE.
THE PRINTER FILED SUIT IN FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT HERE, ASKING THAT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE BE REQUIRED TO GIVE HIM THE HIGHER RATING.
HE LOST THAT CASE IN THE TRIAL COURT ON A JURISDICTIONAL PLEA, BUT APPEALED TO THE COURT OF APPEALS WHERE THE ACTION IS NOW PENDING.
THEN HE WAS FIRED, JUNE 3,1949, THREE DAYS BEFORE THE APPELATE COURT HEARING OON THE DEMAND FOR HIGHER RATING.
HE SUED ANEW TO GET HIS JOB BACK. THE NEW ACTION IS THE ONE ON WHICH JUDGE GOLDSBOROUGH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DISTRICT COURT RULED YESTERDAY. THE ORDER REQUIRED THE PRINTING OFFICE TO GIVE HIM THE JOB BACK AND CAMPBELL SAID HE WOULD TAKE IT. HE IS NOW EMPLOYED IN THE WASHINGTON POST COMPOSING ROOM.
FR133PED

MAY 20 1951

B7WX (HKUP)
WASHINGTON, MAY 19-(AP)-THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION SAID TODAY THE NATION'S SMALLER SCHOOLS ARE DOING LITTLE OR NOTHING ABOUT CIVIL DEFENSE.
THE ASSOCIATION SAID ALSO THAT SCHOOLS IN INLAND AREAS ARE DOING LESS THAN THOSE IN SOME COASTAL STATES, AND THAT IN THE SOUTHWEST 60 PER CENT OF THE SCHOOLS HAVE "NO SPECIFIC PLANS FOR CIVIL DEFENSE PROGRAMS."
THE ASSOCIATION REPORTED THESE FINDINGS FROM A SURVEY IN ANNOUNCING THAT ITS OOFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION AND THE U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION WILL CONFER HERE NEXT MONDAY AND TUESDAY ON PLANS FOR MAKING A 10-MINUTE MOTION PICTURE ON "CIVIL DEFENSE FOR SCHOOLS."
ES252AED

30.24- 23203

B83 (Q) (170)
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 4:15 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 19)
(ADVANCE) LAKE SUCCESS, MAY 19-(AP)-T.F.TSIANG, NATIONALIST CHINA'S SECURITY COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE AND DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, SAID TODAY THE FAR EAST MUST NOT BE WRITTEN OFF IN RESISTING RUSSIA.
IN A U.N. RADIO BROADCAST (MEMO FROM LAKE SUCCESS--CBS, 4:15 P.M. EST), HE SAID RUSSIA'S "IMPERIALISM-THROUGH-REVOLUTION" IS THE GREATEST LIABILITY TO WORLD PEACE.
THE POWER AND IDEALISM OF THE UNITED STATES, HE SAID, ARE ITS GREATEST ASSETS.
HE SPOKE AGAINST APPEASEMENT POLICIES IN THE U.N.
"WHEN THE THREAT TO PEACE IS TOTAL AND GLOBAL AS IT IS TODAY, THE DEFENSE MUST LIKEWISE BE TOTAL AND GLOBAL," HE SAID.
"YET, WE HAVE INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE UNITED NATIONS PEOPLE WHO SAY THAT THIS TIME THE DEFENSE MUST BE ON THE ELBE AND ONLY ON THE ELBE, AND THAT CHINA, EVEN THE WHOLE FAR EAST, MIGHT BE WRITTEN OFF AND FORGOTTEN X X X.
"THEY SHOULD REMEMBER THAT THE POWER OF ASIA MAY YET TIP THE BALANCE BETWEEN EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE. MANCHURIA, WITH ITS VAST RESOURCES IN IRON AND COAL, CAN IN A FEW YEARS BECOME MORE IMPORTANT THAN WESTERN GERMANY."
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 4:15 P.M. EST TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 19.)
RP1208PED

A33
(300)
NEW YORK, MAY 19-(AP)-FREEDOM FOR ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM N.OATIS REPORTEDLY DEPENDS ON ENDING RADIO FREE EUROPE'S BROADCASTS TO COMMUNIST CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WHERE HE HAS BEEN HELD PRISONER FOR ALMOST A MONTH.
THE PRICE OF OATIS' RELEASE WAS DISCUSSED LAST NIGHT BY EDWARD R.MURROW, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NEWS COMMENTATOR, WHO QUOTED FROM A CABLE SENT TO HIM BY ALEXANDER KENDRICK, CBS NEWSMAN IN VIENNA.
"XXX THE PRICE THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN GOVERNMENT IS DEMANDING FOR BILL OATIS, HEAD OF THE AP BUREAU IN PRAGUE. XXX IS THE STOPPING OF CZECH LANGUAGE BROADCASTS DONE BY RADIO FREE EUROPE FROM MUNICH, BROADCASTS WHICH HAVE EVIDENTLY BEEN CREATING A CONSIDEABLE IMPRESSION INSIDE CZECHOSLOVAKIA." MURROW SAID.
"RADIO FREE EUROPE IS NOT TECHNICALLY AN AMERICAN GOVERNMENT OPERATION. BUT IT COULDN'T FUNCTION WITHOUT GOVERNMENT APPROVAL," MURROW ADDED, "SO IT APPEARS THAT THE CZECHS ARE NOW HOLDING OATIS IN A BLACK-MAIL OPERATION, ATTEMPTING TO TRADE HIM FOR THE CESSATION OF BROADCASTS FROM MUNICH."
KENDRICK, ACCORDING TO MURROW, DID NOT IDENTIFY THE SOURCE OF HIS REPORT BUT TERMED IT RELIABLE.
OATIS WAS ARRESTED APRIL 23 BY CZECH SECRET POLICE. THE NEWSMAN WAS CHARGED WITH ACTIVITIES HOSTILE TO THE STATE. GATHERING AND DISSEMINATING INFORMATION CONSIDERED SECRET BY THE CZECH GOVERNMENT, AND SPREADING MALICIOUS INFORMATION REGARDING THE CZECH STATE THROUGH ALLEGED ILLEGAL NEWS ORGANS.
FRANK J.STARZEL, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID OATIS REPORTED ONLY LEGITIMATE NEWS AND THAT THE AP "HAS FULL CONFIDENCE IN HIS INTEGRITY AS A NEWSMAN AND KNOWS NO BASIS FOR THE ACTION AGAINST HIM."
THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID THURSDAY THE CZECH GOVERNMENT SEEMED DETERMINED TO TRY OATIS, WHO HAS BEEN DENIED EVEN U.S. EMBASSY VISITORS SINCE HE WAS JAILED.
THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD NO COMMENT ON KENDRICK'S REPORT.
AMBASSADOR ELLIS E.BRIGGS DISCUSSED OATIS' DETENTION FOR NEARLY TWO HOURS THURSDAY WITH CZECH FOREIGN MINISTER SIROKY IN PRAGUE. BRIGGS QUOTED SIROKY AS SAYING OATIS IS "WELL."
RADIO FREE EUROPE, WHICH IS OPERATED BY A GROUP OF PRIVATE AMERICAN CITIZENS, BROADCASTS ANTI-COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA IN THE CZECH LANGUAGE.
RB447AED

A107
WITH NEW YORK (150)
FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 19-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN AT RADIO FREE EUROPE'S MUNICH STATION SAID TODAY HE HAD HEARD REPORTS THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD DEMAND SHUTDOWN OF RFE'S CZECH BROADCASTS AS A CONCESSION FOR THE RELEASE OF WILLIAM N.OATIS, IMPRISONED ASSOCIATED PRESS PRAGUE CORRESPONDENT.
THE SPOKESMAN WOULD NOT DISCLOSE THE SOURCE OF THESE REPORTS BUT SAID THEY WERE UNOFFICIAL.
RADIO FREE EUROPE, WHICH IS FINANCED BY THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF MILLIONS OF AMERICANS TO BEAM BROADCASTS TO IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES, WENT ON THE AIR EARLIER THIS MONTH WITH A POWERFUL CZECHOSLOVAK PROGRAM FROM MUNICH.
THIS PROGRAM IS SENT OUT ELEVEN AND ONE-HALF HOURS A DAY SEVEN DAYS A WEEK. IT IS A VARIED PROGRAM OF NEWS AND ENTERTAINMENT BROADCAST ENTIRELY BY CZECH AND SLOVAK PERSONNEL.
"WE KNOW FROM PRELIMINARY SURVEYS THAT IT IS PROVING VERY EFFECTIVE," AN RFE OFFICIAL SAID, "AND WE WOULD NOT BE SURPRISED IF THE CZECH COMMUNIST RULERS WANTED TO SILENCE IT."
ME935AED

A20
PMS BJT (500)
CHINA
BY EUGENE LEVIN
NEW YORK, MAY 19-(AP)-ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN RUSK HINTED LAST NIGHT THAT AMERICA WOULD AID THE CHINESE PEOPLE IN ANY REVOLT AGAINST THEIR "COLONIAL RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT."
THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S FAR EASTERN CHIEF ALSO PLEDGED CONTINUED AID TO THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS, BUT HE WARNED THAT SUCH U.S. ASSISTANCE IN ITSELF WOULD NOT DECIDE THE FUTURE OF CHINA.
"THE DECISION AND THE EFFORT ARE FOR THE CHINESE PEOPLE," RUSK SAID, "POOLING THEIR EFFORTS, WHEREVER THEY ARE, IN BEHALF OF CHINA."
RUSK SPOKE AT THE 25TH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE CHINA INSTITUTE. AMBASSADOR JOHN FOSTER DULLES AND SEN. PAUL DOUGLAS (D-ILL.) ALSO ADDRESSED THE MEETING.
DULLES STRONGLY BACKED RUSK'S STAND AND ADDED THAT THE KREMLIN WAS USING CHINA AS A PUPPET TO WIN SOUTH KOREA AS A STRATEGIC BASE AGAINST JAPAN. HE VOWED THAT COMMUNIST MAO TSE-TUNG WOULD HAVE NO VOICE IN FRAMING THE JAPANESE TREATY, WHICH DULLES IS NEGOTIATING.
DOUGLAS ALSO PICTURED THE PEIPING REGIME AS A RUSSIAN "PUPPET" AND CALLED FOR AMERICAN AID TO BOTH THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS ON FORMOSA AND THE GUERRILLAS ON THE MAINLAND.
RUSK SAID THE U.S. RECOGNIZES THE NATIONALIST REGIME, ALTHOUGH ITS TERRITORY IS RESTRICTED, BECAUSE "IT MORE AUTHENTICALLY REPRESENTS THE VIEWS" OF A CHINA DEMANDING "INDEPENDENCE FROM FOREIGN CONTROL."
THE COMMUNIST RULE, RUSK SAID, "IS NOT THE GOVERNMENT OF CHINA. X X X IT IS NOT CHINESE.
"IT IS NOT ENTITLED TO SPEAK FOR CHINA IN THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS. IT IS ENTITLED ONLY TO THE FRUITS X X X OF AGGRESSION UPON WHICH IT IS NOW WILLFULLY, OPENLY AND SENSELESSLY EMBARKED."
RUSK SAID THE U.S. "WILL NOT ACQUIESCE" IN THE DEGRADATION FORCED

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UPON THE CHINESE PEOPLE. HE ADDED:
"IF THE CHINESE PEOPLE DECIDE FOR FREEDOM, THEY SHALL FIND FRIENDS AMONG ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE EARTH WHO HAVE KNOWN AND LOVE FREEDOM. THEY SHALL FIND ADDED STRENGTH FROM THOSE WHO REFUSE TO BELIEVE THAT CHINA IS FATED TO BECOME A LAND OF TYRANNY AND AGGRESSION X X X."
CHINA IS LOSING HER NORTHERN PROVINCES TO RUSSIA, RUSK SAID. MAPS NOW BEING PUBLISHED IN CHINA, RUSK SAID, SHOW SINKIANG, INNER MONGOLIA, MANCHURIA AND SOME OTHER AREAS AS DISTINCT FROM CHINA.
DULLES SAID THAT STALIN'S BASIC STRATEGY IS THAT THE ROAD TO VICTORY OVER THE WEST LIES THROUGH ASIA. THE AMBASSADOR SAID THE CHINESE "DESPERATELY NEED INTERNAL RECUPERATION" AFTER 14 YEARS OF WAR, AND ADDED:
"NO ONE IN HIS SENSES COULD ASSERT THAT IT IS IN CHINA'S INTEREST TO SHOVEL ITS YOUTH AND MATERIAL RESOURCES INTO THE FIERY FURNACE OF THE KOREAN WAR TO GAIN SOUTH KOREA, AN AREA WHICH MEANS LITTLE TO CHINA, BUT WHICH, SINCE THE CZARS, HAS BEEN COVETED BY RUSSIA BECAUSE OF ITS STRATEGIC VALUE AGAINST JAPAN."

A21
DULLES ASSERTED THAT THE KREMLIN HAS WORKED FOR 30 YEARS TO MOLD THE CHINESE COMMUNIST REGIME AND DESTROY CHINESE FRIENDSHIP TOWARD THE U.S.
IN HIS REMARKS, DOUGLAS MADE SEVERAL SUGGESTIONS THAT, HE SAID, MIGHT RECONCILE SUPPORTERS AND OPPONENTS OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.
THE SENATOR PROPOSED, IN ADDITION TO U.S. AID, THAT THE NATIONALISTS BE ALLOWED TO MAKE COMMANDO RAIDS ON THE MAINLAND "AT THEIR OWN RISK"; THAT THE U.S. KEEP RED CHINA OUT OF THE UNITED NATIONS; THAT "AS MANY NATIONS AS POSSIBLE" BLOCKADE THE RED MAINLAND; AND THAT THE U.S. CARRY ON COUNTER-PROPAGANDA EFFORTS INSIDE CHINA AND OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES.
DOUGLAS SAID THE AMERICAN EFFORT MIGHT TAKE THE FORM OF A KIND OF MARSHALL PLAN FOR ASIA.
TA411AED

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A59
NEW YORK, MAY 19-(AP)-BRITAIN'S CHIEF MILITARY DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SAID TODAY THAT THE IDEA OF CREATING A COMMONWEALTH DIVISION IN KOREA IS "A SOUND ONE."
AIR VICE-MARSHAL G.E.GIBBS SAID ON HIS ARRIVAL ABOARD THE CUNARD LINER PARTHIA THAT TROOPS OF BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, CANADA AND NEW ZEALAND NOW IN KOREA PROBABLY COULD MAKE UP SUCH A DIVISION.
IT WOULD BE "A MORE RATIONAL FORM OF MILITARY ORGANIZATION," HE SAID, AND WOULD HELP MAKE CLEAR THAT THE CONTRIBUTION BY THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH TO THE FIGHTING FORCES THERE IS GREATER THAN MOST PEOPLE REALIZE."

THE FIRST OVER-ALL COMMANDER OF THE NEW BRITISH COMMONWEALTH DIVISION IN KOREA IS AUSTRALIA'S MAJ.GEN. A.J.H. CASSELS. HE ARRIVED IN HONG KONG LAST THURSDAY EN ROUTE TO HIS POST.
CASSELS WILL COMMAND BRITAIN'S 28TH AND 29TH BRIGADES, NOW FIGHTING IN KOREA, AND THE THIRD BRIGADE WHICH IS DUE TO ARRIVE THERE SOON. HITHERTO THE 28TH AND 29TH WERE COMMANDED INDIVIDUALLY UNDER BRIGADE STATUS.
WW1101PED

B94
NEW YORK, MAY 19-(AP)-A FORMER ROMANIAN OFFICIAL SAID ON HIS ARRIVAL HERE TODAY THAT RUSSIAN OCCUPATION TROOPS IN HIS HOMELAND ARE MEETING "STIFF OPPOSITION" FROM ANTI-COMMUNIST SABOTEURS.
GEORGES ASSAM, EX-ROMANIAN MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY WHO HAS BEEN LIVING IN PARIS SINCE THE END OF WORLD WAR II, DEBARKED FROM THE FRENCH LINER DE GRASSE.
HE CALLED THE PRESENT ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT A "MILITARY OCCUPATION AND NOT A NEW GOVERNMENTAL REGIME," AND SAID HE AND OTHER ROMANIAN EXILES IN THE U.S. HOPED TO SET UP "A CENTER OF RESISTANCE" AGAINST COMMUNISM IN ROMANIA.
RP118PED

B57 Q
NEW YORK, MAY 19-(AP)-THE 7,800 TON ESCORT CARRIER CORREGIDOR GOES BACK TO SEA TODAY AFTER NEARLY FIVE YEARS IN "MOTHBALLS."
AFTER RECOMMISSIONING CEREMONIES AT THE STATEN ISLAND YARD OF THE BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY THE FIGHTING SHIP WILL HAVE A SHAKEDOWN CRUISE.
THE NAVY ANNOUNCED THAT UNDER HER NEW COMMANDER, CAPT.GEORGE L.HEAP OF WILLIAMSPORT, PA. THE CORREGIDOR'S "PRINCIPAL MISSION WILL PROBABLY INVOLVE FERRYING PERSONNEL, AIRCRAFT AND OTHER CARGOES TO EUROPE."
DURING WORLD WAR II, THE CORREGIDOR SUPPORTED SIX AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS IN THE PACIFIC. HER CREWMEN SHOT DOWN 16 JAPANESE PLANES IN A TWO DAY ATTACK DURING THE SAIPAN-GUAM INVASION.
MD816AED

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A33 (430)
NEW YORK, MAY 19-(AP)-NEARLY 4,000 STEEL-HELMETED INFANTRYMEN FILED SILENTLY ABOARD TWO TRANSPORT SHIPS TODAY, ON THEIR WAY TO EUROPE.
SOME OF THEM WERE GOING THERE FOR THE SECOND TIME IN A DECADE. FOR OTHERS, IT WAS A NEW EXPERIENCE.
BUT WHATEVER THEIR BACKGROUNDS, THEY WERE THE VANGUARD OF MANY THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN DESTINED TO TAKE THEIR PLACES IN THE EXPANDING ALLIED DEFENSE FORCES ABROAD.
THOSE WHO SAILED TODAY WERE ADVANCE ELEMENTS OF THE U.S. 4TH INFANTRY DIVISION.
"I NEVER SAW A FINER BUNCH OF TROOPS THAN THESE," SAID THE DIVISION COMMANDER, MAJ.GEN.HARLAN N.HARTNESS. "IF WE HAVE TO, WE CAN FIGHT AND DO A GOOD JOB OF IT."
THE REMAINDER OF THE 18,000-MAN DIVISION IS TO SAIL WITHIN A MONTH, AN ADDITIONAL SHIPLOAD OF THEM TOMORROW.
THE DEPARTURE TODAY WAS REMINISCENT OF WORLD WAR II SCENES HERE, AS THE BARRACKS-BAG-LADEN COLUMN STREAMED UP THE GANGWAYS.
AN ARMY BAND PLAYED "SO LONG" AND "AULD LANG SYNE."
THE DOUGHBOYS WERE SILENT DURING THE LOADING PROCESS. AS THE SHIPS PULLED OUT, SOME OF THEM LINED THE DECKS, LAUGHING AND WAVING. OTHERS JUST STARED AT THE RECEDING SHORELINE.
ON THE PIER, A HANDFUL OF 30 OR 40 RELATIVES AND FRIENDS WATCHED MUTELY.
SOME WEPT.
ABOUT 10 PER CENT OF THE DIVISION ARE COMBAT VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II.
SOME OF THEM ARE OLD-TIMERS IN THE DIVISION, WHICH FOUGHT SOME OF THE BLOODIEST CAMPAIGNS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER.
OTHERS, LIKE LT.JOHN C.TURNER, 24, OF (2711 FOURTH AVENUE) COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, HAVE ONLY RECENTLY RETURNED FROM THE BATTLEGROUND IN KOREA. TURNER CAME HOME LAST JANUARY AFTER HIS FEET BECAME FROST BITTEN.
"THIS IS A GOOD DEAL," HE SAID, OF HIS NEW ASSIGNMENT TO EUROPEAN SERVICE. "I LIKE THE ARMY, AND THIS IS GOING TO BE MUCH BETTER THAN KOREA."
THREE WORLD WAR II VETERANS, M/SGT.GEORGE REED, OF (97 UNION ST.) BANGOR, ME.; SGT.JAMES MC CARTY, OF POLKVILLE, MISS., AND LT. WILLIAM NEELY, OF BEAVER CREEK, ORE., SAID THEY WERE GLAD TO BE ON

30.24- 23205

THE WAY.

A34

"I'D SOONER GO IN THIS DIRECTION," SAID NEELY, WHO FOUGHT IN THE PACIFIC DURING WORLD WAR II. "IT'S A LOT BETTER."

REED, WHO WAS IN EUROPE IN THE LAST WAR, SAID: "I'M READY TO GO BACK."

THE DIVISION HAS BEEN IN TRAINING AT FORT BENNING, GA. THE ADVANCE ELEMENTS WERE ROUTED TO CAMP KILMER, N.J., BEFORE BOARDING THE NAVY TRANSPORTS GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH AND GEN.H.F.HODGES AT STATEN ISLAND PIERS. OTHER ELEMENTS WILL ARRIVE AT CAMP KILMER LATER TO BE SHIPPED OUT.

HARTNESS, OF RICHMOND, VA., WHO SAILED WITH THE FIRST GROUP, SAID "THESE MEN KNOW WHAT THEY'RE DOING AND THEY WANT TO GO."

AS THE SHIPS EASED OUT INTO THE HARBOR, OND SOLDIER YELLED AT THE ARMY BAND:

"WHY DON'T YOU PLAY 'OLD SOLDIERS NEVER DIE'?"

JS614PED

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A125

(NY LOCALS OUT)

(670)

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 20)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, MAY 19-(AP)-DO THE MEN AND WOMEN IN THE NATION'S TRAINING CAMPS KNOW WHY THEY ARE IN UNIFORM?

TO FIND OUT, THE NEW YORK TIMES SENT ITS EDUCATION EDITOR, BENJAMIN FINE, TO MAKE A THREE MONTHS' SURVEY OF THE ARMED FORCES EDUCATION PROGRAM. FINE REPORTED THIS WEEK THAT FEW KNOW WHY THEY ARE IN UNIFORM-- AND THE RESULT IS LOW MORALE.

FINE VISITED SIX STATES AND TALKED TO 5,000 MEN AND WOMEN. HE ASKED: WHY ARE YOU IN UNIFORM? WHAT IS HAPPENING IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD?

IN A SERIES OF SIX ARTICLES, FINE SAID THAT THE ANSWERS CONVINCED HIM THAT THE ARMED FORCES INFORMATION PROGRAM HAS BOGGED DOWN AND ONLY PUTS THE MEN TO SLEEP.

"ONE HOUR A WEEK DURING BASIC TRAINING, THE SOLDIERS -- AND THE SAILORS-- LISTEN TO A LECTURE ON THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING A GOOD CITIZEN," FINE RELATED. "THEY ARE TOLD WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A MEMBER OF A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, AND WHY IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THEY BECOME GOOD CITIZENS.

"IT DOESN'T MEAN A THING. IT GOES RIGHT OVER THEIR HEADS. AS NOW SET UP THE INFORMATION HOUR IS OFTEN LITTLE MORE THAN A WASTE OF TIME."

FINE SAID WITH ONLY FEW EXCEPTIONS THE SUBJECTS ARE POORLY CHOSEN, INSTRUCTORS INCOMPETENT, COMMANDING OFFICERS INDIFFERENT AND LECTURE ROOMS CROWDED AND STUFFY.

DRASTIC REORGANIZATION IS NEEDED, HE SAID, IF SERVICE MEN ARE TO UNDERSTAND WHAT THEY ARE TRAINING AND FIGHTING FOR.

"THE TROOP INFORMATION PROGRAM WHICH WAS SET UP IN WORLD WAR II AND HAS BEEN IN OPERATION EVER SINCE, DOES NOT COMMAND THE SUPPORT OF EITHER THE ENLISTED MEN OR THE OFFICERS," FINE SAID.

"IT IS LOOKED UPON AS A SERVICE THAT HAMPERS RATHER THAN HELPS IN THE TRAINING OF MEN TO BE GOOD SOLDIERS. SOME OFFICERS ARE OPENLY HOSTILE, OTHERS ACCEPT THE HOUR-A-WEEK DIVERSION WITH AMUSED TOLERANCE.

"AS A RESULT THE MORALE OF THE TROOPS IN SOME CAMPS IS EXTREMELY LOW. THE MEN BLAME THEIR OFFICERS -- THEY FIND FAULT WITH THEIR CLOTHING, WITH CONDITIONS IN EUROPE AND ASIA. THEY FEEL THE CIVILIANS HAVE 'LET THEM DOWN.' THEY COMPLAIN OF BEING GOUGED BY NEARBY CIVILIAN COMMUNITIES. THEY FEEL THEY ARE 'NEGLECTED' BY EVERYONE WHO IS NOT IN UNIFORM.

"BECAUSE THEY DON'T UNDERSTAND THE BASIC ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE INTERNATIONAL CRISIS, THEY ARE RESENTFUL. THEY CONTINUALLY ASK, 'WHAT IS THIS ALL ABOUT?'"

MAJ. GEN. FLOYD L. PARKS, ARMY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION AS WELL AS OF THE TROOP INFORMATION AND EDUCATION PROGRAM, TOLD FINE THAT THE PROGRAM HAD BEEN HANDICAPPED BY BEING CLASSED AS ONE OF WELFARE OR RECREATION, BOTH IN THE MINDS OF MANY OFFICERS AND IN THE BUDGET.

A126

"GENERAL PARKS, IN SEVERAL INTER[illegible]WS [illegible] THIS WRITER, EXPRESSED HIS CONVICTIONS AS TO THE IMPORTANCE [illegible] A WELL-EDUCATED ARMY," FINE SAID.

"THE INFORMATION AND EDUCATION PROG[illegible] HE INSISTED, SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED AS A TRAINING ACTIVITY," FI[illegible]TINUED AND THEN QUOTED GEN. PARKS:

"'ONE OF THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED [illegible] THAT EXPERIENCED FIELD OFFICERS ARE LACKING. FUNDS HAVE BEEN SCARCE,'"

ONE WAY BEING TRIED TO IMPROVE THINGS IS THE NEW "HOURS ON FREEDOM" PROJECT, SPONSORED BY TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

BRIEFLY, THIS DOES AWAY WITH THE LECTURE AND STARTS WITH A QUESTION, LIKE THIS:

WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF YOUR BRAKES FAILED D[illegible]NG A TRUCK DOWN HILL AND A SMALL CHILD WAS PLAYING SQUARELY IN YO[illegible]ATH? IF THE TRUCK WAS FULL OF SOLDIERS WOULD YOU TURN OFF THE [illegible]D AND CHANCE KILLING THEM TO SAVE THE LIFE OF THE CHILD?

THE IDEA IS TO GET THE MENT HINKING ABO[illegible]E WORTH OF AN INDIVIDUAL IN A DEMOCRACY.

BUT THIS NEW METHOD IS BEING TRIED ONLY ON A VERY SMALL SCALE AND IS NOT A LONG RANGE SOLUTION, FINE SAID.

HE SAID THAT ALTHOUGH HIGH-RANKING GENERALS RECOGNIZED THE NEED OF IMPROVING THE TROOP INFORMATION PROGRAM, TOO MANY COMPANY COMMANDERS REGARD IT AS JUST ANOTHER "EXTRA", INTERFERING WITH THEIR MAIN JOB OF TRAINING MEN TO FIGHT.

THE PLACES VISITED BY FINE DURING HIS SURVEY WERE FORT MEADE, MD.; CAMP PICKETT AND FORT MONROE, VA; CAMP ATTERBURY, IND.; GREAT LAKES NAVAL STATION, ILL., FORT SLOCUM, N.Y.; AND FORT DIX, N.J.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY MAY 20)

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S9AB

(430)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M., EST, TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 19)

DEWEY-CORNING GLASS CENTER (NYS BJT)

(ADVANCE) CORNING, N.Y., MAY 19-(AP)-GOVERNOR DEWEY TODAY TERMED THE KOREAN WAR AN "ACID TEST" FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, AND WARNED THAT "NOTHING MUST EVER BE ALLOWED TO SERVE THE RUSSIAN OBJECTIVE OF DIVIDING US FROM OUR ALLIES."

DEWEY SPOKE AT THE DEDICATION OF THE CORNING GLASS CENTER. THE

CEREMONIES (11:30 A.M., EST) ENDED A THREE-DAY CONFERENCE ON "LIVING IN INDUSTRIAL CIVILICATION," SPONSORED JOINTLY BY THE CORNING GLASS COMPANY AND THE AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NOTING RECENT DISAGREEMENT AMONG MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, DEWEY SAID IN A PREPARED SPEECH THAT "OF COURSE WE WILL HAVE BETWEEN US AND OUR ALLIES THE SAME GRAVE DIFFICULTIES WE HAVE AMONG OURSELVES--EVEN AS WE HAVE BETWEEN POLITICAL PARTIES AND SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT ON IMPORTANT ISSUES."

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HE ADDED:

"BY THE SAME TOKEN WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO CRITICIZE THE BRITISH FOR PERMITTING TRADE WITH RED CHINA, WHICH, HAPPILY, THE BRITISH PEOPLE ARE FORCING THEIR GOVERNMENT TO BRING TO AN END.

"IN THE SAME WAY A RESIGNING CABINET OFFICER IN GREAT BRITAIN HAS A RIGHT TO CRITICIZE OUR POLICY WITH REGARD TO RAW MATERIALS IN THE WORLD AND WE HAVE AN EQUAL RIGHT TO ANSWER HIM. XXX

"WE MAY DISAGREE WITH OUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS AT HOME OR ABROAD--WE MAY FIGHT OUT OUR GRAVE ISSUES BOTH PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY.

"BUT NOTHING MUST EVER BE ALLOWED TO SERVE THE RUSSIAN OBJECTIVE OF DIVIDING US FROM OUR ALLIES."

THE GOVERNOR CONTINUED HIS ALL-OUT ATTACK AGAINST COMMUNISM, AND SAID OUR FIGHT AGAINST IT WAS THE "BITTEREST, MOST DREADFUL WAR IN THE HISTORY OF MANKIND."

DEWEY SAID "WE ARE BEING WARRED AGAINST BY A SINISTER AND POWERFUL ALLIANCE OF SLAVE-MASTERS" AND "THE BLACKEST AND MOST RUTHLESS TYRANNY THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN."

"AT LAST," HE ASSERTED, "OUR COUNTRY IS BEGINNING TO MOBILIZE ITS SPIRITUAL AND MATERIAL STRENGTH TO BEAT OFF THIS AGGRESSION AND TO BUILD A GREAT ALLIANCE THROUGH WHICH TO WIN A PEACE."

"BUT IF WE ARE TO WIN THE PEACE WE NEED, AMONG OTHER THINS, A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR," HE ADDED.

THE GOVERNOR, NOTING THAT 15 NATIONS HAD COMBINED FORCES TO "RESIST AGGRESSION UNDER AN AGENCY REPRESENTING THE WHOLE WORLD," SAID THAT "THIS GREATEST ALLIANCE IN HISTORY IS NOW BEING PUT TO THE ACID TEST.

"NEVER BEFORE WAS A CAUSE SO THREATENED BY THE STRESSES RESULTING FROM THE VERY FREEDOM WE ARE FIGHTING TO PRESERVE."

DEWEY SAID THAT OUR DIFFERENCES WITH OUR ALLIES "WILL BE WORKED OUT IN THE LIBERAL TRADITION."

"THROUGH CONTROVERSY WE COME TO AGREEMENT," HE DECLARED.

THE NEW CORNING GLASS CENTER INCLUDES A LIBRARY OF THE HISTORY AND SCIENCE OF GLASS MAKING, A COLLECTION OF GLASS PRODUCTS ABOUT 4,000 YEARS OLD, AND AN AUDITORIUM, WHICH WILL BE USED AS A COMMUNITY CENTER.

THE CONFERENCE AT THIS SOUTH-CENTRAL NEW YORK STATE CITY BROUGHT TOGETHER ABOUT 100 LEADERS FROM THE FIELDS OF INDUSTRY, FINANCE, EDUCATION, PHILOSOPHY AND SOICOLOGY. IT STARTED THURSDAY.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M., EST, TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 19)

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S3AB

(110)

ALBANY, N.Y., MAY 19-(AP)-GOVERNOR DEWEY SUGGESTS THAT AMERICANS CORRESPONDING WITH RELATIVES AND FRIENDS ABOARD FIGHT COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA BY TELLING THEM "THE TRUE FACTS ABOUT OUR COUNTRY."

THE GOVERNOR CALLED YESTERDAY FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT OF "LETTERS FROM AMERICA WEEK," SPONSORED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL FOR AMERICAN UNITY.

DEWEY SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT AMERICANS "CAN PARTICIPATE IN THE

CAMPAIGN OF TRUTH BY USING THEIR LETTERS TO CORRECT MISCONCEPTIONS AND TO CREATE BETTER INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING."

"FALSE PROPAGANDA," HE ADDED, "IS INSIDIOUSLY DISTORTING THE AIMS AND INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AS WELL AS THE CHARACTER OF ITS PEOPLE AND THE CONDITIONS THAT EXIST AMONG US."

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RM209AED

A105BX

"NE OUT"

V BOSTON,MAY 19-(AP)-SECRETARY OF LABOR MAURICE J.TOBIN TONIGHT VIGOROUSLY DEFENDED THE ADMINISTRATION'S FOREIGN POLICY AND DECLARED THE DEMOCRATS INTEND TO MAKE IT "THE MAIN ELECTION ISSUE IN 1952."

TOBIN BLUNTLY WARNED THE REPUBLICANS "I KNOW FOREIGN POLICY IS GOING TO BE THE ISSUE, BECAUSE THE PARTY I BELONG TO IS GOING TO MAKE IT THE ISSUE."

HE SPOKE AT THE SECOND ANNUAL SAMUEL GOMPERS DINNER OF THE MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR.

THE FORMER MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNOR DECLARED THE ADMINISTRATION'S FOREIGN POLICY "IS ONE OF OUR GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS. IF THE REPUBLICANS WANT TO ATTACK US WHERE WE'RE STRONGEST, THEY'RE GOING TO HAVE TO ACCEPT THE CONSEQUENCES."

"THERE ARE SOME REPUBLICANS WHO INSIST ON MAKING FOREIGN POLICY A POLITICAL ISSUE," TOBIN DECLARED. "THEY'VE ASKED FOR A FIGHT ON THAT ISSUE AND WE'RE GOING TO GIVE THEM ONE.

"WE'RE NOT GOING TO BE DISTURBED BY TICKER TAPE OR NEWSPAPER HYSTERIA OR THE NATURAL AFFECTION OF OUR PEOPLE FOR A MILITARY HERO. GREAT GENERALS SOMETIMES FADE AWAY; BUT THE PROBLEMS THAT CONFRONT A GREAT NATION LIVE ON. THEY MUST BE MET WITH COOLNESS AND DELIBERATION."

TOBIN SAID THE FOREIGN POLICY HAS TWO MAJOR AIMS X X X "TO HALT THE EXPANSION OF WORLD COMMUNISM X X AND PRESERVE THE PEACE OF THE WORLD."

"IT'S NOT ENOUGH JUST TO H..T COMMUNISM," TOBIN DECLARED. "THERE WOULD BE LITTLE PROFIT IN THAT IF WE HAD TO TURN OUR OWN COUNTRY AND HALF THE CIVILIZED WORLD INTO A MASS OF ATOMIC RUINS IN ORDER TO DO IT.

"AND IT IS NOT ENOUGH JUST TO KEEP THE PEACE EITHER. FOR PEACE IS HARDLY WORTH HAVING IF THE PRICE WE HAVE TO PAY FOR IT IS OUR FREEDOM. WE MUST DO BOTH."

HE EXPLAINED THAT THE TRUMAN POLICY IS GLOBAL IN ASPECT, EMPLOYING "DIFFERENT THINGS IN DIFFERENT PLACES AT DIFFERENT TIMES."

"SOME REPUBLICANS HAVE CHOSEN TO CALL THIS POLICY OF OURS APPEASEMENT. THAT WORD IS A PRODUCT OF POLITICAL DESPERATION AND NOTHING ELSE," TOBIN SAID.

"WHEN WE SENT OUR PLANES AND OUR TANKS AND OUR VALIENT FIGHTING MEN INTO KOREA, WE DID NOT DO IT TO APPEASE AN AGGRESSOR. WE SENT THEM THERE TO SHOW THE WORLD THAT WHEN WE TALKED ABOUT RESISTING AGGRESSION, WE MEANT WHAT WE SAID."

THE LABOR SECRETARY EXPRESSED THE HOPE THE REPUBLICANS "WILL NOT PERSIST IN THEIR DETERMINATION TO GET US INTO A WAR AGAINST THE WRONG ENEMY.

"THEY PROMISE US A QUICK AND EASY VICTORY IN KOREA IF WE TAKE THEIR ADVICE. THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF SIMPLY DO NOT BELIEVE THAT IS TRUE. THE ROAD TO VICTORY AND PEACE IS LONG AND HARD. THERE ARE NO SHORT CUTS."

TOBIN SAID HE WAS CONFIDENT THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY "WOULD BE VINDICATED BY THE EVENTS." HE SAID THE PROGRAM WILL REQUIRE PATIENCE AND UNDERSTANDING BY AMERICANS SOME OF WHOM "WILL HAVE TO RISE ABOVE THEIR PREOCCUPATION WITH A SINGLE THEATER OF CONFLICT AND SEE THIS STRUGGLE IN ITS GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE."

SM1117PED NM

A110PG

(180)

PITTSBURGH, MAY 19-(AP)-AMERICA NEEDS "BETTER DIPLOMATS" TO REPRESENT IT ABROAD, ERLE COCKE JR., NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, SAID LAST NIGHT.

AT A NEWS CONFERENCE PRECEDING A SHORT TALK AT NEARBY SCHENLEY TO A GROUP OF LEGION MEMBERS, COCKE DECLARED:

"OUR WHOLE TROUBLE IS ONE OF LEADERSHIP. IN MY RECENT TRIP AROUND THE WORLD I SAW VERY PLAINLY THAT WE NEED BETTER AMERICAN DIPLOMATS.

"I DID MEET SOME WONDERFUL DIPLOMATS BUT MOST OF THEM DON'T KNOW A THING ABOUT THIS COUNTRY. THEY DON'T HAVE AN AMERICAN ATTITUDE. THEY DON'T EVEN HAVE AMERICAN HUMOR.

"SOME OF THESE DIPLOMATS HAVE BEEN IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES 25 YEARS, MARRY FOREIGN WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN GROW UP IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

"THE ANSWER IS TO BRING THEM HOME LONG EOUGH TO GET AMERICAN VIEWS AND AN AMERICAN ATTITUDE."

COMMENTING ON THE KOREAN WAR, COCKE DECLARED:

"THE WAR IS KOREA IS A STALEMATE AND WE ARE GOING TO HAVE THOUSANDS OF MORE CASUALITIES UNTIL OUR OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON MAKE SOME BASIC DECISION. THEY ARE GOING TO HAVE TO DECIDE WHETHER WE ARE GOING TO TAKE A CALCULATED RISK AND GET IT OVER WITH." MAY 20 1951

GG939AED

A9AX

NASHVILLE, TENN., MAY 19-(AP)-A UNITED NATIONS PEACE OFFER TO COMMUNIST CHINA MAY COME VERY SOON, A DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR UNITED NATIONS PREDICTED HERE LAST NIGHT.

CLARK M.EICHELBERGER DID NOT DISCLOSE THE BASIS FOR HIS PREDICTION. HE SAID HE BELIEVED A "GENEROUS PEACE OFFER" TO END THE FIGHTING IN KOREA IS IMMINENT.

EICHELBERGER SPOKE AT A MEETING OF THE VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY INTER-NATIONAL RELATIONS CLUB.

HE SAID THE WAR MUST NOT BE EXTENDED IN THE FAR EAST AND DECLARED PRESENT UN TACTICS IN KOREA ARE REDUCING CHINA TO "A WEAK NATION, INCAPABLE OF AGGRESSION IN INDO-CHINA AND INDIA."

TM159AES

A108RM

(180)

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA., MAY 19-(AP)-AN AMERICAN BUSINESSMAN WHO SPENT 17 MONTHS IN A HUNGARIAN PRISON SAID TONIGHT THAT THE "ENSLAVED PEOPLES OF THE WORLD ARE LOOKING TO US FOR SALVATION" AND "WE MUST NOT DISAPPOINT THEM."

THIS MESSAGE FROM ROBERT VOGELER WAS READ HERE BY HIS WIFE AT THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE YOUNG PRESIDENTS ORGANIZATION AT THE CAVALIER HOTEL. VOGELER IS RECUPERATING AT BETHESDA, MD., NAVAL HOSPITAL.

"YOU MUST CONTINUE TO DEFEND WITH ALL YOUR STRENGTH THE PRINCIPLES WHICH HAVE ENABLED THIS GREAT REPUBLIC TO PROSPER," HE TOLD THE MEETING OF SOME 120 MEN WHO BECAME CORPORATION PRESIDENTS BEFORE

THEY WERE 39 YEARS OLD. "XXX THE ENSLAVED PEOPLES OF THE WORLD ARE LOOKING TO US FOR SALVATION. WE CANNOT, WE MUST NOT, DISAPPOINT THEM."

MRS.LUCILLE VOGELER, BELGIAN BORN BEAUTY, TOLD THE MEETING THAT HER HUSBAND WAS "MERELY PERFORMING HIS DUTIES AS AN AMERICAN BUSINESSMAN" WHEN HE WAS JAILED ON SPYING CHARGED BY THE COMMUNIST REGIME. SHE INSISTED THAT T
BUSINESSMAN" WHEN HE WAS JAILED ON SPYING CHARGES BY THE COMMUNIST REGIME. SHE INSISTED THAT THE CHARGES WERE FALSE.

VOGELER WAS RELEASED BY HUNGARY LAST MONTH AS A RESULT OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO HAVE HIM FREED EVER SINCE HIS ARREST.

MC1028PES NM

B4WX (HKP)

MAY 20 1951

(480) SUPERSONIC PLANES

BY ELTON C.FAY

ASSOCIATED PRESS MILITARY AFFAIRS REPORTER

LANGLEY AIR BASE, VA., MAY 19-(AP)-IN A HUGE WIND TUNNEL HERE AERONAUTICAL SCIENTISTS ARE FINDING HOW BIG WARPLANES CAN BE PUSHED UP TO FASTER-THAN-SOUND SPEED WITHOUT TEARING THEMSELVES APART.

JET OR ROCKET POWER PLANTS ABLE TO DRIVE COMBAT AIRCRAFT AT SUPERSONIC SPEEDS EXIST NOW. BUT THE STRUCTURE OF THE PLANES CAN'T STAND FOR LONG THE TERRIBLE POUNDING THEY TAKE WHILE CROSSING AND THEN COMING BACK THROUGH THE "TRANSONIC" SPEED RANGE, BETWEEN 700 AND 800 MILES PER HOUR.

LITTLE, TOUGH, SPECIALLY-MADE RESEARCH PLANES LIKE THE X-1 AND ITS DESCENDENTS CAN DO IT. BUT THEY AREN'T WARPLANES.

TODAY THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS (NACA) SHOWED AT ITS LABORATORIES HERE HOW IT IS LOOKING INTO THE "BLIND SPOT" THAT EXISTED UP UNTIL A FEW MONTHS AGO.

UNTIL THEY CONVERTED A WIND TUNNEL TO PRODUCE THE INTERMEDIATE SPEEDS--AND AT THE SAME TIME HANDLE FULL-SIZED SECTIONS OF WINGS AND OTHER PARTS OF AIRCRAFT--THEY COULDN'T SEE WHAT WAS HAPPENING IN THAT ZONE TO WREST A PLANE FROM THE PILOT'S CONTROL AND SMASH IT B
SHOCK AND BUFFETING.

NOW THEY ARE LEARNING EXACT ANSWERS TO RIDDLES LIKE THESE: WHY DO PRESSURES ON A WING VARY SEVERAL HUNDRED POUNDS AT SPOTS ONLY A FEW FEET APART AND AT SPLIT-SECOND INTERVALS? WHY DO THE CONTROLS LOSE THEIR HOLD ON THE AIR AT TRANSONIC SPEEDS AND LET THE PLANE START UNCONTROLLABLE AND DISASTROUS PITCHING?

UNTIL LANGLEY NACA SCIENTISTS, LED BY FLOYD L.THOMPSON AND JOHN STACK, CHIEF AND ASSISTANCE CHIEF OF RESEARCH, FOUND HOW TO SEND A
THROUGH THE BIG TUNNEL AT SPEEDS IN THE 700-800 MILE RANGE, THEY COULDN'T GIVE PLANE BUILDERS THE INFORMATION NEEDED TO BEAT THE TRANSONIC PROBLEM.

AIR, THEY HAVE FOUND, IS NOT FRICTIONLESS. AND BECAUSE IT ISN'T, IT CREATES A DRAG TO REDUCE THE POTENTIAL SPEED AND CAUSES A HEATING OF THE OUTSIDE SURFACES OF THE MISSILE OR PLANE. AT SPEEDS OF 1,500 MILES AN HOUR (FLYING AT COMPARATIVELY LOW ALTITUDE) TEMPERATURE RUNS UP SO HIGH THAT IT CAN REDUCE OR DESTROY THE STRENGTH OF THE METALS IN THE PLANE OR MISSILE.

NACA EXPERTS BELIEVE THERE ARE TWO POSSIBLE METHIDS OF BEATING THIS HEAT PROBLEM: FLY HIGH WHERE THE DENSITY (AND THUS THE FRICTION) OF THE AIR IS LESS; DESIGN MISSILES AND PLANES SO THAT THE HEAT IS DRAWN AWAY FROM THE OUTSIDE SURFACE AND DISPERSED UNIFORMLY THROUGHOUT THE AIRCRAFT.

B5WX (HKUP)

IN THE SMALLER BUT MORE POWERFUL WIND TUNNELS OF THE NACA LABORATORIES HERE THE SCIENTISTS ARE BEGINNING TO EXPLORE A RANGE OF FLIGHT EVEN BEYOND THE CURRENTLY RECOGNIZED SUPERSONIC. THEY DESIGNATE IT AS "HYPERSONIC" AND SAY IT RANGES FROM 3,500 MILES AN HOUR UP.

THEY ARE VENTURING INTO THIS REALM AT PRESENT ONLY WITH VERY SMALL SCALE MODELS OPERATING UNDER ARTIFICIAL CONDITIONS. GASES--LIKE XENON AND KRYPTON--ARE FED INTO WIND TUNNELS INSTEAD OF AIR, BECAUSE THEY ARE LOW DENSITY. THEY SIMULATE CONDITIONS THAT A MISSLE WOULD ENCOUNTER AT SPEEDS WELL ABOVE THAT POSSIBLE BY USING ONLY NATURAL AIR.

THUS, WITH THE USE OF SUCH GASES, THE NACA IS STUDYING EFFECTS ON MISSILES TRAVELING AT SPEEDS OF MORE THAN 8,000 MILES AN HOUR.

THOSE SPEEDS SOME DAY MAY HAVE TO BE RECKONED WITH IN BUILDING TRANSOCEANIC GUIDED MISSILES, BUT NO RESPONSIBLE SCIENTIST EXPECTS MAN TO FLY IN A VEHICLE AT THAT SPEED IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE.

ES242AED

A185KX BJT

MAY 20 1951

240 AMS BUDGET

JET PILOTS

BY HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE

ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE EDITOR

DENVER, MAY 20-(AP)-WHETHER IT IS BETTER FOR A JET PILOT TO FIGHT LYING DOWN ON HIS STOMACH OR ON HIS BACK HAS BEEN PUT UP TO MILITARY DOCTORS OF THE AERO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE AIR FORCE IS TRYING THE STOMACH POSITION, THE NAVY THE BACK. BOTH ARE STILL EXPERIMENTS. EITHER ONE WILL ENABLE THE FIGHTER TO TURN HIS PLANE FASTER, WITHOUT BLACKING OUT. WHEN SITTING, TOO FAST TURNS DRAW THE BLOOD FROM HIS BRAIN.

FOR FLAT ON YOUR STOMACH THERE IS A P-80 WITH A NYLON NETTING BED AT THE AERO MEDICAL LABORATORY AT WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, AYTON, OHIO. THE NET HANGS FROM TWO SIDE RAILS. THE FIRST DISOVERY WAS THAT A MAN IN THAT POSITION HAS TO BE COMFORTABLE. HE AN ADJUST THE NETTING TO FIT HIS LENGTH AND BULGES. A JAW REST MAKES IS HEAD COMFORTABLE. HE WORKS THREE CONTROLS WITH HIS HANDS AND TWO ITH FOOT PEDALS.

IN THIS PLANE THERE IS A REGULATION UPRIGHT SEAT FOR A SECOND ILOT TO TAKE OVER IN EMERGENCY. STOMACH FIGHTING IS NOT PROVING OO EASY TO LEARN. SURPRISINGLY, HARDENED JET PILOTS GOT AIR SICK LYING DOWN. AFTER A FEW FLIGHTS THEIR STOMACHS GOT USED TO THE POSITION.

THE NAVY USES A CHAIR, WHICH SWINGS BACK FROM UPRIGHT AS THE PLANE GOES INTO A TURN. THE CONTROLS SWING WITH THE PILOT'S HANDS. THE CHAIR WORKS AUTOMATICALLY. IT FEELS THE INCREASE IN GRAVITATIONAL PULL THAT WOULD CAUSE BLACKOUT AND TIMES ITS SWING TO SAVE THE PILOT.

BQ1235PCS

A134MI

OSHKOSH, WIS., MAY 19-(AP)-SEN. MCCARTHY (R-WIS) STRUCK OUT HARSHLY AT PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND HIS FOREIGN POLICY TONIGHT IN A SPEECH BEFORE 350 AMERICAN LEGIONNAIRES.

"WE HAVE HAD PRESIDENTS WHO HAVE BEEN STUBBORN BEFORE AND PRESIDENTS WHO HAVE BEEN STUPID, BUT NEVER BEFORE HAVE WE HAD A PRESIDENT WHO COMBINED TWO SUCH TRAITS," THE WISCONSIN LAWMAKER DECLARED.

HE SAID MR. TRUMAN ACTUALLY IS NOT THE PRESIDENT BUT THAT "ACHESON AND OTHERS LIKE HIM ARE RUNNING THE COUNTRY."

MACARTHUR'S PROGRAM IS FOLLOWED. THE NATION CAN BE SAVED FROM DOOM, MCCARTHY SAID, IF GEN. DOUGLAS

MATHE NATION CAN BE SAVED FROM DOOM, MCCARTHY SAID, IF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S PROGRAM IS FOLLOWED.

JF1119PCS NM

A106KX
(140)
OKLAHOMA CITY, MAY 19-(AP)-AN OKLAHOMA CITY DISTRICT JUDGE UPHELD THE STATE'S NEW ~~ANTI~~ NON-COMMUNIST OATH TODAY AND ORDERED A GROUP OF OKLAHOMA A & M PROFESSORS FIRED FOR REFUSING TO SIGN.

DISTRICT JUDGE W.A.CARLILE GRANTED A PERMANENT INJUNCTION AGAINST THE A & M BOARD OF REGENTS, STATE TREASURER A.S.J.SHAW, AND STATE AUDITOR WILBURN C.CARTWRIGHT.

HE ORDERED THE OFFICIALS TO DROP FROM THEIR JOBS AND THE STATE'S PAYROLLS ALL COLLEGE EMPLOYES WHO REFUSED TO SIGN THE NEW OATH.

ATTORNEYS FOR THE PROTESTING PROFESSORS PROMISED AN IMMEDIATE APPEAL TO THE STATE SUPREME COURT.

PAUL W.UPDEGRAFF, NORMAN ATTORNEY, FILED THE INJUNCTION SUIT TO FORCE A QUICK TEST OF THE LOYALTY OATH BILL. SEVEN AGGIE PROFESSORS AND EMPLOYES ENTERED THE SUIT AS INTERVENORS AND WERE PARTIES TO THE ACTION.

ALL PUBLIC EMPLOYES ARE REQUIRED TO SIGN THE OATH SWEARING THEY WILL UPHOLD THE STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS. THEY ALSO MUST VOW TO BEAR ARMS IF NECESSARY, AND DECLARE THEY HAVE NOT BEEN MEMBERS OF AN ORGANIZATION WHICH AIMS TO OVERTHROW THE U.S.GOVERNMENT OR WHICH HAS BEEN DECLARED SUBVERSIVE BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

THE NON-COMMUNIST OATH LAW WAS PASSED BY THE 23RD OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE WHICH ADJOURNED TODAY, AND WAS SUPPORTED BY THE OKLAHOMA AMERICAN LEGION.

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IT BECAME LAW MAY 9 AND PROVIDES THAT EVERY STATE INSTITUTIONAL HEAD OR DEPARTMENTAL CHIEF MUST CERTIFY AN EMPLOYE HAS SIGNED BEFORE THE WORKER WILL BE PAID.

JUDGE CARLILE SPECIFICALLY RULED THAT THE SEVEN INTERVENORS "WILFULLY REFUSED TO TAKE THE OATH AND SAID:

"THE BOARD OF REGENTS, STATE AUDITOR AND STATE TREASURER ARE ENJOINED FROM PAYING THEIR SALARIES AFTER MAY 9 AND THEIR EMPLOYMENT IS TERMINATED."

HE SAID THEY COULD RECEIVE PAY FOR THE FIRST NINE DAYS OF MAY ONLY.

THE JUDGE IN HIS FINDINGS OF FACTS AND CONCLUSIONS RULED ALL STATE EMPLOYES WHO FAILED TO SIGN COULD BE PAID ONLY FOR NINE DAYS WORK IN MAY.

INTEVENORS ORDERED FIRED WERE ROBERT M. WIEMAN, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY; NANCY KENT ZIEBUR, RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN THE RESEARCH FOUNDATION; WERNER C. BAUM, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF BOTANY; SAMUEL N

HUNT LEE JR., ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY; MALCOLM CORRELL, PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS; LILLIAN A. SCHMOE, SECRETARY; AND LUELL NIETZ, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

DON EMERY, ATTORNEY FOR THE INTERVENORS, CLAIMED HIS CLIENTS HAD SIGNED THE NON-COMMUNIST SECTION OF OF THE OATH BUT WERE CHALLENGING THE ANTI-AMERICAN ASPECTS OF THE OATH.

MAIN OPPOSITION BOTH AT OKLAHOMA A&M AND THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA AGAINST THE OATH HAS BEEN IT VIOLATES RELIGIOUS SCRUPLES AGAINST BEARING ARMS, WOULD PREVENT FOREIGN EXCHANGE PROFESSORS FROM SERVING ON THE FACULTIES AND VIOLATES THE TEACHERS' PERSONAL FREEDOM.

JUDGE CARLILE SAID FROM THE BENCH "THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES ARE FACING A TERRIBLE DANGEER. WE'VE REACHED THE POINT WHERE WE MUST SEPARATE THE WHEAT FROM THE CHAFF."

"THESE PEOPLE WANT ALL THE OTHER PROTECTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT BUT THEY SAY THEY WOULDN'T FIGHT TO DEFEND THIS COUNTRY, IF NECESSARY.

"I SAY IT'S A TRAVESTY ON JUSTICE. IT'S AN OUTRAGE FOR PEOPLE LIKE THAT TO DRAW PUBLIC FUNDS."

STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL MAC Q. WILLIAMSON, WHO APPEARED TO REPRESENT THE STATE OFFICIALS, ADMITTED IN COURT PARTS OF THE BILL MAY BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL BUT ASKED THAT IT NOT "FALL IN ITS ENTIRETY."

JC1203ACS NM

30.24- 23209

(180)
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TONIGHT, MAY 19)

(ADVANCE) CHICAGO, MAY 19-(AP)-WILLIAM GREEN, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, SAID TONIGHT "OFFICIAL ADMISSIONS THAT BRITAIN HAS SENT LARGE QUANTITIES OF RUBBER AND OTHER VITAL WAR MATERIAL TO CHINA HAVE SHOCKED THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

GREEN SPOKE AT A TESTIMONIAL DINNER FOR CHARLES J. MAC GOWAN, OF KANSAS CITY, KANS., HEAD OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS. MAC GOWAN PLANS TO ATTEND THE CONVENTION OF THE BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

"I KNOW THAT MR. MAC GOWAN WILL CONVEY TO OUR BRITISH FRIENDS AND CO-WORKERS XXX THAT WE IN AMERICA REGARD TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AS SUICIDAL SHORTSIGHTEDNESS AND A BETRAYAL OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH BOYS WHO ARE FIGHTING THE FORCES OF RED CHINA IN KOREA," GREEN SAID IN A PREPARED SPEECH.

"THE OFFICIAL ADMISSIONS THAT BRITAIN HAS SENT LARGE QUANTITIES OF RUBBER AND OTHER VITAL WAR MATERIAL TO THE COMMUNIST REGIME IN CHINA HAVE SHOCKED THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

"I AM CONFIDENT THAT WHEN MR. MAC GOWAN EXPLAINS OUR POINT OF VIEW TO OUR BRITISH COLLEAGUES, THEY WILL BRING A HALT TO THIS UNJUSTIFIABLE TRAFFIC WITH THE ENEMY."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M., E.S.T., TONIGHT, MAY 19)

JC144PCD

MAY 20 1951

B9WX (HKUP)
(200) (ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 19)

(ADVANCE) (WX) SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 19-(AP)-A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAID TODAY DEFEATISM IS THE "GREATEST DANGER" FACING THE U.S.

"WE MUST GUARD AGAINST THOSE WHO SAY THAT OUR SITUATION IS HOPELESS AND THAT THERE IS NO GOOD IN MAKING THE EFFORT," HE SAID.

FRANCIS H.RUSSELL, DIRECTOR OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, MADE THE REMARKS IN A SPEECH BEFORE THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CLERKS CONVENTION.

HITTING AT CRITICS WHO SEE NO POSSIBILITY OF VICTORY IN KOREA, RUSSELL DECLARED IN A PREPARED ADDRESS:

"DEFEATISM MAY SHOW ITSELF IN TWO WAYS. THERE IS THE DEFEATISM OF DESPAIR AND THE DEFEATISM OF DESPERATION.

"WE MUST GUARD EQUALLY AGAONST THOSE WHO SAY THAT BECAUSE WE ARE FACED WITH DIFFICULTIES WE SHOULD RESORT TO DESPERATE MEASURES."

RUSSELL CONTENDED THERE WAS NO CAUSE FOR DESPAIR OR DESPERATION BECAUSE, HE SAID, THE U.S. IS NOW BUILDING MILITARY POWER CAPABLE OF OVERPOWERING ANY FURTHER COMMUNIST AGGRESSION.

SPEAKING OF KOREA, HE SAID THE U.S. DECIDED TO FIGHT THERE BECAUSE OTHER NATIONS STRUGGLING TO MAINTAIN FREEDOM "WOULD HAVE FELT THEIR CASE WAS HOPELESS."

"WE WOULD HAVE FACED THE POSSIBILITY OF FREE GOVERNMENTS STARTING TO FALL LIKE DOMINOES," RUSSELL SAID.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 19

ES257AED

A24KX
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 19-(AP)-THE PANCHAN LAMA, WHO IS THE CHINESE REDS' CANDIDATE FOR RULE OF TIBET, WAS QUOTED BY THE PEIPING RADIO TODAY IN A STATEMENT PREDICTING THAT TIBET "WILL BE LIBERATED SOON."
THE PEIPING BROADCAST, HEAD IN SAN FRANCISCO BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, QUOTED THE BOY LAMA AS PROMISING TO WORK "WHOLEHEARTEDLY UNDER THE BANNER OF CHAIRMAN MAO TZE-TUNG."
ENVOYS OF THE DALAI LAMA, WHO IS THE TEMPORAL AND SPIRITUAL RULER OF TIBET, HAVE GONE TO PEIPING TO CONFER WITH THE REDS, BUT THE BROADCAST DID NOT MENTION THEM.
SD333PCS NM

B92M1 Q
MAY 20 1951
MADISON, WIS., MAY 19-(AP)-THE PRIME MINISTER OF NORWAY CAUTIONED THE UNITED STATES TONIGHT NOT TO BE IMPATIENT WITH SMALL COUNTRIES WHICH FIND THE TASK OF REARMEMENT A HARD ONE TO SHOULDER.
EINER H. GERHARDSEN, SPEAKING IN NORWEGIAN BEFORE 600 PERSONS AT AN OBSERVANCE OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE NORWEGIAN CONSTITUTION, SAID "TO SOME SMALL COUNTRIES THE BURDEN OF ARMEMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION MAY BE SO DIFFICULT AND SEVERE SO AS TO CAUSE DISCONTENT WHICH WORKS TO THE ADVANTAGE OF THE COMMUNISTS."
HE ADDED THAT THE ATLANTIC PACT PRESENTED AN "OBLIGATION WHICH IS A TERRIFIC STRAIN ON MEMBER STATES BUT IS A CASE OF SHEER 'MUST.'"
JF1224ACS NM

19, 1951

END MAY

START MAY-20-1951

30.24- 23211

A152FX

FIRST LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (600)

BY DON HUTH

TOKYO,MONDAY,MAY 21-(AP)-ALLIED FORCES EARLY TODAY SMASHED VICIOUS NEW CHINESE ATTACKS IN CENTRAL KOREA AND RAMMED STRONG ARMORED PATROLS AGAINST RED POSITIONS IN THE WEST.

THE REDS MASSED MORE MEN FOR 20 MILES IN FRONT OF THE U.S. SECOND DIVISION--ALREADY VICTOR OVER 96,000 COMMUNISTS WHO HAD TRIED TO ENGULF IT.

AN ALLIED OFFICER SAID "THE SITUATION IS STILL DANGEROUS" THERE.

THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE REPORTED TODAY THAT BITTER FIGHTING RAGED IN MOST SECTORS ACROSS THE MOUNTAINOUS PENINSULA AS THE RED OFFENSIVE ENTERED ITS SIXTH DAY. HEADQUARTERS EMPHASIZED THAT RED CASUALTIES CONTINUED TO BE HEAVY--BUT MADE NO ESTIMATES.

IN THE AIR SUNDAY, 26 U.S. SABRE JETS BESTED 50 RUSSIAN-TYPE MIG-15 JETS IN A NEW BATTLE OVER NORTHWESTERN KOREA. PILOTS SAID THEY DEFINITELY DESTROYED THREE MIGS, PROBABLY A FOURTH AND DAMAGED FIVE WITHOUT LOSS TO THEMSELVES.

ON THE BLOODY CENTRAL FRONT, THE U.S. SECOND DIVISION HURLED BACK WAVES OF CHINESE STRIKING AT ITS LEFT, OR WESTERN, FLANK SOUTH OF CHUNCHON, BETWEEN 45 AND 50 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL. PREVIOUS RED ASSAULTS HAD HIT THE RIGHT FLANK IN EAST-CENTRAL KOREA.

AN EIGHTH ARMY BRIEFING OFFICER SAID THE GALLANT DIVISION HAD PRETTY WELL SEALED A GAPING HOLE ON THE RIGHT FLANK, TO THE EAST BETWEEN HANGYE AND PUNGNAM.

IT WAS IN THE HANGYE AREA, SOME 15 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CHUNCHON, THAT CHINESE ASSAULT WAVES PUNCTURED REPUBLIC OF KOREA (ROK) POSITIONS AND THREATENED TO OUTFLANK THE SECOND DIVISION LATE LAST WEEK.

"THE SITUATION IS STILL DANGEROUS," A BRIEFING OFFICER COMMENTED. "THE CHINESE HAVE YET ANOTHER PENETRATION IN THE ALLIED LINE AND ARE CONTINUING TO COME THROUGH THE HOLE."

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LOCATION OF THAT GAP WAS NOT SPECIFIED. HOWEVER, AFTER THE CHINESE BREAKTHROUGH IN THE HANGYE AREA ON THE DIVISION'S RIGHT FLANK, DISPATCHES REPORTED THE CHINESE ALSO HAD CUT A LATERAL ROAD FARTHER EAST, SOME 25 MILES INLAND FROM THE EAST COAST.

BUT THE "INDIANHEAD" DIVISION'S BRILLIANT STAND APPEARED TO HAVE PLUGGED THE MOST MENACING GAP. PRESSURE ON THE RIGHT FLANK SUNDAY SLACKENED UNDER HEAVY ALLIED ARTILLERY FIRE.

AP CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM C.BARNARD REPORTED ARTILLERY AND AERIAL FIRE IN THAT SECTOR REDUCED THE RED FORCE OF 1,000 TO 300 SUNDAY EVENING. THE 300 SURVIVORS FLED.

ON THE WEST-CENTRAL FRONT, ALLIED FORCES ADVANCED MORE THAN TWO MILES SUNDAY UP THE PUKHAN RIVER VALLEY NORTHEAST OF SEOUL. THIS RECONNAISSANCE IN FORCE WAS AIMED AT CHANGGONG, SOME 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE OLD REPUBLICAN CAPITAL.

SURPRISED COMMUNISTS TROOPS, HIT WHILE THEY WERE TRYING TO MOUNT PROBING ATTACKS, WERE REPULSED "WITH MODERATE TO HEAVY LOSSES." ONE ADVANCING ALLIED COLUMN REACHED A POINT NORTHEAST OF MASOGU, 18 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT, ROK TROOPS SMASHED MORE THAN SIX MILES NORTHWEST OF SEOUL AGAINST COMMUNISTS IN ESTIMATED BATTALION-SIZE STRENGTH. OTHER ALLIED FORCES FANNED OUT FROM THE BRISTLING SEOUL DEFENSE PERIMETER TO THE NORTH AND NORTHEAST.

ONE COLUMN RUMBLED BACK INTO UIJONGBU AGAINST LIGHT RESISTANCE SUNDAY, BUT RETURNED TO ALLIED LINES. A NEW SCRAP IN THE UIJONGBU AREA, 11 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL, WAS REPORTED MONDAY.

RED SUPPLY LINES ON THE EAST COAST WERE POUNDED BY THE U.S. BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY, SISTER SHIP OF THE MISSOURI WHICH LEFT KOREAN WATERS AFTER MORE THAN SIX MONTHS OF ACTION.

ALLIED WAR PLANES EASED OFF THEIR ATTACKS ON SUPPLY TARGETS TO LEND MAXIMUM CLOSE SUPPORT TO GROUND FORCES. THE U.S. FAR EAST AIR FORCES ANNOUNCED MORE THAN 1,100 SORTIES WERE FLOWN BY FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS SUNDAY.

EVEN B-29 SUPERFORTS JOINED IN ASSAULTS ON RED FRONTLINE POSITIONS. IN THE HEAVIEST NIGHT FRONTLINE ATTACK THUS FAR IN THE KOREAN WAR, 40 B-29S AND B-26S DROPPED 250 TONS OF 500-POUND FRAGMENTATION BOMBS ON THE REDS.

THE BOMBS WERE DROPPED WITH NEW RADAR TECHNIQUES WHICH COMPARE IN ACCURACY WITH DAYLIGHT VISUAL BOMBING. FEAF REPORTED.

FAR BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES 28 U.S. SABRE JETS RIPPED INTO A FORMATION OF 50 RUSSIAN BUILT MIG JET PLANES SOME 25 MILES SOUTH OF THE YALU RIVER. IN A SWIRLING 20-MINUTE DOGFIGHT THE SABRES DESTROYED OR DAMAGED NINE MIGS.

PILOTS REPORTED THREE MIGS DESTROYED, ONE PROBABLY DESTROYED AND FIVE DAMAGED.

AP CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM C. BARNARD SAID THAT RED PRESSURE ON THE U.S. SECOND DIVISION SLACKENED SUNDAY NIGHT, BUT THE SITUATION WAS STILL TENSE.

THE CHINESE HAD ABOUT 10,000 MEN FACING EACH OF THE THREE REGIMENTS OF THE BATTERED DIVISION WHICH THEY APPARENTLY WERE UNDER ORDERS TO DESTROY.

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ALLIED ARTILLERY POUNDED THE FOE DAY AND NIGHT.

THE KOREAN HILLS SHOOK WITH MASSED SALVOES. BURSTING SHELLS COVERED ENEMY-HELD RIDGES.

U.S. CARRIER-BASED NAVY FIGHTERS, AIR FORCE BOMBERS AND B-29 SUPERFORTS WERE HARD AT WORK AROUND THE CLOCK, POUNDING AT THE DETERMINED FOE.

A NAVY SUMMARY TODAY SAID CARRIER-BASED FLIERS KILLED OR WOUNDED 700 REDS SUNDAY AND HAD INFLICTED 1,750 CONFIRMED RED CASUALTIES WITHIN THE PAST FOUR DAYS.

GEN. MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY, ALLIED SUPREME COMMANDER, MADE HIS FOURTH TRIP TO THE BATTLELINES SINCE SUCCEEDING GENERAL MACARTHUR. HE VISITED THE UNDAUNTED SECOND DIVISION AND TOURED THE REST OF THE FRONT. HE MADE NO PREDICTIONS ON THE OUTCOME OF THE MASSIVE CHINESE OFFENSIVE.

HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT U.N. TROOPS WERE "CONFIDENT" AND THAT THEY HAVE TAKEN A HEAVY TOLL OF CHINESE LIVES.

SIPPING BLACK COFFEE AT A SECOND DIVISION COMMAND POST, RIDGWAY

SIPPING BLACK COFFEE AT A SECOND DIVISION COMMAND POST, RIDGWAY RECEIVED FIRST-HAND DETAILS OF THE CHINESE FIVE-DAY "REVENGE" ATTACK AGAINST THE DIVISION WHICH THWARTED THE REDS AT CHIPYONG AND WONJU LAST FEBRUARY.

"THEY PLACE NO VALUE ON HUMAN LIFE," RIDGWAY REMARKED. "THEIR DISREGARD FOR THE INDIVIDUAL MAN IS PATHETIC.

"IT LOOKS LIKE WE'LL TAKE A FOUR TO FIVE TOLL, AND FOR EVERY ON

"THEY PLACE NO VALUE ON HUMAN LIFE," RIDGWAY REMARKED. "THEIR DISREGARD FOR THE INDIVIDUAL MAN IS PATHETIC.

"IT LOOKS LIKE WE'LL TAKE A FOUR TO FIVE TOLL, AND FOR EVERY ONE WE KILL, WE'LL WOUND ANOTHER SIX."

IN VERIFYING THIS QUOTATION, CORRESPONDENTS SAID PRESUMABLY HE MEANT A TOLL OF FOUR OR FIVE RED DEAD TO EACH ALLIED CASUALTY

RIDGWAY ASKED THAT NO ENEMY CASUALTIES BE ESTIMATED EXCEPT BODIES COUNTED AND PRISONERS TAKEN.

THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY QUIT ISSUING ENEMY CASUALTY ESTIMATES SATURDAY, BUT FIELD OFFICERS ON VARIOUS FRONTS HAVE TALKED OF TENS OF THOUSANDS OF RED LOSSES SINCE THE BIG CHINESE PUSH BEGAN MAY 16.

AFTER CONFERRING WITH LT. GEN. JAMES A. VAN FLEET, EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER, AND CORPS AND DIVISION GENERALS ALONG THE FRONT, RIDGWAY FLEW BACK TO HIS TOKYO HEADQUARTERS SUNDAY NIGHT. HE WORE HIS USUAL FRONTLINE BATTLE DRESS---INCLUDING GRENADES AND PARACHUTE HARNESS, BATTERED FATIGUE CAP AND .45 AUTOMATIC.

THE CHINESE HURLED ELEMENTS OF AT LEAST THREE DIVISIONS SOUTHWARD AGAINST THE EXPOSED RIGHT FLANK OF MAJ. GEN. CLARK L. RUFFNER'S GALLANT SECOND DIVISION EARLIER SUNDAY. IT WAS A GRAVE NEW THREAT.

THE REDS POURED THROUGH A GAP BETWEEN HANGYE, EIGHT MILES NORTHEAST OF HONGCHON AND PUNGAM, 18 MILES DUE EAST OF HONGCHON.

HONGCHON, 55 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL, CONTROLS ACCESS TO ROAD NETWORKS LEADING DEEP INTO SOUTH-CENTRAL KOREA.

THE GAP IN THE LINES WAS OPENED WHEN THE MASSIVE CHINESE DRIVE ROUTED TWO SOUTH KOREAN DIVISIONS FOUR DAYS AGO.

THE CHINESE TOOK A SHORT BREATHER SATURDAY TO REMOVE THEIR DEAD AND WOUNDED FROM THE BATTLEFIELD, THEN STREAMED SOUTHWARD AGAIN TO THE ATTACK.

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FARTHER EAST, ONE RED PATROL--PROBABLY NORTH KOREAN--ATTACKED 25 MILES SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL TO SOKSA, WHERE A BATTLE WAS FOUGHT WITH SOUTH KOREANS. SOKSA IS 26 MILES INLAND FROM THE EAST COAST ON A LATERAL HIGHWAY LEADING FROM KANGNUNG TO WONJU. THE EIGHTH ARMY DID NOT REPORT OUTCOME OF THE BATTLE.

TWO SOUTH KOREAN DIVISIONS ON THE EXTREME EAST COAST, WHO HAVE HAD GUN SUPPORT FROM ALLIED WARSHIPS, PULLED BACK SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL TO NEW, UNDISCLOSED POSITIONS.

SOUTHEAST OF HANGYE A 1,000-MAN RED FORCE ATTACKED WITH MORTARS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS BUT 400 WERE KILLED BY ALLIED ARTILLERY AND PLANES, CORRESPONDENT BARNARD REPORTED. SIX THOUSAND CHINESE ATTACKED SOUTH KOREAN POSITIONS SOUTH OF PUNGAM.

THE SOUTH KOREANS COUNTERATTACKED, HOWEVER, AND REGAINED THEIR POSITIONS.

PUNGAM IS ON A POOR ROAD WINDING WEST TO HONGCHON. ON ANOTHER ROAD LEADING SOUTH FROM INJE TO PYONGCHANG, AN ALLIED BATTALION TRAPPED 400 REDS AND INFLICTED HEAVY CASUALTIES.

SOUTHEAST OF CHUNCHON 2,000 MORE CHINESE MADE A PREDAWN ATTACK BUT WERE REPULSED AFTER FIVE HOURS OF FIGHTING. AT LEAST 150 RED DEAD WERE COUNTED IN FRONT OF ALLIED POSITIONS.

A24FX

CHUNCHON, 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL, HAS BEEN AN ANCHOR OF THE U.N. CENTRAL FRONT.

SOUTHWEST OF CHUNCHON, STRONG U.N. RECONNAISSANCE PATROLS PUSHED OUT IN A SURPRISE DRIVE TO STEM CHINESE ATTEMPTING TO CROSS THE CHONGPYONG RESERVOIR AND THE HONGCHON RIVER.

ALLIED TANKS NOSED OUT THROUGH DAWN MISTS AND MADE CONTACT A FEW HOURS LATER. A COMPANY COMMANDED BY CAPT. ALBERT D. WEDEMEYER WAS CUT OFF BUT FOUGHT FREE, AS DID A SOUTH KOREAN RECONNAISSANCE UNIT.

CAPTAIN WEDEMEYER IS THE SON OF LT. GEN. ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER, U.S. SIXTH ARMY COMMANDER.

FARTHER SOUTH ALONG THE PUKHAN RIVER FRONT, IN POSITIONS ROUGHLY 18 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL, OTHER STRONG U.N. PATROLS MADE MORE SURPRISE ATTACKS.

THE SURPRISE WAS SO COMPLETE THAT AT LEAST TWO U.S. ARMY UNITS HAD TO FIGHT THROUGH ATTACKING CHINESE TO BEGIN THEIR OWN PUSH, REPORTED AP CORRESPONDENT GEORGE MCARTHUR FROM THAT WEST-CENTRAL SECT

THE PATROLS CAPTURED 25 PRISONERS.

THERE ARE 30 ABANDONED GOLD AND SILVER MINES IN THIS AREA WHERE THE CHINESE PREVIOUSLY HAVE HIDDEN A LARGE NUMBER OF TROOPS. THREE CHINESE BATTALIONS WERE DIGGING IN ON BOTH SIDES OF THE PUKHAN WHEN THE ALLIES ATTACKED.

AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH ON THE WESTERN FRONT SAID U.N. RECONNAISSANCE PATROLS RAMMED NORTH OF THE BRISTLING SEOUL PERIMETER.

FRONTLINE OFFICERS SAID ONLY THE LIGHTEST ENEMY FORCES WERE ON THE IMMEDIATE SEOUL FRONT. THERE WERE HEAVIER RED CONCENTRATIONS FARTHER NORTH.

BRITISH TROOPS ADVANCED AGAINST LIGHT PRESSURE TO A POINT NINE MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

AN ALLIED ARMORED FORCE SMASHED BACK INTO UIJONGBU, 11 MILES NORTH OF THE OLD KOREAN CAPITAL. ROK (REPUBLIC OF KOREA) PATROLS SALLIED NORTHWEST OF THEIR CAPITAL. ALL PATROLS RETURNED TO THEIR LINES AFTER FEELING OUT RED STRENGTH. AGAIN RESISTANCE RANGED FROM LIGHT TO MODERATE.

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FRONT DISPATCHES SAID 17 B-29 SUPERFORTS FLEW OVER THE EAST CENTRAL FRONT SUNDAY, FOLLOWING UP A SATURDAY NIGHT FORAY BY 16 OTHER SUPER-FORTS. NAVY PLANES TURNED IN 100 TACTICAL SORTIES ON THE EAST CENTRAL FRONT WHILE U.S. FIFTH AIRFORCE MASSED 200 MORE SORTIES IN DIRECT SUPPORT OF GROUND FORCES OUT OF 650 FLOWN DURING THE DAY. SHOOTING STAR JETS CAUGHT ONE CONCENTRATION OF 300 REDS AND SPRAYED FLAMING JELLIED GASOLINE ON THEIR POSITIONS.

HF1050APD

AP3FX

BULLETIN

U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, MAY 20-(AP)-ELEMENTS OF AT LEAST THREE COMMUNIST DIVISIONS RUSHED SOUTHWARD TONIGHT ON THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE U.S. SECOND DIVISION, POSING A GRAVE NEW THREAT TO THAT BATTERED BUT UNDEFEATED OUTFIT.

THE REDS WERE REPORTED POURING THROUGH A GAP IN THE ALLIED LINES BETWEEN HANGYE AND PUNGAM ON THE EAST CENTRAL FRONT.

THE REPORT OF THE NEW THREAT TO THE SECOND DIVISION CAME ONLY A FEW HOURS AFTER A HIGH RANKING EIGHTH ARMY OFFICER SAID THE SITUATION ON THE EAST CENTRAL FRONT "IS IMPROVING," AND ANOTHER OFFICER SAID THE DIVISION WAS "NO LONGER IN TROUBLE."

THE REPORTS CAME FROM OFFICERS AT EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

THE REDS POURED SOUTHWARD THROUGH A BREAK IN ALLIED LINES CAUSED BY THE COLLAPSE OF TWO SOUTH KOREAN DIVISIONS AT THE START OF THE CHINESE OFFENSIVE FIVE DAYS AGO.

THE ALLIES MEANWHILE SENT OUT STRONG RECONNAISSANCE PATROLS ALL ALONG THE 50-MILE WIDE WEST AND WESTN CENTRAL FRONT. THEY MET ONLY MODERATE RESISTANCE.

ONE PATROL ADVANCED ABOUT NINE MILES.

CHINESE FORCES ATTACKED A REGIMENT OF THE U.S. SECOND DIVISION AT 3 A.M. SUNDAY. BITTER FIGHTING STILL RAGED 12 HOURS LATER.

BRITISH TROOPS ON THE WESTERN FRONT ADVANCED MORE THAN TWO MILES AGAINST LIGHT RESISTANCE TO A POINT NINE MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

THIS WAS THE FIRST MENTION OF BRITISH TROOPS IN THAT AREA PERMITTED BY CENSOR SINCE THE CHINESE ATTACK BEGAN.

A1FX

TXBULLETIN:

EAST-CENTRAL FRONT, KOREA, MAY 20-(AP)-U.S. SECOND DIVISION TROOPS TONIGHT STABILIZED THEIR LINES ON THIS FRONT AFTER BEATING OFF HEAVY

THE REDS WERE SUFFERING A CONSTANT BLOODY PUNISHMENT FROM AIR, ARTILLERY AND GROUND FIRE. THEIR PRESSURE AGAINST THE DIVISION SLACKED CONSIDERABLY LATE TONIGHT.

HOWEVER, THE CHINESE WERE REPORTED STILL TO HAVE ABOUT 10,000 MEN IMMEDIATELY FACING EACH OF THE SECOND DIVISION'S REGIMENTS. (THIS WOULD BE 30,000 REDS.)

A82FA

AIR SEPARATE (650)

BY STAN CARTER.

U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, MAY 20-(AP)-TWENTY-EIGHT AMERICAN F-86 SABRE JETS CAUGHT 50 COMMUNIST MIG JETS SOUTH OF THE YALU RIVER OVER KOREA TODAY AND SHOT DOWN THREE IN A FURIOUS DOGFIGHT.

ANOTHER MIG PROBABLY WAS DESTROYED AND FIVE WERE DAMAGED.

ALL AMERICANS RETURNED SAFELY.

OTHER FIFTH AIR FORCE PLANES FLEW 650 SORTIES SUNDAY, ATTACKING ENEMY TROOPS AND FRONT SUPPLY LINES.

CAPT. JAMES JABARA OF 101 N. BROADWAY, WICHITA, KANS., SHOT DOWN TWO OF THE MIGS R SINUIJU, MAKING HIS TOTAL SIX. AN "ACE" RATING GOES WITH FIVE EN PLANES DOWNED, SO JABARA THUS BECAME HISTORY'S FIRST JET ACE.

FLYING P-51S OVER EUROPE IN WORLD WAR 2, JABARA WAS CREDITED WITH SIX AND ONE-HALF ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED IN THE AIR AND THREE ON THE GROUND.

CAPT. MILTON NELSON OF 917 OVERTON AVE., TARRANT, ALA., DOWNED THE THIRD MIG TODAY. LT. RALPH D. GIBSON OF 1122 NORTH CHESTNUT ST., MOUNT CARMEL, ILL., WAS CREDITED WITH THE PROBABLE.

THE FIGHT BEGAN WHEN 14 SABRE JETS LED BY LT. COL. BRUCE HINTON OF STOCKTON, CALIF., CHALLENGED THE ESTIMATED 50 MIGS OVER SINUIJU, NORTH KOREAN TOWN JUST ACROSS THE YALU FROM MANCHURIA.

AS THE OVERWHELMING NUMBER OF RUSSIAN-BUILT JETS ACCEPTED THE CHALLENGE, 14 ADDITIONAL SABRES ARRIVED AND DIVED INTO THE FIGHT. THIS SECOND GROUP WAS LED BY MAJ. BENJAMIN H. EMMERT, JR., OF PHOENIX, ARIZ.

AFTER A WILD 20-MINUTE BATTLE THAT RANGED 25 MILES SOUTHEAST, THE MIGS FLED BACK TO HAVEN IN MANCHURIA, WHERE AMERICAN PILOTS ARE FORBIDDEN TO PURSUE.

IN ANNOUNCING THE SCORE, THE FIFTH AIR FORCE REPORTED THIS BROUGHT RED JET LOSSES IN AIR-TO-AIR ENCOUNTERS TO 49 DESTROYED, 12 PROBABLY DESTROYED AND 124 DAMAGED.

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JABARA RELATED:

"I WAS IN THE SECOND FLIGHT. I TACKED ONTO THREE MIGS AT 35,000 FEET AND PICKED OUT THE LAST MAN. I FIRED TWO BURSTS WHICH RIPPED UP THE FUSELAGE AND THE LEFT WING. THE MIG BURST INTO FLAMES AND SNAP-ROLLED TWICE. AT ABOUT 10,000 FEET THE PILOT BAILED OUT. JUST AS HE JUMPED, THE MIG DISINTEGRATED INTO A THOUSAND PIECES OF FLAMING DEBRIS.

"I CLIMBED BACK TO 20,000 FEET AND IMMEDIATELY BOUNCED SIX MORE MIGS. I FIRED TWO BURSTS INTO ONE OF THEM, SCORING HEAVILY BOTH TIMES. HE BEGAN TO SMOKE, THEN BELCHED FLAMES AS MY SECOND BURST CAUGHT HIM SQUARE IN THE MIDDLE.

"HE FELL INTO AN UNCONTROLLED SPIN AND ALL I COULD SEE OF HIM WAS A WHIRL OF FIRE. I HAD TO BREAK OFF THEN BECAUSE THERE WAS ANOTHER MIG ON MY TAIL."

CAPTAIN NELSON, REPORTING ON THE THIRD DESTROYED MIG, SAID:

"I CAUGHT HIM AT 35,000 FEET AND FIRED SEVERAL LONG BURSTS THAT HIT THE CANOPY AND WINGS. I FIRED AGAIN AND THE MIG STARTED TO SMOKE AND BURN. THE LAST I SAW OF HIM, HE WAS GOING STRAIGHT DOWN, BURNING LIKE A TORCH AND COMPLETELY OUT OF CONTROL.

LIEUTENANT GIBSON, WHO GOT THE PROBABLE, SAID:

"I HIT HIM WITH TWO GOOD BURSTS DEAD CENTER. HE SNAPPED OVER ON HIS BACK A I HIT HIM AGAIN, RIGHT DOWN HIS TAIL PIPE. I HAD TO BREAK OFF BECAUS THER MIGS WERE TOO CLOSE FOR COMFORT. I DON'T THINK HE MADE IT BAC O HIS BASE, BUT NO ONE SAW HIM GO DOWN, SO HE IS LISTED AS PROBAB

DAM) MIGS WERE CREDITED TO CAPT. JAMES O. ROBERTS OF 3130 WIS-

30.24- 23213

CONSIN AVE., NW., WASHINGTON, D.C.; CAPT. MAX S. WEILL OF 501 TAMI-SOLA AVE., SARASOTA, FLA.; CAPT. RAYMOND JENECZEK OF 63 PARKER AVE., PASAIC, N.J.; CAPT. MMRRIS B. PITTS OF 7326 S. THIRD, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.; AND LT. RUDOLPH E. HOLLEY OF 1457 HEARD AVE., AUGUSTA, GA.

THE FIFTH AIRFORCE MASSED ITS HEAVIEST ATTACKS SUNDAY ON THE BATTLE-FRONT OR NEAR IT. MORE THAN 200 OF THE 650 SORTIES WERE IN CLOSE SUPPORT OF ALLIED GROUND TROOPS. THEY HIT 450 BUILDINGS, 13 ENEMY HELD TOWNS, BRIDGES, TUNNELS, SUPPLY DUMPS AND 8 GUN POSITIONS.

SHOOTING STAR F-51 FIGHTERS CAUGHT A CONCENTRATION OF RED TROOPS AND POURED JELLIED GASOLINE (NAPALM) ON AN ESTIMATED 300.

SECOND LT. ROBERT E. DIXON OF NEWTON, IA., FLYING HIS 13TH MISSION, DECIDED IT WAS A LUCKY ONE--ON HIS BIRTHDAY.

"ON ONE PASS," HE SAID, "I DECIDED TO ROLL TO THE LEFT, AND JUST AS I DID TWO BULLET HOLES APPEARED IN THE CANOPY. IF I HADN'T ROLLED AS I DID THE BULLETS WOULD HAVE HIT ME."

A HELICOPTER OF THE THIRD AIR RESCUE SQUADRON RESCUED AN F-51 MUSTANG PILOT, CAPT. WILLIAM H. STRAND OF 314 MARTELLO ST., PASADENA, CALIF., AFTER THE FLYER SPENT A TENSE HOUR SURROUNDED BY THE ENEMY.

STRAND WAS LEADING AN ATTACK IN THE KAESONG AREA OF WESTERN KOREA WHEN HIS PLANE WAS HIT BY ENEMY FIRE. HE CRASH-LANDED AND HID IN A DITCH.

"APPARENTLY THEY DIDN'T SEE ME GET OUT OF THE PLANE BECAUSE THEY KEPT SHOOTING AT IT ALL THE TIME I WAS ON THE GROUND," STRAND SAID.

HE WAS PICKED UP BY LT. M.P. FROMME, OF CANTON, MO., AND MEDICAL PFC. RALPH L. DAVIS, OF GIRARD, PA.

STRAND HAS FLOWN 115 MISSIONS IN THE KOREAN WAR AND IN WORLD WAR II FLEW 250 FIGHTER MISSIONS IN THE SOUTH P/ IFIC.

HF132PPD NM

A172FX

MAY 21 1951

FIRST LEAD AIR SEPARATE (120)

BY STAN CARTER

U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, MAY 20-(AP)-A FURIOUS AIR BATTLE IN WHICH THREE COMMUNIST MIG JETS WERE SHOT DOWN TODAY PRODUCED THE FIRST JET ACE IN AVIATION HISTORY.

CAPT. JAMES JABARA, OF 101 N. BROADWAY, WICHITA, KANS., GOT TWO OF THE MIGS TO RAISE HIS VICTORIES TO SIX ENEMY JETS DOWNED--ONE MORE THAN REQUIRED FOR AN ACE.

TWENTY-EIGHT SABRES AND 50 MIGS TANGLED IN THE AIR BATTLE SOUTH OF THE YALU RIVER. IN ADDITION TO THE THREE KILLS, ONE MIG WAS LISTED AS A PROBABLE AND FIVE OTHERS AS DAMAGED.

ALL AMERICAN PLANES RETURNED SAFELY.

IN TOKYO, THE FAR EAST AIR FORCE SAID 40 B-26S AND B-29S DROPPED 1,000 AIR-BURSTING 500-POUND BOMBS -- 250 TONS -- ON RED FRONTLINES IN THE BIGGEST NIGHT AIR ATTACK OF THE KOREAN WAR.

THE SUNDAY NIGHT ATTACK MADE USE OF NEW RADAR TECHNIQUES.

MORE THAN 1,100 SORTIES WERE FLOWN BY FEAF BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS SUNDAY.

A181KO

OKLAHOMA CITY, MAY 20-(AP)-A GROUP OF OKLAHOMA A. AND M. COLLEGE PROFESSORS HELD HOPE TODAY THAT THE STATE SUPREME COURT WOULD REVERSE AN OKLAHOMA DISTRICT COURT WHICH YESTERDAY ORDERED THEM FIRED FOR FAILURE TO SIGN THE STATE'S NEW LOYALTY OATH.

ATTORNEYS FOR THE PROFESSORS ANNOUNCED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE DECISION AN APPEAL TO THE HIGHER COURT, NO LATER THAN TUESDAY.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE OUSTER GROUP SAID HE HOPED FOR AN EARLY DECIS-

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE OUSTED GROUP SAID HE HOPED FOR AN EARLY DECI-
ION BEFORE THE SUMMER RECESS OF THE SUPREME COURT.
DISTRICT JUDGE W.A. CARLILE ISSUED AN INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN A.
AND M. COLLEGE REGENTS, STATE TREASURER A.S. J. SHAW AND STATE AUDITOR
WILBURN C. CARTWRIGHT FROM PAYING THE PROFESSORS FOR THE PERIOD AFTER MA
9 WHEN THE LOYALTY OATH BECAME LAW.
THE LAW PROVIDES THAT STATE EMPLOYES MUST HAVE SIGNED THE
OATH BY THAT DATE OR BE DISMISSED.
PAUL W. UPDEGRAFF, A NORMAN ATTORNEY, FILED SUIT REQUESTING THE
INJUNCTION IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A COURT TEST. SEVEN AGGIE PROFESSORS AND
EMPLOYES INTERVENED AS PARTIES TO THE SUIT. IT WAS AGAINST THEM THE JUDG
ISSUED HIS RULING.
THEY ARE : ROBERT M. WIEMAN, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY;
NANCY KENT ZIEBUR, RESEARCH ASSISTANT; WERNER C. BAUM, ASSISTANT
PROFESSOR OF BOTANY; SAMUEL HUNT LEE JR., ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF CHEMIS-
TRY; MALCOLM CORRELL, PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS: LILLIAN A. SCHMOE, SECRE-
TARY, AND LUELL NIETZ, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.
ATTORNEY DON EMERY CLAIMED HIS CLIENTS SIGNED THE NON-COMMUNIST PART
OF THE OATH BUT WERE CHALLENGING THE ANTI-AMERICAN ASPECTS.
THE MAIN OBJECTION TO THE LAW CENTERS ON A CLAUSE CONCERNING THE
BEARING OF ARMS IN DEFENSE OF THE COUNTRY. THEY CONTEND IT VIOLATES
RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN THAT CERTAIN RELIGIOUS GROUPS HOLD BELIEFS
THAT FORBID BEARING ARMS.
THEY FURTHER CONTEND THAT PAY OF STATE EMPLOYES UNDER ANNUAL CONTRACT
CANNOT BE DISCONTINUED UNTIL THE CONTRACT IS TERMINATED.
ATTORNEY GENERAL MAC Q. WILLIAMSON REPRESENTED STATE OFFICIALS.
HE EARLIER RULED SOME PROVISIONS OF THE OATH UNCONSTITUTIONAL UNDER
BOTH STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS.

JC932PCS A MAY 21 1951

A176KK
(WEST IN)
FOLO KOREAN AIR SEPARATE
WICHITA, KAS., MAY 20-(AP)- CAPT. JAMES W. JABARA, WHO BECAME THE
NATION'S FIRST JET AIR ACE TODAY BY BOOSTING TO SIX HIS STRING OF ENEMY
MIG PLANES DOWNED IN KOREA, IS THE 26-YEAR-OLD SON OF A WICHITA GROCERY-
MAN, JOHN JABARA.
HIS FATHER DISCLOSED RECENTLY THAT JAMES' ONLY AIM IN LIFE SINCE EARI
CHILDHOOD HAS BEEN TO BE A FLIER. YOUNG JABARA THREATENED TO RUN AWAY
FROM HOME AT 17 UNLESS HE WAS PERMITTED TO JOIN THE AIR FORCE.
DURING WORLD WAR II, JABARA PARTICIPATED IN 133 MISSIONS IN THE
EUROPEAN THEATER, BEING CREDITED WITH SIX AND A HALF ENEMY CRAFT IN THE
AIR AND THREE ON THE GROUND. HE WAS AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL WITH 20
CLUSTERS, A PRESIDENTIAL CITATION AND THE EUROPEAN CAMPAIGN RIBBON WITH
SIX BATTLE STARS.
IN HIS LETTERS HOME, JABARA SELDOM MENTIONS HIS KOREAN EXPLOITS,
THE FATHER SAID.
JABARA'S WIFE, NINA, AND TWO CHILDREN, CAROL ANN AND JAMES, LIVE IN
MCKINNEY, TEX. THE YOUNGEST CHILD WAS BORN ONLY A WEEK BEFORE THE
CAPTAIN LEFT FOR KOREA.

TR101 8PCS
B14KX (175
SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, MAY 20-(AP)-THE 24TH RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY
PRIDES ITSELF ON BEING THE "EYES AND EARS" OF THE VETERAN U.S. 24TH
DIVISION---AND ONCE AGAIN LIVED UP TO ITS REPUTATION.
IT WIPED OUT FORWARD ASSAULT ELEMENTS OF A CHINESE ATTACK FORCE
BEFORE IT COULD BEGIN A FRONTAL ASSAULT TODAY.
THE 24TH RECON'S TASK WAS THE OPERATION OF A ROADBLOCK AT AN
IMPORTANT JUNCTION NORTH OF THE HAN RIVER. A TANK AND SIX MACHINE GUN
BARRED THE WAY,WITH ANOTHER TANK IN SUPPORT.
A DIVISION SPOKESMAN SAID THAT IN THE EARLY HOURS BEFORE DAWN SGT.
PAUL J.EDMONDS OF CLEVELAND, O., SQUAD LEADER AND PFC ARTHUR L.
AMMERMAN OF LACROSSE,WISC., HEARD SOUNDS ABOUT 300 YARDS AWAY.
EDMONDS SHOT OFF A FLARE. IT REVEALED CROUCHED CHINESE HEADING
STRAIGHT TOWARD HIM.
AMMERMAN AND PFC DONALD S.CRAWFORD OPENED UP WITH MACHINE GUNS.
SGT.JOHN E.HULS, OF CYNTHIANA,KY., OPENED FIRE FROM HIS TANK. AFTER
HALF AN HOUR THE FIRING STOPPED.
THERE WERE LONG, TENSE MINUTES OF SILENCE---THEN ANOTHER FLARE
LIGHTED THE SCENE.
AGAIN THE REDS WERE MOVING FORWARD. MACHINE GUNS RAKED THEIR
POSITIONS.
PLATOON LEADER PAT F.GALLENTINE OF BUFFALO GAP,S.D., COUNTED 24
CHINESE DEAD. TANKERS TOOK EIGHT PRISONERS, THE REMNANTS OF THE
ATTACK GROUPS.

A25FX
(150)
WITH U.S. TENTH CORPS, KOREA, MAY 20-(AP)-LT. GEN. EDWARD M. ALMOND
CROUCHED BEHIND AN AMERICAN TANK SATURDAY, TAKING COVER FROM RED
MACHINE GUN FIRE DIRECTED AT CLOSE RANGE, WHILE THE TANK PLATOON LEADER
SURVEYED THE ENEMY'S POSITIONS FROM ALMOND'S PLANE.
ON ONE OF HIS DAILY RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS OVER THE FIGHTING FRONT,
THE TENTH CORPS COMMANDER SPOTTED ABOUT 250 ENEMY DIGGING IN JUST
AROUND THE HILL FROM AN AMERICAN TANK UNIT.
HE ORDERED HIS PILOT, CAPT. CHARLES KELEMEN OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO,
TO LAND ON A NEARBY RIVERBED.
THE GENERAL TOLD THE LEADER OF THE TANK UNIT, A LIEUTENANT, TO GO
UP IN HIS PLANE AND TAKE A LOOK.
AFTER THE LIEUTENANT TOOK OFF, THE ENEMY SET UP A MACHINE GUN ON THE
CREST OF A HILL AND THREW A HAIL OF FIRE AT THE TANKERS AND THE GENERAL
WHO TOOK COVER BEHIND THE LEAD TANK.
THE LIEUTENANT COMPLETED HIS RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT AND LANDED
UNDER COVERING FIRE FROM THE TANK.
THE PROTECTIVE FIRE WAS CONTINUED TO ALLOW GENERAL ALMOND TO TAKE
OFF. THEN THE TANK CLANKED AROUND THE HILL, BLASTING AT THE ENEMY
POINTBLANK.
LATER THE TANK LIEUTENANT CALLED IN A REPORT:
"ENCOUNTERED 250 ENEMY. OVER 100 KILLED--REDS ROUTED."
WF1053APD

A88FX
NAVY SEPARATE (200)
TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 21-(AP)-THE NAVY SAID TODAY THE BATTLESHIP
NEW JERSEY FIRED MORE THAN 56 TONS OF STEEL AND HIGH EXPLOSIVES FROM
HER MIGHTY 16-INCH GUNS SUNDAY IN HER FIRST BOMBARDMENT ACTION SINCE
JOINING UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES OFF KOREA.
THE SISTER SHIP OF THE USS MISSOURI FIRED BRIDGES AND HIGHWAYS
NORTH OF KANSONG WHICH IS 30 MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL.
(PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS PREVIOUSLY HAD REPORTED THE NEW JERSEY
IN ACTION MAY 18, BUT TOKYO HEADQUARTERS SAID THAT WAS THE DAY SHE
JOINED THE FLEET.)
THE NEW JERSEY LAST FIRED HER BIG GUNS AT JAPANESE FORCES ON
WAKE ISLAND AUG.8, 1945.
OTHER NAVY BOMBARDMENT FORCES STRUCK IN FIVE PLACES ALONG BOTH
EAST AND WEST KOREAN COASTS SUNDAY AS THE SHELLING OF COMMUNIST PORTS
WAS INTENSIFIED. TARGETS INCLUDED WONSAN, SONGJIN, CHONGJIN AND
YANGYANG IN THE EAST AND ULLYUL IN THE WEST.
CARRIER-BASED NAVY PLANES FLEW AROUND-THE-CLOCK SORTIES AGAINST RED TRO
AND CONCENTRATIONS. PILOTS ESTIMATED AT LEAST 700 CASUALTIES WERE
INFLICTED

CARRIER-BASED NAVY PLANES FLEW AROUND-THE-CLOCK SORTIES AGAINST RED
TROOPS AND CONCENTRATIONS. PILOTS ESTIMATED AT LEAST 700 CASUALTIES

30.24- 23215

WERE INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY.

IN THE PRECEDING FOUR DAYS NAVY FIGHTER PILOTS CLAIMED AT LEAST 1,750 CONFIRMED ENEMY KILLED OR WOUNDED IN 826 SORTIES. IN ADDITION PLANES FROM THE BOXER, PHILIPPINE SEA AND PRINCETON DESTROYEDHOR DAMAGED 336 BUILDINGS HOUSING TROOPS OR SUPPLIES, 10 OR MORE AMMUNITION AND SUPPLY DUMPS, MORE THAN 100 VEHICLES, 68 RAILROAD CAR 17 BRIDGES AND THREE TRAINS.

CV326PPD NM

A11FX

TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 21-(AP)-ALLIED FORCES IN JAPAN AND KOREA WERE TOO BUSY WITH THE WAR TO TAKE TIME OUT FOR FORMAL OBSERVANCE OF ARMED FORCES DAY SATURDAY.

MESSAGES IN OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY WERE ISSUED BY GENERAL MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY, SUPREME COMMANDER; LT.GEN.JAMES A. VAN FLEET, EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER; LT.GEN. GEORGE E.STRATEMEYER, COMMANDING GENERAL OF FAR EAST AIR FORCES; AND VICE ADMIRAL C.T.JOY, COMMANDER OF NAVAL FORCES IN THE FAR EAST.

UM535PPD NM

A26FX

TOKYO, MAY 20-(AP)-COMBAT CARGO PLANES HAVE CARRIED MORE THAN 2,200 TONS OF HIGH PRIORITY SUPPLIES AND AMMUNITION TO UNITED NATIONS FRONTLINE TROOPS IN KOREA DURING THE PAST TWO DAYS.

THE 315TH AIR DIVISION COMMANDER, BRIG. GEN. JOHN P. HENEBRY, SAID ABOUT 500 SORTIES WERE FLOWN IN THE 48-HOUR PERIOD. NEARLY 5,000 PASSENGERS AND AIR EVACUEES WERE CARRIED AS WELL AS THE SUPPLIES.

HE1054APD

AP11FX

TOKYO, MAY 20-(AP)-GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY RETURNED TONIGHT FROM A TWO-DAY TRIP TO KOREA.

IT WAS THE SUPREME COMMANDER'S FOURTH TRIP TO THE WAR ZONE SINCE HE REPLACED GENERAL MACARTHUR, BUT HIS FIRST AS A FOUR-STAR GENERAL.

UM502APD NM

A11FX

TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 21-(AP)-THE CONDITION OF LT.GEN.GEORGE E. STRATEMEYER, 60, WAS REPORTED SATISFACTORY TODAY AT AN AIR FORCE HOSPITAL.

THE COMMANDER OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES BECAME ILL YESTERDAY WHILE PLAYING GOLF.

UM434APD

B12KX Q

TOKYO, MAY 20-(AP)-THE SILVER WOLF MEDAL, BRITAIN'S TOP BOY SCOUT AWARD, WILL BE RE-ISSUED TO EMPEROR HIROHITO, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY.

THE EMPEROR HAD BEEN PRESENTED THE MEDAL WHEN HE VISITED ENGLAND AS CROWN PRINCE, BUT LOST IT IN 1945 IN A FIRE FOLLOWING AN AIR RAID.

THE NEW MEDAL WILL BE ISSUED THROUGH THE BRITISH MISSION IN JAPAN, THE KYODO AGENCY SAID.

THE TOKYO BOY SCOUT COUNCIL CELEBRATED ITS SECOND ANNIVERSARY TODAY AT THE IMPERIAL PLAZA GROUNDS.

THE SCOUTS OBSERVED A PERIOD OF SILENT PRAYER FOR THE LATE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

A29FX EW256PCS

(140)

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 20-(AP)-THE CHINA UNION PRESS SAID TODAY THAT 5,000 JAPANESE PRISONERS OF WAR HELD OVER (FROM WORLD WAR II) HAVE BEEN SMUGGLED INTO JAPAN BY SOVIET SUBMARINES TO ESTABLISH COMMUNIST CELLS.

THERE WAS NO WAY OF CHECKING THE REPORT.

THE CHINA UNION PRESS IS A SMALL NATIONALIST NEWS AGENCY WHICH SAYS IT GETS MOST OF ITS INFORMATION FROM UNDERGROUND SOURCES ON THE RED CHINA MAINLAND. ITS REPORTS ARE REVIEWED BY THE NATIONALIST DEFENSE MINISTRY BEFORE THEY ARE ISSUED.

THE AGENCY SAID THAT JAPANESE BOARDED THE SUBMARINES AT VLADIVOSTOK AND WERE LANDED ON THE NORTHERN JAPANESE ISLAND OF HOKKAIDO. THE JOB REQUIRED ABOUT A MONTH, THE AGENCY ADDED.

THE PRISONERS, THE AGENCY SAID, WERE UNDER ORDERS TO INFILTRATE THE MAIN JAPANESE ISLAND OF HONSHU.

THE CHINA UNION PRESS ALSO REPORTED THAT A CHINESE COMMUNIST NAVAL ACADEMY HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED UNDER SOVIET DIRECTION AT THE YELLOW SEA PORT OF LAOYAO (LIENYUN), ABOUT 350 MILES WEST OF KOREA.

A27FX

HONG KONG, MAY 20-(AP)-THE INDEPENDENT HONG KONG STANDARD TODAY PUBLISHED A CARTOON OF "THE IDEAL CHINESE COMMUNIST."

THE SCOOP-EARED, BEANPOLE FIGURE, LEANING AT A 45-DEGREE ANGLE, WAS EXPLAINED THUSLY:

"BIG EARS: TO CATCH THE LATEST CHANGES IN PARTY LINE AND TO EAVESDROP ON PARENTS, WIFE AND FRIENDS.

"SMALL HEAD: DOESN'T HAVE TO THINK--MAO TZE-TUNG WILL TELL HIM WHAT TO DO, STALIN WILL TELL MAO.

"BIG SMILE: ALWAYS HAPPY WITH THE PARTY.

"BIG HANDS: TO WORK HARDER.

"SMALL STOMACH: TO CONSUME LESS RICE.

"BIG FEET: TO MARCH IN PARADES FOR HONOR OF PARTY.

"AND-NATURALLY, HE LEANS TO ONE SIDE."

UP1105APD

A15

KOREAN BUDGET (550)

LONDON, MAY 20-(AP)-PRAVDA, RUSSIA'S OFFICIAL COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER, MADE ITS FIRST COMMENT TODAY ON SENATOR EDWIN JOHNSON'S PROPOSAL FOR A KOREAN CEASE-FIRE, AND OTHER COMMUNIST NEWSPAPERS IN EUROPE GAVE EXTENSIVE PUBLICITY TO THE IDEA.

PRAVDA INTERPRETED THE PROPOSAL AS AN INDICATION THAT SOME ELEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE GETTING TIRED OF THE WAR.

SENATOR JOHNSON (D-COLO) OFFERED A RESOLUTION LAST THURSDAY IN THE U.S. SENATE ASKING THE UNITED NATIONS TO CALL UPON BOTH SIDES TO DECLARE AN EFFECTIVE ARMISTICE ALONG THE 38TH PARALLEL, THE OLD DIVIDING LINE, ON JUNE 25, ANNIVERSARY OF THE OUTBREAK OF FIGHTING. HE PROPOSED THAT ALL FOREIGN TROOPS BE WITHDRAWN FROM KOREA BEFORE THE END OF 1951.

PRAVDA AND OTHER SOVIET NEWSPAPERS GAVE GREAT PROMINENCE TO THE PROPOSAL YESTERDAY. MOSCOW DISPATCHES NOTED THAT THIS WAS THE FIRST PEACE PROPOSAL COMING FROM THE UNITED STATES TO RECEIVE MUCH ATTENTION IN THE SOVIET UNION IN RECENT MONTHS. SOME WESTERN DIPLOMATS IN MOSCOW WERE QUOTED AS SAYING THE ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE JOHNSON IDEA MIGHT BE SIGNIFICANT. THEY WONDERED IF THE SOVIET UNION MIGHT SUPPORT SUCH A PROPOSAL.

THE MOSCOW RADIO TODAY QUOTED PRAVDA AS OFFERING THE FIRST COMMUNIST COMMENT ON THE PLAN.

JOHNSON'S RESOLUTION, SAID PRAVDA, SHOWED THAT "EVEN CERTAIN REPRESENTATIVES OF U.S. RULING CIRCLES ARE BEGINNING TO REALIZE THAT WALL STREET'S GAMBLE IN KOREA IS HOELESS."

AT THE SAME TIME THE TWO COMMUNIST NEWSPAPERS IN VIENNA, AUSTRIA, PRINTED THE FULL TEXT OF THE JOHNSON RESOLUTION, AS TRANSMITTED BY TASS, OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY. ONE OF THE PAPERS, OESTERREICHISCHE VOLKSSTIMME, HEADLINED THE STORY, "CEASE-FIRE IN

KOREA JUNE 25."
PRAVDA'S COMMENT SAID THE U.N. ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION EMBARGOING WAR MATERIALS FOR RED CHINA WAS "DISGRACEFUL" AND "CONFIRMED THE INDISPUTABLE FACT THAT THE UNITED STATES IS HAMPERING PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE KOREAN CONFLICT."

IT ALSO ATTACKED THE CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH ARMY, AIR AND NAVY CHIEFS AT SINGAPORE LAST WEEK AND SAID THIS PARLEY WAS "ONE MORE LINK IN THE ATTEMPTS OF THE AMERICAN BLOC TO EXTEND THE SCOPE OF ITS CRIMINAL POLICY."
"EVIDENTLY, THE OBJECT LESSONS THE AGGRESSORS ARE RECEIVING IN KOREA ARE NOT DOING ANY GOOD," SAID PRAVDA. "ONLY THE BLIND CAN FAIL TO SEE THAT THE AGGRESSIVE PLANS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AGAINST THE PEOPLES OF KOREA AND OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES ARE DOOMED TO FAILURE. EVEN CERTAIN REPRESENTATIVES OF UNITED STATES RULING CIRCLES ARE BEGINNING TO REALIZE THAT WALL STREET'S GAMBLE IN KOREA IS HOPELESS. INDICATIVE IN THIS RESPECT IS SENATOR JOHNSON'S RESOLUTION URGING A CEASE-FIRE AND ARMISTICE IN KOREA AS FROM JUNE 25."
PRAVDA SAID CHARLES E. WILSON, U.S. DEFENSE MOBILIZER, HAD BROUGHT PRESSURE ON ENGLAND TO ASSENT TO THE RED CHINA EMBARGO AND THE PRESSURE WAS IMMEDIATELY EFFECTIVE. THE EMBARGO WAS INTENDED TO MAKE WALL STREET MASTER OF SOUTHEAST ASIA, IT ADDED, BUT THE MILITARY CONFERENCE IN SINGAPORE WAS A "CONFESSION OF FAILURE TO CRUSH THE LIBERATION MOVEMENT OF SOUTHEAST ASIA."
COINCIDENT WITH COMMUNIST ATTENTION TO THE JOHNSON RESOLUTION, DISPATCHES FROM UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK SAID THE INDIAN DELEGATION WAS SOUNDING OUT OTHER MISSIONS ON THE POSSIBILITY OF GETTING BOTH SIDES TO AGREE NOT TO CROSS THE 38TH PARALLEL AGAIN.
THE INDIANS WERE SAID TO BE CITING IN THEIR CONTACTS WITH OTHER DELEGATIONS THE MARCH 12 STATEMENT OF GEN. MATTHEW RIDGWAY, U.N. COMMANDER IN KOREA, THAT THE ENDING OF THE WAR AT THE 38TH PARALLEL WOULD BE "TREMENDOUS VICTORY" FOR UNITED NATIONS FORCES.
RP-DA1256PED

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A17 (170)
WITH LONDON
MOSCOW, MAY 20-(AP)-IZVESTIA TODAY SHARPLY ATTACKED THE MCMAHON RESOLUTION OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE DECLARING THE FRIENDSHIP OF AMERICA FOR THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE. THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER SAID THE RESOLUTION WAS A "SMOKE SCREEN" FOR "AGGRESSIVE INTENTIONS" TOWARD THE U.S.S.R.
THE RESOLUTION, SPONSORED BY SENATOR BRIEN MCMAHON (D-CONN) AND 22 OTHER SENATORS OF BOTH PARTIES AND ADOPTED BY THE SENATE ON MAY 4, SAID THE UNITED STATES DESIRES TO LIVE IN FRIENDSHIP WITH ALL PEOPLE, INCLUDING THE PEOPLE OF THE SOVIET UNION.
IZVESTIA ASKED, IF AMERICAN SENATORS ARE SO FRIENDLY, WHY THEY ARE AGAINST A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE KOREAN QUESTION, AND WHY THEY DON'T TAKE STEPS TO "STOP THE CHATTER" AT PARIS OVER AN AGENDA FOR A FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING.
THE NEWSPAPER SAID MCMAHON ONLY RECENTLY HAD "SLANDEROUSLY" ACCUSED THE SOVIET UNION OF AGGRESSIVE INTENTIONS AND THAT SENATOR ALEXANDER WILEY (R-WIS) ON DEC. 29 HAD OPENLY CALLED ON THE U.S. TO CONDUCT SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION.
NEARLY EVERY ONE OF SENATORS SPONSORING THE MCMAHON RESOLUTION, IZVESTIA DECLARED, AT SOME TIME OR OTHER HAD EXPRESSED SIMILAR "FRIENDSHIP" FOR THE SOVIET UNION.
RP1250PED

A31
COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, MAY 20-(AP)-GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER ARRIVED HERE TODAY FROM PARIS FOR A FOUR-DAY INSPECTION TOUR. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE.
RP2206PED

A70 (210)
GENOA, ITALY, MAY 20-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER CARLO SFORZA CALLED UPON FRANCE, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES TODAY TO END "MORAL SANCTIONS" AGAINST ITALY AS CONTAINED IN THE WORLD WAR TWO PEACE TREATY.
THE FOREIGN MINISTER, IN A MUNICIPAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN SPEECH HERE, SAID:
"THE X X X EVOLUTION OF PUBLIC OPINION IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES, THE VERY FAVORABLE ATTITUDE OF LATIN AMERICA, AND THE RECENT OFFICIAL FRENCH AND BRITISH DECLARATIONS MAKES US BELIEVE THAT A SOLEMN TRIPARTITE DECLARATION CAN BE AGREED UPON AFFIRMING THAT THE PEACE TREATY IS EXTINCT AS FAR AS IT IS A MORAL SANCTION UPON A COUNTRY WHICH HAS TAKEN ITS PLACE IN THE CONCERT OF FREE, DEMOCRATIC NATIONS."
SFORZA ADDED THAT ITALIAN FRONTIERS WOULD REMAIN GUARANTEED BY THE ATLANTIC PACT, THAT THE TRIPARTITE DECLARATION OF 1948 CALLING FOR TRIESTE'S RETURN TO ITALY SHOULD BE REAFFIRMED IF NECESSARY, WITH THE REITERATION OF THE DESIRE FOR A DIRECT ACCORD BETWEEN ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA.
FURTHER, HE SAID, THE MILITARY CLAUSES OF THE TREATY SHOULD BE ANNULLED AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE "VICTOR ON THE VANGUISHED" DONE AWAY WITH. FINALLY, HE SAID, FRIENDLY NATIONS SHOULD ACT TO FULFILL THE PROMISE IN THE PEACE TREATY THAT ITALY BECOME A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS. RUSSIA, ALSO A SIGNER OF THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY, HAS VETOED ITALY'S APPLICATION FOR U.N. MEMBERSHIP.
RP&SN5PED

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D78 (760)
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME SUNDAY, MAY 20--NOTE DATE)
BY MICHAEL GOLDSMITH
(ADVANCE)...GENEVA, MAY 20-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE WARNED TODAY AGAINST A "MENACING PROBLEM" OF CONTINUING SPIRALS OF WORLDWIDE INFLATION.
THE COMMISSION'S ANNUAL SURVEY SAID:
"THE INFLATIONARY SITUATION HAS ALREADY DEVELOPED TO SUCH AN EXTENT, THAT COUNTER-MEASURES TAKEN NOW ARE LIKELY TO PROVE TOO LATE. GOVERNMENTS ARE RESTRICTING CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION OF SCARCE MATERIALS, BUT IT IS UNLIKELY THAT THESE RESTRICTIONS WILL YIELD ANY SUBSTANTIAL DECLINE IN THE GENERAL LEVEL OF PRIMARY PRICES.
"FURTHER INFLATION SEEMS INEVITABLE, EVEN IF RAW MATERIAL PRICES DO NOT RISE ABOVE THEIR CURRENT LEVELS."
THE COMMISSION'S EXPERTS DECLARED THAT RENEWED ECONOMIC EXPANSION IN THE UNITED STATES AND ACCELERATION OF AMERICAN STOCKPILING WERE THE MAIN CAUSE OF A "SPECTACULAR RISE IN WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN 1950" AND OF THE VIRTUAL DISAPPEARANCE OF THE WORLD DOLLAR SHORTAGE.
BUT THE CHANGE IN THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC CLIMATE, THE SURVEY ADDED, HAD NOW REACHED A POINT WHERE IT GAVE RISE TO "NEW ECONOMIC MALADJUSTMENTS AND TENSIONS NO LESS SERIOUS THAN THOSE WHICH WERE BEING OVERCOME."
PRICE INCREASES IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1950 WERE MAINLY THE RESULT OF "THE PRESSURE OF HIGH EMPLOYMENT AND OF SPECULATIVE BUYING AND INVENTORY ACCUMULATION BY TRADERS AND BUSINESS, FOLLOWING EVENTS IN KOREA, RATHER THAN OF INCREASED MILITARY EXPENDITURE ITSELF, WHICH DID NOT BECOME A SIGNIFICANT FACTOR UNTIL THE LAST QUARTER OF THE YEAR," THE COMMISSION ASSERTED.
MEANWHILE, HOWEVER, THE SLIGHT 1949 RECESSION IN THE UNITED STATES HAD DISCOURAGED RAW MATERIAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES FROM DEVELOPING THEIR PRODUCTION TO A POINT WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN NECESSARY TO

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SUSTAIN THE "INFLATIONARY BOOM" OF 1950.

BY THE END OF 1950, "THE RATE OF WHICH (RAW) MATERIALS WERE BEING SUPPLIED TO THE PRODUCTION PROCESS LAGGED FAR BEHIND THE RATE AT WHICH FINISHED PRODUCTS WERE LEAVING IT." MOST OF THE MAJOR RAW MATERIALS THUS DEVELOPED CRITICAL SHORTAGES WHICH WERE ENHANCED BY STRATEGIC AND SPECULATIVE STOCKPILING AND LED TO "SPECTACULAR PRICE INCREASES" THROUGH THE WORLD.

THE SURVEY SHOWED THAT THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OF THE FOOD AND RAW MATERIAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES OF THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE AND LATIN AMERICA CHANGED DRAMATICALLY FROM A $1,400,000,000 DEFICIT IN 1949 TO A $1,800,000,000 SURPLUS IN 1950, AND THE COMMISSION'S EXPERTS FORESAW AN EVEN GREATER SURPLUS YET TO COME.

"IT SEEMS SAFE TO ASSUME," THE SURVEY DECLARED, "THAT, ON THE BASIS OF PRESENT PROSPECTS, THERE WILL BE AN INCREASE OF SEVERAL BILLION DOLLARS IN THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE RECEIPTS EFFECTIVELY AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRIMARY PRODUCING COUNTRIES. SUCH AN INCREASE IN RECEIPTS WOULD REPRESENT A SIGNIFICANT SHIFT IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD INCOME."

THE SURVEY PREDICTED THAT RENEWED AND CONTINUING "OPEN INFLATION" WOULD THUS DEVELOP IN ASIA, AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA. A RESULTING HIGHER DEMAND FOR FOOD IN THESE AREAS WOULD START A UNIVERSAL VICIOUS CIRCLE OF INFLATION WITH EVEN SCARCER EXPORT SUPPLIES DEMANDING STILL HIGHER PRICES FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES.

"HOWEVER MUCH WORLD PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS IS INCREASED," THE SURVEY SAID, "THE INCREASES ARE LIKELY TO COME TOO LATE TO AFFECT APPRECIABLY THE SUPPLIES AVAILABLE FOR EUROPEAN INDUSTRY IN 1951, UNLESS INDIRECTLY THROUGH CHANGING SPECULATIVE ATTITUDES."

AT THE SAME TIME, THE REARMAMENT REQUIREMENTS OF THE IMPORTING COUNTRIES WOULD HINDER EXPORTS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS TO THE UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.

"THE DANGER IN THE PRESENT SITUATION," THE SURVEY DECLARED, "IS THAT THE SUDDEN RAISE IN THE INCOMES OF PRIMARY PRODUCERS BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE INCREASE IN RAW MATERIAL PRICES WILL BE DISSIPATED IN LOCAL PROFIT INFLATION, WHILE PRODUCTIVITY REMAINS STAGNANT."

THE SURVEY ESTIMATED THAT, EVEN IF THE UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION'S PROPOSED $10,000,000,000 TAX INCREASES WERE "FULLY AND SPEEDILY ADOPTED," THERE WOULD STILL REMAIN A "POTENTIAL INFLATIONARY EXCESS OF MONEY DEMAND IN 1951 AMOUNTING X X X TO ABOUT $13,000,000,000, WHICH WOULD TEND TO BE EXPRESSED IN FURTHER PRICE INCREASES OR TO BE TRANSMITTED TO OTHER COUNTRIES THROUGH CHANGES IN THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS."

THE EXPERTS PREDICTED THAT UNITED STATES IMPORTS WOULD CONTINUE TO INCREASE, WHILE EXPORTS, RESPONDING TO DOMESTIC DEMAND, WOULD SHARPLY DECLINE, LEADING TO A "SIZEABLE DEFICIT" IN THE AMERICAN BALANCE OF PAYMENTS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 15 YEARS. THE SURVEY SHOWED THAT THE U.S. TRADING SURPLUS, ADJUSTED TO EXCLUDE SHIPMENTS UNDER THE MILITARY DEFENSE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, DROPPED BY MORE THAN 99 PER CENT FROM $3,532,000,000 IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1949 TO $31,000,000 IN THE SECOND HALF OF 1950.

IN THEIR FIRST COMMENT ON THE EFFECTS OF THE DEVALUATION OF STERLING IN SEPTEMBER 1949, THE COMMISSION'S EXPERTS DECLARED THAT A "SIGNIFICANTLY SMALLER DEGREE OF DEVALUATION" MIGHT HAVE MADE A SUBSTANTIALLY GREATER CONTRIBUTION TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE BRITISH BALANCE OF PAYMENTS.

THE 16 PER CENT EXPANSION IN BRITISH EXPORTS IN 1950 WAS "NOT MUCH MORE THAN THAT WHICH CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE GENERAL RISE IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE," THE SURVEY DECLARED.

"ALTHOUGH DEVALUATION APPARENTLY SERVED TO INCREASE THE PERCENTAGE SHARE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN WORLD MARKETS, THE AVERAGE GAIN WAS SMALL COMPARED WITH THE INCREASE ACHIEVED BY OTHER SMALLER EXPORTERS.

"XXX THE RETURNS ATTRIBUTABLE TO DEVALUATION ARE THUS NOT VERY GREAT IN THE CASE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM XXX (WHERE) THE PULL OF THE HOME MARKET SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN TOO STRONG TO PERMIT BRITISH EXPORTS TO RESPOND FULLY TO THE INCREASED DEMAND FOR EXPORTS.

"XXX IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER THE CURRENT ACCOUNT POSITION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM ITSELF WAS SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVED BY DEVALUATION."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5 P.M., EST SUNDAY, MAY 20--MOVED MAY 19).

JS350PED

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A97

ROTTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS, MAY 20-(AP)-A BERLIN DISPATCH TODAY QUOTED THE SOVIET COMMANDER IN GERMANY AS SAYING THAT GEN.DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER HAD "DEVELOPED PLANS PROVIDING FOR A PREVENTIVE WAR AGAINST RUSSIA AND THE PEOPLES' DEMOCRACIES IN EUROPE IN THE SUMMER OF 1952."

THE DISPATCH TO THE NIEUWE ROTTERDAMSE COURANT SAID GEN.VASSILY I. CHUIKOV SPOKE AT THE CLOSE OF RUSSIAN SPRING MANEUVERS. THE GENERAL REPORTEDLY SAID THAT THE RUSSIAN GENERAL STAFF HAD BEEN CONCENTRATING FOR A LONG TIME ON "HOW TO REPEL THE ATTACK THE U.S. ARE PLANNING AGAINST RUSSIA."

THE PAPER'S BERLIN CORRESPONDENT ATTRIBUTED HIS INFORMATION ON CHUIKOV'S SPEECH TO AN INSIDE SOURCE NOT OTHERWISE IDENTIFIED.

EJ655PED

A18 (300)

BERLIN TRADE BUDGET

BY RENE J. CAPPON

BERLIN, MAY 20-(AP)-U.S.OCCUPATION OFFICIALS SAID TODAY SEVERAL MEASURES HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO PREVENT A COMMUNIST CHINESE PURCHASING COMMISSION NOW IN EAST BERLIN FROM BUYING STRATEGIC GOODS PRODUCED IN WEST GERMANY.

HOWARD P. JONES, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. HIGH COMMISSION OFFICE FOR BERLIN, SAID THE MISSION HAS BEEN IN THE FOUR-POWER CITY'S RUSSIAN SECTOR FOR SOME TIME.

JONES SAID HE UNDERSTOOD THE CHINESE WERE NEGOTIATING FOR VITAL MATERIALS WITH EAST BERLIN AND SOVIET ZONE FIRMS. HE ADDED THAT HE HAD NO INFORMATION ON THE VOLUME OF BUSINESS SO FAR.

SEN. O'CONOR (D-MD) SAID IN A STATEMENT YESTERDAY THE MISSION WAS IN THE SOVIET SECTOR TO BUY STRATEGIC SUPPLIES FROM WEST GERMANY. O'CONOR IS CHAIRMAN OF A SUBCOMMITTEE ON EXPORT CONTROLS WHICH GATHERS DATA ON THE SHIPMENT OF STRATEGIC SUPPLIES TO RED CHINA, RUSSIA, AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNIST NATIONS. HE DECLARED MANY WEST GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS ARE ATTENDING BUSINESS CONFERENCES WITH THE CHINESE MISSION IN EAST BERLIN.

JONES SAID HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF THIS. IT IS NO SECRET, OWEVER, THAT WEST BERLIN HAS LONG SERVED AS A SMUGGLING HUB IN ILLEGAL EAST-WEST TRADE, AND APPARENTLY THE CHINESE ARE TRYING TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS.

JONES SAID U.S. COUNTER-MEASURES ARE AIMED AT PREVENTING THE PURCHASING MISSION FROM MAKING SECRET DEALS FOR WEST GERMAN GOODS THROUGH WEST BERLIN MIDDLEMEN.

"WE THINK THOSE MEASURES WILL BE FAIRLY EFFECTIVE," HE ADDED.

THESE, HE SAID, INCLUDE:

1. ROVING MILITARY POLICE PATROLS ALONG THE SECTOR BORDER.
2. STRICTER REQUIREMENTS FOR DOCUMENTATION OF ALL GOODS MOVING EAST.

3. RECENT TRANSFER OF AN M.P. CUSTOMS UNIT TO BOLSTER THE ANTI-SMUGGLING FORCES IN WEST BERLIN.
4. CLOSER INSPECTION OF TRUCKS AND GOODS ALONG THE ALLIED CHECKPOINTS.

JONES DECLARED FRENCH, BRITISH, AND WEST BERLIN CITY AUTHORITIES ARE COOPERATING FULLY IN THE EFFORT TO PLUG THE ILLEGAL PIPELINES.

DA1046PED

A68 (200)

COBURG, GERMANY, MAY 20-(AP)-FOUR THOUSAND GERMANS FROM THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE BROKE THROUGH COMMUNIST POLICE LINES AND FRONTIER BARRICADES TODAY TO "INVADE" ALLIED-OCCUPIED WEST GERMANY AND ENJOY A SPREE IN BAVARIAN RESTAURANTS AND BEER HALLS.

FOR MANY, ACCUSTOMED TO THE WATERED BEER OF EAST GERMANY, THE BAVARIAN BREW APPEARED TOO POTENT AND THEY HAD TROUBLE STAGGERING HOME.

THE BREAKTHROUGH OCCURRED AT HOENBACH NEAR SONNEBERG, IN THE SOVIET ZONE STATE OF THURINGIA. BIG CROWDS HAD GATHERED THERE FOR A MUSIC FESTIVAL AND RUMORS SPREAD THAT THE RUSSIANS WOULD OPEN THE FRONTIERS TO THE WEST FOR THE HOLIDAY--AS THEY ONCE DID IN 1949.

WHEN THESE REPORTS PROVED FALSE, THE FAST GERMANS TOOK MATTERS IN THEIR OWN HANDS AND BROKE THROUGH CORDONS OF COMMUNIST "PEOPLE'S POLICE" AT THE FRONTIER AND STREAMED INTO AMERICAN-OCCUPIED BAVARIA AT WILDENHEID AND NEUSTADT, NEAR HERE.

THE FOOD-RATIONED EAST GERMANS RUSHED FOR THE RESTAURANTS AND PUBS AND LOADED UP--EVEN THOUGH THEY HAD TO TRADE FIVE OF THEIR EAST MARKS AGAINST ONE WEST MARK. (NOMINALLY THE TWO CURRENCIES ARE AT PARITY).

AMERICAN CONSTABULARY AIDED BAVARIAN POLICE IN RESTORING BORDER CONTROLS AND ROUNDING UP THE EAST ZONE "SHORRERS" TO SEND THEM HOME.

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DR450PED

A14

BONN, GERMANY, MAY 20-(AP)-CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER OF WEST GER HAS ACCEPTED AN INVITATION TO VISIT BRITAIN SOON. AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE INVITATION WAS EXTENDED BY FOREIGN SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON OF BRITAIN, WHO IS VISITING HERE. NO DATE HAS BEEN SET FOR THE VISIT, WHICH WILL BE ADENAUER'S FIRST TO BRITAIN.

RP1245PED

A30

MOSCOW, MAY 20-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PRAVDA REPORTED TODAY THAT AN ANTI-VATICAN EXHIBIT BEING SHOWED IN THE BASEMENT OF A FORMER ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN LENINGRAD IS HAVING A GREAT SUCCESS.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID 40,000 PERSONS HAVE ATTENDED THE EXHIBIT, ENTITLED "THE VATICAN IN THE SERVICE OF IMPERIALISM."

THE THREE SECTIONS OF THE SHOW INCLUDE ONE CALLED THE "BLOODY HISTORY OF THE PAPACY," AND A MODERN SECTION DEPICTING THE VATICAN AS HAVING TIES WITH FASCISM AND WITH WALL STREET AND TELLING OF VATICAN ESPIONAGE AND PLOTS IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES (COMMUNIST-RUN COUNTRIES).

THE EXHIBIT IS IN THE FORMER CATHEDRAL OF THE VIRGIN OF KAZAN.

RP205PED

A54 (380)

BY ROBERT B.HEWETT

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 20-(AP)-IRAN DEMANDED TODAY THAT THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY NAME REPRESENTATIVES TO ASSIST THE GOVERNMENT IN TAKING OVER THE BRITISH-OWNED ENTERPRISE.

AT THE SAME TIME THE GOVERNMENT FORMALLY REJECTED THE COMPANY'S BID FOR ARBITRATION OF THE OIL NATIONALIZATION DISPUTE.

THESE LATEST MOVES WERE MADE IN A LETTER BY FINANCE MINISTER MOHAMMED ALI VARASTEH ADDRESSED TO N.R.SEDDON, TEHRAN REPRESENTATIVE OF THE "FORMER ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY."

THE LETTER GAVE NO HINT OF ANY INTENTION TO COMPROMISE. BUT AT THE SAME TIME IT WAS THE FIRST OUTRIGHT PROPOSAL FROM IRAN TO SIT DOWN WITH THE BRITISH AND DISCUSS BRASS TACKS DETAILS OF HOW THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSES TO PROCEED UNDER ITS NATIONALIZATION LAW.

SO FAR THERE HAS BEEN NO INKLING AS TO WHETHER IRAN INTENDS TO PROCEED WITH HER OWN TECHNICAL RESOURCES TO OPERATE THE VAST $500,000,000 TO $1,000,000,000 ENTERPRISE, OR WILL CONCEDE SOME MEASURE OF BRITISH PARTNERSHIP IN THE UNDERTAKING.

ON MAY 8 THE COMPANY FORMALLY PROPOSED THAT IRAN NAME A REPRESENTATIVE TO ARBITRATE THE DISPUTE, A PROCEDURE OUTLINED IN THE 60-YEAR CONTRACT OF 1933 BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COMPANY.

ONLY YESTERDAY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, WHICH OWNS MORE THAN HALF THE SHARES, WARNED IRAN THAT FAILURE TO NEGOTIATE THE DISPUTE WOULD BRING THE "MOST SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES" AND CALLED ATTENTION TO A PROVISION IN THE CONTRACT FOR DISPUTES TO BE SETTLED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

"THE OIL INDUSTRY HAS BEEN NATIONALIZED THROUGHOUT IRAN AND THE IRAN GOVERNMENT IS BOUND TO UNDERTAKE TO EXPLORE, EXPLOIT, REFINE AND PROFIT FROM ITS OIL RESOURCES," SAID THE FINANCE MINISTER'S LETTER.

"THE NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRIES IS BASED ON THE RIGHT OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF NATIONS, SUCH AS EXERCISED BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS INCLUDING THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ITSELF AND THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT IN DIFFERENT INSTANCES," HE ADDED. "PRIVATE AGREEMENTS CANNOT OBSTRUCT THE ENFORCEMENT OF THIS RIGHT."

"ENFORCEMENT OF THE RIGHT OF SOVEREIGNTY OF THE IRANIAN PEOPLE," HE CONTINUED, "IS NOT SUBJECT TO ARBITRATION AND NO INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY IS QUALIFIED TO INVESTIGATE THIS MATTER."

IRAN, HE CONCLUDED, WAS READY TO "INVESTIGATE THE LEGAL RIGHTS" OF THE COMPANY AND THEREFORE INVITED ANGLO-IRANIAN TO NAME REPRESENTATIVES TO CARRY OUT THE LAW.

THE TIME AND PLACE OF THE MEETING, HE SAID, WOULD BE ANNOUNCED LATER. IRAN HAS NAMED AN 11-MAN COMMITTEE, FIVE FROM EACH HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT AND THE FINANCE MINISTER, TO WORK OUT DETAILS OF NATIONALIZATION.

MAY 21 1951

RP354PED

A90

WITH TEHRAN (A54)

BONN, GERMANY, MAY 20-(AP)-BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON MAY HAVE TO CUT SHORT HIS VISIT TO WESTERN GERMANY AND ABANDON A SCHEDULED TRIP TO AUSTRIA BECAUSE OF THE IRANIAN SITUATION.

A BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID THAT DISPATCHES FROM THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN TEHRAN WILL BE RUSHED TO MORRISON IN THIS COUNTRY. AFTER THESE DISPATCHES ARE STUDIED, THE DECISION WILL BE TAKEN WHETHER MORRISON WILL REMAIN IN GERMANY TOMORROW OR RETURN TO LONDON, THE SPOKESMAN ADDED.

MORRISON PLANNED TO MEET GERMAN LEADERS AND HOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE TOMORROW. HE ALSO HAD SCHEDULED A TWO-DAY VISIT TO VIENNA.

EJ635PED

A67 (160)

NEW DELHI, MAY 20-(AP)-TWELVE INDIAN EDITORS MET FOR AN HOUR WITH PRIME MINISTER JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TODY, BUT WERE NOT CONVINCED OF THE NEED FOR AMENDING THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION TO LIMIT FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION.

DESHABANDHU GUPTA, PRESIDENT OF THE ALL-INDIA NEWSPAPER EDITORS' CONFERENCE AND LEADER OF THE DELEGATION, SAID THE CONFERENCE WILL HOLD ANOTHER SESSION TOMORROW TO DECIDE THE EDITORS' FUTURE COURSE OF ACTION IN CASE NEHRU PERSISTS IN PUSHING FOR THE AMENDMENT.

GUPTA SAID NEHRU REITERATED HIS CONVICTION THAT THE AMENDMENT DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH REAL FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

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DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH REAL FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND EXPRESSION; IS NECESSARY IN VIEW OF THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, AND IS ESSENTIALLY AN ENABLING MEASURE NECESSITATED BY RECENT JUDGMENTS OF SOME HIGH COURTS.

THE EDITORS FEEL, SAID GUPTA, THAT THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION HAS NOT DETERIORATED TO SUCH AN EXTENT AS TO WARRANT ADOPTION OF THE AMENDMENT; THE AMENDMENT BETRAYS THE GOVERNMENT'S LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN THE EDITORS' ABILITY TO COOPERATE WITH THE GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE "YELLOW PRESS," AND THE SITUATION WHICH NEHRU DESIRES COULD BE CREATED BY JUDICIAL INTERPRETATIONS AND HEALTHY JOURNALISTIC CONVENTIONS RATHE THAN AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

RP446PED

AP7

FX APW

MAY 21 1951

RANGOON, BURMA, MAY 20-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER NEW TIMES OF BURMA SAID TODAY THAT BURMA IS LIKELY TO RESUME EXPORT OF COTTON TO COMMUNIS' CHINA SHORTLY.

THE GOVERNMENT BANNED SUCH SALES FIVE MONTHS AGO.

THE NEW TIMES SAID THE ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN AS THE RESULT OF AN APPEAL BY COTTON GROWERS WHO SAID PRICES HAD FALLEN SERIOUSLY SINCE IMPOSITION OF THE BAN.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION HOW MUCH COTTON IS INVOLVED.

EW731AED

AS1 (220)

TEL AVIV, MAY 20-(AP)-WORK ON ISRAEL'S RECLAMATION PROJECT IN THE DEMILITARIZED HULEH SWAMP AREA WAS RESUMED TODAY DESPITE THE UNITED NATIONS DIRECTIVE THAT IT BE HALTED UNTIL ISRAEL AND SYRIA REACH AGREEMENT OVER THE DISPUTED BORDER ZONE.

THE "TEMPORARY STOPPAGE RESOLUTION" PASSED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL FRIDAY BY A 10-0 VOTE HAS NOT YET BEEN RECEIVED OFFICIALLY BY ISRAEL, A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID, ADDING:

"WE ARE DETERMINED TO BRING THE DRAINAGE OF THE HULEH SWAMP TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION DESPITE ALL OBSTACLES."

WORK HAD BEEN SUSPENDED SATURDAY IN OBSERVANCE OF THE JEWISH SABATH.

NEWS OF THE COUNCIL'S ACTION IN THE ISRAELI-SYRIAN DISPUTE CAME AS A SHOCK TO THE PUBLIC HERE. THE LIBERAL NEWSPAPER HAARETS SAID THE COUNTRY HAD SUFFERED A "DIPLOMATIC FAILURE." THE LEFT-WING SOCIALIST PAPER HAMISHMAR SAID THE COUNCIL'S DECISION WAS "FURTHER SIGN OF THE DEGENERATION OF THE U.N. INTO A TOOL IN THE HANDS OF IMPERIALISTS AND A DISCIPLINED MACHINE IN THE HANDS OF THE (U.S.) STATE DEPARTMENT."

SYRIA COMPLAINED THAT THE DRAINAGE PROJECT IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE WAS A VIOLATION OF THE TRUCE AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL. A SERIES OF ARMED CLASHES PROMPTED THE COUNCIL'S ACTION.

U.N. OBSERVERS FROM BOTH SIDES ARRIVED IN THE DISPUTED BORDER AREA TODAY, BUT NO ANNOUNCEMENT HAS YET BEEN MADE OF WHEN THE MIXED ARMISTICE GROUP WILL MEET TO SEEK AN ISRAELI-SYRIAN SETTLEMENT.

EJ640PED

A82WX

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SUNDAY, MAY 20)

PROTESTANT-CATHOLIC (270)

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, MAY 20-(AP)-A PROMINENT CATHOLIC PRIEST AND A WELL-KNOWN BAPTIST MINISTER JOINED FORCES TONIGHT IN A WARNING THAT COMMUNISM IS OUT TO CAPTURE THE VERY SOULS OF MEN.

THE TWO--REV.DANIEL A.POLING, EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN HERALD, AND VERY REV.EDMUND A.WALSH, S.J., VICE-PRESIDENT OF GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY--AGREED ALSO THAT THERE IS MORE UNITY AMONG AMERICANS THAN THE HEATED FOREIGN POLICY DEBATE NOW RAGING ACROSS THE LAND WOULD INDICATE.

DR.POLING SAID HE SPENT SOME TIME WITH GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN NEW YORK ON THE NIGHT BEFORE HE STARTED A RECENT TRIP TO EUROPE.

"WHEN HE LEARNED THAT I HOPED TO SEE GENERAL (DWIGHT D.) EISENHOWER," THE CLERGYMAN SAID, "HE SENT A MESSAGE OF GOOD WISHES TO 'IKE,' AS HE CALLED HIM, AND ADDED THAT HE BELIEVED IN GENERAL EISENHOWER'S MISSION AND HIS LEADERSHIP IN EUROPE, AND BELIEVED WE MUST GIVE HIM FULL SPPORT.

"HE WANTED GENERAL EISENHOWER TO KNOW THAT HIS--GENERAL MACARTHUR'S-- PROGRAM OF STRATEGY IN THE FAR EAST MUST NOT BE CONFUSED AS MEANING THE NEGLECT OF SUPPORT FOR IKE IN EUROPE."

FATHER WALSH SAID THIS COUNTRY'S STAND IN KOREA WAS "A TURNING POINT IN THE GROWTH TO FULL STATURE OF AMERICAN LEADERSHIP."

COMMUNIST LEADERS, HE SAID, "HAD THOUGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD GONE SOFT AND SO THEY TOOK THE GAMBLE, BUT THEY FOUND THAT AMERICA HAD NOT LOST ITS SOUL."

THE PRIEST AND THE MINISTER TOOK PART IN A BROADCAST (MBS, 8:30 P.M., EST) FOR THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER (CAPS). THE COMMITTEE IS HEADED BY JAMES B.CONANT, PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY. IT'S AIM IS ROUSING PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN THE INTEREST OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

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DR.POLING SAID AMERICA HAS BECOME "THE SPIRITUAL GIBRALTAR OF MANKIND," AND HE ADDED: "NEVER AGAIN CAN THERE BE A PHYSICAL GIBRALTAR ON THIS EARTH. NEVER AGAIN CAN EVEN 'FORTRESS AMERICA' BE SUFFICIENT UNTO HERSELF ALONE."

FATHER WALSH AGREED, AND SAID THE CHALLENGE OF COMMUNISN IS "A CHALLENGE TO OUR BASIC AND FUNDAMENTAL FAITH, THE FAITH OF ALL MEN WHO BELIEVE IN THE SONSHIP OF ALL OF US UNDER THE FATHERHOOD OF GOD."

HE ADDED:

"IT IS NOT MERELY A MILITARY THREAT THAT HANGS OVER OUR CULTURE AND OUR CIVILIZATION, NOT A PURELY POLITICAL THREAT, NOR JUST AN ECONOMIC CONCENTRATION AGAINST US, BUT IT IS A DEEPLY HUMAN MENACE THAT AFFECTS ALL MEN.

"THIS IS NOT ONE OF THE OLD, CONVENTIONAL CONFLICTS X X X IT IS A MENACE WHICH CANNOT BE MET BY ARMAMENT ALONE--ALTHOUGH ARMAMENT IS NECESSARY-- BUT WHICH ALSO MUST BE MET BY THE SWORD OF THE SPIRIT."

DR.POLING REPORTED THAT DURING HIS TRIP IN EUROPE HE FOUND A CRAVING FOR SOLIDARITY AND UNITY.

HE CITED EUROPE'S SUFFERING AND DEVASTATION FROM TWO WORLD WARS AND SAID "WE HAVE NO CONCEPTION HERE AT ALL, FATHER WALSH, OF THE HEART OF EUROPE AT THIS TIME." HE ADDED THAT GENERAL EISENHOWER'S ARRIVAL LIFTED EUROPEAN MORALE.

DR.POLING SAID THE UNITED STATES' PROMPT REACTION TO DEFEND SOUTH KOREA AGAINST COMMUNIST AGGRESSION "SAVED THE VERY LIFE AND SOUL OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

DR.POLING'S SON, A CHAPLAIN, WAS KILLED IN THE SINKING OF THE TRANSPORT DORCHESTER DURING WORLD WAR II. SPEAKING OF THAT INCIDENT, FATHER WALSH SAID:

"HE WENT DOWN ARM IN ARM WITH ANOTHER PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN, WITH A JEWISH CHAPLAIN AND WITH A CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN. THESE MEN WENT DOWN IN TESTIMONY TO A COMMON FAITH--A FAITH THAT WILL PREVAIL EVEN THOUGH THE POWERS OF DARKNESS AND SUPERIOR ARMAMENT BE LEVELED AGAINST US."

DR.POLING: "YES X X X THIS IS THE FAITH WE NEED."

C7753PED

A52WX

MESTA

WASHINGTON, MAY 20-(AP)-MRS.PERLE MESTA, U.S. MINISTER TO LUXEMBOU SAID TODAY THAT GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER HAS "SUPPLIED" WESTERN EUROPE WITH THE WILL TO FIGHT.

"GENERAL EISENHOWER'S ARRIVAL IN EUROPE HAS MADE THE MOST PROFOUND IMPRESSIONS ON THE EUROPEANS," MRS.MESTA SAID IN A RADIO INTERVIEW (MBS). "HE HAS SUPPLIED THE WILL TO FIGHT." SHE ADDED:

"ALL OF THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WHICH I HAVE VISITED RECENTLY ARE MAKING STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN THEIR DEFENSES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. THEY REALIZE THAT STRENGTH IS THE ONLY DETERRENT TO RUSSIAN AGGRESSION XXX."

MRS.MESTA SAID SHE WILL RETURN TO LUXEMBOURG EARLY NEXT MONTH.

CZ343PED

A61WX

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TONIGHT, SUNDAY, MAY 20)

(100)

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, MAY 20-(AP)-SECRETARY OF LABOR TOBIN SAID TODAY THAT WHILE AMERICA IS HELPING RAISE LIVING STANDARDS IN THE FREE WORLD, "THE SOVIETS ARE LOWERING STANDARDS OF THEIR SATELLITES" TO A LEVEL WITH RUSSIA'S.

THE LABOR SECRETARY MADE THIS ACCUSATION IN A LEAFLET HIS DEPARTMENT HAS PREPARED FOR DISTRIBUTION THIS WEEK AT THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR'S 1951 UNION INDUSTRIES SHOW IN CHICAGO.

THE LEAFLET IS TITLED "THE TRUTH CRUSHES COMMIE LIES."

THE LABOR DEPARTMENT LEAFLET URGES LOCAL UNIONS TO SPONSOR VISITS L. FOREIGN WORKERS TO THEIR COMMUNITIES AND "HELP DEMONSTRATE TO THEM THE FREEDOMS AND INSTITUTIONS WHICH ARE INHERENT IN OUR DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TONIGHT, SUNDAY, MAY 20)

A78WX CZ546PED MAY 21 1951

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME SUNDAY MAY 20)

(350)

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, MAY 20-(AP)-THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION (VA) SPELLED OUT TODAY THE NEWLY-ENACTED BENEFITS AVAILABLE TO VETERANS WHO ENTERED SERVICE AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR.

CONGRESS SWIFTLY PASSED A LAW EXTENDING CERTAIN BENEFITS AFTER THE TUCSON, ARIZ., VETERANS HOSPITAL TURNED AWAY A VETERAN OF THE KOREAN FIGHTING BECAUSE HE WAS NOT LEGALLY A "WAR VETERAN." PRESIDENT TRUMAN SIGNED THE MEASURE MAY 11.

UNDER THE NEW LAW, PERSONS WHO SERVED ON OR AFTER JUNE 27, 1950, MAY RECEIVE MEDICAL, HOSPITAL AND DOMICILIARY CARE AND BURIAL BENEFITS ON THE SAME BASIS AS VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II.

SUCH PERSONS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS ALSO ARE MADE ELIGIBLE FOR COMPENSATION AND PENSION UNDER THE SAME CONDITIONS AS THOSE WHO SERVED IN WORLD WAR II.

VA-ADMINISTERED BENEFITS NOW AVAILABLE TO VETERANS WHO ENTERED SERVICE ON OR AFTER LAST JUNE 27:

1. HOSPITAL CARE FOR A NONSERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY, IF THE VETERAN SWEARS HE IS UNABLE TO GET IT AT HIS OWN EXPENSE AND IF A VA BED IS AVAILABLE. IN THE PAST, KOREAN VETERANS WHO LACKED WORLD WAR SERVICE WERE ELIGIBLE FOR HOSPITALIZATION FOR NONSERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY ONLY IF THEY WERE RECEIVING COMPENSATION FOR A SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY OR IF THEY HAD BEEN DISCHARGED FROM SERVICE BECAUSE OF A SERVICE-INCURRED DISABILITY.

2. CARE IN VA DOMICILIARY HOMES FOR VETERANS WITH PERMANENT DISABILITIES WHO ARE UNABLE TO EARN A LIVING OR TO PAY FOR THEIR OWN CARE. PREVIOUSLY THIS WAS AVAILABLE TO A VETERAN WITH NO WARTIME SERVICE ONLY IF HE WAS DISCHARGED FOR DUTY INCURRED DISABILITY OR RECEIVED COMPENSATION FOR A SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY.

3. PROSTHETIC APPLIANCES, SUCH AS ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND EYES, BRACES, WHEELCHAIRS AND HEARING AIDS, FOR A SERVICE-CONNECTED CONDITION.

4. DISABILITY COMPENSATION AT FULL WARTIME RATES FOR ALL VETERANS WITH SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES, PEACETIME RATES ARE 80 PER CENT OF THE WARTIME RATES.

5. PENSIONS FOR VETE

80 PER CENT OF THE WARTIME RATES.

6. PENSIONS FOR VETERANS PERMANENTLY AND TOTALLY DISABLED FOR REASONS NOT TRACEABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE. PREVIOUSLY, PENSIONS WERE LIMITED TO VETERANS WITH WAR SERVICE.

6. DEATH COMPENSATION, AT WARTIME RATES, TO UNREMARRIED WIDOWS, UNMARRIED CHILDREN AND DEPENDENT PARENTS OF VETERANS WHO DIED OF DISEASE OR INJURY INCURRED IN LINE OF DUTY ON OR AFTER JUNE 27, 1950.

7. DEATH PENSIONS FOR ELIGIBLE DEPENDENTS OF VETERANS WHO DIED OF NONSERVICE-CONNECTED AILMENTS BUT HAD SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES.

8. REIMBURSEMENT UP TO $150 FOR BURIAL EXPENSES.

EARLIER CHANGES IN LAWS EXTENDED TO KOREAN WAR VETERANS SUCH WORLD WAR II VETERANS BENEFITS AS VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION TRAINING FOR THE DISABLED, FREE $10,000 INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE, NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE, WHEELCHAIR HOUSING AND AID FOR THE BLINDED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 PM EASTERN STANDARD TIME SUNDAY MAY 20)

CZ540PED MAY 21 1951

A40WX

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SUNDAY, MAY 20)

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, MAY 20-(AP)-THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT TODAY IDENTIFIED 574 ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES IN KOREA.

A NEW LIST (NO. 307) REPORTED 49 KILLED, 376 WOUNDED, 61 MISSING IN ACTION AND 88 INJURED IN ACCIDENTS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M, EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SUNDAY, MAY 20)

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A75WX

(110) (ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SUNDAY, MAY 20)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 20-(AP)-E.ROLAND HARRIMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, TODAY PAID TRIBUTE "TO THE MILLION OF VOLUNTEERS WHOSE EFFORTS OVER THE YEARS HAVE MADE POSSIBLE THE AGENCY'S WORK OF MERCY."

HE MADE THE STATEMENT ON THE OCCASION OF THE RED CROSS' 70TH ANNIVERSARY.

"BASED FROM THE BEGINNING ON THE WORK OF VOLUNTEERS, THE RED CROSS REMAINS AN AGENCY THROUGH WHICH INDIVIDUALS GIVE THEIR TIME, MONEY, AND ENERGY TO HELP PEOPLE IN NEED," HARRIMAN SAID.

"TODAY, WITH 1,650,000 VOLUNTEERS IN 3,738 CHAPTERS COVERING VIRTUALLY EVERY COUNTY IN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS INSULAR POSSESSIONS, THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IS ONE OF THE LARGEST OF THE 68 RED CROSS SOCIETIES OF THE WORLD."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SUNDAY, MAY 20)

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A79WX

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M.,EASTERN STANDARD TIME SUNDAY,MAY 20)

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

RUSSIAN (1,070)

(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON,MAY 20-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES TONIGHT ACCUSED RUSSIA OF "CONNIVING AT AGGRESSION" BY SEEKING A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY WHICH WOULD DENY JAPAN THE RIGHT OF COLLECTIVE SELF-DEFENSE.

A RUSSIAN TREATY-MAKING PLAN, WHICH THIS COUNTRY REJECTED IN A NOTE PUBLISHED TONIGHT, WOULD BAR FOREIGN FORCES FROM JAPAN AFTER THE OCCUPATION ENDS AND THEREBY BLOCK AN ARRANGEMENT FOR AMERICAN TROOPS TO HELP PROVIDE JAPANESE SECURITY.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT MADE PUBLIC THE 3500-WORD NOTE, WHICH WAS DELIVERED TO SOVIET AMBASSADOR ALEXANDER S.PANYUSHKIN YESTERDAY.

WHILE REJECTING THE RUSSIAN PROGRAM THAT CALLED FOR A PACIFIC BIG-FOUR MEETING, INCLUDING RED CHINA, TO DRAFT A TREATY, THE NOTE URGED THE RUSSIANS TO JOIN IN COMPLETING AN AMERICAN-SPONSORED TREATY NOW NEARING CONCLUSION.

THE RUSSIANS HAD PROPOSED IN THEIR PLAN THAT JAPAN SHOULD BE PERMITTED LIMITED MILITARY FORCES FOR ITS OWN SELF-DEFENSE. IN ATTACKING THIS POINT THE UNITED STATES COUPLED IT WITH THE NO-FOREIGN-TROOPS PROVISION AND BORROWED A PHRASE FROM A 12-YEAR-OLD SPEECH OF GENERALISSIMO STALIN TO MAKE THE CHARGE OF "CONNIVING AT AGGRESSION."

WHAT THE SOVIET UNION WANTS, THE UNITED STATES SAID, IS THAT JAPAN BE MADE DEPENDENT UPON ITS OWN ARMED FORCES FOR DEFENSE. STALIN, THE NOTE CONTINUED, ARGUED IN MARCH, 1939, THAT "ADEQUATE DEFENSE AGAINST AGGRESSION REQUIRES COLLECTIVE SECURITY" WHILE THE POLICY OF LETTING "EACH COUNTRY DEFEND ITSELF FROM AGGRESSORS" MEANS "CONNIVING AT AGGRESSION."

"THE PRESENT SUGGESTIONS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT THAT JAPAN SHALL HAVE ARMED FORCES AS REQUIRED FOR ITS SELF-DEFENSE COUPLED WITH THE FURTHER SOVIET PROPOSAL THAT THERE CAN BE NO OTHER TROOPS IN JAPAN," THE UNITED STATES SAID, "SEEMS A REVERSION TO THE PRINCIPLE OF LET JAPAN DEFENSE ITSELF AND CONSEQUENTLY, AS GENERALISSIMO STALIN SAID, A 'CONNIVING AT AGGRESSION.'"

THE RUSSIAN NOTE, DELIVERED TO AMERICAN AMBASSADOR ALAN KIRK IN MOSCOW ON MAY 7, ASKED FOR A MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND CHINA (MEANING COMMUNIST CHINA) IN JUNE OR JULY TO BRING ABOUT THE "SPEEDY CONCLUSION OF A PEACE TREATY WITH JAPAN."

SUCH A PROCEDURE WOULD GIVE RUSSIA AND RED CHINA EACH A VETO OVER THE KIND OF TREATY THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES WANT AND HAVE BEEN WORKING UP FOR SEVERAL MONTHS AGAINST RUSSIA'S OBJECTIONS IN TURNING IT DOWN THE UNITED STATES SAID IT WOULD NOT IN FACT RESULT IN THE "SPEEDY CONCLUSION" OF A TREATY.

A80WX

MAY 21 1951

THE AMERICAN NOTE WAS A MIXTURE OF BARBED THRUSTS AND VELVET-GLOVE POLITENESS.

ON THE ONE HAND IT SAID THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA OVER THE MAIN POINTS OF A JAPANESE PACT ARE NEITHER NUMEROU NOR INSOLUBLES AND IT URGED MOSCOW TO RESUME "INTENSIVE DIPLOMATIC DISCUSSIONS" OF A TREATY ON THE AMERICAN PLAN.

ON THE OTHER HAND IT ACCUSED THE RUSSIANS OF SETTING UP "ZONES OF INTEREST" IN MANCHURIA AND OF MISQUOTING THE CAIRO DECLARATION REGARDING JAPAN AND CHINA; IT REJECTED A SOVIET PROPOSAL FOR HAVING THE PEACE TREATY TURN FORMOSA OVER TO CHINA; AND IT SAID SHARPLY THAT IN NEGOTIATING THE TREATY "THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT SEEK GUIDANCE FROM A CONVICTED AGGRESSOR," MEANING COMMUNIST CHINA.

"WITH RESPECT TO THE AVOIDANCE OF ANY FUTURE OFFENSIVE MILITARY THREAT FROM JAPAN," THE UNITED STATES SAID, "THIS IS A MATTER OF PROFOUND CONCERN TO THE UNITED STATES, WHICH BORE THE BURDEN OF JAPAN'S WAR OF AGGRESSION FOR NEARLY FOUR YEARS, AS AGAINST SIX DAYS OF SOVIET UNION BELLIGERENCY."

RUSSIA HAD PROPOSED THAT JAPAN UNDER THE TREATY SHOULD BECOME A "PEACE-LOVING, INDEPENDENT, STATE," AND SHOULD HAVE GUARANTEES OF "DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS," LIMITED MILITARY FORCES, UNLIMITED DEVELOPMENT OF A PEACEFUL ECONOMY, AND NO LIMITATIONS ON TRADE.

IN ADDITION RUSSIA SUGGESTED THAT JAPAN SHOULD BE BARRED FROM ANY COALITION DIRECTED AGAINST THE WORLD WAR II VICTOR NATIONS, THAT THE OCCUPATION SHOULD END WITHIN A YEAR, THAT NO FOREIGN TROOPS BE PERMITTED IN JAPAN THEREAFTER AND THAT JAPAN BE ADMITTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE UNITED STATES REPLIED THAT MOST OF THESE PRINCIPALS WERE THE SAME AS THOSE INCORPORATED IN THE AMERICAN TREATY DRAFT AND CONCLUDED: "THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S ANALYSIS WOULD SEEM TO CONSTITUTE A GENUINE, IF UNINTENDED, TRIBUTE TO THE REGARD FOR BALANCED JUSTICE WITH WHICH THE DRAFT TREATY WAS PREPARED."

AS TO THE QUESTION OF FORMOSA, RUSSIA HAD SAID THAT THE WARTIME CAIRO DECLARATION PROVIDES THAT "THE ISLAND OF TAIWAN (FORMOSA) AND THE (NEARBY) PESCADORES ISLANDS SHOULD BE RETURNED TO CHINA."

THE UNITED STATES SAID THIS WAS MISQUOTED: THAT THE DECLARATION PROVIDED THAT "MANCHURIA, FORMOSA AND THE PESCADORES SHALL BE RESTORED TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA."

"IN VIEW OF THE KNOWN ACQUISITION BY THE U.S.S.R. OF ZONES OF INTEREST IN MANCHURIA," THE NOTE CONTINUED, "THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS PROMPTED TO INQUIRE AS TO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PRESENT AVOIDANCE BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT OF REFERENCE TO THE RESTORATION OF MANCHURIA.

"FURTHERMORE, IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION HAS ITSELF POINTED OUT ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS THAT THE 'REPUBLIC OF CHINA' (THE NATIONALIST REGIME ON FORMOSA) IS NOT IDENTICAL WITH WHAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT NOW REFERS TO AS THE 'CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC', THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES INQUIRES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION WHETHER IT IN FACT NOW DESIRES THAT MANCHURIA, FORMOSA AND THE PESCADORES SHOULD BE RESTORED TO THE 'REPUBLIC OF CHINA.'"

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THE AMERICAN NOTE ALSO UPHELD THE RIGHT OF THE ALLIED POWERS, THROUGH THE PEACE TREATY, TO STRIP JAPAN OF SUCH ISLANDS AS THE RYUKYUS AND THE BONINS AND PLACE THEM IN A UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP UNDER AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION. IT SAID THIS IS IN ACCORD WITH THE WAR-END SURRENDER TERMS WHICH RUSSIA HELPED WRITE.

RUSSIA ALSO RAISED A QUESTION OF JAPAN'S DEMILITARIZATION. THE UNITED STATES SAID THIS HAD BEEN ACCOMPLISHED UNDER THE OCCUPATION IN JAPAN.

"OF THE BELLIGERENTS," THE NOTE CONTINUED, "ONLY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS FAILED TO COMPLY WITH THIS PROVISION (DEMILITARIZATION) AND, IN VIOLATION OF THE SURRENDER TERMS, WITHHOLDS FROM RETURN TO THEIR HOMES AND PEACEFUL LIVES APPROXIMATELY 200,000 JAPANESE SOLDIERS."

AS TO ENDING THE OCCUPATION, THE UNITED STATES SAID THE DRAFT TREATY IT HAS WORKED OUT IN CONSULTATION WITH OTHER PACIFIC POWERS WOULD END THE OCCUPATION AS SOON AS THE TREATY BECAME EFFECTIVE.

IF ANY ALLIED TROOPS ARE IN JAPAN AFTER THAT TIME, THE NOTE ADDED, "THEY WILL NOT BE THERE AS OCCUPATION TROOPS BUT PURSUANT TO SUCH COLLECTIVE SECURITY ARRANGEMENT AS JAPAN MAY MAKE VOLUNTARILY. SUCH ARRANGEMENT WOULD CARRY NO OFFENSIVE THREAT."

RUSSIA HAD CHARGED FURTHER THAT JAPAN IS NOW BEING [illegible] IN CONNECTION WITH THE "ARMED INTERVENTION IN KOREA," MEANING THE FE[illegible] OF THE

WITH THE ARMED INTERVENTION IN KOREA [illegible] THE UPON
UNITED NATIONS TO DEFEAT THE COMMUNIST AGGRESSION.
THE UNITED STATES REPLIED TO THIS THAT "THE ASSISTANCE WHICH THE JAPANESE ARE IN FACT RENDERING X X X IS WITHIN THE DEMILITARIZATION LIMITS ESTABLISHED BY FAR EASTERN COMMISSION DECISIONS, IS NON-BELLIGERENT IN CHARACTER, AND IS IN ACCORD WITH THE CHARTER AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS."
RUSSIA HAD ACCUSED THE UNITED STATES OF WANTING TO MAKE A SEPARATE PEACE TREATY; THAT IS, ONE WITHOUT RUSSIA, AND HAD ALSO ASSERTED THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO EXCHANGE OF VIEWS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA ON THE AMERICAN DRAFT. THE UNITED STATES DENIED BOTH THESE ASSERTIONS.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., E.S.T., SUNDAY, MAY 20)

48WX (Q) TEXT
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME SUNDAY, MAY 20)
(3,500) U.S.-RUSSIA TEXT
(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON, MAY 20-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE REPLY OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE COMMENTS OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS DATED MAY 7, 1951 ON THE DRAFT JAPANESE PEACE TREATY.
THE REPLY OF THE UNITED STATES WAS HANDED TO THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON ON MAY 19, 1951.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED THE REMARKS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION OF MAY 7, 1951 RELATIVE TO THE DRAFT OF A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY WHICH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES SUBMITTED ON MARCH 29, 1951. THESE REMARKS SHOW THE PERSISTENCE OF A MAJOR DIFFERENCE OF OPINION AS RE
GARDS PROCEDURE.
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HOWEVER, AS REGARDS SUBST

PERSISTENCE OF A MAJOR DIFFERENCE OF OPINION AS REGARDS PROCEDURE. HOWEVER, AS REGARDS SUBSTANCE, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION RAISES OBJECTION ONLY TO THE PROPOSED TREATMENT OF (A) FORMOSA AND THE PESCADORES; (B) THE RYUKYU AND BONIN ISLANDS; (C) JAPAN'S FUTURE SECURITY; AND EVEN HERE THE DIFFERENCES ARE ONLY PARTIAL, NOT TOTAL. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S ANALYSIS WOULD SEEM TO CONSTITUTE A GENUINE, IF UNINTENDED, TRIBUTE TO THE REGARD FOR BALANCED JUSTICE WITH WHICH THE DRAFT TREATY WAS PREPARED.
THE PARAGRAPHS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S REMARKS NUMBERED I, DEAL WITH PROCEDURE.
THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ASSERTS THAT UNDER THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT OF AUGUST 2, 1945, "THE DRAWING UP OF A PEACE TREATY WITH JAPAN HAS BEEN LAID UPON THE UNITED STATES, THE SOVIET UNION, CHINA AND GREAT BRITAIN," CONSTITUTING FOR THIS PURPOSE THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.
THIS VIEW OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN PUT FORWARD ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS AND HAS AS OFTEN BEEN REJECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT OF AUGUST 2, 1945 CONTEMPLATES THAT THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS THEREBY ESTABLISHED WOULD, "AS ITS IMMEDIATE IMPORTANT TASK," DRAW UP "TREATIES OF PEACE WITH ITALY, RUMANIA, BULGARIA, HUNGARY AND FINLAND" AND PROPOSE "SETTLEMENTS OF TERRITORIAL QUESTIONS OUTSTANDING ON THE TERMINATION OF THE WAR IN EUROPE." IT IS THEN PROVIDED THAT THE COUNCIL "SHALL BE UTILIZED FOR THE PREPARATION OF A PEACE SETTLEMENT FOR GERMANY." IT IS FINALLY PROVIDED THAT "OTHER MATTERS MAY FROM TIME TO TIME BE REFERRED TO THE COUNCIL BY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MEMBER GOVERNMENTS."
THUS, THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES DID NOT MENTION THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY. THIS WAS NATURAL, FOR THE WAR WITH JAPAN WAS THEN IN FULL VIGOR AND THE SOVIET UNION WAS THEN NEUTRAL IN THAT WAR.

B49WX
THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS CAN, OF COURSE, DEAL WITH "OTHER MATTERS" THAN THE EUROPEAN MATTERS SPECIFIED, BUT ONLY "BY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MEMBER GOVERNMENTS."
THE UNITED STATES HAS NOT AGREED AND DOES NOT AGREE TO THE REFERENCE TO THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE MATTER OF MAKING A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY. THE REASON, AMONG OTHERS, IS THAT THE SYSTEMATIC MIS-USE IN THE COUNCIL OF VETO POWER MILITATES AGAINST THE SPEEDY ACHIEVEMENT, THROUGH THE COUNCIL, OF AN EARLY PEACE TREATY. FURTHERMORE, THE PROCEDURES OF THE COUNCIL WOULD GIVE A SECONDARY ROLE TO ALLIED POWERS WHICH BORE A GREATER BURDEN OF THE PACIFIC WAR THAN DID THE SOVIET UNION.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION URGES THAT THE PEACE MAKING PROCEDURE SHOULD FULLY TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE INTERESTS OF CHINA IN A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY. THE PROCEDURE BEING PRESENTLY FOLLOWED DOES THAT. IT IS TRUE THAT THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT SEEK GUIDANCE FROM A CONVICTED AGGRESSOR, BUT THE REAL INTERESTS OF CHINA ARE FULLY REFLECTED IN THE PRESE
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IS TRUE THAT THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT SEEK GUIDANCE FROM A CONVICTED AGGRESSOR, BUT THE REAL INTERESTS OF CHINA ARE FULLY REFLECTED IN THE PRESENT DRAFT TREATY. FOR EXAMPLE, BY ARTICLE II, "JAPAN RENOUNCES ALL SPECIAL RIGHTS AND INTERESTS IN CHINA" AND ARTICLE 19 MAKES THIS RENUNCIATION AUTOMATICALLY EFFECTIVE. IT IS NOTEWORTHY THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, WHICH IN PARTS II AND III OF ITS REMARKS, DEALS FULLY WITH SUBSTANTICE ISSUES, SUGGESTS NO MODIFICATION OR ADDITION IN FAVOR OF CHINA EXCEPT IN RELATION TO FORMOSA AND THE PESCADORES, AS TO WHICH IT IS SUGGESTED THAT JAPAN SHOULD DO MORE THAN LIQUIDATE ITS OWN TITLE. THIS LARGE MEASURE OF ACCEPTANCE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION OF THE SUBSTANTIVE PROVISIONS DEALING WITH CHINA TESTIFIES TO THE SCRUPULOUS REGARD FOR CHINA'S INTERESTS WITH WHICH THE DRAFT TREATY WAS PREPARED.

II

THE PARAGRAPHS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S REMARKS NUMBERED II DEAL WITH THE SUBSTANCE OF THE DRAFT TREATY.
(A) AS TO TERRITORIAL MATTERS, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION SUGGESTS THAT THE DRAFT TREATY DOES NOT FAITHFULLY REFLECT THE SURRENDER TERMS BECAUSE IT DOES NOT PROVIDE THAT "THE ISLAND OF TAIWAN AND THE PESCADORES ISLANDS SHOULD BE RETURNED TO CHINA."
THE TERRITORIAL CLAUSE OF THE SURRENDER TERMS STIPULATED "THE TERMS OF THE CAIRO DECLARATION SHALL BE CARRIED OUT AND JAPANESE SOVEREIGNTY SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE ISLANDS OF HONSHU, HOKKAIDO, HYUSHU, SHIKOKU AND SUCH MINOR ISLANDS AS WE DETERMINE." THE DRAFT TREATY WOULD, IN FACT, LIMIT JAPANESE SOVEREIGNTY ACCORDINGLY.

B50WX
THE CAIRO DECLARATION PROVIDED THAT "MANCHURIA, FORMOSA, AND THE PESCADORES, SHALL BE RESTORED TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA."
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES NOTES THAT THE REMARKS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT FAIL TO QUOTE ACCURATELY THE CAIRO DECLARATION. THE WORD "MANCHURIA" IS DELETED AND "CHINA" IS SUBSTITUTED FOR "THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA."
IN VIEW OF THE KNOWN ACQUISITION BY THE U.S.S.R. OF ZONES OF INTEREST IN MANCHURIA, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS PROMPTED TO INQUIRE AS TO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PRESENT AVOIDANCE BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT OF REFERENCE TO THE RESTORATION OF MANCHURIA.
FURTHERMORE, IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION HAS ITSELF POINTED OUT ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS THAT THE "REPUBLIC OF CHINA" IS NOT IDENTICAL WITH WHAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT NOW REFERS

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OF CHINA IS NOT IDENTICAL WITH THAT THE
TO AS THE "CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC," THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES INQUIRES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION WHETHER IT IN FACT NOW DESIRES THAT MANCHURIA, FORMOSA AND THE PESCADORES SHOULD BE RESTORED TO "THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA."

THE DRAFT TREATY PROCEEDS ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT JAPANESE SOVERENGNTY "SHALL BE LIMITED" TO EXCLUDE SOVEREIGNTY OVER FORMOSA AND THE PESCADORES, ACCORDING TO THE SURRENDER TERMS AND THAT IF THIS IS DONE BY JAPAN, JAPAN WILL HAVE DONE ALL THAT CAN BE REQUIRED OF HER AND THE JAPANESE PEOPLE OUGHT NOT TO BE DENIED A STATE OF PEACE BECAUSE OF A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION AMONG THE ALLIED POWERS AS TO THE SUBSEQUENT DISPOSITION OF FORMOSA AND THE PESCADORES.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION CRITICIZES THE PROVISION THAT THE RYUKYU, BONIN AND CERTAIN OTHER ISLANDS MAY BE PLACED UNDER UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES AS ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY.

IT IS TRUE THAT THE SURRENDER TERMS, NEITHER BY THEMSELVES, NOR BY TH INCORPORATED REFERENCE TO THE CAIRO DECLARATION, MENTION BY NAME SOUTH SAKHALIN OR THE KURILE ISLANDS, NOW OCCUPIED BY THE SOVIET UNION, OR THE RYUKYU, BONIN ISLANDS OR OTHER ISLANDS MENTIONED IN THE REMARKS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT. SINCE, HOWEVER, THE SURRENDER TERMS PROVIDED, AS INDICATED, THAT JAPANESE SOVEREIGNTY SHOULD BE LIMITED TO THE FOUR MAIN ISLANDS AND SUCH MINOR ISLANDS AS MAY BE DETERMINED, IT IS CONSONANT WITH THE SURRENDER TERMS FOR THE ALLIED POWERS BY TREATY OF PEACE WITH JAPAN TO DEAL WITH JAPANESE ISLANDS OTHER THAN THE FOUR MAIN ISLANDS MENTIONED.

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B51WX

(B) AS TO DEMILITARIZATION, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT COMPLAINS THAT THE PRESENT DRAFT DOES NOT GUARANTEE AGAINST THE RESTORATION OF JAPANESE MILITARISM AND DOES NOT LIMIT THE SIZE OF ARMED FORCES IN JAPAN. IT IS SAID THAT THIS CANNOT BE RECONCILED WITH "KNOWN AGREEMENTS OF THE POWERS CONCERNING DEMILITARIZATION OF JAPAN."

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT DOES NOT ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY THE SO-CALLED "KNOWN AGREEMENTS." IN FACT THERE ARE NONE, OUTSIDE OF UNDERSTANDINGS DEALING WITH THE OCCUPATION PERIOD.

OF THE AGREEMENTS MENTIONED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S REMARKS, NEITHER CAIRO NOR YALTA TOUCH ON THE SUBJECT. THE POTSDAM SURRENDER TERMS PROVIDE THAT "UNTIL THERE IS CONVINCING PROOF THAT JAPAN'S WAR-MAKING POWER IS DESTROYED, POINTS IN JAPANESE TERRITORY TO BE DESIGNATED BY THE ALLIES SHALL BE OCCUPIED", AND THAT "THE JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES, AFTER BEING COMPLETELY DISARMED, SHALL BE PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES WITH THE OPPORTUNITY TO LEAD PEACEFUL AND PRODUCTIVE LIVES."

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS SATISFIED THAT "JAPAN'S WAR-MAKING POWER IS DESTROYED." APPARENTLY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT SHARES THAT CONVICTION, SINCE IT SAYS THAT THE OCCUPATION OF JAPAN HAS "IMPERMISSIBLY DRAGGED ON." FURTHERMORE, THE UNITED STATES, SO FAR AS IT IS CONCERNED, HAS IN FACT COMPLETELY DISARMED THE JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES UNDER ITS CONTROL AND HAS ASSURED THAT THEY NOW LEAD PEACEFUL AND PRODUCTIVE LIVES. OF THE BELLIGERENTS, ONLY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS FAILED TO COMPLY WITH THIS PROVISION AND, IN VIOLATION OF THE SURRENDER TERMS, WITHHOLDS FROM RETURN TO THEIR HOMES AND PEACEFUL LIVES APPROXIMATELY 200,000 JAPANESE SOLDIERS. THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN, EAGERLY AWAIT THE RETURN TO PEACEFUL PURSUITS OF THESE THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS, AS PROMISED BY THE SURRENDER TERMS.

WITH RESPECT TO THE AVOIDANCE OF ANY FUTURE OFFENSIVEMIXX

B52WX.

WITH RESPECT TO THE AVOIDANCE OF ANY FUTURE OFFENSIVE MILITARY THREAT FROM JAPAN, THIS IS A MATTER OF PROFOUND CONCERN TO THE UNITED STATES, WHICH BORE THE BURDEN OF JAPAN'S WAR OF AGGRESSION FOR NEARLY FOUR YEARS, AS AGAINST SIX DAYSOF SOVIET UNION BELLIGERENCY. IT IS THE BELIEF OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT THAT THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEANS TO THE DESIRED END IS TO MAKE THE FUTURE SECURITY OF THE JAPANESE AREA A MATTER OF COLLECTIVE INTERNATIONAL CONCERN, WHICH WOULD AS A PRACTICAL MATTER ASSURE THAT THE MEASURES WHICH THE JAPANESE MIGHT TAKE FOR THEIR OWN SECURITY, WOULD DEVELOP AS A COOPERATIVE RATHER THAN AS A PURELY NATIONAL PROJECT.

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THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES INDICATED IN HIS STATEMENT OF APRIL 18, 1951, THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS PREPARED NOW TO TAKE WHAT THE PRESIDENT REFERRED TO AS "NATURAL INITIAL STEPS IN THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE" IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREA AND, AS ONE OF SUCH STEPS, TO ENTER INTO A POST-TREATY SECURITY ARRANGEMENT WITH JAPAN. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CONTEMPLATES THAT THIS ARRANGEMENT WOULD ACCEPT THE PRINCIPLE THAT JAPAN SHOULD NOT POSSESS MILITARY FORCES WHICH COULD BECOME AN OFFENSIVE THREAT.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS NOT DISPOSED TO RELY UPON THE DEPENDABILITY OF TREATY LIMITATIONS ON ARMAMENT SUCH AS WERE IMPOSED UPON RUMANIA, BULGARIA AND HUNGARY BY THE TREATIES OF PEACE AND WHICH LIMITATIONS ALREADY ARE BEING GROSSLY EXCEEDED.

(C) AS TO ENDING THE OCCUPATION, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ALLEGES THAT THE PRESENT DRAFT DOES NOT ESTABLISH ANY PERIOD FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF OCCUPATION TROOPS FROM JAPAN. ON THE CONTRARY, UNDER THE DRAFT TREATY, THE OCCUPATION WOULD CEASE UPON THE COMING INTO FORCE OF THE TREATY. IF, AFTER THE TREATY COMES INTO FORCE, ANY ALLIED TROOPS ARE IN JAPAN THEY WILL NOT BE THERE AS OCCUPATION TROOPS BUT PURSUANT TO SUCH COLLECTIVE SECURITY ARRANGEMENT AS JAPAN MAY MAKE VOLUNTARILY. SUCH ARRANGEMENT WOULD CARRY NO OFFENSIVE THREAT.

53WX

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION REFERS TO THE FACT THAT THE TERRITORY OF JAPAN AND ITS NATURAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES ARE EVEN NOW BEING UTILIZED IN CONNECTION WITH WHAT IS REFERRED TO AS "ARMED INTERVENTION IN KOREA" BY WHICH IS PRESUMABLY MEANT THE EFFORTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO REPEL ARMED AGGRESSION IN KOREA.

THE ASSISTANCE WHICH THE JAPANESE IN FACT ARE RENDERING TO THE UNITED NATIONS ACTION IN KOREA IS WITHIN THE DEMILITARIZATION LIMITS ESTABLISHED BY FAR EASTERN COMMISSION DECISIONS, IS NON-BELLIGERENT IN CHARACTER, AND IS IN ACCORD WITH THE CHARTER AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 2, PARAGRAPHS 5 AND 6, OF THE CHARTER EVEN "STATES WHICH ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS" ARE REQUIRED TO "GIVE THE UNITED NATIONS EVERY ASSISTANCE" SO FAR AS MAY BE NECESSARY FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION NO. A/1771 ADOPTED FEBRUARY 1, 1951, CALLS UPON "ALL STATES AND AUTHORITIES TO CONTINUE TO LEND EVERY ASSISTANCE TO UNITED NATIONS ACTION IN KOREA.

(D) AS TO JAPAN'S PEACETIME ECONOMY, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ALLEGES THAT THE DRAFT TREATY "IGNORES THE NECESSITY OF REMOVING LIMITATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE FREE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEACEFUL ECONOMY OF JAPAN". IN REALITY, THE DRAFT TREATY, BY RESTORING TO JAPAN COMPLETE SOVEREIGNTY WITHOUT ANY LIMITATION UPON THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS PEACEFUL ECONOMY

B54WX
(1) THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION SUGGESTS, AS TO PROCEDURE, THE CALLING OF A SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN JUNE OR JULY OF 1951 TO BE COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, CHINA, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION TO EMBARK UPON THE PREPARATION OF A PEACE TREATY WITH JAPAN. FOR THE REASONS EARLIER STATED, AND BECAUSE ALL EXPERIENCE SHOWS THAT THIS PROCEDURE WOULD NOT IN FACT ACHIEVE A "SPEEDY CONCLUSION OF A PEACE TREATY WITH JAPAN", THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CAN NOT AGREE TO THIS PROCEDURAL PROPOSAL.

(2) THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT PROPOSES THAT IN DRAWING UP A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY THE POWERS CONCERNED SHOULD BE GOVERNED BY CERTAIN BASIC AIMS. WITH ONE QUALIFICATION, THESE BASIC AIMS ARE, IN FACT, REFLECTED IN THE PRESENT DRAFT TREATY, NAMELY:

A. "JAPAN SHOULD BECOME A PEACE-LOVING, DEMOCRATIC, INDEPENDENT STATE."

JAPAN ALREADY IS A PEACE-LOVING AND DEMOCRATIC STATE AND THE TREATY WOULD GIVE IT INDEPENDENCE.

B. "DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS SHOULD BE GUARANTEED" AND ORGANIZATIONS "TO DEPRIVE PEOPLE OF THEIR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS ... SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED."

THESE MATTERS ARE TAKEN CARE OF BY THE JAPANESE CONSTITUTION AND BY THE DECLARATION, CONTEMPLATED BY THE PRESENT DRAFT TREATY, THAT JAPAN WILL STRIVE TO REALIZE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND TO CREATE INTERNALLY CONDITIONS OF STABILITY AND WELL-BEING AS ENVISIONED BY ARTICLES 55 AND 56 OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ALREADY INITIATED BY POST-WAR JAPANESE LEGISLATION.

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... BURDENSOME CURRENT REPARATION LIABILITIES, WOULD ACCOMPLISH COMPLETELY THE RESULT WHICH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION PROFESSES TO DESIRE.

THE PARAGRAPHS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S REMARKS NUMBERED III CONTAIN CERTAIN PROPOSALS DESIGNED, IN THE WORDS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, TO BRING ABOUT THE "SPEEDY CONCLUSION OF A PEACE TREATY WITH JAPAN".

B55WX
C. "AS GUARANTEE AGAINST A REVIVAL OF JAPANESE MILITARISM, LIMITATION SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED IN THE TREATY ON THE SIZE OF JAPANESE ARMED FORCES IN ORDER THAT THEY MAY NOT EXCEED THE REQUIREMENT OF SELF-DEFENSE."

THE PROPOSAL OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT SEEMS TO ASSUME THAT JAPAN WILL HAVE TO DEPEND, FOR DEFENSE, SOLELY ON ITS OWN ARMED FORCES; AND THAT ITS REQUIREMENT, IN THIS RESPECT, CAN NOW BE MEASURED DEFINITELY, FOR ALL TIME. BUT THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS RECOGNIZES THE INHERENT RIGHT OF COLLECTIVE, AS WELL AS INDIVIDUAL SELF-DEFENSE. GENERALISSIMO STALIN, IN HIS MEMORABLE ADDRESS OF MARCH 10, 1939, POINTED OUT "ADEQUATE DEFENSE AGAINST AGGRESSION REQUIRES COLLECTIVE SECURITY, THE POLICY OF COLLECTIVE RESISTANCE TO THE AGGRESSORS" AND, HE SAYS, THE POLICY OF "LET EACH COUNTRY DEFEND ITSELF FROM AGGRESSORS" MEANS "CONNIVING AT AGGRESSION".

THE PRESENT SUGGESTIONS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT THAT JAPAN SHALL HAVE ARMED FORCES AS REQUIRED FOR ITS SELF-DEFENSE, COUPLED WITH THE FURTHER SOVIET PROPOSAL (4) THAT THERE CAN BE NO OTHER TROOPS IN JAPAN SEEMS A REVERSION TO THE PRINCIPLE OF "LET JAPAN DEFEND ITSELF" AND CONSEQUENTLY, AS GENERALISSIMO STALIN SAID, A "CONNIVING AT AGGRESSION".

FURTHERMORE, TO DEFINE "THE SIZE OF JAPANESE ARMED FORCES" NEEDED FOR "REQUIREMENTS OF SELF-DEFENSE" AS THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION NOW PROPOSES, WOULD NOT ONLY BE DIFFICULT, BUT MIGHT BE DANGEROUS. JAPANESE LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES ADEQUATE FOR SELF-DEFENSE UNDER PRESENT TROUBLED CIRCUMSTANCES MIGHT ALSO, UNDER OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES, BE ADEQUATE FOR OFFENSE.

B56WX
IT IS THE HOPE AND EXPECTATION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT THAT APPLICATION OF THE POLICY OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY ENVISAGED BY ARTICLE 7 OF THE DRAFT TREATY WILL PROVIDE JAPAN WITH EFFECTIVE SECURITY WITH MUCH LESS JAPANESE ARMAMENT THAN WOULD BE REQUIRED IF THE TREATY REFLECTED THE POLICY OF "LET EACH COUNTRY DEFEND ITSELF".

D. "NO LIMITATION IN THE MATTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF A PEACEFUL ECONOMY SHOULD BE LAID ON JAPAN."

THE PRESENT DRAFT CONTAINS NO SUCH LIMITATION.

E. "ALL LIMITATIONS WITH RESPECT TO TRADE OF JAPAN WITH OTHER STATES BE REMOVED."

THE PRESENT DRAFT IMPOSES NO LIMITATIONS ON THE RIGHT OF JAPAN TO TRADE WITH OTHERS.

(3) THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION SUGGESTS PROVIDING IN THE TREATY THAT "JAPAN WILL NOT ENTER ANY COALITION DIRECTED AGAINST ANY OF THE STATES TAKING PART WITH ITS ARMED FORCES IN WAR AGAINST MILITARISTIC JAPAN".

IT IS THE VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES THAT JAPAN SHOULD NOT ENTER INTO ANY COALITION DIRECTED AGAINST ANY STATE, WHETHER OR NOT IT WAS A BELLIGERENT IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN. THIS IS PROVIDED FOR BY ARTICLE 6 OF THE DRAFT TREATY WHEREBY JAPAN WOULD AGREE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 2 OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, TO REFRAIN FROM THE THREAT OR USE OF FORCE AGAINST THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OR POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANY STATE.

(4) THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION SUGGESTS THAT THE PEACE TREATY SHOULD PROVIDE THAT "ALL OCCUPATION FORCES WILL BE WITHDRAWN FROM JAPANESE TERRITORY IN THE COURSE OF NOT MORE THAN ONE YEAR AND NO FOREIGN STATE WILL HAVE TROOPS OR MILITARY BASES IN JAPAN."

IT IS CONTEMPLATED BY THE DRAFT TREATY THAT THE OCCUPATION WILL END IMMEDIATELY UPON THE COMING INTO FORCE OF THE TREATY OF PEACE. IT WILL NOT BE PROLONGED EVEN FOR ONE YEAR THEREAFTER.

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B57WX
WITH RESPECT TO THE PRESENCE IN JAPAN OF THE TROOPS OF ANY OTHER STATE THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT BE WILLING TO DENY TO JAPAN WHAT THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS REFERS TO AS THE "INHERENT RIGHT OF ... COLLECTIVE SELF-DEFENSE".

(5) THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION SUGGESTS THAT "THE STATES SIGNING THE PEACE TREATY WITH JAPAN WILL SUPPORT THE ENTRY OF JAPAN INTO THE UNITED NATIONS."

THE PRESENT DRAFT CONTEMPLATES THAT JAPAN WILL PROMPTLY APPLY FOR ADMISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES WELCOMES THE RECOGNITION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION THAT JAPAN IS QUALIFIED FOR MEMBERSHIP.

IV

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES EARNESTLY URGES THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION SHOULD CONTINUE TO COOPERATE IN THE JAPANESE PEACE-MAKING ALREADY IN PROCESS AND NOW FAR ADVANCED THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOES NOT SEEK, AS IS ALLEGED, TO MAKE A "SEPARATE" PEACE TREATY WITH JAPAN. ON THE CONTRARY, IT SEEKS THE PARTICIPATION OF ALL CONCERNED.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT COMPLAINS BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN THE LEAD IN THE INITIAL STAGES OF FORMULATING PEACE TREATY TERMS. THAT COMPLAINT SEEMS NOT WELL TAKEN BY A STATE WHICH, IN THE HOUR OF VICTORY, JOINED IN RECOGNIZING THE UNIQUE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES IN RELATION TO JAPAN AND IN PLACING UPON THE UNITED STATES THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY FOR NAMING AND ISSUING DIRECTIVES TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS IN AN OCCUPATION WHICH WAS DESIGNED TO PREPARE JAPAN FOR A "NEW ORDER OF PEACE, SECURITY AND JUSTICE". THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ACCEPTED THAT RESPONSIBILITY AND

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HAS INVESTED IN THE OCCUPATION NOT ONLY LARGE RESOURCES AND MUCH EFFORT, BUT HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS FOR A JAPAN WHICH WOULD HENCEFORTH LIVE WITH OTHERS AS A GOOD NEIGHBOR. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WOULD FAIL UTTERLY IN THE DISCHARGE OF THE OCCUPATION RESPONSIBILITY

358WX.
WHICH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION, AMONG OTHERS, PLACED UPON IT IF IT DID NOT TAKE A TIMELY INITIATIVE IN TRANSFORMING THAT OCCUPATION INTO A PEACE WHICH WILL BE JUST AND DURABLE.

ALREADY THE VIEWS OF THE GOVERNMENTS PRINCIPALLY CONCERNED HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY CANVASSED THROUGH DISCUSSIONS INITIATED LAST SEPTEMBER AND CONTINUOUSLY PURSUED EVER SINCE. THE DRAFT SUBMITTED ON MARCH 29TH TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION, AS POINTED OUT IN THE COVERING MEMORANDUM, TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT REFLECTS VIEWS WHICH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAD OBTAINED AS A RESULT OF COOPERATION MANIFESTED BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS. AMONG THE VIEWS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT WERE THE VIEWS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT NOW STATES THAT IT "IS NOT TRUE" THAT THERE HAVE BEEN "AN EXCHANGE OF OPINIONS BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION."

THE UNDENIABLE FACTS ARE THAT ON OCTOBER 6, 1950, NOVEMBER 20, 1950, AND ON JANUARY 13, 1951, THERE WERE PERSONAL DISCUSSIONS OF THE PROPOSED JAPANESE PEACE TREATY BETWEEN THE SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, MR.J.MALIK, AND MR.JOHN FOSTER DULLES. FURTHERMORE, ON NOVEMBER 20, 1950, MR.MALIK SUBMITTED TO MR.DULLES ON BEHALF OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AN AIDE MEMOIRE DEALING WITH THE PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING THE PROPOSED TREATY AND ON NOVEMBER 26, 1950, MR.DULLES TRANSMITTED TO MR.MALIK A REPLY MEMORANDUM.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IS THUS AT A LOSS TO UNDERSTAND WHAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT NOW MEANS WHEN IT SAYS THAT IT IS "UNTRUE" THAT THERE HAS BEEN "AN EXCHANGE OF OPINIONS" BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE SOVIET UNION.

B59WX.
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THE PRESENT REMARKS ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION IN RESPONSE TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT'S MEMORANDUM OF MARCH 29, 1951, AND IN FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF ITS VIEWS HERETOFORE SUBMITTED, ORALLY AND IN WRITING, SHOWS THAT THE DIFFERENCES WHICH STAND BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION AND THE PEACE TERMS EMBODIED IN THE MARCH DRAFT ARE NOT ENOUGH TO PREVENT AN AGREED PEACE, ASSUMING THAT THERE IS GENUINE DESIRE ON THE PART OF THE SOVIET UNION PROMPTLY TO GIVE PEACE TO JAPAN. THEREFORE, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TRUSTS THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION WILL CONTINUE TO PURSUE TO A FAVORABLE CONCLUSION THE PROCEDURES NOW UNDER WAY, RATHER THAN TO SEEK NOW TO SHIFT TO PROCEDURES WHICH, IN ALL CANDOR, IT MUST RECOGNIZE WOULD NOT IN FACT BE PRODUCTIVE OF THE "SPEEDY CONCLUSION" WHICH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT STATES THAT IT SEEKS.

THE UNITED STATES STANDS READY TO RESUME PROMPT AND INTENSIVE DIPLOMATIC DISCUSSIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES THAT WILL BE CALCULATED TO ADVANCE A JUST TREATY TO A SPEEDY CONCLUSION.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., E.S.T., SUNDAY, MAY 20)
GG VX951PED

A47WX (MAC TOP)
FIRST LEAD MACARTHUR (500)
BY EDWIN B.HAAKINSON AND ED CREAGH

WASHINGTON, MAY 20-(AP)-SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO) DECLARED TODAY THAT THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION HAS ADOPTED "PRACTICALLY ALL THE FEATURES" OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S FAR EASTERN WAR PROGRAM THAT THE REPUBBLICANS HAVE BEEN URGING.

HE SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT NOW SEEMS WILLING TO PROMOTE REVOLUTION AGAINST THE CHINESE COMMUNIST REGIME.

TAFT'S STATEMENTS ABOUT REVERSAL OF POLICY BROUGHT A HEATED DENIAL FROM SENATOR MCMAHON (D-CONN). HE CONTENDED THAT THE ADMINISTRATION HAS FOLLOWED A CONSISTENT COURSE IN THE KOREAN WAR, CHANGING IT ONLY TO MEET ALTERED CIRCUMSTANCES.

TAFT, CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE'S REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE, ENGAGED IN A TABLE-POUNDING TELEVISION DEBATE (NBC'S "AMERICAN FORUM OF THE AIR") WITH MCMAHON ON THE EVEN OF GEN. OMAR N.BRADLEY'S RETURN TO THE WITNESS STAND IN THE SENATE HEARINGS ON MACARTHUR'S OUSTER AS FAR EASTERN COMMANDER.

SINCE MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL LAST MONTH, TAFT SAID, "THE ADMINISTRATION HAS COME AROUND TO PRACTICALLY ALL THE FEATURES OF HIS POLICY THAT THE REPUBLICANS HAVE BEEN URGING."

THE OHIO SENATOR SAID FRIDAY NIGHT'S SPEECH BY DEAN RUSK, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS, "PRACTICALLY SAID, "NOW, WE ARE AGAINST CHINESE COMMUNISM AND WE'RE GOING TO PROMOTE REVOLUTION AGAINST CHINSE COMMUNISM.'"

"THAT'S AN ABSOLUTE REVERSAL OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S POSITION," TAFT DECLARED.

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RUSK, SPEAKING IN NEW YORK FRIDAY NIGHT, SAID THE U.S. "WILL NOT ACQUIESCE IN THE DEGRADATION THAT IS BEING FORCED" ON CHINA BY THE COMMUNISTS. HE PLEDGED "IMPORTANT AID" TO OPPONENTS OF THE RED REGIME AND SAID THE CHINESE WILL FIND FRIENDS EVERYWHERE "IF THEY DECLARE FOR FREEDOM."

MCMAHON SAID HE HAD TALKED WITH RUSK ABOUT THE SPEECH AND WAS CONVINCED IT DID NOT REPRESENT ANY SWITCH TOWARD THE VIEWS OF MACARTHUR, WHO HAS URGED THE USE OF CHINSE NATIONALIST TROOPS AGAINST THE REDS, ALONG WITH AIR ACTION AGAINST MANCHURIAN BASES AND A NAVAL BLOCKADE OF CHINA'S COAST.

MCMAHON, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY, ASSERTED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES WILL WIN THE KOREAN WAR "PERHAPS SOONER THAN SOME OF US THINK" BY DESTROYING THE COMMUNIST ARMIES AND FORCING THEM TO HALT THEIR AGGRESSION.

HE DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE POSSIBILITY THAT ATOMIC WEAPONS MAY BE USED AGAINST THE REDS IN KOREA.

TAFT SAID RUSK'S STATEMENT "MEANS SUPPORT OF THE GUERRILLAS" OPPOSING THE COMMUNISTS IN SOUTH CHINA, AND MEANS A STRENGTHENING OF MILITARY AID TO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S FORCES IN FORMOSA.

A48WX
BY CONTRAST, TAFT SAID, ONLY A YEAR AGO PRESIDENT TRUMAN WOULDN'T EVEN PROVIDE ADVICE, MUCH LESS ASSISTANCE, TO CHIANG'S FORCES.

LAUGHINGLY, TAFT INDICATED HE DIDN'T EXPECT ANYTHING TO COME OF YESTERDAY'S SUGGESTION BY SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS) THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN HIMSELF APPEAR BEFORE THE SENATORS INVESTIGATING THE MACARTHUR

DISMISSAL.

TAFT SAID MR.TRUMAN MIGHT BE ABLE TO CLEAR THE AIR, BUT HE ADDED:

"HE APPEARS WILLING TO TESTIFY EVERY OTHER DAY DIRECTLY TO THE PRESS, SO THAT I DON'T SEE THERE'S MUCH NEED TO CALL HIM BEFORE CONGRESS."

HE AND MCMAHON AGREED THAT THERE IS NO CONSTITUTIONAL WAY THAT THE PRESIDENT COULD BE REQUIRED TO TESTIFY.

MCMAHON STRONGLY DISPUTED TAFT'S STATEMENT THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO BI-PARTISAN FOREIGN POLICY IN RECENT YEARS AS FAR AS CHINA IS CONCERNED.

THE CONNECTICUT SENATOR SAID RECORDS OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE WOULD DISCLOSE THAT THE SENATE HAS BEEN CONSULTED REGULARLY ON FAR EASTERN POLICY, AND HE DECLARED:

"I WILL DO MY BEST TO OPEN UP THE EXECUTIVE HEARINGS X X X SO THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE CAN FIND OUT JUST HOW MUCH OR HOW LITTLE CONGRESS WAS CONSULTED."

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A VIEWPOINT SIMILAR TO TAFT'S WAS EXPRESSED BY SENATOR BREWSTER (R-ME), WHO SAID THE ADMINISTRATION "WHILE PUTTING UP QUITE A DIN OF OPPOSITION, HAS BEEN RETREATING UNDER THAT SMOKESCREEN VERY CLOSE TO THE MACARTHUR LINE."

BREWSTER AGREED WITH TAFT THAT THERE WOULDN'T BE MUCH POINT IN TRYING TO GET THE PRESIDENT TO TESTIFY IN PERSON BEFORE THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES.

HE SAID MR.TRUMAN HAS BEEN SPEAKING FREELY TO THE PRESS, AND ADDED:

"I HAVE VERY GREAT CONFIDENCE IN THE ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE OF GETTING THE INFORMATION TO THE PEOPLE THROUGH THE INQUISITIVE POWERS OF THE PRESS, WITHOUT THE INQUISITORIAL POWERS OF THE CONGRESS."

BREWSTER WAS INTERVIEWED ON THE LIBERTY BROADCASTING SYSTEM'S "PUBLIC HEARING" PROGRAM.

TWO OTHER SENATORS URGED, MEANWHILE, THAT EMPHASIS IN THE MACARTHUR HEARINGS SHOULD SHIFT FROM WHY THE GENERAL WAS FIRED TO WHAT THIS COUNTRY SHOULD DO NEXT.

DEMOCRATIC SENATOR SPARKMAN OF ALABAMA TOLD A REPORTER:

"SO FAR AS I'M CONCERNED, THE MACARTHUR INCIDENT IS WATER OVER THE DAM NOW. I'M CERTAIN THAT THE BOYS FIGHTING IN KOREA AND THE AMERICAN PUBLIC ARE MORE INTERESTED IN WHAT IS OUR PROGRAM FROM HERE ON OUT."

REPUBLICAN SENATOR FLANDERS OF CERMONT PUT IT THIS WAY IN A SEPARATE INTERVIEW:

"AS LONG AS THE PRESIDENT HAD ADMITTED HE WAS THE FOLLOW TRYING TO GET RID OF MACARTHUR, I'M MORE INTERESTED NOW IN WHAT IS PROPOSED TO GET US OUT OF THIS MESS."

FLANDERS IS A MEMBER OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE AND SPARKMAN IS ON THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE. THOSE GROUPS, JOINTLY STUDYING THE OUSTER OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FROM FAR EAST COMMAND, RESUME CLOSED-DOOR HEARINGS TOMORROW. IT WILL BE THE 14TH DAY OF THE INQUIRY.

GEN. OMAR BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, WILL RETURN FOR HIS THIRD DAY OF TESTIMONY. JUST BEFORE HE WAS EXCUSED TEMPORARILY FROM THE STAND LAST WEEK HE KICKED UP A LONG ARGUMENT BY REFUSING TO TELL WHO SAID WHAT IN THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCES THAT PRECEDED THE MACARTHUR OUSTER.

BY A 16 TO 8 VOTE THE COMMITTEES HAVE UPHELD BRADLEY'S REFUSAL AND CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) SAID HE IS ANXIOUS TO PUSH AHEAD TO GET "ALL THE FACTS BEFORE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE."

SENATOR DOUGLAS (D-ILL) SAID, MEANWHILE, THAT THE CONTROVERSY OVER FAR EASTERN POLICY MAY FORCE PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO RUN AGAIN.

IN A PREPARED RADIO INTERVIEW BY GANNETT NEWS SERVICE, DOUGLAS SAID THAT HE BELIEVED THAT MR. TRUMAN DIDN'T INTEND, UP UNTIL THE LAST MONTH TO RUN AGAIN.

"BUT IT IS POSSIBLE," DOUGLAS SAID, "THAT THE CONTROVERSY OVER FAR EASTERN POLICY HAS BECOME SO ACUTE THAT HE MAY FEEL IT NECESSARY TO RUN IN ORDER TO VINDICATE HIS POSITION."

DOUGLAS SAID HIS FAVORITE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION--IF MR. TRUMAN DOESN'T RUN--IS GEN. DWIGHT EISENHOWER.

OTHER SENATORS THIS WEEKEND GAVE LITTLE INDICATION OF ADOPTING THE PROPOSALS OF SPARKMAN AND FLANDERS TO LOOK AHEAD INSTEAD OF BEHIND.

SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS) WHOSE QUESTIONS BROUGHT ON THE ROW OVER BRADLEY'S TESTIMONY, CARRIED THAT ISSUE STILL FURTHER BY SUGGESTING THE PRESIDENT TRUMAN VOLUNTEER TO TESTIFY IN THE SENATE INQUIRY. HE EVEN TALKED OF A POSSIBLE EFFORT TO FORCE TESTIMONY FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE BY A SUBPOENA.

THE WISCONSIN SENATOR HIMSELF, HOWEVER, CONCEDED IN HIS STATEMENT THAT THE PROPOSALS MIGHT APPEAR "COMPLETELY UNTHINKABLE."

AND LATER HE TOLD A REPORTER THAT THE PRESIDENT COULD PROPERLY REFUSE TO DO SO BY MERELY STATING SUCH TESTIMONY OR DISCLOSURE "WOULD NOT BE IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST."

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A1OWX

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CHAIRMAN RUSSELL SAID THE OTHER TOP MILITARY LEADERS WILL FOLLOW GENERAL BRADLEY, INCLUDING GEN. J.LAWTON COLLINS OF THE ARMY, ADMIRAL FORREST P. SHERMAN OF THE NAVY, AND GEN. HOYT S.VANDENBERG OF THE AIR FORCE.

FOLLOWING THEM AND POSSIBLY SOME OTHER ARMED FORCES LEADERS WILL BE SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON AND POSSIBLY OTHER STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS WHO HAVE SHAPED POLICIES IN KOREA, CHINA AND THE FAR EAST.

THEN, RUSSELL SAID, HE PROBABLY WILL ASK THE COMMITTEES TO GO OVER A LONG LIST OF PROPOSED WITNESSES, INCLUDING:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, FORMER REPUBLICAN SENATOR WHO NOW IS BUSY TRYING TO ARRANGE A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY WHICH GENERAL MACARTHUR TESTIFIED MIGHT BE DELAYED BECAUSE OF HIS REMOVAL.

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GEN. ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER. AUTHOR OF THE CONTROVERSIAL WEDEMEYER

30.24- 23227

REPORT ON CHINA AND KOREA WHO RECENTLY HAS ASKED RETIREMENT, A STATUS THAT WOULD PERMIT FREE TESTIMONY.

THE COMMITTEE HAS GIVEN ASSURANCES THAT MACARTHUR, WHO OPENED THE HEARINGS WITH LONG TESTIMONY, CAN HAVE A CHANCE FOR REBUTTAL IF HE WANTS IT, BUT THERE HAS BEEN NO INDICATION WHEN HE MIGHT APPEAR IF AT ALL.

SPARKMAN, USUALLY A STRONG ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTER, SAID THAT "GENERAL MACARTHUR WAS OUT OF STEP WITH THE PRESIDENT AND OUR OTHER MILITARY LEADERS. THE PRESIDENT HAD THE RIGHT TO REMOVE HIM AND PROBABLY SHOULD HAVE DONE IT."

A5WX

AMS BUDGET (800)

MACARTHUR

BY EDWIN B.HAAKINSON

MAY 21 1951

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A10WX

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A11WX

"THERE MAY BE SOME ROOM FOR CRITICISM IN THE SUMMARY WAY IN WHICH IT WAS DONE BUT REAL PUBLIC CONCERN NOW IS WHAT IS AHEAD."

SPARKMAN SAID HE COULD NOT AGREE WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR THAT A "VACUUM" EXISTS AS TO POLICIES FOR KOREA, CHINA AND THE FAR EAST "BUT I DO SAY WE HAVE NOT DONE A VERY GOOD JOB OF SELLING OUT PROGRAM TO OUR BOYS IN KOREA AND THE PUBLIC."

FLANDERS, WHO SOMETIMES DIFFERS WITH OTHER REPUBLICANS, SAID HE COULD "SEE LITTLE REAL BENEFIT IN TRYING TO COMB OVER THE PAST FOR ADMINISTRATION MISTAKES WHEN THERE HAVE BEEN SO MANY OF THEM."

"IF THERE IS ANY OTHER PLAN FOR SUCCESSFULLY ENDING THE KOREAN WAR THAN MACARTHUR'S THEN IT'S PAST TIME THAT THIS COMMITTEE, THE CONGRESS AND THE PUBLIC KNOW ABOUT IT."

THE GENERAL WAS FIRED AFTER HE HAD PUBLICLY ADVOCATED STRONGER MEASURES IN ASIA, INCLUDING AIR OPERATIONS ACROSS THE MANCHURIAN BORDER AND USE OF CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS FOR A SECOND FRONT.

FLANDERS SAID HE COULD NOT AGREE WITH WILEY AND OTHER REPUBLICANS WHO ARE FEARFUL OF "A WHITEWASH."

"FAILURE TO FACE A VERY IMMEDIATE AND DANGEROUS FUTURE WITH SOME DEFINITE AND LOGICAL POLICIES AND PLANS IS MUCH MORE DANGEROUS THAN A WHITEWASH OF THE PAST," HE SAID.

SENATOR AIKEN (R-VT), WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES, SAID REPUBLICANS MADE A MISTAKE IN TRYING TO FORCE TESTIMONY ABOUT WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCES.

"AFTER ALL THE ADMINISTRATION NOW SEEMS TO BE PUTTING THE MACARTHUR PROGRAM INTO OPERATION, PIECE BY PIECE," AIKEN SAID.

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A143MI

MAY 21 1951

(170)

MILWAUKEE, MAY 20-(AP)-THE MILWAUKEE SENTINEL SAYS SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS) DECLARED TODAY THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION HAS NOT DISCLOSED THE "REAL REASON" FOR DISMISSAL OF GENERAL MACARTHUR.

THAT, THE NEWSPAPER QUOTED WILEY AS SAYING IN AN INTERVIEW, IS WHY HE DEMANDED SATURDAY THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN TESTIFY, UNDER SUBPENA IF NECESSARY, BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE MACARTHUR AFFAIR. WILEY IS A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE.

ACCORDING TO THE SENTINEL STORY, "THERE ARE GOING TO BE MORE FACTS COMING OUT" OF THE INVESTIGATION, SAID WILEY, ADDING THAT THE PROBE WOULD NOT NECESSARILY BE A WASHOUT IF THE PRESIDENT DOES NOT TESTIFY.

THE SENATOR WAS QUOTED AS SAYING MR. TRUMAN ONLY HAS MADE "CERTAIN ALLEGATIONS" IN EXPLAINING THE MACARTHUR RECALL. "DO YOU THINK THE ADMINISTRATION IS GIVING THE REAL REASON" FOR THE DISMISSAL, THE SENTINEL SAID HE ASKED THE REPORTER?

THE STORY ALSO SAID WILEY DECLARED HIS DEMAND THAT THE PRESIDENT BE SUBPENAED WAS A "SUGGESTION" TO THE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA). HE SAID HE WOULD NOT APPEAL TO THE FULL COMMITTEE OR TO THE SENATE IF RUSSELL REFUSES TO GO ALONG WITH THE SUGGESTION.

WILEY SPOKE HERE TODAY AT AN "I AM AN AMERICAN DAY" PROGRAM AT THE LAKEFRONT.

WS808PCS NM

A72BX

(NE OUT)

WORCESTER, MASS., MAY 20-(AP)-U.S. SENATOR LEVERETT SALTONSTALL (R-MASS.) SAID TODAY PRESIDENT TRUMAN SHOULD HAVE GIVEN GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR A CHANCE TO "TALK THEIR PROBLEMS OVER FACE-TO-FACE."

SPEAKING AT "I AM AN AMERICAN DAY" CEREMONIES, SALTONSTALL SAID:

"GENERAL MACARTHUR'S 52 YEARS OF SERVICE TO HIS COUNTRY MERITED A PERSONAL INTERVIEW WITH HIS PRESIDENT RATHER THAN A MESSAGE HEARD ON THE RADIO AND TRANSMITTED TO HIS WIFE.

"HOW MUCH MORE UNITED WE WOULD BE TODAY IN THIS GREAT COUNTRY OF OURS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR FOREIGN POLICIES--HOW MUCH MORE UNITED ACTION WE WOULD HAVE BEHIND OUR GOVERNMENT TODAY--HAD A MORE THOUGHTFULLY CONSIDERED PROCEDURE BEEN FOLLOWED."

SALTONSTALL SAID FOR SEVERAL YEARS HE HAD RECOMMENDED HAVING MACARTHUR COME BEFORE THE COMMITTEES OF THE CONGRESS TO REPORT ON PROBLEMS IN THE FAR EAST.

YA513PED NM

A58WA

(130)

(ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SUNDAY, MAY 20)

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, MAY 20-(AP)-FORTY-THREE FIRST-TERM REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN TODAY SIGNED A RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING "THAT SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON BE REPLACED IMMEDIATELY BY A NEW SECRETARY IN WHOM THE PEOPLE CAN HAVE CONFIDENCE."

REP. WILLIAM H.HARRISON, PRESIDENT OF THE 82ND CLUB COMPOSED OF GOP FRESHMEN IN THE PRESENT CONGRESS, SAID THE ACTION HAD BEEN ENDORSED BY THE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE AND HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER JOSEPH W.MARTIN, JR., OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE RESOLUTION CALLED FOR ACHESON'S REMOVAL "IN ORDER TO PROMOTE NATIONAL UNITY AND TO ESTABLISH A FOREIGN POLICY BASED ON REALISM WHICH WILL PROMOTE A JUST AND LASTING PEACE."

REP. SHEEHAN, OF ILLINOIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE CLUB'S COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL POLICY, CHARGED IN A STATEMENT THAT ACHESON "PROBABLY MORE THAN ANY OTHER SINGLE PERSON, IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FACT THAT CHINA TODAY IS CONTROLLED BY THE COMMUNISTS AND THAT WE ARE IN WAR IN KOREA."

THE RESOLUTION, ONLY ONE SENTENCE LONG, WAS SIGNED BY REPS. HUNTER AND HILLINGS OF CALIFORNIA; MORANO OF CONNECTICUT; WOOD AND BUDGET OF IDAHO; VAIL, BUSBEY, MCVEY, SHEEHAN, CHURCH AND SPRINGER OF ILLINOIS; CRUMPACKER, ADAIR, BEAMER, BRAY AND BROWNSON OF INDIANA; DEVEREUX OF MARYLAND; MEADER AND THOMPSON OF MICHIGAN; ARMSTRONG AND CURTIS OF MISSOURI; WHARTON, WILLIAMS, OSTERTAG AND MILLER OF NEW YORK; BUFFETT OF NEBRASKA; AANDAHL OF NORTH DAKOTA; BETTS, AYRES AND BOW OF OHIO; SCHWABE AND BELCHER OF OKLAHOMA; VAUGHN, BUSH, MUMMA, SITTLER AND DENNY OF PENNSYLVANIA; BERRY OF SOUTH DAKOTA; BAKER OF TENNESSEE, PROUTY OF VERMONT, KERSTEN AND VAN PELT OF WISCONSIN; AND HARRISON OF WYOMING.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EST, TODAY, SUNDAY, MAY 20)

A50WA

MAY 21 1951

(100)

CIVIL DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, MAY 20-(AP)-CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATOR MILLARD CALDWELL REPORTED TODAY A SMALL BUT DEFINITE BREAK IN THE PUBLIC'S INDIFFERENCE TOWARD THE DANGER OF ATOMIC ATTACK.

CALDWELL SAID MORE THAN 2,000,000(M) AMERICANS HAVE BOUGHT THE AGENCY'S BOOKLET, "SURVIVAL UNDER ATOMIC ATTACK," AND ADDED:

"WHEN OVER 2,000,000 ARE INTERESTED ENOUGH TO PUT THEIR 10 CENT PIECES IN AN ENVELOPE AND MAIL THEM TO WASHINGTON IN ORDER TO GET THIS EASILY READ AND EASILY REMEMBERED INFORMATION, THAT IS A HEARTENING SIGN X X X

"THERE IS A DEFINITE BREAK IN THE CLOUDS OF APATHY AND INACTION. IT IS A SMALL BREAK. IT IS ONLY A BEGINNING. BUT IT IS THERE."

CALDWELL APPEARED ON THE NBC TELEVISION PROGRAM, "BATTLE REPORT--WASHINGTON."

CZ333PED

A78WA

DISALLE

WASHINGTON, MAY 20-(AP)-MICHAEL V.DISALLE, PRICE STABILIZATION CHIEF, HAD THIS TO SAY TODAY WHEN ASKED IF HE MIGHT RUN FOR THE U.S. SENATE IN OHIO NEXT YEAR:

"BY THAT TIME, IF I'M ABLE TO RETAIN A MAJORITY OF THE VOTES IN MY OWN HOUSEHOLLD, I'LL BE DOING GOOD."

DISALLE, FORMER MAYOR OF TOLEDO, ADDED THAT HIS JOB SUBJECTS HIM TO CRITICISM FROM ALL SIDES BUT SAID HE IS "PERFECTLY WILLING TO TAKE ALL THE ABUSE THAT IS NECESSARY" IN ORDER TO CURB INFLATION.

HE WAS INTERVIEWED ON NBC'S "MEET THE PRESS."

CZ528PED

A133WX (ST)

(130) WASHINGTON, MAY 20-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN THINKS IT IS A GOOD THING TO KEEP NEEDLING WASHINGTON'S STUFFED SHIRTS.

HE PUT ACROSS THAT IDEA IN A RECENT NOTE TO PRICE ADMINISTRATOR MIKE DISALLE, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.

IN COMPLIMENTING DISALLE'S SENSE OF HUMOR, MR.TRUMAN WROTE THAT

30.24- 23229

HE'D SEEN MANY STUFFED SHIRTS HERE, IT WAS REPORTED.
DISALLE'S WITTICISMS ON WASHINGTON LIFE, MR.TRUMAN SAID, REMINDED HIM OF HOW A TROCAR (A TRIANGULAR BLADED SURGICAL INSTRUMENT) IS USED ON A BULL SWOLLEN FROM EATING TOO MUCH CLOVER. AFTER THE BULL IS STUCK THERE'S A LOUD REPORT AND THE BULL GOES BACK TO NORMAL SHAPE.
MR.TRUMAN, IT WAS SAID, CLOSED HIS NOTE BY SUGGESTING THAT DISALLE KEEP STICKING THEM.
DISALLE WOULD NOT DISCLOSE THE TEXT OF THE NOTE FROM MR.TRUMAN, CONTENDING IT WAS IN THE NATURE OF A PERSONAL MISSIVE.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EST, SUNDAY, MAY 20)

AMS BUDGET

NLRB-COMMIES (340)

MAY 21 1951

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, MAY 20-(AP)-THE BELIEF THAT A UNION HAS PRO-COMMUNIST LEADERSHIP DOESN'T JUSTIFY AN EMPLOYER IN HELPING A RIVAL UNION ORGANIZE HIS WORKERS, THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD HELD TODAY.
THE RULING, VOTED BY THE NLRB 4 TO 1, INVOLVES THE STEWART-WARNER CORPORATION, THE UNITED ELECTRICAL WORKERS (UE) WHICH HAD BEEN EXPELL FROM THE CIO ON CHARGES OF FOLLOWING COMMUNIST PARTY PROGRAMS RATHER THAN CIO POLICY, AND THE AFL INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS (IBEW). IT WAS CHARGED THAT THE EMPLOYER AIDED TH IBEW IN UNSEATING THE UE AS BARGAINING AGENT FOR ITS CHICAGO PLANTS.
ALTHOUGH THE CHARGES FIRST WERE FILED BY THREE UE MEMBERS, INCLUDI JOHN KELLIHER, PRESIDENT OF THE UE LOCAL, THE BOARD CHOSE TO ACT UPON SIMILAR CHARGES OF EMPLOYER INTERFERENCE FILED LATER BY THE CIO INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS (IUE). THIS UNION WAS CHARTERED BY THE CIO TO TAKE OVER THE UE'S JURISDICTION AFTER THE UE WAS THROWN OUT OF THE CIO. THE IUE HAS TAKEN AWAY MANY MAJOR CONTRACTS ONCE HELD BY THE UE.
JAMES J.REYNOLDS, LONE MEMBER OF THE BOARD TO DISSENT, SAID HE WOULD HAVE DISMISSED THE CHARGES AGAINST THE EMPLOYER FOR LACK OF EVIDENCE THAT THE IBEW ACTUALLY HAD BEEN AIDED BY THE EMPLOYER. I HIS DISSENT HE DID NOT DISCUSS THE COMMUNIST ISSUE.
THE BOARD DISMISSED TWO CHARGES THAT THE COMPANY HAD ILLEGALLY FIR KELLIHER, THE UE LEADER, AND ANOTHER WORKER BECAUSE OF THEIR UNION ACTIVITIES, BUT BOARD MEMBER JOHN M.HOUSTON DIFFERED WITH HIS COLLEAGUES ON THAT POINT.
ON THE MAIN ISSUE THE BOARD SAID CONGRESS, THROUGH THE TAFT-HARTLE ACT, HAD NOT AUTHORIZED THE BOARD TO CONDONE EMPLOYER VIOLATIONS EVEN THOUGH THEY "MAY BE MOTIVATED IN PART BY PATRIOTIC OBJECTIVES." THE LAW PROHIBITS THE BOSS FROM INTERFERING WITH THE ORGANIZING ACTIVITIES OF HIS EMPLOYES.
STEWART-WARNER CORPORATION WAS DIRECTED BY THE BOARD TO POST NOTICES PROMISING NOT TO INTERFERE, AND WITHDRAWING RECOGNITION OF THE IBEW, WITH WHICH IT MADE A CONTRACT MARCH 16, 1950, UNTIL THE AFL UNION HAS BEEN CERTIFIED AS THE PROPER BARGAINING AGENT. THAT IS BEING CONSIDERED NOW BY THE BOARD.
THE MAJORITY SAID:
"THE RESPONDENT (STEWART-WARNER) ARGUES, IN EFFECT, THAT ITS DESIRE TO RID THE PLANT OF 'COMMUNISM,' ASSERTEDLY EXEMPLIFIED BY THE UE LOCAL THERE, EXCULPATES IT FROM ANY VILATIONS OF THE ACT. ON THESE FACTS, WE CAN FIND NO MERIT IN THIS CONTENTION. THE VIOLATIONS OF ACT HEREIN FOUND STEM FROM THE RESPONDENT'S UNLAWFUL SUPPORT OF THE IBEW, AND ITS UNLAWFUL INTERFERENCE WITH THE RIGHTS GUARANTEED TO ITS EMPLOYES BY THE ACT."
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EST, SUNDAY, MAY 20)

CZ341PED

AMS BUDGET (500)

WAGES

BY HAROLD W.WARD

MAY 21 1951

WASHINGTON, MAY 20-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT'S PAY STABILIZATION PROGRAM IS DUE FOR A DRASTIC OVERHAUL THIS WEEK AND NEXT, WITH NEGOTIATED PAY BOOSTS FOR HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF WORKERS ALMOST CERTAIN TO BE OKAYED BY THE WAGE BOARD.
THE BIGGEST DECISION TO BE REACHED IN THE NEAR FUTURE WILL BE WHETHER TO LIFT THE 10 PER CENT CEILING ON WAGE INCREASES ABOVE JAN. 15, 1950 LEVELS ANOTHER TWO OR THREE PER CENT--OR EVEN MORE IF LABOR UNIONS HAVE THEIR WAY--TO MAKE UP FOR LIVING COST RISES SINCE THE WAGE-PRICE FREEZE OF JAN. 25.
A NEW CONSUMERS PRICE INDEX WILL BE ANNOUNCED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS THIS WEEK. THE BOARD IS COMMITTED TO "TAKE ANOTHER LOOK" AT THE 10 PER CENT FORMULA ON THE BASIS OF THAT INDEX, WHICH WILL COVER PRICES AS OF APRIL 15. SINCE THAT IS EXPECTED TO SHOW A BOOST OVER PRICES PREVAILING WHEN THE FREEZE WENT INTO EFFECT, THE BOARD IS LIKE TO REVISE ITS FORMULA UPWARD, IF AT ALL.
THE BOARD MUST PROCEED WARILY ABOUT RELAXING CONTROLS, HOWEVER, BECAUSE STRONG SENTIMENT HAS BEEN DEVELOPING IN INDUSTRY AND FARM GROUPS--ABETTED BY THAT LONE WOLF LABOR LEADER JOHN L.LEWIS--FOR SCRAPP-ING ALL WAGE AND PRICE CONTROLS WHEN THEY EXPIRE JUNE 30. PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS ASKED FOR A TWO-YEAR EXTENSION, AND TIGHTENING, OF THOSE POWERS.
BESIDES THE GENERAL WAGE FORMULA PROBLEM, THE BOARD HAS THESE NEGO-TIATED WAGE INCREASES TO DISPOSE OF IN THE NEXT FORTNIGHT:
1. MORE THAN A HALF-MILLION MEMBERS OF WALTER REUTHER'S CIO-AUTO WORKERS, 35,000 MEMBERS OF THE CIO-INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELEC-TRICAL WORKERS, AND 10,000 CIO-RUBBER WORKERS IN THE AUTO INDUSTRY ARE DUE TO GET ANOTHER PAY INCREASE OF AT LEAST TWO CENTS AND MAYBE THREE CENTS AN HOUR ON THE BASIS OF THE APRIL 15 INDEX. THEIR CONTRACTS ARE HITCHED TO THE COST OF LIVING MEASURE COMPILED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. THE INCREASE HAS THE AUTOMATIC APPROVAL OF THE BOARD AND ECONOMIC STABILIZER ERIC JOHNSTON UNDER PREVIOUS RULINGS.
2. THE SAME GROUP OF AUTO INDUSTRY WORKERS HAVE A FOUR-CENT HOURLY INCREASE COMING DUE MAY 29, AS A BONUS FOR ANNUAL IMPROVEMENT IN PRO-DUCTIVITY. THAT ALREADY HAS BEEN APPROVED BY JOHNSTON IN PRINCIPLE, BUT THE BOARD WILL HOLD HEARINGS HERE THURSDAY ON THE WHOLE ISSUE. REUTHER IS EXPECTED TO ARGUE PERSONALLY FOR ITS QUICK APPROVAL.
3. A 15 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE FOR 50,000 SHIPYARD WORKERS AND A 10-CENT HIKE FOR MORE THAN 100,000 NORTHERN TEXTILE WORKERS ARE UP FOR APPROVAL OF THE BOARD. IF THE PANEL USES THE SAME REASONING AS IT DID IN THE CASE OF 220,000 MEAT PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS, THE SHIPBUILDING AND TEXTILE RAISES WILL BE AUTHORIZED UP TO AT LEAST THE LIMIT OF WHAT WOULD BE DUE THEM IF THEY HAD A COST OF LIVING ESCALATOR CONTRACT. SPECIAL INEQUITIES MIGHT BE ARGUED WHICH WOULD JUSTIFY ALLOWING THE FULL INCREASES NEGOTIATED BY THE CIO-SHIPBUILDING WORKERS AND THE CIO-TEXTILE WORKERS.
THE 10 PER CENT TOP WAS FIXED BY THE FIRST WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD, ON THE BASIS OF THE GENERAL PATTERN OF INCREASES LAST YEAR, AND THE RISE IN THE COST OF LIVING INDEX IN THE 12MONTH PERIOD JUST BEFORE THE FREEZE.

A42WX

LABOR MEMBERS OF THE BOARD SQUAWKED AT THAT CEILING AND WALKED OFF. THAT BROKE UP THE FIRST PANEL, HEADED BY CONCILIATION DIRECTOR CYRUS S. CHING, AND A NEW ONE FINALLY WAS ASSEMBLED THIS MONTH.

SINCE BEING SWORN INTO OFFICE, THE 18 MEMBERS OF THE NEW BOARD, REPRESENTING INDUSTRY, LABOR, AND THE PUBLIC UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF DR. GEORGE W. TAYLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, HAVE TAKEN TWO SIGNIFICANT STEPS TO EASE THE 10 PER CENT FORMULA.

FIRST, THEY APPROVED "TANDEM" INCREASES FOR GROUPS OF WORKERS WHOSE PAY TRADITIONALLY IS LIFTED WHEN OTHER ALLIED GROUPS HAVE QUALIFIED FOR A BOOST--EVEN THOUGH IT WAS MORE THAN THE 10 PER CENT.

SECOND, THE BOARD LATE FRIDAY APPROVED A NINE-CENT HOURLY INCREASE FOR 220,000 MEMBERS OF THE AFL MEAT CUTTERS AND CIO PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS WHO WOULD HAVE BEEN ENTITLED TO ONLY THREE CENTS UNDER THE FORMULA. SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES PREVAILED, TAYLOR SAID, AND HAD THE MEAT WORKERS MADE THE KIND OF COST-OF-LIVING CONTRACT REUTHER AND OTHERS HAVE NEGOTIATED, THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GET THE FULL NINE-CENT HIKE WITHOUT ASKING THE BOARD'S OKAY. INDUSTRY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OBJECTED TO MAKING THE EXCEPTION.

SU259PED

MAY 21 1951

A34WX

AMS BUDGET (400)

MOBILIZATION-CONTROLS

WASHINGTON, MAY 20-(AP)-LEADERS OF THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE PREDICTED TODAY PRESIDENT TRUMAN WILL GET SOME--BUT FAR FROM ALL--OF THE BROAD NEW POWERS HE SEEKS UNDER AN EXTENSION OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT.

PRICE, WAGE AND RENT CONTROL FEATURES OF THE MEASURE HAVE COME UNDER HOTTEST FIRE IN TWO WEEKS OF HEARINGS ON THE CONTROVERSIAL BILL. THE MEASURE PROPOSES TO EXTEND AND WIDEN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT NOW DUE TO EXPIRE JUNE 30.

SENATOR MAYBANK (D-SC), THE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, TOLD A REPORTER HE EXPECTS THE BILL "WILL HAVE TO BE PRETTY WELL REWRITTEN," BUT THAT HE IS CONFIDENT NOW IT WILL NOT BE KILLED.

HE HAD SAID EARLIER THAT OPPOSITION SEEMED TO STRONG THAT "I DON'T KNOW IF THERE IS GOING TO BE ANY EXTENSION."

MAYBANK SAID THERE IS A STRONG MOVE TO WRITE A TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF THE ACT, WITH ONLY MINOR CHANGES IN ITS PRESENT FORM, TO PERMIT LONGER STUDY OF SOME OF THE MORE CONTROVERSIAL NEW FEATURES MR. TRUMAN HAS PROPOSED.

SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO), TOLD A REPORTER HE EXPECTS THE MEASURE WILL BE EXTENDED WITHOUT MUCH CHANGE. HE SAID HE DOES NOT BELIEVE CONGRESS WILL APPROVE ANY MOVE TO REMOVE LOCAL OPTION FEATURES FROM RENT CONTROLS. TAFT, NOT A MEMBER OF THE BANKING COMMITTEE, DOES HEAD THE SENATE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE.

REPUBLICAN BANKING COMMITTEE MEMBERS VOICED VERY SIMILAR VIEWS TO A REPORTER.

SENATOR BRICKER (R-OHIO) SAID HE THINKS THE COUNTRY HAS "ALL THE CONTROLS WE NEED." HE SAID SOME OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROPOSALS WOULD MEAN UNWARRANTED "TOTAL CONTROL OF THE ECONOMY AND ALL BUSINESS IN THE COUNTRY," BY BEREAUCRATS.

SENATOR SCHOEPPEL (R-KANS) SAID "I THINK THE BILL SHOULD BE RESTRICTED CONSIDERABLY. THE ADMINISTRATION HAS NOT MADE A GOOD CASE FOR MANY OF THE BROAD POWERS FOR WHICH IT ASKS. SOME OF ITS OWN WITNESSES HAVE BEEN ONLY LUKEWARM IN ENDORSING PROPOSALS--FOR INSTANCE THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST FOR SPECIAL POWER TO CONDEMN PROPERTY INSTEAD OF TO ACQUIRE IT BY REQUISITION AS NOW PERMITTED."

SENATOR DIRKSEN (R-ILL) SAID "THERE SHOULD BE MANY MODIFICATIONS, NOT ONLY OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS BUT OF THE ACT ITSELF." HE DECLINED TO DETAIL HIS VIEWS.

TWO DEMOCRATIC SENATORS, DECLINING TO PERMIT THE USE OF THEIR NAMES, SAID THEY EXPECT THERE WILL HAVE TO BE SOME COMPROMISES TO SAVE THE BILL FROM TOTAL DEFEAT. ONE OF THEM, SYMPATHETIC TO THE ADMINISTRATION, PUT IT THIS WAY:

"THE PRESIDENT ISN'T GOING TO GET EVERYTHING HE HAS ASKED FOR, BY A LONG SHOT, BUT YOU CAN BE VERY SURE HE'S GOING TO GET SOME OF IT. CONGRESS IS NOT GOING TO WRECK THE CONTROL PROGRAM. THE PEOPLE WOULD NOT PUT UP WITH THAT FOR A MINUTE."

THE COMMITTEE, STRIVING TO HEAD OFF ANY EXCUSE FOR A TEMPORARY, SHORT TERM EXTENSION, HAS ADOPTED A PROGRAM CALLING FOR CONTINUED MORNING AND AFTERNOON HEARINGS, FIVE DAYS A WEEK, FROM NOW THROUGH JUNE 6. THERE WILL BE NO PAUSE FOR THE MEMORIAL DAY HOLIDAY MAY 30, IT ANNOUNCED.

SU227PED

MAY 21 1951

A45WX (BEEF)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SUNDAY, MAY 20.)

BEEF (360)

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, MAY 20-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT PROGRAM DESIGNED TO CUT RETAIL BEEF PRICES BY 10 CENTS A POUND BY OCT. 1 WENT INTO EFFECT TODAY AMID CONGRESSIONAL CRITICISM.

SENATOR BUTLER (R-NEB) CALLED THE ROLLBACK ORDER "CONFISCATION."

DECLARING THAT PRICE STABILIZER MICHAEL V. DISALLE "BOASTS" THAT THE ORDER WILL SAVE CONSUMERS $700,000,000(M), BUTLER SAID:

"CATTLE FEEDERS WILL LOSE THAT SAME $700,000,000. THAT'S NOT SAVING, THAT'S CONFISCATION."

DISALLE HIMSELF SAID FLATLY THAT IN SPITE OF WIDESPREAD PROTESTS "WE WILL NOT REPEAL THE MEAT ORDER."

NOR SHOULD THE ROLLBACK LEAD TO RATIONING, DISALLE SAID.

INTERVIEWED ON NBC'S "MEET THE PRESS," THE PRICE CHIEF SAID THAT UNDER THE REGULATION PRICES STILL WILL BE HIGH ENOUGH TO BRING MEAT TO MARKET.

HE DENIED CATEGORICALLY THAT RATION BOOKS ARE BEING PREPARED OR THAT THERE IS ANY PRESENT INTENTION OF RATIONING MEAT. BUT HE SAID THAT NO ONE COULD MAKE A LONG TERM PREDICTION ON THAT SUBJECT IN THE LIGHT OF THE UNCERTAIN WORLD SITUATION.

DISALLE SAID HE WAS SURE THAT "A VERY DEEP SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY" ON THE PART OF CONGRESS WOULD ENSURE THAT PRICE AND WAGE CONTROL LAWS, WHICH EXPIRE JUNE 30, WILL BE EXTENDED.

BUTLER, ALONG WITH SENATOR THYE (R-MINN), MADE HIS ATTACK ON THE ROLLBACK ORDER IN A RADIO DEBATE (BLAIR MOODY'S MEET YOUR CONGRESS).

PACKERS ARE REQUIRED UNDER THE NEW PRICE CEILING TO BUY CATTLE AT PRICES AVERAGING 10 PER CENT BELOW JANUARY LEVELS. BUT HOUSEWIVES PROBABLY WON'T NOTICE AN IMMEDIATE CHANGE IN THEIR MEAT COSTS.

THE LIVE CATTLE ROLLBACK IS DESIGNED TO ELIMINATE THE SQUEEZE ON WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BEEF PRICE CEILINGS NOW IN EFFECT. CATTLE PRICE ROLLBACKS OF 4 1/2 PER CENT EACH HAVE BEEN SET FOR AUG. 1 AND OCT. 1.

BUT CATTLE RAISERS ARGUE THAT THE CEILING ON CATTLE MERELY TRANSFERS THE SQUEEZE FROM THE PACKERS TO THE CATTLE FEEDERS AND WILL CAUSE A BIG DROP IN BEEF PRODUCTION.

IN TODAY'S DEBATE, REPS. JAVITS (R-NY) AND BOLLING (D-MO) SUPPORTED THE GOVERNMENT MOVE TO TRIM BACK MEAT PRICES.

JAVITS CONTENDED THAT RISING FOOD COSTS ARE FORCING CITY DWELLERS TO LOWER THEIR LIVING STANDARDS WHILE FARMERS ARE GETTING WHAT HE

CALLED "A PREFERENTIAL DEAL" THROUGH PARITY REGULATIONS WHICH ASSURE THEM OF A FAIR RETURN ON THINGS THEY SELL IN RELATION TO THINGS THEY BUY.

ON THE OTHER HAND, HE ARGUED, PRICE RISES "HAVE FAR OUTSTRIPPED" CITY DWELLERS' WAGE INCREASES.

THYE SAID HE "STRONGLY OBJECTED" TO THE BEEF ORDER BECAUSE HE BELIEVED "IT WILL BRING A LOSS TO CATTLE FEEDERS AND AN EVENTUAL SHORTAGE OF MEAT" WHICH MAY RESULT IN ""BLACKMARKETING AND RATIONING."

BUTLER SAID HE, AS A CATTLE FEEDER ON HIS FARM IN NEBRASKA, HAD "NO SYMPATHY FOR THE FEEDER WHO BOUGHT CATTLE AFTER THE ORDER WENT OUT." THE SELLING PRICE OF BEEF, HE SAID, "MUST COVER ALL COSTS OF PRODUCING IT." UNDER THE ROLLBACK ORDER, HE ADDED THAT COSTS WOULD NOT BE COVERED.

BOLLING AGREED WITH JAVITS THAT "CITY DWELLERS DON'T WANT TO BE CAUGHT IN SKYROCKETING PRICE CLIMBS." AND HE SAID HE AGREED WITH BUTLER THAT "SOME FEEDERS WILL LOSE. BUT HE ADDED THAT HE BELIEVES THE "PRICE PLAN WILL WORK."

BOLLING CRITICIZED WHAT HE CALLED THE CATTLE INDUSTRY'S "INVASION OF WASHINGTON" LAST WEEK TO CONDEMN THE PRICE ORDER BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

UNDER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE CLARENCE J. MCCORMICK AND CONGRESSMA CLIFFORD R. HOPE (R-KAS) CLASHED OVER THE BEEF ORDER BUT AGREED ON ONE THING--THE BEEF SITUATION WILL DEPEND UPON THE PUBLIC.

THEY APPEARED ON THE CBS "PEOPLES' TV PLATFORM."

HOPE CALLED THE BEEF ORDER A MISTAKE, SAYING IT WOULD REDUCE THE SUPPLY OF BEEF AND THAT PRICE CONTROL ALWAYS LEADS TO BLACK MARKETS.

"BY ONE STROKE OF THE PEN," HE SAID, "$700,000,000 (M) HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM THE CATTLE PRODUCERS AND GIVEN TO THE PACKERS AND DISTRIBUTORS. IT AMOUNTS TO A CAPITAL LEVY. YET THE PUBLIC ISN'T GETTING ANY BENEFIT OUT OF IT."

MCCORMICK SAID THAT AS THE NATION'S POPULATION INCREASED, THE PRICE OF BEEF HAS RISEN WITH IT, AND THAT THE HIGHER BEEF PRICES ALWAYS BROUGHT GREATER BEEF PRODUCTION.

"WE HAVE A HIGHER PRICE IN 1951 STILL THAN WE EVER HAD BEFORE," HE SAID, "SO BEEF PRODUCTION SHOULD INCREASE."

"WE DEFINITELY THINK IT (THE ORDER) CAN BE MADE TO WORK," MCCORMICK SAID. "BUT IT'S UP TO THE PUBLIC--THE PRODUCER, THE PACKER, AND THE CONSUMER. I'M SURE THEY CAN MAKE IT WORK, BUT IF THEY CAN'T, LET'S HAVE A BETTER PLAN."

HOPE SAID, "IF THE PUBLIC WILL COOPERATE NOW AND BUY OTHER, CHEAPER MEATS THAN BEEF, THE PRICE OF BEEF WILL COME DOWN EVEN WITHOUT THE ORDER."

HE ADDED:

"THE BEEF ORDER IS DEFINITELY A MISTAKE AND WILL DESTROY A CONSIDERABLE VALUE OF THE FARMER'S HERDS.

"SUPPLY AND DEMAND WILL DECIDE THIS THING IN THE LONG RUN."

JM725PED

B8CX Q

(140)

CHICAGO, MAY 20-(AP)-DAVID BEN-GURION, PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL, TODAY SAID THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THAT JEWISH STATE WAS "NOT AN END IN ITSELF, BUT A MEANS TO AN END."

ADDRESSING SOME 1,300 MIDWESTERN JEWISH LEADERS, HE SAID, "THAT END WILL NEVER BE ACHIEVED UNTIL THE LAST JEW LIVING UNDER CONDITION OF OPPRESSION AND HUMILIATION X X HAS COME TO ISRAEL TO ENJOY LIBERT AND INDEPENDENCE.

THE PRIME MINISTER SAID UNLIMITED IMMIGRATION ALWAYS WILL BE THE LAW IN ISRAEL.

THE NATION IS CURRENTLY CONDUCTING A $500,000,000 (M) BOND SELLING CAMPAIGN TO FINACE A THREE-YEAR PLAN AIMED AT ECONOMIC SECURITY AND RAISING ISRAEL'S POPULATION FROM 1,250,000 TO 2,000,000 (M).

THE BEN-GURION PARTY LEFT FOR DETROIT BY PLANE AT 5:14 P.M. (EST).

A DELEGATION OF 50 CENTRAL CANADA JEWISH LEADERS VISITED BEN-GURION THIS MORNING TO DISCUSS EDUCATIONAL AND ECONOMIC AID TO ISRAEL.

S7541PCD

PRECEDE CHICAGO (130)

DETROIT, MAY 20-(AP)-DAVID BEN-GURION, PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL, SAID TONIGHT HE HOPES IN TIME HIS COUNTRY WILL HAVE TWO BIG MANUFACTURING CENTERS--COMPARABLE TO DETROIT--WITHIN ITS NARROW BOUNDARIES.

HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE ONE OF THESE WOULD BE ELATH, IN THE SOUTH, NOW NOT MUCH OF ANYTHING BUT A CITY STEEPED IN HISTORY WHERE KING SOLOMON ONCE BASED HIS FLEET.

THE OTHER WOULD BE HAIFA, IN THE NORTH ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, AT PRESENT ISRAEL'S INDUSTRIAL CENTER.

KAISER-FRAZER CORP. ALREADY IS PRODUCING AUTOMOBILES AT HAIFA, BEN-GURION SAID.

OFFICIAL DETROIT WILL GREET THE PRIME MINISTER AT CEREMONIES TOMORROW. AFTERWARDS, HE WILL TOUR DETROIT AUTOMOTIVE PLANTS.

BEN-GURION CAME HERE FROM CHICAGO WHERE HE DECLARED THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ISRAEL WAS "NOT AN END IN ITSELF, BUT A MEANS TO AN END."

ADDRESSING SOME X X X SECOND GRAF PREV UNDER CHICAGO DATELINE (B8CX) AND DELETING PENULTIMATE GRAF STARTING "THE BEN-GURION" AND ENDING "X X X 5:14 P.M. (EST)"

RK1157PES NM

MAY 21 1951

B66DC (Q)

DECORAH, IOWA, MAY 20-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER EINAR GERHARDSEN OF NORWAY, TONIGHT PLEDGED HIS COUNTRY "TO FIGHT TO THE LAST MAN" IN THE EVENT OF AN INVASION.

GERHARDSEN, WHO STOPPED OFF AT LUTHER COLLEGE HERE ON HIS TOUR OF THE MIDWEST, EXPLAINED HIS PROGRAM OF "PEACE WITH FREEDOM" HE DEVELOPED IN NORWAY.

HE SAID THERE ARE MANY KINDS OF PEACE BUT TO HAVE PEACE WITH FREEDOM A COUNTRY MUST BE STRONG MILITARILY AND STRONG INTERNALLY THROUGH ITS HIGH STANDARD OF LIVING SO IT CANNOT BE UNDERMINED BY COMMUNISM.

THE PRIME MINISTER SAID THERE IS NO IMMINENT DANGER OF WAR AS LONG AS THE DEMOCRACIES BUILD UP THEIR DEFENSES.

GERHARDSEN SAID NORWAY NOW HAS A "SENSE OF SECURITY" BECAUSE OF MARSHALL PLAN AID AND THE ATLANTIC PACT. HE SAID THAT 11 PERCENT OF THE MONEY USED IN RECONSTRUCTION WAS FROM MARSHALL PLAN FUNDS.

NORWAY IS SPENDING TEN TIMES AS MUCH MONEY NOW FOR DEFENSE AS SHE DID BEFORE THE WAR, THE PRIME MINISTER SAID, ADDING THAT EVERY PENNY OF DIRECT INCOME TAX GOES TO ARMAMENT.

THE PRIME MINISTER GOES TO ST.OLAF COLLEGE AT NORTHFIELD, MINN., AND TO MINNEAPOLIS TOMORROW; ST.PAUL, MINN., MAY 22; FARGO, N.D., MAY 22, GRAND FORKS, N.D., MAY 23; SEATTLE MAY 24 AND WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY 25-28.

LU1107PCS

A189KA (FX)
(WEST OUT) (280)
PRECEDE WICHITA JABARA

MCKINNEY, TEX., MAY 20-(AP)- THERE WAS A BIG STIR IN THE JAMES JABARA HOME HERE TONIGHT. ALMOST EVERYONE WAS UP LATE.

REASON: CAPT. JAMES JABARA TODAY BECAME THE FIRST ACE JET FIGHTER PILOT IN HISTORY.

"WE GOT AWFULLY EXCITED ABOUT IT," HIS WIFE RELATED TONIGHT. "THAT'S ALL I KNOW TO SAY."

CAPTAIN JABARA, 27 TODAY SHOT DOWN HIS FIFTH AND SIXTH COMMUNIST JET PLANES OVER KOREA. YOU MUST SHOOT DOWN AT LEAST FIVE ENEMY CRAFT TO REACH THAT RARE "ACE" RATING.

THE CAPTAIN AND MRS. JABARA MET WHEN HE WAS STATIONED AT PERRIN FIELD, BETWEEN DENISON AND SHERMAN, TEX. SHE WAS EMPLOYED AT THE FIELD. WHEN THE FLIER WAS SENT TO KOREA, SHE RETURNED HERE TO LIVE WITH HER MOTHER, MRS. C.W. STILES, IN AN APARTMENT.

THE JABARA'S HAVE TWO CHILDREN, JAMES, 2 YEARS OLD, AND CAROL ANNE, SEVEN MONTHS.

MAY 21 1951

"I'M SURE HE WILL BE PROUD OF HIS FATHER WHEN HE GETS A LITTLE OLDER AND CAN REALIZE WHAT BEING AN ACE MEANS," MRS. JABARA SAID TONIGHT OF HER SON. "EVEN NOW HE KNOWS WHERE HIS FATHER IS AND THAT HE FLIES A JET."

CAPTAIN JABARA IS A CAREER AIR FORCE OFFICER. MRS. JABARA SAID SHE HOPES HE WILL REMAIN IN THE AIR FORCE WHEN THE KOREAN WAR IS SETTLED.

IN WICHITA, KAS., THE CAPTAIN'S FATHER, JOHN JABARA, SAID TONIGHT HIS SON WAS A MODEST AND UNASSUMING BOY.

THE ELDER JABARA, OPERATOR OF A GROCERY STORE, SAID HE HEARS FROM THE WAR HERO "A COUPLE OF TIMES A WEEK" BUT THERE IS NEVER ANY MENTION OF ACTION. "EVEN WHEN HE WAS IN HIGH SCHOOL IN WICHITA HE NEVER TALKED ABOUT HIMSELF," THE FATHER EXPLAINED.

JABARA ENLISTED IN THE AIR FORCE AT THE AGE OF 17, WITH HIS FATHER'S CONSENT, AND PARTICIPATED IN 133 MISSIONS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER DURING WORLD WAR II. HE WAS CREDITED WITH SIX AND ONE-HALF VICTORIES IN THE AIR AND THREE AIRCRAFT DESTROYED ON THE GROUND.

AMONG HIS DECORATIONS AWARDED DURING WORLD WAR II ARE THE AIR MEDAL WITH 20 CLUSTERS, THE PRESIDENTIAL CITATION, EUROPEAN THEATER RIBBON AND SIX BATTLE STARS.

JABARA'S TWO BROTHERS AND TWO SISTERS ALSO LIVE IN WICHITA.

(NO PICKUP)
TR1128PCS NM

A142DX
IONE, COLO., MAY 20-(AP)-FOR EIGHT MONTHS, CORP. DALE L.NICHOLS' PARENTS HAD WONDERED WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM.

SHORTLY AFTER HE WAS WOUNDED IN KOREA SEPT. 4, THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT NOTIFIED HIS MOTHER, MRS.ROY M.NICHOLS.

SINCE THEN THERE HAD BEEN NO WORD UNTIL A TELEGRAM WAS PUT IN THE MAILBOX LAST WEEK SAYING YOUNG NICHOLS WAS DEAD. THE NEXT DAY A LETTER FROM U.S. SENATOR EDWIN C.JOHNSON FOLLOWED. IT SAID NICHOLS DIED ON A HOSPITAL SHIP THREE DAYS AFTER BEING WOUNDED.

THE WORD WHICH THE FAMILY HAD BEEN EXPECTING AND FEARING CAME TOO LATE FOR THE CORPORAL'S MOTHER. SHE WAS DYING OF CANCER AT THE FARM HOME NEAR THIS NORTHERN COLORADO TOWN.

"THERE'S NOTHING WE CAN DO ABOUT IT," SHE SAID WHEN THE TELEGRAM WAS READ TO HER. HER NURSE SAID SHE WAS SURE MRS.NICHOLS DIDN'T UNDERSTAND FULLY THE MEANING OF THE TELEGRAM.

LATE LAST NIGHT, MRS.NICHOLS DIED.

NICHOLS SAID TODAY THAT HE INTENDS TO TRY TO FIND OUT WHY THE ARMY WAITED EIGHT MONTHS TO NOTIFY HIM OF HIS SON'S DEATH.

"ZI REALIZE THAT DALE WASN'T THE ONLY BOY OVER THERE," HE SAID, "BUT IT'S BEEN EIGHT MONTHS. ALL THEY HAD TO DO WAS SEND A TELEGRAM SO WE'D KNOW ONE WAY OR THE OTHER.

"JUST SEEMS TO ME SOMEONE WAS ASLEEP SOMEWHERE ALONG THE LINE."
TZ04PMS NM

B30KX (Q)
MP
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 20-(AP)- "IN THIS PERIOD OF NATIONAL TRANSITION AND PERIL," SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FRANCIS P. MATTHEWS DECLARED TODAY, "WE HAD BETTER LEARN TO LOVE AND DEFEND OUR LIBERTIES."

"OUR COUNTRY IS IN GRAVE PERIL," SECRETARY MATTHEWS TOLD AN AUDIENCE OF SEVERAL THOUSAND PERSONS GATHERED ON THE PARADE GROUND AT THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

MATTHEWS, HERE FOR ARMED FORCES DAY CEREMONIES, DECORATED 18 SERVICEMEN.

A PURPLE HEART DECORATION WAS AWARDED TO SGT. DONALD R. FISH, DEADWOOD, SOUTH DAKOTA.

TR508PCS NM

MAY 21 1951

B13KX
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 20-(AP)-THE CHINESE RED RADIO TODAY LISTED THE FOLLOWING AMERICANS AS PRISONERS OF WAR:

CPL.GARLAND A.HERRINGTON OF GARDNER,LA.; CLIFFORD J.DANIELS (RANK NOT GIVEN) OAKLAND, CALIF.; CPL.RAY ATKINS OF 235 REID AVE. BROOKLYN, 33, N.Y.; AND CPL.CARL RANP (NAME REPEATED WITH THIS SPELLING) OF ROAD (PROBABLY "ROUTE") 3, FRANKLIN, PA.

FW258PCS

(FX LCLS OUT)(120)
SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 20-(AP)-SAN FRANCISCO WILL GREET ANOTHER 3,742 ARMY AND MARINE COMBAT VETERANS RETURNING HOME ON ROTATION FROM KOREA ON THREE SHIPS TOMORROW AND TUESDAY.

THE USNS GEN. R.L. HOWZE WILL DOCK AT 8 A.M. (10 A.M. EST) TOMORROW WITH 1,905 ARMY MEN ABOARD.

TWO HOURS LATER, THE USNS PRESIDENT JACKSON WILL ARRIVE AT NEARBY TREASURE ISLAND WITH 352 MARINES.

AND TUESDAY, THE USNS GEN. WILLIAM MITCHELL IS TO DOCK HERE WITH AN ADDITIONAL 1,485 ARMY OFFICERS AND MEN.

RELATIVES WILL BE ALLOWED TO GREET THE RETURNING MEN ON THE DOCKS, BUT THERE WILL BE NO PUBLIC WELCOMING.

FOLLOWING BRIEF PROCESSING, ALL THE VETERANS WILL BE GRANTED 30-DAY LEAVES AND NEW ASSIGNMENTS.

HW1032PPD NM

A191KX (FX)
(WEST OUT)
FIRST LEAD
SEATTLE, MAY 20-(AP)- A TROOPSHIP OUTBOUND FROM SEATTLE WITH KOREAN WAR REPLACEMENTS COLLIDED TONIGHT WITH A TANKER IN THE STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA.

TWO LARGE HOLES WERE TORN IN THE STERN OF THE TROOPSHIP, THE U.S. N.S. PVT. SADAO (CQ) MUNEMORI.

THE SHIP, REPORTING BY RADIO, LISTED NO INJURIES.

THE TANKER WAS THE UNION OIL COMPANY'S L.P. ST. CLAIR. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FIRM HERE SAID SHE SUFFERED "NO GREAT DAMAGE."

BOTH VESSELS WERE PROCEEDING TO SEATTLE UNDER THEIR OWN POWER. THE TROOPSHIP WAS TO DOCK AT 7 A.M. PDT (9 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

THE TROOPSHIP REPORTED IT HAD A LARGE HOLE IN ITS STERN AT THE WATER LINE AND ANOTHER EIGHT FEET ABOVE THE WATERLINE. IT SAID IT WAS TAKING NO WATER.

THE COAST GUARD DISPATCHED A PBY PLANE, A HELICOPTER AND THE CUTTER KLAMATH TO THE SCENE.

MILITARY OFFICIALS HERE DECLINED TO GIVE THE NUMBER OF MEN ABOARD THE TRANSPORT.

(NO PICKUP)
TR1128PCS

30.24- 23233

APR2SE
TMM
SEATTLE, MAY 19-(AP)-DR.PYUN YUNG TAI, SOUTH KOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER, TONIGHT ACCUSED THE UNITED NATIONS OF "BUYING UNITY AT THE EXPENSE OF STRONG LEADERSHIP."
IN AN AIRPORT INTERVIEW HE DECLARED:
"THE UN'S UNITY IS ONLY A MASK FOR WEAKNESS. THEY ARE AFRAID TO MA THE NECESSARY MOMENTOUS DECISIONS."
HE SAID THOSE WHO FAVOR SELF-IMPOSED RESTRICTIONS IN CARRYING ON TH WAR IN KOREA TEND TO MAGNIFY THE RUSSIAN STRENGTH.
"STALIN IS NOT A MADCAP LIKE TOJO, BUT A CALMLY REALISTIC AGGRESS OR," DR.PYUN SAID. "HE KNOWS THE SOVIET'S WEAKNESSES--LACK OF OIL, LACK OF MOBILITY, THE QUESTIONABLE LOYALTY IN THE EVENT OF CONFLICT OF MANY RUSSIANS, AND THE REALIZATION THAT IN THE EVENT OF ANOTHER WAR THEY WOULD HAVE TO FIGHT IT WITHOUT AMERICAN LEND-LEASE."
BUT HE ALSO WARNED AGAINST UNDERESTIMATING RUSSIA'S STRENGTH AND IT DESIRE TO CONTROL KOREA.
HE ACCUSED THE UN COMMAND IN SOUTH KOREA OF FRUSTRATING ATTEMPTS BY CIVILIAN RELIEF AGENCIES TO ASSESS THE NEEDS FOR AID TO PEOPLES TRAPPED BEYOND THE WAR LINES.
DR.PYUN DEPARTED ABOARD A NORTHWEST AIRLINES PLANE FOR HIS RETURN TO PUSAN, KOREA. HE HAD BEEN HERE TWO WEEKS UNDER AUSPICES OF CARE (CAPS) IN CONNECTION WITH A KOREAN RELIEF FUND RAISING CAMPAIGN.
RS1227APD NM

A163KA (COCKE)
LOS ANGELES, MAY 20-(AP)- AMERICAN LEGION COMMANDER ERLE COCKE, JR. TODAY DENOUNCED "NIT-WIT LIBERALS AND ALL-OUT INTELLECTUALS WHO BLEED SO EASILY FOR THE RIGHTS OF EVERYBODY EXCEPT THE AMERICAN CITIZEN."
ADDRESSING 17,500 PERSONS, INCLUDING 2,500 NEW CITIZENS, AT "I AM AN AMERICAN DAY" RALLY, COCKE SAID:
"THE COMMUNIST PARTY DID NOT HAVE TO BATTLE FOR THE BEACHHEADS THEY HOLD IN AMERICA TODAY. THEY WALKED IN THROUGH THE WIDE OPEN MIN AND POCKETBOOKS OF EMINENT CITIZENS WHO DON'T OR WON'T SEE WHERE LIBERALISM ENDS AND TREASON BEGINS."
TR937PCS

A69PX
OCAKE (180)
SCOTLAND, PA., MAY 20-(AP)-IMAGINE A BIRTHDAY CAKE SO BIG IT WOULD TAKE A STATION WAGON TO MOVE IT AND 400 KIDS THREE DAYS TO EAT IT! IT WOULD BE QUITE A CAKE, INDEED.
SUCH WAS THE MOUNTAIN OF SWEET BAKED FOR EARLE COCKE, JR., NATIONA COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, AND GIVEN BY HIM TO THE CHILDREN AT THE PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL.
AFTER THEY BLEW OUT THE 30 BIG RED CANDLES ATOP THE 700-POUND CULINARY WONDER, EACH OF THE CHILDREN HAD A BIG PIECE, BUT IT HARDLY MADE A DENT IN THE 54-INCH-HIGH CAKE.
SO TODAY AND TOMORROW THE SCHOOL CHILDREN WILL HAVE ALL THE CAKE THEY CAN EAT.
THE CAKE, BAKED BY THE BLUE RIBBON CAKE CO., IN KINGSTON, PA., WAS TAKEN IN A STATION WAGON THE 170 MILES TO SCOTLAND. THERE ED RITZ PUT THE FINISHING TOUCHES ON IT.
AND THIS IS WHAT WENT INTO COCKE'S BIRTHDAY CAKE: 288 POUNDS OF SUGAR, 109 POUNDS OF VEGETABLE OIL AND BUTTER, FOUR POUNDS OF SALT; 120 POUNDS OF FLOUR; 12 OUNCES OF BAKING POWDER; 70 DOZEN EGGS, 15 POUNDS OF ASSORTED FRUIT, 32 QUARTS OF MILK AND EIGHT OUNCES OF FLAVORING.
EJ454PED

A86AB
ALBANY, N.Y., MAY 20-(AP)-GENERAL GEORGE C. KENNEY WARNED AMERICANS TODAY THAT "IF WE RELAX OUR VIGILANCE AND NEGLECT OUR DEFENSES, THE UNITED STATES AS WE KNOW IT WILL CEASE TO EXIST."
KENNEY, WHO WAS COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES DURING WORLD WAR 11 AND IS NOW HEAD OF THE AIR UNIVERSITY AT MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE, MONTGOMERY, ALA., SPOKE AT "I AM AN AMERICAN DAY" OBSERVANCES IN LINCOLN PARK.
THE FOUR-STAR GENERAL SAID "TODAY IS THE DAY ESPECIALLY SET ASIDE FOR US TO REFLECT UPON OUR OBLIGATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES AS CITIZENS OF THIS COUNTRY AND GUARDIANS OF ITS DESTINY."
"IF WE SHIRK THOSE OBLIGATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES," KENNEY STATED, "WE WILL FIND OURSELVES A PREY TO ATTACK BY THE RED TERROR THAT TODAY THREATENS THE PEACE OF THE WORLD, AND TO THE SINISTER INFILTRATION OF ITS GODLESS CREED XXX."
"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS STILL ETERNAL VIGILANCE," HE DECLARED. "THE PENALTY OF APATHY IS DESTRUCTION. MAKE NO MISTAKE--IF WE RELAX OUR VIGILANCE AND NEGLECT OUR DEFENSES--THE UNITED STATES AS WE KNOW IT WILL CEASE TO EXIST."
CALLING THE UNITED STATES "THE GREAT HOPE OF THE SMALL NATIONS OF THE WORLD" IN THEIR SEARCH FOR PEACE, THE MAN WHO DIRECTED THE SUCCESSFUL AIR WAR AGAINST JAPAN SAID ADEQUATE MILITARY PREPAREDNESS "WAS OUR BEST INSURANCE AGAINST ATTACK."
KENNEY SAID THE "RED DICTATOR IN THE KREMLIN DID NOT DISARM WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD (AFTER WORLD WAR 11) BUT EMBARKED ON A PROGRAM OF CONSTANTLY INCREASING HIS ARMED FORCES AS HE ABSORBED HIS NEIGHBORS."
"ONLY IF HE SEES THAT WE ARE TOO STRONG FOR HIM, WILL HE HESITATE TO ATTACK," KENNEY DECLARED.
X616PED

B33NR
ATLANTIC CITY,N.J.,MAY 20-(AP)-RUSSIA INTENDS TO WIPE OUT THE CULTURAL AND NATIONAL IDENTITY OF THE JEWS AS A GROUP, A NEW YORK TIMES WRITER SAID TONIGHT.
DR.HARRY SCHWARZ SPOKE TO 1,000 PERSONS AT THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH SOCIAL WELFARE.
HE SAID THAT NOT ONLY HAS THE SOVIET UNION SHUT DOWN THE JEWISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, BUT "TODAY THE SOVIET PRESS CARRIES NO REFERENCES TO JEWS IN THE USSR, AND WHEN INDIVIDUAL JEWS ARE MENTIONED, THEY ARE MERELY REFERRED TO AS 'SOVIET' FIGURES."
HAL LEHRMANN, A FORMER FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT, TOLD THE MEETING THAT PROOF OF JEWISH REVULSION AGAINST COMMUNISM IN EASTERN EUROPE IS CONTAINED IN THE STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.
"WHENEVER A COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT HAS MADE ESCAPE POSSIBLE," HE SAID, "THE JEWS HAVE POURED OUT TOWARDS ISRAEL AND OTHER HAVENS OF FREEDOM."
IN BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA, HE SAID, WHERE NO BARS WERE PLACED ON IMMIGRATION, THE JEWISH COMMUNITY HAS REDUCED ITSELF TO A MERE HANDFUL.
AS MANY AS 10,000 A MONTH, SAID LEHMANN, ARE RUSHING TO GET OUT OF RUMANIA BEFORE THE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT THERE REVOKES THE FREEDOM OF IMMIGRATION.
DR.SIMON SEGAL, DIRECTOR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS FOR THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE, REPORTED, "THE JEWISH COMMUNITY, WEAKENED BY THE DESTRUCTION BROUGHT ABOUT BY NAZISM AND DEPRIVED OF A LARGE SECTION OF ITS LEADERSHIP, IS GREATLY BEWILDERED AND CONFUSED."
"A WAY MUST BE FOUND," HE SAID, "FOR THE WESTERN EUROPEAN JEWS, WHO ARE GOING TO REMAIN THERE, TO LIVE BOTH AS PART OF THEIR COUNTRIES AND AS JEWS."

"THE JEWS ARE THE NATURAL ALLIES OF THE LIBERAL FORCES IN THE GENERAL STRUGGLE AGAINST TOTALITARIANISM," DOCTOR SEGAL CONCLUDED.

EMANUEL BERLATSKY, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH CENTER WORKERS, OPENED THE CONFERENCE WITH A DESXRIPTION OF THE GROWTH OF CENTER ACTIVITIES.

HE TOLD HOW THE ORGANIZATION'S EFFORTS ARE BEING GEARED TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE NATION'S DEFENSE MOBILIZATION.

726PED NM

3 Q

KX (210)

NEW YORK, MAY 20-(AP)-MYRON M.COWEN, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO THE PHILIPPINES, SAID TODAY FILIPINOS "HAVE COMPLETE CONFIDENCE THAT THEIR POSITION IN THE FAR EAST WILL BE PROTECTED BY THE UNITED STATES."

COWEN SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THE FIRST REACTION OF FILIPINOS TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REMOVAL OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FROM HIS FAR EASTERN COMMANDS WAS INITIALLY "ONE OF SHOCK."

THIS SUBSIDED, HE SAID, AFTER PRESIDENT TRUMAN STATED THAT UNITED STATES POLICY IN THE PACIFIC WOULD BE UNCHANGED.

COWEN ARRIVED BY PLANE FROM MANILA, VIA LONDON.

HE SAID HE WOULD RETURN TO HIS POST IN MANILA AFTER ROUTINE CONSULTATIONS AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON.

COWEN SAID ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES HAVE IMPROVED RECENTLY, DUE IN PART TO THE PASSAGE OF A MINIMUM WAGE BILL AND TAX MEASURES WHICH "JUST ABOUT BALANCE THE BUDGET."

"NOTHING GIVES THE PHILIPPINE PEOPLE MORE CONFIDENCE," HE SAID, "THAN THE PRESENCE OF OUR SEVENTH FLEET IN WATERS NEAR THE PHILIPPINES."

COWEN HAD HIGH PRAISE FOR RECENT MEASURES AGAINST THE COMMUNIST-LED HUKBALAHAPS, MANY OF THEM INSTITUTED BY RAMON MAGSAY, PHILIPPINE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.

MAGSAY IS MAKING HEADWAY AGAINST THE HUKBALAHAPS, HE SAID, AND SOMETIMES "PERSONALLY GOES INTO THE HILLS AGAINST THEM."

VS423PED

A55 (100)

NEW YORK, MAY 20-(AP)-NEARLY 2,000 SOLDIERS, MANY OF THEM WORLD WAR II VETERANS, SAILED ABOARD A TROOP TRANSPORT TODAY BOUND FOR EUROPE.

MORE THAN 1,500 OF THEM WERE ADVANCE ELEMENTS OF THE U.S. 4TH INFANTRY DIVISION. AN ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER SAID ANOTHER 350 MEN ON BOARD WERE REPLACEMENTS FOR THE AIR FORCE. ALL WILL SUPPLEMENT ALLIED DEFENSE FORCES ABROAD.

AS THE VESSEL LEFT HER DOCK ONE SOLDIER, PRESUMABLY A SOUTHERNER, WAVED A SMALL CONFEDERATE FLAG FROM THE SHIP'S RAIL.

NEARLY 4,000 INFANTRYMEN OF THE 4TH DIVISION SAILED FOR EUROPE YESTERDAY. THE REMAINDER OF THE 18,000-MAN DIVISION IS SCHEDULED TO SAIL WITHIN A MONTH.

RP356PED

A73 (190)

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 20-(AP)-THE 12 NATIONS OF THE SPECIAL U.N. COMMITTEE STUDYING SANCTIONS AGAINST COMMUNIST CHINA PLAN TO MEET THIS WEEK TO SET UP A REVIEW BOARD FOR THE NEW EMBARGO ON STRATEGIC MATERIALS.

THE U.N. ASSEMBLY CALLED ON THE WORLD LAST FRIDAY TO HALT ANY SHIPMENT OF WAR SUPPLIES TO THE COMMUNISTS, AS A STEP TOWARD HALTING THE WAR IN KOREA.

THE SANCTIONS COMMITTEE IS EMPOWERED TO RECEIVE REPORTS WITHIN 30 DAYS ON HOW WELL THE EMBARGO IS BEING FOLLOWED, AND TO INFORM THE ASSEMBLY WHETHER IT SHOULD BE EXTENDED OR RELAXED.

THE COMMITTEE WAS REQUESTED BY THE ASSEMBLY TO KEEP ON STUDYING WHAT OTHER MEASURES SHOULD BE USED IF THE EMBARGO APPEARS TO BE FAILING.

A U.S. SPOKESMAN SAID THAT THE U.S. HAS CONSISTENTLY FAVORED A GENERAL EMBARGO ON ALL TRADE WITH RED CHINA BUT WAS NOT PLANNING TO PRESS FOR IT AT THIS WEEK'S MEETING. BRITAIN AND OTHERS HAVE SAID THAT AN EMBARGO ONALL TRADE WOULD HARM THE LIFE LINE OF HONG KONG AND OTHER PACIFIC AREAS, WHICH MUST DEPEND ON IMPORTS TO SURVIVE.

ADDITIONAL MEASURES THE ASSEMBLY COULD BE ASKED TO TAKE INCLUDE AUTHORIZING A NAVAL BLOCKADE OF THE RED CHINA COAST; BREAKING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OR EXTENDING THE EMBARGO TO SERVICES LIKE COMMUNICATIONS AND MAILS.

SN5PED

A6

NEW YORK, MAY 20-(AP)-GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND MRS.MACARTHUR LEFT THEIR SUITE AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL THIS MORNING AND AN AIDE SAID THEY WERE EN ROUTE TO THE COUNTRY TO SPEND A QUIET SUNDAY.

THE GENERAL, WEARING CIVILIAN CLOTHES, AND HIS WIFE LEFT IN A CHAUFFEUR-DRIVEN AUTOMOBILE. THE AIDE SAID THEY PLANNED TO GO "SOME PLACE" IN NEW YORK STATE. THE MACARTHUR'S SON, ARTHUR, IS OUT OF TOWN FOR THE WEEKEND.

LATER, LT.COL.ANTHONY STORY, MACARTHUR'S FORMER PILOT, SAID THE GENERAL AND HIS WIFE WERE VISITING FRIENDS IN NEARBY BREWSTER, N.Y. THE FRIENDS WERE NOT IDENTIFIED.

THE DEPOSED FAR EAST COMMANDER HAS MADE TENTATIVE PLANS TO ATTEND THE NEW YORK YANKEES-ST. LOUIS BROWNS BASEBALL GAME AT YANKEE STADIUM TOMORROW NIGHT.

MI1214PED

End

mr 5/20/51

START-MAY-21-1951

30.24-23235

A122 KA (KDP)
THIRD NIGHT LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (600)
BY DON HUTH
TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 22-(AP)-ALLIED TROOPS CHASED RETREATING REDS AS FAR AS 26 MILES IN WEST AND CENTRAL KOREA TODAY BUT A NEW TANK-LED COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE THREAT AROSE IN THE EAST.
ALLIED FORCES SWUNG TO THE ATTACK AND RAMMED UP TWO MAIN HIGHWAYS NORTH AND NORTHWEST OF SEOUL. ONE FORCE REACHED WITHIN 10 MILES OR LESS OF THE 38TH PARALLEL.
TWO DAYS AGO ALLIED FORCES WERE FIGHTING OFF REDS IN SEOUL'S OUTSKIRTS.
U.N. FORCES HELD THE INITIATIVE ON A 30-MILE ARC ABOVE SEOUL. BUT THE SITUATION WAS REVERSED IN THE MOUNTAINOUS EAST-CENTRAL AREA.
AN ALLIED OFFICER SAID HUGE ARMORED RED FORCES WERE MASSING 50 TO 75 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.
HE TOLD AP CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM C. BARNARD THE REDS MAY STRIKE IN HILLY EAST-CENTRAL KOREA WITH EVEN GREATER FORCE THAN THE 125,000-MAN DRIVE THAT OPENED THERE LAST WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

MAY 22 1951

A123KX
THE GALLANT U. S. SECOND DIVISION STOPPED THAT DRIVE IN FIVE DAYS BY KILLING OR WOUNDING AN ESTIMATED 37,750 OF THE 96,000 REDS WHO TRIED TO DESTROY THE VETERAN AMERICAN OUTFIT.
MONDAY THE DIVISION CUT DOWN MORE REDS ATTACKING NEAR PUNGAM, ABOUT 70 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.
OTHER HEAVY RED LOSSES WERE INFLICTED ON THREE BATAALIONS BY A 200-TON B-29 BOMBING ATTACK LAST NIGHT. THE BATTALIONS WERE HIT AND ROUTED IN FRONT OF THE SECOND DIVISION JUST AS THE REDS WERE PREPARING TO ATTACK.
RED LOSSES WERE STAGGERING. ALLIED SOURCES ESTIMATED THE COMMUNISTS LOST NEARLY 60,000 MEN IN FIVE DAYS ON THE EAST AND WEST-CENTRAL FRONTS BY GROUND ACTION ALONE. GROUND ACTION RED CASUALTIES IN THE WEST AND THOSE INFLICTED BY AIR ATTACKS ALL ACROSS KOREA REMAINED TO BE ADDED.

A124KX
IN THE WEST, NORTH OF SEOUL, THE REDS WERE ON THE RUN.
SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS ADVANCED INTO MUNSAN, 22 MILES NORTHWEST OF SEOUL, AND WENT ON FOUR MILES MORE TO THE SOUTH BANK OF THE IMJIN RIVER. THERE THEY WERE WITHIN 10 MILES OF THE 38TH PARALLEL.
DUE NORTH OF SEOUL, ALLIED FORCES ADVANCED 11 MILES AND REOCCUPIED UIJONGBU.
SOME 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL, ADVANCING ALLIED TROOPS FORCED THE REDS TO ABANDON THEIR BRIDGEHEAD ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE HONGCHON RIVER WHERE THE HONGCHON JOINS THE PUKHAM RIVER.
BUT THE MILITARY PICTURE WAS DIFFERENT IN THE MOUNTAINOUS AREA EASTWARD FROM CHUNCHON, 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.
CORRESPONDENT BARNARD SAID THOUSANDS OF REDS STREAMED DOWN THE CENTRAL KOREAN ROAD FROM HWACHON, SEVEN MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL THROUGH CHUNCHON, EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF 38.

A125KX
TANKS WERE SIGHTED MONDAY IN CHUNCHON, CLANKING EASTWARD.
OTHER REDS WERE SWARMING DOWN THE INJE-HANGYE ROAD. INJE IS FOUR MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL AND 27 MILES NORTHEAST OF CHUNCHON.
HANGYE, A POINT IN THE U. S. SECOND DIVISION LINE, IS 15 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CHUNCHON.
LAST NIGHT AND EARLY TODAY, ALLIED TROOPS BEAT OFF RED ATTACKS SOUTHEAST OF CHUNCHON, SOUTH AND EAST OF HANGYE AND EAST OF PUNGAM.
A THOUSAND REDS ATTACKED NEAR PUNGAM, ANOTHER POINT ON THE SECOND DIVISION FRONT, 15 MILES SOUTHEAST OF HANGYE.
OTHER RED CONCENTRATIONS WERE SEEN MOVING SOUTH AROUND ALLIED-HELD SOKSA, A TOWN 17 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PUNGAM AND WITHIN 25 MILES OF THE EAST COAST.
A RED ATTACK AGAINST SOUTH KOREANS AND AMERICANS PENETRATED THE ALLIED LINE AT ONE POINT, POSING A SLANKING THREAT. WEST OF SOKSA, U. N. TROOPS ATTACKED 6,000 REDS MONDAY AND GAINED NEARLY THREE MILES.
WONSAN, EAST COAST PORT CITY FROM WHICH RED SUPPLY ROADS FEED DOWN TO THE EAST AND EAST-CENTRAL FRONTS, WAS BOMBARDED MONDAY BY THE 16-INCH GUNS OF THE 45,000-TON BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY.

A126KX
THE U. S. SECOND DIVISION MADE A BOLD EASTWARD SWITCH OF ITS POSITION SUNDAY--COVERED BY ARTILLERY AND PLANE ATTACKS---IN ORDER TO CLOSE A GAP IN ALLIED DEFENSES.
IT WAS A FIGHTING SHIFT. WHILE IT WAS IN PROGRESS, THE SECOND AND OTHER COMPONENTS OF THE U. S. 10TH CORPS KILLED OR WOUNDED AN ESTIMATED 24,700 REDS.
IN ALL, ALLIED SOURCES ESTIMATE THAT 58,561 REDS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED ON TWO OF THE THREE FRONTS BY GROUND ACTION ALONE IN FIVE DAYS, BEGINNING APRIL 16. MAY
IN WASHINGTON, THE U. S. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT SAID THAT ALLIED LOSSES FOR THE SAME PERIOD WERE 1,618 OF WHICH 960 WERE AMERICANS.
U.S.FIFTH AIR FORCE PILOTS ESTIMATED THEY KILLED OR WOUNDED 750 REDS MONDAY.
HEAVY RED LOSSES WERE CAUSED MONDAY BY ALLIED ARTILLERY WHICH POUNDED RED ASSEMBLY AREAS NEAR CHUNCHON AND HONGCHON.
MORE REDS DIED UNDER ATTACK OF THE SOUTH KOREANS IN THE PUSH TO THE IMJIN RIVER NORTHWEST OF SEOUL. THE SOUTH KOREANS OVERCAME A RED BATTALION FIVE MILES SOUTH OF MUNSAN.
NORTHEAST OF SEOUL, BRITISH AND SOUTH KOREANS JOINED AMERICANS IN ERASING THE REDS' HONGCHON RIVER BRIDGEHEAD. IN ONE ACTION, 67 REDS WERE KILLED AND 118 WOUNDED OUT OF A FORCE OF 300 NEAR CHANGGONG, 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

BY1028PPD
MAY 22 1951
A76KA
-95-
SECOND NIGHT LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (200)
BY TOM STONE
TOKYO,TUESDAY,MAY 22-(AP)-ALLIED FORCES HAVE SWUNG OVER TO THE ATTACK NORTH OF SEOUL AND ADVANCED UP TO 26 MILES BEYOND THE CAPITAL, THE U.S.EIGHTH ARMY REPORTED TODAY.
THE ALLIES WERE COUNTERING QUICKLY AFTER BLEEDING A RED OFFENSIVE TO A HALT IN SIX DAYS BY INFLICTING LOSSES OF 60,000 OR MORE.
EIGHTH ARMY SAID ATTACKING UNITED NATIONS TROOPS SCORED ADVANCES ON AN ARC OF MORE THAN 30 MILES--FROM THE MUNSAN AREA, 22 MILES NORTHWEST OF SEOUL, TO THE VICINITY OF CHANGGONG, 18 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.
SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS ADVANCED FOUR MILES BEYOND MUNSAN TO THE SOUTH BANK OF THE IMJIN RIVER FOR THE DEEPEST WESTWARD THRUST.

THE TUESDAY MID-MORNING COMMUNIQUE OF EIGHTH ARMY REFERRED TO ACTION IN THE WEST AS ADVANCES AND ATTACKS. THE PREVIOUS DAY, THEY HAD BEEN CALLED ONLY RECONNAISSANCE IN FORCE.

ONLY TWO DAYS AGO, ALLIED TROOPS BROKE UP A SUICIDAL NORTH KOREAN ATTACK IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF SEOUL. TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE REPORTED ALLIED ADVANCES ALL AROUND THE SEOUL PERIMETER.

THE ONLY RED AGGRESSIVENESS REPORTED TODAY WAS IN THE EAST-CENTRAL SECTOR BUT EVEN THERE IT WAS TAPERING OFF.

THE REDS BEGAN PULLING BACK IN KOREA MONDAY. THEIR LOSSES NEARED 60,000 ON THE EAST AND WEST-CENTRAL FRONT ALONE FOR FIVE DAYS OF THE OFFENSIVE THEY OPENED LAST WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

THE U.S.DEFENSE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED UNITED NATIONS DEAD AND WOUNDED IN THE SAME FIVE-DAY PERIOD WERE 1,618. U.S.CASUALTIES WERE 960. THERE WERE NO FIGURES FOR ALLIED MISSING, BUT FRONT OFFICERS SAID RED LOSSES WERE 30 TIMES GREATER THAN THOSE OF THE ALLIES.

FIELD DISPATCHES INDICATED THE FOURTH MAJOR CHINESE AND NORTH KOREAN ATTEMPT TO ENGULF THE UNITED NATIONS ARMY HAD FOUNDERED IN ITS SIXTH DAY.

SECTOR BY SECTOR, THE SORELY-PUNISHED REDS RETIRED IN THE FACE OF TREMENDOUS ARTILLERY, AIRPOWER AND GROUND FIRE.

DESPITE A HEAVY RAIN, ALLIED TROOPS ON THE WEST-CENTRAL FRONT JUMPED OFF WITH SHARP COUNTER-ATTACKS TO PROD THE RETREATING ENEMY.

NORTH OF SEOUL, U.S., BRITISH AND SOUTH KOREAN UNITS RAMMED BACK INTO UIJONGBU AND MUNSAN, 11 AND 22 MILES ABOVE THE OLD KOREAN CAPITAL. MUNSAN IS ONLY 10 MILES SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL.

THE COMMUNISTS, HOWEVER, STILL WERE CAPABLE OF HITTING BACK WITH HEAVY NEW ATTACKS IN THE EAST, SOME 65 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL, IF THEY CAN REGAIN BALANCE.

AP CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM C. BARNARD, ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT, SAID "THE COMMUNIST TIME-TABLE WAS THROWN OUT OF WHACK" BY THE STALWART DEFENSES OF THE U.S. SECOND DIVISION.

THIS "INDIANHEAD" DIVISION HANDED THE REDS, "ONE OF THE MOST STUNNING DEFEATS OF THE WAR," IN REPULSING A SAVAGE FIVE-DAY ONSLAUGHT, HE REPORTED.

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TWICE THE DIVISION CLOSED DANGEROUS FLANKING GAPS THE REDS HAD POKED IN SOUTH KOREAN-MANNED SECTIONS OF THE LINE, AND ONE REGIMENT HAD TO FIGHT SOUTH OUT OF A 36-HOUR ENCIRCLEMENT.

FIELD DISPATCHES MONDAY NIGHT REPORTED CLOSURE OF THE FINAL GAP BY A BRILLIANT SIDE-SLIPPING MANEUVER.

THIS SINGLE AMERICAN DIVISION KILLED OR WOUNDED 37,750 CHINESE REDS IN FIVE DAYS BY CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE, THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY ANNOUNCED.

THE WHOLE TENTH CORPS, OF WHICH THE SECOND DIVISION IS A PART, COST THE CHINESE 48,341 CASUALTIES, ACCORDING TO AN ESTIMATE BY LT.GEN.EDWARD M.ALMOND, THE CORPS COMMANDER.

OF THESE, ALMOND SAID ALMOST HALF, 24,700, WERE INFLICTED ON SUNDAY ALONE ON THE BIGGEST ONE-DAY TOLL OF THE WAR.

OFFICERS ON THE WEST CENTRAL FRONT (ANOTHER CORPS AREA), ESTIMATED THE CHINESE SUFFERED 10,220 CASUALTIES FROM WEDNESDAY THROUGH SUNDAY.

A220KX

THIS MADE A TOTAL OF 58,561 COMMUNISTS ESTIMATED KNOCKED OUT IN FIVE DAYS OF GROUND ACTION, WITH THE TALLIES FROM THE WESTERN FRONT AND THE HIGH SCORE OF AIR FORCE AND NAVY PLANES STILL TO BE ADDED.

GEN.MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY, U.N. COMMANDER, PARTICULARLY COMMENDED THE U.S. DECOND DIVISION IN A MESSAGE TO DEFENSE SECRETARY MARSHALL AND THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.

HE SAID, "THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE, THE GALLANTRY AND THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF (LT.) GEN. (JAMES A.) VAN FLEET'S EIGHTH U.S. ARMY AND ITS SUPPORTING AIR FORCE AND NAVAL FORCES" WERE AN INSPIRATION TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

RIDGWAY DECLARED THAT THE U.S. SECOND DIVISION HAD INFLICTED LOSSES WHICH CONSERVATIVELY ESTIMATED EXCEED X X X 20 TIMES ITS OWN."

HIS MESSAGE ALSO LAUDED THE SOUTH KOREAN FIRST DIVISION. IT WAS THE COLLAPSE OF TWO UNIDENTIFIED SOUTH KOREAN DIVISIONS WHICH OPENED A BROAD HOLE ON THE RIGHT FLANK.

THUS MAKING AN EARLY GAIN OF UP TO 25 MILES, AND WITH A LARGE PORTION OF THE SECOND DIVISION ISOLATED, THE REDS THEN FAILED BOTH TO HOLD THE TRAP INTACT AND TO EXPLOIT THEIR ADVANTAGE. SO MANY WERE SLAUGHTERED THAT THEY HAD TO EASE OFF SATURDAY.

THE CHINESE TRIED TO SET THEIR OFFENSIVE IN MOTION AGAIN SUNDAY NIGHT. IT WAS FOILED WHEN THEIR ASSEMBLY POINTS WERE HAMMERED BY NIGHT-RAIDING B-29 SUPERFORTS.

DURING THE DAY SUNDAY, THE SECOND DIVISION COMPLETED A SPECTACULAR MANEUVER THAT SLAMMED SHUT THE LAST BREACH THROUGH WHICH THE REDS HAD POURED.

MOVING UNDER CONSTANT CHINESE ATTACKS, MAJ.GEN.CLARK L.RUFFNER'S ENTIRE DIVISION PULLED OUT OF POSITIONS ASTRIDE THE INJE-HONGCHON HIGHWAY AND SLIPPED SOUTHEAST TO PLUG THE HOLE FROM THE HIGHWAY TO A POINT EAST OF PUNGAM, 18 MILES EAST OF HONGCHON.

A221KX

THE TOWN OF HONGCHON, 55 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL, IS THE KEY TO MAJOR ALLIED SUPPLY HIGHWAYS WINDING DOWN TO SOUTHEAST KOREA'S PORT OF PUSAN.

AS THE SECOND DIVISION SHIFTED, A CURTAIN OF AIR, ARTILLERY AND GROUND FIRE COVERED THE TROOPS AND TOOK A BLOODY TOLL OF COMMUNISTS.

GENERAL ALMOND TOLD CORRESPONDENT BARNARD THAT THE CHINESE WERE BURYING THEIR DEAD ALL ALONG A TWO AND A HALF-MILE VALLEY.

ARTILLERY THAT CAUGHT THE CHINESE AT THIS TASK ACCOUNTED FOR MUCH OF SUNDAY'S GREAT ENEMY LOSS, HE SAID, ADDING:

"WE HAVE TAKEN THE STARCH OUT OF WHAT IS IN FRONT OF US."

ALMOND WARNED THAT THE CHINESE "MAY BE GETTING READY TO STRIKE AGAIN," BUT DECLARED, "IF HE DOES, WE ARE PREPARED TO MEET HIM.

"WE HAVE A LINE ACROSS THE (KOREAN) PENINSULA AND WE ARE HOLDING IT.

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ALMOND WARNED THAT THE CHINESE "MAY BE GETTING READY TO

"WE HAVE A LINE ACROSS THE (KOREAN) PENINSULA AND WE ARE HOLDING IT.

"WE HAVE A LINE OF FIRE THAT OPERATES DAY AND NIGHT, RAIN OR SHINE. OUR CAPABILITY OF BRINGING DOWN INSTANT FIRE WHENEVER WE SIGHT THESE PEOPLE IS TREMENDOUS."

REPORTS FROM THE WEST-CENTRAL FRONT SAID THE NEW ALLIED COUNTER-THRUSTS FORCED THE CHINESE TO BEGIN WITHDRAWING NORTH OF THE HONGCHON RIVER. U.S.AND REPUBLIC OF KOREA TROPS ADVANCED THROUGH THE RAIN, HARD ON THE HEELS OF RED REAR-GUARDS.

EAST OF THE PUKHAN RIVER, U.N. UNITS ADVANCED WITHIN SIGHT OF THE CHONGPYONG RESERVOIR AND THE POWER DAMS FROM WHICH THE REDS HAD THREATENED THE EASTERN FLANK OF SEOUL.

BRITISH TROOPS STRUCK NORTH FROM POINTS WEST OF THE PUKHAN AND CROSSED THE MAIN SEOUL-CHUNCHON HIGHWAY UNDER LONG-RANGE SMALL-ARMS FIRE.

THE HONGCHON AND PUKHAN RIVERS CONVERGE ABOUT 29 MILES NORTHEAST OF

SEOUL.
ONE AMERICAN UNIT WAS STALLED BY BITTER OPPOSITION FROM THE CHINESE ENTRENCHED SOUTHWEST OF CHANGGONG, WHICH IS 18 MILES EAST OF UIJONGBU, AND 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL. AIR STRIKES AND ARTILLERY APPARENTLY FAILED TO DISLODGE THE REDS FROM THEIR HILLSIDE ENTRENCHMENTS.
U.S.COMMANDERS SAID OVER-EXTENDED SUPPLY LINES AND POOR COMMUNICATIONS HAD CAUSED THE REDS FAILURE IN THE WEST.
U.N.RECONNAISSANCE FORCES THEN KNIFED THROUGH THE LINES AND CAUSED THE RED RETREAT WITH HEAVY CASUALTIES.

A222KX
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SOME MILITARY OBSERVERS BELIEVED THE COMMUNISTS WERE MOVING UP FRESH TROOPS TO REPLACE XSEVERAL SHATERED REGIMENTS LOST ON THE WESTERN FRONT. OTHER OFFICERS EXPECTED THE REDS TO FIGHT A SLOW WITHDRAWING FIGHT BACK TOWARD THE 38TH PARALLEL.
THE ALLIED PENETRATIONS OF UIJONGBU AND MUNSAN WERE MADE AGAINST LIGHT RESISTANCE. MUNSAN WAS THE OBJECTIVE OF A LARGE-SCALE U.S. PARATROOP OPERATION MARCH 23.
THE AIR FORCES MOUNTED 1,100 SORTIES SUNDAY AGAINST THE ENEMY BUT WERE HINDERED BY HEAVY WEATHER MONDAY. IT MAY MARK THE START OF THE SPRING MONSOON AND ITS DRENCHING RAINS.
WARSHIPS POUNDED THE EAST KOREN COAST AND BLOCKADED THE WESTERN SHORELINE.

THE CHINESE COMMUNIST RADIO AT PEIPING MADE AN UNSUBSTANTIATED CLAIM THAT 16 U. S. WARPLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND 17 MORE DAMAGED IN TH FIRST 10 DAYS OF MAY. IT SAID THREE AMERICAN PILOTS WERE CAPTURED ALIVE FROM CRASHED PLANES. ONE B-26 PILOT WAS TAKEN IN SPITE OF ATTEPTS OF TWO HELICOPTERS TO RESCUE HIM, THE REDS SAID.
F-1621PCS
A120FX
THIRD LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (125)
BY OLEN CLEMENTS
TOKYO, MAY 21-(AP)-REDS BEGAN WITHDRAWING FROM HALF OF THE KOREAN CENTRAL FRONT TODAY AFTER LOSING NEARLY 80,000 MEN, BY ALLIED ESTIMATES IN THEIR FIVE-DAY-OLD OFFENSIVE.
LT. GEN. EDWARD M. ALMOND ANNOUNCED HIS TENTH CORPS KILLED OR WOUNDED 48,341 REDS ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT. SUNDAY'S TOOL ALONE WAS 24,700, HE SAID, THE BIGGEST ONE-DAY TOTAL OF THE WAR.
ALLIED OFFICERS ESTIMATED 10,220 OTHER CASUALTIES WERE INFLICTED ON THE WEST-CENTRAL FRONT, AP CORRESPONDENT GEORGE A. MCARTHUR REPORTED.
IN THIS SECTOR, REDS RETREATED THROUGH A DRIVING RAIN. FRONT LINE DISPATCHES MONDAY NIGHT TOLD OF COMMUNIST WITHDRAWALS BEFORE ADVANCING ALLIES ACROSS MORE THAN 20 MILES OF THE FRONT.
REDS WERE REPORTED ABANDONING THEIR BRIDGEHEADS BELOW THE PUKHAN AND HONGCHON RIVERS, AND PULLING BACK TOWARD CHUNCHON IN THE CENTER.

THE CRITICAL GAP IN UNITED NATIONS LINES ON THE EAST CENTRAL FLANK WAS PLUGGED BY A BRILLIANT TACTICAL MANEUVER OF THE U.S. SECOND DIVISION.
AP CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM C. BARNARD, IN A DISPATCH DELAYED SEVERAL HOURS BY CENSORS, SAID THE SECOND "INDIANHEAD" DIVISION SIDESLIPPED TO THE EAST TO CLOSE THE HOLE LEFT BY THE COLLAPSE OF TWO SOUTH KOREAN DIVISIONS.
THE COORDINATED MOVE STARTED QUIETLY SATURDAY MORNING AND WAS COMPLETED EARLY SUNDAY. MAJ.GEN.
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TO THE EAST TO CLOSE THE HOLE LEFT BY THE COLLAPSE OF TWO SOUTH KOREAN DIVISIONS.
THE COORDINATED MOVE STARTED QUIETLY SATURDAY MORNING AND WAS COMPLETED EARLY SUNDAY. MAJ.GEN.CLARK L.RUFFNER'S FIGHTING SECOND MOVED OUT OF ITS SECTOR ASTRIDE THE HONGCHON-INJE ROAD. IT SHIFTED SOUTHEAST TO FILL THE BREACH FROM THE HONGCHON HIGHWAY TO A POINT EAST OF PUNGAM--18 MILES EAST OF HONGCHON.
THE SPECTACULAR MOVE WAS MADE WHILE THE DIVISION BEAT OFF HEAVY CHINESE ATTACKS.
A CURTAIN OF AIR, ARTILLERY AND GROUND FIRE COVERED THE SHIFTING DIVISION AND TOOK A BLOODY TOLL OF COMMUNISTS.

MOST OF THE RED CASUALTIES WERE INFLICTED BY THE U.S.SECOND DIVISION, WHICH THE COMMUNISTS SET OUT TO DESTROY. THE EIGHTH ARMY SAID THE SECOND DIVISION KILLED OR WOUNDED 37,750 REDS IN FIVE DAYS.
"WE'VE TAKEN THE STARCH OUT OF" THE OFFENSIVE, ALMOND SAID. "AND I FEEL CERTAIN THAT IF THEY COME AT US IN EVEN GREATER NUMBERS WE CAN HANDLE THEM AGAIN."
THE REDS THREW 125,000 MEN AT HIS SECTOR IN THEIR SECOND SPRING OFFENSIVE, ALMOND SAID. THE FIRST RED ALL-OUT SMASH BEGAN APRIL 22 AND BOGGED DOWN AT THE END OF 10 DAYS.
IN THEIR NEW DRIVE, THE REDS FELL BEFORE THE TREMENDOUS FIRE POWER OF U.N.ARTILLERY, PLANES AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS...WERE TRAPPED ON BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS...BLOWN UP BY MINES.
THE ENEMY "MAY BE GETTING READY TO STRIKE AGAIN," ALMOND SAID, "AND IF HE DOES WE ARE PREPARED TO MEET HIM.
"WE HAVE A LINE ACROSS THE PENINSULA AND WE ARE HOLDING IT. WE HAVE A LINE OF FIRE THAT OPERATES DAY AND NIGHT, RAIN OR SHINE. OUR CAPABILITY OF BRINGING DOWN INSTANT FIRE WHENEVER WE SIGHT THESE PEOPLE IS TREMENDOUS."
MUCH OF SUNDAY'S RECORD CASUALTY TOLL, HE SAID, WAS COMPILED WHEN ARTILLERY CAUGHT THE CHINESE TRYING TO CARRY OFF THEIR DEAD ALL ALONG A TWO AND A HALF MILE VALLEY.

A96FX
EIGHTH ARMY REPORTS AND FIELD DISPATCHES HAD GIVEN NO HINT OF HEAVY RED ASSAULTS SUNDAY.
U.N.FORCES SUFFERED "COMPARATIVELY FEW CASUALTIES" FROM THE REDS' HUMAN SEA WAVE ATTACKS, ALMOND REPORTED. "AND THE SECOND DIVISION IS STILL IN GOOD SHAPE."
A SPOKESMAN AT TOKYO HEADQUARTERS SAID THE INDIAN HEAD DIVISION APPARENTLY INFLICTED MORE THAN 30 CASUALTIES FOR EVERY ONE IT SUFFERED.
BRIEFING OFFICERS SAID THE DIVISION'S POSITION WAS "STILL DANGEROUS. BUT CHINESE ASSAULTS DWINDLED DURING THE NIGHT TO SIX PROBING ATTACKS ON THE LENGTHY EAST-CENTRAL FRONT HELD BY THE SECOND DIVISION. ALL WERE BEATEN BACK.
PRESSURE DIMINISHED ALL ALONG THE FRONT MONDAY MORNING, THE EIGHTH ARMY SAID.
UNITED NATIONS PATROLS STABBED FAR OUT FROM THE SEOUL PERIMETER IN THE FAR WEST. A SOUTH KOREAN PATROL RE-ENTERED MUNSAN, ONLY TEN MILES SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL WITH LITTLE OPPOSITION. AN AMERICAN TASK FORCE PROBED INTO UIJONGBU, 11 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL, UNOPPOSED.
BUT BRITISH UNITS SHOVING NORTHEAST OF THE OLD SOUTH KOREAN CAPITAL RAN INTO STRONG NESTS OF REDS.
THE MAIN KOREAN BATTLEFRONT, MANNED BY THE SECOND DIVISION, "WAS RELATIVELY QUIET DURING THE MORNING," AN EIGHTH ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID.

BUT COMMUNISTS CONTINUED TO MASS BY THE THOUSANDS FOR A NEW ASSAULT AT THE HEROIC SECOND DIVISION. THE DIVISION WAS STRUNG OUT ACROSS MORE THAN 20 MILES AFTER A BRILLIANT TACTICAL MANEUVER THAT CLOSED A HUGE GAP ON ITS FLANK.

A U.S. 8TH ARMY BRIEFING OFFICER SAID THAT HOLE WAS "PRETTY WELL" PLUGGED. BUT THE REDS POURED THROUGH ANOTHER GAP.

"THE SITUATION IS STILL DANGEROUS," THE BRIEFING OFFICER SAID.

U.N. BOMBERS CONCENTRATED ON THE SECOND DIVISION'S SECTOR IN THE WAR'S BIGGEST NIGHT ATTACK ON THE FRONT LINES. B-29 SUPERFORTS AND B-26 INVADERS CUT UP THE REDS WITH 1,000 FRAGMENTATION BOMBS SUNDAY NIGHT. THE AIR FORCE SAID 250 TONS OF BOMBS WERE PINPOINTED IN THE ATTACK BY A NEW RADAR TECHNIQUE.

A BIG JET BATTLE FLARED OVER NORTHWESTERN KOREA AND PRODUCED THE WORLD'S FIRST JET ACE. THREE RUSSIAN-TYPE MIG-15 JETS WERE REPORTED SHOT DOWN IN FLAMES, ONE PROBABLY SHOT DOWN AND FIVE DAMAGED. NONE OF 28 AMERICAN F-86 SABRE JETS WHICH ENGAGED 50 MIGS WAS REPORTED HIT.

THE JET ACE IS CAPT. JAMES JABARA OF WICHITA, KAS. THE 26-YEAR-OLD AIRMAN SENT TWO MIGS DOWN IN FLAMES TO RUN HIS TOTAL TO SIX. FIVE KILLS MAKE AN ACE. ONE MIG "DISINTEGRATED INTO A THOUSAND PIECES OF FLAMING DEBRIS," HE SAID, AND THE OTHER SPUN DOWN IN A "WHIRL OF FIRE."

ON THE GROUND RED PRESSURE EASED SOMEWHAT AFTER STAGGERING LOSSES IN THEIR HUMAN SEA WAVE ATTACKS.

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A43FX

AN EIGHTH ARMY SPOKESMAN DESCRIBED RED LOSSES AS "EXTREMELY HEAVY."

AP CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM C. BARNARD REPORTED THAT FIVE DAYS OF FIGHTING ON THE EAST CENTRAL FRONT COST THE REDS CLOSE TO 35,000 CASUALTIES.

U.N. LINES WERE REPORTED STABLE EXCEPT ON ONE FLANK OF THE SECOND DIVISION. THERE' BRIEFING OFFICERS SAID, THE ATTENTION WAS OBSCURE.

FRONT LINE REPORTS SAID THE REDS WERE BUILDING UP HEAVILY IN FRONT OF THE DIVISION. A NEW ATTEMPT TO EXPLOIT ANOTHER BREAKTHROUGH IN SOUTH KOREAN LINES WAS EXPECTED. EXACT LOCATION OF THE OTHER HOLE WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

THE ORIGINAL GAP, CREATED BY THE RETREAT OF TWO SOUTH KOREAN DIVISIONS, WAS CLOSED BY THE ENTIRE SECOND DIVISION SIDESLIPPING TO THE EAST, BARNARD REPORTED IN A DELAYED DISPATCH.

"THE BEAUTIFULLY COORDINATED MOVE STARTED QUIETLY SATURDAY MORNING AND WAS COMPLETED SUNDAY," HE REPORTED.

"MAJ. GEN. CLARK L. RUFFNER'S FIGHTING DIVISION MOVED OUT OF ITS SECTOR ASTRIDE THE HONGCHON-INJE ROAD. IT SHIFTED SOUTHEAST TO FILL THE BREACH FROM THE HONGCHON HIGHWAY TO A POINT EAST OF PUNGNAM.

"IT WAS A SPECTACULAR MOVE ACCOMPLISHED WHILE THE DIVISION BEAT OFF HEAVY CHINESE THRUSTS.

"A CURTAIN OF AIR, ARTILLERY AND GROUND FIRE COVERED THE SHIFTING TROOPS AND TOOK A BLOODY TOLL OF COMMUNISTS.

"THE BRILLIANCE OF THE MOVE ADDED ANOTHER LAUREL TO THE RECORD OF THE HEROIC DIVISION. AT ONE TIME IT FOUGHT THE CHINESE FROM THREE SIDES WHEN THE SOUTH KOREAN WITHDRAWAL LEFT ITS EAST FLANK COMPLETELY EXPOSED."

THE REDS WERE MASSED MONDAY IN TWO LARGE AREAS ABOVE PUNGAM ON THE EASTERN FLANK OF THE SECOND DIVISION. THAT SECTOR WAS COMPARATIVELY QUIET SUNDAY.

A DIVISION SPOKESMAN ESTIMATED 900 REDS WERE KILLED AND 600 WOUNDED IN FIGHTING ON THE WESTERN FLANK WHERE REDS WERE TEMPORARILY DRIVEN BACK.

BITTEREST FIGHTING SUNDAY WAS REPORTED IN THE WEST CENTRAL SECTOR WHERE REDS WERE TRYING TO ENLARGE A BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE JUNCTION OF THE PUKHAN AND HONGCHON RIVERS. THE FIGHTING WAS SLIGHTLY MORE THAN 20 MILES SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL AND NEARLY 30 MILES EAST OF SEOUL.

A44FX

FARTHER WEST ALLIED PATROLS STABBING OUT FROM SEOUL MET STIFF RESISTANCE. BUT AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH REPORTED THERE WAS SOME INDICATION THE REDS WERE WITHDRAWING BEFORE THE U.N. TROOPS. IT WAS NOT A GENERAL RETREAT. IT COULD BE JUST AN ADJUSTMENT OF LINES IN FACE OF STRONG AMERICAN ACTION.

U.N. TROOPS MADE ONE NINE-MILE ADVANCE IN THE EXTREME WEST. IN ANOTHER ADVANCE THEY PUSHED TWO MILES DUE NORTH OF SEOUL.

THESE ACTIONS, LIKE THE ENTIRE FRONT, WERE DESCRIBED BY ONE HIGH RANKING OFFICER AS A "DEADLY GAME OF HIDE AND SEEK."

"IT'S PRETTY CONFUSING," SAID ANOTHER 8TH ARMY OFFICER. ONE TIME AN AREA IS DESERTED AND "A COUPLE OF HOURS LATER," HE SAID, "THOSE SAME HILLS AND WOODS ARE CRAWLING WITH CHINAMEN."

RED COMMANDERS "PLACE NO VALUE ON HUMAN LIFE," GEN. MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY SAID ON HIS FOURTH TRIP TO THE FRONT SINCE BECOMING SUPREME COMMANDER. HE ESTIMATED THAT FOUR OR FIVE REDS WOULD BE KILLED TO EVERY U.N. SOLDIER LOSS.

LT. GEN. EDWARD M. ALMOND, TENTH CORPS COMMANDER, HAD A CLOSE CALL HIMSELF ON A VISIT TO THE FRONT. HE SOUGHT PROTECTION BEHIND A LEAD TANK WHEN A RED MACHINE GUN OPENED UP ON THE POSITION HE WAS VISITING.

MAY 22 1951

CY242APD

B63KX

TOKYO, MAY 21 (AP)-THREE AMERICANS UNITS WERE CITED BY THE EIGHTH ARMY FOR "EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN SUPPORT OF COMBAT OPERATIONS" IN KOREA, HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

THE UNITS WERE THE 11TH ENGINEER COMBAT COMMAND, THE 51ST SIGNAL BATTALION, AND HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 192ND ORDANCE BATTALION.

GG834AGS NM

A118FX

TOKYO, MAY 21-(AP)-KYODO NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TONIGHT RUSSIAN-MADE FLOATING MINES WERE INTERFERING WITH SHIPPING BETWEEN HONSHU AND HOKKAIDO ISLANDS.

POLICE SAID THEY APPEARED TO HAVE BROKEN LOOSE FROM THEIR MOORINGS AND DRIFTED INTO JAPANESE WATERS. THEY DID NOT SAY WHERE THE MINES MIGHT HAVE ORIGINATED.

FOR THE PAST MONTH FERRIES HAVE BEEN MOVING ACROSS THE STRAITS ONLY IN DAYLIGHT.

POLICE SAID 17 MINES WERE DISPOSED OF IN APRIL, AND FOUR THIS MONTH.

BP740APD

A129KX

NIGHT LEAD

TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 22-(AP)-LT. GEN. EARLE E. PARTRIDGE, COMMANDER OF THE U. S. FIFTH AIR FORCE IN KOREA, HAS TAKEN TEMPORARY COMMAND OF FAR EAST AIR FORCES WHILE LT. GEN. GEORGE E. STRATEMEYER IS HOSPITALIZED. STRATEMEYER SUFFERED A HEART ATTACK SUNDAY.

GENERAL PARTRIDGE HAS MOVED HIS HEADQUARTERS TO TOKYO.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES ANNOUNCED THAT GENERAL STRATEMEYER WILL BE HOSPITALIZED "FOR A CONSIDERABLE TIME." AIR FORCE HOSPITAL MEDICAL OFFICERS REPORTED HE SPENT A QUIET NIGHT.
FJFJ1045PCS

30.24- 23239

A65FX

TOKYO, MAY 21-(AP)-GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY WAS THE ONLY VISITOR PERMITTED TO SEE LT.GEN.GEORGE E.STRATEMEYER, FAR EAST AIR FORCES COMMANDER, IN AN AIR FORCE HOSPITAL TODAY.

STRATEMEYER SUFFERED A HEART ATTACK WHILE PLAYING GOLF SUNDAY. DOCTORS SAID HE WAS RESTING QUIETLY MONDAY.

BP525APD

B16KX Q (160)

(160)

TOKYO,MAY 21-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.CRAWFORD F.SAMS, OF ST.LOUIS, MO., HER OF A MEDICAL MISSION BEHIND COMMUNIST LINES IN KOREAN ASKED TODAY TO RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES.

HE HAS BEEN CHIEF OF THE ALLIED OCCUPATION'S PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION NEARLY SIX YEARS.

GENERAL SAMS WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS MAY 9 FO A DARING TRIP BEHIND COMMUNIST LINES ON THE KOREAN EAST COAST MARCH TO CHECK REPORTS OF WIDESPREAD DISEASE AMONG RED TROOPS.

HE REMAINED ASHORE, AFTER AN AMPHIBIOUS LANDING, MORE THAN THREE HOURS. HE OBTAINED VALUABLE INFORMATION THAT SMALLPOX WAS PREVALENT AMONG THE REDS.

GENERAL SAMS ISSUED A STATEMENT SAYING:

"AFTER SIX YEARS IN JAPAN AS CHIEF OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION OF SCAP, AND WITH THE SIGNING OF THE PEACE TREATY, WE HOPE, THE VERY NEAR FUTURE, I HAVE ASKED TO BE RELIEVED OF MY ASSIGNMENT AN RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

"GREAT PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN JAPAN IN THE FIELDS OF HEALTH AND WELFARE. I HOPE IT WILL BE CONTINUED BY THE JAPANESE PEOPLE. X X X"

VP211ACS NM ASKT

B26KX Q

APW

TOKYO,MAY 21-(AP)-THE UNITED KINGDOM AND JAPAN WILL NEGOTIATE A N FINANCIAL AGREEMENT THURSDAY.

CHANGES TO BE MADE IN THE PRESENT AGREEMENT WERE NOT REPORTED.

H.H.THOMAS AND J.B.LOYNES WILL REPRESENT GREAT BRITAIN. JAPAN WILL HAVE FIVE DELEGATES.

SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS WILL BE REPRESENTED BY R.W.HALE, DR. S.M.FINE AND W.W.DIEHL.

ET405ACS

A93FX

-95-

FIRST LEAD CASUALTIES (460)

BY WILLIAM C. BARNARD

EAST CENTRAL FRONT, KOREA, MAY 21-(AP)-NEARLY 50,000 REDS HAVE BEEN KILLED OR WOUNDED ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT IN THE FIVE-DAY-OLD COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE, LT. GEN. EDWARD M. ALMOND ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

"WE HAVE TAKEN THE STARCH OUT OF WHAT IS IN FRONT OF US," THE TENTH CORPS COMMANDER TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE, "AND I FEEL CERTAIN THAT IF THEY COME AT US IN EVEN GREATER NUMBERS WE CAN HANDLE THEM AGAIN."

THE FIVE-DAY TOLL WAS 48,341. ALMOND SAID IT INCLUDES 24,700 CASUALTIES INFLICTED SUNDAY IN THE BIGGEST ONE DAY TOLL OF THE WAR.

ALMOND'S FIGURES INCLUDE THE TOLL TAKEN BY EVERY DIVISION UNDER HIS COMMAND. AMONG THEM IS THE U.S. SECOND DIVISION, WHICH HAS BORN THE BRUNT OF THE RED OFFENSIVE. (THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY SAID THE SECOND DIVISION HAD INFLICTED 37,750 CASUALTIES IN THE FIVE DAYS.)

"WE HAVE ABSORBED THE SHOCK AND WROUGHT A TREMENDOUS EXECUTION OF THOSE ELEMENTS THAT HAVE STRUCK US," THE 58-YEAR-OLD COMMANDER SAID. "HE (THE ENEMY) MAY BE GETTING READY TO STRIKE AGAIN AND IF HE DOES WE ARE PREPARED TO MEET HIM.

"WE HAVE A LINE ACROSS THE PENINSULA AND WE ARE HOLDING IT. OUR MEN HAVE A BETTER SPIRIT NOW THAN FOUR DAYS AGO. I HAVE NEVER SEEN TROOPS WHO HAVE BEEN IN A HARD FIVE-DAY BATTLE SO FULL OF FIGHT. THEY ARE CONFIDENT NOW THAT THEY CAN HANDLE ANYTHING.

"FROM 10 A.M. YESTERDAY UNTIL LAST NIGHT WAS THE BIGGEST EXECUTION OF ENEMY YET," ALMOND WENT ON. HE EMPHASIZED THAT ENEMY CASUALTIES ON SUNDAY WERE GREATER THAN THE TOTAL OF FOUR PREVIOUS DAYS OF THE OFFENSIVE.

"ARTILLERY CAUGHT THEM CARRYING OFF THEIR DEAD," ALMOND SAID. "AND THEY GOT THOSE TOO."

ALMOND SAID THAT CHINESE WERE BURYING THEIR DEAD ALL ALONG A TWO AND A HALF MILE VALLEY YESTERDAY.

AN ARMY OF 125,000 CHINESE STRUCK THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT WEDNESDAY IN THE BIGGEST OFFENSIVE OF THE KOREAN WAR. THE BATTLE CONTINUES.

"WE HAVE A LINE OF FIRE THAT OPERATES DAY AND NIGHT, RAIN OR SHINE," SAID THE GENERAL. "OUR CAPABILITY OF BRINGING DOWN INSTANT FIRE WHEN-EVER WE SIGHT THESE PEOPLE IS TREMENDOUS.

"THE CHINESE MADE A GREAT BID ON THIS OFFENSIVE THEY SAID THEY WERE GOING TO DESTROY THE SECOND DIVISION. WELL, WE HAVE HAD COMPARATIVELY FEW CASUALTIES AND THE SECOND DIVISION IS STILL IN GOOD SHAPE."

A94FX

SPEAKING OF CHINESE HUMAN SEA TACTICS, THE GENERAL SAID:

"THE CHINESE RELY ON QUANTITY AND NOT QUALITY. THEY PUT OVER-WHELMING NUMBERS IN THE FIELD ON THE THEORY THAT SOME WILL GET THROUGH."

OF ENEMY INFILTRATION DURING THE FIRST DAYS OF THE OFFENSIVE, ALMOND SAID SOME CHINESE DID BREAK THROUGH AND THAT SOME ALLIED COMMAND POSTS WERE OVERRUN AND OFFICERS AND MEN OF COMMAND POSTS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED.

ON THE FRONT MONDAY ALLIED FORCES PATROLLED NORTHWARD WITHOUT MEETING ANY ENEMY. SOUTHEAST OF CHUNCHON THE COMMUNISTS LAUNCHED AN ATTACK WHICH WAS REPULSED.

(NO PICKUP)

MAY 22 1951

A98FX

ROKS (400)

BY TOM BRADSHAW

EAST CENTRAL FRONT, KOREA, MAY 21-(AP)-A U.S.10TH CORPS OFFICER SAID TODAY SOUTH KOREAN SOLDIERS SHOULDN'T BE EXPECTED TO PERFORM FLAWLESSLY UNDER FIRE BECAUSE THEY JUST AREN'T FIRST CLASS TROOPS.

COL.LAURENCE K.LADUE OF CHARLESTON, S.C., DEPUTY CORPS COMMANDER, SAID THE ROK (REPUBLIC OF KOREA) TROOPS WHO COLLAPSED ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT AT THE START OF THE NEW RED DRIVE TRIED TO STAND THEIR GROUND BUT THERE WERE TOO MANY CHINESE FOR THEM TO HANDLE.

UNITS IN THE TENTH CORPS SECTOR HAVE BORNE THE BRUNT OF THE LATEST CHINESE OFFENSIVE. IT HAS BEEN ONE OF LADUE'S JOBS TO SERVE AS LIAISON BETWEEN THE CORPS COMMANDER, LT.GEN.EDWARD M.ALMOND, AND ROK DIVISIONS.

TWO OF THE SOUTH KOREAN REGIMENTS MANAGED TO HOLD GROUND AND, SAID LADUE, "DID A JOB." BUT OTHER REGIMENTS BROKE UNDER HEAVY RED PRESSURE AND DISINTEGRATED. THEIR ROUTE LEFT THE U.S.SECOND DIVISION IN A BAD SPOT, OPEN TO ENCIRCLEMENT FROM THE EAST.

ONE THING CAN BE SAID FOR THE SOLDIERS OF THE ROK DIVISIONS--THEY LOST NONE OF THEIR ARTILLERY PIECES IN THEIR FLIGHT.

THE RETREATING TROOPS DID LOSE SOME EQUIPMENT TO THE REDS AND IT

HAD TO BE DESTROYED BY ALLIED AIR EFFORT.

"THE ROKS FOUGHT WELL AT FIRST," SAID LADUE. "BUT THE CHINESE JUST KEPT COMING IN WAVES AND IT WAS A CASE OF TOO MANY FOR THE ROKS TO HANDLE."

AS THEY HAVE DONE BEFORE, THE SOUTH KOREAN SOLDIERS PASSED FROM MAN TO MAN THE NAME OF AN ASSEMBLY POINT FARTHER SOUTH. THEN THEY ABANDONED THEIR POSITIONS AND FLED.

SOME MOVED BY ROAD. SOME HEADED FOR THE HILLS. OTHERS MARCHED TO THE SOUTH WITH SOME SEMBLANCE OF MILITARY ORDER. STILL OTHERS STRAGGLED BACK INDIVIDUALLY.

FROM AN AMERICAN MILITARY STANDPOINT IT WAS A SORRY SIGHT--A SIGHT THAT U.S.TROOPS HAVE BECOME ACCUSTOMED TO IN KOREA.

"BUT YOU MUST REMEMBER," SAID LADUE, "THAT THE ROK ARMY IS A VERY YOUNG ARMY. IT IS COMING OF AGE SLOWLY BUT THE IMPROVEMENT IS THERE IF YOU LOOK FOR IT. EVERYONE OF THE ROK UNITS HAS BEEN CHEWED UP BADLY AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER AND THEY FREQUENTLY HAVE NOT HAD TIME TO TRAIN AS A TEAM BEFORE BEING HIT AGAIN.

"IT WOULD BE FINE IF WE HAD ENOUGH TRAINED AMERICAN TROOPS TO COVER THE ENTIRE FRONT. WE JUST DON'T HAVE THEM AND AS A RESULT WE HAVE TO USE THE ROK UNITS WITH THEIR ADMITTED DRAWBACKS. WITH THE PASSAGE OF TIME THOSE DRAWBACKS WILL BECOME FEWER.

"AND SOME DAY," LADUE ADDED, "WE MAY WANT TO LEAVE KOREA IN THEIR HANDS. WE MUST MAKE CERTAIN THEY HAVE BEEN PROPERLY TRAINED."

BPS20APD S20APD NM

A110KX

--95--

MAY 22 1951

BY WILLIAM C. BARNARD

EAST CENTRAL FRONT, KOREA, TUESDAY, MAY 22-(AP)-CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES WERE BUILDING UP TREMENDOUSLY ALL ALONG THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT TODAY FOR WHAT APPEARED TO BE ANOTHER POWERFUL DRIVE SOUTHWARD.

AN ARMY OFFICER SAID THOUSANDS OF ENEMY TROOPS STREAMED DOWN THE HWACHON-CHUNCHON HIGHWAY AND THE INJE-HANGYE HIGHWAY AND GREAT GROUPS OF CHINESE MOVED EASTWARD OUT OF CHUNCHON. CHUNCHON IS 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL. HANGYE IS 15 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CHUNCHON.

LAST NIGHT AND TODAY THE REDS MADE HEAVY PROBING ATTACKS.

A111KX

LAST NIGHT SOUTHEAST OF CHUNCHON, THE ALLIES RESISTED A SHARP RED MACHINEGUN ATTACK. JUST SOUTH OF HANGYE, A SIMILAR ATTACK WAS BROKEN UP AT 3:16 A.M. TODAY. EAST OF PUNGAM, 15 MILES SOUTHEAST OF HANGYE, 1,000 CHINESE REDS LAUNCHED AN ATTACK AND MET STIFF ALLIED RESISTANCE.

NORTHWEST OF SOKSA, LARGE CONCENTRATIONS OF REDS WERE BUILDING UP AND MOVING SOUTHWARD. THE ALLIES CONTROLLED SOKSA TODAY. IT IS 17 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PUNGAM AND WITHIN 25 MILES OF THE EAST KOREAN COAST.

RED TANKS WERE SIGHTED IN CHUNCHON YESTERDAY, THE ARMY OFFICER SAID. HE BELIEVED THE CHINESE MAY BE PREPARING AN ATTACK AS GREAT OR GREATER THAN THE OFFENSIVE BEGUN LAST WEDNESDAY WHEN 125,000 COMMUNISTS HIT THE EAST CENTRAL FRONT.

EJ311PCS

A50FX

HIDE AND SEEK

(470)

BY NATE POLOWETZKY

U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, MAY 21-(AP)-REMEMBER WHEN THE MAGICIAN USED TO MAKE THE EGG DISAPPEAR WITH THE WORDS:

"NOW YOU SEE IT, NOW YOU DON'T"?

THAT DESCRIBES, PRETTY WELL, THE WAY THE CHINESE HAVE BEHAVED IN THE KOREAN WAR, ESPECIALLY IN THEIR LAST TWO OFFENSIVES.

TAKE THE CURRENT OFFENSIVE ON THE EAST CENTRAL FRONT, WHERE THE U.S. 2ND DIVISION HAS BEEN FIGHTING SO VALIANTLY.

AS ONE HIGH RANKING OFFICER PUT IT TODAY:

"IT'S LIKE SOME DEADLY GAME OF HIDE AND SEEK.

"ONE DAY WE SEND A STRONG TANK PATROL UP A ROAD INTO A TOWN, AND A MILE OR SO BEYOND," HE SAID. THEY DON'T SEE A SINGLE ENEMY SOLDIER. ALL'S NICE AND QUIET. THE NEXT DAY WE SEND THAT SAME TANK PATROL UP THAT SAME ROAD AND THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF CHINKS ALL OVER THE PLACE AND THE PATROL CAN'T EVEN GET NEAR THE TOWN.

"WHERE DID THEY COME FROM? WHO KNOWS?

"PROBABLY THEY'VE BEEN HIDING ALL DAY AND ALL NIGHT IN THE MOUNTAINS, IN CAVES, AND IN SOME CASES IN ABANDONED MINES."

THESE HIDE AND SEEK TACTICS HAVE MADE IT ROUGH FOR ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND OPERATIONS OFFICERS.

"TAKE THE OTHER DAY," AN EIGHTH ARMY OFFICER SAID, "WHEN THE SECOND DIVISION WAS IN TROUBLE UP ON THE EAST CENTRAL FRONT.

"I WENT OVER TO ONE OFFICE TO SEE WHAT THE SITUATION WAS. THAT WAS AT 10 A.M. THEY TOLD ME EVERYTHING LOOKED BETTER, THAT THINGS WERE 'SHAPING UP.

"I WENT BACK AT 4 P.M. THE FELLOWS SHOOK THEIR HEADS SADLY. 'THINGS LOOK PRETTY GRIM,' THEY SAID. THEY FOUND THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS MORE CHINESE THAN WERE REPORTED BEFORE.

"I WENT BACK AT 8 P.M. THINGS WERE LOOKING EVEN WORSE. THE CHINESE WERE MOVING IN ALL DIRECTIONS AND THERE WAS A HUGE MASS IN FRONT OF THE 2ND DIVISION THAT WASN'T THERE BEFORE.

"THEN CAME 10 P.M., AND I WANTED MORE INFORMATION. THE BOYS IN THE OFFICE WERE ALL SMILES NOW. REPORTS HAD JUST COME IN THAT THERE WEREN'T AS MANY CHINESE MASSED UP THERE AS THEY HAD THOUGHT, AFTER ALL.

"IT'S PRETTY CONFUSING, DON'T YOU THINK?"

NEWSPAPERMEN, TRYING TO REPORT THE WAR, FIND IT PRETTY CONFUSING TOO. THEY RECEIVE FOUR OR FIVE DIFFERENT REPORTS A DAY ON ONE SITUATION.

TO FIND ANYONE TO QUOTE DIRECTLY ON THE SITUATION IS PRETTY TOUGH, TOO. AND WHEN YOU FINALLY DO, NINE OUT OF 10 TIMES THE MILITARY CENSOR WON'T LET YOU NAME THE SOURCE. THEY HAVE THEIR VERY GOOD REASONS.

"WE'RE NOT CRYING WOLF WHEN WE SUDDENLY COME UP WITH A FEW HUNDRED THOUSAND TROOPS WHO APPARENTLY WEREN'T THERE BEFORE," THE OFFICER SAID. "AFTER ALL JUST REMEMBER THAT THE CHINESE ARE NOW OPERATING IN SOME OF THE DAMNDEST COUNTRY IN KOREA. THEY CAN HIDE AND COME OUT AND THEN HIDE AGAIN.

"A PILOT GOES UP AND LOOKS OVER THE HILLS AND WOODS AND CAN'T SEE A THING. A COUPLE OF HOURS LATER ANOTHER PILOT GOES UP AND SEES THOSE SAME HILLS AND WOODS CRAWLING WITH CHINAMEN. AND THAT'S THE WAY IT'S BEEN ALL THE TIME.

"IT'S PRETTY CONFUSING."

JL320APD

MAY 22 1951

A139FX

U.S.EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS,KOREA,TUESDAY,MAY 22-(AP)-FORTY CHINESE REDS LAST NIGHT APPROACHED U.S. SECOND DIVISION ELEMENTS SOUTHEAST OF HANGYE IN EAST-CENTRAL KOREA. THE REDS HAD THEIR HANDS RAISED IN SURRENDER.

THE AMERICANS WENT OUT TO MEET THEM. THE REDS DROPPED THEIR HANDS AND BEGAN FIRING. HEAVY AMERICAN GROUND AND ARTILLERY FIRE REPLIED.

IN 10 MINUTES, IT WAS ALL OVER.

"THE SCORE," SAID AN ALLIED ARMY SPOKESMAN, "WAS EITHER ALL ENEMY KILLED OR DISPERSED."

BY1030PPD

A51FX

JET ACE

(320)

U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, MAY 21-(AP)-A 26-YEAR-OLD KANSAN BECAME THE FIRST JET ACE IN HISTORY SUNDAY IN A SWIRLING DOG FIGHT OVER NORTHWEST KOREA.

TODAY HE WAS RELIEVED OF COMBAT FLYING DUTY AND MADE AN INSTRUCTOR.

CAPT. JAMES H. JABARA OF [illegible]

30.24- 23241

CAPT. JAMES W. JABARA OF WICHITA DESTROYED TWO OF THE THREE RUSSIAN-MADE MIG-15 JETS SHOT DOWN BY F-86 SABRE JETS NEAR THE MANCHURIAN BORDER. THEY WERE HIS FIFTH AND SIXTH OF THE KOREAN WAR--ONE MORE THAN NEEDED TO BECOME AN ACE.

THE DOUBLE ACE--HE HAD 6 1/2 CONFIRMED AIR VICTORIES OVER EUROPE IN WORLD WAR II--FLEW TO JAPAN TODAY. HE MADE THE 700-MILE FLIGHT SO FAST HE ARRIVED THERE BEFORE THE MESSAGE INFORMING THE JAPANESE FIELD HE HAD TAKEN OFF.

IN SUNDAY'S AIR BATTLE, 50 RED JETS WERE CAUGHT BY THE SABRE JETS SOUTH OF THE YALU RIVER. IN ADDITION TO THE THREE RED PLANES DESTROYED, ONE WAS LISTED AS PROBABLY DESTROYED AND FIVE AS DAMAGED.

"I TACKED ONTO THREE MIGS AT 35,000 FEET AND PICKED OUT THE LAST MAN," JABARA SAID.

"I FIRED TWO BURSTS WHICH RIPPED UP THE FUSELAGE AND THE LEFT WING. THE MIG BURST INTO FLAMES AND SNAPROLLED TWICE. AT ABOUT 10,000 FEET, THE PILOT BAILED OUT. JUST AS HE JUMPED, THE MIG DISINTEGRATED INTO A THOUSAND PIECES OF FLAMING DEBRIS.

"I CLIMBED BACK TO 20,000 FEET AND IMMEDIATELY BOUNCED SIX MORE MIGS. I FIRED TWO BURSTS INTO ONE OF THEM, SCORING HEAVILY BOTH TIMES. HE FELL INTO AN UNCOTROLLED SPIN AND ALL I COULD SEE OF HIM WAS A WHIRL OF FIRE."

IN WORLD WAR II, JABARA WENT ON 133 MISSIONS. HE WAS AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL WITH 20 CLUSTERS, A PRESIDENTIAL CITATION AND THE EUROPEAN CAMPAIGN RIBBON WITH SIX BATTLE STARS.

IN WICHITA, HIS FATHER -- GROCER JOHN JABARA -- SAID JAMES THREATENED TO RUN AWAY FROM HOME WHEN HE WAS 17 TO JOIN THE AIR FORCE.

JAMES JABARA'S WIFE, NINA, AND TWO CHILDREN, CAROL ANN AND JAMES, LIVE IN MCKINNEY, TEX.

THE CAPTAIN'S EXPLOITS KEPT HIS FAMILY UP LATE SUNDAY NIGHT.

"WE GOT AWFULLY EXCITED ABOUT IT," HIS WIFE COMMENTED.

JL327APD NM

MAY 22 1951

A84FX

REDS-RELIGION (230)

BY SPENCER MOOSA

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 21-(AP)-THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS SAID TODAY PICTURES AND IMAGES OF JESUS CHRIST ARE BEING RIPPED FROM THE WALLS OF CHURCHES IN RED CHINA. THEY ARE TO BE REPLACED BY PICTURES OF COMMUNIST LEADER MAO TZE-TUNG AND THE RED CHINESE FLAG.

THE NATIONALIST DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTED:

THE ORDER WAS ISSUED BY THE COMMUNIST RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS BUREAU IN PEIPING. IT ALSO AFFECTS PICTURES OF THE APOSTLES AND OTHER BIBLIC FIGURES ON THE GENERAL GROUND THAT THEY WERE "IMPERIALISTS."

THE REDS ALSO ORDERED THE DISSOLUTION OF ALL CHRISTIAN ORGANIZATIONS FINANCED FROM THE UNITED STATES, SAYING:

"AMERICAN IMPERIALISTIC ELEMENTS AND THEIR RUNNING DOGS HAVE FOR A LONG TIME MASKED THEIR AGGRESSIVE ACTIVITIES UNDER A CAMOUFLAGE OF RELIGION."

THE MINISTRY SAID THE BUREAU SPECIFICALLY CITED AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY, DR.FRANK PRICE, WHOSE ARREST IN SHANGHAI ON CHARGES OF SPYING WAS REPORTED IN MARCH. HE BELONGS TO THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND WAS FOR YEARS A PROMINENT MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF CHINA.

DURING WORLD WAR II HE SERVED CHIANG KAI-SHEK UNOFFICIALLY AS SPIRITUAL ADVISER.

THE MINISTRY ALSO SAID THE COMMUNIST RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS BUREAU HAD ORDERED A PROBE OF ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN PREACHERS. THEY WERE ACCUSED OF HAVING "HELPED FOREIGN AGGRESSORS IN CHINA AND DONE MANY OTHER THINGS QUITE CONTRARY TO THE INTERESTS OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE."

BRD6APD

A74FX

(100)

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 21-(AP)-A NATIONALIST CHINESE NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY RUSSIAN GEN. MIRESOKOV IS IN VIRTUAL COMMAND OF CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES IN KOREA.

THE CHINA UNION PRESS SAID HE VISITED THE FRONT AND CONFERRED WITH TOP CHINESE COMMANDERS AND POLITICAL COMMISSARS.

THE AGENCY SAID MIRESOKOV COMMANDED THE TROOPS WHICH TOOK MANCHURIA FROM JAPAN IN 1945 AND HELPED THE CHINESE REDS OCCUPY THE COUNTRY. MIRESOKOV IS A TRANSLATION FROM THE CHINESE AND THE SPELLING MAY BE INCORRECT.

OTHER NATIONALIST REPORTS SAID THE CHINESE REDS WERE SENDING 45,000 ADDITIONAL TROOPS TO KOREA.

BP454APD

A88FX

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 21-(AP)-THE CHINA UNION PRESS SAID TODAY 1,000,000 (M) PERSONS ARE STARVING IN THE SOUTH CHINA PROVINCE OF KWANGTUNG.

FAMINE CONDITIONS WERE REPORTED ALSO IN THE EAST CHINA PROVINCE OF CHEKIANG AND THE COMMUNIST-HELD ISLAND, HAINAN.

BP423APD NM

MAY 22 1951

A96

--95--

SINGAPORE, TUESDAY, MAY 22-(AP)-SINGAPORE, THE BRITISH CROWN COLONY WHICH IS THE BIGGEST EXPORTER OF RUBBER, HAS BANNED RUBBER SHIPMENTS TO RED CHINA, GOV. SIR FRANKLIN GIMSON ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE GOVERNOR DISCLOSED THE BAN ACTUALLY HAS BEEN IN FORCE SINCE MAY 15. SINCE THAT DATE NO RUBBER EXPORT LICENSES FOR COMMUNIST CHINA HAVE BEEN ISSUED, UNDER DESTINATION CONTROL MEASURES INSTITUTED APRIL 9.

THE BAN WAS IMPOSED WITH THE AGREEMENT OF THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL AT THE REQUEST OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. IT IS EXPECTED THAT A SPECIAL COMMITTEE WILL BE APPOINTED TO REGULATE PRICES AT WHICH BRITAIN WILL TAKE OVER RUBBER SALE CONTRACTS MADE WITH RED CHINA BY MALAYAN PRODUCERS AND DEALERS BEFORE THE BAN WAS INSTITUTED. THE COMMITTEE WILL CONSIST OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INDUSTRY.

GIMSON TOLD THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN MAKING THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT INCREASES IN EXPORTS OF RUBBER TO RED CHINA WERE CLEARLY IN EXCESS OF CHINA'S NORMAL PEACETIME CIVILIAN REQUIREMENTS. HE ADDED THAT THE MATERIALS "THEREFORE ARE LIKELY TO BE USED FOR STRATEGIC STOCKPILING AND FOR THE SLAUGHTER OF FORCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS FIGHTING IN KOREA."

THE ACTION ACTUALLY WAS TAKEN FIVE DAYS AFTER BRITAIN HAD ANNOUNCED THAT MALAYA AND BORNEO WERE BEING REQUESTED TO HALT RUBBER SHIPMENTS TO CHINA.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT CAME AS ONE BRITISH SHIP, THE FREIGHTER NANCY MOLLER, LOADED WITH 3,700 TONS OF RUBBER, WAS HEADED BACK TO SINGAPORE AFTER INTERCEPTION BY A BRITISH DESTROYER NEAR HAINAN ISLAND, OFF SOUTHEAST COAST OF CHINA.

ANOTHER SHIP, THE NORBAY, OF PANAMANIAN REGISTRY WITH 750 TONS OF BER INTENDED FOR CHINA, IS BEING HELD IN SINGAPORE HARBOR WITH AN ED GUARD ABOARD.

THE GOVERNMENT'S BAN ON RUBBER SHIPMENTS DOES NOT AFFECT TRANS-SHIPMENT FROM OTHER PLACES, SUCH AS SUMATRA, ON BILLS OF LADING.
IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT THE PERCENTAGE OF SUCH TRANSSHIPMENT IS SMALL, INSOFAR AS HIGH-GRADE RUBBER IS CONCERNED. HOWEVER, BRITAIN CAN STILL "REQUISITION" SUCH SHIPMENTS IF THEY ARE IN BRITISH SHIPS. THE NANCY MOLLER'S CARGO WAS "REQUISITIONED."

THE GOVERNOR SAID THE RUBBER QUESTION HAS RAISED "FUNDAMENTAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES AFFECTING THE PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE WELL BEING OF THIS COLONY AS AN INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL CENTER OF FIRST IMPORTANCE."

HE STATED POINTEDLY THAT "NOTHING SHOULD BE DONE OR ALLOWED TO JEOPARDIZE THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS OR TO WEAKEN THE COMMON CAUSE IN WHICH WE ARE ALL ENGAGED."

BD[illegible]ED

342 (Q)
KX FOR FX-APW

SINGAPORE, MAY 21-(AP)-THE FREIGHTER NANCY MOLLER, INTERCEPTED OFF THE CHINA COAST BY A BRITISH DESTROYER, IS NOW MOVING TOWARD SINGAPORE ESCORTED BY ANOTHER BRITISH WARSHIP.

THE NANCY MOLLER WAS HALTED EN ROUTE TO RED CHINA WITH 3,500 TONS OF MALAYAN RUBBER. SHE IS EXPECTED HERE WEDNESDAY MORNING.

A NAVAL VESSEL WENT OUT FROM SINGAPORE NAVAL STATION TO MEET THE NANCY MOLLER AFTER AN R.A.F. PLANE TOOK OVER THE WATCH FOLLOWING INTERCEPTION BY THE DESTROYER COSSACK FRIDAY.

THE FREIGHTER AND HER RUBBER CARGO WERE "REQUISITIONED" BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AFTER SHE SAILED FROM SINGAPORE TWO DAYS AFTER BRITAIN BANNED THE SHIPMENT OF RUBBER TO RED CHINA. THE RUBBER CARGO HOWEVER, WAS COVERED BY AN EXPORT LICENSE ISSUED HERE BEFORE THE BAN WAS IMPOSED.

SINGAPORE HAS NOT [illegible]S YET ISSUED A BAN IMPLEMENTING LONDON'S ACTION, BUT IS EXPECT[illegible] TO DO SO WITHIN A DAY OR SO.

BB740AED

MAY 22 1951

A33
NIGHT LEAD PROTEST (330)

LONDON, MAY 21-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID TODAY IT HAS PROTESTED TO COMMUNIST CHINA AGAINST THE ARREST AND CONTINUED IMPRISONMENT WITHOUT TRIAL OF 48 BRITISH, COMMONWEALTH AND AMERICAN CITIZENS.

THE PROTEST WAS MADE APRIL 30, THE FOREIGN OFFICE STATEMENT SAID, AND "NO REPLY HAS YET BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE CHINESE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS."

BRITAIN, WHO RECOGNIZES THE PEIPING REGIME, HAS BEEN REPRESENTING AMERICAN INTERESTS THROUGH HER DIPLOMATS SINCE THE U.S. EMBASSY AND CONSULATES WERE CLOSED FOLLOWING THE COMMUNIST VICTORY.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE STATEMENT SAID THE RED CHINESE AUTHORITIES WERE HOLDING FOUR BRITONS, SIX CANADIANS, THREE AUSTRALIANS AND ABOUT 35 AMERICANS.

"IN ALMOST EVERY CASE," THE STATEMENT SAID, "THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES HAVE HITHERTO GIVEN NO EXPLANATION OF THE ARRESTS AND NO INFORMATION ABOUT THE WELFARE AND WHEREABOUTS OF THE PERSONS ARRESTED.

"NO ACCESS HAS BEEN ALLOWED TO HIS MAJESTY'S CONSULS OR TO LEGAL ADVISERS, NOR HAS COMMUNICATION NORMALLY BEEN ALLOWED WITH FRIENDS OUTSIDE."

THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE IN PEIPING, SAID THE STATEMENT, HAD ALSO REQUESTED "ON HUMANITARIAN NO LESS THAN ON EQUITABLE GROUNDS THAT THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES SHOULD TAKE STEPS TO CAUSE AN EARLY HEARING OF THE CHARGES AGAINST THESE PEOPLE."

IN WASHINGTON, THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID IT IS "EXTREMELY CONCERNED" OVER THE IMPRISONMENT OF THE AMERICANS AND ALSO AT THE PEIPING REGIME'S REFUSAL TO GRANT EXIT VISAS TO A NUMBER OF AMERICANS INCLUDING SOME BUSINESS MEN IN THE PORT OF SHANGHAI. SOME OF THESE HAVE BEEN TRYING TO GET OUT FOR A YEAR, THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID.

THE FOUR BRITONS HELD BY THE COMMUNISTS INCLUDE TWO MISSIONARIES, A RADIO OPERATOR WHO ONCE WORKED FOR THE TIBETAN GOVERNMENT AND A BRITISH SUBJECT OF CHINESE ORIGIN.

INFORMED OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON SAID MOST OF THE AMERICANS IMPRISONED ARE CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES OF THE MARYKNOLL ORDER, ALTHOUGH SOME PROTESTANT CLERGYMEN ARE INCLUDED, ALSO.

NEARLY ALL ARE IN PRISONS IN KWANGTUNG AND KWANGSI PROVINCES IN SOUTH CHINA, BUT AS MANY AS 30 OTHER AMERICANS ARE UNDER SO-CALLED HOUSE ARREST. ABOUT 10 AMERICANS HAVE BEEN DENIED EXIT VISAS FROM SHANGHAI.

CHARGES AGAINST THE AMERICANS ARE, FOR THE MOST PART VAGUE, BUT SOME HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO CHARGES RANGING FROM SPYING TO "CULTURAL AGGRESSION."

VS61APED

A101 21[illegible]

LONDON, MAY 21-(AP)-BRITAIN DISCLOSED TODAY IT [illegible] PROTESTED TO RED CHINA THE ARREST AND DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL OF FOUR BRITONS, SIX CANADIANS, THREE AUSTRALIANS AND ABOUT 35 AMERICANS.

A FOREIGN OFFICE STATEMENT SAID REPRESENTATIONS WERE MADE TO PEIPING APRIL 30 BY BRITAIN.

"NO REPLY HAS YET BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE CHINESE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS," THE STATEMENT SAID.

"IN ALMOST EVERY CASE, THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES HAVE HITHERTO GIVEN NO EXPLANATION OF THE ARRESTS AND NO INFORMATION ABOUT THE WELFARE AND WHEREABOUTS OF THE PERSONS ARRESTED.

"NO ACCESS HAS BEEN ALLOWED TO HIS MAJESTY'S CONSULS OR TO LEGAL ADVISERS, NOR HAS COMMUNICATION NORMALLY BEEN ALLOWED WITH FRIENDS OUTSIDE."

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THE FOUR BRITONS HELD BY THE COMMUNISTS INCLUDE TWO MISSIONARIES, A RADIO OPERATOR WHO FORMERLY WORKED FOR THE TIBETAN GOVERNMENT AND A BRITISH SUBJECT OF CHINESE ORIGIN.

ONE OF THE BRITISH MISSIONARIES AND THE RADIO OPERATOR APPARENTLY WERE ARRESTED BY COMMUNIST FORCES WHICH ADVANCED INTO TIBET LAST FALL. A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THE TWO NOW WERE IN COMMUNIST CUSTODY SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHWEST CHINA.

WD926AED

A141WX
WITH LONDON (A101)

WASHINGTON, MAY 21-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY IT IS "EXTREMELY CONCERNED" AT THE IMPRISONMENT OF MORE THAN 30 AMERICANS BY CHINESE COMMUNIST AUTHORITIES.

A STATEMENT SAID THE CHINESE HAVE GIVEN NO EXPLANATION OF THE ARREST "OR ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THE WELFARE OR WHEREABOURTS OF THE PERSONS ARRESTED."

THE DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE STATEMENT AS A FOLLOW-UP TO BRITAIN'S PROTEST TO THE PEIPING REGIME AGAINST IMPRISONMENT OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND AMERICAN CITIZENS.

IN ADDITION TO ABOUT 35 AMERICANS, THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SAID FOUR BRITONS, SIX CANADIANS AND THREE AUSTRALIANS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED.

"ACCESS HAS BEEN DENIED TO LEGAL COUNSEL AND TO BRITISH OFFICIALS, WHO HAVE BEEN REPRESENTING AMERICAN INTERESTS IN COMMUNIST CHINA X X X," THE DEPARTMENT'S STATEMENT SAID.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE DEPARTMENT SAID IT ALSO IS CONCERNED AT

THE RED CHINESE DENIAL OF EXIT PERMITS TO A NUMBER OF AMERICANS, INCLUDING SOME BUSINESS MEN, IN THE PORT OF SHANGHAI.

SOME OF THESE, IT SAID, HAVE BEEN TRYING TO LEAVE CHINA FOR MORE THAN A YEAR.

"ARBITRARY REFUSAL TO PERMIT ALIENS TO DEPART FROM A COUNTRY IS, OF COURSE, A VIOLATION OF THE ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND PRACTICE," IT ADDED.

INFORMED OFFICIALS SAID MOST OF THE AMERICANS IMPRISONED ARE CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES OF THE MARYKNOLL ORDER. SOME PROTESTANT CLERGYMEN ALSO ARE INCLUDED, HOWEVER.

CHARGES RANGING FROM ESPIONAGE TO CULTURAL AGGRESSION" WERE REPORTED LODGED AGAINST SOME OF THEM. THE EXACT ACCUSATION AGAINST THE MAJORITY, HOWEVER, IS VAGUE.

NEARLY ALL THOSE ARRESTED ARE REPORTED IN PRISONS IN KWANTUNG AND KWANGSI PROVINCES IN SOUTH CHINA.

AS MANY AS 30 ADDITIONAL AMERICANS ARE REPORTED DETAINED BY CHINESE COMMUNIST UNDER SO CALLED "HOUSE ARRESTS". THESE HAVE NOT BEEN THROWN INTO PRISON BUT ARE CONFINED TO THEIR OWN LIVING QUARTERS.

THE AMERICANS DENIED EXIT PERMITS FROM SHANGHAI NUMBER FROM EIGHT TO TEN ACCORDING TO THESE OFFICIALS.

JA517PED

A56

LONDON, MAY 21-(AP)-THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ADM.SIR RHODERICK R.MCGRIGOR WOULD TAKE OVER AS BOSS OF BRITAIN'S ROYAL NAVY IN DECEMBER.

HE WILL SUCCEED ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET LORD FRASER AS FIRST SEA LORD AND CHIEF OF THE NAVAL STAFF. LORD FRASER HAS HELD THE JOB THE CUSTOMARY THREE YEARS.

THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCEMENT SAID SIR RHODERICK'S APPOINTMENT "TAKES EFFECT ABOVE DECEMBER, 1951."

SIR RHODERICK, 58, HAS BEEN COMMANDER IN CHIEF AT PLYMOUTH NAVAL BASE SINCE LAST YEAR. HE PARTICIPATED IN THE ALLIED LANDINGS IN SICILY DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND COMMANDED THE BATTLESHIP RENOWN DURING THE SINKING OF THE GERMAN BATTLESHIP BISMARK.

PS805PED

MAY 22 1951

D67 (Q)

LONDON, MAY 21-(AP)-RED CHINA PROTESTED TODAY THE FAILURE OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION TO INVITE THE PEIPING GOVERNMENT TO A MEETING IN ST.GALLEN, SWITZERLAND.

THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS QUOTED SU YU-NUNG, DIRECTOR OF RED CHINA'S GENERAL POSTAL ADMINISTRATION, AS ASSERTING THAT ANY DECISIONS REACHED AT THE MEETING WILL BE ILLEGAL AND INVALID. SU YU-NUNG ALSO PROTESTED ANY PARTICIPATION IN THE MEETING BY THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

P1008AED

B69 (Q)

(180)

LONDON, MAY 21-(AP)-TEN TIRED JAPANESE ARRIVED AT LONDON AIRPORT 12 HOURS LATE FROM TOKYO TODAY, BOWED POLITELY TO WAITING BRITISH COUNCIL OFFICIALS, AND THEN WENT STRAIGHT TO THEIR HOTELS FOR SOME SLEEP.

THEY WERE THE ADVANCE PARTY OF A DELEGATION OF JAPANESE CIVIL SERVANTS HERE FOR AN 11 WEEKS STUDY OF THE BRITISH SYSTEM OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

THEIR LEADER, KIYOHIDE OKANO, MINISTER OF STATE AND DIRECTOR OF THE LOCAL AUTONOMOUS AGENCY, ARRIVES BY AIR IN TEN DAYS TIME.

THE PARTY--THE FIRST OFFICIAL JAPANESE GROUP TO VISIT BRITAIN SINCE THE WAR--HAS BEEN SENT HERE AT THE REQUEST OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AND THE AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION IN JAPAN, AND FOLLOWS THE VISIT OF OTHER GROUPS TO AMERICA.

IT INCLUDES YOSHIO IYOKU, GOVERNOR OF THE PREFECTURE OF GUMMA, AND SHIGEO IMMURA, MAYOR OF KANAZAWA.

AKIRA MIYAZAKI, DIRECTOR OF THE TOKAI-KOKUIRIKA LIAISON OFFICE OF THE JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE, AND SPOKESMAN FOR THE GROUP, SAID BRITISH METHODS OF HOUSING, EDUCATION, HEALTH AND POLICE WILL BE STUDIED DURING THEIR STAY HERE.

THE JAPANESE WILL SPEND MOST OF THEIR TIME IN THE BIG PROVINCIAL CITIES OF LIVERPOOL AND BIRMINGHAM.

P1022AED

A57 (110)

PARIS, MAY 21-(AP)-GROUPS OF STUDENTS IN FRANCE'S NORTH AFRICAN PROTECTORATE OF TUNISIA HAVE CLASHED REPEATEDLY DURING RECENT DAYS, LEAVING DOZENS SERIOUSLY INJURED. THE UNREST IN THE TERRITORY IS WORRYING FRENCH POLITICIANS.

SIDI MOHAMMED EL AMIN, WHO NOMINALLY RULES UNDER THE TITLE OF BEY AND HAS SOME 3,000,000 ARAB AND JEWISH SUBJECTS, WANTS A CONSTITUTION PUTTING MORE POWER INTO LOCAL HANDS. IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT DECISIONS ON THE QUESTION ARE BEING MADE BY THE FRENCH.

LOUIS PERILLIERMADEHA, FRENCH RESIDENT-GENERAL OF TUNISIA, WARNED LAST NIGHT IN A SPEECH:

"NO PROGRESS CAN BE MADE EXCEPT IN ORDER AND IN EQUILIBRIUM, AND THOSE PEOPLE DO THEIR COUNTRY A GREAT DISSERVICE WHO WANT TO TAKE SHORT CUTS AND GO BEYOND THE AGREEMENTS REACHED."

PS808PED

MAY 22 1951

D62

(250)

PARIS, MAY 21-(AP)-THE WESTERN ALLIES TOOK STEPS TODAY TO REMOVE POSTWAR CONTROLS FROM GERMANY'S VAST RUHR VALLEY INDUSTRIES.

TECHNICAL EXPERTS OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE MET IN THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY FOR THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF CONFERENCES ON THE RUHR'S FUTURE.

FRANCE CALLED THE MEETING, IN THE BELIEF THAT RUHR VALLEY CONTROLS NOW EXERCISED BY THE ALLIED RUHR COMMISSION SHOULD BE TURNED OVER TO THE SIX-NATION SCHUMAN PLAN AUTHORITY, SIGNED HERE A MONTH AGO BY FRANCE, WEST GERMANY, ITALY, BELGIUM, HOLLAND AND LUXEMBOURG.

TODAY'S MEETING WAS CALLED TO PREPARE FOR A HIGH LEVEL DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE DURING WHICH FRANCE HOPES THE RUHR AUTHORITY WILL BE DISSOLVED AND ITS DUTIES FORMALLY TRANSFERRED TO THE SCHUMAN PLAN'S HIGH AUTHORITY. THE SCHUMAN PLAN, STILL TO BE RATIFIED BY THE SIX PARLIAMENTS, PROVIDES FOR A COMMON POOL OF THE COAL AND STEEL OF THE SIX NATIONS, AND SPECIFICALLY BANS MONOPOLIES SUCH AS CHARACTERIZED THE PREWAR OPERATION OF THE RUHR.

THE RUHR AUTHORITY'S MAIN FUNCTION HAS BEEN TO PREVENT THE REBIRTH OF HUGE "VERTICAL" TRUSTS OF STEEL AND COAL COMPANIES WHICH FORMED THE FOUNDATION OF GERMAN WAR INDUSTRIES.

THE AUTHORITY HAS BANNED OWNERSHIP OF EXTENSIVE COAL MINES BY STEEL COMBINES, AND LIMITED GERMAN STEEL PRODUCTION TO 11,100,000 TONS A YEAR. THIS FIGURE LATER WAS RAISED TO 13,500,000 TONS. THE ESTIMATED TOTAL CAPACITY OF GERMAN STEEL MILLS NOW IS ABOUT 15,500,000 TONS A YEAR.

N12APED

paris, may 21--(ap)--the big four foreign deputies reduced their

differences today to one big point -- whether or not to discuss the atlantic

pact and american bases in europe -- and neither russia nor the west gave

any sign of giving in.

russia is insisting the item appear on the agenda for the proposed

meeting of the foreign ministers of britain, france, russia and the united

states. the western powers are adamant in refusing to have it listed. both

sides indicated they were willing to sit it out all summer before giving in

on this last issue of disagreement.

the soviets would be willing to have the issue submitted to the

foreign ministers as an item on which the deputies could NOT agree. but the

western delegates said a "disagreed" listing would serve the russian purpose

just as well as and "agreed" listing.

one bit of progress was formally put on the record today. that

was western acceptance of a russian proposal simplifying disagreement on

where the item on demilitarization of germany should appear on the agenda.

russia wants it discussed first, the west wants it in a secondary position.

both versions will be presented to the foreign ministers if they meet, with

a footnote calling attention to the disagreement.

budsome 12025 ae 1610

deputy foreign ministers

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A25

OSLO, NORWAY, MAY 21-(AP)-THE NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT TODAY UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED A GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL TO EXTEND COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE TO 12 MONTHS FOR ALL BRANCHES OF THE ARMED SERVICES.

IN ADDITION TO THE ONE YEAR INITIAL TRAINING PERIOD, ALL MEN WILL BE CALLED UP FOR A YEARLY REPETITION COURSE, LASTING 60 TO 90 DAYS.

MOST MILITARY SERVICE PREVIOUSLY LASTED NINE MONTHS.

LS536PED

A86

OSLO, NORWAY, MAY 21-(AP)-THE PRESIDENT OF THE NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT (STORTING) DECLARED TODAY NORWAY HAS NOT SIGNED ANY AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR AMERICAN BASES IN NORWAY, AND DOES NOT INTEND TO DO SO.

THE PRESIDENT, C. NATVIG PEDERSEN, DECIDED TO MAKE THIS PUBLIC STATEMENT IN REPLY TO A LETTER SENT TO PARLIAMENT FROM A "PEACE CONGRESS" OF YOUTH HELD IN OSLO RECENTLY.

BD1022PED

A84

NIGHT LEAD NAZIS

BONN, GERMANY, MAY 21-(AP)-CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER PROMISED TODAY HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD TAKE LEGAL STEPS IN ABOUT TWO WEEKS TO STAMP OUT THE NEW NAZI MOVEMENT IN WEST GERMANY.

DEEP CONCERN WAS FELT OVER THE SUCCESS OF THE SOCIALIST REICH PARTY, A THINLY-VEILED NEW NAZI ORGANIZATION, WHICH POLLED NEARLY 400,000 VOTES IN RECENT STATE ELECTIONS IN LOWER SAXONY. FORMER NAZI GENERAL OTTO ERNST REMER, LEADER OF THE PARTY, BOASTS THAT THE ORGANIZATION'S AIM IS TOTAL POWER IN GERMANY.

MAY 22 1951

BD1019PED

D63

(300)

BONN, MAY 21-(AP)-VICE CHANCELLOR FRANZ BLUECHER TODAY SHARPLY REJECTED CRITICISM OF WEST GERMANY'S ECONOMIC POLICY BY THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION IN GENEVA.

HE SAID THE COMMISSION'S RECENT REPORT ON EUROPEAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS LACKED "GOOD WILL AND FAIRNESS IN CONSIDERING THE PECULIAR GERMAN SITUATION."

THE COMMISSION'S ANNUAL SURVEY HAD CHARGED THE WEST GERMAN GOVERNMENT WITH NEGLECTING PROPER INVESTMENT MEASURES TO DEVELOP GERMAN INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT.

THE COMMISSION ALSO SAID THE GERMAN COAL INDUSTRY HAD NOT ESTABLISHED NECESSARY PRE-CONDITIONS FOR RAISING PRODUCTION.

TOO MUCH FOOD AND RAW MATERIALS WERE IMPORTED WITH THE HOPE OF SELLING THE FINISHED GOODS AT HIGHER PRICES LATER, THE COMMISSION DECLARED. CAUSING GERMANY'S DEFICIT IN HER BALANCE TOWARDS OTHER

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.
BLUECHER SAID THE REPORT HAD NOT APPRECIATED GERMANY'S BIG ACHIEVEMENT IN INCREASING HER PART OF THE OVERALL EUROPEAN PRODUCTION FROM EIGHT UP TO 15 PER CENT.
IT WAS "DEPLORABLE," HE SAID, THAT ECONOMICS EXPERTS DID NOT UNDERSTAND GERMANY'S FINANCIAL SITUATION. ONLY TWO YEARS AGO, AT THE TIME OF THE CURRENCY REFORM, "PRACTICALLY NO CAPITAL EXISTED IN GERMANY," HE ADDED. "FOR A SOUND INVESTMENT POLICY, THE FIRST THREE CONDITIONS ARE MONEY, MONEY, MONEY," HE DECLARED.
"THE ONLY ONES WHO HAVE UNDERSTOOD US YET ARE THE O E E C EXPERTS, AND ESPECIALLY THE AMERICANS, WHO DO NOT WRITE VERY MUCH BUT INSTEAD ACT AND HELP US," BLUECHER SAID.
HE POINTED OUT THAT WHEN GERMANY STARTED HER RECONSTRUCTION STARVING REFUGEES HAD TO BE FED FIRST INSTEAD OF POURINL MONEY INTO THE COAL PITS.
THE GERMAN COAL PRODUCTION HAS INCREASED FROM 38,000 TONS DAILY IN 1945 UP TO ALMOST 400,000 TONS TODAY, HE SAID.

N-KA139PED

B70 (Q)
BONN, GERMANY, MAY 21-(AP)-BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON SAID TODAY THE NEW NAZI GOVERNMENT IN WESTERN GERMANY "IS AN UNPLEASANT DEVELOPMENT WHICH WAS BOUND TO CAUSE ANXIETY ABROAD."
"I DON'T LIKE IT," MORRISON SAID WHEN ASKED HIS OPINION OF THE NAZI-TYPE SOCIALIST REICH PARTY (SRP) WHICH RECENTLY POLLED ALMOST 400,000 VOTES IN A STATE ELECTION IN LOWER SAXONY.
"THE GERMANS, WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED THIS BEFORE, MUST NOT BE AFRAID TO TAKE PROPER STEPS TO PROTECT THEIR DEMOCRACY--IN FACT IT IS THEIR DUTY TO DO SO," MORRISON TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE.
THIS SUPPORTED REPORTS FROM INFORMED SOURCES THAT IN HIS TALKS WITH CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER, MORRISON HAS PROMISED BRITISH BACKIN AND SYMPATHY FOR EFFORTS TO STAMP OUT THE NEW NAZI MOVEMENT.
P1007AED

A15
(120)
BERLIN, MAY 21-(AP)-UNITED STATES OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES ARE TAKING STEPS TO SEE THAT A COMMUNIST CHINESE PURCHASING MISSION, NOW IN BERLIN, DOESN'T GET ANY STRAGEGIC MATERIALS IT MAY ORDER FROM WEST GERMAN MANUFACTURERS.
BERLIN HAS LONG BEEN A CENTER OF EAST-WEST SMUGGLING.
HOWARD P. JONES, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. HIGH COMMISSION OFFICE FOR BERLIN SAID YESTERDAY THE STEPS INCLUDE:
1. ROVING MILITARY POLICE PATROLS ALONG THE SECTOR BORDER.
2. STRICTER DOCUMENTATION FOR ALL GOODS MOVING EAST.
3. TRANSFER OF AN M.P. CUSTOMS UNIT TO BOLSTER ANTI-SMUGGLING FORCES IN WEST BERLIN.
4. CLOSER INSPECTION OF TRUCKS AND GOODS AT CHECK POINTS.
JONES SAID BRITISH, FRENCH AND WEST BERLIN CITY OFFICIALS ARE COOPERATING.
SEN. O'CONOR (D.-MD.) SAID SATURDAY THAT THE CHINESE MISSION WAS IN EAST BERLIN TO BUY STRATEGIC SUPPLIES FROM WEST GERMANY.
SL307AED

B4 (Q)
--17--(180)
SCHLESWIG, MAY 21-(AP)-GEN. EISENHOWER TODAY MADE HIS FIRST INSPECTON OF NORWEGIAN AND DANISH OCCUPATION TROOPS IN NORTHERN GERMANY.
HE THEN MADE AN APPEAL TO THE NATIONS OF EUORPE TO SHOW THE SAME SPIRIT AS THEIR SOLDIERS IN DEFENDING THE FREE WORLD.
"THE FREE WORLD HAS ALL THE ASSETS AND THE INTELLIGENCE IT NEEDS TO REMAIN FREE," EISENHOWER TOLD REPORTERS. "ALL IT REQUIRES IS TO BE UNIFIED IN DETERMINATION. IF THE HEART OF EUROPE IS THE SAME AS THAT OF ITS SOLDIERS WE HAVE NOTHING TO FEAR."
THE GENERAL WITNESSED HOURS OF FIELD TRAINING AND BATTLE EXERCISES. HE CRAWLED IN AND OUT OF DUG-OUTS AND TRUDGED THROUGH SAND AND DUST.
A DANISH BATTALION CONDUCTED ITS FIRST MANEUVER WITH NEWLY-RECEIVED AMERICAN GARAND RIFLES.
THE NORWEGIANS HAVE A BRIGADE IN GERMANY OF ABOUT 4,200 MEN. THE DANES HAVE ABOUT 1,200 MEN.
EISENHOWER WAS WELCOMED AT THE SCHLESWIG AIRFIELD BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH ARMY OF THE RHINE, LT.GEN. C.B. CALLENDER, AND AIR MARSHALL SIR THOMAS WILLIAMS, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH AIRFORCE OF OCCUPATION.
THE NORWEGIAN ARMY COMMANDER IN GERMANY, MAJ.GEN. H.R. HOLTERMAN, ACCOMPANIED THE GENERAL ON HIS TOUR.

ML436PED

saarbruecken, the saar, may 21--(ap)--The Saar government banned the conservative democratic party today on the grounds it was a "threat to the constitution and the state."

the edgar hector, minister of the interior, charged that the party's newspaper had printed articles calling for abolition of current economic agreements with france and for a new Saar government made up of only a commission.

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the saar has its own parliament and government. Its economy is linked closely with the French, who control its foreign policy and exercise authority for the security of the rich industrial area once part of germany.

West German chancellor Konrad Adenauer, informed of the action, called upon the democratic party to express

vigorous disapproval. He said the ban indicated the saar government was afraid of losing its prestige.

apr [illegible] 01950 mb/335p

A216
BELGRADE, MAY 21-(AP)-YUGOSLAVIA'S DEFENSE MINISTER, COL.GEN.IVAN GOSSNJAK, CHARGED TODAY THAT BULGARIA, ROMANIA AND HUNGARY ARE INTENSIFYING WAR PREPARATIONS NEAR THE YUGOSLAV BORDER WHILE CONTINUING, "AT THE INSTRUCTIONS OF MOSCOW," TO THREATEN YUGOSLAVIA AND SEND SPIES INTO THE COUNTRY. THE DEFENSE MINISTER'S SPEECH WAS DELIVERED AT THE OPENING OF A NEW YUGOSLAV AIRFIELD.
JM257PED

A26
MALTA, MAY 21-(AP)-SENIOR ITALIAN NAVAL OFFICERS JOINED WITH UNITED STATES, BRITISH AND FRENCH CHIEFS TODAY IN A FOUR-DAY CHART EXERCISE ON HOW THE MEDITERRANEAN WOULD BE DEFENDED IN EVENT OF WAR.
VICE ADM. GIROSI, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN NAVY, ARRIVED AT THE HEAD OF AN 11-WARSHIP FORCE. LATER IN THE WEEK AN ITALIAN AIR SQUADRON WILL TAKE PART IN SEA EXERCISES WITH BRITISH, AMERICAN AND ITALIAN NAVAL UNITS.
LS537PED

A54
(520)
(THIS IS HOW MOSCOW LOOKS TO THE AP'S EDDY GILMORE, BACK IN THE SOVIET UNION AFTER EIGHT MONTHS IN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE. GILMORE LEFT MOSCOW LAST OCTOBER FOR A VACATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND THEN WENT TO WORK IN THE PARIS BUREAU OF THE AP WHILE WAITING FOR THE RUSSIANS TO GRANT HIS RETURN VISA TO MOSCOW. THE VISA WAS GRANTED EARLY THIS MONTH. A NATIVE OF SELMA, ALA., GILMORE HAS BEEN STATIONED IN MOSCOW SINCE 1941. THIS DISPATCH WAS SUBJECT TO THE USUAL SOVIET CENSORSHIP.)

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BY EDDY GILMORE
MOSCOW, MAY 21-(AP)-EIGHT MONTHS HAS MADE A DIFFERENCE IN 800-YEAR-OLD MOSCOW. THE SKYLINE HAS SHOT UP CLOSER TO THE HEAVENS. THE CITY IS GREENER AND THE LIGHTS ON SOME STREETS DEFINITELY BRIGHTER.
THE DAY'S BURNING TOPIC STILL SEEMS TO BE FOOTBALL. THE FIRST QUESTION A RUSSIAN TAXI DRIVER ASKED ME AS I RETURNED TO THE SOVIET CAPITAL AFTER NEARLY EIGHT MONTHS IN THE UNITED STATES AND PARIS WAS: "DID YOU HEAR TODAY'S FOOTBALL SCORE??"
THERE SEEMS TO BE MORE INTEREST IN FOOTBALL (SOCCER) THAN EVER BEFORE. THE SEASON BEGINS MAY 2 AND CONTINUES TO THE FIRST SNOWS OF AUTUMN.
THE COLD WAR ALSO IS A TOPIC. THE CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS DEPUTIES IN PARIS, AMERICAN REARMAMENT, THE ATLANTIC ALLIANCE, PRESIDENT TRUMAN, SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON, THE U.S.CONGRESS AND THE KOREA WAR COME IN FOR LIVELY COMMENT.
BUT CERTAINLY THERE SEEMS TO BE NO WAR SCARE HERE, OR AMONG THE FEW RUSSIANS WITH WHOM I TALKED AT THE LENINGRAD AIRPORT.
AT THE MOMENT, PEOPLE ARE MAKING EXTENSIVE PLANS FOR SUMMER VACATIONS. FAMILIES ARE RENTING DACHAS (SUMMER COTTAGES) FOR THE SEASON AND CHILDREN ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO THE END OF THE MONTH, WHEN SCHOOL CLOSES.
THERE IS KEEN INTEREST IN NEXT YEAR'S OLYMPIC GAMES, IN WHICH THE U.S.S.R. WILL BE A BIG COMPETITOR. (IT IS THE FIRST TIME FOR THE SOVIET UNION.)
EACH TIME ONE RETURNS TO THE SOVIET UNION, ONE CANNOT HELP BE IMPRESSED BY THE AGE-OLD KINDNESS OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE. CUSTOMS OFFICIALS IN LENINGRAD WERE CONSIDERATE AND QUICK. WHEN THEY ASKED IF I DID NOT WANT A GLASS OF TEA IN THE AIRPORT RESTAURANT, I REPLIED THAT I HAD NO SOVIET MONEY IN MY POCKETS, AND WAS TOLD: "OH, THAT'S ALL RIGHT, YOU CAN PAY FOR THAT SOME OTHER TIME."

A55
I FLEW INTO MOSCOW UNDER A FULL MOON, IN A NEW SILVER-COLORED, TWIN-ENGINED TRANSPORT PLANE. THERE WERE CONSTANT QUERIES FROM THE CO-PILOT WHETHER IT WAS TOO HOT OR TOO COLD. WHEN WE NEARED THE CAPITAL, THE CO-PILOT ANNOUNCED: "YOU'LL SEE MOSCOW IN A FEW MOMENTS JUST OFF THERE. I'LL TURN OFF THE LIGHTS SO YOU CAN SEE IT BETTER."
MY FIRST IMPRESSION WAS HOW THE CITY HAD GROWN UP IN EIGHT MONTHS, FOR NOW A SECTION OF MOSCOW UNIVERSITY IS HOISTING ITSELF 32 STORIES INTO THE SKY ABOVE THE LENIN HILLS; A BIG OFFICE BUILDING ON SMOLENSK BOULEVARD NOW IS ALMOST COMPLETE; A 20-ODD STORY APARTMENT BUILDING ALONG THE MOSCOW RIVER IS GOING UP.
LINDEN AND LIME TREES WHICH THE AUTHORITIES HAVE BEEN PLANTING HERE SINCE THE WAR ARE IN FULL LEAF, GIVING THE DOWNTOWN SECTION AND MAIN BOULEVARDS AN EMERALD TINGE. THE ALEXANDROVSKY GARDENS OLTTNVH
T
SINCE THE WAR ARE IN FULL LEAF, GIVING THE DOWNTOWN SECTION AND MAIN BOULEVARDS AN EMERALD TINGE. THE ALEXANDROVSKY GARDENS BESIDE THE KREMLIN ARE AS GREEN AS IRELAND, AND SVERDLOVSK SQUARE AND PUSHKIN SQUARE LOOK LOVELY WITH THEIR CENTRAL PARKS.
THE HUGE, ROSY STARS ATOP THE ANCIENT BUT REFURBISHED KREMLIN TOWERS GLEAM BRIGHTLY AS EVER OVER THE TRAFFIC, WHICH IS HEAVIER THAN ANY TIME IN MOSCOW'S HISTORY. THE FACE OF THE TRAFFIC IS CHANGING, FOR THE NEW ZIM AUTOMOBILE HAS TAKEN ITS PLACE ALONGSIDE THE SLEEK ZIS CARS. ZIM'S NAME COMES FROM THE ABBREVIATION OF THE MOLOTOV FACTOR, ZIS' NAME FROM THE ABBREVIATION OF THE NAME OF THE STALIN FACTORY.
OF COURSE THERE ARE MANY OTHER CHANGES IN THE CAPITAL. PRICES ARE SOMEWHAT LOWER. THERE HAS BEEN MUCH PAINTING AND CLEANING OF BUILDINGS.
VS-PS803PED

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A6
AMS BUDGET (550)

NIGHT LEAD IRAN

BY ROBERT B.HEWETT
TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 21-(AP)-THE IRANIAN OIL ISSUE GENERATED SO MUCH HEAT TODAY THAT SOME DIPLOMATS FEARED IT MIGHT BREAK OUT INTO ANTI-BRITISH AND ANTI-AMERICAN VIOLENCE.
THE FOREIGN MINISTRY RETORTED SHARPLY TO AN AMERICAN STATEMENT URGING MODERATION ON BOTH SIDES, AND DECLARED ANY DELAY IN CARRYING OUT OIL NATIONALIATION WOULD "PROVOKE THE ANGER OF THE IRANIAN PEOPLE."
MOSLEM RELIGIOUS LEADERS SUMMONED A MAMMOTH MASS MEETING FOR TOMORROW TO DEMONSTRATE THE RISING TEMPER AGAINST THE UNITED STATES AS WELL AS BRITAIN.
THE PRIME MOVER IN THE DEMONSTRATION WAS AYATULLAH SEYED ABOLGHASSEM KASHANI WHO HAS THREATENED A HOLY WAR IF BRITAIN RESISTS AN OUSTER FROM HER GREAT OIL REFINERY AND FIELDS IN SOUTHERN IRAN.
KASHANI, A LEADING PRIEST, IN A PROCLAMATION CALLED ON MOSLEMS TO TURN THE RELIGIOUS HOLIDAY--THE BIRTHDAY OF THEIR TWELFTH PROPHET--INTO A VENT FOR THEIR "HATRED" OF BRITISH INTERFERENCE AND OF THE "AMERICAN

30.24- 23247

GOVERNMENT'S MENACING STATEMENT."

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN AMBASSADORS WARNED EMBASSY OFFICIALS TO STAY FROM THE DEMONSTRATION TO BE HELD IN FRONT OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING WHERE PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH HAS LOCKED HIMSELF IN BEHIND BOARDED UP WINDOWS BECAUSE OF ALLEGED ASSASSINATION THREATS.

IN IRANIAN EYES, THE UNITED STATES COMMITTED ITSELF TO BRITAIN'S SIDE BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT DECLARATION FRIDAY NIGHT URGING IRANIANS TO "ACHIEVE THEIR LEGITIMATE OBJECTIVES THROUGH FRIENDLY NEGOTIATIONS."

THE STATEMENT URGED BOTH SIDES TO "AVOID INTIMIDATION AND THREATS OF UNILATERAL ACTION", STRESSED BRITAIN'S READINESS TO NEGOTIATE, AND EXPRESSED SYMPATHY FOR IRAN'S DESIRE FOR "GREATER CONTROL OVER AND BENEFITS FROM" HER OIL. AT THE SAME TIME IT REITERATED AMERICA'S "GREAT INTEREST" IN IRAN'S TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND INDEPENDENCE--A CLEAR WARNING TO RUSSIA NOT TO TAKE THE OIL DISPUTE AS AN EXCUSE FOR MOVING INTO THE PERSIAN KINGDOM.

(GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE U.S. JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, TOLD THE MACARTHUR INQUIRY MONDAY THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS NOT COMMITTED TO GO INTO IRAN WITH THE BRITISH IN EVENT OF TROUBLE THERE.)

THE FOREIGN MINISTRY'S REPLY TO THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT DECLARATION WAS HANDED OUT AT A NEWS CONFERENCE TONIGHT. IT CAPPED A GROWING ANTI-UNITED STATES CAMPAIGN IN THE PRESS AND IN PARLIAMENT.

THE IRANIAN PROTEST, WHICH ALSO WAS HANDED TO U.S. AMBASSADOR HENRY F.GRADY, ACCUSED THE UNITED STATES OF "INTERFERENCE" IN IRANIAN AFFAIRS AND SAID THIS HAD "CREATED A VERY UNDESIRABLE AND UNEXPECTED IMPRESSION IN COMPETENT IRANIAN CIRCLES."

IT ADDED THE HOPE THE UNITED STATES WOULD ADOPT A "FRIENDLY AND IMPARTIAL ATTITUDE."

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THE USUALLY MODERATE NEWSPAPER ATECHE DECLARED TODAY THAT "IF THE ENGLISH AND AMERICANS FIGHT AGAINST THE WILL OF THE IRANIAN PEOPLE OUR POLICY WILL TURN IN A DANGEROUS MANNER TOWARD OTHER POWERS AND THE EQUILIBRIUM OF THE EAST WILL BE UPSET."

HOSSEIN MAKKI, SECRETARY GENERAL OF MOSSADEGH'S NATIONAL BLOC AND SECRETARY OF THE GOVERNMENT'S OIL NATIONALIZATION BOARD, DECLARED IN PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY THAT "IT IS BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WHO ARE PUSHING US TOWARD RUSSIA." HE ACCUSED THE UNITED STATES OF TAKING THE SIDE OF "THE FORMER OIL COMPANY LOOTERS."

IRAN, HE ADDED, WAS AN "INTERNATIONAL POWDER KEG", AND THE BRITISH SHOULD NOT COME CLOSE WITH A MATCH OR "WE'LL GET RID OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE FOREVER."

IN A NOTE SATURDAY, BRITAIN WARNED OF THE "MOST SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES" IF IRAN FAILS TO NEGOTIATE, AND OFFERED TO SEND A HIGH LEVEL MISSION HERE FOR THE PURPOSE.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID MOSSADEGH ALREADY HAD REJECTED THIS NOTE.

AT ANY RATE, THE BRITISH-OWNED ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, WORTH $500,000,000 TO $1,000,000,000, WAS INFORMED SUNDAY THAT UNDER THE LAW IT ALREADY IS EXCLUSIVELY IRANIAN GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. IT WAS TOLD THA ALL THAT REMAINS IS FOR THE COMPANY TO NAME REPRESENTATIVES TO MEET WITH THE GOVERNMENT AND DECIDE ON DETAILS OF TURNING OVER THE PROPERTY.

BRITAIN HAS CALLED THE NATIONALIZATION LAW A UNILATERAL REPUDIATION OF A 60-YEAR CONTRACT NEGOTIATED IN 1933. THE COMPANY REPRESENTS ONE OF BRITAIN'S LARGEST FOREIGN INVESTMENTS AND IT IS THE BIGGEST MIDDLE EAST OIL PRODUCER. ITS ABADAN REFINERY IS THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

JM424PED

A207
95

FIRST LEAD IRANIAN (140)

BY ROBERT B.NEWETT

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 21-(AP)-IRAN RETORTED SHARPLY TODAY TO UNITED STATES CRITICISM OF HER OIL NATIONALIZATION PLANS, DECLARING THAT ANY DELAY IN THE PLANS "WILL PROVOKE THE ANGER OF THE IRANIAN PEOPLE."

THE FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUED THE STATEMENT AT A NEWS CONFERENCE. EVEN MODERATE SECTIONS OF THE PRESS JOINED IN THE CRITICISM OF THE UNITED STATES, INDICATING THAT THE U.S., ALTHOUGH IT HAS URGED THE BRITISH TO GRANT BETTER ROYALTY TERMS FOR THE OIL TAKEN OUT BY THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL CO., HAS APPROVED THE BRITISH STAND AGAINST NATIONALIZATION.

MOSLEM RELIGIOUS LEADERS CALLED A MAMMOTH MASS MEETING FOR TOMORROW TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST THE POLICY OF BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. TOMORROW IS A RELIGIOUS HOLIDAY--BIRTHDAY OF THE MOSLEMS' 12TH PROPHET.

PRIME MINISTER F.MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH, WHOSE NATIONALISTS SPARKED THE NATIONALIZATION PROGRAM, HAS RJECTED A BRITISH PROPOSAL TO ARBITRATE THE EXPLOSIVE DISPUTE.

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A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ALSO TOLD PARLIAMENT WEDNESDAY THAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ARE PUSHING IRAN CLOSER TO RUSSIA AND A COMMUNIST REVOLUTION BY OPPOSING OIL NATIONALIZATION.

THE SPEAKER, NATIONAL FRONT DEPUTY HOSSEIN MAKKI, RAISED THE THREAT OF A HOLY WAR IF THE BRITISH USE FORCE TO RESIST THE LOSS OF THEIR BIG INVESTMENT IN THE ABADAN REFINERY AND THE NEARBY OIL WELLS IN SOUTHERN IRAN.

THE GOVERNMENT'S LETTER TO THE OIL COMPANY, WHILE REFUSING TO ARBITRATE, CALLED ON THE COMPANY TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO PLAN THE METHOD OF TAKING OVER THE SOUTHERN IRANIAN INSTALLATIONS. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME SINCE MOSSADEGH'S SUDDEN RISE TO POWER THREE WEEKS AGO THAT HE HAS OFFERED TO EVEN TALK OVER THE NATIONALIZATION SITUATION WITH THE BRITISH.

THE COMPANY, DECLARING EXPROPRIATION IS ILLEGAL, HAD ASKED THE GOVERNMENT TO APPOINT ITS ARBITRATOR UNDER TERMS OF THE 1933 CONCESSION AGREEMENT WHICH PROVIDED ALL DISPUTES BE SETTLED BY AN ARBITRATION BOARD.

REPLYING FOR MOSSADEGH, FINANCE MINISTER MOHAMMED ALI VARASTEH, DECLARED IRAN HAD THE SOVEREIGN RIGHT TO NATIONALIZE THE INDUSTRY AND REJECTED ARBITRATION.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID MOSSADEGH ALSO, HAD REJECTED A BRITISH NOTE, SENT SATURDAY, OFFERING TO SEND A NEGOTIATING MISSION TO IRAN.

IRAN CONTENDED THAT THE DISPUTE WAS ONE BETWEEN THE NATION AND THE COMPANY, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OWNS MORE THAN HALF OF THE COMPANY STOCK.

A25

MAKKI'S CHARGES OF AMERICAN INTERFERENCE WERE BASED ON A STATE DEPARTMENT APPEAL SATURDAY FOR FRIENDLY NEGOTIATION BETWEEN IRAN AND BRITAIN TO KEEP OIL FLOWING TO THE "FREE WORLD." THE STATEMENT SAID THE U.S. WOULD "STRONGLY OPPOSE" ANY ARBITRARY ACTION.

"WHAT AMERICA DID," MAKKI SAID

INDEPENDENT COUNTRY.' WE EXPECTED THE UNITED STATES TO SUPPORT PUBLIC OPINION IN IRAN AND NOT ENTER A FIGHT WITH IRANIAN NATIONALS BY HELPING THE FORMER OIL COMPANY LOOTERS."

MAKKI WARNED:

"WHEN THE IRANIAN PEOPLE FIND THEMSELVES IN A SITUATION IN WHICH THE ROADS ARE CLOSED FROM EVERY SIDE, THE FOUNDATIONS OF COMMUNISM AND REVOLUTION WILL BE PREPARED. IT IS BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WHO ARE PUSHING US TOWARDS RUSSIA."

MAKKI DECLARED THAT IRAN IS AN INTERNATIONAL POWDER KEG AND ADDED, "THE FREEDOM LOVERS OF THE WORLD SHOULD TAKE CARE NOT TO COME CLOSE TO THIS POWDER KEG WITH A MATCH IN THEIR HANDS. IF THEY DO, IT WILL GET RID OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE FOREVER. X X X OUR SPIRITUAL LEADERS HAVE ALL DECLARED THAT IF THE BRITISH THREAT IS CARRIED OUT THEY WILL DECLARE A HOLY WAR."

HE WAS REFERRING TO A STATEMENT, MADE PUBLIC YESTERDAY BY AYATOLLAH SEYID ABOLGHASSEM KASHANI, MOSLEM LEADER AND NATIONAL FRONT SUPPORTER, WHICH SAID ANY MOVE BY THE BRITISH FORCES WILL BE MET WITH A HOLY WAR.

SL35SAED

WITH "IGHT LEAD R AN

MAY 22 1951

Tehran, Iran, May 21--(AP)--The text of the Iranian aide memoire accusing the United States of "interference" in Iranian affairs : (About)

The United States Government's declaration on the oil question and the tone of its ~~XXX~~ peculiar phrases have created a very undesirable, unexpected impression in Competent Iranian circles. Until two days ago, American authorities used to say they were neutral on the oil issue, and the Iranian nation expected this neutral policy would continue.

Now it is surprising that the government of the United States has changed its opinion and wishes to advise us that the issue be settled by negotiations. If the international situation did necessitate a friendly recommendation of the government of the United States, it should have been made in such a way as not

...incompatible with the nationalization of the oil industry throughout the country, how that the said law has been passed and the government is bound to carry it out. A friendly recommendation of a foreign government, no matter in what form it takes place, can only be regarded as an interference in the internal affairs of Iran.

The present premier, at the time when he was a deputy before the nationalization of the oil industry, said once in a meeting in the Majlis:

"I wish some of the deputies of the British House of Commons would come and see for themselves how the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. is treating the people here and, contrary to all principles of justice and fairness, have made tremendous profits and have appropriated the rights of the people, made them nervous to such an extent that the true will of the

The activities and conduct of the late company had raised the anger of the country."

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nation had made it imperative to put an end to that state of affairs and nationalize the industry. Now that the said law is passed by the two houses, the government has no other alternative than its enforcement, and the slightest delay in its execution will provoke the anger of the Iranian people.

It is therefore expected that the great, freedom-loving nation of the United States, just as in some other cases has rendered moral assistance toward the legitimate ends of Iran from the viewpoint of supporting right and justice, would not give up their friendly and impartial attitude in this case, either.

(End Text)

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A83
WITH TEHRAN (100)
LONDON, MAY 21-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE TODAY SUMMONED A CABINET MEETING FOR TOMORROW TO CONSIDER THE IRANIAN OIL CRISIS.
SOME BRITISH NEWSPAPERS EXPRESSED IMPATIENCE WITH TEHRAN REPORTS THAT IRAN HAD ANGRILY REJECTED LONDON'S NEGOTIATION OFFER.
THE YORKSHIRE POST SAID BRITAIN DESIRED AN "AMICABLE SOLUTION" BUT IT WOULD "BE FOLLY ON THE PART OF THE PERSIANS TO MAKE THE ISSUE A MATTER OF FORCE." X X X
THE DAILY EXPRESS SAID "THE PERSIANS MUST UNDERSTAND THAT IF THEY PERSIST IN THEIR DAYLIGHT ROBBERY THIS COUNTRY WILL ACT IN DEFENSE OF BRITISH LIVES AND PROPERTY."
THE DAILY MAIL DECLARED, "UNLESS BRITAIN IS READY AT ALL TIMES TO PROTECT AND DEFEND WHAT BELONGS TO HER THEN SHE IS FINISHED AS A POWER WHICH COUNTS IN THE WORLD."
BD1018PED

Night Lead Indian

New Delhi, India, May 21--(AP)--The standing committee of the All-India newspaper editors conference adopted a resolution tonight declaring Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's proposed constitutional amendment authorising restrictions on the freedom of the press was "unwarranted."

the resolution authorized the conference president, Deshabandhu Gupta to "take such further steps as he may consider necessary to protect the liberties of the press."

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In an interview, Gupta said he and three other editors, including Devadas Gandhi, journalist son of mohandas k. Gandhi, called on Nehru twice today byt the prime minister did not budge an inch in his stand for the amendment.

One member of the committee, who requested anonymity, said the editors were reluctant to take a stronger stand because some of them are members of the congress party and feel that Nehru may need such an amendment during the general elections next November and December. Others feel that Nehru is

always has been a champion of liberty and himself was a journalist

feel he
a party of his life and is acting in good faith.

s takopans 2045 ccc 210p

A215
NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 21-(AP)-THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE ALL-INDIA NEWSPAPER EDITORS CONFERENCE ENDED A SESSION HERE TODAY BY ADOPTING A RESOLUTION ATTACKING PRIME MINISTER NEHRU'S PROPOSAL FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PERMITTING FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND EXPRESSION TO BE RESTRICTED.
THE EDITORS, UNABLE TO PERSUADE THE PRIME MINISTER TO BUDGE FROM HIS STAND, DESCRIBED THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT AS "UNWARRANTED AND UNCALLED FOR." THEY AUTHORIZED DESHABANDHU GUPTA, PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE, TO TAKE WHATEVER STEPS HE DEEMS NECESSARY TO PROTECT PRESS FREEDOM.
JM256PED

E41KQ)
KX FOR FX APW
NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 21-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TOLD PARLIAMENT TODAY THAT THE QUESTION OF JAPAN'S DEFENSE FORCES WAS "ENTIRELY UP TO JAPAN TO DECIDE--NOT FOR US."
QUESTIONED ABOUT THE PROPOSED JAPANESE PEACE TREATY AND REARMAMENT, NEHRU SAID JAPAN AND GERMANY WERE TWO SEPARATE QUESTIONS "ON WHICH THERE IS NO CONFLICT."
HE RECALLED EARLIER STATEMENTS IN WHICH HE SAID "ANY PROPOSALS FOR GERMAN REARMAMENT MIGHT ADD TO DIFFICULTIES."
737AED

A84
CAIRO, EGYPT, MAY 21--(AP)--EGYPT'S CABINET TODAY REINSTATED GEN. OSMAN EL MAHDY PASHA AS CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.
EL MAHDY RESIGNED FROM HIS POST JUST BEFORE A GROUP OF OFFICERS AND OFFICIALS WERE INDICTED IN FEBRUARY ON CHARGES OF CORRUPTION IN CONNECTION WITH ARMS PURCHASES.
THE EGYPTIAN ARMY COMMANDER IN CHIEF, GEN. MOHAMMED HAIDER PASHA, ALSO RESIGNED LAST WINTER AND WAS REINSTATED RECENTLY.
BOTH COMMANDERS WERE MAJOR WITNESSES AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING SATURDAY ON THE ARMS CASE. THE HEARING WILL CONTINUE WEDNESDAY.
KMA85

RANGOON, BUR
KM828AED
A85
RANGOON, BURMA, MAY 21-(AP)-DR. GORDON SEAGRAVE, FAMED "BURMA SURGEON," TODAY AMENDED HIS APPEAL FOR REVERSAL OF HIS TREASON CONVICTION.
HE WANTS TO STRIKE THE CONVICTION OFF THE BOOKS, ALTHOUGH HE HAS BEEN FREED BY AN APPEALS COURT, WHICH COMMUTED HIS SENTENCE TO THE SEVEN MONTHS HE HAD SERVED, SO HE CAN GO BACK TO WORK AMONG THE TRIBESMEN.
DEFENSE LAWYER KYAW MYINT TOLD THE SUPREME COURT TODAY THAT SEAGRAVE SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO APPEAL BECAUSE HIS SO-CALLED TREASONABLE ACTS WERE ACTUALLY DONE IN DISCHARGE OF THE DUTY OWED BURMA BY CITIZENS AND NON-CITIZENS. HE SAID SEAGRAVE REMAINED IN A REBEL AREA SOLELY TO HELP THE SICK AND SUFFERING AND BY DOING SO HAD SAVED VALUABLE PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE STATE.
KM829AED

A138 (150)
JAKARTA, INDONESIA, MAY 21-(AP)-INDONESIA'S 245-MEMBER PARLIAMENT CONVENED TODAY AFTER A RECESS OF SEVERAL WEEKS AND INDICATIONS WERE THAT THE GOVERNMENT FACED STRONG OPPOSITION IN ITS ANNOUNCED INTENTION TO OBEY THE UNITED NATIONS EMBARGO ON WAR GOODS SHIPMENTS TO COMMUNIST CHINA.
THE FOREIGN MINISTER, ACHMAD SOEBARDJO, ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK THIS COUNTRY WOULD OBEY THE U.N. ORDER, BUT DIRECTED THE WEST'S ATTENTION TO INDONESIA'S REELING ECONOMY.
THE MAJORITY OF THE PARLIAMENT SEEMED TO ACCEPT THE U.N. EMBARGO AS A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE, BUT EXPRESS FEAR THAT THE MOVE WILL BE RUINOUS FOR INDONESIA'S ECONOMY. RUBBER EXPORTS ACCOUNT FOR ABOUT 50 PER CENT OF THIS COUNTRY'S FOREIGN EARNINGS, EXCLUDING OIL EXPORTS.
MANY MEMBERS SAY THE EMBARGO, SPONSORED BY THE UNITED STATES, WILL TEND TO STRENGTHEN, INSTEAD OF WEAKEN, COMMUNISM IN INDONESIA. FALLING RUBBER PRICES HERE WOULD FORCE SMALL HOLDERS OUT OF BUSINESS AND THREATEN THE LIVELIHOOD OF TENS OF THOUSANDS OF RUBBER WORKERS.
DA1133AED

S15 (280)

MAY 22 1951

NIGHT LEAD ISRAEL

TEL AVI, MAY 21-(AP)-ISRAEL'S DISPUTE WITH SYRIA OVER DRAINAGE OF THE DOREIKAIN HULEH SWAMPS--AND THE U.N.SECURITY COUNCIL'S ORDER TO HALT THE WORK TEMPORARILY--MAY DEVELOP INTO A SHARP POLITICAL ISSUE IN THE HOT PRE-ELECTION PERIOD, IT WAS INDICATED TODAY.

UNDER PRESSURE BY THE OPPOSITION, THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT AGREED TO HOLD OPEN DEBATE NEXT WEDNESDAY IN THE KNESSET (PARLIAMENT) ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL ORDER AND ON NEW THREATENING MOVES BY SYRIA AND HER NEIGHBORING ARAB FRIENDS. THE ISSUE COULD BE A MAJOR ITEM IN THE CAMPAIGN NOW GOING ON FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS TO BE HELD JULY 30.

ISRAELI OFFICIALS CONSIDER THE U.N. ORDER A "DIPLOMATIC DEFEAT." BUT THEY SAID THE ORDER TO HALT THE HULEH PROJECT--WHICH TOUCHED OFF NEARLY A MONTH OF BITTER BORDER WARFARE--WAS NOT YET REACHED HERE.

ANNOUNCING ISRAEL'S DETERMINATION TO COMPLETE THE PROJECT "DESPITE ALL OBSTACLES," WORKERS ON ARMORED BULLDOZERS WENT AHEAD WITH THE BUILDING OF A DAM FOR DIVERTING THE SWAMP WATERS SO NEW AGRICULTURAL

BNDS CAN BE CREATED. THE PROJECT IS IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE OF PALESTINE. SYRIA CLAIMS THE WORK IS IN VIOLATION OF THE ARMISTICE WHICH ENDED THE PALESTINE WAR IN 1948.

THE GOVERNMENT INTERPRETS THE SECURITY COUNCIL ORDER AS A "DIRECTION" TO MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM RILEY, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE U.N. TRUCE OBSERVERS TO SEEK AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PALESTINE LAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, WHICH HOLDS THE HULEH CONCESSION, AND CERTAIN ARAB LAND OWNERS WHOSE WORK IS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT.

RILEY RETURNED TO JERUSALEM TODAY FOR TALKS WITH ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER MOSHE SHARRET AFTER HAVING HELD SIMILAR CONFERENCES ON THE ISSUE IN DAMASCUS, THE SYRIAN CAPITAL.

AMONG OTHER FOREIGN OFFICE CALLERS WAS RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR PAVLOV YERSHOFF, WHO CONFERRED WITH DR.WALTER EYTAN, GENERAL DIRECTOR OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE. THE SOVIET UNION ABSTAINED IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL VOTE.

SYRIA BITTERLY OPPOSES THE DRAINAGE PROJECT BECAUSE, ACCORDING TO ARMY STATEMENTS IN DAMASCUS, IT WOULD REMOVE A NATURAL MILITARY BARRIER.

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A3

TEL AVIV, MAY 21-(AP)-ISRAEL IS "DETERMINED TO BRING THE DRAINAGE OF THE HULEH SWAMP TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION DESPITE ALL OBSTACLES," ACCORDING TO A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN.

ONE OF THE "OBSTACLES" IS A UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION, ADOPTED FRIDAY, ORDERING A TEMPORARY HALT TO THE PROJECT UNTIL ISRAEL AND SYRIA REACH AGREEMENT ON THE DISPUTED BORDER AREA.

WORK ON THE PROJECT WAS RESUMED YESTERDAY WITHOUT INTERFERENCE.

SYRIA CONTENDS THAT THE DRAINAGE WORK VIOLATES THE TRUCE AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL. THE COUNCIL RESOLUTION FOLLOWED RECURRENT FIGHTING BETWEEN JEWS AND ARABS IN THE REGION.

MEANWHILE IT WAS LEARNED THAT RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR PAVLOV YERSHOFF CONFERRED HERE TODAY WITH DR. WALTER EYTAN, GENERAL DIRECTOR OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE ABOUT THE MATTER. THE SOVIET UNION ABSTAINED IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL VOTE.

OFFICIALS SAID THE ACTUAL COUNCIL ORDER HAS NOT YET ARRIVED HERE. THE OFFICIAL INTERPRETATION GIVEN HERE TO THE ORDER IS THAT IT IS A "DIRECTION" TO MAJ.GEN. WILLIAM RILEY. U.N. CHIEF OF STAFF, TO SEEK AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE ALESTINE LAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, WHICH HOLDS THE HULEH CONCESSION, AND CERTAIN ARAB LAND OWNERS WHOSE WORK IS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT.

AN ISRAELI LABOR CREW HELPED BY TWO BULLDOZERS AND SIX ARMORED TRACTERS WORKED ON THE DRAINAGE PROJECT TODAY.

KM807AED

D151 (CP OUT)
(190)

OTTAWA, MAY 21-(AP)-CANADA WILL URGE BRITAIN TO EASE SOME OF HER RESTRICTIONS AGAINST CANADIAN MANUFACTURED GOODS AS A MEANS OF FURTHERING TRADE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

BRITAIN, ON HER PART, WILL ASK ASSURANCE FROM CANADA THAT BRITAIN WILL CONTINUE TO GET ADEQUATE SUPPLIES OF SCARCE RAW MATERIALS TO DEVELOP BRITAIN'S THREE-YEAR, $14,000,000,000 DEFENSE PROGRAM.

BOTH REQUESTS WILL BE AIRED AT THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE CANADA-UNITED KINGDOM CONTINUING TRADE COMMITTEE THAT OPENED HERE TODAY AND WILL CONTINUE UNTIL WEDNESDAY.

HIGH-RANKING TRADE, ECONOMIC AND FINANCE OFFICIALS FROM BOTH COUNTRIES HUDDLED IN PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS PRIOR TO THE OPENING OF THE SESSION. THE TALKS ARE SECRET AND NO ANNOUNCEMENT OF DEVELOPMENTS WILL BE MADE.

HOWEVER, INFORMED QUARTERS, DISCLOSING SEGMENTS OF THE AGENDA, WERE OPTIMISTIC THAT THE OFFICIALS WILL BE ABLE TO WORK OUT A FIRM BASIS FOR AGREEMENT, IN THE FORM OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADOPTION BY BOTH COUNTRIES.

FOLLOWING THESE TALKS, A DELEGATION FROM THE BRITISH WEST INDIES WILL ARRIVE, PROBABLY ON MAY 25, TO OPEN DETAILED TRADE-EXPANDING DISCUSSIONS WITH CANADA, BASED MAINLY ON THE AGREEMENTS WHICH MAY BE ACHIEVED BY THE CONTINUING TRADE COMMITTEE.

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MAY 22 1951

(CP OUT)
(260)

OTTAWA, MAY 21-(AP)-PRODUCTION MINISTER C.D.HOWE TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT RATIONING OF ALUMINUM, COPPER AND BRASS WILL COME UNDER COMPULSORY GOVERNMENT CONTROL BEGINNING JUNE 1.

PREVIOUSLY, THESE ITEMS WERE RATIONED INFORMALLY AND ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS BY THE PRODUCING COMPANIES TO MANUFACTURERS.

UNDER THE COMPULSORY CONTROL SCHEME, 4-589,8,& 149. .8))' 59 .-,71-1?7434' 28)) ?3 9, 5E3 ?-'8' 91 100 PER CENT OF 1950 PURCHASES. THAT WILL MEAN

UNDER THE COMPULSORY CONTROL SCHEME, RATIONING FROM MILLS TO MANUFACTURERS WILL BE ON THE BASIS OF 100 PER CENT OF 1950 PURCHASES. THAT WILL MEAN THAT IF A MANUFACTURER USED 100,000 TONS OF COPPER IN 1950, HE WILL CONTINUE TO GET MONTHLY ALLOTMENTS ON THAT BASIS.

HOWEVER, OFFICIALS SAID THE CANADIAN DEFENSE EFFORT WILL BE GETTING FIRST CALL ON THESE ITEMS AND WITHIN A MATTER OF MONTHS IT APPEARED LIKELY THAT CERTAIN NON-ESSENTIAL MANUFACTURING USING THESE ITEMS WOULD BE CUT.

THE ORDER EMBRACES PRIMARY AND WROUGHT ALUMINUM, PRIMARY COPPER, BRASS MILL PRODUCTS, COPPER WIRE ROD AND COPPER WIRE.

TWO OTHER METALS, NICKEL AND STEEL, ALREADY ARE UNDER COMPULSOY RATIONING CONTROL.

UNDER COMPULSORY CONTROL. NO USER OF ALUMINUM, BRASS OR

COPPER WOULD BE ALLOWED TO BUY EXTRA SUPPLIES IF HIS STOCKPILE IS CONSIDERED SUFFICIENT TO MEET HIS CURRENT NEEDS.

AFTER JUNE 1, BUYERS WILL HAVE TO GET THEIR PURCHASE ORDERS APPROVED BY THE METALS ADMINISTRATOR BEFORE SHIPMENTS CAN BE MADE BY PRODUCING MILLS.

THE ORDER APPLIES TO THE RAW FORMS OF THESE METALS, BEFORE THEY CAN BE DEVELOPED INTO USABLE GOODS.

MAINLY T IS DIRECTED AT GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER SHIPMENTS FROM MILLS. ONCE APPROVAL IS GIVEN TO ALLOW THE METALS TO LEAVE THE MILL, GOVERNMENT CONTROL ENDS.

IN THE CASE OF ALUMINUM, THE ORDER APPLIES TO PRIMARY ALUMINUM, WHICH IS ALUMINUM IN RAW OR INGOT FORM, AND TO WROUGHT ALUMINUM, MEANING ALUMINUM IN THE FORM OF WIRE, RODS, BARS, PLATES, SHEETS, TUBES AND FORGINGS.

N133PED

A224WX (BJT)
(900) AMS BUDGET

MAY 22 1951

NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR-BRADLEY

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WASHINGTON,MAY 21-(AP)-GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY SAID TODAY THERE IS NO MILITARY OBJECTION TO CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS HARRASSING RED CHINA FROM FORMOSA--SO LONG AS AMERICAN FORCES ARE NOT INVOLVED. BUT HE ADVISED AGAINST SUCH A MOVE.

THE FIVE-STAR GENERAL TOLD SENATORS THE NATIONALISTS MIGHT SUFFER SUCH LOSSES IN MEN AND EQUIPMENT THAT THE SECURITY OF FORMOSA WOULD BE JEOPARDIZED.

SOMEDAY, HE ARGUED, IT MIGHT BE "PROPER" TO USE THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS IN THE WAR AS GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAS PROPOSED. HE INSISTED NOW IS NOT THE TIME.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF GAVE THESE VIEWS TO THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES IN HIS THIRD DAY OF OUTSPOKEN OPPOSITION TO THE WAR PROGRAM PROPOSED BY MACARTHUR. HE IS SCHEDULED TO TESTIFY AGAIN TOMORROW.

MACARTHUR HAS URGED THE USE OF THE NATIONALIST TROOPS AS PART OF HIS PLAN TO STEP UP THE WAR AGAINST RED CHINA WITH BOMBING AND A NAVAL BLOCKADE. AT PRESENT, FORMOSA IS BEING "IMMOBILIZED" BY THE U.S. 7TH FLEET TO PREVENT A RED INVASION AND TO PREVENT CHIANG'S FORCES FROM INVADING THE MAINLAND.

BRADLEY SAID MACARTHUR'S PROGRAM WOULD RISK WAR WITH RUSSIA AND WOULD FORCE THE UNITED STATES TO "STRIP" ITS DEFENSES ELSEWHERE. HE ARGUED THE BEST WAY TO AVOID WAR WITH RUSSIA IS TO BUILD UP THE MILITARY MIGHT OF EUROPE AND CONTINUE THE PRESENT "LIMITED" WAR POLICY IN KOREA.

HE TESTIFIED THERE WAS NO RIFT BETWEEN MACARTHUR AND THE ADMINISTRATION OVER THE BELIEF THAT THE ISLAND STRONGHOLD OF FORMOSA SHOULD REMAIN IN FRIENDLY HANDS.

AND HE SAID MACARTHUR WAS OUSTED BECAUSE HE WAS "NOT IN SYMPATHY" WITH THE KOREAN WAR PLANS APPROVED BY THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

IN FACT, BRADLEY SAID, MACARTHUR'S ACTIONS JEOPARDIZED CIVILIAN CONTROL OF THE ARMED FORCES.

SENATOR GEORGE (D-GA) BROUGHT UP THE QUESTION OF USING CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S TROOPS ON FORMOSA. HE SAID HE COULDN'T SEE WHY THESE TROOPS SHOULDN'T BE USED TO HARRASS CHINA.

BRADLEY REPLIED: "WELL, FROM THE MILITARY POINT OF VIEW THERE IS NO OBJECTION, AS I SEE IT, TO REMOVING ANY RESTRICTIONS ON HIS (CHIANG'S) DOING THESE THINGS, PROVIDED HE DOESN'T GET MIXED UP IN SUCH A WAY AS TO INVOLVE OUR OWN FORCES."

A225WX

EARLIER, BRADLEY HAD SAID THAT "SOME DAY" IT MIGHT BE PROPER TO USE CHIANG'S FORCES IF THEY WERE "WELL TRAINED, WELL EQUIPPED, WELL SUPPLIED AND WELL LED."

BUT HE ADDED "THEIR CAPABILITIES ARE SUCH THAT IT WOULDN'T BE PROPER ACTION TO TAKE" TO USE THEM NOW IN KOREA.

"IN OTHER WORDS," HE SAID, "WE WOULD NOT GET RETURN FOR WHAT WE DO. IF YOU TAKE THEM INTO KOREA, YOU ARE GOING TO HAVE TO FULLY EQUI THEM, TRANSPORT THEM, FURNISH THE LOGISTIC SUPPORT, AND AS I SAY, THEY ARE OF DOUBTFUL VALUE WHEN THEY GET THERE.

"TO TURN THEM LOOSE AGAINST THE MAINLAND, THEY DO NOT HAVE THE AIR POWER AND THE NAVAL POWER AND THE NAVY TRANSPORT TO BE EFFECTIVE, UNLESS WE ARE WILLING TO COMMIT A LOT OF OUR FORCES TO SUPPORT THEM."

BRADLEY TESTIFIED HE COULD SEE NO WAY TO END THE WORLD TENSION WITH RUSSIA EXCEPT THROUGH A LONG-RANGE DEFENSE PLAN. AND HE SAID THIS TENSION WITH RUSSIA AND HER SATELLITES IS LIKELY TO GO ON "FOR A LONG TIME."

"WE DON'T LIKE IT," HE SAID, "BUT WE DON'T SEEM TO HAVE THE IMMEDIATE ANSWER TO STOP IT."

MACARTHUR HAS CONTENDED HIS PROGRAM WOULD NOT REQUIRE MUCH MORE MILITARY POWER IN KOREA AND THAT IT WOULD NOT INTERFERE WITH EFFORTS TO BUILD EUROPE'S DEFENSES.

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BUT BRADLEY DISPUTED THIS VIEW BY SAYING THE PROGRAM WOULD CALL FOR "SUBSTANTIALLY" MORE AIR AND SEA POWER, MORE MANPOWER, AND MORE AIR AND NAVAL BASES.

SENATOR JOHNSON (D-TEX) ASKED OF THE AIR AND SEA POWER: "IS THAT AVAILABLE?"

BRADLEY REPLIED: "WELL, IF YOU STRIPPED EVERYTHING ELSE YOU MIGHT GET IT, BUT WE WOULD HATE TO SEE OUR OTHER DEFENSE REQUIREMENTS STRIPPED TO THE EXTENT THAT YOU WOULD HAVE TO DO IT TO CARRY IT OUT AT THIS TIME."

"WHAT ABOUT MANPOWER," JOHNSON ASKED.

BRADLEY SAID: "THE SIZE OF MANPOWER WOULD HAVE TO BE INCREASED AND YOUR WHOLE DEFENSIVE EFFORT WOULD HAVE TO BE STEPPED UP SOME, BECAUSE IF YOU GET INTO AN ALL-OUT WAR WITH CHINA AND START BLOCKADE, SHELLING OF COASTAL CENTERS, OF SUPPLY AND COMMUNICATIONS, AND START BOMBING CENTERS OF COMMUNICATION AND SUPPLY, YOU ARE SPREADING YOUR EFFORT A GREAT DEAL MORE THAN IT IS SPREAD AT THE PRESENT TIME."

IN ADDITION, THE GENERAL INSISTED, THE MACARTHUR PROGRAM WOULD REQUIRE MORE PEOPLE AT HOME TO BACK UP THE EFFORT PLUS MORE SUPPLY AND SERVICE TROOPS.

TURNING TO EUROPE, BRADLEY SAID IF THAT AREA FELL TO THE RUSSIANS "IT WOULD MAKE THEM (THE RUSSIANS) EVEN MORE FORMIDABLE AND INCREASES THEIR CHANCES X X X OF BEING ABLE TO EXTEND THEIR WAR OVER EVEN MORE AREA THAN WESTERN EUROPE."

BRADLEY REFERRED TO EUROPE'S 300,000,000 PEOPLE AND ITS "VERY SUBSTANTIAL" INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY.

"IT SEEMS TO ME," HE SAID, "THAT ONE OF OUR BEST CHANCES TO AVOID WAR AND FINALLY GET OUT OF THIS PERIOD OF TENSION IS TO GET THE POWER OF EUROPE BUILT UP TO THE POINT WHERE THEIR SECURITY FORCES ARE ADEQUATE, AND WOULD CAUSE ANY NATION TO HESITATE TO START A WAR.

"IF WE DON'T DO THAT, I AM AFRAID WE ARE GOING TO BE IN A PERIOD OF TENSION OR WORSE FOR MANY, MANY YEARS. SO, I CONSIDER THAT OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH EUROPE IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM A MILITARY POINT OF VIEW."

A5WX

DISCUSSING THE MACARTHUR OUSTER, BRADLEY GAVE THREE REASONS WHY

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THE JOINT CHIEFS APPROVED HIS REMOVAL BY THE PRESIDENT:
1. MACARTHUR'S STATEMENTS AND COMMUNIQUES "INDICATED THAT HE WAS NOT IN SYMPATHY WITH THE DECISION TO TRY TO LIMIT THE CONFLICT TO KOREA."
2. MACARTHUR HAD "FAILED TO COMPLY WITH THE PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE TO CLEAR STATEMENTS ON POLICY BEFORE MAKING SUCH STATEMENTS PUBLIC."
3. THE JOINT CHIEFS FELT MACARTHUR'S ACTIONS CONTINUED TO "JEOPARDIZE THE CIVILIAN CONTROL OVER THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES." HE SAID THE JOINT CHIEFS THEMSELVES "HAVE FELT AND FEEL NOW THAT THE MILITARY MUST BE CONTROLLED BY CIVILIAN AUTHORITY IN THIS COUNTRY."

SENATOR GEORGE REFERRED TO A STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL THAT U.S. PLANES WOULD BOMB RED BASES IN MANCHURIA IF THERE WAS ANY ASSURANCE RUSSIA WOULD NOT ENTER THE WAR.

BRADLEY SAID THAT WAS TRUE, AND GEORGE THEN SAID:

"THAT MEANS THEN THAT, FROM A STRICTLY MILITARY POINT, THE REQUEST (BY MACARTHUR) TO BOMB THE SUPPLY DEPOTS AND CONCENTRATION POINTS IN MANCHURIA WAS CORRECT?"

BRADLEY: NO, SIR, I DON'T AGREE WITH THAT, SIR. KOREA IS A POOR PLACE TO FIGHT A WAR AND A LOT OF MILITARY IMPLICATIONS ARE INVOLVED IN EXTENDING THE WAR.

"NOW IF RUSSIA SHOULD COME INTO THIS WAR, IT WOULD BE VERY DIFFICULT TO SUPPLY THE TROOPS IN KOREA OR TO GET THEM OUT, AND SO--SPEAKING ENTIRELY FROM A MILITARY POINT OF VIEW--WE DO NOT WANT TO TAKE THAT RISK."

GEORGE SAID HE WAS ASSUMING RUSSIA WOULD NOT COME INTO THE WAR.

"YES," BRADLEY REPLIED, "BUT WHO CAN TELL US THEY WON'T?"

AT ONE POINT IN THE HEARING, MORSE CAME OUT OF THE HEARING ROOM TO TELL REPORTERS THAT "BRADLEY BOMBED A BIG HOLE" IN MACARTHUR'S TESTIMONY.

HE SAID BRADLEY HAD SHOWN THE JOINT CHIEFS ARE FOLLOWING A POLICY "TO AVOID ALL-OUT WAR AND SAVE AMERICAN LIVES" WHILE THE MACARTHUR PROGRAM "WOULD THROW US INTO AN ALL-OUT WAR AND COSTS US TREMENDOUS CASUALTIES."

BRADLEY SAID "FROM A STRICTLY MILITARY STANDPOINT" MACARTHUR HAD NOT BEEN GUILTY OF INSUBORDINATION. THIS WAS THE SAME VIEW TAKEN BY MARSHALL--BUT MARSHALL ARGUED MACARTHUR SHOULD NOT HAVE TAKEN ISSUE PUBLICLY WITH THE ADMINISTRATION ON POLICY MATTERS.

IN THE HEARING, MORSE ASKED BRADLEY IF MACARTHUR HAD LOOKED ON THE KOREAN SITUATION FROM A THEATER COMMANDER'S VIEWPOINT WITH "TOO LITTLE CONSIDERATION TO THE GLOBAL PROBLEM INVOLVED."

BRADLEY REPLIED: "WELL, I THINK IN GENERAL, YES. AND I THINK THAT IS NOT UNUSUAL. EVERY THEATER COMMANDER NATURALLY IS MORE INTERESTED IN HIS OWN THEATER THAN HE IS IN SOME OTHER ONE.

A43WX

"AND I WOULD NOT SAY THAT WAS A FAULT X X X HE IS NOT IN A POSITION TO KNOW THE WORLDWIDE IMPLICATIONS AND HAS NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR WORLDWIDE COMMITMENTS."

LATE IN 1949, BRADLEY SAID, THERE WAS A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION BETWEEN THE JOINT CHIEFS AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT OVER FORMOSA. IT WAS IN DECEMBER, 1949, THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT TOLD CONSULAR OFFICERS TO PREPARE FOR THE FALL OF FORMOSA, SAYING IT HAD NO REAL STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE.

BRADLEY SAID THE JOINT CHIEFS AT THAT TIME HAD RECOMMENDED "A MODEST PROGRAM OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE" TO CHIANG KAI-SHEK--AND FELT THAT FORMOSA DID HAVE STRATEGIC VALUE. THIS PROPOSAL WAS DROPPED, HE SAID, WHEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN ANNOUNCED IN JANUARY, 1950, THAT CHIANG WOULD BE GIVEN NO MILITARY AID.

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QUESTIONED BY MORSE ABOUT MACARTHUR'S PROPOSAL TO BLOCKADE THE RED-HELD COASTLINE IN ASIA, BRADLEY REPLIED:

"IF YOU START OUT TO STOP RUSSIAN SHIPPING GOING INTO PORT ARTHUR, FOR EXAMPLE--WHICH WOULD NATURALLY FALL UNDER THE BLOCKADE--YOU ARE APT TO FIND YOURSELF COMMITTING AN ACT OF WAR, AND FIND YOURSELF AT WAR."

HE ALSO SAID IF BOMBING MANCHURIA BROUGHT RUSSIA INTO THE WAR "WE WOULD BE IN AN INFINITELY WORSE POSITION THAN WE ARE TODAY."

AND HE ADDED: "NO ONE KNOWS WHETHER OR NOT RUSSIA IS GOING TO COME IN. SOME PEOPLE THINK THAT IF WE BOMB BASES IN MANCHURIA AND CHINA THEY WILL. OTHERS THINK THEY WOULD NOT COME IN.

"I DO NOT THINK THAT THEY KNOW--I DO NOT THINK ANYONE KNOWS, OTHER THAN PROBABLY THE 14 PEOPLE IN THE KREMLIN THAT FORM THE POLITBURO." #

A71WA (690)

BRADLEY HIGHLIGHTS

WASHINGTON,MAY 21-(AP)-GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, RESUMED HIS TESTIMONY TODAY BEFORE THE SENATE'S ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES IN THEIR INVESTIGATION OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S REMOVAL.

HERE ARE THE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CLOSED HEARING, TAKEN FROM A CENSORED TRANSCRIPT OF THE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:

-DASH-

SENATOR LYNDON JOHNSON (D-TEXAS): WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF, IN THE LIGHT OF ALL THE FACTS THAT APPEARED, YOU LEFT HIM (MACARTHUR) IN THE POST?

BRADLEY: XXXX IT IS POSSIBLE THAT BY NOT TRYING TO CONFINE THE CONFLICT TO KOREA WE MIGHT FIND THE WAR ENLARGED BEYOND OUR CAPABILITY TO CARRY IT OUT SUCCESSFULLY.

JOHNSON: SPEAKING FROM PURELY A MILITARY VIEWPOINT, WHAT IS YOUR ESTIMATE OF THE STRATEGIC VALUE OF FORMOSA?

BRADLEY: I THINK IT HAS GREAT STRATEGIC VALUE IN THE HANDS OF AN ENEMY. IT WOULD SERIOUSLY AFFECT OUR LINE OF DEFENSES IF IT FELL INTO THE HANDS OF AN UNFRIENDLY POWER, PARTICULARLY IN TIME OF WAR, BECAUSE OF ITS NAVAL AND AIR BASES WHICH WOULD EXTEND THE ACTION OF SHIPS AND PLANES A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE ALONG OUR LINE OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE PHILIPPINES, OKINAWA AND JAPAN.

JOHNSON: IN THE EVENT GEN.MACARTHUR'S PROGRAM SHOULD BE ADOPTED, XXX DO YOU HAVE A ROUGH ESTIMATE OF WHAT OUR ADDITIONAL NEEDS WOULD BE XXX?

BRADLEY: XXX ALL I CAN SAY IS THAT IT CERTAINLY WOULD REQUIRE MORE AIR POWER, MORE NAVAL POWER, AND --

JOHNSON: SUBSTANTIALLY MORE?

BRADLEY: SUBSTANTIALLY MORE AIR, AND I WOULD SAY SUBSTANTIALLY MORE NAVAL.

JOHNSON: IS THAT AVAILABLE?

BRADLEY: WELL, IF YOU STRIPPED EVERYTHING ELSE YOU MIGHT GET IT.

JOHNSON: SPEAKING PURELY FROM A MILITARY POINT, GEN.BRADLEY, WHAT IS THE VALUE OF THE WESTERN EUROPEAN ALLIES TO THE UNITED STATES?

BRADLEY: WE ESTIMATE THAT THE MANPOWER, THAT IS THE POPULATION, OF THE COUNTRIES THAT WOULD BE INVOLVED IS SOMETHING OVER 300 MILLION. THEIR INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY IS VERY SUBSTANTIAL XXX. PEOPLE IN EUROPE ARE VERY CAPABLE ALLIES, IF THEY CAN BE MAINTAINED ON OUR SIDE AND THEIR SECURITY BUILT UP; AND, IN FACT, IT SEEMS TO ME THAT ONE OF OUR BEST CHANCES TO AVOID WAR AND FINALLY GET OUT OF THIS PERIOD OF TENSION IS TO GET THE POWER OF EUROPE BUILT UP TO THE POINT WHERE THEIR SECURITY FORCES ARE ADEQUATE, AND WOULD CAUSE ANY NATION TO HESITATE TO START A WAR.

A72WX

JOHNSON: WOULD YOU POINT OUT THOSE EXCEPTIONS (WHERE AMERICAN POLICY IS NOT FOLLOWING THE LINES RECOMMENDED BY MACARTHUR)?

BRADLEY: XXX IF YOU TAKE THEM (CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS) INTO KOREA, YOU ARE GOING TO HAVE TO FULLY EQUIP THEM, TRANSPORT THEM, FURNISH THE LOGISTIC SUPPORT, AND AS I SAY, THEY ARE OF DOUBTFUL VALUE WHEN THEY GET THERE. TO TURN THEM LOOSE AGAINST THE MAINLAND, THEY DO NOT HAVE THE AIR POWER AND THE NAVAL POWER AND THE NAVY TRANSPORT TO BE EFFECTIVE, UNLESS WE ARE WILLING TO COMMIT A LOT OF OUR FORCES TO SUPPORT THEM.

SENATOR GEORGE (D-GA): XXX FROM A STRICTLY MILITARY POINT, THE REQUE TO BOMB THE SUPPLY DEPOTS AND CONCENTRATION POINTS IN MANCHURIA WAS CORRECT?

BRADLEY: NO, SIR. XXX KOREA IS A POOR PLACE TO FIGHT A WAR, AND A LOT OF MILITARY IMPLICATIONS ARE INVOLVED IN EXTENDING THE WAR. NOW IF RUSSIA SHOULD COME INTO THIS WAR, IT WOULD BE VERY DIFFICULT TO SUPPLY TROOPS IN KOREA OR TO GET THEM OUT, AND SO, SPEAKING ENTIRELY FROM A MILITARY POINT OF VIEW, WE DO NOT WANT TO TAKE THAT RISK.

SENATOR MORSE (R-ORE): DO YOU CARE TO SAY THAT IT IS YOUR OPINION THAT GEN.MACARTHUR LOOKED AT THE KOREAN WAR PRIMARILY FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE THEATER AND THERE WAS TOO LITTLE CONSIDERATION BEING GIVEN TO THE GLOBAL PROBLEM INVOLVED?

BRADLEY: WELL, I THINK IN GENERAL, YES. AND I THINK THAT IS NOT UNUSUAL.

MORSE: WOULD IT BE FAIR TO SAY XXX THAT IT HAS BEEN THE OPINION OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF XXX, THAT IF THEY WERE RUNNING THE MILITARY PLANS OF THE RUSSIANS THEY WOULD LIKE TO SUCK THE ALLIES INTO AN ALL-OUT WAR IN ASIA?

BRADLEY: YES, SIR. WE ARE VERY DEFINITELY OF THAT OPINION, THAT RUSSIA, RIGHT NOW, IS FOLLOWING A POLICY OF TRYING TO CAUSE AS MUCH TROUBLE IN THE WORLD AS POSSIBLE, EVEN TO THE POINT OF CONFLICTS AND WARS, AND USING AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE, HER SATELLITES' TROOPS AND NOT HER OWN.

GEORGE: WELL, I CAN UNDERSTAND THAT, GENERAL (THAT IT IS DIFFICULT TO DETERMINE RUSSIAN INTENTIONS). HOW CAN YOU TELL US THAT WE WON'T GET INTO WAR IF WE GO INTO IRAN TOMORROW WITH THE BRITISH AND SAY THAT YOU MUST NOT TAKE THIS OIL OR YOU MUST NOT NATIONALIZE? WE ARE TAKING CHANCES, GENERAL, EVERYWHERE.

BRADLEY: THAT IS RIGHT. (THEN, LATER:) I DON'T WANT IT TO SAY IN THE RECORD THAT I AM SAYING THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF WOULD ADVOCATE OUR GOING INTO IRAN. WE HAVE NO COMMITMENT OF GOING INTO IRAN WITH THE BRITISH. THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF CERTAINLY HAVE NOT MADE ANY SUCH DECISION, AND THAT OUGHT TO BE CLEARED UP.

RZ91CPED

A34WX

(300) MACARTHUR MESSAGE

WASHINGTON,MAY 21-(AP)-SENATE HEARINGS MADE PUBLIC TODAY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S OFFER ON JAN. 10, 1951, TO HOLD A BEACH HEAD IN KOREA UNTIL THE "COMPLETE DESTRUCTION" OF HIS COMMAND "IF OVERRIDING POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS SO DICTATE."

THE DEPOSED PACIFIC COMMANDER'S MESSAGE TO THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF --PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED IN TESTIMONY AND DESCRIBED AS "GLOOMY" BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL--WAS PUT INTO THE RECORD TODAY OF THE SENATE COMMITTEES INQUIRING INTO MACARTHUR'S OUSTER.

MACARTHUR TOLD THE JOINT CHIEFS HE BELIEVED HIS COMMAND WAS "INSUFFICIENT TO HOLD A POSITION IN KOREA AND PROTECT SIMULTANEOUSLY JAPAN AGAINST EXTERNAL ASSAULT."

BUT HE RECOGNIZED, HE SAID, THAT "STRATEGIC DISPOSITIONS TAKEN IN THE PRESENT SITUATION MUST BE BASED UPON OVERRIDING POLITICAL POLICY ESTABLISHING THE RELATIVITY OF AMERICAN INTERESTS IN THE FAR EAST."

THE MESSAGE CONTINUED:

"THAT A BEACHHEAD LINE CAN BE HELD BY OUR EXISTING FORCES FOR A LIMITED TIME IN KOREA, THERE IS NO DOUBT, BUT THIS COULD NOT BE ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT LOSSES. WHETHER OR NOT SUCH LOSSES WERE REGARDED AS 'SEVERE', WOULD TO A CERTAIN EXTENT D

ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT LOSSES. WHETHER OR NOT SUCH LOSSES WERE REGARDED AS 'SEVERE', WOULD TO A CERTAIN EXTENT DEPEND UPON THE CONNOTATION ONE GIVES THE TERM."

THE MACARTHUR MESSAGE WAS DISPATCHED AT A TIME WHEN HIS TROOPS HAD BEEN THROWN BACK INTO SOUTH KOREA BY THE INTERVENTION OF CHINESE COMMUNISTS INTO THE WAR. LATER, THE TIDE OF BATTLE TURNED AND U.N. TROOPS BEGAN ADVANCING AGAIN UNDER GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY.

MACARTHUR SAID THAT IF IT HAD BEEN KNOWN AT THE START THAT THE CHINESE REDS WOULD INTERVENE, HIS COMMAND PROBABLY NEVER WOULD HAVE BEEN COMMITTED TO KOREA.

"THE TROOPS ARE EMBITTERED BY THE SHAMEFUL PROPAGANDA WHICH HAS FALSELY CONDEMNED THEIR FIGHTING QUALITIES AND COURAGE IN MISUNDERSTOOD RETROGRADE MANEUVER, ARE TIRED FROM A LONG AND DIFFICULT CAMPAIGN, AND -- UNLESS THE POLITICAL BASIS UPON WHICH THEY ARE ASKED TO TRADE LIFE FOR TIME IS CLEARLY DELINEATED, FULLY UNDERSTOOD, AND SO IMPELLING THAT THE HAZARDS OF BATTLE ARE ACCEPTED CHEERFULLY--THEIR MORALE WILL BECOME A SERIOUS THREAT TO THEIR BATTLE EFFICIENCY," MACARTHUR SAID.

RZ622PED

B09WX (Q)

WASHINGTON, MAY 21-(AP)-HERE IS A PARTIAL CENSORED TRANSCRIPT OF GENERAL BRADLEY'S TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEES TODAY, DEALING WITH U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO CHINESE NATIONALIST FORCES ON FORMOSA:

GENERAL BRADLEY. X X X

IN RESPONSE TO A REQUEST FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT FOR VIEWS ON FORMOSA, THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF IN JULY 1950 REAFFIRMED THAT FORMOSA WAS STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT TO THE UNITED STATES AND THAT RESISTANCE BY CHINESE NATIONALIST FORCES WAS MILITARILY IMPORTANT TO THE UNITED STATES.

THEY RECOMMENDED DENYING FORMOSA TO THE COMMUNISTS, MODIFYING POLICY SO AS TO GRANT MILITARY AID, AND A SURVEY OF THE CHINESE NATIONALIST FORCES BY GENERAL MACARTHUR AND HIS STAFF.

THIS SURVEY WAS MADE -- INCIDENTALLY, THIS RECOMMENDATION WAS APPROVED AT THIS TIME BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND A SURVEY WAS MADE IN AUGUST, AND AS A RESULT INITIATION OF SHIPMENTS OF CRITICALLY NEEDED AMMUNITION WAS APPROVED.

THE SURVEY REPORT MADE BY GENERAL FOX, WHO WAS ON GENERAL MACARTHUR'S STAFF, WAS RECEIVED IN SEPTEMBER, AND THAT WAS USED TO DEVELOP PROGRAMS FOR MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS ON FORMOSA.

X X X

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF ON 9 JANUARY IN ANSWER TO GENERAL MACARTHUR INDICATED THE USE OF CHINESE NATIONALISTS IN KOREA WAS NOT FAVORED DUE TO THEIR PROBABLE USEFULNESS ELSEWHERE AND IMPROBABILITY OF A DECISIVE CONTRIBUTION FROM THEM IN KOREA.

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF TENTATIVE AGREEMENT ON COURSES OF ACTION WHICH HAVE BEEN TALKED ABOUT SO MUCH HERE, DATED 12 JANUARY, DID INCLUDE THE USE OF THESE CHINESE NATIONALIST FORCES AGAINST THE MAINLAND IF FEASIALBE BUT NOT IN KOREA, AND NEAR THE END OF JANUARY

THE 1951 SUPPLEMENTAL PROGRAM FOR THE ARMY MILITARY ASSISTANCE FROM FORMOSA WAS APPROVED, AND AIR AND NAVY PROGRAMS WERE APPROVED IN LATE FEBRUARY.

AND IN MARCH THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF RECOMMENDED ESTABLISHMENT OF A MILITARY ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUP AND TRAINING MISSION FOR FORMOSA. THIS WAS APPROVED BY OUR GOVERNMENT, AND THE MISSION IS NOW IN FORMOSA. A TOTAL MILITARY AID PROGRAM OF SOMETHING LIKE $300 MILLION HAS BEEN STUDIED AND RECOMMENDED FOR THE NATIONALISTS ON FORMOSA TO BE PROVIDED IN DUE COURSE.

DC134AED

A210WX

95

BRADLEY-IRAN

WASHINGTON,MAY 21-(AP)-GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY TOLD SENATORS TODAY THE UNITED STATES HAS NO COMMITMENT TO GO INTO IRAN WITH THE BRITISH IN EVENT OF ANY TROUBLE THERE.

BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, MADE THE STATEMENT AT THE SENATE INQUIRY INTO DISMISSAL OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

SENATOR BREWSTER (R-ME) SUGGESTED THAT BRADLEY'S REMARK ABOUT NO COMMITMENTS BE STRICKEN FROM THE PUBLIC RECORD OF THE HEARINGS, BUT THE MILITARY CENSOR COMBING THE RECORD FOR THE COMMITTEE LET THE STATEMENT STAND.

"I AM VERY RELUCTANT TO SAY WE WILL OR WILL NOT GO INTO IRAN," BREWSTER DECLARED. "I WOULD LIKE TO LEAVE THE RUSSIANS A LITTLE IN IGNORANCE IF POSSIBLE. IF IT COULD BE ELIMINATED, I WOULD THINK THAT BEST."

THE BRITISH AT PRESENT ARE IN THE MIDST OF A DISPUTE WITH THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT OVER IRAN'S DECISION TO NATIONALIZE ITS RICH OIL FIELDS. THEY HAVE BEEN UNDER LEASE TO A BRITISH COMPANY.

THE FIELDS ARE A SOURCE OF IMPORTANT SUPPLY TO GREAT BRITAIN, AND ARE ONE REASON WHY IT HAS LONG BEEN REGARDED AS STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT TO KEEP THE MIDDLE EAST OUT OF RUSSIAN HANDS.

HY247PED

A78WA (210)

MACARTHUR-WILEY

MAY 22 1951

WASHINGTON,MAY 21-(AP)-SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS) TOLD THE SENATE TODAY "WE'RE NOT GOING TO GET ALL THE FACTS" ON THE OUSTING OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FROM HIS FAR EAST COMMANDS.

BUT HE SAID HE HOPES THE PRESENT SENATE INQUIRY WON'T BE REGARDED AS A "WHITEWASH" OR A WASH OUT."

WILEY WAS DISCUSSING LAST WEEK'S 18 TO 8 VOTE BY THE SENATE INQUIRY PANEL--MADE UP OF THE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES--AGAINST DEMANDING THAT GEN.OMAR BRADLEY TESTIFY ABOUT PRIVATE CONVERSATIONS WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

WILEY, WHO HAS ASKED FOR THE TESTIMONY FROM BRADLEY, SAID THE VOTE "CONTRIBUTED TO THE WHITTLING AWAY OF CONGRESS' POWER."

REFERRING TO HIS SUGGESTION THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN BE INVITED TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE COMMITTEES, WILEY SAID:

"WHY SHOULDN'T THE PRESIDENT COME BEFORE THIS COMMITTEE AND TELL THE FACTS?"

WILEY, QUOTING FROM CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL IN THE AARON BURR TREASON CASE, SAID THE PRESIDENT MAY BE SUBPOENAED AND CROSS-EXAMINED AS A WITNESS BEFORE A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE. BUT HE CONCEDED THERE IS NO POWER TO COMPEL THE PRESIDENT TO TESTIFY.

AT A NEWS CONFERENCE, PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY JOSEPH SHORT WAS ASKED TODAY FOR COMMENT ON WILEY'S PROPOSAL THAT THE PRESIDENT TESTIFY. SHORT REPLIED THAT HE DIDN'T CARE TO COMMENT ON IT.

RZ/ES1OPED

30.24- 23255

Transcript of General Bradley's Third Day of Testimony as Senate Resumes Policy Hearing

MAY 22 1951

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Following is the censored transcript of testimony today before the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees inquiring into the Administration foreign policy (* * denote censorship deletions):*

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL — The committee will be in order.

Before we start today's proceedings there are a few procedural matters I would like to bring to the attention of the committee before we resume the examination of General Bradley.

The first one is a brief statement of the progress being made in printing the hearings. The Government printer has completed what I believe they call the half-galleys covering the first three days of the hearing. There are several copies of this available in case any member of the committee wishes to glance through them.

The reason I call it to your attention is because of the fact that considerable titling and sub-titling has been used in the preparation of the proofs, and for that reason I thought that the members of the committee ought to have an opportunity, if they desired, to see the form that this material is in before the final printing is accomplished.

The other procedural matter I desired to bring to the attention of the committee involves a communication that I, as chairman of the committee, received from a member of the committee. Inasmuch as that member is not present, I think it would be best to proceed with the examination of General Bradley.

Senator Johnson?

SENATOR JOHNSON — Mr. chairman.

General Bradley, it has been stated that you personally recommended relieving General MacArthur. I should like for you to state for the record whether or not that is true and, if so, give the committee some details and elaborate on the reasons for your recommendation and the conclusions that you reached.

Testimony of General of the Army Omar N. Bradley—resumed —accompanied by Lieut. Col. Chester V. Clifton.

GENERAL BRADLEY—I think I could probably give a better answer to that if I would go back just a little bit to the meetings preceding the recommendation of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

SENATOR JOHNSON—General, I purposely made my question as brief as possible in order that you could make your explanation as lengthy as you desire.

GENERAL BRADLEY — All right, sir.

The first meeting which I attended at the White House was on Friday, the 6th of April, in which the President called the four of us in—I believe that has been stated —Secretary Acheson, General Marshall, Mr. Harriman and myself, and we discussed the various things involved in the matter.

He told us to go back, and the four of us to get together and discuss it further among ourselves, which we did that afternoon. At neither of these meetings were any decisions made.

Then when we went back to the White House on Saturday morning, we suggested to the President that he make no decision until he had studied it over the week-end and other people had had a chance to study it, and he said he would discuss it with other Government leaders.

Who they were I do not know, but at that same meeting on Saturday he directed that we get an opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the matter, strictly from a military point of view. So I called such a meeting on Sunday afternoon with the three Chiefs, and we discussed the matter, and then we went up to General Marshall's office at 4:00 o'clock, and the Chiefs gave him their reasons why from a military point of view they thought that General MacArthur should be relieved, and they set forth these from a military point of views as follows:

One. That by his public statements and by his official communications to us, he had indicated that he was not in sympathy with the decision to try to limit the conflict to Korea. This would make it difficult for him to carry out Chiefs of Staff directives. ... we had decided to try to ... the conflict to Korea and ... a third World War, it was necessary to have a commander more responsive to control from Washington.

The second reason advanced by the Chiefs was that General MacArthur had failed to comply with the Presidential directive to clear statements on policy before making such statements public. He had also taken independent action in proposing to negotiate directly with the enemy field commander for an armistice and had made that statement public despite the fact that he knew the President had such a proposal under consideration from a governmental level.

The third reason advanced by the Chiefs was that "they, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have felt and feel now that the military must be controlled by civilian authority in this country." They have have always adhered to this principle and they felt that General MacArthur's actions were continuing to jeopardize the civilian control over the military authorities.

These reasons were given by the Chiefs to General Marshall on Sunday afternoon.

General Declares That He Concurred

Q.—General, this paper that you just read, is that a paper that was concurred in by all three of the Joint Chiefs? A.—Yes, sir. We sat down afterwards and wrote these up. First, they were given orally to General Marshall. We sat down afterwards with the three Chiefs and they agreed that these were the reasons they gave to General Marshall on that Sunday afternoon.

Q.—Did you personally concur in those recommendations that you have just read or did you just transmit the recommendations of the various chiefs? A.—I transmitted these to the President the next day as the three statements of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to General Marshall, and General Mar-

shall has stated that I would make these known, and since they were given to him as an adviser, I think that releases me to give these to you by his statement before this committee.

Q.—First, I want to ask you this: You told us about the position taken by Admiral Sherman, General Vandenburg and General Collins. Now, did you share the same views, and did you express those views to the President? A.—I expressed these to the President as the views of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Q.—Did you express any personal views to him? A.—I did not express any, one way or the other, because I pass on to him the opinions of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. If I had not concurred in them I would have said so.

Q.—But you did concur in the recommendations made by the Joint Chiefs of Staff? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you indicate to the President that you did concur? A.—No, except the fact that I did not state any nonconcurrence. I transmit him the views of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and if I did not concur in them, I would have said so; that is according to the law.

Q.—So then, the President— A.—That is according to the law. You see, they have the vote, and I am their spokesman on certain occasions.

Q.—I am not asking about any votes. I am just asking about opinions. We know what that opinion was, and is it fair to state that you had the same opinion? A.—I did.

Q.—General, had there been any discussions in the Joint Chiefs of Staff about General MacArthur's public statements, and official recommendations, prior to your calling them together just before this April 5th meeting?

A.—Yes; from time to time there had been discussions of the matter; and as a matter of fact, it had been through the Joint Chiefs of Staff that the message went out on Dec. 6 to all commanders requiring them to submit statements on policy for clearance.

Conjecture on Consequences Of Not Ousting MacArthur

Q.—Would you care to give the committee some details of what led to the issuance of the Dec. 6 directive?

A.—I will be glad to, sir. The first matter that was called to our attention was last summer, on the V. F. W. [Veterans of Foreign Wars] statement. However, that was merely taken cognizance of, because the President made the decision to direct him to withdraw it without referring it to us.

Then there was a statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Dec. 1, and another one Dec. 2, which indicated that General MacArthur had given certain interviews, discussing policy, and those were of concern to the Chiefs.

That led to the sending out on Dec. 6 of the directive from the President, directing field commanders to clear statements.

Q.—Then as early as last fall the Joint Chiefs were discussing the desirability or undesirability of certain of General MacArthur's statements? A.—That is right, and the propriety of his making them.

Q.—Could you tell us what opinions were expressed, what your view was about the propriety of those statements? A.—Well, we didn't think he should make them. They impinged, however, primarily on Government policy and at that time we discussed more or less their application under this third one, I would say, they fell more under that than the others.

Q.—Were the Joint Chiefs of the unanimous opinion that the statements were not desirable? A.—Yes.

Q.—General, it would appear to be obvious that a number of important factors would have to be considered before removing a general of the stature and proven ability of General MacArthur from his key post in the Far East. I would think one of those factors would be the consequences of not removing him. In other words, what would happen if, in the light of all the facts that appeared, you left him in the post? Was that factor taken into consideration before the decision was made to dismiss General MacArthur?

A.—Yes, that was taken into consideration and his military views, because it is possible that by not trying to confine the conflict to Korea we might find our war enlarged beyond our capability to carry it out successfully.

Q.—Was it your estimate of the consequences—good or bad—that would have flowed from leaving General MacArthur in the Far East—what is your estimate—is it good or bad—of what would have happened if he had been left in, in the light of all the facts?

A.—Well, I expect that it is more or less conjecture as to what would happen in certain instances. We were afraid that we might become too much involved if he did not try to confine the war to Korea. That was stated in the first reason that the Chiefs were worried about, but whether or not it would happen I don't think anyone knows. There was that danger that it would happen.

Q.—At the time you recommended he be relieved it was your opinion that one who entertained the views he had expressed should not be left in command in view of the fact that those views were quite different from the Joint Chiefs' views? A.—That is right, and that is, as I stated, from a military point of view. We realized there are other considerations than military, and we confined our statement to the military reasons why we thought he should be relieved.

Q.—But from a military point of view it was your personal opinion, as well as the opinion of each Chief of Staff that serves on the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that General MacArthur should be relieved? A.—That is correct.

Q.—At the time the Jan. 12 memorandum of the Joint Chiefs was prepared had General MacArthur recommended the bombing of Manchuria and Chinese mainland targets? A.—I don't remember the date. For a long time he did not make a specific recommendation to bomb across the Yalu. He merely suggested that he was being hampered by not being able to do so, without a specific recommendation that he do it. Later on I believe he made a specific recommendation, but I don't remember the date offhand.

Q.—Do you think you have it available there? A.—I think I can find it. I can't answer that question hurriedly. I can look it up and give you a chronological——

Q.—Did the Jan. 12 memorandum of the Joint Chiefs recommend the bombing of Manchuria and Chinese mainland targets. A.—The study of Jan. 12 you are talking about now?

Q.—Yes. A.—It set that forth as part of the objectives and actions to be taken under the assumptions that we had made when we wrote the paper—that if we suddenly found ourselves at all-out war with China, either declared or undeclared, we would have to have certain objectives and take certain lines of action, and that was included in that study at that time to be taken under those conditions.

Q.—But the bombing was to take place only in case of retaliatory attacks; is that not correct? A.—No, not necessarily. But if we were driven out of Korea and found ourselves in all-out war with China, recognized as such, that might be an action taken. But as far as making a specific recommendation to bomb beyond the Yalu into Manchuria, we never did make any such specific recommendation that the action be taken.

Q.—General Bradley, speaking from purely a military viewpoint, what is your estimate of the strategic value of Formosa?

A.—I think it has great strategic value in the hands of an enemy. It would seriously affect our line of defenses if it fell into the hands of an unfriendly power, particularly in time of war, because of its naval and air bases which would extend the action of ships and planes a considerable distance along our line of communication between the Philippines, Okinawa and Japan. So the Joint Chiefs have always felt that it is very important that it not be in the hands of an unfriendly power during war with such power, but that we should not try to occupy it with U. S. forces.

Q.—In the event General MacArthur's program should be adopted, General Bradley, do you have a rough estimate of what our additional needs would be, if any, in terms of manpower, ships, planes and other types of equipment? A.—No, sir, not an accurate one. All I can say is that it certainly would require more air power, more naval power and——

Q.—Substantially more? A.—Beg pardon?

Q.—Substantially more? A.—Substantially more air, and I would say substantially more naval.

Estimate on Alternative Not Made by the Chiefs

Q.—Is that available? A.—Well, if you stripped everything else you might get it, but we would hate to see our other defense requirements stripped to the extent that you would have to do it to carry it out at this time.

Q.—What about manpower?

A.—The size of manpower would have to be increased, and your whole defensive effort would have to be stepped up some; because, if you get into an all-out war with China and start blockade, shelling of coastal centers, of supply and communications and start bombing centers of communication and supply, you are spreading your effort a great deal more than it is spread at the present time.

You are going to require more bases and more units, both naval and air to do it. You are going to require more people to back them up here at home, more supply and service troops in your line of communications. We have never tried to estimate just what that would be because so much would depend upon how deeply we became involved in it.

Q.—I realize it is very difficult to estimate ahead of time all that would be required, but you are familiar with the testimony of General MacArthur before this committee as to his view of the additional requirements, and as I remember it he felt that it would not be substantial.

Now it seems to me if you have given serious consideration to the alternate course that he proposes, that the Joint Chiefs would have some general idea about what they should have before launching onto that course, and that is what I would like the committee to get from you.

A.—As I say, we have never made that estimate. Had we been driven out of Korea, we could have used the units that we are now employing in Korea to do these other things that we had set forth in this Jan. 12 study as objectives in the possible lines of action, so that you would have been using the same forces there, partly at least and possibly almost wholly, that we are now employing in Korea.

Q.—And it is fair to say that none of our military leaders has made any estimate of the requirements and the needs to carry out the MacArthur program? A.—Not to carry those out in addition to what we are doing now.

Q.—But you do believe that the additional requirements would be substantial in both air power, ships and manpower? A.—I do.

Q.—And you do not think we have available, without stripping our continental defense or commitments we have made to our allies, sufficient power to carry out that program? A.—No. You would have to take them from somewhere else at this time.

Q.—Speaking purely from a military point, General Bradley, what is the value of the Western European Allies to the United States? Will you elaborate on that some?

A.—Yes, sir. We estimate that the manpower, that is the population, of the countries that would be involved is something over 300,000,000.

Their industrial capacity is very substantial, and if that were added to that which Russia already has, it would make them even more formidable, and increase their chances, and their possibility of being able to extend thir war over even more area than Western Europe.

Further than that, people in Europe are very capable allies, if they can be maintained on our side and their security built up; and, in fact, it seems to me that one of our best chances to avoid war and finally get out of this period of tension is to get the power of Europe built up to the point where their security forces are adequate, and would cause any nation to hesitate to start a war.

If we don't do that, I am afraid we are going to be in a period of tension or worse for many, many years. So, I consider that our relationship with Europe is highly important from a military point of view.

Q.—Would you care to discuss that from the standpoint of either air bases or strategic material that we rely on them for? A.—Yes. If we lose Europe, we certainly would lose the oil in the Middle East, which now supplies part of our own needs, as well as the needs of Europe, and that would be a very serious blow. We would also lose other strategic materials concerned. There was one other part of the question—

Q.—Bases and strategic materials. A.—Bases, yes, sir. On bases, we would be deprived of certain bases which we consider essential for use in any war with Russia.

Bases Declared Absolute Necessity

Q.—If we were deprived of those bases would you think that it would seriously cripple our ability to wage war against Russia? A.—It would very seriously affect our ability to destroy Russia's industrial capacity and war-making machine.

Q.—Do we have the bases from which we could launch retaliatory bombing attacks against industrial centers within Russia? A.—We do now, yes.

Q.—But if we lose our allies, would we have them? A.—We still would have some, but we would lose some very important ones.

Q.—We would lose a great deal of our air strength, would we not, General? A.—I beg your pardon?

Q.—If we were confined to our own bases we would lose a great deal of our potential air strength. A.—We would lose a lot of our effectiveness, yes.

Q.—General, in the light of current world conditions are you satisfied with the progress that this country is making on our manpower and our industrial mobilization? A.—Not entirely; no, sir.

Q.—Would you tell us why you are not?

A.—Well, to go back to the statement I made a minute ago, I think we face a period of tension for a long time, and I would think that the only way to solve that is by some long-range policy, military policy, which would provide adequate defense and security forces, and more or less along the line that we have recommended to the Congress last fall, so that we can eventually reduce the size of our active forces that we have to keep on daily duty.

It is very expensive to keep troops on active duty the way we have—three and a half million of them—for an indefinite period of time. Not only is it costly in money, in taxpayers' money, but it means that more people have to stay away from home in the service than we would like to have over a long period.

If we could work out some long-range military policy whereby we could have a certain number of units readily available, quickly available, and the rest of our forces to come from well-trained reserves who are available, trained and equipped and ready for action in a much less time than it now takes, in my opinion we would be much stronger.

We would carry more weight at the council table.

It would act as a greater deterrent to war, and we might, given time, be sufficiently strong so that we would no longer fear war the way we do at the present time.

In other words, anyone would hesitate to jump us, if we had a highly trained reserve that could

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be called out very quickly.

Q.—Do you think, under the terms of the manpower bill passed by the Senate, that your manpower requirements could be met?

A.—Senator, I haven't studied the final draft of your bill recently. I was given the impression that it very nearly fulfilled all the recommendations that we made last fall, and I am hoping that whatever comes out of the conference, and that your Congress sees fit to pass eventually, will provide that long-range military policy which will strengthen us materially.

Q.—General, would you give us a brief summary of your position in connection with the two proposals that have been presented to this committee, the MacArthur proposal and the course we are now following in Korea; and, give us your reasons for your preference.

A.—Well, actually I don't think there are too many differences. I think that of all of the lines of action open to us, we are following the ones that General MacArthur thinks proper, except in four or five instances. I think it might be well——

Bradley Analyzes Basis Of World Tension Today

Q.—Would you point out those exceptions?

A.—Yes, sir; but may I first analyze what I think is back of this question, and then I will come back to the differences.

I can readily understand why the people of the United States, collectively and as individuals, are worried about the situation in the world today, and have a feeling of frustration.

We won a war, and finished it in 1945—the biggest war that had ever been fought. We won it, and we came back from it with the idea that now we were through with wars for a long time to come. I know I had that feeling; but in about a year, we began to realize that things were not quite as smooth and lovely as we had hoped they would be, and it was through no fault of our own. It was because one nation, and its satellites, saw fit to keep the world stirred up, and in a period of turmoil.

We also found ourselves in a position of leadership in the world, which we had never occupied before, which placed a great deal of responsibility on us to maintain the peace and keep the world from going communistic.

It is hard for our people to realize this change in our position. It is hard for them to understand why it is necessary to have bigger services, Army, Navy and Air Force; why we have a Berlin situation; why we have a Greek situation; why we have a Korean situation; and I think it is readily understandable why they feel confused and frustrated. I think we all do.

This is not a situation to our liking at all, but we find ourselves in it, and what we are facing up to now, is what is the best way to solve it.

So far, our Government has seen fit to try to solve the Berlin blockade; to keep Greece and Turkey from communistic domination. Our European recovery plan helped keep France and Italy from going communistic; and, I think we have done pretty well under the circumstances.

But, as I say, still we are faced with a world of tension. We don't like it, but we don't seem to have the immediate answer to stop it. We are trying to contain aggressions, and this action in Korea is one of them, and containing it in Korea—from a military point of view, we have tried to confine it to Korea.

Now, in fighting that war in Korea, there have been certain actions taken. Some people feel that we should take additional actions, and among those, for example, was the use of Nationalist troops in Korea; and the use of Nationalist troops against the mainland, both of these sources coming from Formosa.

If all of those troops on Formosa were well-trained, well-equipped, well-supplied, well-led, those courses of action might be very proper, and some day they may be proper; but right now, we feel that the capabilities of the troops on Formosa, that is, the Chinese Nationalist troops, their capabilities are such that it wouldn't be proper action to take.

In other words, we would not get return for what you do. If you take them into Korea, you are going to have to fully equip them, transport them, furnish the logistic support, and as I say, they are of doubtful value when they get there.

To turn them loose against the mainland, they do not have the air power and the naval power and the navy transport to be effective, unless we are willing to commit a lot of our forces to support them. * * * (eight and one-half lines deleted).

A fourth point is the bombing of bases in Manchuria, the limit of the bases you can bomb in Manchuria are naval bases—excuse me—I mean air bases and certain supply and troop concentrations.

The planes that have been coming up at our planes and engaging them in combat have mostly come from just across the river; so that we do not know in general where they come from, and it is true that we could go over and destroy a lot of Chinese planes. On the other hand, they have not been effective to date.

They have confined their efforts almost entirely to attacking our formations that approach the Manchurian border. They have not caused any serious difficulty with our troops, and so far we have not felt that it was necessary to go after them except, as I pointed out the other day, we did think it would be advantageous if we were permitted to follow across the river in hot pursuit because in getting into a dogfight near the river, it is quite a handicap if you can't pass the river at all.

If you could cross over for two or three minutes even, it would give our fighters a better chance to shoot them down, but other than that, we have not seen fit to recommend the bombing of the bases in Manchuria.

We have a supply line about 200 miles long to work on now and we can exercise very concentrated attacks on that supply line. If you extend the length another 100 miles back into Manchuria, you can get certain other bases, but with the same air power you would thin out your present attacks against the 200 miles of supply line that is in Korea.

Normally you go after certain targets with strategic bombing that are producing the war materials of a nation. In this case most of these supplies are not made in China, but they are made in Russia, so that you cannot go after the real source of supply. You can only get the supply installations where they are moving them down toward the front.

There was one other minor one that General MacArthur mentioned, and that was the bombing of Rashin. I believe I explained that to the committee. We authorized its bombing twice. In one case the bombing was carried out, and in the second case it had to be diverted to a secondary objective. * * * (four lines deleted).

THE CHAIRMAN—I am sorry, Senator Johnson, but your time has expired. Senator George.

SENATOR GEORGE—General, please explain exactly what is meant by hot pursuit. General Marshall told this committee that the proposal to permit hot pursuit was vetoed by the thirteen nations that were contributing some more or less to the Korean fighting.

GENERAL BRADLEY—Yes, sir. By that we meant that when we got into what is commonly termed a "dog fight" between fighters of our two forces, that we not have to stop the minute we get to the Yalu River. At the time this came up—.

Q.—In other words, you could pursue the planes as long as you were in hot pursuit; is that right? A.—Yes, we could follow the planes back across the border.

Q.—That is what I was getting at, General. Now, when did this come up? A.—It came up early in November.

Q. —Early in November. At that time General MacArthur's forces were in North Korea, where they not? A.—I did not get the last part.

Q.—At that time General MacArthur's forces or a great part of his forces were in North Korea? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And they were moving towards the northern boundary? A.—That is correct.

Q.—And motion was in that direction. And he proposed hot pursuit. Now we understood that the General Staff approved the hot pursuit. A.—We did. The State Department approved it and the President approved it.

Q.—But the thirteen nations or some number of other nations vetoed it? A.—Yes. Certain other nations who had troops in Korea—

Q.—How many troops did they have there at that time? In the actual battle line, how many troops did they have up in North Korea fighting? A.—Approximately, I would estimate around 30,000 ground force and Navy and Air Forces supporting.

Q.—I am not talking about the air particularly, but the ground forces. Anyway, that was vetoed. From a strictly military point of view, the General Staff found no difficulty in approving General MacArthur's request to pursue these planes—that is, to continue "hot pursuit" of planes?

A.—That is correct; from a military point of view we thought it was desirable, because it would be tough for a man in a dogfight to keep one eye on the Yalu River and stop the minute he gets there. It is very difficult.

Q. I think you were very sensible about it. I am not a military man, but it looks like common sense to me.

* * * (eight lines deleted).

Q.—With respect to the handling of his air power there, there is no substantial disagreement, except at one time he wished to bomb Rashin, and, after insistence, he was given that privilege—or, that is, the Air Force was given that authority.

General MacArthur, when he had his forces in North Korea moving toward the northern boundary of North Korea, was insistent that he have the right to bomb concentrations of forces in Manchuria, down near the border. I believe you said that that was his viewpoint?

A.—Yes, he expressed himself at various times as feeling that he was fighting under certain restrictions, which should not apply.

Was MacArthur's View Understood by Chiefs?

Q.—Well, now, General, let me ask you this. At all times did the General Staff know General MacArthur's viewpoint about this Korean fighting, about this question of the use of his air power and the taking off of the wraps, as he expressed it, of the Nationalists down on Formosa, and other points. Was his viewpoint understood by the Chiefs of Staff?

A.—I think, as I recall, although he did not make a specific recommendation originally, he indicated he felt he was being restricted, which is the same thing, and I think he felt that we realized he felt we should allow him to bomb in Manchuria.

Q.—Now, in answer to Senator Johnson, you recited three points that were in the mind and were expressed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

I believe your first point was you said that the Joint Chiefs didn't approve, didn't find it desirable to have General MacArthur expressing his opinion about certain public policy matters, certain questions of policy.

Did you communicate that decision to General MacArthur specifically?

A.—We did on Dec. 6. Up to that time we had not called his attention to it. As a matter of fact, up to that time we had not thought it was necessary because it is tradition and custom and common practice of military men, when speaking on policy matters, to submit them, submit their views, for approval.

Q.—I understand, General; but you had not thought it necessary up until December—Dec. 6? A.—That is correct.

Q.—And in the Dec. 6 statement that went to General MacArthur, you did undertake to call his attention to what you, the chiefs of the general staff or the Chiefs of Staff, thought he should have in mind, should bear in mind. Is that right? A.—That is correct. It went to all theatre commanders, not only to General MacArthur.

Q.—Yes, I see, it went to all of them. Wasn't General MacArthur's views and viewpoints about the value of Formosa well known to the Joint Chiefs of Staff? A.—Yes, sir; and——

Q.—To the President? Was there ever any doubt about where he stood upon that question, General? A.—Not that I know of. As far as the finding out of what was needed on Formosa, the defense importance of Formosa, the value of Formosa, in the hands of an enemy——

Q.—That is what I mean. A.—(Continuing)—There is no difference in the opinion of General MacArthur and ourselves on that.

Q.—I understand that. That is the thing that mystifies me. Now, General, you speak of losing our allies. When the decision was made to go into Korea, did you consider the question of losing your allies? A.—Well, we went into Korea on a resolution of the United Nations, and I don't think——

Q.—I understand; but then did you give any consideration to whether or not you would be weakening your hold with your allies at that time? A.—No, sir; I don't think so, because they were fully with us on this in the United Nations voting.

Q.—Yes, sir. General, tell me in plain language why did we send our armed forces into Korea.

A.—Well, the decision was made that here was another act of aggression that if we appeased in this case, something else would come along, and you either appeased again or took action in the next one, and I think it was fully realized by everyone, and it seemed to meet the approval of the people at that time, that one appeasement leads to another until you eventually make war inevitable. That is——

Q.—That is the reason? A.—And that is the reason, perhaps, that the people thought we should take action at this time.

Q.—What did we mean for our troops to do when we sent them into Korea? Specifically? The defending forces in South Korea had been driven down a considerable distance in South Korea when we got into it, had they not? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Most of the—— A.—(Continuing)—And the South Koreans were retreating when we first went into it.

Q.—They were retreating. Very well. What did we mean to do? What did we mean for our troops to do when we sent them into Korea?

A.—Well, the first commitment of troops was to help get our nationals out; and then the further commitment was to stop the aggression and carry out the United Nations resolution of stopping aggression of the North Koreans in South Korea and drive them back.

Statement by Marshall On Bombing Is Recalled

Q.—Well, that required fighting, did it not, General? I mean, you meant for our troops to fight, did you not, that were put in under General MacArthur, the troops you committed to Korea; were they not sent there to fight? A.—Yes; yes, indeed.

Q.—Yes, sir. Well now, General, General Marshall stated to this committee that if he knew or if we knew, that the Soviets would not come into this fighting, if we

should bomb the supply depots, concentration points in Manchuria, that we would take that action, is that right?

A.—I think that is correct. In other words, you would extend your bombing of a line of supply.

Q.—That is it exactly, General, exactly. I think it is quite correct to say that that is true. That means then that from a strictly military point, the request to bomb the supply depots and concentration points in Manchuria was correct? A.—No, sir; I don't agree with that, sir.

Q. — From a strictly military point of view. A.—No, sir; and I will tell you why I don't think so from a military point of view.

Q.—Yes, sir. A.—Korea is a poor place to fight a war, and a lot of military implications are involved in extending the war.

Now if Russia should come into this war, it would be very difficult to supply the troops in Korea or to get them out, and so, speaking entirely from a military point of view, we do not want to take that risk.

Q.—I understood, General, but I said with Russia not coming in and we knew Russia was not coming in, there was nothing wrong in us striking back at the concentration points in Manchuria. A.—Yes, but who can tell us they won't?

Q.—Well, I can understand that, General. How can you tell us that we won't get into war if we go into Iran tomorrow with the British and say that you must not take this oil or you must not nationalize? We are taking chances, General, everywhere. A. — That is right.

Q.—And that is all I am saying. I was asking you this simple question: That from a strictly military point of view, with the assurance that Russia was not going to intervene directly, there was nothing wrong with General MacArthur's request that his planes be permitted to break up the concentrations across the Yalu river, troop concentrations that were coming down on his own troops.

A.—If you put in the condition, the assurance that Russia would not come into it, naturally the answer to your question is yes, it would be a military advantage.

Q.—That is what I meant. A.—But no one can give us that assurance.

Q.—I understand that, General. I am not insisting that anyone can give us that assurance.

Now, then, I did not understand General MacArthur—I listened very carefully to him. I did not hear his speech before the Congress except over the radio. I was ill, and I heard his opening statements here before this committee and most of his statements before this committee.

I did not understand that General MacArthur ever at any time recommended that Generalissimo Chiang's troops in Formosa be sent to the mainland of China.

My understanding and my interpretation was that he said, "Turn them loose and leave Generalissimo Chiang to determine himself where, if at all, he would employ his troops." That was my understanding of his position.

And with respect to retaining Formosa, that is to the extent of not allowing it to fall into unfriendly hands, I have never been able to see any difference between the viewpoint of General MacArthur and the general staff, the Chiefs of Staff.

There was at one time a difference of viewpoint, a very different and very marked difference of viewpoint on the part of the State Department, but that is a different matter and would not involve you in it, but at this time according to Secretary Rusk in New York just within hours, it is very difficult to see why he has not gone all the way that General MacArthur would go in taking the wraps off of Chinese Nationalist troops in Formosa and leaving it up to their own generals, their own commanders to determine what if anything they would do with those troops.

A.—Well, from the military point of view there is no objection as I see it to removing any restrictions on his doing these things, provided he doesn't get mixed up in such a way as to involve our own forces.

Q.—Well, I do not agree myself, General, with everything that I have heard here from General MacArthur's viewpoint about the use of those troops, but so far as turning them loose is concerned and leaving it up to their judgment, with the provision that you have put in, I can't see strictly from a military point of view why it would be harmful.

A.—I can see none from a military view except that if by so doing they took such losses both in men and equipment that they then jeopardized the security of Formosa. Then you might get into military reasons.

Q.—I think undoubtedly that would be true if we were going to supply them heavily. That raises in my mind a different question altogether. If we are going to supply them for an invasion of the mainland, why, the obligation that would be implied, or of course, would be very clear, and I think that would be altogether a different question.

But I do not see, General, why General MacArthur's suggestion could be objectionable from a strictly military point of view—to take the wraps off of Chiang Kai-shek down in Formosa and off his troops.

The element of uncertainty, certainly, of what he might do, might have proved helpful to General MacArthur when he was moving up towards the northern boundary of North Korea and when the Chinese had not come in in force. Now when the Chinese came in in force, why it looked then, of course, that China is in this war. There is not any doubt about that is there?

A.—No.

Q.—You speak of an all-out war with China? And you mean all-out on our side, do you not, General? So far as you know, China is doing about as much to us as she can at this time, is she not? A.—By that I mean the extension of it outside of Korea, so that you—

Q.—Yes, General, of course, everybody, I think, would agree that we would not want to extend this war. A.—May I finish the answer to the other question?

Q.—Yes, sir.

A.— * * * (six lines deleted). There are a lot of things that they can do that they haven't done yet, so I don't think we could say that China is at all-out war against us yet any more than we are at all-out war against them. In other words, the conflict is being played under certain ground rules which are short, in the case of both China and the United States, as to what each can do to the other one.

Q.—General, let me ask you a question on an altogether different line right now. How many of your troops, that is, of the U. N. troops or of the American components of the U. N. army in Korea, who have been recorded as missing in action or taken as prisoners of war, do you estimate are still alive? Have you any means of estimating the number of the missing in action troops that are still alive?

A.—We have no way of estimating that. We do know that of those taken by North Koreans before China came into the war, many of them undoubtedly lost their lives. We do know that some of them were moved north and kept just out of reach of our forces as they advanced rapidly into North Korea. We also know that in certain cases the Chinese have released prisoners of war who have come back.

So I think it would be very difficult to try to estimate the number that are alive either in the hands of the North Koreans or in the hands of the Chinese—that is, those that are listed as missing; because a lot of those that are listed as missing in a retrograde movement undoubtedly are killed and left on the position. Others are captured and others are wounded. So those that are killed and left on position, we naturally carry them as missing in action because we do not know whether they are dead or prisoners, and I do not see any way you could make an estimate of it.

Whether MacArthur Was Insubordinate

Q.—No. Now, General, I asked this question of General Marshall, and I think he rather referred the matter to you.

I think my recollection is correct. I asked what was the initial estimate of the number of troops that would be necessary—ground troops, I am speaking of now, in connection with whatever Air we employed—would be necessary to repel the invasion of South Korea and drive the North Koreans back. Can you give the committee the initial estimate of the number of the troops that would be required?

A.—We estimated early in the conflict that the divisions that were in Japan, plus the additional divisions we sent them, would be sufficient to accomplish the mission.

Q.—Well, was that in the beginning or as it progressed? A.—That was after it progressed to some extent. The first few days we did not know just how good these North Koreans were, and it was some time before we could get a good picture of it.

Q.—Do you concur with General Marshall's statement that with respect to strictly military orders there had been no insubordination on the part of General MacArthur in that he failed to carry them out? A.—I know of none.

Q.—You know of none? A.—No.

Q.—Your judgment and the judgment of the Chiefs of Staff was very largely based upon the three points which in the beginning of your testimony this morning you detailed to the committee? A.—That is correct; and we never did say that we thought he had been insubordinate.

Q.—So far as his strictly military duties and responsibilities were concerned? A.— That is correct.

SENATOR GEORGE — Thank you. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Morse.

SENATOR MORSE — General Bradley, do you care to say that it is your opinion that General MacArthur looked at the Korean war primarily from the standpoint of the theatre and there was too little consideration being given to the global problem involved?

GENERAL BRADLEY—Well, I think in general, yes. And I think that is not unusual. Every theatre commander naturally is more interested in his own theatre than he is in some other one, and I would not say that was a fault, I would say that, in a way, is what he should do—think more of his own theatre. He is not in a position to know the world-wide implications and has no responsibility for world-wide commitments.

Distinctive Role Defined For Theatre Commanders

SENATOR MORSE—It is a very natural position for a theatre commander to take, is it not?

GENERAL BRADLEY — Yes, sir. I think if you will go back into the last world war you will find that the Chiefs of Staff here at that time were dealing with about six different theatre commanders, all of whom thought theirs was of primary importance.

Q.—It is true, is it not, that the responsibility and obligation of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, contrasted with the responsibilities and obligations of a theatre commander, are responsibilities and obligations to make global planning for the defense of our country in this period of crisis?

A.—Yes. The Joint Chiefs must consider at all times the whole world-wide commitments of our Government and be prepared to meet them.

Q.—Therefore, is it not true that since the outset of the Korean war, while General MacArthur had been concerned with the conduct of the war, the Joint Chiefs of Staff have been concerned with war plans on a global basis in the event war should break out on a global basis? A.—That is correct.

Q.—In your opinion, does the difference in the responsibilities between General MacArthur as the theatre commander and the Joint Chiefs of Staff as global commanders, so to speak, explain in a large measure some of the differences in points of view that developed between the Joint Chiefs of Staff and General MacArthur as to the military policies that should be followed in the Korean war?

A.—Yes, sir, I think it does. I think that condition is more or less always going to exist—the differences in opinion between a theatre commander and the chiefs who have to look at all the theatres simultaneously.

Q.—In looking at your global problems as the men charged with the responsibilities of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, did you not at all times have to give careful consideration to the then existing evidence, at any given period of time, of the military potential of the United States, including both troops, Navy, Air Force and military matériel?

A.—Yes. We have these commitments possibilities of the world, and we must take a look at those, we must always study the capabilities of our forces here at home, their state of equipment, training, and readiness for combat and possible places where they may have to be employed. We must consider all those at all times.

Q.—Was one of the reasons why the Joint Chiefs of Staff attempted since the outbreak of the Korean war to keep it on a basis of a limited war, as that term has been used in these hearings, due to the fact that they thought it was dangerous to the security of our country on a global basis to commit on an all-out basis the military potential of the United States in Asia?

A.—Yes. We do not think that Korea is the place to fight a major war. In other words, in case you get into a third world war, I don't think you would choose Korea as a place to fight it.

So that we would like to have our forces committed to Korea limited for that reason, and we would also like to limit our commitments there so that these other forces would be available in other parts of the world if something else happens.

Q.—Would it be correct to say, General, that in preparing the plans for the global defense of the United States the Joint Chiefs of Staff have given a great deal of consideration to what they surmised might be the Russian strategy on a global basis? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—It is true, is it not, that one of the chief responsibilities of any group of American military officers such as the Joint Chiefs of Staff, charged with the responsibility of the global defense of the United States, is to at all times try to figure out, within the realm of reasonable conjecture, what the enemy may do if we follow one course of action, in contrast with another?

A.—Yes, we are constantly working on world-wide war plans in case of war, and as part of those plans we have what is called an intelligence estimate, in which we study the enemy capabilities in various parts of the world as compared to our own capabilities, and we discuss in that estimate not only his capabilities, but probable lines of action.

Those are under constant study in our joint staff all the time. They don't come up every day before the Joint Chiefs, of course, but frequently they come up for revisions and we have committees working on those plans continuously, an intelligence committee and a planning committee.

Q.—General, would it be fair to say that in view of the military plans and war plans which the Joint Chiefs of Staff have had constantly under study and revision since the outbreak of the Korean war, that it has been the opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff during that period of time, that if

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they were running the military plans of the Russians, they would like to suck the allies into an all-out war in Asia?

A.—Yes, sir. We are very definitely of that opinion, that Russia, right now, is following a policy of trying to cause as much trouble in the world as possible, even to the point of conflicts and wars, and using as much as possible, her satellites' troops, and not her own.

Q.—At the risk of repetition, but for the purpose of emphasis, I put the question this way, General:

Has it been the viewpoint of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, since the outbreak of the Korean war, that on the basis of the military potential we have been in a position to muster during that period of time, the security of the United States, on a global basis, dictated that we do what we could to avoid an all-out war, and keep the Korean war on a so-called limited basis?

A.—Yes. We feel that we are not in the best position to meet a global war. We feel that we are improving all the time our own position, and that of our allies, and we would like very much to avoid a war at this time, not only as to our own readiness, but the longer you can avoid a war, the better chance you have of avoiding it altogether, in the end.

Q.—Looking for a moment at the probable results of an all-out war in Asia at any time up to date during the period that the Korean war has been fought, has it been the position of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that keeping the war within the limitations that it has been fought in Korea would save us many more American lives and allied lives than would be the case if at any time during that period it had been extended into an all-out war in Asia?

A.—Yes, and we also feel that by fighting this war in Korea, even on a limited basis, that we may be postponing other actions which may have been on the timetable, and we have possibly avoided the outbreak of war in other parts of the world.

And if we can continue to keep the attention focused on Korea without becoming too much involved in it, in other words if we can fight this limited action in Korea without its being spread, we may be going a long way toward avoiding World War III.

Q.—Is it not true, General, that the Joint Chiefs of Staff have never taken the position that in the event our enemies followed a course of action in Asia that might precipitate World War III, we would not be in a position to do them great damage immediately?

Rather it has been the position of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that although we can do them great damage, we can come closer to giving them an immediate knock-out punch if we first get our defenses stronger on a global basis?

'No One Knows' if Soviet Would Enter Fight

A.—That is right. We are very anxious to improve our own military stature as fast as we can, both manpower-wise, and as I stated a while ago, with a long-range policy and by our industrial mobilization and industrial production and a betterment of our equipment situation.

We are very anxious to get those things done very quickly so that if something does happen, we will be in a better position, and we are hoping that nothing will happen until we are in that better condition. * * * (Fifteen lines deleted.)

Q.—Is it your opinion, General, and the opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that if prior to this time we had adopted General MacArthur's recommendations for a blockade, and for bombing the mainland of China, that we would have greatly weakened America's military power as the result of the conflict that would have followed in Asia if Russia had decided to come into the war at that point?

A.—Well, if I can answer your question in two parts: The extension at one time of bombing just across the Manchurian border, when we only had a short distance to bomb it, might not have taken any more strength, but if by doing so it had brought Russia into war, we would be in an infinitely worse position than we are today.

Now, no one knows whether or not Russia is going to come in. Some people think that if we bomb bases in Manchuria and China they will. Others think that they would not come in.

I do not think that they know—I do not think anyone knows, other than probably the fourteen people in the Kremlin that form the Politburo.

However, our feeling is that as long as we are not suffering too much from the avoidance of going across and bombing it, that we shouldn't take the chance, whatever it is.

Now, it may be a big chance; it may be a little chance, no one knows; but we don't think the advantages of doing it now are great enough to outweigh the disadvantages of the possibility of bringing Russia into the war.

Q.—In other words — in a way, General, you have just answered my next question, but I want it put down in the record, so I will put it this way: Has it been your personal opinion, in view of your knowledge of the military potential of our country on a global basis, that it would have been a military mistake for us to carry out General MacArthur's recommendations for a blockade, with all that a blockade means, including the sinking of ships, if they try to run the blockade; and the bombing of the Manchurian bases, because of the possibility that that might run too great a risk of bringing Russia into the war before we are ready to meet her in Asia or elsewhere?

A.—Yes. I think it would increase the chances of war very materially, particularly the blockade.

As you say, where if you start out to stop Russian shipping going into Port Arthur, for example — which would naturally fall under the blockade — you are apt to find yourself committing an act of war, and find yourself at war. So that those things very materially increase the chance of war, in our opinion.

Q.—Therefore, General, has it been your opinion that you have believed that implementing General MacArthur's recommendations in respect to bombing and blockading would run a very great risk of bringing Russia into the war?

A.—Yes, I think it would run that risk. * * * (eighteen lines deleted).

Q.—Would it be fair for me, acting as a juror on this committee, General Bradley, to form the conclusion that the primary difference between the Joint Chiefs of Staff and General MacArthur in respect to implementing his recommendation has been a difference of timing? A.—It might eventually come down to a simple question of timing. I think it goes a little bit beyond that. In other words, if in our opinion we have a chance to solve it without this; if we can't, then it will devolve down into a question of timing.

Q.—Is it not true that to date the difference might be described in terms of timing in the sense that the Joint Chiefs of Staff have recommended against adopting General MacArthur's recommendations because of the risks involved and because they have felt that at the times he has made the recommendations the timing has not been right? A.—And that there was a chance of solving it without doing it.

Q.—That is, it is true, is it not, that the Joint Chiefs of Staff have been preparing their plans in view of the prayer and the hope that through negotiations an honorable peace can be negotiated in Asia?

A.—Yes, and we hope we can do that without carrying out some of the courses of action which are open to us, but which we think should not be taken at this time, for the reasons stated.

Q.—Now, General, there is one point that I wish you would clear up for my own thinking that has cropped up over and over again in these hearings in the form of questions that have been put to you, General Marshall, and General MacArthur, in the form of observations that have been made by various witnesses and various members of the committee from time to time. Is there any difference if any between a strictly "military"—in quotation marks—or recommendation or opinion, in contrast with a proposal, contrast with a proposal or opinion, in opinion that isn't military?

You have already testified that the Joint Chiefs of Staff have the job of taking into consideration global policy. I always get a little lost when someone says to you, "Now, General, from a strictly military standpoint, what would your answer be to this or that?"

Is it possible, in view of the global problems of the United States to draw the line of demarcation that is attempted to be drawn in these hearings between the strictly military and the strictly diplomatic—the strictly military, on the one hand, and the strictly foreign policy, on the other—or are they so intermingled and comingled that as Joint Chiefs of Staff you have to look at the security of our country and make plans to protect the security of our country from the standpoint of the over-all problem — diplomatic, military, including every other conceivable factor?

A.—We have to take all those into consideration. However, in some cases before a decision is arrived at, we are called upon merely to submit the military side of the question and somebody else presents the other side, the additional points—that is the political and diplomatic—and then the man making the decision weighs all those things—sometimes there is conflict, sometimes there isn't—and arrives at the decision.

However, as you say, naturally the Joint Chiefs of Staff have to know considerable about the diplomatic and political implications of these questions also.

Q.—Is it not true, General, that we no longer in the world can fight a war on a strictly military basis, but that we have to fight it also after giving consideration to diplomatic problems as well as military problems? A.—That is correct, and certainly your objectives in a war are not entirely military. In other words, the end results of a war are a combination of military and political considerations, and you use the military to obtain your political objectives.

Q.—That leads me to ask you a few questions concerning General MacArthur's notice to ultimatum, as some has called it, to the Chinese Communist leaders, that he would meet with them in the field, and indicating in his statement if he didn't meet with them in the field on terms of surrender, there was a danger that military action would be taken against the mainland of China.

Of your own knowledge, General Bradley, do you know whether or not that statement of General MacArthur's to the Chinese Communist leaders created difficulties with our allies?

A.—Yes, it happened that our Government had consulted certain other Governments who had troops in Korea as to certain negotiations which we should try to open for a peaceful settlement.

These various considerations and possible terms were sent to General MacArthur for his comments while they were being discussed with the other Governments.

Before we had finished discussing with the other Governments, General MacArthur came out with his statement, offering a truce and stating that if they did not accept it, the war would be extended.

As a consequence, we had to drop our negotiations with the other powers without making negotiation proposals, and it caused our Government some embarrassment because while Washington was talking to them along one line General MacArthur came out along a little different line.

Q.—General, when you read or heard that General MacArthur had made the statement to the Chinese Communist leaders that he made, were you surprised? A.—As a matter of fact, Senator Morse, I was away at the time and heard about the whole thing when I came back; so I got the whole picture at one time. I am afraid I couldn't say how I was affected by any one part of it.

'We Have No Commitment Of Going Into Iran'

Q.—I cross-examined General MacArthur with regard to that incident, and I think I report the record accurately in meaning when I say he took the position that, as a commander in the field, he thought he was within his military rights as a commander to attempt to negotiate, with the opposing military commanders, a surrender in the field, and that he saw nothing wrong in his reference in his notice to them as to what might happen on the mainland of China if they didn't meet with him in the field.

My question is: Do you as a high military officer believe, in view of the fact that the secret exhibit before us showing the communications between the Joint Chiefs of Staff and General MacArthur leaves no room for doubt that he had been advised of the President's negotiation, I ask, do you as a high military official, believe that General MacArthur exceeded wise discretion, to say the least, in issuing that ultimatum to the Chinese leaders?

A.—Well, I can say, Senator, that certainly I would not have thought—would not have looked at it in the same light that apparently General MacArthur did. I certainly would not have issued any such statement under those circumstances. General MacArthur saw fit to do it, but in my case, I would not have issued any such statement under those conditions.

THE CHAIRMAN—I regret to advise you, Senator Morse, that your time has expired.

SENATOR BREWSTER—Mr. Chairman, could you indicate about your afternoon plans?

THE CHAIRMAN—I thought we would run on here until about 1 o'clock, and recess until tomorrow morning. The reciprocal trade agreements will be on the floor, in charge of the Senator from Georgia, my distinguished colleague, and I suggest that we wait until tomorrow before we try to decide to work out something for two session.

Now, Senator Smith.

SENATOR SMITH — General Bradley, could you advise me when you became Chief of Staff, I don't mean Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, but Chief of Staff?

GENERAL BRADLEY—I became Chief of Staff of the Army on Feb. 8, 1948; Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on Aug. 15, 1949.

Mr. Chairman, may I correct something which may be a little bit wrong, in the record, from the last two questions; which I think ought to be straightened out before we start another period of questions?

THE CHAIRMAN—If you wish, sir.

GENERAL BRADLEY—I think two points may not be clear, here; and it is my fear they will not be.

A double-barreled question was asked me a while ago by Senator George. One involved going into Iran; and there was a second part of the question, to which I think I answered "yes."

I don't want it to stay in the record that I am saying the Joint Chiefs would advocate our going into Iran. I think that should be cleared for the record's sake, and it was inadvertant on my part. I forgot that was part of the question I later answered.

We have no commitment of going into Iran with the British. The Joint Chiefs of Staff certainly have not made any such decision, and that ought to be cleared up.

The second one—I made the

statement, in answer to Senator Morse's question about not going to war until we are better prepared. I stated by not going to war now and avoiding war, now, we could avoid it for all time; and I want to make it clear that my statement, we do not want to go to war until we are better prepared, really means that we hope to not go to war at all, but we don't want to take any more chances than we have to.

THE CHAIRMAN—All right, sir.

SENATOR SMITH — General Bradley, are you familiar——

SENATOR McMAHON—Would you mind if I interrupted for this observation?

If the general thought that was important enough, Mr. Chairman, to interrupt to correct his statement, I would think it would be wise for it to go to the press at once so that the addition will go at the same time as the original statement.

If we could get another stenographer up here, so that it would be possible for it to be taken down right away, do you think there might be something in that?

THE CHAIRMAN—I think that is a very good suggestion. Of course it doesn't look like we are prepared to go to war anyway.

SENATOR BREWSTER — Mr. Chairman, I couldn't hear very well. Do I understand he wanted to eliminate all reference——

THE CHAIRMAN — No, he didn't want to eliminate it. He wanted to arrange to have the press get the statement General Bradley just made at the same time they got the one that could have been the subject of some confusion.

SENATOR BREWSTER — You don't feel that it would be expedient to eliminate the whole thing?

THE CHAIRMAN—I didn't understand that was proposed.

SENATOR BREWSTER—I am very reluctant to say we will or will not go into Iran. I would like to leave the Russians a little in ignorance, if possible. If it could all be eliminated, I would think that best.

GENERAL BRADLEY — The point I was making was: I didn't want to show, in the record, that we had made a decision to do it. We made no decision either way.

SENATOR McMAHON — Would it not be best, Mr. Chairman, to call down to the censors, to say that the general, in the light of his statement, now feels that that should go out of the record?

THE CHAIRMAN — The only difficulty is, as I see it, the question was raised by Senator George, in his question; and it was a two-pronged question, as I recall it, and after the Senator said something about going into Iran tomorrow, he went on to something else about Korea, and General Bradley answered the Korean part of the situation.

SENATOR BREWSTER—Has it gone to the press yet?

THE CHAIRMAN — I hardly think it has.

SENATOR BREWSTER—If it hasn't gone, couldn't it be treated as a security matter?

THE CHAIRMAN — I rather think Admiral Davis would handle that, which he has before. Will you look into that, General Mudge?

Smith Questions Witness About Yalta Conference

SENATOR SMITH — General Bradley, have you covered that? Are you satisfied you have got your position clear?

GENERAL BRADLEY — Yes, sir.

Q.—Were you familiar with the details of the Yalta Conference? I understand you were not at Yalta. A.—No, sir, I was not, and I am not familiar with the details of the arrangements there, sir.

Q.—You know nothing about the secret agreement at Yalta with regard to China? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Were you familiar since you have become Chief of Staff with the fact there was a big difference of opinion in the State Department and with many of our military and naval leaders in the Far East over our China policy? There has been difference of opinion, especially with those questions, or do you take the position that you have all been agreed on it from the beginning?

A. — Well, the question of the China policy, other than the arming of the Chinese Nationalists on Formosa, was taking place at the time I was over in the Veterans Administration and pretty much occupied, and I never did follow it too closely.

By the time I became Chief of Staff. the situation in China was pretty bad and there wasn't too much you could do about it apparently, and so I never did study that too much from the military point of view until we got to studying the importance of Formosa if it should fall into somebody else's hands.

Q.—As I recall when I came back from the Far East in December of 1949 there was some discussion then about Formosa, whether we should or should not let it fall into hostile hands, and I understood the Joint Chiefs thought it should not fall into hostile hands, and then the President in a statement on Jan. 5, 1950, was very clear that we would not do anything further to help the Nationalists arm themselves; in other words, to cut off any further military supplies or aid at that time.

I was wondering whether there was a conflict of view there between the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Department of State that was advising the President on that point.

A.—Yes, sir. Prior to the outbreak of the Korean conflict the Joint Chiefs of Staff had recommended in December of 1949 a modest program of military assistance. This was dropped after the President made a public statement in January, 1950, that the United States would no longer provide military advice to the Chinese national forces.

The next time this came up was when the Chinese Nationalist Government offered 33,000 troops in response to the United Nations resolution calling for assistance in Korea. The Joint Chiefs of Staff recommended on June 30, 1950, that the offer be not accepted in view of the political implications and the questionable military value of the forces.

Q.—I think General MacArthur testified that he was in accord with that view at that time.

A.—General MacArthur was informed and he was in accord with it. And he, in a conversation with General Collins on the 13th of July, expressed his opposition to moving those forces from Formosa to Korea on the grounds that they would be ineffective and also that they were needed on Formosa to secure Formosa against being taken by the Chinese Communists.

In response to a request from the State Department for views on Formosa, the Joint Chiefs of Staff in July, 1950, reaffirmed that Formosa was strategically important to the United States and that resistance by Chinese Nationalist forces was militarily important to the United States.

They recommended denying Formosa to the Communists, modifying policy so as to grant military aid, and a survey of the Chinese Nationalist forces by General MacArthur and his staff.

This survey was made—incidentally, this recommendation was approved at this time by the State Department and a survey was made in August, and as a result initiation of shipments of critically needed ammunition was approved.

The survey report made by General Fox, who was on General MacArthur's staff, was received in September, and that was used to develop programs for military assistance to the Chinese Nationalists on Formosa.

I think an important consideration is the fact that up until November the Joint Chiefs of Staff considered there was less to be gained in utilization of Chinese Nationalists in Korea than would be lost if the Chinese Communists were provoked into entering the Korean conflict in great extent.

Another important consideration was a threat of invasion of Formosa which seemed great in the summer and fall in view of the reported Chinese Communist concentrations for amphibious operations. In late November, after the Chinese Communists had appeared in force in Korea, General MacArthur recommended that he be authorized to negotiate with the Chinese Nationalists for use of certain of their forces in Korea.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff replied that the proposal was being considered, and they cited certain political objections to it. At the end of December, General MacArthur recommended among other things the use of Chinese Nationalist forces from Formosa to reinforce in Korea and to take diversionary action against the Chinese mainland.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff on 9 January in answer to General MacArthur indicated the use of Chinese Nationalists in Korea was not favored due to their probable usefulness elsewhere and improbability of a decisive contribution from them in Korea.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff tentative agreement on courses of action which have been talked about so much here, dated 12 January, did include the use of these Chinese Nationalist forces against the mainland if feasible, but not in Korea, and near the end of January the 1951 supplement program for the Army military assistance from Formosa was approved, and Air and Navy programs were approved in late February.

And in March the Joint Chiefs of Staff recommended establishment of a military assistance advisory group and training mission for Formosa. This was approved by our Government, and the mission is now in Formosa. A total military-aid program of something like $300,000,000 has been studied and recommended for the Nationalists on Formosa to be provided in due course.

Q.—Is not that policy which you have been discussing there practically in line with General MacArthur's position with regard to Formosa, except the interpretation that has been made by some that he was advocating an attack on the mainland from Formosa?

It was brought out this morning, I think by Senator George, that General MacArthur never advocated an attack on the mainland, except he advocated taking the wraps off and leaving it up to Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalists to take the course they saw fit in order to threaten the Chinese Communists and hoping to divert and bring back some of the troops putting pressure on us in Korea.

A.—I said in answer to that question that the only military danger is if by so doing he lessens the capability of defending Formosa. * * * (Eleven lines deleted).

Q.—There might be a difference between a large scale invasion, which might call for a great deal of shipping and so on, and an attack where they might send a force over and make a beachhead, which I understand from Dean Rusk's speech the other day we were inclined to approve of.

A.—Well, I have not read his statement. I was out on the West Coast and missed it. But they do have some Chinese Nationalist forces now on those small islands off the coast which can be used for such purposes.

Q.—Now, General, to go to another subject. I am not quite clear in my mind as to the powers of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Do they make decisions or do the Joint Chiefs meet and make recommendations which are reported to you as Chairman, and then those recommendations go to the President and his group of national security advisers? Would major policy, for example, be determined by the Joint Chiefs, or would that be recommended and then cleared by you through the President's group?

A.—I think it might be well to just read it out of the law. I think it is set forth pretty well in the law itself. It says in Section 211, beginning with Subsection B:

"Subject to the authority and direction of the President and the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall perform the following duties in addition to such other duties as the President or the Secretary of Defense may direct:

"1. Preparation of strategic plans and provisions for the strategic direction of the military forces;

"2. Preparation of joint logistic plans and assignment to the military services of logistic responsibility in accordance with such plans;

"3. Establishment of unified commands in strategic areas;

"4. Review of major material and personnel requirements of the military forces in accordance with strategic and logistic plans;

"5. Formulation of policies for joint training of the military forces;

"6. Formulation of policies for coordinating the military education of members of the military forces; and

"7. Providing United States representation on the military staff committee of the United Nations in accordance with provisions of the Charter of the United Nations."

All of this, you see, pertains to the preparation for war.

Now, after any fighting starts we are working under the arrangement or under the requirement that any directives to a field commander, that is fighting a war, will be cleared by the Secretary of Defense; and if there are political implications, by the State Department, and then final approval by the President, before they are sent to the field commander.

So to that extent we prepare the directives for the military operations.

Now, there was one case, as I mentioned the other day, in which there was a question that arose as to whether or not there should be included in the J. C. S., the Joint Chiefs of Staff, directive to General MacArthur, certain political reasonings, and at our request those were taken out of the directive and sent separately by the President on Jan. 13 so that our directives, and the one that went out on Jan. 12, were purely military.

Message From MacArthur Requesting Directions

Q.—And that, as I understand it, was in reply to a request that General MacArthur had made on Jan. 11 for instructions.

I asked you the last time you were here, I think, if you would put the full text of the request to General MacArthur into the record and also the full text of that military directive of Jan. 12. I am just checking up again because I think it is important that we have the full text of both of those documents in order to fill in what you testified to right now.

I did not see them in the transcript, so I am wondering if they were presented for the record.

A.—I thought I read the directive of the 12th. I can read you a paraphrase of General MacArthur's message on the tenth if you would like to have it at this time.

Q.—That is the 10th or the 11th? A.—The 10th, sir.

Q.—The 10th? A.—Jan. 10th.

Q.—I did not mean to go into that now. If they have already been put into the record you have given us quite an extensive bit of testimony in relations with those documents to your previous testimony, so I do not think it is necessary for you to do that. A.—The directive of the 12th, a paraphrase of it, went into the record the other day.

Q.—It went in? A.—The paraphrase of General MacArthur's message to the Joint Chiefs on the 10th has not been put in the record.

SENATOR SMITH—Let us put it in now, if it is not too long. Is it very long?

GENERAL BRADLEY—No, sir; it is about a page and a half, sir. If you would like for me to read it into the record now, I will do so.

THE CHAIRMAN — Let him read it.

SENATOR SMITH—I think we might have it read into the record now.

GENERAL BRADLEY — This

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was a message to General MacArthur—from General MacArthur, headed "personal for the Joint Chiefs of Staff." It is as follows:

"Personal for J. C. S.

"This refers to your message of 9 Jan. Clarification requested of your directive in the light of its qualified requirements that (1) I continue to defend in successive positions subject to my basic mission of protecting Japan and to primary consideration of the safety of my troops; and (2) that if in my judgment it becomes evident that evacuation is essential to avoid severe loss of matériel and men that I withdraw from Korea to Japan.

"In view of the self-evident fact that as presently constituted my command is of strength insufficient to hold a position in Korea and protect simultaneously Japan against external assault, strategic dispositions taken in the present situation must be based upon overriding political policy establishing the relativity of American interests in the Far East. That a beachhead line can be held by our existing forces for a limited time in Korea, there is no doubt, but this could not be accomplished without losses. Whether or not such losses were regarded as 'severe' would to a certain extent depend upon the connotation one gives the term.

"The command was committed to the Korean campaign to fight the North Korean invasion army, which in due course was effectively destroyed. It was not the intent that it engage the armies of the Chinese nation and had there been foreseeable prospects that it would find it necessary to do so in its own defense, doubtless it would not have been committed at all. The troops are embittered by the shameful propaganda which has falsely condemned their fighting qualities and courage in misunderstood retrograde maneuver, are tired from a long and difficult campaign, and unless the political basis upon which they are asked to trade life for time is clearly delineated, fully understood, and so impelling that the hazards of battle are accepted cheerfully, their morale will become a serious threat to their battle efficiency.

"I am in full agreement, as I stated in my message of 30 Dec. in reply to your message of the same date, with your estimate that the conditions and limitations, namely: No reinforcements, no measures permissible against China's continental military potential, continued restrictions upon Chinese Nationalist military action, and the concentration in the Korean-Manchurian sector of China's military force, will eventually render untenable the military position of the command in Korea.

"In the absence of overriding political considerations, under these conditions the command should be withdrawn from the peninsula just as rapidly as it is feasible tactically to do so. If, on the other hand, the primary political interests of the United States in the Far East lies in holding a position in Korea and thus pinning down a large segment of the Chinese military potential, the military course is implicit in political policy and we should be prepared to accept any attendant hazard to Japan's security and whatever casulaties result.

"The issue involves a decision of highest national and international importance, far above the competence of a theater commander guided largely by incidents affecting the tactical situation developing upon a very limited field of action, and really boils down to the question of whether or not the United States intends to evacuate Korea. Nor is it a decision which should be left to the initiative of enemy action, which would in effect be the determining criterion under a reasonable interpretation of your message.

"Therefore my query amounts to this: Is it the present objective of United States political policy to minimize losses by evacuation as soon as it can be accomplished, or to maintain a military position in Korea—indefinitely, for a limited time?

"Under the extraordinary limitations and conditions imposed upon the command in Korea, as I have pointed out, its military position is untenable, but it can hold, if overriding political considerations so dictate, for any length of time up to its complete destruction. Your clarification requested."

The Military Directive Sent by Chiefs in Reply

THE CHAIRMAN — Have you read the clarification that you sent him? Did you read that?

GENERAL BRADLEY—I read it in the record the other day, but it might be clearer if it was repeated.

SENATOR SMITH—I think it is important to have the two documents together, what General MacArthur requested in the way of a directive, and what the reply was. If it is already in, it can be done by reference, and I would be satisfied with that.

THE CHAIRMAN—It is perfectly all right. I do not object to its being read again.

SENATOR SMITH — In that case, let us have it read again.

GENERAL BRADLEY—This is the answer to MacArthur on the twelfth of January from the Joint Chiefs, and this is the one which suffered one day's delay because it was a question of whether or not to put in political considerations in the same message or whether to limit this one to military and follow it by political, and the latter decision was made, and this is the military directive here.

SENATOR SMITH—As I understand, this is the military directive, and the President followed with the political of the thirteenth?

GENERAL BRADLEY—That is right, sir.

SENATOR SMITH—But in the meantime the Joint Chiefs also had their research report which covers those four controversial points.

GENERAL BRADLEY—That is a different study, to be taken in case of certain eventualities.

The message to General MacArthur on 12 Jan. 1951 from the Joint Chiefs of Staff was, in substance, and is paraphrased as follows:

"We are forced to the conclusion, based upon all the factors known to us, including particularly those presented by you in your recent message, that it is infeasible under existing conditions, including sustained major effort by Communist China, to hold the position in Korea for a protracted period.

"It would be to our national interest, however, and also to the interest of the U. N., before you issue firm instructions for initiation of evacuation of troops from Korea, to gain some further time for essential military and diplomatic consultations with U. N. countries participating in Korean effort.

"It is important also to future of U. N. and N. A. T. O. [North Atlantic Treaty Organization] organizations to the United States prestige world-wide, and to efforts to organize anti-Communist resistance in Asia that maximum practicable punishment be inflicted on Communist aggressors and that Korea not be evacuated unless actually forced by military considerations.

"In Washington it is not possible to evaluate present state of morale and combat efficiency of U. N. forces. * * * (Ten lines deleted.)

"In your messages of 30 December 1950 and 4 January 1951 you had indicated that it would not be necessary to make an anticipatory decision to evacuate until our forces had arived at the old Pusan beachhead.

"Including consideration of factors outlined above, your estimate is desired as to timing and conditions under which you will have to issue instructions to evacuate Korea.

"Directives contained in Par. C. our message of 9 January meanwhile remain in effect."

Immediately after this message was approved by the President, General Collins and General Vandenberg left that evening for Korea so as to get a first-hand knowledge of the actual condition of the morale and the fighting capabilities of the troops in Korea.

Recommendations Carried By Collins to MacArthur

Q.—I got the impression from General MacArthur's testimony that when it was decided that they would not evacuate, they were to hold there, it was at that point that he thought he working along with the Joint Chiefs in those four points in the controversial, scientific report — whatever it was — of Jan. 12; and I am wondering whether he was ever advised that those recommendations of the Joint Chiefs were not to be followed. That is what troubles me.

A.—They were never sent to him as a directive, and I should think that he would have known that they were not a directive, because the Jan. 12 study was first presented to him and explained to him personally by General Collins, who can tell you first hand about it when he gets here, but it was first presented to him by, in person, General Collins. And I understood from talking to General Collins that he explained to him it was a study.

It was later sent to General MacArthur by more or less routine procedure in the form of a message dated Jan. 22.

In other words, it was not sent immediately, because General Collins carried it to him; and, of course, as I said, the other day, when you consider any one J C S paper, unless you consider the whole series of papers dealing with that subject, you do not get the full picture. And in this case the full picture was not sent in a telegram. Whether or not it was all presented by General Collins when he presented it to him orally, I don't know, and he can answer that better than I can.

Q.—I think it is one of the important matters in this whole discussion here, whether General MacArthur understood fully that he was not working along the line of those four recommendations of the Joint Chiefs and that other document. At least, he implied that in his testimony.

Now, to follow up a little bit on the Joint Chiefs—you testified, General Bradley, that April 6 you were at the White House with this group—the President and others—and that it was suggested that the matter go over until Sunday, as to whether or not General MacArthur should be removed, and you were asked to check up with the Joint Chiefs as to the military reasons for or against the removing of General MacArthur.

Now, you testfied also that on Sunday, April 8, you met with the Joint Chiefs, and then after meeting with them, you met with General Marshall, and you gave us the reasons this morning—military reasons—why it seemed desirable to remove General MacArthur. I want to ask this question:

Were the Joint Chiefs ever directly in contact with the President on this matter, or did they meet separately with you and then you reported to General Marshall and then you and General Marshall together reported to the President that these were the views of the Joint Chiefs?

A.—The Joint Chiefs—the three Chiefs of Staff did not meet with the President.

The President on Saturday directed General Marshall to get the views of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from the military point of view, and that was obtained from the Chiefs and was given to General Marshall on Sunday afternoon.

Then when we met on Monday, General Marshall asked me to repeat the views of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the reasons why they took those views, to the President; and I did that.

Senator Requests Reason For 'Rush' on Dismissal

Q.—But the Joint Chiefs were not present at any of the discussions in regard to the removal?

A.—Not present with the President, no.

Q.—No. A.—I carried their views to the President for them, sir.

Q.—And then the decision to dismiss General MacArthur abruptly was not in conference with him or anything of that kind. That was made without the Joint Chiefs having anything to do with it. They had no part in the abrupt dismissal at all?

A.—The Joint Chiefs merely stated their views from a military point of view as to why General MacArthur should be relieved, and those were stated to General Marshall. The Joint Chiefs were present with General Marshall. They were not present with the President.

Q.—Were they asked whether in their judgment that this act had to be taken so suddenly, taken within a day, rather than have any contact with General MacArthur, that is to make the transfer without all this what I feel is a humiliation of the general? A.—I don't believe the matter of timing was discussed by the Chiefs.

Q.—That is what I assumed—the Joint Chiefs were not in on that particular discussion.

A.—The Chiefs did discuss the possibility of relieving him of command in Korea and not in Japan. They discussed that angle of it, and they felt that that could not be done very well, because it would be a very unusual situation where General Ridgway would be operating in Korea with all his bases back in somebody else's command. So the military feasibility of that was discussed, but the method of the relief, I don't remember that that—and the timing of the release—I don't believe that was discussed between General Marshall and the Chiefs.

Q.—Did you ever consider the possibility of asking General MacArthur to come on here to consider this difference of opinion on strategy or having some member of the Joint Chiefs or yourself possibly going to Korea, I mean to Tokyo, to discuss it with General MacArthur?

A.—I don't believe the method of relief was discussed along that line. I think in arriving at their final views as to the military reasons why he should be relieved, I think there was some discussion—well, if he is not relieved, is there some step we can take to try to straighten the matter out? I think some of those things were discussed, but they were not included in the reasons why, but merely steps that might be taken in case he was not relieved by the President.

THE CHAIRMAN—I will allow you this last question, but your time is up.

SENATOR SMITH—Thank you very much. Just this last question. When General MacArthur was here I asked him specifically if he had been invited to come to Washington to discuss this matter or if any one of the Joint Chiefs or a representative of the President had gone to Tokyo to discuss it with him, and had agreed that there was a difference in judgment as to strategy and he had been requested to turn his command over to General Ridgway, would he or would he not, and he said, "Of course I would have. I was seeking a directive of what was the right thing to do. I would have turned it over, if I had been requested, without any hesitation."

The record shows that. I did not give his answer very correctly, but the record is very clear on that, but I am still in great doubt in my mind as to the justice that was done him as a five-star general, with his great career. It could not be that it was so immediate that you had to act in a day. There was no crisis pending at that time.

Why didn't the group think in

terms of getting to go with the general and requesting him to turn his command over? Then you could have discussed with him the whole situation of the Japanese treaty and the effect it might have of giving up the S. C. A. P. [Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers] job, those things, and things that are giving us so much concern now because of his removal from the Japan situation.

I think it is a very serious matter from the standpoint of the whole country, and I want a good reason why it had to be done in a great rush like that with a group of eminent men like yourself considering it. Can you clarify that for me?

GENERAL BRADLEY — Well, the decision to relieve General MacArthur and the timing of the release was made by the President, sir, and was not included in these views, that is the method of relief and the timing was not included in the views of the Joint Chiefs.

It was not their responsibility. It was the President's responsibility to make the decision and decide upon the timeliness.

SENATOR SMITH—I have some more questions, Mr. Chairman, but I will reserve them on the second round.

THE CHAIRMAN—I am afraid you will be compelled to.

SENATOR SMITH—Well, I do it gladly without being compelled to do it.

THE CHAIRMAN — Gentlemen, there has been considerable complaint about the acoustics in this room, and in view of the fact that our visiting audience has declined considerably at this stage of the proceeding, I thought it might be well for us to try meeting tomorrow down in the Armed Services Committee room. It probably will be necessary for us to return here before the hearings are concluded, but I think we would all feel a little easier asking our questions if we were downstairs, and we can take care of the audience there that we have had for the last two or three days without any difficulty.

Is there any objection to trying that? Senator Brewster, particularly, has been complaining about the acoustics. If there is no objection we will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in the Armed Services Committee Room.

The other procedural matter to which I adverted will, of course, have to wait the return of the member of the committee involved. We will stand in recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Thank you very much, General Bradley.

(Whereupon at 1:10 P. M. [E. D. T.] the hearing was adjourned to reconvene on Tuesday, May 22, 1951, at 10 A. M.)

A55WX

(550) PMS BUDGET

POLITICS

BY JACK BELL

WASHINGTON, MAY 21-(AP)-DEMOCRATS LAUNCH THE POLITICAL PHASE OF THEIR OFFENSIVE ON THE POLICIES OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND HIS SUPPORTERS THIS WEEK WITH A THREE-DAY PARTY RALLY AT DENVER.

WITH MILITARY LEADERS TESTIFYING IN A SENATE INVESTIGATION OF THE OUSTER OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, ADMINISTRATION POLITICAL FIGURES WILL BE CARRYING ON AN ASSAULT AGAINST THE DEPOSED PACIFIC COMMANDER'S POLICIES HALF A CONTINENT AWAY.

SENATOR KERR (D-OKLA) AND W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, PRESIDENTIAL FOREIGN POLICY ASSISTANT, ARE EXPECTED TO BE THE LEADERS IN THIS ATTACK.

VICE PRESIDENT BARKLEY IS LISTED AS A SPEAKER AND COULD STEP INTO THE ARENA IF HE CHOSE.

KERR, WHO STARTED TALKING ABOUT THE NEED TO REPLACE MACARTHUR EVEN BEFORE PRESIDENT TRUMAN DID IT ON APRIL 11, PLAN TO DEVOTE A MAJOR SHARE OF AN OPENING NIGHT TALK AT THE PARTY CONFERENCE WEDNESDAY TO THE MACARTHUR ISSUE.

HARRIMAN IS ONE OF THOSE WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCES WHERE MR.TRUMAN TALKED OVER HIS DECISION--WHICH HE SAID HE REACHED MARCH 24--TO FIRE THE FIVE-STAR GENERAL.

HARRIMAN ALSO IS BATTING FOR SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON, WHO IS GETTING READY TO MAKE A SCHEDULED APPEARANCE BEFORE THE SENATORIAL INVESTIGATORS. ACHESON FACES ROUGH QUESTIONING BY REPUBLICANS.

KERR'S CHIEF ATTEMPT MAY BE TO HANG THE MACARTHUR POLICIES SQUARELY ON THE SHOULDERS OF THE REPUBLICANS, WHO SHIED AWAY FROM ANY SUCH SPONSORSHIP AT THEIR OWN PARTY MEETING IN TULSA, OKLA., RECENTLY.

THE DEMOCRATS APPARENTLY ARE BEGINNING TO FEEL THAT DESPITE THE MACARTHUR PROMISE FOR A QUICKER VICTORY AND END OF THE BLOODSHED IN KOREA UNDER HIS PROGRAM, THEY ARE MAKING HEADWAY POLITICALLY WITH THEIR CLAIM THAT MACARTHUR AND THE REPUBLICANS THREATEN TO INVOLVE THE COUNTRY IN A MORE COSTLY AND BLOODY WAR.

DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS STILL CONCEDE PRIVATELY THAT THEIR MAIL FAVORS MACARTHUR, BUT THEY DECLARE IT IS FALLING OFF AND SWINGING SOMEWHAT MORE TO THE ADMINISTRATION VIEWPOINT.

A56WX

THEY BELIEVE THE COMBINED TESTIMONY OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL AND GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY IN SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM--AS WELL AS SIMILAR TESTIMONY EXPECTED FROM THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF--GO FAR TO OUTWEIGH WHAT MACARTHUR HAD TO SAY TO THE COUNTRY.

AS SORT OF AN AFTERTHOUGHT TO THE CONFERENCE AT WHICH SECRETARY OF COMMERCE SAWYER, SECRETARY OF INTERIOR CHAPMAN, SECRETARY OF LABOR TOBIN AND SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE BRANNAN ALSO WILL SPEAK, THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE WILL MEET TO PICK A SITE AND TIME FOR ITS 1952 PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATING CONVENTION.

IT SEEMED ALMOST A FOREGONE CONCLUSION THE DEMOCRATS WILL GO TO CHICAGO THE WEEK OF JULY 21. THAT IS JUST TWO WEEKS AFTER THE REPUBLICANS WILL MEET THERE TO CHOOSE THEIR NOMINEE.

SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO) SAID OVER THE WEEK-END IT WILL BE SOME TIME BEFORE HE MAKES UP HIS MIND WHETHER TO MAKE AN ACTIVE BID FOR THE GOP NOMINATION.

TAFT'S FRIENDS SAID THE OHIOAN WILL MAKE THE RUN IF HE THINKS HE HAS A GOOD CHANCE OF GETTING THE NOMINATION BUT WON'T "BEAT HIS BRAINS OUT" TRYING FOR IT IF CONDITIONS LOOK ADVERSE.

HOUSE DEMOCRATS, MEANWHILE, LET IT BE KNOWN THEY ARE GOING TO GO AFTER REPUBLICANS IN THE MIDWEST WITH A BLACK AND WHITE RECORD ON AGRICULTURE AND INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, ALWAYS TOUCHY

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POLITICALLY.

ON THE TWO BIG MONEY BILLS PASSED RECENTLY BY THE HOUSE, DEMOCRATS FORCED NINE SEPARATE ROLLCALLS. THEY SHOWED THAT A MAJORITY OF REPUBLICANS VOTED FOR CUTS AND A MAJORITY OF DEMOCRATS OPPOSED THEM ONE DEMOCRATIC STRATEGIST TOLD NEWSMEN THE IDEA WAS TO COMPILE A RECORD FOR USE IN THE 1952 CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS, AND HE ADDED: "WE NEED AN OFFICIAL RECORD TO ANSWER REPUBLICAN CHARGES THAT THEY ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT THE 82ND CONGRESS DID TO THE FARMERS AND TO THE RURAL RESIDENTS DEPENDING ON INTERIOR DEPARTMENT PROJECTS FOR THEIR ELECTRICITY."

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A46WX

(210) NIGHT LEAD FOREIGN AID

WASHINGTON,MAY 21--(AP)--PRESIDENT TRUMAN IS ABOUT TO ASK CONGRESS FOR A HUGE APPROPRIATION TO HELP FINANCE REARMAMENT IN WESTERN EUROPE. UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATES FIX THE FIGURE AT ABOUT $9,000,000,000 (B).

AFTER A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE TODAY, ADMINISTRATION LEADERS REPORT ED THE PRESIDENT PLANS TO SEND A MESSAGE TO CONGRESS IN TWO OR THREE DAYS OUTLINING A NEW "MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM."

HOUSE SPEAKER RAYBURN OF TEXAS AND SENATOR MCFARLAND OF ARIZONA, DEMOCRATIC LEADER IN THE SENATE, DECLINED TO SAY HOW MUCH MR.TRUMAN'S REQUESTS WOULD TOTAL.

BUT THEY SAID THE AMOUNT TO BE ASKED FOR THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION (ECA) ALONE WOULD BE SLIGHTLY OVER $2,000,000,000 (B).

THE PROGRAM HAS THE BACKING OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT, WHICH REPORTED EARLIER THIS MONTH THAT THE REBUILDING OF WESTERN EUROPEAN DEFENSES THREATENS TO STRAIN INDUSTRY THERE "BEYOND THE BREAKING POINT."

MR.TRUMAN IS EXPECTED TO ASK FUNDS TO PROVIDE WEAPONS ASSISTANCE IN TRAINING AND ARMS PRODUCTION, AND ECONOMIC DEFENSE AID IN THE FORM

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OF RAW MATERIALS AND OTHER GOODS.
A WEEK AGO ECA, THE "MARSHALL PLAN" AGENCY, REPORTED WESTERN EUROPE HAD PUSHED ITS INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT 38 PER CENT HIGHER THAN IT WAS IN 1938. IT WARNED, HOWEVER:
"WESTERN EUROPE'S PRODUCTION MUST BE FURTHER EXPANDED IF DEFENSE PROGRAMS ARE TO BE ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT MATERIALLY REDUCING LIVING STANDARDS."

R7721PED

A59WX
(550) PMS BUDGET

MAY 22 1951

RUSSIA-JAPANESE

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, MAY 21-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA HAVE REACHED A PARTING OF THE WAYS OVER PREPARATION OF A PEACE TREATY FOR JAPAN.

THE SPREAD OF THEIR DIFFERENCES WAS SPOTLIGHTED BY AN AMERICAN CHARGE THAT MOSCOW IS "CONNIVING AT AGGRESSION" BY PROPOSING TO DENY TO JAPAN ADEQUATE POST-TREATY DEFENSE ARRANGEMENTS.

AN AMERICAN NOTE PUBLISHED LAST NIGHT MADE IT CLEAR THIS COUNTRY IS DETERMINED TO GO THROUGH WITH ITS PLAN OF USING AMERICAN FORCES TO HELP PROTECT JAPAN AGAINST ANY THREAT OF COMMUNIST AGGRESSION FROM ASIA.

THE NOTE WAS HANDED TO SOVIET AMBASSADOR ALEXANDER S.PANYUSHKIN SATURDAY. IT REPLIED TO A MAY 7 RUSSIAN SET OF PROPOSALS ON PREPARATION OF A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY.

MOSCOW ASKED FOR A MEETING IN JUNE OR JULY OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, CHINA, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA TO START WORK ON A TREATY AND BRING IT TO A "SPEEDY CONCLUSION."

THE U.S. REJECTED THIS PROPOSITION OUTRIGHT ON THE GROUND THAT MIS-USE OF THE VETO POWER BY RUSSIA IN SUCH A FOUR-NATION MEETING ACTUALLY WOULD WORK AGAINST EARLY CONCLUSION OF A TREATY AND ALSO WOULD GIVE "A SECONDARY ROLE" TO NATIONS "WHICH BORE A GREATER BURDEN OF THE PACIFIC WAR THAN DID THE SOVIET UNION." THE NOTE POINTED OUT THAT RUSSIA WAS AT WAR WITH JAPAN FOR ONLY SIX DAYS.

THE U.S. ALSO DECLARED THAT AS FAR AS RED CHINA IS CONCERNED, THIS COUNTRY "DOES NOT SEEK GUIDANCE FROM A CONVICTED AGGRESSOR" ----A REFERENCE TO COMMUNIST CHINA'S ACTIVITIES IN KOREA---AND MADE PLAIN THAT IT HAS NO INTENTION OF DOING SO.

THE HEART OF THE 3,500-WORD AMERICAN REPLY, HOWEVER, WAS NOT SO MUCH CONCERNED WITH THE RUSSIAN PROPOSAL TO SCRAP ALL THAT THIS COUNTRY, BRITAIN AND A DOZEN OTHER NATIONS HAVE ALREADY DONE ON A JAPANESE TREATY AND START OVER. IT WAS CONCERNED MORE WITH THE DEFENSE OF JAPAN AFTER JAPANESE INDEPENDENCE IS RESTORED.

RUSSIA HAD PROPOSED THAT JAPAN'S ARMED FORCES SHOULD BE LIMITED IN THE TREATY TO THOSE NEEDED FOR "SELF-DEFENSE." IT HAD ALSO PROPOSED THAT ALL OCCUPATION TROOPS SHOULD BE WITHDRAWN FROM JAPAN WITHIN A YEAR AFTER THE TREATY BECAME EFFECTIVE. THEREAFTER "NO FOREIGN STATE WILL HAVE TROOPS OR MILITARY BASES IN JAPAN," THE RUSSIANS PROPOSED.

A40WX
THAT WAS A KEY POINT FOR TWO REASONS. FIRST, THE U.S. HAS MADE NO SECRET IT INTENDS TO SIGN SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE PEACE TREATY A DEFENSE AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN TO STATION ITS FORCES IN AND AROUND JAPANESE TERRITORY. SECOND, THE U.S. HAS ALSO MADE NO SECRET OF ITS BELIEF THAT RUSSIA'S ULTIMATE AIM IN THE FAR EAST IS TO GAIN CONTROL OVER JAPAN.

IN REPLY TO MOSCOW'S PROPOSAL, THE U.S. SAID IT "SEEMS TO ASSUME THAT JAPAN WILL HAVE TO DEPEND FOR DEFENSE SOLELY ON ITS OWN ARMED FORCES; AND THAT ITS REQUIREMENTS IN THIS RESPECT CAN NOW BE MEASURED DEFINITELY FOR ALL TIME."

"BUT THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS RECOGNIZES THE INHERENT RIGHT OF COLLECTIVE AS WELL AS INDIVIDUAL SELF-DEFENSE," THE AMERICAN NOTE ADDED.

IT THEN CALLED ATTENTION TO A "MEMORABLE ADDRESS" MADE BY PREMIER STALIN ON MARCH 10, 1939. THE NOTE QUOTED STALIN AS SAYING DEFENSE AGAINST AGGRESSION REQUIRES COLLECTIVE MEASURES AND THAT "THE POLICY OF 'LET EACH COUNTRY DEFEND ITSELF FROM AGGRESSION' MEANS 'CONNIVING AT AGGRESSION.'"

THE U.S. NOTE THEN CONTINUED:
"THE PRESENT SUGGESTIONS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT THAT JAPAN SHALL HAVE ARMED FORCES AS REQUIRED FOR ITS SELF-DEFENSE, COUPLED WITH THE FURTHER SOVIET PROPOSAL THAT THERE CAN BE NO OTHER TROOPS IN JAPAN, SEEMS A REVERSION TO THE PRINCIPLE OF 'LET JAPAN DEFEND ITSELF' AND CONSEQUENTLY, AS GENERALISSIMO STALIN SAID, A 'CONNIVING AT AGGRESSION.'"

THE U.S. ALSO REJECTED A RUSSIAN SUGGESTION THAT THE TREATY SHOULD SPECIFY THAT FORMOSA BE RETURNED TO CHINA, DECLARING IT IS SUFFICIENT SIMPLY THAT JAPAN RENOUNCED ITS CLAIMS ON FORMOSA.

IN THIS CONNECTION THE U.S. RECALLED THAT THE WARTIME CAIRO DECLARATION, WHICH RUSSIA HAD CITED, PROVIDED FOR THE RESTORATION NOT ONLY OF FORMOSA BUT ALSO OF MANCHURIA TO THE "REPUBLIC OF CHINA," AND IT NOTED THAT THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA IS A DIFFERENT REGIME FROM THE COMMUNIST "CHINESE PEOPLES REPUBLIC."

THE NATIONALIST CHINESE REGIME OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK IS KNOWN AS THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE U.S. ASKED WHETHER RUSSIA REALLY DESIRES THAT MANCHURIA AND FORMOSA SHOULD BE RESTORED TO THAT REPUBLIC.

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THE AMERICAN NOTE ALSO POINTEDLY REMARKED:
"IN VIEW OF THE KNOWN ACQUISITIONS BY THE U.S.S.R OF ZONES OF INTEREST IN MANCHURIA, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS PROMPTED TO INQUIRE AS TO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PRESENT AVOIDANCE BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT OF REFERENCE TO THE RESTORATION OF MANCHURIA."

DISCUSSING RUSSIA'S EXPRESSED INTEREST IN JAPANESE DEMILITARIZATION, THE UNITED STATES SAID IT HAD COMPLETELY DISARMED ALL THE JAPANESE FORCES WHICH CAME UNDER ITS CONTROL AND ADDED:
"OF THE (WORLD WAR TWO) BELLIGERENTS, ONLY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS FAILED TO COMPLY WITH THIS PROVISION AND, IN VIOLATION OF THE SURRENDER TERMS WITHHOLDS FROM RETURN TO THEIR HOMES AND PEACE-FUL LIVES APPROXIMATELY 200,000 JAPANESE SOLDIERS."

THE AMERICAN NOTE ENDED WITH A LENGTHY REVIEW OF THE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS AND INFORMATION WHICH HAS ALREADY TAKEN PLACE BETWEEN MOSCOW AND WASHINGTON ON THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY WHICH THIS COUNTRY AND ITS ALLIES HOPE TO COMPLETE SOMETIME THIS SUMMER. IT EXPRESSED HOPE THAT RUSSIA WOULD RESUM "PROMPT AND INTENSIVE DIPLOMATI

ALLIES HOPE TO COMPLETE SOMETIME THIS SUMMER. IT EXPRESSED HOPE THAT RUSSIA WOULD RESUME "PROMPT AND INTENSIVE DIPLOMATIC DISCUSSIONS" TO BRING THE WHOLE PROJECT TO A SPEEDY CONCLUSION.

THE DIFFERENCES WHICH THE LATEST EXCHANGE BROUGHT OUT HOWEVER, APPEARED TOO GREAT TO FORSHADOW ANY SUCH DEVELOPMENT. AUTHORITIES HERE SAW NO PROSPECT OF COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES OVER SUCH ISSUES AS JAPAN'S POST-TREATY SECURITY AND RUSSIA'S SPONSORSHIP OF RED CHINA AS A PARTICIPANT IN THE TREATY-MAKING PROCESS.

CZ430AED NM HKUP

A44WX (200)

WASHINGTON,MAY 21-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT CLEARED THE WAY TODAY FOR THE EXECUTION OF FIVE OF SEVEN GERMANS CONVICTED OF WAR CRIMES.

THE DEPARTMENT NOTIFIED JOHN J.MCCLOY, AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY. THE GERMANS HAVE LOST THEIR LEGAL BATTLE IN AMERICAN

COURTS TO STAY THEIR EXECUTIONS.

ACCORDINGLY, THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED IT IS REVOKING THE ORDER TO MCCLOY WHICH TOLD HIM TO STAY THEIR EXECUTION UNTIL ALL APPEALS HAD BEEN HEARD.

"FINAL DISPOSITION OF THE CASE IS NOW IN THE HANDS OF MR.MCCLOY," THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID.

THE SUPREME COURT REFUSED TO CONSIDER THE CASES ALONG WITH THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS.

THE FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT TODAY ENDED THE COURT BATTLE BY ISSUING A FINAL ORDER DISMISSING THEIR PETITIONS.

THE FIVE CRIMINALS INVOLVED ARE PAUL BLOBEL, WERNER BRAUNE, ERICH NAUMAN, OTTO OHLENDORF, OSWALD POHL.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID TWO OTHER GERMANS SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR WAR CRIMES "ARE UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE." PRESUMABLY THEIR FATE WILL BE DECIDED BY THAT DEPARTMENT.

ALL SEVEN WERE CONVICTED OF CONCENTRATION CAMP MURDERS AND ATROCITIES AGAINST ALLIED PERSONNEL AND REFUGEES.

RZ717PED

MAY 22 1951

A68WX

NIGHT LEAD APPROPRIATIONS

WASHINGTON, MAY 21-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN ASKED CONGRESS TODAY FOR A EXTRA $800,000,000 (M) FOR STOCKPILING RAW MATERIALS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

THE REQUEST WAS PART OF A $1,090,491,704 (B) SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL ASKING MONEY FOR FIVE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

CONGRESS ALREADY HAS VOTED $4,400,000,000 (B) FOR STOCKPILING STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL RAW MATERIALS FOR THE GROWING DEFENSE PROGRAM.

TODAY'S BILL ALSO CALLED FOR, AMONG OTHER THINGS, $121,775,000 (M) FOR THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION. OF THIS, $116,775,000 (M) WOULD BE FOR LIFE INSURANCE PAYMENTS TO BENEFICIARIES OF MEN KILLED IN MILITARY SERVICE.

JA91APED

A40WX

(300)

WASHINGTON, MAY 21-(AP)-CONGRESS TODAY PASSED AND SENT TO THE WHITE HOUSE AN APPROPRIATIONS BILL WITH A SECTION WHICH WOULD CUT OFF ALL U.S ECONOMIC AID TO ANY NATION WHICH SENDS WAR GOODS TO COMMUNIST NATIONS.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL CARRIES $365,000,000 TO FINANCE VARIOUS GOVERNMENT AGENCIES FOR THE REST OF THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30. THIS WAS LESS THAN HALF OF THE $896,000,000 ASKED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN. THE CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION GOT THE HEAVIEST CUT.

THE RIDER ON ECONOMIC AID WAS ADDED IN THE SENATE AND ACCEPTED BY SENATE-HOUSE CONFEREES. BOTH HOUSES APPROVED THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT TODAY.

THE BAN ON AID WOULD APPLY FOR THE DURATION OF THE KOREAN WAR AND IS DESIGNED TO CHOKE OFF SUPPLIES TO RED CHINA. COUNTRIES RECEIVING AMERICAN ECONOMIC AID WOULD BE REQUIRED TO CERTIFY THEY ARE NOT SENDING ANY MILITARY GOODS TO ANY COMMUNIST NATION.

THE ONLY EXCEPTIONS WOULD BE IN CASES WHERE THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MAKES AN OFFICIAL REPORT TO CONGRESS THAT IT WOULD BE IN THE INTEREST OF THE SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES TO PERMIT SHIPMENTS.

SEIZED UPON AS A CASE IN POINT WAS A DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT IN THE BRITISH CROWN COLONY OF HONG KONG TODAY WHICH AWARDED 40 FORMER CHINESE NATIONALIST AIRPLANES TO RED CHINA. THE CASE HAS BEEN IN LITIGATION FOR A YEAR, AND FURTHER APPEALS ARE TO BE TAKEN.

SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) TOLD THE SENATE THAT THE COURT'S ACTION MEANS THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS "WILL HAVE 40 MORE PLANES WITH WHICH TO ATTACK AND KILL AMERICAN BOYS."

HE SAID IT WAS ONE MORE REASON WHY CONGRESS SHOULD ADOPT MEASURES TO DENY ECONOMIC AID TO ANY NATION THAT SHIPPED WAR MATERIALS TO COMMUNIST AREAS, INCLUDING RED CHINA.

CHAIRMAN MCKELLAR (D-TENN) OF THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE CALLED THE ANTI-COMMUNIST TRADE AMENDMENT "A TREMENDOUS STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION."

IF IT IS "HONESTLY AND JUSTLY CARRIED OUT", HE SAID, ITS EFFECT WILL BE TO CUT OFF SHIPMENTS OF WAR MATERIALS TO COMMUNIST CHINA.

THE HOUSE VOTED TO ACCEPT IN THE DEFICIENCY BILL AN ALLOTMENT OF $50,000,000 (N) VOTED BY THE SENATE FOR AID IN BUILDING SCHOOLS IN DEFENSE AREAS OVER THE NATION.

THIS WILL BE ADDED TO $46,000,000 PREVIOUSLY APPROPRIATED FOR THE PURPOSE.

JA65RPED

MAY 22 1951

A28WX

CHINA POLICY (180)

WASHINGTON,MAY 21-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT VIGOROUSLY DENIED TODAY IT HAS REVERSED ITS CHINA POLICY AS A RESULT OF PRESSURE BUILT UP BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

ANY ATTEMPT TO READ A POLICY SWITCH INTO FRIDAY'S SPEECH BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY DEAN RUSK IS "ABSOLUTELY NOT JUSTIFIED," IT SAID.

THE DEPARTMENT'S STATEMENT APPEARED DESIGNED IN PART TO ANSWER YESTERDAY'S CONTENTION BY SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO) THAT RUSK'S SPEECH MEANT "WE'RE GOING TO PROMOTE REVOLUTION AGAINST CHINESE COMMUNISM."

TAFT SAID ON A TELEVISION PROGRAM THAT THERE HAS BEEN "AN ABSOLUTE REVERSE" OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S POSITION SINCE MACARTHUR WAS REMOVED AS FAR EASTERN COMMANDER.

IN ITS STATEMENT TODAY, THE DEPARTMENT SAID RUSK'S SPEECH "WAS INTENDED TO BE AND WAS A RESTATEMENT OF THE DEEP AND LONG FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE CHINESE AND AMERICAN PEOPLE." THE STATEMENT ADDED:

"TO STRIVE TO BUILD THESE STATEMENTS INTO FAR-REACHING CONCLUSIONS OF INVOLVMENT IN THE CHINESE CIVIL WAR IS ABSOLUTELY NOT JUSTIFIED."

SPEAKING BEFORE THE CHINA INSTITUTE IN NEW YORK FRIDAY NIGHT, RUSK SAID THE UNITED STATES "WILL NOT ACQUIESCE" IN THE DEGRADATION FORCED ON THE CHINESE PEOPLE.

HE ADDED: "IF THE CHINESE PEOPLE DECIDE FOR FREEDOM, THEY SHALL FIND FRIENDS AMONG ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE EARTH WHO HAVE KNOWN AND LOVED FREEDOM."

RZ54RPED

A226WX

BULLETIN

KOREAN

WASHINGTON,MAY 21-(AP)-THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN KOREA LOST 1,618 DEAD AND WOUNDED DURING FIVE DAYS THROUGH MAY 20 OF THE RED OFENSIVE.

A SPOKESMAN SAID THIS COMPARED WITH 58,000 RED TROOPS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

THE DEPARTMENT SAID THE U.S. CASUALTIES WERE 960, INCLUDING 134 KILLED IN ACTION AND 826 WOUNDED. IT SAID NO ACCURATE FIGURES ARE YET AVAILABLE FOR THE NUMBER OF MISSING IN ACTION.

THE FIGURES FOR U.S. AND U.N. BATTLE CASUALTIES ARE BASED ON A SPOT CHECK OF PRELIMINARY REPORTS RECEIVED FROM THE EIGHTH ARMY, A SPOKESMAN SAID.

SOUTH KOREAN FORCES LOST 48 KILLED AND 497 WOUNDED. THE TOTAL OF OTHER UNITED NATIONS TROOPS CASUALTIES WAS LISTED AS 22 KILLED AND 91 WOUNDED.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID ABOUT 70 PER CENT OF THE 44,669 AMERICANS WOUNDED FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR THROUGH MAY 11 HAVE RECOVERED SUFFICIENTLY TO RETURN TO SOME FORM OF MILITARY DUTY.

HE ADDED THAT LESS THAN THREE PER CENT OF THOSE WOUNDED HAD DIED.

UNITED STATES NON-BATTLE CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED TO BE AVERAGING ABOUT 9.5 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL TROOPS INVOLVED IN KOREA. THIS MEANS THAT PERCENTAGE IS AWAY FROM ACTIVE MILITARY DUTIES BECAUSE OF ACCIDENTAL INJURY, DISEASE AND OTHER CAUSES SUCH AS FROST BITE. DURING WINTER AND HEAT PROSTRATION DURING SUMMER.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THIS COMPARES WITH SIX PER CENT OF TROOPS PRESENT DURING THE OCCUPATION OF KOREA AFTER WORLD WAR TWO.

HE REPORTED ALSO THAT ONLY 117 AMERICAN MILITARY PERSONNEL HAVE DIED OF DISEASE CONTRACTED IN KOREA SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

ES523PED

B13WX HKUP
(250)

MAY 22 1951

TAFT-KOREA

WASHINGTON, MAY 21-(AP)-SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO) SAYS PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S DECISION TO SEND UNITED STATES TROOPS INTO KOREA WAS A MISTAKE AND THE WHOLE VENTURE IS "A FAILURE."

IN A SPEECH HERE SATURDAY NIGHT, TAFT DECLARED:

"THE COST OF THIS WAR WILL EXCEED BY FAR WHAT WE CAN POSSIBLY GAIN NOW THAT THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAVE INTERVENED. IT IS ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE FOR US TO INVADE CHINA AND PUNISH HER FOR HER AGGRESSION -- AND THE GENERAL PURPOSE OF THIS WAR WAS TO PUNISH COMMUNIST AGGRESSION."

THE OHIOAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE, SLAPPED BACK AT MR.TRUMAN FOR CRITICIZING AS "AN INVITATION TO WAR" TAFT'S EARLIER CALL FOR A REDUCTION IN THE ARMED FORCES GOAL. TAFT HAD SUGGESTED A CUTBACK FROM THE PRESENT GOAL OF 3,500,000 TO 3,000,000.

"EVERYONE WHO KNOWS ANYTHING ABOUT IT KNOWS THERE IS A TREMENDOUS WASTE OF PERSONNEL IN THE ARMED FORCES AS WELL AS IN THE SPENDING OF MONEY FOR SUPPLIES," TAFT SAID.

"WHEN THE ARMED FORCES ARE GOING TO CALL ON US FOR THREE-FOURTHS OF OUR ENTIRE BUDGET FOR A PERIOD OF TEN YEARS, CERTAINLY THEY OUGHT TO BE FORCED TO FIND THE MEANS OF ACCOMPLISHING THE SAME RESULTS WITH LESS MONEY."

TAFT ALSO CRITICIZED AGAIN THE ADMINISTRATION POLICY OF NEUTRALIZING CHIANG KAI SHEK'S CHINESE NATIONALIST FORCES ON FORMOSA. THOSE WHO REFUSE TO PERMIT THEIR USE IN THE FIGHTING, HE SAID, "ARE SACRIFICING THE LIVES OF AMERICAN BOYS."

THE ADMINISTRATION POSITION IS THAT (1) THEHNATIONALISTS ARE NEEDED ON FORMOSA TO DEFEND IT AGAINST POSSIBLE RED ATTACK, AND (2) THEIR USE IN THE FIGHTING MIGHT CONTRIBUTE TO BRINGING RUSSIA INTO THE CONFLICT.

TAFT SAID NATIONALIST RAIDS ON SOUTH CHINA AND ORGANIZATION OF GUERRILLA FORCES THERE "SHOULD AT LEAST DIVERT CHINESE COMMUNIST ARMIES FROM THEIR VIOLENT ATTACKS TODAY IN KOREA."

THE OHIO SENATOR SPOKE BEFORE THE PANAMA CANAL ASSOCIATION, AN ORGANIZATION OF PERSONS WHO HELPED BUILD THE PANAMA CANAL.

C7346AED

B10WX HKUP
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, MONDAY, MAY 21)
(330)

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, MAY 21-(AP)-A TOP AMERICAN OIL EXECUTIVE TODAY BELITTLED THE POSSIBLE MILITARY ADVANTAGES RUSSIA MIGHT EXPECT FROM SEIZURE OF MIDDLE EASTERN OIL FIELDS.

CONCEDING THAT RUSSIAN CONTROL OF THE MIDDLE EAST WOULD RESULT IN LOSS OF THE OIL TO THE WEST, RALPH G.FOLLIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA AND DIRECTOR OF THE ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL CO., SAID:

"THE DANGER OF THEIR AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE OIL IS ALMOST NIL."

FOLLIS, WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM INSPECTING OIL INSTALLATIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA, ALSO WAS OPTIMISTIC ABOUT PROSPECTS OF A SETTLEMENT BETWEEN BRITAIN AND IRAN OF THEIR DIFFICULTIES OVER THE IRANIAN DECISION TO NATIONALIZE THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY.

"I CAN'T SEE HOW IRAN CAN AFFORD NOT TO WORK THIS OUT WITH THE ANGLO-IRANIAN," FOLLIS SAID IN A COPYRIGHTED INTERVIEW IN THE MAGAZINE U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT. HE ADDED:

"THE ONLY PEOPLE WHO HAVE A MARKET TO ABSORB THIS TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF OIL IS ANGLO-IRANIAN. THEY ARE THE ONLY PEOPLE WHO HAVE THE SHIPS TO MOVE THAT OIL -- IT TAKES A TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF SHIPS TO MOVE 500,000 BARRELS A DAY OF REFINED PRODUCTS THEY MAKE AT ABADAN TO THE MARKETS THAT CAN ABSORB IT. AND THE ANGLO-IRANIAN HAS THE MARKETS, AND IF THEY GOT THEIR OIL SOMEWHERE ELSE AND CLOSED THAT GAP, I CAN'T SEE WHAT IRAN WOULD DO."

MAY 22 1951

ANGLO-IRANIAN, CONTROLLED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, OPERATES THE WORLD'S LARGEST REFINERY AT ABADAN, IRAN, ALONG WITH THE ONLY DEVELOPED IRANIAN OIL FIELDS.

DESPITE EXISTING LONG-TERM CONTRACTS, THE IRANIAN PARLIAMENT RECENTLY VOTED TO NATIONALIZE THE INDUSTRY. IT PRODUCES MUCH OF THE OIL USED IN WESTERN EUROPE. MANY WESTERN OBSERVERS HAVE EXPRESSED CONCERN THAT IRAN MIGHT DIVERT THE OIL TO RUSSIA.

HOWEVER, FOLLIS SAID THIS WOULD BE PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY OF BUILDING PIPELINES ACROSS THE MOUNTAIN RANGES IN NORTHERN IRAN. THE OIL FIELDS ARE IN THE SOUTH NEAR THE PERSIAN GULF.

OF THE AMERICAN-OPERATED OIL FIELDS ACROSS THE PERSIAN GULF IN SAUDI ARABIA, FOLLIS SAID:

"IT'S HARD FOR ME TO SEE, UNLESS THE RUSSIANS HAD COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE AIR AND SEA IN THAT WHOLE PART OF THE WORLD, HOW THEY COULD EVER GET THE OIL OUT."

FOLLIS SAID THAT OIL POTENTIALITIES IN SOUTH EAST ASIA, ESPECIALLY IN SUMATRA "LOOK VERY LARGE." HE ADDED THE AMERICAN STAND ON THE KOREAN SITUATION APPEARED TO HAVE "REVERSED" A TREND TOWARD "THE COMMUNIST SIDE" IN THAT AREA.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, MONDAY, MAY 21)

C7333AED

B33PX Q (BUS FROM AYE)

B33WX Q
AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE (440)

WASHINGTON, MAY 21-(AP)-THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES PREPAREDNESS SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTED TODAY ITS INVESTIGATORS HAVE FOUND A "DEPLORABLE SITUATION" AT THE FORT KNOX, KY., ARMY PROCESSING CENTER AND "EXTREMELY LOW MORALE" AMONG THE TRAINEES.

HEADED BY SENATOR LYNDON B.JOHNSON (D-TEXAS) THE SUBCOMMITTEE IS INVESTIGATING THE PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM AND EXAMINING CONDITIONS AT VARIOUS ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE AND MARINE TRAINING CENTERS. IT VISITED FORT KNOX FEB. 21-24.

THE FORT KNOX REPORT SAID THAT BLAME FOR THE "SUBSTANDARD CONDITIONS" AT THE TRAINING CENTER STEMS FROM THE FACT THAT THE ARMY HAS ASSIGNED TOO MANY PROGRAMS TO THE POST. IT ADDED:

"WE DO NOT INTEND TO CRITICIZE THE FORT KNOX COMMAND; THEIR

ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY IS SIMPLY TOO GREAT."
THE INVESTIGATORS SAID IT APPEARED THAT FORT KNOX WAS SUCH A LARGE INSTALLATION WITH SO MANY ACTIVITIES GOING ON "THAT THE CARE AND WELFARE OF THE INDIVIDUAL INDUCTEE WAS NOT CONSIDERED OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE."
PROCESSING PROCEDURES WERE FOUND "GENERALLY SATISFACTORY," SAID THE REPORT, BUT THE SUBSEQUENT ASSIGNMENT OF RECRUITS TO TRAINING UNITS WAS "INEFFICIENT AND DISORLY RGANIZED."
AS EVICENCE OF LOW MORALE AMONG THE TRAINEES THE INVESTIGATORS SAID THAT ON FEB. 16 A TOTAL OF 327 TRAINEES OUT OF 21,000 IN THE THIRD ARMORED TRAINING DIVISION WERE ABSENT WITHOUT OFFICIAL LEAVE.
"MUCH OF THE LOW MORALE ENCOUNTERED AT FORT KNOX AMONG THE TRAINEE PERSONNEL CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE INEFFICIENT HANDLING OF THE RECRUIT DURING HIS FIRST FEW DAYS AT THE POST. X X X INVESTIGATORS FOUND THE SOLDIER AT FORT KNOX COMPARATIVELY UNINFORMED, CAUSING CONSIDERABLE CONFUSION AND DISGUST ON THE PART OF THE SOLDIER," THE REPORT SAID.
COMMENTING ON THE REPORT, SENATOR JOHNSON SAID THE CONDITIONS "WERE UNFORTUNATE, TO SAY THE LEAST.
"HOWEVER, I AM GRATIFIED TO NOTE THAT THE ARMY HAS TAKEN SOME STEPS TO CORRECT THESE CONDITIONS BY RELIEVING THE POST COMMAND OF THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR RECEPTION AND PROCESSING OF RECRUITS. I AM HOPEFUL THAT OTHER REMEDIAL ACTIONS WILL BE TAKEN."
THE REPORT FOUND THAT TRAINING FACILITIES AND INSTRUCTOR PERSONNEL WERE AMONG THE BEST IN THE ARMY, THAT HOSPITAL FACILITIES, HOUSING, FOOD AND RECREATION WERE ADEQUATE OR GOOD.
RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE REPORT WERE ATHAT:
1. THE WELFARE OF THE INDIVIDUAL RECRUIT BE RAISED FROM A SECONDARY TO A PRIMARY CONSIDERATION;
2. THE ARMY TRY TO REDUCE THE RAPID TURN-OVER OF TRAINING PERSONNEL;

B34WX
3. THE ARMY CONSIDER DISCONTINUANCE OF ITS PRACTICE OF DESIGNATING AND ORGANIZING ITS BASIC TRAINING CENTERS AS COMBAT DIVISIONS, AND
4. THE ARMY TRY TO SUPPLY THE INDOCTRINATION CENTER WITH SUFFICIENT CLOTHING SUPPLIES SO THAT EACH RECRUIT CAN RECEIVE A COMPLETE ALLOWANCE IMMEDIATELY AFTER ENTRY INTO SERVICE.

A77WX
(250)
NIGHT LEAD RECIPROCAL TRADE
WASHINGTON,MAY 21-(AP)-SENATOR MALONE (R-NEV) TOLD THE SENATE TODAY THAT EXTENSION OF THE RECIPROCAL TRADE LAW WOULD "GIVE ABSOLUTE POWER OVER AMERICAN WORKINGMEN TO A THOROUGHLY DISCREDITED SECRETARY OF STATE."
MALONE MADE THE STATEMENT--AND PRODUCED TWO SEWING MACHINES ON THE SENATE FLOOR TO SUPPORT HIS ARGUMENT--DURING DEBATE ON A BILL WHICH WOULD GRANT A TWO-YEAR EXTENSION OF THE LAW. THE HOUSE HAS ALREADY APPROVED A THREE-YEAR EXTENSION. THE PRESENT LAW EXPIRES JUNE 12.
MALONE IS THE AUTHOR OF A SUBSTITUTE BILL DESIGNED TO STRIP THE WHITE HOUSE AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF POWER TO LOWER TARIFF BARRIERS IN RETURN FOR SIMILAR CONCESSIONS BY OTHER COUNTRIES.
SENATOR GEORGE (D-GA), FLOOR MANAGER FOR THE ADMINISTRATION'S BILL TO EXTEND THE ACT, SAID THE RECIPROCAL TRADE PROGRAM HAD "BECOME A FUNDAMENTAL PART OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY."
GEORGE NOTED THAT THE LAW HAS BEEN EXTENDED SIX TIMES SINCE IT FIRST WAS PASSED IN 1934, AND ADDED:
"WE HAVE REJECTED THE IDEA OF ISOLATIONISM IN FOREIGN TRADE."
MALONE'S BILL WOULD TRANSFER THE AUTHORITY TO NEGOTIATE TRADE TREATIES TO A NEW AGENCY TO BE CALLED THE U.S. FOREIGN TRADE AUTHORITY. IT WOULD REQUIRE THAT TARIFF RATES BE FIXED AT PROTECTIVE LEVELS AGAINST THE IMPORT OF SO-CALLED "CHEAP LABOR" PRODUCTS FROM ABROAD.
"OUR STANDARD OF LIVING IS SERIOUSLY THREATENED BY FOREIGN SWEATSHOP LABOR COMPETITION, PERMITTED AND ENCOURAGED BY THIS LEGISLATION," MALONE TOLD HIS COLLEAGUES.
THEN MALONE EXHIBITED THE SEWING MACHINES.
THE ONE MANUFACTURED IN THE U.S. RETAILS FOR $109.95, HE SAID, WHILE THE OTHER, MADE IN JAPAN, RETAILS FOR AS LOW AS $42.50 IN THIS COUNTRY.
RZ956PED

A38WX
(480) PMS BUDGET
MAY 22 1951
RECIPROCAL TRADE
BY JOE HALL
WASHINGTON, MAY 21-(AP)-AN EXTENSION OF THE RECIPROCAL TRADE PROGRAM CAME UP FOR SENATE CONSIDERATION TODAY, CARRYING WITH IT AN ECONOMIC WEAPON AIMED AT THE EXPORTS OF RUSSIA AND OTHER COMMUNIST NATIONS.
THE BILL WOULD EXTEND FOR TWO YEARS THE GOVERNMENT'S AUTHORITY TO NEGOTIATE TRADE PACTS. THE HOUSE, IN ACTING ON THE MEASURE EARLIER, VOTED A THREE-YEAR EXTENSION. THE PRESENT AUTHORITY RUNS OUT JUNE 12.
THE RECIPROCAL TRADE PROGRAM, LAUNCHED IN 1934, PERMITS THE ADMINISTRATION TO LOWER TARIFF RATES IN RETURN FOR SIMILAR CONCESSIONS NEGOTIATED WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.
THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE WROTE INTO THE EXTENSION BILL A DIRECTIVE TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO WITHDRAW OR SUSPEND "AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE" ANY TRADE CONCESSION MADE TO RUSSIA AND OTHER COMMUNIST COUNTRIES.
THIS PROVISION IS DESIGNED TO DENY BENEFITS TO COMMUNIST NATIONS OF U.S. TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.
AMERICA HAS NO TRADE PACTS WITH ANY IRON CURTAIN NATION EXCEPT CZECHOSLOVAKIA. BUT, UNDER A CLAUSE IN THE AGREEMENTS, ALL COUNTRIES GET THE BENEFIT OF AN IMPORT DUTY CUT GIVEN GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY.
SENATORS ON THE FINANCE COMMITTEE SAID THEY WERE TRYING TO MAKE THE ANTI-COMMUNIST SECTION OF THE MEASURE TIGHTER THAN THE ONE ADOPTED IN THE HOUSE.
THE LATTER WOULD DIRECT THE PRESIDENT TO PREVENT FUTURE TARIFF CONCESSIONS FROM APPLYING TO IMPORTS FROM THE COMMUNIST AREA.
BOTH VERSIONS OF THE BILL CONTAIN TWO PROVISIONS DESIGNED TO ESTABLISH SOME CHECK ON THE AUTHORITY OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH TO NEGOTIATE THE AGREEMENTS.
ONE IS THE "PERIL POINT" AMENDMENT, THE OTHER AN ESCAPE CLAUSE FEATURE.
THE PERIL POINT PROVISION WAS WRITTEN INTO THE TRADE AGREEMENTS LAW IN THE REPUBLICAN-CONTROLLED 80TH CONGRESS IN 1948. BUT IT WAS TAKEN OUT A YEAR LATER AFTER THE DEMOCRATS HAD REGAINED POWER.
THE PROVISION REQUIRES THE PRESIDENT TO GIVE THE FEDERAL TARIFF COMMISSION A LIST OF COMMODITIES ON WHICH HE INTENDS TO NEGOTIATE IN MAKING A TRADE PACT.
THE COMMISSION THEN MAKES A STUDY TO FIND THE POINT BELOW WHICH TARIFFS MAAY NOT BE CUT WITHOUT WHAT IT REGARDS AS SERIOUS INJURY TO A DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.
IF THE PRESIDENT THEREAFTER REDUCES A DUTY BELOW THE PERIL POINT, HE MUST REPORT TO CONGRESS HIS REASONS FOR DOING SO.
ALL TRADE AGREEMENTS WRITTEN SINCE 1943 HAVE CARRIED AN ESCAPE CLAUSE BY EXECUTIVE ORDER. SUCH A CLAUSE PERMITS THE U.S TO WITHDRAW TARIFF CONCESSIONS UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.
THE PENDING BILL WOULD ESTABLISH A LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENT FOR SUCH CLAUSES. THE MEASURE DIRECTS THAT NO CUT IN DUTY SHALL BE ALLOWED TO STAND WHICH RESULTS IN "SUCH RELATIVELY INCREASED

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QUANTITIES" OF IMPORTS OF A PRODUCT AS TO INJURE SERIOUSLY A DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

THE PRESIDENT IS TOLD TO INSERT AN ESCAPE CLAUSE IN ALL EXISTING AGREEMENTS, WHERE PRACTICABLE, AS WELL AS TO PUT ONE IN FUTURE PACTS.

THE BILL ALSO SETS UP A PROCEDURE TO SET OPERATION OF THE CLAUSES IN MOTION.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION WOULD HAVE TO MAKE AN INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF A CUT IN DUTY WHEN ASKED BY THE PRESIDENT, THE CONGRESS "OR ANY INTERESTED PARTY." IT COULD ALSO DO SO ON ITS OWN INITIATIVE.

IF THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS THAT A CONCESSION BE WITHDRAWN, THE PRESIDENT MAY DECLINE TO DO THIS. BUT, IN THAT CASE, HE MUST FURNISH HIS REASONS IN WRITING TO THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE AND HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

A50WA

WASHINGTON, MAY 21-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY NOMINATED HENRY D.SMYTH FOR A NEW FIVE-YEAR TERM AS A MEMBER OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION. SMYTH IS THE AUTHOR OF THE FAMOUS "SMYTH REPORT" ON ATOMIC ENERGY.

ES1002PED NM

A134WX

-95-

KOREA

WASHINGTON, MAY 21-(AP)-GEN. MATTHEW RIDGWAY, U.S. FAR EASTERN COMMANDER, TODAY PRAISED "THE SUPERIOR SPIRIT AND CONDUCT IN BATTLE" OF ALL AMERICAN UNITS, PARTICULARLY THE ARMY'S SECOND DIVISION.

THE COMMENDATION CAME IN A MESSAGE TO DEFENSE SECRETARY MARSHALL AND THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.

GENERAL RIDGWAY SAID THAT THE SECOND DIVISION, COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN. C.L. RUFFNER, HAD "INFLICTED LOSSES, WHICH CONSERVATIVELY ESTIMATED, EXCEED X X X 20 TIMES ITS OWN."

THE SUPREME COMMANDER INCLUDED THE FIRST SOUTH KOREAN DIVISION IN HIS GENERAL COMMENDATION.

THE SECOND U.S. DIVISION BORE THE BRUNT OF THE COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE LAST WEEK.

RIDGWAY SAID "THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE, THE GALLANTRY AND THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF GENERAL VAN FLEET'S EIGHTH U.S. ARMY AND ITS SUPPORTING AIR FORCE AND NAVAL FORCES" ARE AN INSPIRATION TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

DC1124AED

A70WX (180)

FERRER

WASHINGTON,MAY 21-(AP)-ACTOR JOSE FERRER ACKNOWLEDGED TONIGHT THAT HE HAS LENT HIS NAME TO ORGANIZATIONS WHICH HAVE CONCEALED CONNECTIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT.

BUT HE SAID HE DID SO UNKNOWINGLY, AND HE VIGOROUSLY DENIED EVER HAVING BEEN SYMPATHETIC TOWARD COMMUNISM.

FERRER, WINNER OF A 1951 OSCAR FOR HIS PERFORMANCE IN "CYRANO DE BERGERAC," MADE THE COMMENTS IN ADVISING CHAIRMAN WOOD (D-GA) THAT HE WILL APPEAR TOMORROW BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES. THE COMMITTEE IS INVESTIGATING RED INFLUENCES IN HOLLYWOOD.

THE ACTOR WROTE WOOD: ON THE CONTRARY, I AM AND HAVE ALWAYS BEEN OPPOSED TO COMMUNIST PRINCIPLES, IDEAS AND TACTICS. X X X

"FROM ABOUT 1944 TO 1950, I CASUALLY AND FREELY, AND--I AM FRANK TO ADMIT--WITHOUT ADEQUATE INVESTIGATE, PERMITTED THE USE OF MY NAME BY VARIOUS GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS, MOST OF WHICH WERE ENTIRELY UNOBJECTIONABLE. X X X

"LATER INVESTIGATIONS HAVE SHOWN THERE WERE ORGANIZATIONS WHICH, WITHOUT MY KNOWLEDGE, HAD CONCEALED CONNECTIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT."

FERRER SAID HE HAS "ALWAYS BEEN DEEPLY DEMOCRATIC AND ANTI-COMMUNI..

RZ921PED

5WX (300)

NPA-MONOPOLY

WASHINGTON,MAY 21-(AP)-CHARGES OF FAVORITISM BY DEFENSE AGENCY "DOLLAR-A-YEAR" MEN IN THE ALLOCATION OF SCARCE METALS WERE AIRED BEFORE A HOUSE JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE TODAY.

COL.WILLIAM GEORGE KNIGHT, A TRANSPORTATION OFFICIAL OF THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY (NPA), TESTIFIED THAT THE LOCOMOTIVE DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS CORP. RECEIVED CRITICAL STEEL SUPPLIES WHILE OTHER LOCOMOTIVE BUILDERS GOT ONLY A RUN-AROUND.

FRANTIC APPLICATIONS BY GENERAL ELECTRIC, BALDWIN, FAIRBANKS-MORSE AND AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES WERE "LOST"--NOT ONCE, BUT TWICE--KNIGHT TESTIFIED.

REP.CELLER (D-NY), JUDICIARY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, IDENTIFIED H.P. RANKIN, NPA "DOLLAR-A-YEAR" MAN WHO SIGNED THE STEEL ALLOCATION FOR GENERAL MOTORS, AS ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER OF REPUBLIC STEEL CORP.

CELLER SAID GENERAL MOTORS RECENTLY COMPLETED A $40,000,000 (M) PLANT EXPANSION LOAN TO REPUBLIC FOR REPAYMENT IN STEEL PRODUCTS.

KNIGHT, WORLD WAR II ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE ARMY TRANSPORTATION SERVICE, WAS SUBPOENAED BY THE CELLER SUBCOMMITTEE TO TESTIFY ON REPORTS OF BUSINESS DISCRIMINATION IN NPA.

KNIGHT SAID THAT, WHEN HE GOT THE SUBPOENA, HIS IMMEDIATE SUPERIOR, ROBERT L.GLENN, TOLD HIM "YOU ARE IN A HELL OF A MESS."

REP.WILSON (D-TEXAS) DEMANDED IF ANYONE OBJECTED TO HIS APPEARANCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

"I DON'T THINK THE DIRECTOR (GLENN) LIKED IT TOO WELL," KNIGHT SAID. HE ADDED THAT HE IS READY TO RESIGN, IF NECESSARY, RATHER THAN BE PREVENTED FROM TELLING HIS STORY.

CELLER DEMANDED THAT KNIGHT "LET THIS COMMITTEE KNOW IMMEDIATELY IF ANY REPRISALS ARE TAKEN OUT ON YOU."

AFTER HEARING KNIGHT, THE COMMITTEE HEARD FROM JAMES T.MORRISON, PURCHASING AGENT FOR BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, AND EDWIN R.WISNER, MANAGER OF THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

BOTH SAID THEY WERE SHUNTED FROM OFFICE TO OFFICE WITHOUT GETTING ANY SATISFACTION ON THEIR URGENT APPEALS FOR STEEL.

"AFTER THIS TINKERS-TO-EVERS-TO-CHANCE ACTIVITY, WE WENT BACK TO PHILADELPHIA," WISNER SAID.

RZ943PED

MAY 22 1951

B34WX (Q)

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON, MAY 21-(AP)-REP.MEADER (R-MICH) SAID TODAY HIS NAME WAS LISTED BY ERROR AMONG 43 FIRST TERM REPUBLICAN HOUSE MEMBERS WHO SIGNED A PETITION URGING REMOVAL OF SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON.

MEADER, IN A STATEMENT, SAID HE DID NOT SIGN THE PETITION BUT IS IN SYMPATHY WITH ITS OBJECTIVES. HE SAID HE DISAGREED, HOWEVER, WITH THE METHOD USED BY THE 82ND CLUB, AN ORGANIZATION OF FRESHMAN GOP CONGRESSMEN.

HE WAS LISTED AMONG THE SIGNERS IN A STATEMENT RELEASED BY REP. SHEEHAN (R-ILL), CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE THAT DRAFTED THE PETITION.

ES708PED

(300) WASHINGTON, MAY 21-(AP)-PRICE STABILIZER MICHAEL V.DISALLE SAID TODAY A RSPORT THAT NEWSPRINT PRICES WOULD BE INCREASED $9 PER TON IS "NO MORE THAN A RUMOR."

DISALLE MADE THE STATEMENT IN A LETTER REPLYING TO ONE WRITTEN HIM MAY 10 BY SENATOR EDWIN C.JOHNSON (D-COLO).

JOHNSON WROTE DISALLE SAYING HE HAD LEARNED ON GOOD AUTHORITY OF

THE PLANNED INCREASE. HE ASKED THAT THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION ACT TO HEAD OFF THE REPORTED PRICE BOOST. HE SAID THIS WOULD COST THE NATION'S NEWSPAPERS $300,000,000 TO $400,000,000 ANNUALLY.

DISALLE SAID THE MATTER HAD BEEN CHECKED WITH R.M.FOWLER. FOWLER WAS HEAD OF THE CANADIAN NEWSPRINT MANUFACTURERS AND NOW IS DIRECTOR OF THE CANADIAN DEFENSE PRODUCTION AUTHORITY.

HE SAID FOWLER "ADVISED US THAT THE RUMORED $9, INCREASED PRICE OF NEWSPRINT WAS NO MORE THAN A RUMOR."

HE SAID FOWLER ADVISED NEWSPRINT HAD BEEN DECLARED A CRITICAL ITEM IN CANADA EVEN THOUGH SPECIFIC CONTROLS HAVE NOT BEEN IMPOSED. FOWLER SAID HE HAD ASKED CANADIAN NEWSPRINT MANUFACTURERS NOT TO INCREASE THEIR PRICES UNTIL HE WAS NOTIFIED.

FURTHER, DISALLE SAID FOWLER PROMISED TO NOTIFY AMERICAN PRICE OFFICIALS BEFORE ANY INCREASES ARE PUT INTO EFFECT. FOWLER TOLD THE OPS EXPERTS THAT IF HE RECEIVED WORD OF AN IMPENDING INCREASE HE WOULD TAKE THE MATTER UP WITH THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT IF THE CASE JUSTIFIED SUCH ACTION.

"WE WILL CONTINUE TO FOLLOW THE SITUATION CLOSELY IN THE FUTURE AS WE HAVE IN THE PAST AND KEEP YOU INFORMED OF DEVELOPMENTS," DISALLE WROTE JOHNSON.

AN ESTIMATED 80 TO 85 PER CENT OF THE NEWSPRINT USED IN THE U.S. IS IMPORTED FROM CANADA AND IS NOT SUBJECT TO AMERICAN PRICE CONTROLS.

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MAY 22 1951

A177WX

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SCOTUS-UN-AMERICAN

WASHINGTON,MAY 21-(AP)-CALIFORNIA'S UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE WON A SUPREME COURT DECISION TODAY THAT IT MAY NOT BE SUED ON THE GROUNDS IT VIOLATED THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF A PROSPECTIVE WITNESS.

WILLIAM PATRICK BRANDHOVE HAD ASKED $250,000 DAMAGES IN A SUIT AGAINST THE INVESTIGATING GROUP SET UP BY THE STATE SENATE.

BRANDHOVE CLAIMED THE COMMITTEE SUBPOENAED HIM TO A HEARING IN ORDER TO SUPPRESS HIS FREE SPEECH AND OTHER RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

JUSTICE FRANKFURTER DELIVERED THE 8-1 DECISION, HOLDING THAT CONGRESS DID NOT STRIKE DOWN THE FREEDOM OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES WHEN IT ENACTED THE NATION'S CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS AFTER THE CIVIL WAR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS WROTE A DISSENT. JUSTICE BLACK WROTE AN OPINION WHICH CONCURRED WITH THE MAJORITY.

IN HIS DISSENT, DOUGLAS ASKED WHETHER THE MAJORITY MEANT TO SUGGEST THAT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES MAY "SIT AS KANGAROO COURTS AND TRY MEN FOR THEIR LOYALTY AND THEIR POLITICAL BELIEFS?"

BRANDHOVE RELATED THAT ON JAN.28, 1949 HE CIRCULATED A PETITION PROTESTING AGAINST ANY MORE MONEY FOR THE SENATE COMMITTEE. WHILE CIRCULATING THE PETITION BRANDHOVE WAS SUBPOENAED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMITTEE THE NEXT DAY.

A178WX

HE DID BUT REFUSED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ONE ABOUT AN AFFI DAVIR WHICH THE CHAIRMAN SAID BRANDHOVER MADE AND ADMITTED BEING A FORMER MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

FOR REFUSING TO REPLY TO QUESTIONS, BRANDHOVE WAS ARRESTED ON A MISDEMEANOR CHARGE AND HELD IN JAIL FROM FEB.1

A178WX

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FOR REFUSING TO REPLY TO QUESTIONS, BRANDHOVE WAS ARRESTED ON A MISDEMEANOR CHARGE AND HELD IN JAIL FROM FEB.1 TO FEB.15, 1949. AT TRIAL OF THE CHARGE THE JURY DISAGREED AND THE CASE WAS DISMISSED.

LATER, BRANDHOVE FILED THE DAMAGE SUIT IN FEDERAL COURT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE SUIT NAMED SIX STATE SENATORS AND MAYOR ELMER E.ROBINSON OF SAN FRANCISCO. THE DISTRICT COURT DISMISSED BRANDHOVE'S COMPLAINT. HE APPEALED TO THE U.S. CIRCUIT COURT IN SAN FRANCISCO. THE CIRCUIT COURT UPHELD THE DISMISSAL AS TO MAYOR ROBINSON, BUT REINSTATED THE SUIT AGAINST THE SENATORS WHO THEN APPEALED TO THE SUPREME COURT. THEY ARE: JACK B.TENNEY, HUGH M.BURNS, NELSON S.DILWORTH, FRED H. KRAFT, LOUIS G.SUTTON AND CLYDE A.WATSON.

FRANKFURTER'S MAJORITY OPINION SAID LEGISLATIVE FREEDOM WAS "SO CAREFULLY PROTECTED" BY THE FRAMERS OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION AND THAT AS OTHER STATES JOINED THE UNION OR REVISED THEIR CONSTITUTIONS, "THEY TOOK GREAT CARE TO PRESERVE THE PRINCIPLE THAT THE LEGISLATURE MUST BE FREE TO SPEAK AND ACT WITHOUT FEAR OF CRIMINAL AND CIVIL LIABILITY."

FORTY ONE OF THE 48 STATES NOW HAVE SUCH SPECIFIC PROVISIONS PROTECTING THE PRIVILEGE, HE SAID.

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FRANKFURTER ADDED EVEN THE CLAIM OF AN UNWORTHY PURPOSE DOES NOT DESTROY THE PRIVILEGE OF SUCH COMMITTEES.

"LEGISLATORS ARE IMMUNE FROM DETERRENTS TO THE UNINHIBITED DISCHARGE OF THEIR LEGISLATIVE DUTY, NOT FOR THEIR PRIVATE INDULGENCE BUT FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD," FRANKFURTER SAID. "ONE MUST NOT EXPECT UNCOMMON COURAGE EVEN IN LEGISLATORS."

"THE PRIVILEGE WOULD BE OF LITTLE VALE," THE MAJORITY SAID, "IF LEGISLATORS COULD BE SUBJECTED TO THE COST AND INCONVENIENCE AND DISTRACTIONS OF A TRIAL X X X OR TO THE HAZARD OF A JUDGMENT AGAINST THEM BASED UPON A JURY'S SPECULATION AS TO MOTIVES."

DOUGLAS' DISSENTING OPINION PROTESTED THAT THE MAJORITY APPARENTLY WAS HOLDING THAT THE ACTIONS OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES "HAVE NO LIMITS IN THE EYES OF THE LAW."

"MAY THEY SUBSTITUTE TRIAL BEFORE COMMITTEES FOR TRIAL BEFORE JURIES?", HE ASKED. "MAY THEY SIT AS A BOARD OF CENSORS OVER INDUSTRY, PREPARE THEIR BLACKLISTS OF CITIZENS, AND ISSUE PRONOUNCEMENTS AS DEVASTATING AS ANY BILL OF ATTAINDER?

"NO OTHER PUBLIC OFFICIAL," DOUGLAS SAID, "HAS COMPLETE IMMUNITY FOR HIS ACTIONS."

HE INSISTED THAT, "WHEN A COMMITTEE PERVERTS ITS POWER, BRINGS DOWN ON AN INDIVIDUAL THE WHOLE WEIGHT OF GOVERNMENT FOR AN ILLEGAL OR CORRUPT PURPOSE, THE REASON FOR IMMUNITY ENDS."

BLACK'S OPINION CONCURRING WITH THE MAJORITY SAID THE FINDING THAT THE COMMITTEE CANNOT BE SUED "IS NOT A HOLDING THAT THEIR ALLEGED PERSECUTION OF BRANDHOVE IS LEGAL CONDUCT."

"INDEED, AS I UNDERSTAND THE DECISION," BLACK WROTE, "THERE IS STILL MUCH ROOM FOR CHALLENGE TO THE COMMITTEE ACTION.

"THUS, FOR EXAMPLE, IN ANY PROCEEDING INSTITUTED BY THE TENNEY COMMITTEE TO FINE OR IMPRISON BRANDHOVE ON PERJURY, CONTEMPT OR OTHER CHARGES, HE WOULD CERTAINLY BE ABLE TO DEFEND HIMSELF ON THE GROUND THAT THE RESOLUTION CREATING THE COMMITTEE OR THE COMMITTEE'S ACTION UNDER IT WERE UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND VOID." BLACK ADDED: "UNFORTUNATELY, IT IS TRUE THAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES BORN TO DEFEND THE LIBERTY OF

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THE PEOPLE, HAVE AT TIMES VIOLATED THEIR SACRED TRUST AND BECOME THE INSTRUMENTS OF OPPRESSION. MANY SPECIFIC INSTANCES COULD BE CITED BUT PERHAPS THE MOST RECENT SPECTACULAR ILLUSTRATION IS THE USE OF A COMMITTEE OF THE ARGENTINE CONGRESS AS THE INSTRUMENT TO STRANGLE THE INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER LA PRENSA BECAUSE OF THE VIEWS IT ESPOUSED."
JK150PED

448WX (380)
NIGHT LEAD MEAT

WASHINGTON,MAY 21-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR THE MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY TOLD CONGRESS TODAY RATIONING MUST ACCOMPANY MEAT PRICE CONTROLS, BUT ADDED THAT CONTROLS IN ANY EVENT "SIMPLY WILL NOT WORK."

PAUL C.SMITH, A VICE-PRESIDENT OF SWIFT AND COMPANY, WARNED THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE THAT BLACK MARKETS INEVITABLY ARISE FROM CONTROLS. HE TESTIFIED AT HEARINGS ON A BILL TO EXTEND THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT, WHICH PROVIDES FOR WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS.

SMITH SAID HE SPOKE FOR THE AMERICAN MEAT INSTITUTE, COMPOSED OF 700 FIRMS WHICH PRODUCE 80 PER CENT OF THE COUNTRY'S MEAT.

"THE OPINION HAS GOT ABOUT THAT THE MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY IS SERVING ITS OWN BEST INTERESTS BY OPPOSING THESE CONTROLS," HE SAID. "IF IT IS SELF-SERVING TO OPPOSE A REGULATION WHICH WILL ROB THE PUBLIC OF MEAT AND WHICH WILL PREVENT LEGITIMATE PACKERS FROM MAKING AN EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF THAT MEAT, THEN WE PLEAD GUILTY."

THE GOVERNMENT'S NEW BEEF PRICE ORDER IS AIMED AT BRINGING DOWN THE RETAIL PRICES ABOUT 10 CENTS A POUND BY NEXT OCT. 1. IT PROVIDES FOR A 10 PER CENT ROLLBACK IN PRICES PAID BY PACKERS FOR CATTLE, BEGINNING YESTERDAY, WITH FURTHER CUTS TO COME.

A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE TOLD THE SENATORS HIS GROUP WAS NOT CONSULTED REGARDING THE ROLLBACKS.

NORMAN MOSER, DEKALB (CAP D, CAK K), TEXAS LIVESTOCK MAN, SAID HIS GROUP OF ABOUT 16 MET WITH OFFICIALS OF THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION ONLY ONE DAY.

PRICE STABILIZER MICHAEL V.DISALLE, MOSER SAID, WAS WITH THE COMMITTEE ONLY ABOUT 15 MINUTES.

MOSER SAID THE GROUP WAS INFORMED OF PROSPECTIVE CEILING PRICES ON BEEF "BUT WE WEREN'T ASKED FOR ANY ADVICE AND WE GOT THE IMPRESSION THE WOULD BE NO ROLLBACKS."

CIO LEADERS URGED EXTENSION AND STRENGTHENING OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT BEFORE THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE TODAY.

SECRETARY-TREASURER JAMES B.CAREY ADVOCATED THAT THE PROVISIONS AGAINST HOARDING OF SCARCE MATERIALS BE STRENGTHENED. HE STATED:

"WE OPPOSE THAT THERE BE A RIGID CONTROL ON THE CREDIT THAT IS USED FOR SPECULATIVE PURPOSES, WHERE IT SERVES NO USEFUL SOCIAL END. ON THE OTHER HAND, THERE SHOULD BE A LOOSENING OF THE CREDIT RESTRICTIONS ON THE AVERAGE MAN WHO SIMPLY WANTS TO BUY A USEFUL PRODUCT."

CIO VICE PRESIDENT ALLAN S.HAYWOOD TOLD THE COMMITTEE IN ANOTHER STATEMENT THAT "IF WE REALLY MEAN TO STABILIZE THE AMERICAN ECONOMY WE MUST STABILIZE THE COST OF HOUSING, PARTICULARLY THE COST TO THOSE WHO ARE FORCED TO RENT." HE DESCRIBED THE HOUSING SHORTAGE AS "A NATIONAL SCANDAL."
DZZ12PED

B9WX
WASHINGTON, MAY 21-(AP)-THE NEW COMMANDANT OF THE 13TH NAVAL DISTRICT WILL BE REAR ADM. ALLAN E. SMITH, WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM KOREA WHERE HE WAS DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE U.N. BLOCKADE AND ESCORT FORCE.

THE NAVY SAID TODAY HE WILL SUCCEED REAR ADM. DANIEL E. BARBEY, VETERAN AMPHIBIOUS COMMANDER OF THE PACIFIC CAMPAIGNS IN WORLD WAR TWO, WHO IS RETIRING.

ADMIRAL SMITH WAS BORN IN DETROIT, MICH., WHERE HIS MOTHERS STILL LIVES (AT 5121 CHICAGO BOULEVARD).
JA519PED

A17WX (BJT)
(680) AMS BUDGET
NIGHT LEAD SUPREME COURT (ROUNDUP)

BY CHARLES F.BARRETT

WASHINGTON,MAY 21-(AP)-THE SUPREME COURT TODAY KNOCKED PROPS FROM UNDER "FAIR TRADE" LAWS WHICH LET MERCHANTS FIX RETAIL PRICES ON THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES IN 45 STATES.

THE COURT RULED BY A 6 TO 3 VOTE THAT MERCHANTS WHO DO NOT SIGN FAIR TRADE AGREEMENTS ARE FREE TO CHARGE CUT RATE PRICES IF THEY WISH.

THE 45 "FAIR TRADE" STATES HAVE LAWS COMPELLING ALL DEALERS, THOSE WHO AGREE TO UNIFORM PRICES AND THOSE WHO DO NOT, TO SELL AT THE FAIR TRADE PRICE. THE PRACTICE HAS BEEN WIDESPREAD FOR MANY YEARS.

ATTORNEYS ATTACKING THE COMPULSORY FEATURE SAID THE COURT RULING STRIKES AN IMMEDIATE BLOW AT HIGH PRICES AND INFLATION "IN THE PRESENT CRISIS DETONATED BY THE KOREAN WAR."

OPPOSING LAWYERS SAID SUCH A RULING JUST ABOUT KILLS FAIR TRADE LAWS. THEY ARGUED SUCH LAWS PROTECT THE PUBLIC AND SMALL MERCHANTS FROM MONOPOLIES GAINED BY CUT-THROAT COMPETITION.

GEORGE J.BURGER, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESS, INC., SAID IN A STATEMENT IN WASHINGTON THAT THE DECISION "MAY LEAD TO THE DESTRUCTION OF HALF A MILLION RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS." HE PREDICTED THAT "MINORITY INTERESTS" IN THE RETAIL FIELD WILL NOW ENGAGE IN "CUT-THROAT COMPETITION." BURGER SAID THE FEDERATION REPRESENTS 136,000 INDEPENDENT BUSINESSES AND PROFESSIONS.

IN ANOTHER FAR-REACHING OPINION, INVOLVING A CALIFORNIA CASE, THE HIGH COURT APPROVED BROAD POWERS FOR LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES. IT SAID LEGISLATORS ARE IMMUNE FROM COURT ATTACKS UNDER CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS AS LONG AS THEY STICK TO PROPER FIELDS.

JUSTICE DOUGLAS, DISSENTING, SAID THE MAJORITY OPINION GAVE LAWMAKERS A FREE HAND TO TRAMPLE ON CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS "FOR AN ILLEGAL OR CORRUPT PURPOSE."

UNDER STATE FAIR TRADE LAWS, DISTRIBUTORS OF TRADE MARK OR BRAND GOODS MAY ENTER INTO AGREEMENTS WITH RETAIL DEALERS TO SELL THEIR PRODUCT AT FILED MINIMUM PRICES.

THE SUPREME COURT DIDN'T SAY THE AGREEMENTS OR THE LAWS WHICH PERMIT THEM ARE INVALID. IT MERELY SAID A DEALER WHO DOESN'T SIGN THE UNIFORM PRICE AGREEMENT CAN CHARGE ANYTHING HE WISHES.

SPECIFICALLY, A SUPERMARKET IN NEW ORLEANS, SCHWEGMANN BROTHERS, WAS SELLING FIFTHS OF CALVERT RESERVE WHISKEY FOR $3.35 AND SEAGRAMS SEVEN CROWN FOR $3.51. UNDER AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DISTILLERS AND OTHER RETAILERS, THE "FAIR TRADE" PRICE WAS $4.24 FOR EACH ITEM.

SCHWEGMANN HADN'T SIGNED THE FAIR TRADE AGREEMENT. THE DISTILLERS BROUGHT SUIT TO FORCE SCHWEGMANN TO CHARGE THE HIGHER PRICE. LOWER COURTS UPHELD THE DISTILLERS BUT THE SUPREME COURT REVERSED THEIR DECISION.

THE MAJORITY OPINION, WRITTEN BY JUSTICE DOUGLAS DECLARED:

"IF A DISTRIBUTOR AND ONE OR MORE RETAILERS WANT TO AGREE, COMBINE, OR CONSPIRE TO FIX A MINIMUM PRICE, THEY CAN DO SO IF STATE LAW PERMITS.
X X X

A18WX
"WHEN THEY SEEK, HOWEVER, TO IMPOSE PRICE FIXING ON PERSONS WHO HAVE NOT CONTRACTED OR AGREED TO THE SCHEME, THE SITUATION IS VASTLY DIFFERENT. THAT IS NOT PRICE FIXING BY CONTRACT OR AGREEMENT; THAT IS PRICE FIXING BY COMPULSION. X X X THAT IS RESORT TO

COERCION."

JUSTICE FRANKFURTER, IN A DISSENTING OPINION IN WHICH JUSTICES BLACK AND BURTON JOINED, SAID EXPERIENCE HAS PROVED THAT UNLESS MERCHANTS WHO DON'T SIGN FAIR TRADE AGREEMENTS ABIDE BY THE FIXED PRICES, "THE STATE ACTS WOULD HAVE BEEN FUTILE."

PRICE-FIXING IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE GENERALLY WAS PROHIBITED BY THE SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW, PASSED IN 1890. BUT CONGRESS IN 1937 ADOPTED THE MILLER-TYDINGS AMENDMENT TO THE SHERMAN LAW. THIS PERMITTED "CONTRACTS OR AGREEMENTS TO PRESCRIBE MINIMUM PRICES FOR TRADE-MARKED COMMODITIES WHERE STATE LAWS AUTHORIZE SUCH AGREEMENTS."

THE ONLY STATES THAT HAVEN'T ADOPTED SUCH LAWS ARE VERMONT, TEXAS AND MISSOURI.

THE POWER OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES WAS QUESTIONED IN THE CALIFORNI CASE. WILLIAM PATRICK BRANDHOVE SUED THE CALIFORNIA SENATE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES FOR $250,000. HE CLAIMED HIS CIVIL RIGHTS WERE VIOLATED WHEN THE COMMITTEE SUMMONED HIM FOR QUESTIONING AND LATE HAD HIM ARRESTED FOR REFUSING TO ANSWER ITS QUERIES. CHARGES AGAINST BRANDHOVE WERE DISMISSED.

BRANDHOVE'S ATTORNEYS IMPLIED HE WAS PERSECUTED BECAUSE HE HAD CIRCULATED A PETITION PROTESTING APPROPRIATION OF MORE FUNDS FOR THE COMMITTEE. A FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT DENIED HIS RIGHT TO SUE THE LEGISLATORS FOR DAMAGES, BUT A COURT OF APPEALS SAID HE HAD THAT RIGHT

THE SUPREME COURT UPHELD THE DISTRICT COURT'S VIEW.

JUSTICE FRANKFURTER, WRITING THE MAJORITY OPINION, SAID CONGRESS AND THE STATES HAVE TAKEN GREAT CARE "TO PRESERVE THE PRINCIPLE THAT THE LEGISLATURE MUST BE FREE TO SPEAK AND ACT WITHOUT FEAR OF CRIMINAL AND CIVIL LIABILITY."

FRANKFURTER NOTED THAT SOME LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES HAVE BEEN CHARGED WITH "DISHONEST OR VINDICTIVE" MOTIVES BUT HE SAID:

"COURTS ARE NOT THE PLACES FOR SUCH CONTROVERSIES. SELF-DISCIPLINE AND THE VOTERS MUST BE THE ULTIMATE RELIANCE FOR DISCOURAGING OR CORRECTING SUCH ABUSES."

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A51WX (TAXES)

NIGHT LEAD TAXES

WASHINGTON,MAY 21-(AP)-THE PROPOSED $2,845,000,000 (B) INCREASE IN INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES WOULD BECOME EFFECTIVE NEXT SEPT. 1, UNDER A TENTATIVE DECISION OF THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE TODAY.

THE COMMITTEE VOTED TO MAKE A $2,080,000,000 BOOST IN CORPORATION TAXES RETROACTIVE TO LAST JAN. 1.

BOTH DATES, HOWEVER, ARE SUBJECT TO REVISION, DEPENDING ON WHEN CONGRESS FINALLY CLEARS A TAX BILL TO THE PRESIDENT. THAT MIGHT NOT BE UNTIL FALL, AT THE CURRENT RATE OF PROGRESS.

THE COMMITTEE ALSO VOTED TODAY TO EXEMPT PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND FILM FROM A 20 PER CENT EXCISE LEVY. AMATEUR TYPE CAMERAS AND FILM WOULD REMAIN TAXABLE.

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A32CX

DOUGLAS (370)

CHICAGO,MAY 21-(AP)-JUSTICE WILLIAM O.DOUGLAS SAID TODAY THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN SO BUSY FIGHTING AGAINST COMMUNISM IT HASN'T TRIED FIGHTING FOR CORRECTION OF CONDITIONS THAT BREED COMMUNISM.

THE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SAID TWO TRIPS TO ASIA HAVE CONVINCED HIM "THE WORLD IS IN A REVOLUTION WHICH CANNOT BE BOUGHT OFF WITH DOLLARS."

"WE CANNOT REMAKE THE WORLD IN OUR IMAGE, BUT WE CAN HELP THOSE WHO ARE SEEKING AN ESCAPE FROM SQUALOR TO FIND ALTERNATIVES TO COMMUNISN," HE ASSERTED.

DOUGLAS' VIEWS WERE PUBLISHED IN THE ROTARIAN, MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL.

"THERE ARE RUMBLINGS IN EVERY VILLAGE FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN TO THE PACIFIC," HE SAID. "A FORCE IS GATHERING FOR A MIGHTY EFFORT. WE THINK OF THAT FORCE AS COMMUNISTIC. COMMUNISTS EXPLOIT THE SITUATION, STIRRING EVERY DISCONTENT AND MAKING THE POT BOIL.

"THE REVOLUTIONS WHICH ARE BREWING ARE NOT, HOWEVER, COMMUNIST IN ORIGIN NOR WILL THEY END EVEN IF SOVIET RUSSIA IS CRUSHED THROUGH WAR. THE REVOLUTIONARIES ARE HUNGRY MEN WHO HVE BEEN EEPLOITED

THE REVOLUTIONARIES ARE HUNGRY MEN WHO HAVE BEEN EXPLOITED FROM TIME OUT OF MIND. THIS IS THE CENTURY OF THEIR AWAKENING AND MOBILIZATION."

DOUGLAS SAID THE PEOPLE OF ASIA HAVE "SPECIFIC COMPLAINTS", INCLUDING ABSENCE OF MEDICAL CARE AND SCHOOLS, A NEED FOR LAND REFORM, A DESIRE TO LEARN MODERN FARMING METHODS, AND THE RIGHT TO VOTE. TOO, THEY HAVE NEW SENSE OF NATIONALISM, HE DECLARED.

"THE FACT IS THAT AMERICA HAS BEEN SO ENGROSSED IN PROVIDING A DEFENSE AGAINST COMMUNISM THAT WE HAVE LOST THE INITIATIVE," DOUGLAS SAID. "OUR GREAT WEAKNESS HAS BEEN OUR NEGATIVE ATTITUDE. WE HAVE BEEN ANTI-COMMUNIST. WE HAVE BEEN PLEDGED TO ROOT IT OUT AND EXPOSE IT FOR ALL ITS UGLINESS. X X X YET NO MATTER HOW FEVERISH OUR EFFORTS, THE RED TIDE OF COMMUNISM SEEMS TO SPREAD ABROAD.

"WE ARE SEIZED WITH PANIC AS THE WATERS LAP AT FEEBLE DIKES. SO WE RUSH TO THE SUPPORT OF EVERY GROUP WHICH OPPOSES SOVIET COMMUNISM. THAT PUTS US IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE CORRUPT AND REACTIONARY GROUPS WHOSE POLICIES BREED THE DISCONTENT ON WHICH SOVIET COMMUNISM FEEDS AND PROSPERS."

ANOTHER MISTAKE, THE JUSTICE ASSERTED, IS "THAT WE HAVE RELIED MORE AND MORE ON OUR MILITARY TO DO OUR THINKING AND PLANNING FOR US."

"IT IS NO REFLECTION ON THE MILITARY TO DEPLORE THAT FACT" HE CONTINUED. "THE SITUATION IN ASIA IS DELICATE AND COMPLEX. IT REQUIRES ASTUTE HANDLING AT THE POLITICAL LEVEL--THE BEST THAT WE CAN MUSTER IN SKILL AND UNDERSTANDING."

DOUGLAS SAID THAT IF AMERICA UNDERTOOK TO MATCH THE SOVIETS IN A PROGRAM OF POLITICAL ACTION, "THE CHANCES OF SUCCESS WOULD BE CONSIDERABLE."

THAT, HE SAID, IS BECAUSE THE AIMS OF THE ASIATIC PEASANTS ARE "BASICALLY IMCOMPATIBE WITH COMMUNISM"

"BASICALLY IMCOMPATIBLE WITH COMMUNISM" IN SUCH MATTERS AS RELIGION, FREE ELECTIONS, LAND REFORM AND NATIONALISTIC FEELING.

AJ507PCD

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A30CX (CATTLE & DOUGLAS)

NIGHT LEAD CATTLE PRICES (520)

CHICAGO,MAY 21-(AP)-THERE WAS A GENERAL DROP IN THE NUMBERS OF CATTLE RECEIVED AT THE NATION'S STOCKYARDS TODAY AS PRICE CONTROLS ON BEEF ANIMALS BECAME TECHNICALLY EFFECTIVE.

BUT THAT WAS THE ONLY APPARENT RESULT OF THE CATTLE CEILING ORDER --PART OF THE GOVERNMENT'S CAMPAIGN TO BRING ABOUT REDUCTIONS IN MEAT PRICES--SINCE IT BECAME LEGALLY OPERATIVE SUNDAY.

BECAUSE OF THE LIGHT RECEIPTS, PRICES PAID FOR CATTLE WERE GENERALLY 50 CENTS PER ONE HUNDRED POUNDS HIGHER THAN SATURDAY. SOME VEALERS SOLD $1 HIGHER.

THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REPORTED THAT RECEIPTS OF CATTLE AT 12 PRINCIPAL MARKETS TOTALED 41,100. THIS WAS SHARPLY UNDER LAST MONDAY'S UNUSUALLY HEAVY RECEIPTS OF 77,700, AND THE 68,800 HEAD WHICH CAME TO MARKET A YEAR AGO.

ACTUALLY, THE CATTLE PRICE CEILINGS ARE NOT IN EFFECT FOR MOST BUYERS YET. THE ORDER BY THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION CALLS FOR PAYMENT BY PACKERS OF PRICES TO AVERAGE 10 PER CENT BELOW THOSE OF JANUARY DURING THE ACCOUNTING PERIODS WHICH BEGIN MAY 20 OR THEREAFTER.

MANY PACKERS WILL NOT BEGIN THEIR NEW ACCOUNTING PERIODS UNTIL JUNE 4. THEN, ALTHOUGH AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE PERIOD MUST BE AT LEAST

10 PER CENT UNDER JANUARY AVERAGES, COMPARATIVELY HIGH PRICES MAY STILL BE OFFERED FOR SOME LOTS.

COMMENTING ON THE LIGHT RECEIPTS OF CATTLE TODAY, MARKET SOURCES GENERALLY AGREED THAT A "WAIT AND SEE" ATTITUDE BY FEEDERS MIGHT HAVE BEEN PARTLY RESPONSIBILE. OTHER FACTORS MENTIONED INCLUDED THE POSSIBILITY THAT SOME SHIPPERS DID NOT REALIZE THAT MANY PACKERS ARE NOT YET AFFECTED BY CEILINGS. AND, ONE BUYER SAID, A SLUMP IN RECEIPTS WOULD HAVE COME AT SOME MARKETS ANYWAY, FOLLOWING LAST WEEK'S HEAVY RUNS.

AT CHICAGO, WHERE 7,000 CATTLE WERE RECEIVED, COMPARED WITH 16,500 A WEEK EARLIER, BUYERS SAID SUBSTANTIALLY LARGER NUMBERS ARE EXPECTED TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

MICHAEL HOWLETT, DIRECTOR OF THE ILLINOIS-INDIANA-WISCONSIN OPS REGION, SAID EFFECTS OF THE ORDER CANNOT BE GAUGED UNTIL NEXT WEEK.

HIS INVESTIGATORS BEGAN CHECKING STOCKYARD BUYING TODAY, HE SAID, BUT THEY WILL NOT HAVE VALID REPORTS UNTIL THE ORDER HAS BEEN WORKING FOR A COMPARATIVELY LONGER PERIOD.

AS YET, THE GOVERNMENT'S BEEF CONTROL PRICE PROGRAM HAS HAD LITTLE EFFECT ON THE COST OF STEAKS AND ROASTS BOUGHT BY HOUSEWIVES AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD MEAT MARKET OR CHAIN STORE.

CEILING PRICES CALCULATED TO CAUSE LITTLE CHANGE IN CURRENT SALES HAVE ALREADY BEEN APPLIED TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BEEF DEALERS. WITH A CONTINUED RISING TREND FOR CATTLE, A SQUEEZE HAS DEVELOPED ON WHOLESALERS WHO MUST MEET RISING PRICES FROM THE PACKERS. THE NEW CATTLE REGULATION IS DESIGNED TO EASE THIS SITUATION GRADUALLY, AND AT THE SAME TIME PUT A LID ON PRICES TO FEEDERS WHICH WILL HAVE SOME FLEXIBILITY.

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A31CX

THE OPS PLAN CALLS FOR TIGHTENING OF PRICES OF BOTH CATTLE AND MEAT IN TWO STAGES LATER ON. ON AUGUST 1, CATTLE PRICES WILL BE BROUGHT DOWN AN ADDITIONAL FOUR AND ONE HALF PER CENT AND BUTCHER SHOP CEILINGS WILL BE LOWERED FOUR TO FIVE CENTS A POUND. AND VIRTUALLY THE SAME TWO CUTS WILL BE APPLIED AGAIN OCT.1.

THUS, THE OPS SAYS, HOUSEWIVES SHOULD BE ABLE TO BUY MEAT ABOUT EIGHT TO 10 CENTS CHEAPER AFTER OCT.1.

THE APPLICATION OF CATTLE CEILINGS HAS MET WITH VIGOROUS PROTESTS BY CATTLE RAISERS WHO SAY THE CEILINGS WILL DRIVE THEM OUT OF BUSINESS. OTHER CRITICIS OF THE PLAN HAVE PREDICTED THAT IT WILL REVIVE THE BLACK MARKET IN THE MEAT INDUSTRY.

MICHAEL V.DI SALLE, FEDERAL PRICE STABILIZATION DIRECTOR, SAYS THE ORDER IS FAIR AND NECESSARY. HE SAID CONTROLS WILL NOT BRING BACK RATIONING.

"IF WE COULD NOT TAKE THIS NECESSARY STEP WHEN LIVESTOCK IS SELLING AT 152 PER CENT OF PARITY," HE SAID, "I FEEL THE WHOLE STABILIZATION PROGRAM WOULD BE WRECKED."

PACKERS AND STOCKMEN TESTIFYING AT A HEARING IN WASHINGTON ON A BILL TO EXTEND THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT SAID THE CONTROLS WON'T WORK.

LOREN C.BAMERT, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, SAID THE EFFECT OF THE ORDER ON CATTLEMEN IS "EQUIVALENT TO CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY."

PAUL C.SMITH, A VICE PRESIDENT OF SWIFT AND COMPANY, SAID RATIONING SHOULD GO ALONG WITH PRICE CONTROLS, BUT THAT EVEN THEN MEAT PRICE CEILINGS "WILL NOT WORK."

BAMERT ALSO CRITICIZED THE OPS ORDER FIXING SLAUGHTERING QUOTAS AT 90 PER CENT OF LAST YEAR'S VOLUME.

"IT SEEMS CLEAR THAT THE PURPOSE OF HOLDING THESE QUOTAS DOWN IN THIS FASHION IS TO FORCE A BREAK IN THE MARKET," HE SAID.

CATTLE RECEIPTS AT DENVER WERE ABOUT AVERAGE FOR THIS TIME OF YEAR, AND STOCKYARD SPOKESMEN THERE SAID "FED CATTLE ARRIVING TODAY WERE IN GOOD FLESH, BETTER THAN LAST MONDAY'S WHEN THEY WERE NOT TO WELL FINISHED."

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A128KX

(190)

NIGHT LEAD

OKLAHOMA CITY, MAY 21-(AP)-DISTRICT JUDGE W. A. CARLILE RULED TONIGHT THAT FOREIGN PROFESSORS AT OKLAHOMA A. AND M. COLLEGE MAY CONTINUE THEIR TEACHING JOBS IF THEY SIGN THE STATE'S NEW LOYALTY OATH WITH A POSTSCRIPT IDENTIFYING THEMSELVES AS NON-CITIZENS.

THE JUDGE REFUSED TO OMIT THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE PROFESSORS FROM A RULING SATURDAY ORDERING SEVEN TEACHERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE COLLLEGE FIRED. THE ORDER ALSO CUT OFF THEIR PAY MAY 9, EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE OATH LAW.

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CARLILE GAVE THOSE WHOSIGNED ALTERED OATHS 10 DAYS IN WHICH TO SIGN A NEW ONE.

HE CHANGED HIS ORIGINAL RULING TO EXEMPT A. AND M. TEACHERS NOW ON AUTHORIZED LEAVE. THEY MAYKEEP THEIR JOBS IF THEY SIGN THE OATH WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER RETURNING.

THREE ATTORNEYS BATTLED BITTERLY WITH CARLILE DURING A THREE-HOUR SESSION. HE REFUSED TO GRANT THEIR REQUEST FOR A NEW TRIAL.

THE LAWYERS, ATTORNEY GENERAL MAC Q. WILLIAMSON, PAUL UPDEGRAFF, NORMAN, PLAINTIFF IN THE ORIGINAL SUIT, AND DON EMERY, REPRESENTING THE COLLEGE GROUP FIGHTING THE LAW, GAVE NOTICE OF APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT.

ONE SECTION OF THE OTAH CALLS FOR BEARING ARMS IN DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES. WILLIAMSON SAID FOREIGN PROFESSORS WERE ADVISED BY THEIR EMBASSIES NOT TO SIGN THE OATH.

UPDEGRAFF FILED THE SUIT AGAINST THE REGENTS OF OKLAHOMA A. AND M. COLLEGES AND STATE OFFICIALS ASKING THE COURT TO CUT OFF THE PAY OF ONE WHO HAD NOT SIGNED AN OATH AS PRESCRIBED BY LAW. HE SOUGHT A COURT TEST OF CONSTITUTIONALITY.

F1044PCS

B33DT (Q)

NIGHT LEAD BEN-GUIRON (150)

DETROIT, MAY 21-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER DAVID BEN-GURION OF ISRAEL SAID HERE TODAY THAT WHILE HIS COUNTRY LAGS IN SKILLS AND HAS NOT ATTAINED THE AMERICAN STANDARD OF LIVING "WE ARE NOT BEHIND YOU IN DEVOTION TO HUMAN LIBERTY AND DEMOCRACY."

THE ISRAELI LEADER, HERE TO PROMOTE HIS COUNTRY'S SALE OF $500,000,000 (M) IN BONDS IN THE UNITED STATES, COMPLIMENTED THIS AUTOMOBILE CAPITAL OF THE WORLD, SAYING:

"DETROIT HAS RAISED THE STANDARD OF LIVING THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

"WE IN ISRAEL,"HE ADDED, "ARE EAGER TO LEARN YOUR SKILLS AND ATTAIN YOUR STANDARD OF LIVING."

GOV. G. MENNEN WILLIAMS, WHO RESPONDED, TOLD BEN-GURION THAT ISRAEL IS "DEMOCRACY'S BEACHHEAD IN THE CONTINENT OF ASIA."

THE PRIME MINISTER WAS A LUNCHEON GUEST OF HENRY FORD II, PRESIDENT OF THE FORD MOTOR CO., AND WILL VISIT THE KAISER-FRAZER CORPORATION'S AUTOMOBILE PLANT TOMORROW. KF-F OPERATES AN ASSEMBLY PLANT IN ISRAEL.

RK605PES

A16DX
(PMS 325)
BY HOWARD W.BLAKESLEE
ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE EDITOR
BOULDER, COLO., MAY 20(AP)-THE COLORADO PLANEAU TODAY IS THE WORLD'S SECOND-LARGEST PRODUCER OF URANIUM. ONLY THE BELGIAN CONGO IS AHEAD.

OUR URANIUM IS A STUNNING ACHIEVEMENT OF FREE ENTERPRISE, WITH ONLY SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH-RATE NATURAL RESOURCES. THIS STORY IS IN THE FILES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.

THERE IS ONE DISTURBING PROSPECT. RUSSIA CAN DO AS WELL, IF SHE USES SLAVE LABOR AS ASSERTED, AND MAYBE EVEN IF SHE DOESN'T. IN TURKESTAN, MURMANSK AND THE CAUCUSUS SHE HAD URANIUM POSSIBILITIES ALREADY PUBLISHED LONG BEFORE THE WAR.

THE COLORADO FEAT IS THE SUM OF THOUSANDS OF LITTLE PEOPLE PLUS THE NATION'S TOP SCIENTIFIC BRAINS AND RESOURCES. THE LITTLE PEOPLE ARE PROSPECTORS-- OF WHOM SCIENTISTS SAY "BECAUSE THEY DIDN'T KNOW ANY BETTER, THEY OPENED OUR EYES TO NEW POSSIBILITIES."

THEY INCLUDE MAMMA ON A SUNDAY PICNIC, TAKING ALONG A SNIFFER (GEIGER RADIOACTIVITY DETECTOR). THEY INCLUDE THE KEEN EYE OF PADDY MARTINEZ, NEW MEXICO NAVAJO INDIAN. AT A TRADING POST HE SAW URANIUM ORE SAMPLES AND THOUGHT HE COULD FIND MORE ON HAYSTACK MOUNTAIN. HE DI AND STARTED A URANIUM BONANZA.

THE BIGGEST JOB IS SCIENTIFICAM HELICOPTERS HOVER ALONG CLIFFSIDES, LOOKING FOR TELLTALE COLORS OR USING RADIOACTIVITY DETECTORS. PLANES MAP THOUSANDS OF SQUARE MILES WITH AERIAL PHOTOS. OTHER PLANES FLY CLOSE TO THE GROUND PINPOINTING LOCATIONS.

THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY STUDIES FORMATIONS. IT ALSO IS DISCOVERING URANIUM IN MINERALS NOT PREVIOUSLY KNOWN TO CONTAIN THE PRECIOUS STUFF. THERE ARE DIAMOND DRILLS, BULLDOZERS AND NUMEROUS MINING COMPANIES. THE U.S.ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION DIRECTS A POLICY THAT GOVERNMENT MONEY SHALL BE SPENT MAINLY WHERE PRIVATE INDUSTRY DOES NOT GO.

THE COLORADO PLATEAU URANIUM IS MOSTLY IN SANDSTONE FORMED IN DINOSAUR DAYS. BEFORE THE SAND HARDENED TO ROCK, UNDERGROUND WATER SEEPED THROUGH. DECAYING VEGETATION MADE THE WATER SO ACID THAT IT DROPPED ITS DISSOLVED URANIUM, WHICH TODAY APPEARS AS A SOFT ALMOST ROSE-GOLD POWDER.

PITCHBLENDE, THE HARD, BLACK ROCK WHICH IS THE RICHEST SOURCE, IS BEGINNING TO TURN UP.

BC1216AMS NM

B100MP (Q)
NORTHFIELD,MINN.,MAY 21-(AP)-EINAR GERHARDSEN, PRIME MINISTER OF NORWAY EXPRESSED GRATITUDE TODAY FOR MARSHALL PLAN AID TO NORWAY AND FOR THE ATLANTIC PACT.

THE PRIME MINISTER, ON A TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES, SPOKE AT ST. OLAF COLLEGE.

HE SAID MARSHALL PLAN AID AMOUNTED TO A LITTLE MORE THAN TEN PER CENT OF THE 30 BILLION KRONER ($4,000,000) NORWAY HAS SPENT IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD ON RECONSTRUCTION, REBUILDING AND EXPANSION OF INDUSTR

SPEAKING IN NORWEGIAN, HE SAID AMERICAN AID WAS MORE IMPORTANT THAN PERCENTAGES SHOW BECAUSE IT BROUGHT HARD CURRENCY TO NORWAY AND MADE I POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN NEEDED MACHINERY AND RAW MATERIALS.

HE SAID NORWAY SEES NO IMMINENT DANGER OF WAR AS LONG AS THE ATLANTIC PACT FUNCTIONS AND SALUTED THE UNITED STATES AS THE STRONG PARTNER IN THE PACT.

HANS OLAV, HEAD OF THE PUBLIC AFFAIRS SECTION OF THE NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY, PRAISED ST.OLAF COLLEGE AS A CENTER OF NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN CULTURE.

EH1043PCS NM

B86KX (Q)
NY FOR CHARLOTTE (ASKED)
NIGHT LEAD COLLISION (190)
SEATTLE, MAY 21-(AP)-MILITARY BOARDS OF INQUIRY PROBED TODAY TO FIND WHAT CAUSED AN ORIENT-BOUND TROOPSHIP AND A HEAVILY LOADED TANKER---BOTH RADAR EQUIPPED---TO COLLIDE IN THE STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA.

THE TWO SHIPS MET IN A SUDDEN, GRINDING CRASH BEFORE DUSK LAST NIGHT 60 MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE FOGGY STRAIT.

NO ONE WAS HURT, AND THE SHIPS WERE ABLE TO REACH PORT UNDER THEIR OWN POWER.

PANIC CAME CLOSE TO GRIPPING THE TROOPS ABOARD THE NAVY TRANSPORT PVT. SADAO S. MUNEMORI. MEN BELOW DECK RUSHED FOR STAIRWAYS, THOSE TOPSIDE WERE ORDERED DOWN. THE RESULT WAS MILLING CONFUSION UNTIL IT BECAME APPARENT NEITHER SHIP WOULD SINK.

THE 13,000-TON UNION OIL TANKER, THE L. P. ST. CLAIR INBOUND FROM SAN FRANCISCO, WAS RAMMED AMIDSHIPS. THREE THOUSAND BARRELS OF DIESEL OIL SPILLED OUT OF A DEEP GASH THAT OPENED A HULL TANK. OTHER TANKS JUST FORWARD OF THE HOLE CARRIED VOLATILE GASOLINE.

THE 47 TANKER CREWMEN HAD TIME TO DON THEIR LIFEBELTS AS THEY WATCHED THE SHIPS COME TOGETHER ON A RIGHT-ANGLE COURSE. THE NUMBER OF SOLDIERS BOUND FOR KOREA ABOARD THE MUNEMORI WAS KEPT SECRET FOR SECURITY REASONS, BUT THE 7,300-TON TROOPSHIP HAS ACCOMO-DATIONS FOR ABOUT 2,000 MEN.

THE MUNEMORI, HOLED IN TWO PLACES IN THE BOW, WILL BE PUT IN DRY-DOCK HERE FOR EXTENSIVE REPAIRS, AS WILL THE DEEP-GASHED ST. CLAIR. CAPT. J. B. STENE, UNION OIL MARINE MANAGER, ESTIMATED DAMAGE TO THE TANKER AT $50,000.

FJ 938PCS

B23KX (Q)
(100)
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 21-(AP)-THE CHINESE RED BROADCASTS OF MESSAGES ALLEGED TO BE FROM PRISONERS OF WAR FEATURED A TURN TODAY.

HE WAS LISTED AS FIRST LT. FEYZI GURGEN, WITH A BRIEF MESSAGE INFORMING HIS MOTHER, AYSE AT HATUM SOKAK 82, GALLIPOLI, THAT HE WAS "ALIVE AND HEALTHY."

OTHER MESSAGES BROADCAST FROM PEIPING AND HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN SAN FRANCISCO, WERE SAID TO BE FROM:

PFC. JAMES U. FULK, 25TH DIVISION, TO MRS. GEORGE W. FULK, OF ROUTE 1, BRAZIL, IND.; CPL. 2. E. TODD, RA-14006866, TO HIS WIFE AT 16 EVANGELINE ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.; PFC. PAUL F. SCHNUR, JR., RA-19291229 OF SECOND DIVISION, TO HIS PARENTS AT BEND, ORE.; AND PFC. STEVE RADA, RA-13273634, 82ND ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTALION, TO HIS MOTHER, MRS. JOHN RADA, 46 MAIN ST., BRANCHDALE, PA.

FJ401PCS

A101KX (SHIPS, DRU, INSERT)
(130)
SAN SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 21-(AP)-ROTATION OF KOREAN WAR VETERANS TODAY BROUGHT TWO MORE TRANSPORTS AND 2,257 BATTLE-TESTED VETERANS INTO THIS PORT CITY.

FIRST TO DOCK WAS THE TRANSPORT GEN. R. L. HOWZE WITH 1,905 ARMY MEN. THE TRANSPORT PRESIDENT JACKSON WITH 358 U. S. MARINES CAME IN NEXT.

THE SOLDIERS DISEMBARKED AT FORT MASON, THE MARINES AT TREASURE ISLAND. ALL WILL GET 30 DAYS LEAVE AFTER A SHORT PROCESSING PERIOD.

TOMORROW THE TRANSPORT GEN. WILLIAM MITCHELL WILL REACH SAN FRANCISCO WITH 1,485 ARMY MEN, ON THURSDAY THE USNS GEN. E. D. PATRICK IS DUE WITH 415 AIRMEN, INCLUDING PILOTS WHO SHOT DOWN RUSSIA BUILT

30.24- 23273

MIGS.
THESE AIRMEN WILL BE THE FIRST AIR FORCE PERSONNEL TO BE ROTATED TO THE U. S. FROM THE KOREAN BATTLE ZONE.
THERE WERE NO WELCOMING SPEECHES. AT FORT MASON THE PORT COMMANDER, MAJOR GENERAL JAMES A. LESTER, SAID:
"THE BEST WAY TO WELCOME THE MEN IS TO GET THEM ON THEIR WAY HOME---FAST."
FJ909PCS

A117
SECOND NIGHT LEAD ASSEMBLY (150)
BY ROBERT FARRINGTON
ARDEN, N.Y., MAY 21-(AP)-SEN. TAFT (R-OHIO) SAID TONIGHT THE UNITED STATES CANNOT BE DESTROYED UNLESS IT IS COMMITTED TO "PROJECTS BEYOND OUR CAPACITY TO FULFILL."
HE CALLED FOR A POLICY OF ARMING NATIONS THREATENED BY COMMUNIST ATTACK WHILE AT THE SAME TIME BUILDING UP OUR OWN AIR AND SEA POWER.
AS IN THE PAST, TAFT SPOKE AGAINST UNLIMITED DEPLOYMENT OF AMERICAN TROOPS ABROAD.
HE ADDRESSED AN ASSEMBLY MEETING OF AMERICAN LEADERS INTERESTED IN NATIONAL AND WORLD ISSUES.
IN A SEPARATE SPEECH FROM THE SAME PLATFORM, SEN.DOUGLAS (D-ILL) ARGUED THAT "AIR AND SEA POWER WILL NOT BY THEMSELVES PREVENT RUSSIA FROM TAKING OVER EUROPE."
HE CALLED FOR LIMITED TROOP AID TO EUROPE WHICH, HE ADDED, NEED NOT MEAN ANY NEGLECT OF ASIA.
EUROPEANS, DOUGLAS ASSERTED, WANT US FIGHTING BESIDE THEM IF THEY ARE ATTACKED, AND NOT BACKING THEM FROM THE REAR.
TAFT ENVISIONED AMERICAN SEA AND AIR STRENGTH WITH AN EVENTUAL CAPACITY "TO SECURE A PRACTICAL CONTROL OF SEA AND AIR THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
HE URGED AIR AND SEA STRENGTH AS A FIRST PRIORITY OVER LAND STRENGTH.

THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY SPOKE AT THE FIRST AMERICAN ASSEMBLY MEETING AT THE FORMER MOUNTAIN-TOP ESTATE OF W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, ADVISER TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN.
THE ASSEMBLY, UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, AND A FAVORITE PROJECT OF GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, WAS FORMED FOR THE DISCUSSION AND CLARIFICATION OF NATIONAL AND WORLD ISSUES BY PRIVATE CITIZENS.
TAFT SPOKE AT A DINNER PRESIDED OVER BY LEWIS W.DOUGLAS, FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN AND CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSEMBLY'S NATIONAL POLICY BOARD.
AFTER WARNING OF THE TREMENDOUS COST OF LAND ARMIES, TAFT SAID:
"MY OWN VIEW IS THAT WE DO HAVE THE CAPACITY TO SECURE A PRACTICAL CONTROL OF SEA AND AIR THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
"I BELIEVE WE DO HAVE THE CAPACITY TO BUILD UP AN AIR FORCE SO SUPERIOR TO RUSSIA AS TO GIVE US CONTROL OF THE AIR OVER THIS COUNTRY, OVER THE OCEANS THAT SURROUND THIS CONTINENT AND EVERYWHERE EXCEPT, PERHAPS, OVER RUSSIA ITSELF.
"I BELIEVE THAT SHOULD BE THE FIRST PRIORITY AND I HAVE NOT HEARI ANY SUBSTANTIAL OBJECTION MADE AGAINST THAT PRIORITY. IN THEORY THE ADMINISTRATION AGREES. IN PRACTICE THEY SEEM TO PREFER LAND ARMIES.
"SEA AND AIR CONTROL WOULD PROVIDE A COMPLETE DEFENSE FOR THIS COUNTRY, EXCEPT AGAINST OCCASIONAL RAIDS, PERHAPS EVEN AGAINST THOSE. IT SHOULD GIVE US THE OPPORTUNITY AS IN PAST WARS TO BUILD UP WHATEVEI FORCES ARE NECESSARY TO FIGHT THE KIND OF WAR WE MAY HAVE TO MEET."

A50
TAFT SAID HE FAVORED SOLDIERS FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE U.S. AND ITS POSSESSIONS SUCH AS ALASKA, AND, TO A LIMITED EXTENT, IN EUROPE.
HE ASSERTED:
"I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT WE CAN DEFEND WESTERN EUROPE UNLESS THE WESTERN EUROPEANS THEMSELVES ASSUME THE INITIATIVE IN THAT PROJECT.
"THERE IS, PERHAPS, SOME FEELING ON THE PART OF THE EUROPEANS THAT, IF WE DO NOT SEND LAND TROOPS, WE WOULD NOT BE SHARING IN THE MOST DANGEROUS PROJECT OF ALL, SO I THINK THAT SOME TROOPS ARE JUSTIFIABLE.
"I BELIEVE THE POWER OF THE U.S. IS SUCH THAT WE CAN BE SAFE IF WE USE THAT POWER EFFECTIVELY. BUT THERE IS ONE POLICY AND ONLY ONE POLICY WHICH CAN DESTROY THIS NATION--THE COMMITMENT TO PROJECTS BEYOND OUR CAPACITY TO FULFILL.
"WE CANNOT PERMIT ANY EMOTIONAL AFFECTION FOR OTHER NATIONS TO DIVERT US FROM THE POLICY OF AMERICAN SECURITY."
THE OHIO REPUBLICAN SAID THE U.S. SHOULD MAINTAIN A "CLOSE AND FRIENDLY ALLIANCE" WITH THE BRITISH AND GIVE EVERY ASSISTANCE TO WESTERN EUROPEAN NATIONS. BUT HE CONCLUDED:
"WE CANNOT SAFELY COMMIT OUR ENTIRE EFFORT OR MOST OF OUR ARMY TO BATTLE ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE ANY MORE THAN WE CAN UNDERTAKE AN INVASION OF CHINA."

ANOTHER SPEAKER, SEN. DUGLAS (D-ILL), TOLD THE ASSEMBLY "AIR AND SE POWER WILL NOT BY THEMSELVES PREVENT RUSSIA FROM TAKING OVER EUROPE."
HE ADDED:
"THE EXPERIENCE IN KOREA (SHOWS) THAT WITH PRESENT WEAPONS, AIR POWER ALONE CANNOT STOP AN ADVANCING ARMY. THE EUROPEANS WILL FIGHT IF THEY FEEL THAT THEY HAVE A CHANCE TO PREVENT THE RUSSIANS FROM TAKING THEM OVER.
"BUT THEY DO NOT WANT TO BE CONQUERED AND THE HAVE US TRY TO RESCUE THEM BY BOMBING THEM TO PIECES. THEY WANT O FEEL THAT WE WILL FIGHT BY THEIR SIDE IF ATTACKED AND NOT MERELY STAND IN THEIR REAR."
"X X X OUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE EUROPEAN LAND FORCE IS APPARENTLY LIMITED," HE CONTINUED. "OUT OF A TOTAL OF BETWEEN 50 TO 60 DIVISIONS WE ARE NOT OBLIGATED TO FURNISH MORE THAN SIX.
"FRANCE WITH AT LEAST 20 DIVISIONS WILL ONCE AGAIN BEAR THE MAJOR SHARE OF LAND DEFENSE." X X X
SN&BD1015PED

A92
(190)
NEW YORK, MAY 21-(AP)-GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WENT TO A BASEBALL GAME TONIGHT--HIS SECOND SINCE RETURNING HOME--AND REMINISCED ABOUT TWO OF BASEBALL'S IMMORTALS: BABE RUTH AND LOU GEHRIG.
"UNLIKE OLD SOLDIERS WHO NEVER DIE," HE TOLD FANS AT YANKEE STADIUM, "UNFORTUNATELY THESE MEN DID, BUT AMERICAN SPORTSMANSHIP WILL NEVER LET THEIR MEMORY FADE."
THE GENERAL, WEARING MUFTI AS HE DID WHEN HE WENT TO THE POLO GROUNDS RECENTLY, WAS GREETED WITH A STANDING OVATION AS HE MADE HIS WAY TO A SEAT IN A PRIVATE BOX.
THE PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM BLARED OUT "OLD SOLDIERS NEVER DIE" AS HE WAS GREETED BY YANKEE MANAGER CASEY STENGEL AND ST.LOUIS MANAGER ZACK TAYLOR.
MACARTHUR POSED FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS AND THEN ADDRESSED THE HUGE CROWD.
"IT HAS BEEN MANY YEARS," HE SAID, "SINCE LAST I SAW THE YANKEES PLAY. TWO GREAT NAMES I KNEW SO WELL ARE NOW, MISSING FROM THE SCORE

CARD.
"THE FIRST TIME I SAW (BABE) RUTH, THEN A GREAT SOUTHPAW PITCHER WITH BOSTON, IT WAS IN WASHINGTON WHERE HE WAS ENGAGED IN A PITCHING DUEL WITH WALTER JOHNSON.
"THE FIRST TIME I SAW LOU GEHRIG, WHO PLAYED FIRST BASE, HE WAS WITH COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY WHERE HE HIT FOUR HOME RUNS IN A GREAT GAME AGAINST WEST POINT 30 YEARS AGO."
BOBBY BROWN, YANKEE [redacted]ER, REVERSED THE USUAL ORDER BY ASKING THE FAMOUS FAN FOR AN AUTOGRAPH.
MACARTHUR WROTE ON THE BALL BROWN PROFFERED AND THE PLAYER WENT BACK TO THE DUGOUT GRINNING.
RN1037PED

A50
NEW YORK, MAY 21-(AP)-GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND MRS. MACARTHUR MOTORED YESTERDAY TO BREWSTER, N.Y., TO SPEND THE DAY WITH THEIR SON.
THE BOY, ARTHUR, 13, HAS BEEN VISITING THERE WITH FRIENDS OF COL. SIDNEY HUFF, ONE OF THE GENERAL'S AIDES.
MACARTHUR MADE THE TRIP IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES.
THE MACARTHURS LEFT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL IN A CHAUFFEUR-DRIVEN AUTOMOBILE AT 9 A.M. (EST) AND RETURNED ABOUT SEVEN HOURS LATER.
THE DEPOSED FAR EAST COMMANDER HAS TENTATIVE PLANS TO ATTEND THE NEW YORK YANKEES-ST.LOUIS BROWNS BASEBALL GAME AT YANKEE STADIUM TONIGHT.
RR704AED

321 HKUP
(250)
NEW YORK, MAY 21-(AP)-ADVANCE ELEMENTS OF THE 4TH INFANTRY DIVISION ARE ON THEIR WAY TO EUROPE TO REINFORCE GEN.EISENHOWER'S NORTH ATLANTIC PACT ARMIES.
THE GEN. C.H.MUIR SAILED YESTERDAY WITH 1,500 INFANTRYMEN FROM THE DIVISION PLUS 350 AIR FORCE REPLACEMENTS.
NEARLY 4,000 ADDITIONAL 4TH DIVISION GIS LEFT ON TWO OTHER TRANSPORTS SATURDAY.
THE REMAINDER OF THE 18,000-MAN DIVISION IS SCHEDULED TO SAIL WITHIN A MONTH. IT WILL BE FOLLOWED BY THE 2ND ARMORED DIVISION.
RELATIVES WAVED GOOD-BYE AS THE THREE SHIPS SLIPPED AWAY FROM STATEN ISLAND PIERS. AN ARMY BAND PLAYED "AULD LANG SYNE" FOR THE FATIGUE-CLAS SOLDIERS LINING THE VESSELS' RAILS.
FOR MANY OF THE DIVISION'S SOLDIERS, THE TRANSATLANTIC CROSSING IS THE SECOND IN A DECADE. ABOUT 10 PER CENT OF THE UNIT'S PERSONNEL ARE WORLD WAR 2 COMBAT VETERANS.
THE DIVISION HAS BEEN TRAINING AT FORT BENNING, GA. ITS ELEMENTS ARE PASSING THROUGH CAMP KILMER, N.J., BEFORE SHIPPING OUT.
THE DIVISION COMMANDER, MAJ. GEN. HARLAN N.HARTNESS, SAILED WITH THE FIRST GROUP. HE PROMISED:
"IF WE HAVE TO, WE CAN FIGHT AND DO A GOOD JOB OF IT."
SHOULDERING DUFFLE BAGS, THE INFANTRYMEN BOARDED THE TRANSPORTS IN SILENCE. THE PIERS HAD AN ATMOSPHERE REMINISCENT OF WORLD WAR 2 DAYS.
MANY RELATIVES WEPT.
THE FIRST UNITS SAILED ON THE TRANSPORTS, GEN. ALEXANDER M.PATCH AND GEN. H.F.HODGES.
ONE GI IN YESTERDAY'S SHIPMENT, PRESUMABLY A SOUTHERNER, WAVED A SMALL CONFEDERATE FLAG FROM THE SHIP'S RAIL.
HA505AED

B11 (Q) (280)
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5 PM, EST, TODAY, MONDAY, MAY 21)
(ADVANCE)...NEW YORK, MAY 21-(AP)-LT.GEN. ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER, WHO PREDICTED THE COMMUNIST INVASION OF SOUTH KOREA A YEAR BEFORE THE EVENT, SAYS PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE SHOULD BE OUR FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE AGAINST RUSSIA.
"I FEEL VERY STRONGLY," THE FORMER U.S. COMMANDER IN CHINA TOLD LOOK MAGAZINE, "THAT BILLIONS OF DOLLARS SHOULD BE EXPENDED IN THE PSYCHO-SOCIAL FIELD TO WIN PEOPLE'S HEARTS AND MINDS, TO CREATE CONFUSION AND MISTRUST WITHIN THE SOVIET ORBIT AND TO CLARIFY AMERICAN PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES."
LOOK SAID THE GENERAL'S VIEWS SUMMED UP THOSE OF NINE OTHER PROMINENT AMERICANS WHOM THE MAGAZINE POLLED ON THE QUESTION OF INTENSIFYING OUR PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE. THE STATEMENTS APPEAR IN THE JUNE 5 ISSUE OUT TODAY.
A MAJORITY OF THOSE POLLED WAS SAID TO ADVOCATE A "WAR OF MINDS" AIMED AT A "COUNTER-REVOLUTION (IN RUSSIA) OR AT LEAST DISAFFECTION AMONG THE PEOPLE."
ANOTHER RECOMMENDATION WAS THAT "WE OPERATE OR HELP TO OPERATE AN UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT INSIDE THE SOVIET UNION."
THE VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAM WAS SAID TO BE INADEQUATE ON THE GROUNDS IT "SIMPLY ANSWERS THE OTHER SIDE'S PROPAGANDA."
THOSE INTERVIEWED BY THE MAGAZINE SAID AMERICA'S PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFORT SHOULD "INCLUDE PROPAGANDA OF EVERY FORM, FROM THE 'WHITE' PROPAGANDA OF IDENTIFIABLE RADIO STATIONS TO THE 'BLACK' VARIETY OF WHISPERING CAMPAIGNS, PLUS EVERY OTHER FORM OF NERVE WARFARE."
IN ADDITION TO WEDEMEYER, LOOK ALSO POLLED SEN. WILLIAM BENTON (D-CONN.); SEN. KARL E.MUNDT (R-SD); ELSWORTH RAYMOND, FORMER RESEARCH ANALYST FOR THE U.S. EMBASSY IN MOSCOW; WALLACE CARROLL, FORMER DEPUTY OVERSEAS DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION; REAR ADM. ELLIS M.ZACHARIAS, (RET.) FORMER DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE; BRIG. GEN. FRANK HOWLEY, FORMER U.S. COMMANDANT ON THE BERLIN KOMMANDATURA; AND WRITER-EDITORS JAMES P.WARBURG, JOSEPH BARNES AND ERWIN D.CANHAM.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5 PM, EST, TODAY, MONDAY, MAY 21)
ML528PED

A184
NEW YORK, MAY 21-(AP)-MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, U.S. DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, ARRIVED FROM PARIS TODAY AFTER ATTENDING CONFERENCES OF THE COMMISSION IN GENEVA.
SHE DENIED REPORTS SHE INTENDED TO RETIRE FROM HER U.N. POST.
DA122PED

A66
(260)
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 21-(AP)-CREATION OF A U.N. COMMISSION WHICH WOULD STUDY THE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND ALL ARMAMENTS WAS PROPOSED LY THE UNITED STATES IN A LETTER MADE PUBLIC TODAY.
THE U.N. DISCLOSED THAT THE PROPOSAL WILL COME BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF 12 COUNTRIES AT A MEETING FRIDAY. THIS COMMITTEE WAS SET UP LAST FALL BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO STUDY THE POSSIBILITY OF MERGING THE U.N. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AND THE COMMISSION FOR CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS.
THE U.S. LETTER IS THE OUT-GROWTH OF A SPEECH BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN

TO THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY LAST OCT.24, SUGGESTING THE TWO COMMISSIONS COULD BE MERGED.

THE U.S. LETTER SAID THE NEW COMMISSION SHOULD BUILD UPON THE WORK ALREADY DONE BY THE TWO EXISTING COMMISSIONS.

"IN PARTICULAR," THE U.S. LETTER CONTINUED, "THE UNITED STATES BELIEVES THAT THE UNITED NATIONS PLAN FOR INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY MUST CONTINUE TO SERVE AS THE BASIS FOR THE WORK OF THE NEW COMMISSION IN THE ATOMIC ENERGY PHASES OF ITS WORK. NEVERTHELESS, THE NEW COMMISSION SHOULD BE EMPOWERED TO CONSIDER ANY OTHER PROPOSALS THAT WOULD BE NO LESS EFFECTIVE THAN THE EXISTING UNITED NATIONS PLAN."

THE UNITED NATIONS PLAN, APPROVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MAJORITY OVER THE OPPOSITION OF THE RUSSIAN BLOC, CALLS FOR INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY WITH FULL INSPECTION POWERS FOR A SUPERVISORY AGENCY. THE RUSSIANS HAVE AGREED TO INSPECTIONS BUT ONLY AT STATED TIMES IN ATOMIC FACILITIES THEY HAVE THEMSELVES REPORTED TO THE ATOMIC COMMISSION. THE WEST HAS REFUSED THAT TYPE OF INSPECTION AND THE PROBLEM HAS BEEN IN A STALEMATE FOR YEARS.

THE NEW COMMISSION WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL, JUST AS THE TWO PREVIOUS COMMISSIONS WERE RESPONSIBLE.

BD850PED

B7 Q (150)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TONIGHT, MONDAY, MAY 21)

MAY 22 1951

(ADVANCE) UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 21-(AP)- J.DONALD KINGSLEY, UNITED NATIONS AGENT GENERAL FOR KOREAN RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION, SAID TONIGHT HE HOPED TO HAVE RELIEF MATERIALS MOVING INTO KOREA AFTER NEXT SEPTEMBER.

PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES SHOULD CONTINUE COLLECTING RELIEF GOODS SO THEY WOULD BE ON HAND WHEN SHIPS BECOME AVAILABLE TO SEND THEM TO KOREA, HE SAID.

KINGSLEY APPEARED AS THE GUEST ON THE RADIO PROGRAM "UNITED-- OR NOT?" PUT ON BY THE UNITED NATIONS CORRESPONDENTS ASSOCIATION AND THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING CO. HE SAID HE IS AIMING FOR A RELIEF PROGRAM AMOUNTING TO $250,000,000 IN THE FIRST YEAR.

HE ADDED THAT 42 COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN CHIPPING IN, AND HE HAS PLEDGES TOTALLING $220,000,000. KINGSLEY ESTIMATED THERE ARE 3,000,000 REFUGEES IN SOUTHWESTERN KOREA, ABOUT 100,000 OF THEM FROM NORTH KOREA.

HE SAID HIS AGENCY EXPECTS TO PUT KOREA BACK ON ITS FEET WHEN THE WAR ENDS WITHOUT RESETTLING ANY OF THE KOREANS.

(END ADVANCE FOR 8 P.M. EST TONIGHT MONDAY, MAY 21)

B445PED

A104

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 21-(AP)-SYRIA PROTESTED TO THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL TONIGHT THAT ISRAEL IS CONTINUING WORK IN THE HULEH SWAMPS, IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SYRIA, DESPITE A SECURITY COUNCIL ORDER TO STOP SUCH WORK.

THE PROTEST WAS MADE IN A LETTER FROM FARIS EL KHOURY, SYRIAN DELEGATE, TO SELIM SARPER, TURKEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL.

EL KHOURY CALLED ATTENTION OF THE COUNCIL TO THE "GRAVE CONSE-QUENCES WHICH THE CONTINUOUS AND WILFUL DISREGARD BY ISRAEL OF HER OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT, AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS, MAY ENGENDER."

BD1117PED

30.24- 23275

white banner will be used by the 1,180 Colombian troops to be sent to Korea--the first Latin American forces to be dispatched to the fighting front

Ambassador roberto urdaneta arbelaez, colombian delegate to the u. n., accepted the flag at a ceremony attended by other diplomats and gen. gustavo rojas pinilla, general commander of colombian military forces.

MAY 22 1951

mb/un/150p

END
MAY 21/51

united nations, n. y., may 21--(AP)--secretary-general trygve lie presented a united nations flag today to colombia. The blue and

STARTING MAY 22, 1951

30.24- 23277

A122KX

SECOND NIGHT LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (340)

BY DON HUTH

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23-(AP)-ALLIED TANKS RAMMED RETREATING REDS FROM A STRATEGIC CITY ON THE WESTERN KOREAN FRONT LATE TUESDAY WHILE BIG GUNS AND WARPLANES POUNDED A COMMUNIST BREAKTHROUGH IN THE EAST.

AN ARMORED COLUMN CAPTURED CHANGGONG, 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL IN THE BROAD PUKHAN RIVER VALLEY. FIELD DISPATCHES REPORTED BATTALION-SIZED RED GROUPS WERE SCATTERED ALONG THE WEST BANK OF THE STREAM.

THUS UNITED NATIONS FORCES HOUNDED THE HEELS OF COMMUNISTS PULLING BACK ALL ALONG THE WESTERN AND WEST-CENTRAL FRONTS. BUT U. S. EIGHTH ARMY OFFICERS CAUTIONED AGAINST CALLING IT A ROUT.

A123KX

THERE HAVE BEEN NO CURRENT INSTANCES OF U. N. FORCES OVERRUNNING RED MANNED POSITIONS OR SEIZING SIZABLE AMOUNTS OF WAR BOOTY OR PRISONERS, AS OCCURS DURING A ROUT, THESE OFFICERS SAID.

EIGHTH ARMY KEPT A WARY EYE ON REDS TRYING TO EXPLOIT GAINS MADE THROUGH A HOLE IN ALLIED LINES BETWEEN SOKSA AND PUNGNAM, SOME 18 AIR MILES INLAND FROM KOREA'S EAST COAST.

REINFORCEMENTS WERE RUSHED UP TO PLUG THE HOLE ON THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE U. S. SECOND DIVISION, WHICH SHATTERED THE INITIAL PHASE OF THE CHINESE AND KOREAN RED SECOND SPRING OFFENSIVE LAST WEEK.

MAY 23 1951

A124KX

THE SECOND DIVISION HURLED BACK SEVERAL CHINESE ATTACKS TUESDAY. SOME WERE ATTEMPTED DURING PRE-DAWN DARKNESS. RED LOSSES, ALREADY RECKONED IN THE TENS OF THOUSANDS IN THAT SECTOR ALONE, AGAIN WERE REPORTED HEAVY.

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS ESTIMATED BETWEEN 50,000 AND 60,000 COMMUNIST CASUALTIES WERE INFLICTED BETWEEN MAY 16, THE OUTSET OF THE SECOND RED OFFENSIVE, AND TUESDAY.

OFF THE NORTHEAST KOREAN COAST, THE 45,000-TON U. S. BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY AND THE U. S. DESTROYER BRINKLEY BASS SWAPPED PUNCHES WITH RED SHORE GUNS. BOTH AMERICAN VESSELS WERE HIT ONCE.

VICE ADM. C. TURNER JOY, COMMANDER OF U. S. NAVAL FORCES IN THE FAR EAST, SAID THE DUEL SUNDAY AND MONDAY OFF WONSAN RESULTED IN THREE AMERICANS WOUNDED FATALLY AND NINE (CORRECT) WOUNDED, FIVE SLIGHTLY. HE SAID NEITHER SHIP WAS DAMAGED SERIOUSLY.

THE NEW JERSEY IS A SISTER SHIP OF THE BATTLESHIP MISSOURI---THE MIGHTY MO---WHICH SAW MORE THAN SIX MONTHS OF ACTION IN KOREAN WATERS. AN EARLIER ANNOUNCEMENT FROM WASHINGTON TOLD OF THE /ESSELS BEING HIT.

JAPAN-BASED B-29 SUPERFORTS AND MEDIUM B-26 BOMBERS JOINED AGAIN IN SEARING A BUILDUP OF RED FORCES NORTH OF CHUNCHON. THIS IS NORTH OF SECOND DIVISION POSITIONS AND ABOUT 45 AIR MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

THE BOMBERS DROPPED SOME 250 TONS OF FRAGMENTATION AND FIRE BOMBS ON THE REDS. IT WAS ANOTHER NIGHT ATTACK, GUIDED BY NEW SPECIAL RADAR BOMBING TECHNIQUES. FAR EAST AIR FORCE PLANES FLEW ABOUT 1,000 SORTIES

FEAF ESTIMATED 1,700 RED CASUALTIES INFLICTED TUESDAY.

IN THE LATEST ESTIMATE OF SOME 60,000 RED CASUALTIES, THE EIGHTH ARMY MADE IT CLEAR THESE DID NOT INCLUDE COMMUNIST LOSSES FROM THE REPEATED NIGHT LOW-LEVEL BOMBINGS.

GEN. MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY, ON A RECENT VISIT TO THE FRONT, TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THAT EIGHTH ARMY ESTIMATES OF RED CASUALTIES IN THE NEW OFFENSIVE WOULD INCLUDE ONLY THOSE BODIES COUNTD BY GROUND TROOPS.

A LONE RED FIGHTER PLANE ZOOMED OUT OF THE DARKNESS EARLY WEDNESDAY AND STRAFED ALLIED GROUND TROOPS ON THE WESTERN SECTOR, ONE MILE SOUTH OF MUNSAN. IT WAS THE FIRST SUCH ATTACK AGAINST U.N. GROUND FORCES IN MANY WEEKS.

ALLIED TANK-INFANTRY TEAMS SMASHED WITHIN FIVE MILES OF PARALLEL 38 AT ONE POINT ON THE WESTERN FRONT--NEAR KARANGPO--LATE TUESDAY WHEN THE REDS WITHDREW ACROSS THE IMJIN RIVER. KARANGPO IS EIGHT MILES NORTH OF MUNSAN AND SOME 30 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL.

THE WORST RED THREAT APPARENTLY WAS BUILDING UP ABOVE THE SECOND DIVISION, ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT. ON THE DIVISION'S RIGHT FLANK THE REDS WERE TRYING TO BROADEN THEIR BREAK-THROUGH UNDER HEAVY FIRE.

IN WASHINGTON, THE NAVY DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED THE BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY HAD BEEN HIT BY RED SHORE GUNS MONDAY AND THE DESTROYER BRINKLEY BASS HAD BEEN HIT SUNDAY. BOTH HAD BEEN ANCHORED FOR BOMBARDMENTS OFF WONSAN, ON KOREA'S EAST COAST AT THE TIME, THE NEW JERSEY HAVING GONE INTO ACTION ONLY ONE DAY EARLIER.

TOTAL CASUALTIES WERE TWO KILLED AND 12 WOUNDED.

FAR EAST NAVY HEADQUARTERS DECLINED COMMENT PENDING OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION FROM WASHINGTON.

THE REGULAR NAVAL COMMUNIQUE ISSUED THIS MORNING, AFTER WASHINGTON'S ANNOUNCEMENT, MERELY LISTED THE BRINKLEY BASS AMONG FOUR U. S. DESTROYERS BOMBARDING WONSAN ON TUESDAY BUT DID NOT MENTION THE NEW JERSEY AT ALL.

A NAVY SPOKESMAN IN WASHINGTON SAID THERE HAD BEEN AN "ALMOST CONTINUOUS ARTILLERY DUEL" AT WONSAN BETWEEN U. S. SHIPS AND RED SHORE GUNS SINCE THE NEW JERSEY WAS HIT.

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TWO OTHER ATTEMPTS BY CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES TO BLAST THROUGH U.S. SECOND DIVISION POSITIONS, ABOUT 75 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL WERE BLOODILY REPULSED. B-29 SUPERFORTS BOMBING WITHIN 300-YARDS OF AMERICAN FOXHOLE POSITIONS AND DEVASTATING ARTILLERY FIRE WIPED OUT AT LEAST 1,000 ATTACKING REDS. THIS WAS ABOUT 17 AIR MILES NORTHWEST OF THE SCENE OF THE REDS' END-RUN ATTEMPT NEAR SOKSA.

WITH THE FAILURE OF THESE JABS AT THE SECOND DIVISION, THE MAIN BODY OF CHINESE BROKE CONTACT FOR THE TIME BEING AND PULLED BACK OUT OF RANGE OF THE DEADLY AMERICAN ARTILLERY.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM C. BARNARD, HOWEVER, WARNED THAT AN ESTIMATED 130,000 COMMUNISTS WERE BEING GROUPED FOR NEW STRIKES ALONG THE CRITICAL EAST-CENTRAL FRONT. THEY WERE ASSEMBLING FROM CHUNCHON, 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL, EASTWARD TO INJE, WHERE ONE WEEK AGO THE REDS HURLED THEIR HEAVIEST CONCENTRATED ATTACK OF THE WAR. THAT ATTACK COST THE REDS 60,000 OR MORE CASUALTIES IN FIVE DAYS WITHOUT WINNING A DECISIVE BREAKTHROUGH.

ALONG THE REST OF THE FRONT--FROM THE PUKHAN VALLEY NORTHEAST OF SEOUL ON WEST TO MUNSAN, 22 MILES NORTHWEST OF SEOUL--THE REDS SLOWLY PULLED BACK FOR THE SECOND STRAIGHT DAY.

AMERICAN , BRITISH AND SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS HAMMERED HARD AT THE RETREATING CHINESE AND GAINED UP TO FIVE AND ONE-HALF MILES.

DOUGHBOYS SPLASHED ACROSS THE WAISTDEEP HONGCHON RIVER UNDER VICIOUS MACHINEGUN AND MORTAR FIRE, SAID CORRESPONDENT BARNARD. THEY ATTACKED RIDGES THE REDS YIELDED RELUCTANTLY ONE BY ONE. STRONG ARTILLERY BARRAGES AND TANKS SUPPORTED THE ADVANCING AMERICANS.

BY THE END OF THE DAY, THE REDS HAD YIELDED BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THREE IMPORTANT RIVERS--THE HONGCHON, PUKHAN AND IMJIN.

A188KX

SOUTH KOREAN UNITS REACHED THE SOUTH BANKS OF THE IMJIN RIVER NO OF MUNSAN. THEY WERE JUST FIVE MILES SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL.

ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS HURRIED UP TO SUPPORT SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS ON THE FAR EASTERN END OF THE LINE. THE REDS HAD SWEPT SOUTHEAST PAST SOKSA, A LITTLE HIGHWAY TOWN SOME 18 MILES INLAND FROM THE EAST COAST. THE ROAD WINDS SOUTHWEST INTO WONJU, WHERE BITTER FIGHTING TOOK PLACE LAST FEBRUARY.

CENSORS DELETED REFERENCES TO THE NUMBER OF CHINESE WHO MADE THE PENETRATION AND THEIR EXACT LOCATION. AN EIGHTH ARMY SPOKESMAN TOLD AP CORRESPONDENT NATE POLOWETZKY THE SITUATION "SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN TOO SERIOUSLY."

THE MAIN CHINESE THREAT WAS FARTHER WEST WHERE THE U.S. SECOND DIVISION HAD STARRED ALL WEEK LONG IN ITS FAMOUS ROLE AS "CORK IN THE BOTTLE."

MAJ.GEN.CLARK L.RUFFNER, COMMANDING THE SECOND DIV

DIVISION HAD STARRED ALL WEEK LONG IN ITS FAMOUS ROLE AS "CORK IN THE BOTTLE."

MAJ.GEN.CLARK L.RUFFNER, COMMANDING THE SECOND DIVISION, CONFIDENTLY DECLARED THAT HIS MEN HAD STOPPED THE COMMUNISTS.

"THE RED UNITS IN FRONT OF US NOW ARE NO LONGER CAPABLE OF LAUNCHING A POTENT ATTACK," HE DECLARED. "THE BOYS HAVE STOPPED THEM COLD.

RUFFNER TOLD AP CORRESPONDENT TOM BRADSHAW THAT IN FIGHTING OVER THE PAST WEEK "THE DIVISION HAS TAKEN ON FOUR CHINESE CORPS AND WHIPPED THEM. WE DID IT ONCE IN THE WONJU-CHIPYONG CAMPAIGN. (IN MID-FEBRUARY). I DON'T KNOW THE LIMIT OF THE DIVISION'S ABILITY BUT I THINK WE COULD HANDLE SIX CHINESE CORPS ON THE BASIS OF PAST PERFORMANCE.

FOUR CHINESE CORPS WOULD NUMBER ABOUT 96,000 TROOPS. THERE ARE THREE DIVISIONS TO ONE CORPS AND EACH DIVISION HAS ABOUT 8,000 MEN AT FULL. STRENGTH.

SIX CORPS WOULD NUMBER ABOUT 144,000 REDS, IF AT FULL STRENGTH.

WHEN THE CHINESE OPENED THEIR SECOND HEAVY SPRING ATTACK MAY 16, OFFICERS ESTIMATE BETWEEN 90,000 AND 100,000 MEN SLUGGED AT THE SECOND DIVISION ALONE. AN ESTIMATED 40,000 WERE KILLED ON THAT NARROW FRONT ALONE BY ALLIED GROUND AND AIR FIRE.

RUFFNER SAID, "IT'S ALWAYS BEEN MY AMBITION TO MEET THE COMMUNISTS ON OUR TYPE OF GROUND. WE HAD IT HERE. THE TERRAIN WAS FAVORABLE FOR THE TEST AND WE WERE DUG IN WAITING FOR THEM. THE MEN DID THE REST."

THE LATEST CHINESE ATTEMPT TO CRACK THE SECOND DIVISION CAME NEAR PUNGAM, ABOUT 75 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL. IT GUARDS A LATERAL ROAD APPROACH TO HONGCHON, 18 MILES DUE WEST.

MAY 23 1951

A189KX

TWENTY-THREE B29'S DROPPED 230 TONS ON THREE RED BATTALIONS WHO WERE MASSED IN A SMALL VALLEY.

ALLIED PATROLS INCLUDING TWO STRONG TANK FORCES PROBED AS FAR AS 2,000 YARDS INTO NO-MAN'S-LAND AFTER THE RAID WITHOUT FINDING MORE THAN A FEW SMALL GROUPS OF REDS.

ONE PATROL REPORTED 1,000 ENEMY DEAD AND WOUNDED IN A SINGLE VALLEY.

ABOUT 800 REDS STUMBLED INTO AMERICAN MINEFIELDS ON THE HONGCHON-INJE HIGHWAY. FRONTLINE OFFICERS SAID THEY WERE "VIRTUALLY WIPED OUT."

CHINESE BODIES WERE FOUND BURNED BLACK BY JELLIED GASOLINE (NAPALM) FIRE BOMBS. PROBING UNITS SAID SOME STILL LIVING BEGGED TO BE SHOT.

A FRONTLINE OFFICER TOLD AP WAR PHOTOGRAPHER ED JOHNSON ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, "THE SECOND ROUND OF THEIR (THE REDS' SPRING OFFENSIVE HAS DEFINITELY PETERED OUT IN THE LAST THREE DAYS."

ALLIED COMMANDERS KNEW THE CHINESE STILL WERE CAPABLE OF CONTINUING THEIR DRIVE, HOWEVER, WITH REPLACEMENTS FROM THE MORE THAN 1,000,000 COMMUNISTS REPORTED MASSED IN KOREA AND ON THE MANCHURIAN BORDER.

ON THE WEST-CENTRAL FRONT, AP CORRESPONDENT BARNARD SAID LARGE GROUPS OF REDS WERE OBSERVED MAKING A GENERAL NORTHWARD WITHDRAWAL.

THE LARGEST WAS OBSERVED FORDING THE HONGCHON RIVER NEAR THE CHONPYONG RESERVOIR.

OPERATIONS OFFICERS DESCRIBED THE RETREAT AS A "STUBBORN DELAYING ACTION," SCREENING THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE BULK OF CHINESE FORCES NORTH OF THE PUKHAN RIVER.

THE HONGCHON RIVER JOINS THE PUKHAN ABOUT 29 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

AMERICAN, BRITISH AND SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS BRUSHED ASIDE LAST DITCH DEFENDERS FROM TERRAIN THE REDS HAD PAID A BLOODY PRICE TO SEIZE ON THE PUKHAN.

SOUTH KOREAN ELEMENTS CROSSED THE PUKHAN SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST OF CHANGGONG, 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL. A U.S. TANK-INFANTRY TEAM CLANKED TOWARD CHANGGONG WHILE THE COMMUNISTS RESISTED STUBBORNLY EAST OF THAT BATTERED TOWN.

AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH SAID THE REDS BEAT A HASTY RETREAT NORTHEAST OF SEOUL, ABANDONING AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES.

LOW CLOUDS HINDERED AIR SUPPORT TUESDAY MORNING BUT 535 COMBAT SORTIES WERE FLOWN BY THE FIFTH AIRFORCE BY 6 P.M. AT LEAST 400 CHINESE WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED IN A FIGHTER STRIKE EAST OF KAESONG, JUST SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL. THREE FLIGHTS OF MUSTANGS HIT AN ESTIMATED 2,000 CHINESE ASSEMBLED IN AN OPEN FIELD.

FIGHTERS REPORTED SIGHTING 40 RUSSIAN-BUILT MIGS ACROSS THE YALU RIVER BOUNDARY WITH MANCHURIA ON TUESDAY BUT THE RED AIRCRAFT MADE NO ATTEMPT TO PUT UP A FIGHT. ALLIED PLANES ARE FORBIDDEN TO CROSS THE BOUNDARY.

GG/XZ103PCS

A76PA

MAY 23 1951

FIRST LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (500)

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

TOKYO, MAY 22-(AP)-ALLIED TROOPS ADVANCED IN WESTERN KOREAN TODAY, PROBED AN OMINOUS CHINESE BUILDUP ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT, AND FOUGHT TO STEM A RED SWEEP IN THE EAST.

INFANTRY TROOPS WAGED SEE-SAW BATTLES IN THE EASTERN MOUNTAINS 25 MILES SOUTH OF PARALLEL 38. COMMUNIST TROOPS WERE TRYING TO EXPAND A WEDGE DRIVEN IN SOUTH KOREAN LINES NEAR SOKSA.

FRONT LINE REPORTS SAID SOUTH KOREANS WERE FORCED TO ADJUST THEIR LINES FOR 25 MILES EASTWARD TO THE SEA OF JAPAN. ALL DISPATCHES REFERRING TO THIS ACTION WERE HEAVILY CENSORED.

THIS FIGHTING WAS ON THE EASTERN FLANK OF THE HEROIC U.S.SECOND DIVISION WHICH HACKED FOUR CHINESE CORPS TO PIECES IN A RED OFFENSIVE STARTED LAST WEDNESDAY.

SECOND DIVISION PATROLS PROBED NORTHWARD TUESDAY INTO A NEW FORCE OF 130,000 CHINESE REPORTED MASSING NORTH OF THEIR LINES FOR A NEW STRIKE.

AP CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM C.BARNARD SAID THE NEW ALLIED AGGRESSIVE-NESS AND THE ENEMY BUILDUP INDICATED A SHOWDOWN BATTLE.

HOWEVER, AP CORRESPONDENT TOM BRADSHAW REPORTED SCOUTS FOUND NO SIZABLE CHINESE CONCENTRATIONS IMMEDIATELY IN FRONT OF THE SECOND DIVISION TUESDAY AFTERNOON. ONLY SMALL GROUPS WERE SPOTTED BY PLANES HUNTING THROUGH THE CLOUDS AND TWO TANK PATROLS WHICH RECONNOITERED MORE THAN A MILE INTO NO-MAN'S-LAND.

PLANES AND ARTILLERY HACKED AT REDS WITHDRAWING ON THE WEST CENTRAL AND WESTERN FRONTS.

ONE U.N. OFFICER SAID HE SAW NOTHING "TOO SIGNIFICANT" IN THIS NORTHWARD MOVEMENT. HE CALLED IT A SLOWDOWN. HE SAID THE RED OFFENSIVE "DEFINITELY PETERED OUT IN THE LAST THREE DAYS."

"BUT," THIS OFFICER CAUTIONED, "THE ENEMY IS STILL CAPABLE OF CONTINUING HIS ADVANCE.

U.N. PATROLS REPORTED ENTERING VALLEYS STACKED WITH CHINESE DEAD.

"WE COULD HEAR THE WOUNDED MOANING AS WE APPROACHED," A SERGEANT SAID.

IN THE FAR WEST A STRONG TASK FORCE STABBED DEEP INTO ENEMY TERRITORY AND SOUTH KOREANS PUSHED WITHIN FIVE MILES OF PARALLEL 38.

30.24- 23279

THE COMMUNISTS PUT UP ONLY LIGHT RESISTANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADVANCE, AP CORRESPONDENT NATE POLOWETZKY REPORTED FROM U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS. ALLIED TROOPS PUSHED AHEAD TWO MILES AND MORE TUESDAY MORNING.

AN EIGHTH ARMY OFFICER SAID THE WITHDRAWALS WERE BEING MADE BY SMALL COMMUNIST CONTINGENTS. HE ADDED:

"THESE SMALL GROUPS USUALLY GO TO AN ASSEMBLY POINT WHERE THEY CONGREGATE AND MOVE NORTHWARD AGAIN IN LARGE NUMBERS."

REDS WERE REPORTED WITHDRAWING ACROSS THE IMJIN RIVER NORTHWEST OF SEOUL. PURSUING SOUTH KOREANS MARCHED THROUGH MUNSAN FOR THE SECOND STRAIGHT DAY. SOME UNITS REACHED AS FAR AS 25 MILES NORTH WEST OF SEOUL.

BRITISH, AMERICAN AND KOREAN FORCES PUSHED UP TO THE HONGCHON AND PUKAN RIVERS SOUTHEAST OF CHANGGONG, 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

AMERICAN UNITS CROSSED THE HONGCHON SOUTHEAST OF KAPYONG, RED ARTILLERY CENTER 32 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL. THE RED BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE RIVERS VIRTUALLY HAD DISAPPEARED.

AN EIGHTH ARMY OFFICER SAID THE REDS WERE WITHDRAWING TO ESCAPE AMERICAN ARTILLERY FIRE, A MAJOR FACTOR IN THE DESTRUCTION OF AN ESTIMATED 60,000 OF THEIR COMRADES IN FIVE DAYS ON THE CENTRAL FRONT.

A77FX

MAY 23 1951

SOUTH KOREANS MADE A FIGHTING ADVANCE OF A FEW HUNDRED YARDS IN THE CENTER, SOUTH OF CHUNCHON. RED-HELD CHUNCHON IS 45 MILES NORTH-EAST OF SEOUL.

U.S.SECOND DIVISION TROOPS FOUGHT SHARP SKIRMISHES AS THEY STABBED OUT FROM HANGYE ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT TO TEST THE STRENGTH OF NEW CHINESE MASSES GATHERING IN FRONT OF THEM.

ONE CHINESE PROBING ASSAULT WAS SMASHED BEFORE IT BEGAN. THE ON RUSHING CHINESE TRIPPED ALLIED FLARES. THE ENTIRE AREA BLAZED INTO LIGHT, EXPOSING TWO CHINESE BATTALIONS.

AMERICANS LAID DOWN "A SOLID WALL OF ARTILLERY AND BOXED THE ENEMY IN AND THEN SHELLACKED THEM," AN EIGHTH ARMY OFFICER SAID.

SECOND DIVISION PATROLS CHECKING THE RESULTS OF ARTILLERY BARRAGES AND NIGHT BOMBING FOUND ONE SMALL VALLEY LITTERED WITH CHINESE DEAD. SURVIVORS WERE IN A DAZED CONDITION. ALL WERE WELL CLOTHED, EQUIPPED WITH EXTRA SOCKS AND EVEN EXTRA SHOES FOR A LONG CAMPAIGN.

MAJ.GEN.CLARK L.RUFFNER PROUDLY ANNOUNCED HIS SECOND DIVISION HAD BROKEN THE BACK OF THE CHINESE OFFENSIVE AND COULD DO IT AGAIN AGAINST EVEN GREATER NUMBERS. HE SAID:

"THE BOYS HAVE STOPPED THEM COLD. THE RED UNITS IN FRONT OF US NOW ARE NO LONGER CAPABLE OF LAUNCHING A POTENT ATTACK."

OTHER OFFICERS REPORTED REDS WERE BUILDING UP IN FRONT OF THE SECOND DIVISION AND PURING DOWN ITS EASTERN FLANK TO HIT SOUTH KOREANS AROUND SOKSA.

THE REDS HAD ALREADY PUSHED SOUTHWEST OF SOKSA. A NEW REPORT TUESDAY SAID THEY HAD ALSO PENETRATED EAST OF THE CITY. ONE HILL CHANGED HANDS FOUR TIMES IN BITTER HAND TO HAND FIGHTING.

THE EIGHTH ARMY SAID THERE WAS HEAVY FIGHTING ALL DAY IN THE AREA. "MANY CHINESE AND NORTH KOREANS" WERE REPORTED PRESSING SOUTHWARD.

BARNARD REPORTED OTHER RED COLUMNS WERE STREAMING DOWN TOWARD THE CENTRAL FRONT.

HE QUOTED A SPOKESMAN ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT AS SAYING THE REDS MAY BE PREPARING FOR AN ATTACK AS BIG OR BIGGER THAN THE ONE LAUNCHED LAST WEDNESDAY.

THAT OFFENSIVE COST THE REDS 60,000 CASUALTIES IN FIVE DAYS, AMERICAN OFFICERS SAID. U.N.CASUALTIES WERE PLACED AT 1,618, INCLUDING 960 AMERICAN.

A SOUTH KOREAN FORCE IN THE FAR WEST PUSHED WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF THE 38TH PARALLEL. U.N.TROOPS REOCCUPIED MUNSAN AND UIJONGBU, NORTH OF SEOUL. OTHER ALLIES PUSHED TO THE PUKHAN AND HONGCHON RIVERS EAST OF THE OLD SOUTH KOREAN CAPITAL.

BUT THE REDS APPEARED TO BE SHIFTING THEIR WEIGHT EASTWARD RATHER THAN MAKING A GENERAL WITHDRAWAL.

COMMUNIST ARTILLERY IN KAPYONG, 32 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL, OPENED UP ON AMERICAN POSITIONS SOUTH OF THE HONGCHON RIVER.

RUSSIAN-TYPE TANKS WERE SEEN IN CHUNCHON, 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

DIRECTLY SOUTH, REDS FOUGHT DOGGEDLY AGAINST U.S.UNITS COUNTERATTACKING NEAR HONGCHON. AT THIS POINT COMMUNISTS ARE DUE WEST OF HONGCHON AND SOUTH OF THE HONGCHON RIVER, MORE THAN 20 MILES SOUTH OF THE RED KOREAN BORDER.

THE WIDE SECTOR HELD BY THE SECOND DIVISION BULGES UP THROUGH THE HILLS TO THE NORTHEAST.

RUFFNER SAID RED COMMANDERS HAD HURLED FOUR CORPS--90,000 TO 100,000 MEN--AT HIS INDIANHEAD DIVISION. THE DIVISION NOT ONLY STOPPED THEM BUT SHIFTED EASTWARD TO PLUG A GAPING HOLE OPENED ON ITS FLANK WHEN TWO SOUTH KOREAN DIVISIONS COLLAPSED. OFFICERS ESTIMATED THE SECOND DIVISION KNOCKED OUT ABOUT 40,000 REDS.

"THAT MARKS THE SECOND TIME THE DIVISION HAS TAKEN ON FOUR CHINESE CORPS AND WHIPPED THEM," THE GENERAL SAID. "WE DID IT ONCE BEFORE IN THE WONJU-CHIPYONG CAMPAIGN.

"I DON'T KNOW THE LIMIT OF THE DIVISION'S ABILITY, BUT I THINK WE COULD HANDLE SIX CHINESE CORPS ON THE BASIS OF PAST PERFORMANCE."

THAT MEANS THE GENERAL THINKS HIS DOUGHBOYS COULD BE OUTNUMBERED 10 TO ONE AND WIN.

MAY 23 1951

A95FX

"IT'S ALWAYS BEEN MY AMBITION TO MEET THE COMMUNISTS ON OUR TYPE OF GROUND," RUFFNER SAID. "WE HAD IT HERE. THE TERRAIN WAS FAVORABLE FOR THE TEST AND WE DUG IN WAITING FOR THEM. THE MEN DID THE REST."

THE SECOND DIVISION WAS AIDED BY ROUND-THE-CLOCK AIR SUPPORT.

WARPLANES WERE AT IT AGAIN TUESDAY DESPITE UNFAVORABLE WEATHER. DURING THE NIGHT B-29S DROPPED 840 BOMBS ON THE RED FRONT LINES. FAR EAST AIR FORCES SAID THEY WERE PIN POINTED BY RADAR "WITH ACCURACY ALMOST AS EFFECTIVE AS VISUAL DAYLIGHT ASSAULTS."

RESULTS OF "PRECISION BOMBING CARRIED OUT WITHIN 400 YARDS OF THE FRONT LINE WERE AMAZING," RUFFNER RADIOED LT.GEN.EARLE E.PARTRIDGE, ACTING COMMANDER OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES.

(FEAF) PARTRIDGE, COMMANDER OF THE FIFTHAIR FORCE, IS FILLING IN FOR LT.GEN.GEORGE E.STRATEMEYER. THE FEAF SAID STRATEMEYER WOULD BE HOSPITALIZED "FOR A CONSIDERABLE TIME" FROM A HEART ATTACK.

FEAF SAID ITS DAYTIME RAIDERS INFLICTED 750 RED CASUALTIES. THE NAVY REPORTED ITS CARRIER BASED PLANES ACCOUNTED FOR 650 MORE.

ALLIED PLANES HAMMERED TUESDAY AT REDS REPORTED STREAMING SOUTHWARD DOWN THE HWACHON-CHUNCHON AND INJE-HANGYE HIGHWAYS.

PLANES AND ARTILLERY HELPED BREAK UP A SERIES OF NIGHT AND EARLY MORNING PROBING ATTACKS AT THE SECOND DIVISION.

TO THE EAST COMMUNISTS PUSHED BACK SOUTH KOREANS AROUND SOKSA. THEY HAVE PENETRATED SOUTHWEST OF THE HIGHWAY TOWN TO A POINT 25 MILES SOUTH OF PARALLEL 38 AND 25 MILES FROM THE EAST COAST.

HEAVY FIGHTING WAS REPORTED IN THE MOUNTAINOUS AREA. AMERICAN TROOPS HAD BEEN SHIFTED TO CLOSE A COMMUNIST INFILTRATION ROUTE BETWEEN SOKSA AND PUNGNAM, HELD BY THE SECOND DIVISION.

BP158APD NM

A135KA

(250)

NEW JERSEY (PRECEDE WASHN)

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23-(AP)-VICE-ADM. C. TURNER JOY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THREE AMERICAN NAVY MEN WERE KILLED AND NINE WOUNDED SUNDAY

WHEN SHORE BATTERIES AT WONSAN, ON THE KOREAN EAST COAST, STRUCK THE 45,000-TON BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY AND THE DESTROYER BRINKLEY BASS.

TWO WERE KILLED AND SIX WERE WOUNDED ABOARD THE DESTROYER. ON THE BATTLESHIP, ONE WAS KILLED AND THREE WOUNDED. SHELL FRAGMENTS STRUCK BOTH VESSELS DURING A BOMBARDMENT OF SHORE INSTALLATIONS. THE DAILY BOMBARDMENT BEGAN FEB. 16.

ADMIRAL JOY, COMMANDER OF NAVAL FORCES IN THE FAR EAST, SAID ENEMY GUNFIRE BEGAN SPLASHING AROUND THE BATTLESHIP AND DESTROYER AT 7 P.M. THE BRINKLEY BASS WAS STRUCK FIRST BY SHELL FRAGMENTS. ONE MAN WAS KILLED OUTRIGHT, TWO WERE WOUNDED SERIOUSLY AND FIVE WERE HURT SLIGHTLY. THREE OF THE WOUNDED WERE TRANSFERRED TO THE CRUISER MANCHESTER FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT, AND ONE OF THEM DIED MONDAY.

ONE ARTILLERY SHELL STRUCK THE NO. 1 TURRET OF THE NEW JERSEY, WHICH ENTERED THE KOREAN WAR ONLY THE DAY BEFORE. IT CAUSED NO DAMAGE TO THE HEAVILY-ARMORED TURRET.

BUT THE ADMIRAL SAID ANOTHER SHELL EXPLODED CLOSE ABOARD THE SHIP, KILLING ONE MAN AND INJURING THREE. NO DAMAGE WAS DONE TO THE SHIP.

DURING THE EXCHANGE OF GUNFIRE, THE BRINKLEY BASS BLASTED ENEMY GUN EMPLACEMENTS ON KALMA PENINSULA AT THE CLOSE RANGE OF FIVE MILES. MORE ENEMY GUNS WERE MOVED ONTO THE PENINSULA SUNDAY NIGHT. THEY OPENED FIRE ON THE NEW JERSEY, THE MANCHESTER AND DESTROYERS, INCLUDING THE BRINKLEY BASS. ALL UNITED NATIONS SHIPS RETURNED THE FIRE AND SILENCED THE SHORE GUNS, WITH DIRECT HITS OBSERVED ON GUNS AND AMMUNITION ON THE PENINSULA.

THE NEW JERSEY HURLED MORE THAN 20 ONE-TON SHELLS AND 100 FIVE-INCH ROUNDS DURING THE RETURN BOMBARDMENT.

IN WASHINGTON, THE NAVY HAD ANNOUNCED THE NAMES OF TWO MEN KILLED AND NINE MEN WOUNDED ABOARD THE TWO VESSELS. PRESUMABLY, THE THIRD MAN TO DIE WAS AMONG THOSE LISTED AS WOUNDED.

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DEAD:

SEAMAN ROBERT NORMAN OESTERWIND, SON OF MR.AND MRS.EMIL OESTERWIND, 17173 VAN BUREN AVENUE, DETROIT,MICH., KILLED ABOARD THE NEW JERSEY.

FIREMAN APPRENTICE JOHN DWAYNE BRYAN, SON OF MR.AND MRS.CLAUDE OZIAS BRYAN, ROUTE 2, PAYETTE,IDAHO, WHO DIED OF WOUNDS ABOARD THE DESTROYER.

WOUNDED:

SEAMAN CLARENCE S.GODFREY, WARD OF MRS.AGNES ELINE, 2676 EAGLE STREET, BALTIMORE,MD.

SEAMAN SCHUYLER S.HINMAN, SON OF MR.AND MRS.DAVID E.HINMAN, 211 LAKE STREET, BUCHANAN,MICH.

A33WX

SEAMAN KENNETH ALLEN MARTIN, SON OF MR.AND MRS.OTIS W.MARTIN, BOX 87, DAISETTA,TEXAS.

CHIEF YEOMAN CLAUDE ALOYSIUS MASON, HUSBAND OF MRS.ILO (CQ) EVELYN MASON, 656 WEST FOURTH STREET, WINONA,MINN.

TORPEDOMAN'S MATE, FIRST CLASS, JAMES HAMILTON MASON, HUSBAND OF MRS.MARIE FORD MASON, 3582 FREEDOM STREET, SAN DIEGO,CALIF.

SEAMAN RECRUIT GEORGE FARREN PACE, SON OF GEORGE ROLLAND PACE, 325 EAST FOURTH NORTH, AMERICAN FORK,UTAH.

SEAMAN APPRENTICE CHARLES EUGENE RODOCKER, SON OF MRS.RUTH ROSEBELLE KRIETER, GENERAL DELIVERY, SEQUIM,WASH.

FIREMAN JOHN STANLEY SENTERS, SON OF MR.AND MRS.J.A.SENTERS, ROUTE 4, BOONEVILLE,MISS.

SEAMAN THOMAS PATRICK SHIMMEL, SON OF MRS.CATHERINE SHIMMEL, BOX 471 MADERA,PA.

JK613PED

AMS BUDGET (520)
NIGHT LEAD JET ACE
BY O.H.P. KING

TOKYO, MAY 22-(AP)-THE WORLD'S FIRST JET ACE HAD A DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS PINNED ON HIS CHEST LATE TODAY.

CAPT. JAMES JABARA STOOD ERECT AS LT.GEN.EARL E.PARTRIDGE, ACTING FAR EAST AIR FORCES COMMANDER, PINNED ON THE DSC, WHICH IS SECOND ONLY TO THE MEDAL OF HONOR.

BUT HE WAS SORE ALL OVER, MIGHTY SORE. HE STILL FELT THE EFFECTS OF THAT BIG JET BATTLE SUNDAY WHERE HE BAGGED TWO MIGS, HIS FIFTH AND SIXTH. THIS PUT HIM ONE OVER THE TOTAL NEEDED TO MAKE HIM AN ACE.

BEING AN ACE WAS NOT NEW FOR THE WICHITA, KAS., PILOT. HE GOT NINE AND A HALF KILLS IN WORLD WAR II--(THREE OF THEM ON THE GROUND). BUT HE WASN'T FLYING JETS THEN.

JET COMBAT PUTS SUCH STRESSES ON A PILOT THAT HE GETS ACHES ALL OVER.

"I FEEL LIKE I'VE BEEN THROUGH A FOOTBALL GAME," THE ONE-TIME WICHITA, KANS., HIGH SCHOOL QUARTERBACK TOLD CORRESPONDENTS. "MY BACK MUSCLES ARE AWFULLY SORE.

"IN FACT, I CAN HARDLY SIT, MY FANNY IS SO SORE. THE MANEUVERING REQUIRED TO MATCH THE EVASIVE TACTICS OF THE MIGS TRYING TO GET AWAY PULLS AND STRAINS YOU ALL OVER, EVEN THOUGH THE FIGHT ONLY LASTS ABOUT FIVE MINUTES."

THE SHORT, DARK, 27-YEAR-OLD ACE HAD NO BUSINESS IN SUNDAY'S BATTLE, SAID BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM P.NUCKOLS, PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER, WITH A SMILE.

WHEN JABARA REACHED THE COMBAT AREA NEAR THE NORTHWEST BORDER OF KOREA, HE COULD NOT SHAKE LOOSE ONE OF HIS WING TANKS.

NUCKOLS SAID THIS MADE THE CAPTAIN'S JET SO UNBALANCED THAT HE HAD TO USE TWO HANDS ON THE CONTROL STICK. THE USUAL PROCEDURE IS TO RETURN TO BASE, BUT NOT FOR JABARA.

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IN THE WORDS OF THE OFFICIAL CITATION, JABARA DISRUPTED ONE FORMATION OF COMMUNIST JETS AND SHOT DOWN ONE MIG PLANE.

"BREAKING OFF THE ATTACK," THE CITATION CONTINUED, "CAPTAIN JABARA SIGHTED ANOTHER NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR FORMATION OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT PREPARING TO ATTACK A FLIGHT OF F-86S ALREADY ENGAGED IN BATTLE.

"ALTHOUGH LOW ON FUEL, ALONG WITH ONE TANK STILL ON, AND OUTNUMBERED SIX TO ONE, CAPTAIN JABARA DAUNTLESSLY FLEW INTO THEIR MIDST EXPOSING HIMSELF TO THEIR FIRE IN ORDER TO DIVERT THEM FROM THEIR OBJECTIVE."

IN THIS SECOND ENCOUNTER, ANOTHER ENEMY JET FELL IN FLAMES UNDER JABARA'S BLAZING GUNS.

JABARA DISCLOSED THAT HE ALMOST GOT IT HIMSELF IN THAT SECOND ENCOUNTER. HE LOST CONTACT WITH HIS WINGMAN IN THE DOG FIGHT AND, "I ENDED UP WITH TWO MIGS SHOOTING AT ME FROM BEHIND.

"I NOTICED THE BURSTS FROM THEIR HEAVY CALIBER CANNON PUPPING AROUND ME," HE RELAT

"I NOTICED THE BURSTS FROM THEIR HEAVY CALIBER CANNON POPPING AROUND ME," HE RELATED, "AND FOR TWO MINUTES I MADE DIVING TURNS TO THE LEFT AND RIGHT AND ALL KINDS OF VIOLENT MANEUVERS TO GET AWAY.

"TWO OF MY BUDDIES SAW IT AND ASKED WHO IT WAS. I JUST MANAGED TO GROAN OUT 'JABAR-R-R-R-RA' WITH THE LITTLE WIND IN ME, AND THEY CAME TO MY HELP."

THE CAPTAIN SAID THE MIGS HAVE ONE BIG ADVANTAGE OVER THE SWIFT SABRE JETS SUCH AS HE PILOTS. THE MIGS KEEP WITHIN 30 TO 50 MILES FROM THEIR BASE ACROSS THE YALU RIVER IN MANCHURIA. THEY GO INTO COMBAT WITH PLENTY OF FUEL, WHILE THE SABRE JETS USE UP TWO-THIRDS OF THEIRS TRAVELING TO AND FROM "MIG ALLEY."

JABARA SAID IF MIG PILOTS ARE SHOT DOWN AND BAIL OUT, "THEY HAVE A GOOD CHANCE TO BE HAVING MARTINIS IN THEIR OFFICERS' CLUB IN A FEW MINUTES."

30.24- 23281

IF RED PLANES ARE DAMAGED, "THEY CAN GLIDE TO SAFETY ACROSS THE YALU TO THEIR SANCTUARY, WHERE WE ARE FORBIDDEN TO GO."

IT MAY HAVE BEEN THE LAST AIR BATTLE FOR JABARA. MONDAY HE WAS CALLED BACK TO TOKYO TO TAKE AN INSTRUCTOR'S ASSIGNMENT. HE MADE THE 700 MILES TO TOKYO IN HIS SABRE JET IN ONE HOUR FLAT.

IN SUCH HOT WARPLANES, QUICK REFLEXES AND QUICK DECISIONS ARE VITAL. JABARA SAID HE EXPECTED TO WASH OUT MANY MEN IN TRAINING, TO SAVE BOTH LIVES AND PLANES.

XZ120PCS NM BJT

A98FX

MAY 23 1951

JET ACE (720)

BY O.H.P.KING

TOKYO,MAY 22-(AP)-THEY PINNED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS ON THE WORLD'S FIRST JET ACE TODAY. THE MEDAL, SECOND ONLY TO THE MEDAL OF HONOR, BROUGHT JOY TO THE ACHING BODY OF CAPT. JAMES JABARA OF WICHITA, KAS.

JABARA HASN'T PLAYED FOOTBALL FOR NINE YEARS, BUT HE SAID HE FELT AS IF HE'D BEEN THROUGH 60 MINUTES OF THE "BIG GAME."

HE'S STILL STIFF AND SORE FROM SUNDAY'S AIR BATTLE IN WHICH HE DESTROYED TWO RUSSIAN-TYPE MIG-15 JETS TO RUN HIS SCORE TO SIX.

"MY BACK MUSCLES ARE AWFULLY SORE," HE SAID. "IN FACT, I CAN HARDLY SIT DOWN, MY FANNY IS SO SORE. THE MANEUVERING REQUIRED TO MATCH THE EVASIVE TACTICS OF THE MIGS PULLS AND STRAINS YOU ALL OVER, EVEN THOUGH THE FIGHT LASTS ONLY FIVE MINUTES."

THINGS HAVE HAPPENED FAST TO JABARA--NO SLOW POKE HIMSELF.

SUNDAY HE BECAME A JET ACE.

MONDAY HE WAS RELIEVED OF COMBAT DUTY AND ORDERED TO JAPAN AS AN INSTRUCTOR. (HE MADE THE 700 MILE HOP IN ONE HOUR.)

TODAY, BEFORE A GROUP OF SENIOR AIR FORCE OFFICERS, HE WAS DECORATED FOR DAUNTLESS COURAGE IN ATTACKING NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR FORMATIONS OF COMMUNIST AIRCRAFT.

ALL THIS IN A FIGHT HE SHOULDN'T EVEN HAVE BEEN IN, ACCORDING TO BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM P.NUCKOLS, PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER OF THE FAR EASTERN AIR FORCES.

"JABARA WON'T TELL YOU THIS," NUCKOLS SAID, "BUT WHEN HE REACHED THE COMBAT AREA AND TRIED TO DROP HIS WING TANKS, ONE WOULDN'T SHAKE LOOSE. THAT MADE HIS AIRCRAFT UNBALANCED AND DIFFICULT TO MANAGE. HE HAD TO USE TWO HANDS ON THE CONTROL STICK. HE SHOULD HAVE RETURNED TO BASE IMMEDIATELY."

HABARA ONLY SMILED. HE HAD WAITED SINCE APRIL 22, WHEN HE DOWNED JET NO.4, FOR HIS CHANCE AT THE ACE-MAKER, (NO.5) AND WOULDN'T BE DENIED.

THE 27-YEAR OLD DOUBLE ACE--HE WAS CREDITED WITH NINE AND ONE-HALF (CORRECT) AIR VICTORIES OVER EUROPE IN WORLD WAR II--WAS GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL IN WICHITA IN MAY, 1942. HE ENLISTED AS AN AIR CADET THE SAME DAY.

HE HAD THIS TO SAY ABOUT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AIR COMBAT IN KOREA AND EUROPE:

"THERE'S A LOT OF DIFFERENCE--AS MUCH AS NIGHT AND DAY--BECAUSE (1) OF THE GREAT SPEEDS TODAY, UP TO 700 MILES AN HOUR; (2) THE SHORT TIME FOR FIRING, EVEN WHEN YOU'RE ON THE ENEMY'S TAIL; AND (3) IT'S VERY DIFFICULT TO IDENTIFY FRIEND FROM FOE IN A SPLIT SECOND SINCE BOTH THE (F-86) SABRE JETS AND THE MIGS HAVE SWEPT BACK WINGS AND YOU CAN'T SEE AS WELL AT 45,000 FEET AS YOU CAN AT 10,000".

A99FX

"THE MIGS HAVE MANY ADVANTAGES OVER US. (1) THEY ARE ONLY 30 TO 50 MILES FROM THEIR BASE SO ARE WELL FUELED, WHILE WE USE TWO THIRDS OF OUR FUEL GETTING TO MIG ALLEY AND BACK; (2) IF THEY ARE SHOT DOWN AND BAIL OUT THERE'S A GOOD CHANCE THEY'LL BE BACK HAVING MARTINIS IN THEIR OFFICERS' CLUBS IN A FEW MINUTES; (3) IF THEY GET INTO TROUBLE THEY CAN GLIDE TO SAFETY ACROSS THE YALU TO THEIR SANCTUARY WHERE WE ARE FORBIDDEN TO GO; AND (4) THEY DON'T HAVE OUR WEATHER PROBLEMS IN REACHING THE COMBAT AREA.

"THEY HAVE A PLANE ABOUT AS GOOD AS OUR F-86, BUT WE KNOW OUR ADVANTAGES AND THEIR DISADVANTAGES AND OUR LEADERS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THEM."

JABARA SAID A JET PILOT RARELY FIGHTS MORE THAN FIVE MINUTES AT A TIME, EXPLAINING:

"EVEN IF YOU ARE ON HIS TAIL AND CAN STAY THERE TWO MINUTES, YOU HAVE ONLY A COUPLE OF SECONDS OF FIRING OPPORTUNITY."

HE SAID TEAMWORK WAS THE BASIS FOR SUCCESS IN AIR COMBAT.

"A GOOD WINGMAN IS WORTH HIS WEIGHT IN GOLD. WHEN A LEADER SEES THE ENEMY HE QUITS LOOKING AROUND AND THE WINGMAN BECOMES HIS EYES AND EARS. HE STICKS TO HIS TARGET, AND THAT'S WHEN HE'S MOST VULNERABLE."

TO ILLUSTRATE...

"I LOST CONTACT WITH MY WINGMAN SUNDAY DURING THE TERRIFIC GYRATIONS I HAD TO MAKE TO KEEP ON THE MIG'S TAIL. I ENDED UP WITH TWO MIGS SHOOTING AT ME FROM BEHIND.

"I NOTICED THE BURSTS FROM THEIR HEAVY CALIBRE CANNONS POPPING AROUND ME AND FOR TWO MINUTES I MADE VIOLENT MANEUVERS TO GET AWAY.

"TWO OF MY BUDDIES SAW IT AND ASKED WHO I WAS. I JUST MANAGED TO GROAN OUT 'J ABAR-R-R-R-A' WITH THE LITTLE WIND I HAD LEFT AND THEY CAME TO HELP ME."

HE SAID THE THREE "A"S OF AERIAL COMBAT ARE: AIR DISCIPLINE, AGGRESSIVENESS AND AERIAL GUNNERY. THESE MUST BE COMBINED WITH THE ABILITY TO MAKE DECISIONS QUICKLY--BEFORE A BRIEF OPPORTUNITY DISAPPEARS."

AS AN INSTRUCTOR HE EXPECTS TO WASH OUT MANY MEN--AND SAVE BOTH THEIR LIVES AND THEIR PLANES. BUT HE SAID THESE MEN WOULD BE ABLE TO PERFORM TOP JOBS ELSEWHERE IN THE MANY-ARMED AIR FORCE.

BP713APD

A65FX

MAY 23 1951

K ROKS (280)

BY STAN CARTER

U.S. 8TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, KOREA,MAY 22-(AP)-THE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE SOUTH KOREAN ARMY SAID TODAY THE CHINESE REDS HAVE AIMED THEIR HEAVIEST BLOWS AT HIS TROOPS IN AN EFFORT TO DESTROY AMERICAN FAITH IN THEIR FIGHTING ABILITY.

LT.GEN.CHUNG IL KWON SAID THE COMMUNISTS HOPE THE AMERICANS WILL WITHDRAW THEIR SUPPORT OF THE KOREAN REPUBLIC ONCE THEY ARE CONVINCED IT IS HOPELESS TO TRY TO BUILD AN EFFECTIVE SOUTH KOREAN ARMY.

CHUNG IN A STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED RECENT SOUTH KOREAN DEFEATS TO LACK OF FIREPOWER, INEXPERIENCED LEADERSHIP AND INSUFFICIENT TRAINING.

HE EXPRESSED FAITH, HOWEVER, IN CONTINUED U.S. SUPPORT.

A SOUTH KOREAN MILITARY COURT TODAY SENTENCED TWO COLONELS TO ONE MONTH'S CONFINEMENT AFTER CONVICTING THEM OF PARTIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR COLLAPSE OF THE KOREAN SIXTH DIVISION DURING A RED ATTACK LAST MONTH.

LAST WEEK, SIX OTHER KOREAN OFFICERS WERE SENTENCED TO TWO TO 15 YEARS IN PRISON FOR THE SAME OFFENSE.

CHUNG'S STATEMENT SAID:

"IN U.S. ARMY SECTORS, THE ENEMY IS POUNDED BEFORE HIS ATTACKS REACH THE MAIN BATTLE POSITION. ARTILLERY, TANKS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS ALL COMBINE TO PRODUCE UNPRECEDENTED SLAUGHTER.

"AS THE FOE REACHES THE AMERICAN LINE OF RESISTANCE, THE WEAKENED SURVIVORS ARE FAIRLY EASILY KILLED OFF BY THE FRONT LINE DOUGHBOYS."

CHUNG SAID SOUTH KOREANS IN CONTRAST LACK HEAVY FIREPOWER.

"EVEN THE ROK SOLDIERS IN FORWARD POSITIONS MUST ENGAGE IN HAND TO HAND COMBAT TO STOP THE ENEMY," HE SAID.

"THE ENEMY IS STILL COMPARATIVELY FRESH BY THE TIME HIS WAVES ASSAULT THE DEFENSE LINE."

THE CHIEF OF STAFF SAID THE 130,000 BATTLE CASUALTIES HIS ARMY HAS SUFFERED SINCE JUNE HAS LOWERED COMBAT EFFICIENCY AND FORCED THE USE OF INEXPERIENCED LEADERS IN POSITIONS OF HIGH COMMAND.

UM4APD

A138FX
FRONTLINER (300)
BY TOM BRADSHAW

WITH U.S. SECOND DIVISION, KOREA, MAY 22-(AP)-ONE SMALL VALLEY CRAMMED WITH DEAD AND DYING COMMUNISTS TODAY TOLD THE STORY OF THE CHINESE RED DEFEAT ON THIS EAST-CENTRAL FRONT IN KOREA.

FRONT LINE OBSERVERS SAID THE MAIN BODY OF THE CHINESE FORCES APPARENTLY HAVE BROKEN CONTACT. THEY HAVE PULLED BACK OUT OF RANGE OF THE DEADLY AMERICAN ARTILLERY WHICH WAS A MAJOR FACTOR IN SMASHING THE RED DRIVE.

ALLIED PATROLS, INCLUDING TWO STRONG TANK TASK FORCES, MOVED OUT MORE THAN A MILE AND COULD FIND ONLY A FEW SMALL GROUPS OF REDS.

THIS "VALLEY OF DEATH," STREWN WITH RED CASUALTIES WAS FOUND BY ONE PATROL WHICH MOVED OUT NORTHWEST OF PUNGAM, ONE OF THE FOCAL POINTS OF THE BATTLE. EVEN BEFORE IT REACHED THE VALLEY THE PATROL COULD HEAR THE CRIES OF RED WOUNDED.

THE PATROL FOUND 1,000 ENEMY DEAD AND WOUNDED IN THE VALLEY. THIS WAS PART OF THE PRICE THE CHINESE PAID FOR LOSING A BATTLE TWO DAYS BEFORE. THOUSANDS MORE RED DEAD LITTERED OTHER SECTORS.

SGT.CHARLES P. KUCZYSKI, LEADER OF THE PATROL, SAID ARTILLERY AND AIR STRIKES APPARENTLY HAD INFLICTED TERRIBLE LOSSES ON THE COMMUNISTS.

"WE COULD HEAR THE WOUNDED MOANING BEFORE WE ENTERED THE VALLEY," SAID THE SOLDIER FROM EVANSVILLE, IND.

"IT WAS AN AWFUL SIGHT. BODIES WERE STACKED UP. MANY OF THEM WERE BURNED BLACK BY NAPALM (JELLIED GASOLINE FIRE BOMBS). MANY OF THE WOUNDED BEGGED US TO SHOOT THEM TO END THEIR MISERY.

"SOME OF THEM KEPT REPEATING IN ENGLISH 'SHOOT ME, SHOOT ME'."

FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE NEW RED OFFENSIVE STARTED LAST WEEK, PILOTS FAILED TO SPOT ANY SIZABLE CONCENTRATIONS OF THE ENEMY.

THE ONLY ACTION CAME DURING THE MORNING. AN ESTIMATED 800 COMMUNISTS STUMBLED INTO AMERICAN MINEFIELDS ON THE HONGCHON-INJE ROAD. MOST OF THEM WERE WIPED OUT BY ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE.

OFFICERS SAID HEAVY SUPERFORT BOMBING OF ENEMY ASSEMBLY AREAS NEAR THE FRONT APPARENTLY FORCED THE REDS TO DISPERSE TO SAFER POSITIONS.

THE SUPERFORTS WENT BACK TONIGHT AND AGAIN STRUCK AT ENEMY ASSEMBLY POINTS. IT WAS THE THIRD NIGHT IN A ROW FOR THESE B-29 ATTACKS.

JW01APD NM

A28FX
-95-
BY TOM BRADSHAW

U.S. 2ND DIVISION, KOREA, MAY 22-(AP)-THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE U.S. SECOND DIVISION TODAY SAID HIS MEN HAVE BROKEN THE BACK OF THE COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE ON THE EAST CENTRAL FRONT.

"THE BOYS HAVE STOPPED THEM COLD," SAID MAJ.GEN. CLARK L.RUFFNER. "THE RED UNITS IN FRONT OF US ARE NO LONGER CAPABLE OF LAUNCHING A POTENT ATTACK."

BETWEEN 90,000 AND 100,000 CHINESE REDS HIT THE DIVISION'S FRONT IN THE LATEST COMMUNIST PUSH. AN ESTIMATED 40,000 WERE KILLED BY ALLIED GROUND, AIR AND ARTILLERY FIRE.

JM105APD NM

B70KX
(250)
BY WILLIAM C. BARNARD

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, MAY 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS CAME ON SO THICK THAT THEIR UNIFORMS TURNED THE GREEN KOREAN HILLS BROWN.

THAT WAS THE WAY THE SURVIVORS OF A COMPANY FROM THE U.S. SECOND DIVISION TOLD IT. THEY WERE SITTING TODAY ON THE HILLSIDE DRINKING BEER AND POP. EVERY MAN THERE WAS LUCKY TO BE ALIVE.

THEY HAD BEEN SURROUNDED BY THOUSANDS OF CHINESE. EVERY MAN HAD FOUGHT HIS WAY OUT. THEY CAME OUT IN GROUPS OF TWO AND FOUR. THAT WAS THE ONLY WAY IT COULD BE DONE.

THAT WAS THE WAY SURVIVAL CAME ABOUT FOR THESE MEN OF THE SECOND, WHICH TOOK THE HARDEST PUNCH OF THE GREATEST CHINESE OFFENSIVE.

THE MEN OF THE COMPANY WERE ON A RIDGE MAY 17 SOUTHEAST OF CHUNCHON. IT WAS WILD COUNTRY, FIVE MILES FROM ANY ROAD. THEN THE CHINESE HIT.

"WE SAW THEM COMING A LONG WAY OFF," SAID SGT. FLOYD W. FRAZIER, A BLUE-EYED VETERAN FROM CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA. "THEY HAD ON BROWN UNIFORMS AND THEY TURNED THE GREEN HILLS BROWN."

HIS PLATOON WAS HIT BY SMALL ARMS FIRE AS IT TRIED TO REACH THE RIDGE WHERE ITS BATTALION WAS. THE PLATOON SCATTERED AND BEGAN FIRING BACK.

IT WAS ALMOST DARK WHEN FRAZIER AND FOUR OTHERS REACHED THE TOP OF A HILL AND OPENED FIRE.

"THE CHINESE WERE BLOWING WHISTLES AND BUGLES," HE SAID. "WE HAD A COUPLE OF RECOILLESS RIFLES AND WE KEPT ON FIRING. THE MOON CAME UP AND EVERYWHERE YOU LOOKED THERE WERE CHINAMEN. FINALLY THEY OVERRAN US."

FRAZIER SAID HE NEVER KNEW HOW HE GOT OUT OF THERE ALIVE. HE GOT DOWN THE HILL, DODGING THROUGH AN AREA UNDER MORTAR BARRAGE, AND FINALLY REACHED HIS OWN LINES AFTER WALKING ALL NIGHT.

CPL. PAUL ANDERSON OF 60 SAGAMORE ST., REVERE, MASS., SAID HE HAD A SIMILAR EXPERIENCE.

"WE WERE ON A RIDGE TRYING TO ESTABLISH A LINE," HE SAID, "BUT AS FAST AS WE'D GET ON ONE HILL THEY'D SWARM AROUND AND OVER OUR POSITIONS AND WE'D RUN FOR ANOTHER HILL. I NEVER KNEW THERE WERE SO DAMN MANY CHINAMEN."

B110KX Q
APW (ASKED)
BRITISHERS(240)
BY STAN CARTER

MAY 23 1951

U.S. 8TH ARMY, KOREA, MAY 22-(AP)- THE GENERAL SELECTED TO ORGANIZE AND COMMAND THE FIRST BRITISH COMMONWEALTH DIVISION IN KOREA SAID TONIGHT IT WILL BE READY FOR COMBAT SHORTLY.

"IT WON'T BE TOMORROW OR NEXT WEEK, BUT IT WILL BE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE," HE ADDED.

MAJ. GEN. A.J.H. CASSELLS SAID THE DIVISION WILL BE FORMED JUST AS SOON AS EXTRA PERSONNEL "COMING HERE FROM THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE WORLD" CAN REACH KOREA.

HE SAID THE INCREASE IN TROOPS WOULD NOT MATERIALLY INCREASE THE SIZE OF BRITISH FORCES IN KOREA. BUT NEW TROOPS WILL BE MOSTLY HEADQUARTERS PERSONNEL.

CASSELLS, AFTER INSPECTING BRITISH UNITS FIGHTING IN KOREA NOW, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE HE WAS HIGHLY PLEASED WITH THE TROOPS THAT ARE TO MAKE UP THE BULK OF HIS COMMAND.

"ALL THE TROOPS AND ALL THE OFFICERS I SAW WERE IN ABSOLUTELY THE FINEST FETTLE," HE SAID.

THREE BRITISH BRIGADES ARE IN KOREA. MORE PERSONNEL, GUNS AND EQUIPMENT WILL BE BROUGHT TO HELP MAKE UP THE DIVISION, WHICH WILL BE COMPRISED OF TROOPS FROM SIX NATIONS.

"THOSE COMMONWEALTH BRIGADES HAVE DONE VERY GREAT THINGS HERE," HE SAID.

30.24- 23283

"I FELT VERY PROUD EVERYWHERE I WENT."
HE SAID THE DIVISION WAS BEING FORMED BECAUSE IT WAS FELT IT WOULD BE BETTER TO PLACE ALL COMMONWEALTH TROOPS IN ONE UNIT--"AND GET THEM ALL FIGHTING TOGETHER"--THAN TO HAVE THE BRIGADES FIGHTING SEPARATELY AS PART OF AMERICAN DIVISIONS.
CASSELLS SAID THERE WOULD BE AUSTRALIANS, NEW ZEALANDERS, CANADIANS, INDIAN AND BRITISH TROOPS.
THE CENSORS REFUSED TO ALLOW MENTION OF THE SIXTH NATION WHICH WILL PROVIDE MEN FOR THE NEW DIVISION.
THE LARGEST PROPORTION OF THE NEW DIVISIONAL PERSONNEL IS COMING FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM BUT HE SAID THERE WOULD BE NEW MEN FROM EACH NATION.
TR1155ACS

A110PX
TOKYO, MAY 22-(AP)-PEIPING RADIO TONIGHT BROADCAST ITS FIRST DENUNCIATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS DECISION DECLARING AN ARMS EMBARGO ON RED CHINA.
THE BROADCAST, IN CHINESE, WAS HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN TOKYO.
THE BLOCKADE DECISION, THE RED STATION SAID, "HAD BEEN ANTICIPATED. THE AMERICANS NOW ARE FORCED TO THE LAST MEASURE, AND THAT INDICATES THEIR CATASTROPHE IN KOREA IS QUICKLY APPROACHING."
BP750APD

MAY 23 1951

A136
PRECEDE TOKYO (A110 DAY) (200)
LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23-(AP)-COMMUNIST CHINA WARNED MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY THEY WOULD BE HELD RESPONSIBLE "FOR ALL THE CONSEQUENCES" OF ANY EMBARGO ON SUPPLIES TO THE RED NATION.
A STATEMENT FROM THE CHINESE FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY, REPORTED FROM PEIPING BY THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS, ASSAILED THE U.N. MAY 18 EMBARGO AS "ILLEGAL, SLANDEROUS, A VIOLATION OF THE U.N. CHARTER" AND "A MALEVOLENT ATTEMPT TO EXTEND AGGRESSIVE WAR."
IT WAS RED CHINA'S FIRST OFFICIAL REACTION TO THE U.N. EMBARGO VOTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY LAST WEEK.
"ALL THOSE COUNTRIES WHICH ARE FOLLOWING THE UNITED STATES IN BANNING SUPPLIES TO CHINA AND KOREA WILL BEAR RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALL THE CONSEQUENCES ARISING FROM THEIR HOSTILE ACTS TOWARDS CHINA," THE STATEMENT SAID.
THE WARNING DID NOT ELABORATE.
THE STATEMENT SINGLED OUT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT--WHICH HAS RECOGNIZED THE CHINESE COMMUNIST REGIME--FOR SPECIAL MENTION.
IT SAID THAT EVEN BEFORE THE U.N. RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED, BRITAIN "HAD ALREADY CARRIED OUT A WHOLE NUMBER OF UNFRIENDLY ACTIONS AGAINST THE CHINESE PEOPLES' REPUBLIC IN THE SPHERE OF TRADE AND HAD SHOWN THAT IT IS AN ENEMY OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE."
BUT THE CHINESE STATEMENT SAID THE EMBARGO WOULD MAKE LITTLE DIFFERENCE. IT DECLARED CHINA WAS "FULLY CONVINCED THAT IT WILL BE ABLE TO ANSWER THIS DISGRACEFUL AND ILLEGAL RESOLUTION BY INFLICTING A CRUSHING DEFEAT ON THE AMERICAN AGGRESSORS."
VS1236AED

A78PA
WILLOUGHBY (220)
TOKYO, MAY 22-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.CHARLES A.WILLOUGHBY, GENERAL MACARTHUR'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICER FOR ALMOST 10 YEARS, TODAY SAILED FOR THE UNITED STATES AND RETIREMENT.
WILLOUGHBY ASKED TO BE RETIRED SHORTLY AFTER MACARTHUR WAS OUSTED AS FAR EAST COMMANDER. HE SAID HE WANTED TO HELP MACARTHUR.
HE HAS BEEN IN THE ARMY 40 YEARS, THE LAST 14 IN THE PACIFIC AND FAR EAST.
WILLOUGHBY DEVELOPED THE FAMED SORGE SPY CASE WHICH A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE MAY INVESTIGATE.

RICHARD SARGE, A GERMAN, HEADED A RUSSIA

RICHARD SORGE, A GERMAN, HEADED A RUSSIAN SPY RING IN JAPAN FROM 1933 UNTIL HIS ARREST IN 1941. HE WAS EXECUTED THREE YEARS LATER.
SORGE POSED AS A GERMAN NEWSPAPERMAN. HE TIPPED THE KREMLIN ABOUT THE GERMAN ATTACK IN 1941, AND WAS ABLE TO ASSURE MOSCOW THAT JAPAN WOULD MARCH SOUTH INSTEAD OF ATTACKING RUSSIA.
WILLOUGHBY DUG UP THE FULL STORY--INCLUDING POSSIBLE PARTICIPATION BY SOME AMERICANS--AFTER THE END OF THE WAR.
WILLOUGHBY OPPOSED THE PURGING OF 200,000 JAPANESE AT THE END OF THE WAR ON GROUNDS IT WOULD LEAVE AN OCCUPATION SCAR.
BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE HE RECEIVED A LETTER FROM THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, THANKING HIM FOR MAKING POSSIBLE THE REPATRIATION OF MORE THAN 6,200,000 (M) JAPANESE FROM OVERSEAS.
AT SAN FRANCISCO WILLOUGHBY WILL ENTER LETTERMAN ARMY HOSPITAL FOR A PHYSICAL CHECKUP, A ROUTINE REQUIRED OF RETIRING OFFICERS.
BR454APD NM

B50KX (Q)
(130)
MAY 23 1951
TOKYO,MAY 22-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.LEWIS B. (CHESTY) PULLER, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION, LEFT KOREA YESTERDAY FOR THE UNITED STATES AND COMMAND OF A NEW FIGHTING UNIT.
HE WAS SUCCEEDED BY BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM A.WHALING.
PULLER, ONE OF THE MOST COLORFUL FIGURES IN MARINE CORPS HISTORY, WILL FORM THE THIRD MARINE BRIGADE AT CAMP PENDLETON, CALIF., AFTER A 30-DAY LEAVE.
HE CAME TO KOREA NINE MONTHS AGO AS COMMANDER OF THE FIRST MARINE REGIMENT.
HE WAS AWARDED FOUR NAVY CROSSES FOR HIS EXPLOITS AT GUADALCANAL, NEW BRITAIN AND PALELIEU IN WORLD WAR II AND IN KOREAN WAR BATTLES. HE IS A NATIVE OF SALUDA, VA.
WHALING WAS DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE SECOND MARINE DIVISION AT CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C. HE IS A PACIFIC VETERAN OF WORLD WAR II. A NATIVE OF ST.CLOUD, MINN., HIS HOME IS IN WASHINGTON, D.C.
VR451ACS

B23KX Q
APW
TOKYO,MAY 22-(AP)-VICE-ADM.C.TURNER JOY, COMMANDER OF UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES IN THE FAR EAST, TODAY SENT CONGRATULATIONS TO OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE BRITISH ROYAL MARINES FOR RECEIVING ROYAL HONORS.
"YOUR UNEXCELLED COURAGE, SKILL AND GALLANTRY IN ACTION HAVE BEEN AN INSPIRATION TO ALL IN THE FAR EASTERN UNITED NATIONS NAVAL COMMAND," HE SAID.
THE BRITISH MARINES LAST SAW ACTION WHEN THEY STORMED ASHORE EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF SONGJIN TO DEMOLISH A SECTION OF THE MAIN COASTAL HIGHWAY.
VR223ACS

A66PA
TOKYO,MAY 22-(AP)-THE KOREAN WAR IS SOMETIMES CONFUSING. ESPECIALLY AFTER WAR REPORTS COME OUT OF THE CENSOR'S SCISSORS. HERE'S THE WAY ONE DISPATCH READ TODAY:
"ONE REPORT SAID (DELETED BY CENSOR) CHINESE HAD PENETRATED (CENSORED) SOUTH-SOUTHEAST OF SOKSA.
"AN EIGHTH ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE REPORT 'SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN TOO SERIOUSLY.'"
UM546APD NM

B93KX (Q)
TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23-(AP)-THE NORWEGIAN MEDICAL ARMY SURGICAL UNIT TRAINING AT CAMP SAKAI, JAPAN, RECEIVED GREETINGS FROM THEIR KING ON NORWAY'S CONSTITUTION DAY, MAY 17, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.
KING HAAKON MESSAGED COLONEL HUDSLEF, COMMANDING THE UNIT: "I SEND YOU MY BEST WISHES FOR YOUR WORK IN KOREA."
THE SURGICAL UNIT WILL TRAIN IN JAPAN FOR ABOUT A MONTH IN THE USE OF AMERICAN EQUIPMENT. THE UNIT INCLUDES 15 RED CROSS NURSES, 12 DOCTORS, FIVE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS AND A CHAPLAIN.
FJ1021PCS

B92KX (Q)
NY FOR CH
TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23-(AP)-M/SGT. FREDERICK GLEASNER, 1000 SHERROD ST., HIGH POINT, N. C., WENT OUT AND GRABBED AN ELUSIVE CHINESE COMMUNIST WHEN ALL EFFORTS TO SHOOT HIM FAILED, THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION ANNOUNCED TODAY.
"IT SEEMED EVERYONE WAS SHOOTING AT HIM, BUT NO ONE WAS BRINGING HIM DOWN," THE 19-YEAR-OLD GI SAID. HE ASKED PERMISSION TO GO OUT AFTER HIM AND TOOK OFF ACROSS THE RIDGELINE.
GLEASNER RETURNED HOLDING THE RED BY THE BACK OF HIS NECK.
FJ1018PCS

B10KX (Q)
CO LX
TOKYO,MAY 22-(AP)-GENERAL HEADQUARTERS TODAY ANNOUNCED THE POSTHUMOUS AWARD OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES FOR HEROISM IN KOREAN FIGHTING TO PFC EUGENE D.ESTEP, RT.3, BROOKSVILLE, KY., AND SGT.VAN E.CLAGG, 75 CEDAR ST., GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.
VR106ACS

B9KX (Q)
WITH THE U.S.FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,KOREA,MAY 22-(AP)-COL.DAN GILMER, FORMERLY ON THE STAFFS OF GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY AND GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, HAS BEEN NAMED COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT. HE SUCCEEDS COL.WILLIAM A.HARRIS, WHO HAS RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR REASSIGNMENT. GILMER'S HOME IS IN LAVONIA, GA.
VR105ACS

B94KX (Q)
NY FOR CHARLOTTE
MAY 23 1951
(125)
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23-(AP)-AN ARMY COURT FOUND CAPT. WILLARD H. WISE, COLUMBIA, S. C., GUILTY OF ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON DURING A SHOOTING AT A JAPANESE HOTEL FEB. 26, THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY.
WISE AND CAPT. ROBERT W. HESSLER, PUEBLO, COLO., WERE INVOLVED IN THE INCIDENT AT THE RESORT TOWN OF ATAMI IN WHICH ONE JAPANESE WAS KILLED AND THREE WOUNDED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. THE TWO OFFICERS, BOTH VETERANS OF KOREAN FIGHTING WITH THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, WERE ON LEAVE FROM AN ARMY HOSPITAL WHEN THE SHOOTING TOOK PLACE.
WISE WAS FOUND GUILTY OF INTENT TO COMMIT MURDER WHEN HE RESISTED ARREST BY ATSUSHI WATANABE, A JAPANESE POLICEMAN. WATANABE WAS WOUNDED.
THE COURT WITHHELD ITS SENTENCE PENDING JUDICIAL REVIEW. MURDER CHARGES HAVE BEEN BROUGHT AGAINST HESSLER, BUT TRIAL AWAITS COMPLETION OF PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATIONS BY ARMY MEDICAL AUTHORITIES.
FJ102PCS

A52KX (SHORTS)
TAIPEH,FORMOSA,MAY 22 (AP)-THE CHINA UNION PRESS ASSERTED TODAY 80,000 PERSONS HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN SHANGHAI FROM APRIL 27 TO MAY 15 AND WERE MARKED FOR LIQUIDATION AS COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES.
AMONG THOSE PICKED UP, THE NEWSPAPER ADDED, WAS WANG HSIAO-LAI, ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN CHINESE IN SHANGHAI, WHO ONCE HEADED THE CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. THE NEWSPAPER. WHICH CLAIMS TO HAVE UNDERGROUND CONNECTIONS ON THE MAINLAND, SAID HE WAS SHOT A WEEK AGO.
GG544PCS

A112FX
HONG KONG,MAY 22-(AP)-A RED CHINESE COURT IN TAIYUAN LAST MONTH TRIED A "REACTIONARY LANDLORD," HIS WIFE AND SON.
DURING THE TRIAL THE WIFE DIED, BUT THE COURT GAVE HER THE SAME SENTENCE AS HUSBAND AND SON--DEATH.
HM753APD
MAY 23 1951

A59 (360)
SINGAPORE, MAY 22-(AP)-BRITISH MALAYA--WHICH HAS SOLD MORE THAN 120,000 TONS OF RUBBER TO COMMUNIST CHINA SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR--TODAY ANNOUNCED THE BAN OF ANY MORE SHIPMENTS OF THAT VITAL PRODUCT TO THE CHINESE REDS.
THE EMBARGO WAS REVEALED BY BOTH THE CROWN COLONY OF SINGAPORE AND THE COMPANION GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA AT KUALA LUMPUR. THE MAINLAND FEDERATION PRODUCES THE RUBBER--ISLAND SINGAPORE SHIPS MOST OF IT.
THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD REQUESTED THE BAN. ITS DECISION WAS PROVOKED BY AROUSED AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION AND THE WHIP-SAWING ATTACKS OF WINSTON CHURCHILL'S CONSERVATIVES IN PARLIAMENT. THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY LAST FRIDAY ASKED FOR A GLOBAL EMBARGO OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND WAR MATERIALS AGAINST RED CHINA.
SINGAPORE GOV. SIR FRANKLIN GIMSON, ANNOUNCING THE BAN HERE, SAID RUBBER EXPORTS TO RED CHINA ACTUALLY WERE STOPPED A WEEK AGO--ON MAY 15.
IN A SIMILAR ANNOUNCEMENT AT KUALA LUMPUR, HIGH COMMISSIONER SIR HENRY GURNEY ASKED THE FEDERATION EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO CONFIRM HIS GOVERNMENT'S COMPLIANCE WITH LONDON'S REQUEST FOR "THE IMPOSITION OF A BAN ON RUBBER EXPORT TO CHINA FOR THE REST OF THE YEAR."
GURNEY SAID HE FELT CONFIDENT THE BAN, "IN THE PRESENT GRAVE CIRCUMSTANCES, WILL COMMAND THE SUPPORT OF ALL THOSE WHO ARE UNITED AND OF SINGLE MIND IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST COMMUNIST AGGRESSION WHETHER IT BE IN KOREA, MALAYA OR ELSEWHERE."
THE ANNOUNCEMENTS CAME AS THE BRITISH FREIGHTER NANCY MOLLER, WITH 3,700 TONS OF RUBBER IN HER HOLD, WAS HEADED BACK TO SINGAPORE AFTER INTERCEPTION BY A BRITISH DESTROYER NEAR HAINAN ISLAND, OFF THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF CHINA.
ANOTHER SHIP, THE PANAMA-REGISTERED NORBAY, WITH 750 TONS OF RUBBER SLATED FOR CHINA, IS BEING HELD UNDER ARMED GUARD IN SINGAPORE HARBOR.
GIMSON TOLD THE SINGAPORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL INCREASES IN RUBBER EXPORTS TO RED CHINA CLEARLY EXCEEDED CHINA'S NORMAL PEACETIME CIVILIAN REQUIREMENTS AND "THEREFORE ARE LIKELY TO BE USED FOR STRATEGIC STOCKPILING AND FOR THE SLAUGHTER OF FORCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS FIGHTING IN KOREA."
GIMSON ADDED: "NOTHING SHOULD BE DONE OR ALLOWED TO JEOPARDIZE THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS OR TO WEAKEN THE COMMON CAUSE IN WHICH WE ARE ALL ENGAGED."
THE BAN ON RUBBER SHIPMENTS DOES NOT AFFECT TRANSSHIPMENT FROM SUCH NON-BRITISH POINTS AS SUMATRA ON BILLS OF LADING, A SPOKESMAN SAID. HOWEVER, BRITAIN CAN STILL "REQUISITION" SUCH SHIPMENTS IN BRITISH VESSELS, AS SHE DID IN THE CASE OF THE NANCY MOLLER'S CARGO. IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT THE PERCENTAGE OF SUCH TRANSHIPMENTS OF HIGH-GRADE RUBBER IS SMALL.
M-FD631AED

A118
AUCKLAND, N.Z., MAY 22-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER SIDNEY HOLLAND ANNOUNCED IN WELLINGTON TONIGHT THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT HAS A SURPLUS OF £8,700,000 ($24,360,000) MOST OF WHICH WILL BE APPLIED TO A WAR EMERGENCY ACCOUNT.

HE SAID £5,250,000 ($14,700,000) WOULD BE APPLIED TO MEET DEFENSE COSTS, ADDING TO A FUND WITH AN ULTIMATE TARGET OF £100,000,000 ($280,000,000). ALSO OUT OF THE SURPLUS IN THE CONSOLIDATED FUND AND SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNTS, THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSES TO PAY A £5 BONUS TO 600,000 CHILDREN AT A COST OF £3,000,000 ($8,400,000). FAMILY ALLOWANCES FOR ALL CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE ARE PROVIDED FOR IN NEW ZEALAND'S GENERAL SOCIAL INSURANCE LAW.

G1102AED

B6 EQ
KX
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, MAY 22-(AP)-AIR MINISTER PHILLIP MCBRIDE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 25 AUSTRALIAN AIRMEN ARE FLYING TO BURBANK, CALIF. FOR TRAINING IN THE HANDLING OF LOCKHEED NEPTUNE (P2V5) AIRCRAFT BEING BOUGHT BY THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE FOR ANTI-SUBMARINE PATROLS.

MCBRIDE SAID THE GROUP WOULD BE LED BY WING COMMANDER KEITH PARSONS, A WORLD WAR II VETERAN.

MD724AED

A46 MAY 23 1951
(200)
LONDON, MAY 22-(AP)-THE BIG WESTERN POWERS HAVE SET PLANS FOR INTERNATIONAL TALKS DESIGNED TO SETTLE GERMANY'S ESTIMATED $4,500,000,000 (B) PREWAR AND POSTWAR DEBTS.

INFORMED OFFICIALS REPORTED TODAY THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE AGREED ON THE MAIN PRINCIPLES WHICH THEY THINK SHOULD GOVERN THE FINAL SETTLEMENT. THE WEST GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC LAST MARCH UNDERTOOK RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PRIVATE AS WELL AS PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE PREWAR REICH.

RRUSSIA AND HER FRIENDS WILL NOT BE INVITED TO THE TALKS. THE SOURCES SAID THE POTSDAM PACT LAID DOWN THAT RUSSIA, AS THE POWER OCCUPYING EAST GERMANY, SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SETTLING THE CLAIMS OF EAST EUROPEAN NATIONS, AND THAT THE WESTERN ALLIES SHOULD TAKE CARE OF WESTERN CLAIMS.

THE TALKS WILL BE HELD IN LONDON NEXT JULY OR AUGUST.

GERMANY'S BILLS ARE GROUPED IN PREWAR AND POSTWAR CATEGORIES.

THE PREWAR DEBTS--COMPRISING MAINLY UNREDEEMED PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIABILITIES--ARE THOUGHT TO TOTAL ABOUT $1,000,000,000 (B).

THE POSTWAR DEBTS--OWED MAINLY TO THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE FOR GOODS, HELP AND SERVICES RECEIVED--RUN TO ABOUT $3,500,000,000 (B).

GERMANY'S MAIN PREWAR DEBTORS INCLUDE THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, SWEDEN AND SWITZERLAND.

THE ALLIES ALREADY HAVE ANNOUNCED THE DEBT SETTLEMENT WILL BE SHAPED BY TWO MAIN FACTORS:

FIRST, THE BONN GOVERNMENT HAS ONLY WEST GERMANY UNDER ITS RULE. THE ALLIES ACCORDINGLY HAVE WORKED OUT A FORMULA WHICH WILL BIND IT TO PAY ONLY A PROPORTION OF CERTAIN DEBTS INCURRED BY THE LARGER PREWAR REICH.

SECOND, THE ALLIES THEMSELVES ARE READY TO WAIVE THE PRIORITY RE-SERVED TO THEM FOR REDEMPTION OF THE POSTWAR HELP THEY HAVE GIVEN GERMANY.

ONE BIG PROBLEM YET TO BE SETTLED:

THE GERMANS WOULD LIKE TO SET THEIR FOREIGN ASSETS--FROZEN WHEN WAR BROKE OUT IN ALLIED AND NEUTRAL COUNTRIES--AGAINST THE DEBTS.

MANY ALLIED NATIONS VERY LIKE WILL RESIST THIS BECAUSE THEY FEEL THEY ARE ENTITLED TO MORE WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION FROM THE GERMANS THAN THEY HAVE RECEIVED.

ASIDE FROM VARIOUS FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, GERMANY IS INDEBTED TO MANY PRIVATE GROUPS LIKE BANKS. THESE GROUPS WILL BE REPRESENTED AT THE LONDON TALK TOO, THE OFFICIALS SAID.

MAY 23 1951

A56
LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23-(AP)-BRITAIN'S NEW FOUR-JET BOMBER--CAPABLE OF CARRYING THE ATOM BOMB--FLEW FOR THE FIRST TIME LAST FRIDAY, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

AT THE SAME TIME THE MAKERS, VICKERS-ARMSTRONG, LTD., ANNOUNCED THE ROYAL AIR FORCE HAS PLACED A SUBSTANTIAL ORDER FOR THE SPEEDY PLANE.

THE BOMBER IS KNOWN AS THE VICKERS 660. IT IS POWERED BY FOUR ROLLS-ROYCE AVONS, WHICH THE BRITISH DESCRIBE AS ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL JET ENGINES.

PERFORMANCE DETAILS ARE STILL SECRET, BUT AIRMEN HERE TAKE IT FOR GRANTED THE BOMBER WILL FLY MORE THAN 600 MILES AN HOUR.

VS752PED

A24
LONDON, MAY 22-(AP)-BRITAIN'S NAVY GETS A NEW BOSS IN DECEMBER.

THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED THAT ADM. SIR RHODERICK R.MCGRIGOR WOULD TAKE OVER THEN AS FIRST SEA LORD AND CHIEF OF THE NAVAL STAFF. HE WILL SUCCEED ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET LORD FRASER, WHO WILL HAVE HELD THE POST THE CUSTOMARY THREE YEARS.

SIR RHODERICK, 56, IS A VETERAN OF THE WORLD WAR II INVASION OF SICILY AND COMMANDED THE BATTLESHIP RENOWN DURING THE SINKING OF THE GERMAN BATTLESHIP BISMARK. SINCE LAST YEAR HE HAS BEEN COMMANDER IN CHIEF AT PLYMOUTH NAVAL BASE.

SL350AED

D44 (180)
LONDON, MAY 22-(AP)-A CABINET MINISTER INDICATED TODAY THE UNITED STATES WILL ALLOCATE MORE SCARCE SULPHUR AND COTTON TO HARD-PRESSED BRITISH INDUSTRY.

RICHARD R.STOKES, LORD PRIVY SEAL, FLEW BACK TO LONDON AFTER VISITING UNITED STATES AND CANADA TO TALK OVER THE PROBLEM OF SCARCE RAW MATERIALS.

BRITAIN GETS THE BULK OF ITS SULPHUR FROM THE UNITED STATES, AND MUCH OF ITS COTTON. THERE RECENTLY HAVE BEEN COMPLAINTS THAT AMERICAN ALLOCATIONS OF BOTH WERE SHORT OF BRITISH NEEDS.

"THE UNITED STATES IS THOROUGHLY APPRECIATIVE OF OUR PROBLEMS, PARTICULARLY IN REGARD TO SULPHUR SUPPLIES," STOKES TOLD NEWSMEN UPON HIS ARRIVAL HERE.

"I THINK OUR ALLOTMENT FOR THE SECOND HALF OF THIS YEAR WILL BE BETTER THAN OF LATE. I EXPECT AN ANNOUNCEMENT ABOUT SULPHUR WILL BE MADE IN PARLIAMENT IN ABOUT TWO WEEKS AND I THINK IT WILL BE GOOD NEWS."

STOKES ADDED THAT A FORECAST OF A HIGHER COTTON CROP IN THE UNITED STATES THIS YEAR THAN LAST MADE "MUCH BRIGHTER" BRITISH PROSPECTS OF GETTING MORE COTTON.

STOKES MADE NO ESTIMATE, HOWEVER, OF THE AMOUNT OF COTTON OR SULPHUR WHICH BRITAIN SOUGHT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

B1221PED

A125

(120)

MAY 23 1951

WITH WASHINGTON (A10)

LONDON, MAY 22-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES HAS ASSURED BRITAIN HER POLICY TOWARDS CHINA HAS NOT CHANGED.

BRITISH ANXIETY DEVELOPED AFTER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN RUSK'S SPEECH IN NEW YORK FRIDAY. IT WAS FEARED HERE THAT IF RUSK'S REPORTED REMARKS REFLECTED STATE DEPARTMENT POLICY, IT WOULD COMMIT THE UNITED NATIONS TO RESTORE CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S NATIONALISTS AS THE REAL RULERS OF CHINA AFTER A KOREAN SETTLEMENT.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR OLIVER FRANKS HAS BEEN ASSURED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON RUSK'S SPEECH "DOES NOT INDICATE ANY CHANGE IN UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD CHINA."

MEANWHILE ANOTHER BRITISH COMMONWEALTH MOVED TO BUILD ITS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH COMMUNIST CHINA. IN KARACHI, THE PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED IT HAS AGREED TO THE APPOINTMENT OF HAN NIAN-LUNG AS THE FIRST PEIPING AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN.

JJ1120AED

A97 (KX (AB ST AX FW)

LONDON, MAY 22-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM SLIM, CHIEF OF BRITAIN'S IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF, WILL KEEP HIS JOB FOR AN EXTRA YEAR, THE WAR OFFICE SAID TODAY.

HE WAS APPOINTED IN 1948 FOR A THREE YEAR TERM, X.2 BUT THE WAR OFFICE SAID THE KING HAS APPROVED AN EXTENSION UNTIL 1952.

PS1008PED

london, may 22--(ap)--britain went on a millinery spree today in a morale boosting program for members of its women's royal air force. it gave all 10,900 of the girls new hats.

the new blue headgear, made of blocked fur felt with a small peak, look like those xxxx worn by u.s. women marines. the old wraf hats were of shapeless soft xxx cloth.

hj/00430---0130and

A59

NIGHT LEAD AIR (100)

PARIS, MAY 22-(AP)-ABOUT 500 WARPLANES OF SIX ALLIED AIR FORCES OPEN THEIR BIGGEST POSTWAR MANEUVERS TOMORROW TO TEST WEST EUROPE'S DEFENSES AGAINST AERIAL ATTACK.

FIGHTER PLANES, MOST OF THEM JETS, WILL RISE FROM 11 AIRFIELDS TO MEET BOMBERS THUNDERING OVER FROM BRITISH BASES ON MOCK BOMBING RUNS.

AN AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM POST 80 MILES NORTHEAST OF PARIS WILL CONTROL THE FORCES INVOLVED, FROM THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, FRANCE, BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS AND DENMARK.

BRITISH AIR VICE MARSHAL W.A.B. BROOK TOLD NEWSMEN TODAY THE MAIN TEST OF THE THREE-DAY EXERCISE IS TO GAUGE THE ABILITY OF AIR FORCES OF DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES TO OPERATE, REARM AND REFORM AT EACH OTHER'S BASES WITHOUT DELAY.

VS757PED

MAY 23 1951

A87

(160)

PARIS, MAY 22-(AP)-SIX ALLIED AIR FORCES BEGIN THEIR BIGGEST POSTWAR EXERCISE TOMORROW TO TEST THEIR POSSIBILITIES FOR DEFENSE OF WESTERN EUROPE FROM AIR ATTACK. THE TEST IS DUBBED "EXERCISE UMBRELLA."

FIGHTER PLANES, MOST OF THEM JETS, WILL RISE FROM 11 AIRFIELDS IN THE THREE-DAY AIR WAR GAMES, TO INTERCEPT BOMBERS MAKING MOCK RAIDS. BRITISH AIR VICE MARSHAL W.A.B.BROOK, CENTRAL SECTOR AIR FORCES CHIEF OF STAFF IN GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S ATLANTIC ARMY, SAID ABOUT 500 AIRCRAFT WOULD PARTICIPATE. PLANES OF THE U.S., BRITISH, FRENCH, BELGIAN, DUTCH, AND DANISH AIR FORCES WILL TAKE PART.

U.S. AND BRITISH BOMBERS STATIONED IN ENGLAND, INCLUDING B-29S, B-50S AND BRITISH WELLINGTONS, WILL MAKE THE MOCK BOMB RUNS. MOST OF THE INTERCEPTORS WILL BE JETS -- AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH -- PLUS SOME PROPELLOR-DRIVEN MUSTANGS AND SPITFIRES OF THE DUTCH AND DANISH AIR FORCES.

THE MANEUVERS WILL BE CONTROLLED FROM AN AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM (CAPS A,D,S,) POST 80 MILES NORTHEAST OF PARIS.

VS754AED

A57

PARIS, MAY 22-(AP)-DEFENSE MINISTER JULES MOCH SAID TODAY THE MANAGER OF A VAMPIRE JET FIGHTER PLANE FACTORY AT MEAULTE HAD BEEN REPLACED FOLLOWING REPORTS OF SABOTAGE IN THE FACTORY LAST YEAR.

MOCHE, ADDRESSING THE COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC, FRANCE'S UPPER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT, STATED THAT THE NEW MANAGER OF THE FACTORY HAD REPORTED TWO ADDITIONAL SABOTAGE ATTEMPTS RECENTLY.

GENERALLY, HE SAID, SABOTAGE ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN FEW AND UNIMPORTANT.

VS754PED

(Advance for usesat 6:30 P.M. Eastern standard time today, Tuesday, May 22

(Advance) Paris, May 22--(AP)---Michael S. Harris has been named new chief of the economic cooperation administration to West Germany, it was announced today. Harris, 34, has been chief of the ECA mission

30.24- 23287

o Sweden since 1949. He is from Boston, Mass.

He succeeds Jean Cattier, a new york investment banker who plans to return to private business. In addition to his ECA work, he will serve as director of the office of economic affairs for U.S. high commissioner John J. McCloy.

The swedish post will be filled by Lloyd Larson, Harris' deput

(End advance for use at 6:30 P.M. EST today, Tuesday, May 22)

wilsons 01155 jrt 1025aes

MAY 23 1951

Oslo, Norway, May 22--(AP)-- Gen. Dwight d. eisenhower came to Oslo today for a two-day tour of inspection of Norway's home guard, army, air and naval forces.

He will watch military maneuvers just outside Oslo tomorrow at which army, air force and home guard units will defend the area against a theoretical enemy which has captured the capital. Later he will visit the air base at Gardermoen, 45 miles northeast of the capital, and tour naval installations in Oslo Fjord aboard the destroyer Arendal.

Earlier today he inspected denmark's largest air base at Karup.

outside Oslo
He was received at Forbu airbase on his arrival by u.s. ambassador charles U. Bay, Canadian minister Edward J. Garland, defense minister chief gen. Ole Berg . Eise-hower was accompanied by his wife, adm. sir patrick brind, commander-in-chief of the atlantic pact's northern region, maj. gen. robert k. taylor, northern air force chief a other members of his staff.

MAY 23 1951

apr nrthrd 1945 eee 450p

A75
(160)
BERLIN, MAY 22-(AP)-THE WEST BERLIN CITY GOVERNMENT REFUSED TODAY TO LICENSE THE "GERMAN SOCIALIST" POLITICAL PARTY ON THE GROUNDS THAT 20 OF THE 24 POINTS IN ITS PLATFORM ARE PATTERNED AFTER THE OLD NAZI BOOK OF RULES.
THE CITY SENATE REFERRED THE PARTY'S APPLICATION TO THE ALLIED KOMMANDATURA WITH A RECOMMENDATION THAT IT BE REJECTED. THE ALLIED BOARD IS THE FINAL ARBITER.
CITY OFFICIALS SAID THE PARTY IS MODELLED AFTER GEN.ERNST OTTO REMER'S SOCIALIST REICH PARTY, WHICH IS UNDER FIRE IN WEST GERMANY AS A NEO-NAZI OUTFIT.
WEST GERMAN CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER SAID LAST NIGHT THAT THE REPUBLIC'S NEWLY FORMED CONSTITUTIONAL COURT WOULD BE READY IN TWO WEEKS TO HEAR THE GOVERNMENT'S DEMAND THAT THE SOCIALIST REICH PARTY BE OUTLAWED. HIS STATEMENT FOLLOWED COMMENT BY BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON THAT THE RE-EMERGENCE OF THE NAZIS WAS "AN UNPLEASANT DEVELOPMENT WHICH IS BOUND TO CAUSE ANXIETY ABROAD."
ED737AED

A41
(170)
FRANKFURT,GERMANY,MAY 22-(AP)-WIVES OF SEVEN CONDEMNED GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS WERE TOLD TODAY THEIR HUSBANDS WILL BE HANGED AND THAT THEIR FINAL VISITS MAY BE MADE ON THURSDAY, AN ATTORNEY DISCLOSED.
FREDERICK WIEHL, COUNSEL FOR FORMER SS GENERAL OSWALD POHL, ONE OF THE CONDEMNED MEN, SAID THE OFFICIAL NOTICE HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE U.S. WAR CRIMES PRISON IN LANDSBERG.
EARLIER, U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER JOHN J.MCCLOY TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE "I HAVE MADE MY DECISION AND THE COURTS HAVE ACTED. THE CASE IS CLOSED AS FAR AS I AM CONCERNED."
ALL SEVEN HAVE BEEN IMPRISONED IN LANDSBERG SINCE THEIR CONVICTION BY A U.S. WAR CRIMES COURT IN 1946 AND 1947.
IN ADDITION TO POHL, CONVICTED OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WARSAW GHETTO AND OF BEING IN CHARGE OF NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS, THE MEN ARE: GEORG SCHALLERMEIR, SENTENCED FOR CONCENTRATION CAMP ATROCITIES; PAUL BLOBEL. CONVICTED OF ORDERING THE KILLING OF 60.000 PERSONS AT

KIEV, RUSSIA; WERNER BRAUNE, CONVICTED OF DIRECTING A MASSACRE OF JEWS AND GYPSIES; ERIC NAUMANN, COMMANDER OF A UNIT WHICH EXTERMINATED 3,539 PEOPLE IN THREE WEEKS; OTTO OHLENDORF, CHIEF OF AN EXTERMINATION TEAM CHARGED WITH KILLING 90,000 RUSSIANS; HANS SCHMIDT, ADJUTANT OF BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP.

MJ655PED

A11WX

WASHINGTON, MAY 22-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT YESTERDAY TOLD JOHN J. MCCLOY, U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY, HE IS FREE TO PROCEED WITH THE EXECUTION OF FIVE GERMANS CONVICTED OF WAR CRIMES.

THE SUPREME COURT HAS REFUSED TO REVIEW THE CASES OF THE LAST SEVEN REMAINING GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS UNDER DEATH SENTENCES. A FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT HERE YESTERDAY ISSUED A FINAL ORDER DISMISSING THEIR PETITIONS.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID IT HAD JURISDICTION OVER ONLY FIVE OF THE SEVEN, THE OTHER TWO BEING UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT.

ALL SEVEN WERE CONVICTED OF CONCENTRATION CAMP MURDERS AND ATROCITIES.

DC3AED

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Frankfurt, Germany, May 22--(AP)---U.S. high commissioner John J. McCloy bristled under questioning today by German reporters about allied-requisitioned property in West Germany.

Asked when the allies plan to turn back hotels and swimming pools used by the occupation forces, he said:

"I have just read a German newspaper article on the 'evil dismantling' of Wiesbaden. I defy you to go any place in Europe and find a more prosperous town. I imagine that, as long as we have one swimming pool under requisition, there will be such articles in the German press."

McCloy said he will not overrule U.S. army authorities on questions of requisitioned property "when their demands are just and related to the security and morale of their troops." He referred to the fact fresh American soldiers are headed here to reinforce western defenses.

"I get a little fed up with this criticism," he said. "The fourth division is coming to Germany soon and it will need some recreation."

fourth 1635 jrt lped

A58

ESCHWEGE, GERMANY, MAY 22-(AP)-EAST ZONE GERMANS WHO HAVE CROSSED THE BORDER INTO WEST GERMANY IN THE PAST TWO DAYS HAVE REPORTED THAT VOLKSPOLIZEI (PEOPLE'S POLICE) UNITS ARE HOLDING SPRING MANEUVERS WITH RUSSIAN TANKS AND ARTILLERY.

THEY GAVE NO ESTIMATES OF HOW MANY TROOPS WERE INVOLVED, BUT SAID THEY APPARENTLY ARE FROM THE SO-CALLED ALERT UNITS OF THE EAST GERMAN PEOPLE'S POLICE.

VS756PED

B91 Q

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 22-(AP)-CPL. CARVILLE E.MYERS, OF HORTONVILLE, WIS., WAS ACCIDENTALLY ELECTROCUTED WHILE UNLOADING TANKS IN A GERMAN RAIL STATION, THE U.S. ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY. MYERS TOUCHED A HIGH TENSION LINE WHILE STANDING IN A TANK TURRET.

THE ARMY ANNOUNCED ALSO THAT SGT. LEWIS E. REECE, 413 WEST THIRD STREET, RUTHERFORDTON, N.C., WAS FATALLY WOUNDED WHILE ACCIDENTALLY SHOT BY A FELLOW SOLDIER ON A HUNTING TRIP.

W1145AED

D23

BONN, GERMANY, MAY 22-(AP)-VICE CHANCELLOR FRANZ BLUECHER TODAY COMPLAINED THAT THE ALLIES HAVE SET TOO HIGH A COAL EXPORT QUOTA FOR WEST GERMANY.

THE SIX-NATION RUHR AUTHORITY ORDERED WEST GERMANY TO EXPORT 6,200,000 TONS OF COAL IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1951, AND REJECTED BLUECHER'S OFFER OF 5,700,000 TONS.

BLUECHER TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT WEST GERMANY FACES A SERIOUS COAL SHORTAGE NEXT WINTER IF THE PRESENT QUOTA IS MAINTAINED.

B1101AED

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night lead morrison

vienna, may 22-(ap)-british foreign minister herbert morris promised tonight that his government would do all it can to help austria win its liberation from four-power occupation speedily.

he gave his assurances of british intentions in a visit

30.24- 23289

to austrian chancellor dr. leopold figl.

morrison arrived inx vienna early this afternoon for a three-day visit to see how the country lying astride the iron curtain is fighting communism. he is the first british foreign minister to visit austria since the congress of vienna in 1815.

during his two-hour discussion with figl, austria's hope of obtaining a state treaty, economic questions such as austria's raw materials shortage and cost of the four-power occupation were discussed. figl told morrison he felt the ~~x~~ the british minister's visit meant austria was considered an "equal" despite the occupation, a communique said.

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morrison, it added, ~~[illegible]~~ "expressed his appreciation of the courage of the austrian people and the determination of his government to help the austrian people obtain full freedom by speeding up the conclusion of the state treaty."

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A88
VIENNA, MAY 22-(AP)-BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON ARRIVED TODAY FOR TALKS WITH AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. IT WAS THE FIRST VISIT BY A BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER TO AUSTRIA SINCE THE WAR.
MORRISON FLEW HERE FROM GERMANY. IT WAS BELIEVED HE WOULD DISCUSS WITH THE AUSTRIANS ATTEMPTS BY THE WEST TO GET SOVIET AGREEMENT TO THE LONG-DELAYED AUSTRIAN TREATY OF INDEPENDENCE.
JJ855AED

A197
(170)
PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, MAY 22-(AP)-CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAS PROTESTED TO THE U.S. EMBASSY HERE THAT "HOSTILE ACTIVITIES" HAVE BEEN CARRIED ON AGAINST THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT BY AMERICANS, PARTICULARLY THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR BROADCASTS OF "RADIO FREE EUROPE."
THE GOVERNMENT RADIO, ANNOUNCING THIS TODAY, ALSO CHARGED THAT A GROUP OF "SIX OR SEVEN ARMED AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN TWO MOTOR CARS" CROSSED THE BORDER FROM BAVARIA INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND LOOKED AROUND WITH FIELD GLASSES.
(RADIO FREE EUROPE IS OPERATED BY A GROUP OF PRIVATE AMERICAN CITIZENS. IT BEAMS ANTI-COMMUNIST PROGRAMS TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN THE CZECH LANGUAGE.)
THE CZECH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID RADIO FREE EUROPE WAS ENGAGED IN WARMONGERING FOR WHICH IT EMPLOYED "CZECHOSLOVAK TRAITORS." THE NOTE HANDED TO THE U.S. AMBASSADOR IN PRAGUE, ELLIS O.BRIGGS, SAID FURTHER THAT RADIO FREE EUROPE USED AN UNAUTHORIZED WAVELENGTH.
THE U.S., SAID THE NOTE, COULD NOT ESCAPE RESPONSIBILITY FOR RADIO FREE EUROPE'S ACTIVITIES BY CONTENDING IT WAS PRIVATELY MANAGED.
THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT, SAID THE NOTE, "PROTESTS MOST STRONGLY ALL THE FORMS OF THIS HOSTILE ACTIVITY, AND EXPECTS TO BE INFORMED OF THE MEASURES THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TAKES."
THE NOTE SAID REPEATED PROTESTS HAD BEEN MADE TO THE UNITED STATES, AND ADDED:
"IN SPITE OF THESE PROTESTS, THESE ACTIVITIES HAVE NOT ONLY NOT CEASED, BUT ARE INCREASING MORE AND MORE. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IS PREPARING, ORGANIZING AND CARRYING OUT CONSISTENTLY HOSTILE ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC."
CONCERNING THE ALLEGED BORDER VIOLATION BY U.S. SOLDIERS, IT SAID THAT "THESE PERSONS PENETRATED DEEP INTO CZECHOSLOVAK TERRITORY, INSPECTED BORDER INSTALLATIONS, MADE OBSERVATIONS THROUGH TELESCOPES AND PHOTOGRAPHED THEM, AND LEFT THE SAME WAY THEY CAME."
"THIS NOT AN ISOLATED CASE OF ARMED AMERICAN VIOLATIONS OF CZECHOSLOVAK TERRITORIAL SOVERIGNTY," IT SAID. "THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT HAS PROOFS OF ACTIVE AMERICAN LEADERSHIP IN THE ORGANIZATION OF ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE AND OTHER HOSTILE ACTIVITIES X X X."
(IN WASHINGTON, A STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID THE PROTEST IS UNDER STUDY.)

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PRAGUE--DASH MATTER FOLLOW CZECH PROTEST (A197
--DASH--
IN NEW YORK, A SPOKESMAN FOR "RADIO FREE EUROPE" DENIED IT WAS WAR-MONGERING OR OPERATING ON AN UNAUTHORIZED WAVE-LENGTH.
"ANYTHING YOU SAY THAT DOESN'T PICTURE JOE STALIN AS THE GREATEST THING THAT EVER HAPPENED IS 'WAR-MONGERING' TO SOME CIRCLES," SAID C.D.JACKSON, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A FREE EUROPE, WHICH SPONSORS THE RADIO.
"WE DEFINITELY ARE NOT WAR-MONGERING. WHAT WE ARE DOING IS TRYING TO KEEP HOPE ALIVE AMONG THE PEOPLE BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN."
CONCERNING THE UNAUTHORIZED WAVELENGTH CHARGE, JACKSON SAID RFE OPERATED ON 719 KILOCYCLES BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE U.S.STATE DEPARTMENT.
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A FREE EUROPE IS THE PARENT ORGANIZATION FOR SEVERAL ACTIVITIES, IN ADDITION TO RADIO FREE EUROPE.
ONE OF THESE DIVISIONS IS THE CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM, HEADED BY GEN. LUCIUS D.CLAY, FORMER AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNOR IN GERMANY. THE CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM IS THE FUND-RAISING BRANCH OF THE ORGANIZATION. IT SPONSORED THE "FREEDOM BELL" WHICH WAS INSTALLED IN THE TOWER OF THE WEST BERLIN CITY HALL.

IT OBTAINS ITS FUNDS BY POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION, AS DUR G A TOUR OF THE FREEDOM BELL, AND FROM VARIOUS FOUNDATIONS, JACKSON SAID.

"WE ARE INDEED A PRIVATE ORGANIZATION," HE ADDED.

OTHER SUB-DIVISIONS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ARE THE MID-EUROPEAN STUDY CENTER IN NEW YORK AND THE NATIONAL COUNCILS DIVISION.

JACKSON SAID THE STUDY CENTER GAVE ASYLUM TO EXILE SCHOLARS AND PROVIDED FACILITIES FOR THEIR STUDIES.

"WE GIVE THEM MONEY AND A PLACE TO WORK," HE SAID.

HE SAID THE NATIONAL COUNCILS DIVISION WORKS WITH THE NATIONAL COUNCILS OF EXILES TO HELP THEM RETAIN THEIR NATIONAL IDENTITIES.

JACKSON SAID THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE HAD NOT YET RECEIVED FORMAL NOTICE OF THE CZECH PROTEST, BUT THAT HE PRESUMED THE STATE DEPARTMENT WOULD INFORM IT OF THE CONTENTS OF THE NOTE HANDED TO AMBASSADOR BRIGGS.

PS352PED

A60

(120)

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, MAY 22-(AP)-FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MILENTIJE POPOVIC SAID TODAY YUGOSLAVIA CANNOT HOPE TO GET INTO THE BLACK FINANCIALLY UNTIL 1953.

HE ACKNOWLEDGED BEFORE A JOINT SESSION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE THAT YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE SITUATION HAS BEEN GROWING PROGRESSIVELY WORSE SINCE 1949, FOLLOWING PREMIER MARSHAL TITO'S GOVERNMENT BREAK WITH MOSCOW.

HARDSHIPS HAD BEEN CAUSED, HE SAID, BY THE COMINFORM'S ECONOMIC BLOCKADE AGAINST THE TITO GOVERNMENT, THE NEED FOR EXPANDING THE COUNTRY'S ARMS PRODUCTION MACHINERY FOR DEFENSE BECAUSE OF INCREASING THREATS FROM THE EAST, AND LAST SUMMER'S SEVERE DROUGHT.

HE LISTED YUGOSLAVIA'S PRESENT DEFICIT AT ABOUT $225,000,000, LARGELY FOR REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE INDUSTRIALIZATION PROGRAM.

MEANWHILE, HE REPORTED, THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN ARE ENGAGED IN TALKS TO HELP OUT YUGOSLAVIA WITH NEW GRANTS TO COVER CURRENT OPERATING EXPENSES.

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A25

PRECEDE WARSAW DAY (280)

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MAY 22-(AP)-POLAND AND RUSSIA HAVE EXCHANGED BITS OF TERRITORY ALONG THEIR COMMON FRONTIER BY AN AGREEMENT CONCLUDED RECENTLY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE AGREEMENT MARKED THE RETURN TO DUTY OF SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI VISHINSKY, WHO WAS TAKEN ILL LATE IN THE WINTER. HE SIGNED THE AGREEMENT FOR RUSSIA.

(THE CONTROLLED WARSAW PRESS PRESENTED THE TERRITORIAL EXCHANGE AS A GOOD DEAL FOR POLAND. THE TWO TERRITORIES TOTAL ABOUT 260 SQUARE MILES. INFORMANTS IN WARSAW SAID POLAND GAINED A RICH INDUSTRIAL AREA OF OIL AND GAS WELLS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF DROGOBYCH (DROHOBYCZ) IN THE CARPATHIAN FOOTHILLS WHILE RUSSIA GAINED A TIP OF FARMING TERRITORY EAST OF LUBLIN THAT JUTS INTO THE SOVIET UKRAINE ACROSS A SECONDARY NORTH-SOUTH RAILWAY LINKING LWOW (LEMBERG) AND KOVEL (KOWEL). RUSSIA THUS GAINS FULL CONTROL OF THE SECTION OF RAILROAD.)

BOTH TERRITORIES INVOLVED IN THE EXCHANGE WERE POLISH BETWEEN THE TWO WORLD WARS. RUSSIA OCCUPIED THE EASTERN PART OF POLAND IN 1939, WHEN POLISH RESISTANCE TO GERMANY WAS IN ITS DYING STAGE.

DROGOBYCH IS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN CORNER OF POLAND CLOSE TO THE FORMER TERRITORY OF CARPATHO-UKRAINE (RUTHENIA) WHICH CZECHOSLOVAKIA CEDED TO RUSSIA IN JUNE, 1945.

THE CITY IS THE CENTER OF A SMALL BUT FAIRLY IMPORTANT OIL AND NATURAL GAS AREA. THE POPULATION IS PREDOMINANTLY UKRAINIAN. THE LUBLIN REGION IS A HIGHLY FERTILE AGRICULTURAL AREA.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE TRADE WAS MADE AT THE REQUEST OF POLAND AND THAT MAJ. GEN. ALEXANDER ZAWADSKI. FIRST VICE-PREMIER. SIGNED THE ACCORD FOR THE WARSAW GOVERNMENT.

IT WAS STATED HERE THAT THE EXCHANGE WAS MADE FOR ECONOMIC REASONS AND THAT BOTH REGIONS WOULD BE BETTER OFF.

THE AGREEMENT PROVIDES FOR RESETTLEMENT OF THE POLISH AND UKRAINIAN POPULATIONS OF THE TWO TERRITORIES. THE RESIDENTS MAY TAKE THEIR PORTABLE PROPERTY WITH THEM, BUT LEAVE REAL ESTATE, FARMING EQUIPMENT AND COMMUNICATION FACILITIES INTACT.

SNSIPED

A119 (300)

WARSAW, POLAND, MAY 22-(AP)-POLAND AND THE SOVIET UNION HAVE AGREED ON AN EXCHANGE OF SMALL PARCELS OF TERRITORY ON POLAND'S EASTERN FRONTIER, GIVING THE U.S.S.R. A LINK IN A RAIL LINE IN EXCHANGE FOR A PIECE OF UKRAINIAN TERRITORY INCLUDING AN OIL AND NATURAL GAS AREA.

THE AGREEMENT, ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY, WAS SIGNED RECENTLY IN MOSCOW BY SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI Y.VISHINSKY AND MAJ.GEN. ALEXANDER ZAWADSKI, FIRST VICE PREMIER OF COMMUNIST POLAND.

THE ACCORD CALLS FOR THE RESETTLEMENT OF SOME POPULATION. IT PROVIDES THAT IN THE RESETTLEMENT OF THE POLES AN UKRAINIANS INVOLVED, PORTABLE PROPERTY MAY BE TAKEN WITH THEM, BUT REAL ESTATE EQUIPMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES MUST BE LEFT INTACT.

THE WHOLE AGREEMENT WAS SAID TO INVOLVE ABOUT 260 SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY. THE STRIP TO BE TAKEN OVER BY THE U.S.S.R. JUTS OUT FROM THE PRESENT POLISH FRONTIER EAST OF LUBLIN. THIS AREA IS CROSSED BY A RAILROAD WHICH LINKS LVOV (LEMBERG) AND KOWEL. BOTH THESE CITIES ARE IN THE TERRITORY TAKEN FROM POLAND BY THE U.S.S.R. AT THE OUTSET OF WORLD WAR II.

POLAND IS GIVEN A STRIP OF TERRITORY NEAR HER PRESENT SOUTHEAST FRONTIER IN THE REGION OF DROGOBYCH, WHICH ALSO WAS POLISH BEFORE THE SOVIETS MARCHED IN 1939. THE EXACT SIZE OF THE TWO AREAS INVOLVED IN THE TERRITORY EXCHANGE WAS NOT GIVEN.

INSPIRED EDITORIALS IN THE POLISH PRESS HAILED THE AGREEMENT AS A GAIN FOR POLAND. THESE EDITORIALS SAID THE LAND TURNED OVER TO THE SOVIET UNION WERE CHIEFLY AGRICULTURAL, BUT THAT POLAND GAINED AN INDUSTRIALLY RICH AREA.

(AN INCOMPLETE MOSCOW DISPATCH, PASSED THROUGH SOVIET CENSORSHIP, SAID THE EXCHANGE WAS AT POLAND'S REQUEST AND BROUGHT ABOUT FOR ECONOMIC REASONS SO THAT THE AREAS AFFECTED WOULD BE BETTER OFF.)

THE POPULATION OF THE DROGOBYCH AREA IS PREDOMINANTLY UKRAINIAN. IT LIES AT THE FOOTHILLS OF THE BESKIDS RANGE IN THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, SOUTHEAST OF THE POLISH RAIL CENTER OF PRZEMYSL. THE AREA CEDED TO THE U.S.S.R. ALSO IS ON THE UKRAINIAN FRONTIER, EAST OF LUBLIN AND IN THE GENERAL AREA OF THAT CITY. THE REGION IS A HIGHLY FERTILE AGRICULTURAL AREA.

WX109AED

AMS BUDGET (550)

NIGHT LEAD IRAN

BY ROBERT B. HEWETT

MAY 23 1951

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 22-(AP)-ABOUT 30,000 IRANIANS, WAVING MOSELEM RELIGIOUS BANNERS, BOOED THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN TODAY AT A DEMONSTRATION THREATENING A HOLY WAR IF NECESSARY TO NATIONALIZE OIL.

SWEATING UNDER THE SUN, THE CROWD WENT INTO A FRENZY WHEN THE BLACK-BEARDED, BLACK-TURBANED CHAMS GHANATABADI, LEADER OF THE MILITANT MUJAHEDDIN ISLAM (FIGHTERS FOR ISLAM) DECLARED:

"ALL LOYAL MOSLEMS WILL THROW THE BRITISH BANDITS INTO THE PERSIAN GULF IF THEY DO NOT LEAVE THE COUNTRY."

ANOTHER SPEAKER, HOSSEIN MAKKI, DECLARED A RECENT STATEMENT BY THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT WHICH THE IRANIANS REGARD AS BACKING THE BRITISH STAND AGAINST NATIONALIZATION, WAS "A STAB IN THE BACK OF THE IRANIAN NATION."

AT AN EARLIER RALLY, LEFTISTS CALLED FOR THE DEATH OF PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH, WHO HAS LOCKED HIMSELF IN HIS PARLIAMENT BUILDING CHAMBERS SINCE MAY 14. THE LEFTISTS ENGAGED IN A FLURRY OF FIST

30.24- 23291

FIGHTS WITH MOSSADEGH SUPPORTERS.
THERE WAS AN AIR OF CRISIS IN THE CAPITAL. POLICE AND ARMY OFFICIALS WERE ON 24-HOUR ALERT. FLYING SQUADS OF TRUCK-BORNE POLICE AND MOUNTED POLICE PATROLLED THE STREETS. A DOZEN TANKS RUMBLED INTO THE CITY THIS MORNING.
THE MASS MEETING CALLED BY MOSLEM LEADERS AND MOSSADEGH'S NATIONAL BLOC CHEERED A RESOLUTION WHICH DECLARED "STRONG HATRED" OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.
THIS WAS THE LATEST MOVE TO BUILD UP PRESSURE TO OVERRIDE ANY BRITISH RESISTANCE TO GOVERNMENT SEIZURE OF THE BRITISH-OWNED ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, ITS ABADAN REFINERY, THE BIGGEST IN THE WORLD, AND THE OIL FIELDS WHERE IT OPERATES.
BECAUSE THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT HAS URGED MODERATION ON BOTH SIDES, THE UNITED STATES, TOO, HAS BEEN ACCUSED OF INTERFERING.
ALTHOUGH THE LAW NATIONALIZING THE COMPANY WAS ENACTED MORE THAN THREE WEEKS AGO, THE GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN NO PRACTICAL HINT OF HOW IT PLANS TO CARRY IT OUT.

THE PREMIER, THE AGED AND AILING FATHER OF THE NATIONALIZATION LAW WAS SAID BY AN OFFICIAL TO HAVE LEFT HIS BARRED OFFICE AND LISTENED FROM THE PARLIAMENT STEPS TO THE "DEATH TO MOSSADEGH" SHOUTS RAILED AT THE RALLY OF 4,000 COMMUNIST-BACKED TRADE UNIONISTS.
FIGHTS BROKE OUT WHEN MOSSADEGH'S FRIENDS BURST INTO PARLIAMENT SQUARE, SHOUTING "LONG LIVE MOSSADEGH."
ALTHOUGH POLICE QUICKLY THREW A CORDON BETWEEN THE STRUGGLING GROUPS AND SEPARATED THEM, THE INCIDENT GRAPHICALLY EMPHASIZED THE CONFUSED POLITICAL SITUATION IN THIS COUNTRY, SOUTHERN NEIGHBOR OF SOVIET RUSSIA.
SHAH MOHAMMED REZA PAHLEVI IS REPORTED TO HAVE WARNED MOSSADEGH SATURDAY THAT HIS EXTREME NATIONALISTIC SPEECHES WERE CREATING A SITUATION THAT MIGHT RIPEN THE COUNTRY FOR COMMUNISM.
(IN LONDON, INFORMED SOURCES SAID BRITAIN HAS YIELDED TO AMERICAN PRESSURE AND DROPPED ANY IMMEDIATE THREAT OF USING FORCE IN THE OIL DISPUTE. IT WAS REPORTED BRITAIN ALSO HAS PROMISED TO CONSULT FULLY WITH THE UNITED STATES BEFORE DECIDING TO SEND TROOPS TO IRAN EVEN TO PROTECT BRITISH LIVES AND PROPERTY. GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY TOLD A SENATE COMMITTEE IN WASHINGTON ON MONDAY THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS NO COMMITMENTS TO GO INTO IRAN WITH THE BRITISH IN EVENT OF TROUBLE THERE.)
MAY 23 1951
(MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO SAID BRITAIN'S LATEST NOTE TO IRAN CONTAINED A DIRECT THREAT. A MOSCOW DISPATCH SAID SOME DIPLOMATS FEARED A REAL DANGER TO WORLD PEACE WAS DEVELOPING. RUSSIA HAS A TREATY WITH IRAN WHICH SHE COULD INTERPRET AS ALLOWING HER TO SEND FORCES INTO THE COUNTRY IN THE EVENT OF A THREAT TO THE SOVIET UNION.

THE LEFTIST DEMONSTRATION WAS THE FIRST PUBLIC ATTACK ON MOSSADEGH, WHO FAINTED AND PLUNGED HEADLONG FROM THE ROSTRUM 10 DAYS AGO AFTER AN EMOTIONAL APPEAL TO PARLIAMENT FOR SPEEDY NATIONALIZATION OF IRAN'S OIL WEALTH.
SKEPTICAL DEPUTIES LAUGHED THEN WHEN HE SAID "RASCALS" HAD THREATENED HIS LIFE. HE HINTED THE FANATIC MOSLEM SECT OF FEDAYAN ISLAM, AS WELL AS THE COMMUNISTS, WERE THREATENING HIM.
THE LEFTIST RALLY POINTED UP THE RED OPPOSITION TO THE PREMIER WHO, IRONICALLY, HAS BEEN CALLED PRO-COMMUNIST BY SOME AMERICANS AND BRITISH. SPEAKERS ACCUSED MOSSADEGH, ONE OF THE COUNTRY'S WEALTHIEST MEN, OF KEEPING CORRUPT POLITICIANS IN OFFICE AND DRAGGING HIS FEET ON REFORMS, INCLUDING THE OIL SEIZURE.

THAT MEETING DREW ONLY 3,000 OR 4,000 PERSONS.
THE CHARGE OF BACK-STABBING AGAINST THE UNITED STATES BY MAKKI AT THE RELIGIOUS RALLY WAS ALONG LINES OF HIS RECENT DECLARATIONS ON THE POSSIBILITY OF A HOLY WAR. MAKKI IS MOSSADEGH'S RIGHT HAND MAN IN PARLIAMENT AND SECRETARY OF THE JOINT SENATE-MAJLIS OIL NATIONALIZATION BOARD.

THE RALLY WAS CALLED BY AYATULLAH SEYED ABOLGHASSEM KASHANI, ONE OF IRAN'S LEADING PRIESTS. FOLLOWING CUSTOM, HE DID NOT ATTEND, BUT SENT THIS RECORDED MESSAGE:
"ALL OF US EXPRESS OUR HATRED AGAINST INTERFERENCES OF AMERICA AND BRITAIN IN THIS COUNTRY WHICH VIOLATE OUR INDEPENDENCE. IT IS BETTER FOR THOSE WHO PRETEND TO BE FRIENDS NOT TO OPEN THE WORLD TO A BURNING WAR WHICH WILL DESTROY THE WORLD. X X X
"BRITAIN, WHO HAS BEEN SUCKING THE BLOOD OF THE INNOCENT IRANIAN PEOPLE FOR 50 YEARS X X X HAS BROUGHT BLACK DAYS TO THIS NATION. NOW, SEEING THAT THEIR ERA OF CRUELTY AND LOOTING IS COMING TO AN END, THEY HAVE STARTED PROPAGANDA AGAINST US IN THE WORLD WITH THE MILLIONS LOOTED FROM OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES."
THE RESOLUTION WHICH DREW APPROVING SHOUTS CONTAINED THESE POINTS:
1--"WE HEREBY DECLARE TO THE WHOLE WORLD THE UNBREAKABLE WILL OF THE IRANIAN PEOPLE TO TAKE OVER THE FORMER OIL COMPANY WITHOUT ANY CONDITIONS."
2--THE BRITISH NOTE PROTESTING NATIONALIZATION IS INTERFERENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND "WE HEREBY DECLARE IT REJECTED."
3--PARLIAMENT HAD THE RIGHT UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER TO NATIONALIZE OIL AND "THE FORMER OIL COMPANY, WHICH IS ONLY A BUSINESS CONCERN, MUST SURRENDER TO THE WILL OF THE IRANIAN PEOPLE."
4--"RUMORS OF DISPATCHING PARATROOPS FROM BRITAIN ARE CONSIDERED BY THE IRANIAN PEOPLE AS WILD AGGRESSION."
5--"THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT IS CONSIDERED AS CLEAR INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF IRAN AND HAS AWAKEND IN THE IRANIAN PEOPLE A STRONG HATRED REGARDING SUCH A STATEMENT."
SN558PED

A152

-95-

FIRST LEAD IRAN
BY ROBERT B.HEWETT
MAY 23 1951
TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 22-(AP)-SUPPORTERS OF NATIONALIST PREMIER F.MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH CLASHED TODAY WITH DEMONSTRATORS AT A COMMUNIST-BACKED RAILWAY UNION RALLY CALLED TO DENOUNCE MOSSADEGH'S GOVERNMENT.
FISTS FLEW IN PARLIAMENT SQUARE AS THE ANGRY UNIONISTS ATTACKED A SMALL GROUP WHO INVADED THE AREA SHOUTING "LONG LIVE MOSSADEGH!"
THE CRY OF "DEATH TO MOSSADEGH!" WENT UP FROM THE RANKS OF THE UNION, WHICH IS REGARDED AS CONTROLLED BY THE UNDERGROUND COMMUNISTS.
THE AGED, AILING PREMIER, SWEPT INTO OFFICE THREE WEEKS AGO BY THE POPULAR CLAMOR FOR NATIONALIZATION OF THE BRITISH-OWNED ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, MAY HAVE HEARD THE DENUNCIATION OF HIS GOVERNMENT. HE IS BARRICADED BEHIND LOCKED DOORS AND BOARDED WINDOWS IN AN IMPROVISED OFFICE IN THE REAR OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING, CLAIMING THREATS HAVE BEEN MADE AGAINST HIS LIFE.
THE DEMONSTRATION WAS THE FIRST PUBLIC ATTACK ON MOSSADEGH, AND POINTED UP COMMUNIST OPPOSITION TO THE NATIONALIST PREMIER, WHO IS JUST AS INTENT, APPARENTLY, AS THE COMMUNISTS, TO DRIVE BRITONS AND AMERICANS OUT OF THIS COUNTRY. HE IS BEHIND THE NATIONALIZATION MOVE.

A153

SPEAKERS AT THE RALLY ACCUSED THE PREMIER, ONE OF THIS COUNTRY'S WEALTHIEST MEN, OF CONTINUING THE REIGN OF CORRUPT POLITICIANS AND DRAGGING HIS FEET ON REFORMS, INCLUDING NATIONALIZATION.
THE OUTBURST UNDERSCORED THE TURBULENT SITUATION IN THIS COUNTRY, ASTRIDE THE SOVIET UNION'S SOUTHERN BORDER. THE SHAH IS REPORTED TO HAVE WARNED MOSSADEGH SATURDAY THAT HIS EXTREME NATIONALISTIC SPEECHES WERE CREATING A DANGEROUS SITUATION WHICH MIGHT DRIVE IRAN INTO THE ARMS OF COMMUNISM.

THE MOSLEMS, WHO THREATEN HOLY WAR IF THE BRITISH RESIST NATIONALIZATION OF THEIR GIANT ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, CALLED A DEMONSTRATION TO "EXPRESS HATRED AGAINST INTERFERENCES WHICH VIOLATE OUR INDEPENDENCE." THE RALLY ALSO IS AIMED AGAINST AMERICA TAKING ANY HAND.

THERE IS AN ATMOSPHERE OF CRISIS IN THIS CAPITAL. ALL HIGH POLICE ARMY OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN PLACED ON 24-HOUR ALERT, AND UNUSUALLY HEAVY POLICE REINFORCEMENTS HAVE BEEN PLACED AT STRATEGIC POINTS IN THE AREA OF PARLIAMENT. FLYING SQUADS OF POLICE, 30 TO A TRUCKLOAD, AND OTHER POLICE DETACHMENTS HAVE BEEN STATIONED NEARBY. TANKS HAVE RUMBLED INTO THE CITY FROM AN OUTLYING MILITARY ENCAMPMENT, BUT THEY HAD NOT, TOWARD NOON, MOVED IN NEAR THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING.

ONLY 4,000 OR LESS LEFTISTS TURNED OUT TO THE DEMONSTRATION, ?75 9 ?8&&34

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ONLY 4,000 OR LESS LEFTISTS TURNED OUT TO THE DEMONSTRATION, BUT A BIGGER ONE WAS EXPECTED LATER, CALLED BY RELIGIOUS LEADERS WHO, SUPPORTING MOSSADEGH, ALSO ARE SWORN TO DRIVE OUT FOREIGN INFLUENCES.

ANTI-BRITISH AND ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENT GREW IN BOTH PRESS AND PARLIAMENT FOLLOWING LAST NIGHT'S DIPLOMATIC PROTEST IN WHICH IRAN'S NATIONALISTIC GOVERNMENT ACCUSED THE U.S. OF INTERFERENCE IN ITS INTERNAL AFFAIRS BY SIDING WITH THE BRITISH IN THE CRITICAL OIL DISPUTE.

IRAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER BAGHER KAZEMI HANDED TO U.S.AMBASSADOR HENRY F.GRADY A FORMAL PROTEST AGAINST THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S DECLARATION OF LAST FRIDAY, WHICH THE IRANIANS VIEW AS A SUPPORT OF THE BRITISH.

THE AMERICAN STATEMENT HAD SAID THE U.S. WOULD "STRONGLY OPPOSE" ARBITRARY IRANIAN ACTION TO CANCEL THE ANGLO-IRANIAN CONCESSION BY NATIONALIZING IRAN'S OIL RESOURCES.

THE IRANIAN PROTEST DECLARED U.S. "INTERFERENCE" HAD "CREATED A VERY UNDESIRABLE AND UNEXPECTED IMPRESSION IN COMPETENT IRANIAN CIRCLES."

IT ADDED THE HOPE THE UNITED STATES WOULD ADOPT A "FRIENDLY AND IMPARTIAL ATTITUDE."

AN AIR OF CRISIS HUNG OVER IRAN'S CAPITAL, INCREASED BY UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT SHAH MOHAMMED REZA PAHLEVI HAD TOLD MOSSADEGH THAT NATIONALISTIC UNREST WAS ENDANGERING THE COUNTRY.

A30

THUS FAR THE DRIVE TO KICK THE BRITISH OIL COMPANY OUT OF IRAN HAS BEEN INSPIRED MOSTLY BY NATIONALISTIC ELEMENTS LED BY THE PREMIER. BUT THE TUDEH PARTY, WHICH HAS BEEN OUTLAWED SINCE AN ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE SHAH IN 1949, HAS BECOME MORE ACTIVE UNDER THE CLOAK OF VARIOUS FRONT ORGANIZATIONS.

IN ATTACKS ON THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS, MOSSADEGH'S NATIONAL FRONT HAS BEEN WAVING THE THREAT THAT IRAN MIGHT GO COMMUNIST IF NATIONALIZATION IS BLOCKED.

MOSSADEGH STILL WAS HOLED UP IN HIS OFFICE IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING. HE HAS SAID THREATS WERE MADE AGAINST HIS LIFE BY RELIGIOUS FANATICS.

WESTERN DIPLOMATS ARE FRANKLY ALARMED BY THE RISING STORM OF RESENTMENT WHIPPED UP BY THE NATIONAL FRONT. ONE VETERAN WESTERN OBSERVER COMMENTED THAT NATIONALISM HAS PLACED IRAN ON THE CREST OF A TOBOGGAN SLIDE.

"THE DANGER IS MOSSADEGH WON'T BE ABLE TO CONTROL IT," HE SAID, "AND THE COUNTRY WILL SLIDE RIGHT INTO THE HANDS OF THE COMMUNISTS."

A FEW MODERATE VOICES HAVE BEEN RAISED IN WARNING AGAINST THE DANGER OF IRAN'S NORTHERN NEIGHBOR--RUSSIA--BUT THEY HAVE SCARCELY BEEN HEARD IN THE LOUD CLAMOR AGAINST BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OVER THE PAST FEW DAYS.

SL-FD415AED

126

NIGHT LEAD IRANIAN (WITH TEHRAN) (300)

BY EDWARD CURTIS

LONDON, MAY 22-(AP)-UNDER PRESSURE FROM THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN HAS DROPPED ANY IMMEDIATE THREAT OF USING FORCE IN THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL DISPUTE.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID TONIGHT BRITAINALSO HAS PROMISED TO CONSULT FULLY WITH THE UNITED STATES BEFORE DECIDING TO SEND TROOPS TO IRAN EVEN TO PROTECT BRITISH LIVES AND PROPERTY.

THE CHANGE IN TACTICS WAS MADE AFTER ANGLO-AMERICAN TALKS HERE AND IN WASHINGTON. IT WAS NOTED BRITAIN GAVE NO HINT OF THE USE OF FORCE IN HER LATEST NOTE TO IRAN, DELIVERED SATURDAY.

INSTEAD THE NOTE SAID ONLY THAT IRAN FACED "THE MOST SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES" UNLESS SOME COMPROMISE COULD BE REACHED.

THE ALERTING OF 4,000 BRITISH PARACHUTE TROOPS MORE THAN A WEEK AGO IS SAID TO HAVE DISTURBED AMERICAN OFFICIALS. IT ALSO CAUSED SHARP REACTION IN TEHRAN, WHERE SOME EXTREMISTS CRIED FOR A HOLY WAR TO OUST THE GIANT ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY FROM THE RICH SOUTHERN IRANIAN OIL FIELDS.

BRITAIN OFFICIALLY NEVER HAS SAID WHY THE TROOPS WERE ALERTED. HOWEVER, A QUALIFIED INFORMANT SAID BRITAIN DID ASSURE THE UNITED STATES THAT THE ALERT WAS UNCONNECTED WITH THE IRANIAN OIL DISPUTE. THE UNITED STATES IS SAID TO HAVE ADVISED BRITAIN TO TONE DOWN THE FURORE.

BRITISH SOURCES NOW SAY THAT ONLY IF THE 8,000 BRITONS WORKING IN THE IRANIAN OIL FIELDS WERE THREATENED BY VIOLENCE WOULD THE USE OF TROOPS TO PROTECT THEM BE CONSIDERED.

PUTTING BRITISH TROOPS INTO IRAN MIGHT TOUCH OFF A CLASH WITH RUSSIA. UNDER A 1921 SOVIET-IRANIAN PACT, RUSSIA CLAIMS THE RIGHT TO SEND FORCES INTO IRAN TO COMBAT FOREIGN INTERVENTION THERE.

MEANWHILE, THE CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF, FIELD MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM SLIM, WAS CALLED INTO CABINET MEETING TODAY. IT WAS NOT KNOWN, HOWEVER, WHETHER IRAN WAS DISCUSSED WHILE HE WAS THERE. AIR FORCE AND NAVAL ADVISORS ALSO ATTENDED. PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE CALLED ANOTHER CABINET MEETING FOR THURSDAY.

SN544PED

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A93

WITH TEHRAN (190)

LONDON, MAY 22-(AP)-AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID TODAY BRITAIN HAS TOLD WASHINGTON SHE WILL NOT USE FORCE UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY DISPUTE WITH IRAN, UNLESS THERE HAS BEEN CONSULTATION FIRST WITH THE UNITED STATES.

ANOTHER QUALIFIED SOURCE SAID BRITAIN WOULD NOT USE FORCE IN ANY CASE EXCEPT AS A LAST RESORT, AND THEN ONLY IF BRITISH SUBJECTS AND BRITISH PROPERTY IN IRAN WERE ATTACKED FIRST. CONTROLLING INTEREST IN THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, WHICH IRAN IS NATIONLIZING, IS OWNED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

THE PROMISE TO CONSULT THE U.S. WAS MADE IN THE COURSE OF TALKS BETWEEN AMERICANS AND BRITISH IN WASHINGTON AND LONDON, THE INFORMANT SAID.

A WEEK AGO BRITAIN ALERTED HER TROUBLE-SHOOTING 16TH PARACHUTE BRIGADE GROUP AT ALDERSHOT, BUT GAVE NO REASON. A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN INSISTED TODAY THAT THE ALERT ORDER HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THE IRANIAN CRISIS, ALTHOUGH IT WAS INTERPRETED THAT WAY IN IRAN. RUSSIA HAS A TREATY WITH IRAN UNDER WHICH SHE CAN SEND FORCES TO FIGHT OFF FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

THE U.S. ASKED BOTH IRAN AND BRITAIN TO SHOW MODERATION AND SEEK A SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE OVER THE OILFIELDS, WHOSE NATIONALIZATION THE BRITISH CLAIM IS ILLEGAL.

THE DISPUTE WAS CONSIDERED AT A CABINET MEETING TODAY.
PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE CALLED IN THE CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF, FIELD MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM SLIM, BUT IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHETHER IRAN WAS THE TOPIC UNDER DISCUSSION WHILE HE WAS THERE.
ONE REPORT SAID HE LEFT BEFORE THE OIL DISPUTE WAS MENTIONED. THERE WAS SPECULATION HE WAS THERE TO DISCUSS THE IMPLICATIONS OF EXTENDING THE NORTH ATLANTIC PACT TO INCLUDE GREECE AND TURKEY. TOP AIR AND NAVAL ADVISORS ALSO WERE PRESENT.
THE OIL DISPUTE FLARED UP WHEN IRAN ENACTED A LAW TO NATIONALIZE THE RICH ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OWNS MORE THAN HALF OF THE COMPANY'S STOCK. BRITAIN GETS ABOUT 30 PER CENT OF ITS DOMESTIC OIL FROM IRAN. THE FIELDS ALSO ARE THE MAIN SOURCE OF FUEL FOR THE BRITISH NAVY.
BRITAIN TOLD IRAN OVER THE WEEKEND SHE MUST FACE "THE MOST SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES" IF SHE REFUSES TO NEGOTIATE A NEW OIL DEAL. IRAN HAS NOT REPLIED.
OFFICIALS HERE STILL BELIEVE PRIME MINISTER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH WILL NOT REJECT ENTIRELY BRITAIN'S TWO ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS:
THAT BRITAIN AND IRAN SHOULD NEGOTIATE A NEW OIL AGREEMENT, OR FAILING THIS, THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE BE CALLED UPON TO DECIDE THE DISPUTE.
BRITAIN, WHICH HAS NATIONALIZED MANY OF HER OWN BASIC INDUSTRIES, DOES NOT DISPUTE IRAN'S RIGHT TO TAKE THE SAME ACTION.
SHE IS RESISTING, HOWEVER, WHAT SHE SAYS IS IRAN'S ONE-SIDED VIOLATION OF A 1933 AGREEMENT WHICH GIVES THE MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY EXPLOITATION RIGHTS UNTIL 1993.
JJ934PED

B90 (Q)
(220)
KX FOR APW
RANGOON, BURMA, MAY 22-(AP)-A MINISTRY OF COMMERCE OFFICIAL SAID TODAY BURMA'S TRADE WITH COMMUNIST CHINA HAS SLACKENED WITHIN RECENT MONTHS DUE TO THE GOVERNMENT'S INSISTENCE THAT PAYMENTS BE MADE IN AN INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY--SUCH AS POUND STERLING OR DOLLARS.
THE OFFICIAL SAID THIS HAD NO CONNECTION WITH THE U.N. EMBARGO AGAINST WAR MATERIALS FOR CHINA. AS TO BURMA'S COURSE, HIS ONLY COMMENT WAS "WE ARE WATCHING THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION MOST CAREFULLY AND WILL NOT DO ANYTHING TO JEOPARDIZE OUR POSITION."
HE SAID CHINESE TRADERS NORMALLY PAID FOR THEIR PURCHASES IN GOLD BECAUSE CHINA DOES NOT HAVE A RECOGNIZED CURRENCY.
TRADERS USE THE BURMA ROAD TO CHUNGKING, BUILT DURING THE WAR TO AID CHINA AGAINST JAPAN. THE ROAD HAS NOT BEEN CLOSED BECAUSE THIS WOULD BE AGAINST INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS, THE OFFICIAL DECLARED. THE 1,110-MILE ROAD IS NOT IN THE BEST CONDITION "BUT MEETS THE NEED OF TRADERS," HE ADDED.
HE SAID MOST OF THE COMMERCE WITH RED CHINA REPRESENTS TRANSIT -- COMMODITIES PURCHASED IN THAILAND, MALAYA AND INDIA AND SHIPPED HERE TO BE TRANSPORTED OVERLAND TO CHINA. TIRES AND SIMILAR MOTOR ACCESSORIES ONCE FIGURED PROMINENTLY IN THESE SHIPMENTS, BUT THEY ARE NOW OFF THE LIST BECAUSE BURMA NEEDS SUCH ITEMS HERSELF, THE OFFICIAL SAID
LAST YEAR BURMA BANNED SHIPPING OF OIL VIA THE LAND ROUTE BECAUSE TO DO SO CARRIED THE RISK OF "OUR OWN SUPPLIERS BEING CUT OFF," HE SAID.

A72
NIGHT LEAD (120)
TEL AVIV, MAY 22-(AP)-ISRAEL WILL HALT WORK ON THE DRAINAGE PROJECT IN THE DISPUTED HULEH SWAMP AREA ALONG THE SYRIAN-ISRAELI BORDER. FOREIGN MINISTER MOSHE SHARRET SO INFORMED MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM RILEY, UNITED NATIONS CHIEF OF STAFF, TONIGHT.
SHARRETT'S LETTER TO RILEY SAID ORDERS HAD BEEN GIVEN TO THE LAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY TO STOP WORK AS OF WEDNESDAY IN THAT PART OF THE DISPUTED AREA CONTAINING LAND OWNED BY ARABS.
BUT WORK IN OTHER PARTS OF THE SWAMP, OUTSIDE THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE, WILL BE RESUMED AGAIN ON THURSDAY. THE PROJECT IN THESE AREAS, THE LETTER EXPLAINED, DOES NOT AFFECT TERRITORY INVOLVED IN THE DISPUTE WITH SYRIA.
SHARRETT'S LETTER FOLLOWED RECEIPT BY THE ISRAELI CABINET TODAY OF THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ORDERING SUSPENSION OF THE PROJECT UNTIL ISRAEL AND SYRIA CAN REACH A SETTLEMENT OF THEIR DISPUTE OVER THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE.
THE DECISION TO COMPLY WITH THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S ORDER WAS TAKEN AT A SPECIAL CABINET MEETING TONIGHT.
IN HIS LETTER TO RILEY, SHARETT SAID THE WORK WAS BEING HALTED TO FACILITATE THE TASK OF THE U.N. STAFF IN TRYING TO BRING ABOUT AGREEMENT WITH THE ARAB OWNERS OF SEVEN ACRES IN THE AREA.
HE STRESSED THAT THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT "RESERVES FULLY WHAT IT HOLDS TO BE ISRAEL'S INALIENABLE RIGHT TO BRING THE HULEH DRAINAGE PROJECT TO A SUCCESSFUL CLOSE IN THE INTERESTS OF ISRAEL AND THE INHABITANTS OF THE WHOLE AREA."
THE PROJECT INCITED A SERIES OF BORDER CLASHES BETWEEN ISRAELIS AND SYRIANS. SYRIA DECLARED THE DRAINAGE OF THE DEMILITARIZED AREA WAS A VIOLATION OF THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT IT MADE WITH ISRAEL AND A DELIBERATE PROVOCATION BY ISRAEL.
VS925PED

A80
TEL AVIV, ISRAEL, MAY 22-(AP)-A UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ORDERING SUSPENSION OF DRAINAGE OPERATIONS IN THE DEMILITARIZED HULEH SWAMP AREA WAS RECEIVED TODAY BY THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT. THE CABINET WILL CONSIDER THE ORDER LATER TODAY.
THE ORDER WOULD HALT WORK UNTIL ISRAEL AND SYRIA REACH AGREEMENT ON THE DISPUTE BORDER AREA.
IT IS ASSUMED HERE THAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL HEED THE U.N. ORDER, BUT THAT IT WILL CONTINUE RECLAMATION WORK IN THE NON-DEMILITARIZED PART OF THE AREA. THAT IS THE SWAMP REGION OWNED BY THE ISRAELI PALESTINE LAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY AND WHERE THERE IS NO QUESTION OF PRIVATE ARAB OWNERSHIP.
A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DECLARED SUNDAY NIGHT THAT ISRAEL IS "DETERMINED TO BRING THE DRAINAGE OF THE HULEH SWAMP TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION DESPITE ALL OBSTACLES."
SYRIA CONTENDS THAT THE DRAINAGE WORK VIOLATES THE TRUCE AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL.

A95 (110)
TEL AVIV, MAY 22-(AP)-ISRAEL'S CARETAKER CABINET, HEADED BY PRIME MINISTER DAVID BEN-GURION, WAS DEFEATED IN THE KNESSET (PARLIAMENT) TODAY IN AN ATTEMPT TO RETAIN EMERGENCY SECURITY REGULATIONS FIRST IMPOSED BY THE BRITISH ADMINISTRATION OF PALESTINE.
THE RELIGIOUS BLOC, WHICH NOMINALLY TAKES PART IN BEN-GURION'S COALITION CABINET, VOTED WITH THE OPPOSITIN FOR REMOVAL OF THE REGULATIONS WITHIN TWO WEEKS.
THE ISSUE AROSE AFTER THE GOVERNMENT USED THE EMERGENCY MEASURES STILL ON THE BOOKS TO DETAIN 26 MEN SUSPECTED OF TAKING PART IN A PLOT TO SET THE KNESSET BUILDING ON FIRE LAST WEEK.
A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN PROMISED TODAY THAT THE FIRST OF THE SUSPECTS WOULD BE BROUGHT BEFORE ORDINARY COURTS, BUT HIS PROMISE FAILED TO SWAY THE KNESSET MAJORITY.

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New Delhi, India, May 22-(ap)-Food Minister k/ m. munshi said tod[redacted] india will "be able to meet the situation in the summer months which we dreaded so much last december." he was referring to india's food supply. The minister told a meeting of the food committee of the congress party that india is now assured of a regular influx of [redacted] 500,000 tons of food grains a month between may and august. but he added:

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"we cannot afford to relax our efforts. we still are not out of the woods, while the immediate position of the (food) scarcity is being looked after , the position from august to january next is still uncertain and adequate provision has still to be made.

"we expected arrivals of american wheat by the beginning of may, but despite the best efforts of the american government, that was not to be, and that added to our worries."

Munshi expressed thanks to the nations which helped india achieve the 500,000-ton monthly influx of grains. he extended special thanks to u.s. citizen groups who responded to india's appeals with gifts of grain and cash. He indicated, without commenting directly, that india now is banking on the arrival of u.s. food grains to tide the nation over the august-january period.

yr second 1815ap[redacted] 1152a

A120
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, MAY 22-(AP)-GOVERNOR LUIS MUNOZ MARIN PROCLAIMED A HALF HOLIDAY FOR PUERTO RICO TOMORROW. THAT'S WHEN 110 VETERANS OF THE KOREAN WAR--ALL MEMBERS OF THE 65TH INFANTRY REGIMENT -- WILL BE WELCOMED HOME AS THE FIRST ARRIVALS UNDER THE NEW ROTATION PLAN.
J.J1110AED

A69
CALI, COLOMBIA, MAY 22-(AP)-A SECOND CONTINGENT OF COLOMBIANS --400 SOLDIERS--LEAVE ABOARD A U.S.DESTROYER TODAY FOR DUTY WITH UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN KOREA.
A PREVIOUS GROUP OF 192 COLOMBIAN NAVAL MEN BOUND FOR KOREA ARRIVED IN TOKYO ON MAY 1 ABOARD THE COLOMBIAN NAVY FRIGATE ALMIRANTE PADILLA. IT WAS THE FIRST FIGHTING UNIT FROM SOUTH AMERICA TO PARTICIPATE IN THE KOREAN WAR.
FD708AED

A70
WITH WASHINGTON
OTTAWA, MAY 22-(AP)-REPORTS OF KOREA "PEACE FEELERS" CANNOT BE VERIFIED IN ANY OFFICIAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO HIS DEPARTMENT, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER L.B.PEARSON TOLD A CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE TODAY.
"WE HAVE NO INFORMATION TO SUPPORT ANY CONCLUSION OF THAT KIND," THE MINISTER SAID DURING A REVIEW OF THE WORLD'S TROUBLE SPOTS.

IT WAS POSSIBLE THE RUMORS AROSE BECAUSE OF THE SUCCESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN RESISTING THE CURRENT COMMUNIST DRIVE IN KOREA. AT THE MOMENT THE EFFORTS OF UNITED NATIONS DIPLOMACY TO END THE KOREAN CONFLICT BY NEGOTIATION WAS SUBMERGED BY THE EFFORTS TO END IT BY MILITARY FORCE.

BUT THAT, PEARSON SAID, DID NOT MEAN THERE WAS ANY LESSENING OF THE DESIRE TO END THE CONFLICT BY NEGOTIATION. THAT DESIRE WAS ALWAYS PRESENT.

COMMUNIST CHINA HAD "REBUFFED US IN NO UNCERTAIN TERMS" WHEN PEACE EFFORTS WERE MADE LAST DECEMBER. BUT THE DOOR ALWAYS WAS OPEN FOR A PEACE THAT WOULD BE HONORABLE AND "NOT A REWARD FOR AGGRESSION."

PEARSON SAID HIS BEST INFORMATION WAS THAT THE AGGRESSORS COULD NOT HOPE TO WIN IN KOREA WITH THE FORCES AT PRESENT EMPLOYED

30.24- 23295

OR WITHOUT =OUTSIDE HELP.=

THE HOPE WAS THAT THE SPONSORS OF AGGRESSION WOULD SOON REALIZE THIS AND BE PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE.

THE SITUATION WOULD BE MORE ADVANTAGEOUS TO THE UNITED NATIONS NOW THAN LAST DECEMBER. THEN THE EFFORT TO NEGOTIATE WAS LAUNCHED FROM A POSITION OF RELATIVE WEAKNESS. IF CURRENT SUCCESSES IN KOREA ARE MAINTAINED THE NEGOTIATIONS COULD BE STARTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS FROM A POSITION OF STRENGTH.

RJ=32PED

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(250)

OTTAWA, MAY 22=(AP)=CANADIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS HAVE BECOME THOSE OF TWO IMPORTANT MEMBERS OF A FREE-WORLD COALITION RATHER THAN SIMPLY THE BACK-FENCE RELATIONS OF TWO GOOD NEIGHBORS, LESTER B. PEARSON, CANADIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIR MINISTER, SAID TODAY.

IN CAUTIOUS PHRASES, THE MINISTER GAVE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS EXTERNAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE AN ELABORATION OF WHAT HE MEANT WHEN HE SAID RECENTLY IN TORONTO THAT THE DAYS OF RELATIVELY EASY AND AUTOMATIC POLITICAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES ARE FINISHED.

THE TORONTO SPEECH BROUGHT CRITICISMS IN PARLIAMENT AND COMMENT FROM THE U.S.

PEARSON SAID THAT IN THE PRE-WAR YEARS CANADA'S PROBLEMS WITH THE U.S. WERE OFTEN OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO BOTH COUNTRIES BUT THEY WERE BILATERAL.

=THEY WERE LINE-FENCE PROBLEMS, BORDER PROBLEMS, SMUGGLING PROBLEMS, COMMERCIAL AND WATERWAYS,= HE SAID. =THEY WERE IMPORTANT, BUT THEY NEVER INVOLVED THE QUESTION OF PEACE OR WAR.=

BUT NOW, IN ADDITION, THERE ARE THE BIG PROBLEMS ARISING FROM CANADA'S RELATIONS WITH A U.S. WHICH HAS BECOME THE LEADER OF A FREE WORLD COALITION AND WHOSE POLICIES COULD DECIDE THE QUESTION OF PEACE OR WAR, HE SAID.

IT IS NO LONGER A QUESTION OF WHETHER THE U.S. WOULD UNDERTAKE GLOBAL OBLIGATIONS, BUT NOW SHE WOULD HANDLE THEM AND WHETHER, IN HANDLING THEM, WASHINGTON MIGHT INVOLVE CANADA IN WAR, PEARSON CONTINUED.

=I'M NOT SUGGESTING WE CAN'T WORK THESE PROBLEMS OUT WITHIN OUR NORTH ATLANTIC ALLIANCE,= HE SAID, =BECAUSE, OF COURSE, WE CAN. BUT IT IS NOT EASY. . . IT REQUIRES MORE ATTENTION, MORE GIVE AND TAKE THAN THE OLD PRE-WAR PROBLEMS EVER DID.=

RJ=57PED

A34WX

(450) AMS BUDGET

NIGHT LEAD ILLEGAL TRADE

MAY 23 1951

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON,MAY 22-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES CRACKED DOWN TODAY ON WEST GERMAN FIRMS ILLEGALLY TRADING THROUGH THE IRON CURTAIN.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED A BAN ON EXPORTS OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS TO SUCH FIRMS, THE NAMES OF WHICH ARE NOW BEING PLACED ON A VIRTUAL BLACK LIST.

THE ACTION FOLLOWED PROTESTS ON CAPITOL HILL AGAINST ALLEGED ILLEGAL TRADING ON A LARGE SCALE BETWEEN GERMANY AND COMMUNIST COUNTRIES. SENATOR O'CONOR (D-MD) SAID ONLY SATURDAY THAT A RED CHINESE PURCHASING MISSION WAS IN BERLIN TRYING TO BUY STRATEGIC MATERIALS FROM WESTERN GERMANY.

AN EXPORT CONTROLS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE HEADED BY O'CONOR RECENTLY HEARD TESTIMONY THAT $1,000,000,000 WORTH OF ILLEGAL SHIPMENTS HAD BEEN MADE FROM WESTERN GERMANY TO IRON CURTAIN DESTINATIONS SINCE WORLD WAR II.

OFFICIALS EXPRESSED HOPE THAT TODAY'S ACTION, ALONG WITH OTHERS, WOULD DISRUPT SUCH TRADE.

FIRMS KNOWN TO BE ENGAGING IN IT WILL, UNDER THE ORDER BE UNABLE TO OBTAIN AMERICAN GOODS WHICH IN MANY CASES ARE EXTREMELY IMPORTANT TO THEIR OPERATIONS.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE, THE OTHER WESTERN GERMAN OCCUPATION POWERS ARE COOPERATING, STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID, TO THE EXTENT THAT THEY TRY TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT GOODS WHICH THEY SHIP INTO WEST GERMANY WILL NOT BE ILLEGALLY PASSED THROUGH TO EASTERN GERMANY OR OTHER LANDS IN THE SOVIET BLOC.

THE MAIN OBJECTIVE, OFFICIALS SAID, IS TO DRY UP LEAKS OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS TO THE COMMUNIST NATIONS, INCLUDING RED CHINA. STRATEGIC MATERIALS ARE THINGS LIKE STEEL OR MACHINERY WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO A COUNTRY'S WAR-MAKING POTENTIAL. BUT ALL ILLEGAL TRADE IN GERMANY IS NOT IN STRATEGIC GOODS. IT INCLUDES SUCH THINGS AS COFFEE AND TOBACCO WHICH ARE SMUGGLED INTO WEST GERMANY WITHOUT PAYMENT OF DUTY.

OFFICIALS SAID THAT THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT WOULD OPERATE A "SUS-PENSION LIST" ON INFORMATION SUPPLIED FROM GERMANY BY U.S. HIGH

COMMISSIONER JOHN J.MCCLOY. EXPORT LICENSES WILL BE DENIED FOR GOODS DESTINED TO FIRMS ON THIS LIST.

DURING WORLD WAR II COMPANIES AND INDIVIDUALS IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES WHO WERE ALLEGED TO BE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY WERE PUT ON A BLACKLIST AND ALL DEALING WITH THEM WAS PROHIBITED. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN A REGULAR BLACK LIST AND THE SO-CALLED SUSPENSION LIST, INFORMANTS QUESTIONED WHETHER THE PRESENT LIST WOULD BE MADE PUBLIC; THEY ALSO TOLD REPORTERS THAT IN THE WORLD WAR II SENSE THERE IS NO "ENEMY."

A35WX

MCCLOY RECOMMENDED THE BANNING OF EXPORTS TO WEST GERMAN COMPANIES OR PERSONS "ENGAGING IN ILLEGAL TRADE WITH THE SOVIET ORBIT." THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED THE RECOMMENDATION HAD BEEN APPROVED AND ADOPTED EFFECTIVE AT ONCE.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT ALSO CONTAINED THE TEXT OF A LETTER FROM MCCLOY TO GERMAN CHANCELLOR CONRAD ADENAUER WHICH MENTIONED OTHER STEPS TO BE TAKEN.

ONE OF THESE IS DENIAL OF MARSHALL PLAN AID TO COMPANIES ENGAGING IN ILLEGAL TRADE.

ANOTHER IS THE DENIAL BY THE ADENAUER GOVERNMENT OF SCARCE RAW MATERIALS TO VIOLATORS.

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MAY 23 1951

A36WX

(400) AMS BUDGET

SECOND NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR-BRADLEY

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WASHINGTON, MAY 22-(AP)-GEN. OMAR BRADLEY WARNED SENATORS TODAY THE INQUIRY INTO GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S OUSTER MAY INCITE RUSSIA TO WAR BUT HE ALSO HINTED PEACE MAY COME TO KOREA IF THE ALLIES SMASH THE BIG RED OFFENSIVE NOW UNDERWAY.

THE FIVE-STAR GENERAL CONCEDED THE POSSIBILITY THE WAR MIGHT JUST PETER OUT WITHOUT A NEGOTIATED PEACE OR THAT THE CHINESE MIGHT AGREE TO PEACE TERMS WITH OR WITHOUT RUSSIA'S APPROVAL.

BRADLEY GAVE THESE MIXED VIEWS TO THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES ON THE 15TH DAY OF HEARINGS INTO THE REASONS BEHIND THE DISMISSAL OF GENERAL MACARTHUR.

BRADLEY SAID OF THE INQUIRY: "I THINK IT IS VERY HARMFUL TO OUR SECURITY AND TO OUR COUNTRY AND TO OUR FUTURE SECURITY TO HAVE TO PASS ON TO RUSSIA ALL OF OUR INTENTIONS, ALL OF OUR THOUGHTS, ALL OF OUR CAPABILITIES."

SENATOR CAIN (R-WASH) SUGGESTED THE HEARINGS ARE INFORMING RUSSIA THAT THE FREE NATIONS WILL RESIST AGGRESSION "ONLY TO A POINT SHORT OF RISKING WAR WITH RUSSIA." AND HE ASSKED IF THIS MIGHT NOT ENCOURAGE RUSSIA TO START "LIMITED BUT VERY DESTRUCTIVE AGGRESSION" IN AREAS OTHER THAN KOREA.

BRADLEY REPLIED: "I THINK THAT WHAT YOU SAY IS PROBABLY VERY TRUE, THAT WE ARE UNNECESSARILY INCITING RUSSIA TO WAR--MAYBE NOT UNNECESSARILY-- BUT IT BECOMES NECESSARY BECAUSE OF THE NATURE OF THESE HEARINGS X X X.

"I AM SORRY WE HAVE HAD TO DO THIS, BUT SINCE IT IS DEMANDED BY THE PEOPLE, AND IS INHERENT IN OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT, HERE IT IS AND I JUST HOPE IT DOESN'T CAUSE TOO MUCH TROUBLE IN THE FUTURE."

BRADLEY DECLARED THE PRESENT U. N. OBJECTIVE IS NOT TO DRIVE THE CHINESE AND NORTH KOREAN RED ARMIES "CLEAR OUT OF NORTH KOREA" ALTHOUGH THE LONG RANGE POLITICAL AIM STILL IS A FREE AND UNIFIED KOREA.

HE ADDED: "AS FAR AS THE MILITARY, IMMEDIATE MILITARY OBJECTIVE, IS CONCERNED, I THINK WE WOULD CONSIDER IT A VICTORY WITH SOMETHING LESS THAN THAT."

PRODDED BY SENATOR FULBRIGHT (D-ARK), BRADLEY REPORTED THAT THE PENTAGON WAS "WORRIED" LAST NOVEMBER OVER THE WAY MACARTHUR SPLIT HIS 8TH ARMY AND 10TH CORPS IN THEIR DRIVES TOWARD THE MANCHURIAN BORDER.

THE GENERAL HAS BEEN CRITICIZED FOR THIS MANEUVER ON THE GROUNDS THAT HE LEFT A GAP BETWEEN THE FORCES DOWN WHICH THE CHINESE REDS STRUCK IN THEIR OFFENSIVE WHICH ROLLED THE U.N. TROOPS BACK. BUT MACARTHUR CALLED SUCH CRITICISM "POPPYCOCK" AND INSISTED HE WOULD USE THE SAME TACTICS IF HE HAD IT TO DO AGAIN.

BRADLEY SAID FROM WASHINGTON IT LOOKED AS THOUGH THE FLANKS OF BOTH 8TH ARMY AND 10TH CORPS HAD BEEN LEFT EXPOSED.

FULBRIGHT ASKED IF A DIFFERENT DEPLOYMENT OF THE FORCES MIGHT HAVE LIMITED OR PREVENTED THE REVERSE THAT WAS SUFFERED.

BRADLEY WOULD NOT CRITICIZE THE MACARTHUR FIELD TACTICS. HE SAID: "GENERAL MACARTHUR IS A MAN OF LONG, DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AND EXPERIENCE AND I THINK IT WOULD BE QUITE IMPROPER TO TRY TO TELL HIM FROM HERE HOW EXACTLY TO DISPOSE HIS DIVISIONS AND SO WE DID NOT DO SO."

HE ADDED: "I THINK A LOT OF PEOPLE WERE WORRIED ABOUT THE FACT THAT THE 10TH CORPS WAS ISOLATED FROM THE REST OF THE 8TH ARMY AND THAT THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE 8TH ARMY WAS EXPOSED. IN LOOKING AT IT ON A MAP, I THINK A LOT OF PEOPLE WERE CONCERNED ABOUT THAT."

"MILITARY PEOPLE WERE?" FULBRIGHT ASKED.

"YES," BRADLEY REPLIED. HE WENT ON TO SAY THERE WAS A "DIFFERENCE OF OPINION" AMONG MILITARY MEN OVER THE MACARTHUR TACTICS AT THIS TIME.

"BUT WE REFRAINED FROM TELLING HIM HOW TO DO IT FROM HERE," HE SAID.

FULBRIGHT: "THAT IS RIGHT, ON THE PRINCIPLE YOU DO NOT UNDERTAKE TO DIRECT THE TACTICS OF A BATTLE, BUT YOU DID DIFFER AS A MATTER OF OPINION AS TO WHAT WAS THE MOST FAVORABLE DISPOSITION."

BRADLEY: "YES."

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SENATOR LONG (D-LA) DREW FROM BRADLEY HIS VIEWS ON THE POSSIBLE ENDINGS TO THE KOREAN CONFLICT.

LONG SAID: "DO YOU THINK THERE IS SOME POSSIBILITY OF THIS WAR SIMPLY PETERING OUT AROUND THE 38TH PARALLEL EVEN WITHOUT NEGOTIATING A PEACE? IN OTHER WORDS, OUR FORCES GETTING BACK TO THE 38TH PARALLEL, A LITTLE BELOW, AND THE COMMUNISTS SIMPLY CEASING TO COME DOWN AND ATTACK OUR TROOPS?"

BRADLEY REPLIED: "THAT IS A POSSIBILITY WHICH WE HAVE TO CONSIDER. IT PETERED OUT IN GREECE, AND THAT IS ONE WAY IT COULD END HERE."

QUESTIONED BY SENATOR LODGE (R-MASS), BRADLEY SAID HE BELIEVED IT WOULD BE EASIER TO NEGOTIATE PEACE TERMS WITH THE CHINESE THAN THE RUSSIANS SINCE THE CHINESE "ARE BEING HURT MORE THAN THE RUSSIANS." AND HE ADDED HE WOULD TRUST THE CHINESE MORE THAN THE RUSSIANS.

DISCUSSING THE U. N. MILITARY AIMS IN KOREA, BRADLEY SAID: "WE ARE TRYING TO INFLICT MAXIMUM CASUALTIES WITH A MINIMUM TO OURSELVES SO THAT WE CAN GET SOME KIND OF A NEGOTIATION."

BRADLEY CONCEDED THAT AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR HE AND OTHER TOP MILITARY ADVISERS TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN UNDERESTIMATED THE STRENGTH AND FIGHTING SKILL OF THE NORTH KOREAN REDS.

HE ALSO SAID THE POSSIBLE ENTRY OF RED CHINA AND RUSSIA INTO THE WAR WAS CONSIDERED--BUT NO ONE THOUGHT EITHER WOULD INTERVENE.

"NO ONE BELIEVED THE NORTH KOREANS WERE AS STRONG AS THEY TURNED OUT TO BE," BRADLEY SAID. "IN OTHER WORDS, FROM THE INFORMATION WE HAD, YOU MIGHT SAY WE UNDERESTIMATED THEIR NUMBERS, AND THEIR EQUIPMENT AND THEIR ABILITY TO FIGHT--AT LEAST TO START WITH."

BRADLEY ALSO TESTIFIED THAT THE UNITED STATES LAST OCTOBER "POSSIBLY DISCOURAGED" OTHER U.N. ALLIES FROM SENDING MORE TROOPS INTO KOREA BECAUSE IT LOOKED AT THAT TIME THAT THE WAR WAS NEAR AN END.

BUT HE ADDED THE STATE DEPARTMENT NOW IS DISCUSSING WITH THESE ALLIES THE SENDING OF MORE TROOPS TO KOREA. TESTIMONY HAS INDICATED THE U.N. ALLIES HAVE SOME 30,000 TROOPS THERE WHILE THIS COUNTRY HAS ABOUT 250,000 IN THE COMBAT ZONE.

IN THE MIDST OF THIS TESTIMONY, SENATOR TOBEY (R-NH) PLEADED WITH HIS COLLEAGUES TO "RING THE CURTAIN DOWN" ON THE INQUIRY. HE DECLARED "I AM IMPRESSED WITH THE FUTILITY OF MUCH THAT IS GOING ON HERE XXX" AND HE ALSO VOICED CONCERN THE TESTIMONY IS AIDING THE RUSSIANS.

BUT CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) OF THE INQUIRY GROUP SAID LATER TOBEY'S PROPOSAL WAS "PREMATURE" AND HE DID NOT BELIEVE THE HEARINGS WERE

"INCREASING THE DANGER THAT THE RUSSIANS MIGHT MOVE."
"I DON'T THINK WE CAN AFFORD TO EVEN CONSIDER CLOSING THE HEARINGS AT THIS STAGE." RUSSELL SAID.

TOBEY SAID: "WHEN WE GET ALL THROUGH, MR.MACARTHUR WILL STILL BE DEPOSED FROM HIS POSITION, MR.MARSHALL (SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL) WILL STILL BE THE MAN IN CHARGE OF THE DEFENSE OF THIS COUNTRY, THE JOINT CHIEFS WILL STILL BE THE SAME AS THEY ARE NOW.
"BUT SOME MEN WILL HAVE GRATIFIED THEIR PASSION AND DESIRE TO ASK POINTED QUESTIONS TO TRY TO STIR THE ANIMALS UP."
HE ADDED THAT "WHILE THE SITUATION GOES ON FROM BAD TO WORSE, MEN ARE DYING IN KOREA."
THIS OUTBURST CAME AS THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF TOLD THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES THAT U.N. POLICY SINCE FEBRUARY HAS BEEN PINNED ON THE OUTCOME OF BATTLES NOW UNDERWAY IN KOREA.
"AT THAT TIME," BRADLEY SAID, "WE WERE REASONABLY SURE A NEW ATTACK WOULD COME SOME TIME IN THE SPRING, AND IF YOU CAN BUMP THAT OFF X X X YOU ARE IN A MUCH BETTER POSITION TO NEGOTIATE THAN YOU WOULD BE IF YOU COULDN'T CONTAIN IT X X X."
U.N. FORCES NOW ARE BATTLING TO CRACK THIS OFFENSIVE AND ALREADY HAVE REPORTED TERRIBLE CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON THE ATTACKING RED HORDES. BRADLEY SAID U.S. CASUALTIES BETWEEN MAY 16-20 TOTALED 882 KILLED AND WOUNDED.
SPEAKING OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, BRADLEY SAID:
"WE STILL HOPE THAT WE WILL BE IN A POSITION TO AGAIN PROPOSE SOMETHING THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS WHICH WOULD END UP IN NEGOTIATIONS AND CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES."
SENATOR HICKENLOOPER (R-IOWA) DECLARED A POLICY SHOULD BE ADOPTED THAT WOULD "HAVE MORE CHANCE OF ENDING THIS THING" AND HE COMPLAINED OF AN "INDECISIVE POLICY WHICH LEADS ONLY TO THE HOPE THE CHINESE REDS WILL GET TIRED."

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A4WX
BRADLEY REPORTED THE PROGRAM HAS THE FULL SUPPORT OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AND THEIR STAFFS.
"NOW IF WE ARE FOLLOWING THE WRONG TACTICS IN TRYING TO GET A DECISION," HE SAID, "THEN ALL OF OUR MILITARY PEOPLE, ALL OF OUR TOP PEOPLE, THAT ARE HERE AND WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR WORLDWIDE STRATEGY X X X ARE ALL WRONG, AND YOU ARE RIGHT.
"AND I AM SORRY IF WE DON'T AGREE ON IT X X X."
BRADLEY GAVE THIS REPORT DURING THE FOURTH DAY OF HIS TESTIMONY IN THE INQUIRY CENTERING ON THE REASONS WHY GEN.MACARTHUR WAS OUSTED FROM HIS FAR EAST COMMANDS.
BRADLEY SAID HE HAD BEEN CONCERNED "OVER A PERIOD OF TIME" ABOUT STATEMENTS MADE BY MACARTHUR WHO PROPOSES BOMBING AND BLOCKADING RED CHINA AND USING CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS. MACARTHUR HAS SAID THE PRESENT POLICY IN KOREA CAN END ONLY IN A "BLOODY STALEMATE."
BUT BRADLEY INSISTED THE MACARTHUR PLAN MIGHT LENGTHEN, RATHER THAN SHORTEN, THE WAR IN KOREA--AND WOULD RISK WORLD WAR III BY POSSIBLY DRAWING RUSSIA INTO THE CONFLICT.
AT ONE POINT, SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) PRESSED BRADLEY TO TELL THE CONCLUSIONS WHICH WERE REACHED AT A BLAIR HOUSE MEETING LAST JUNE 25 WHICH LED TO THE ENTRY OF U.S. FORCES INTO THE WAR.
THE GENERAL REFUSED, INSISTING HE COULD NOT REMEMBER WHAT CONCLUSIONS WERE REACHED INDIVIDUALLY BY THOSE PRESENT WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN. BUT HE SAID THE FINAL DECISION WAS "THAT WE WOULD FURNISH AIR AND NAVAL POWER TO TRY TO GET OUR NATIONALS OUT OF KOREA."
THEN, BRADLEY SAID, DECISIONS WERE MADE IN A SERIES OF MEETINGS TO:
1. PERMIT THE AIR FORCE TO HELP THE SOUTH KOREANS "IN STOPPING THE AGGRESSION."
2. PERMIT THE AIR FORCE TO OPERATE NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL IN HITTING AT THE NORTH KOREAN REDS.
3. PERMIT GROUND FORCES TO PROTECT BASES FROM WHICH AMERICAN CITIZENS WERE BEING EVACUATED.
4. THROW GROUND TROOPS INTO BATTLE TO HELP THE SOUTH KOREANS HALT THE NORTH KOREANS IN THEIR DRIVE SOUTH.
"THAT WAS A SERIES OF MEETINGS," THE GENERAL SAID. "I DON'T REMEMBER THE DATES OF EACH ONE OF THEM."
EARLIER, KNOWLAND HAD ASKED BRADLEY TO "GIVE THE CONCLUSIONS AS EXPRESSED AT THE BLAIR HOUSE MEETING OF JUNE 25" BY THE THEN SECRETARY OF DEFENSE LOUIS JOHNSON AND OTHERS.

BRADLEY REPLIED: "I DO NOT HONESTLY REMEMBER THE CONCLUSIONS REACHED BY ANY OF US." HE SAID HE WOULDN'T ATTEMPT TO STATE THE CONCLUSIONS REACHED BY ANY SINGLE PERSON "UNLESS I COULD REMEMBER THEM."
KNOWLAND SAID HE WOULD ASK ADMIRAL FORREST SHERMAN, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, IF HE KEPT ANY PERSONAL NOTES ON THE JUNE 25 BLAIR HOUSE MEETING. SHERMAN IS SCHEDULED AS ONE OF THE WITNESSES WHO WILL FOLLOW BRADLEY.
KNOWLAND LATER TOLD REPORTERS HE ONLY WANTED "CONCLUSIONS" FROM BRADLEY AND NOT ACTUAL CONVERSATIONS IN THE BLAIR HOUSE MEETING.
REFERRING TO BRADLEY'S REFUSAL, THE SENATOR SAID: "THIS CLOSES ANOTHER DOOR AND MAKES IT VERY DIFFICULT FOR US TO LEARN THE FACTS."
AT THE START OF THE HEARING, SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS) ANGRILY LABELED AS A "DAMNED LIE" REPORTS THAT HE AND OTHER REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE MEMBERS WERE OUT TO "GET" SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON IN THE HEARINGS.
WILEY DID NOT NAME ACHESON BUT HIS REMARK WAS AN OBVIOUS REFERENCE TO REPORTS WHICH HAVE REFERRED TO GOP ATTACKS ON THE SECRETARY.
THE SENATOR SAID HE IS NOT ENGAGED IN "SMEARING INDIVIDUALS" BUT IS ONLY TRYING TO GET THE FACTS IN THE MACARTHUR DISMISSAL.
IN A LETTER LAST WEEK TO CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) OF THE INQUIRY GROUP WILEY PROTESTED THE INQUIRY WOULD BE A "WHITE-WASH AND A WASH-OUT" UNLESS THE COMMITTEE GOT ALL THE FACTS. AND HE PROTESTED WHAT HE CALLED A "COVER-UP" BY A MAJORITY OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.
HE WAS REFERRING TO BRADLEY'S REFUSAL TO DISCLOSE THE CONVERSATIONS PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAD WITH HIS ADVISERS AT AN APRIL 6 MEETING WHICH LED TO MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL. THIS REFUSAL LATER WAS UPHELD IN THE COMMITTEE BY AN 18 TO 8 VOTE.
RUSSELL TOLD WILEY HE WOULD NOT FORWARD THE LETTER TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN AS WILEY HAD ASKED. HE SAID THE LETTER INVOLVED "A RATHER SERIOU REFLECTION UPON THE INTEGRITY AND MOTIVES OF A MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMMITTEE."
AND HE ADDED THE WILEY LETTER "DOES NOT FALL WITHIN THE PROCEDURES WE HAVE OUTLINED" FOR REQUESTING INFORMATION FROM THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.
WILEY RETORTED THAT WAS "OKAY" WITH HIM. LATER, HE TOLD REPORTERS HE HAD NOT DECIDED WHAT COURSE OF ACTION HE WOULD TAKE IN THE MATTER.
FR438PED

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A65WX
(450) BRADLEY HIGHLIGHTS
WASHINGTON, MAY 22-(AP)-HIGHLIGHTS OF TESTIMONY BY GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, IN HIS FOURTH DAY AS A WITNESS BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEES INVESTIGATING THE FIRING OF GENERAL MACARTHUR.
(TAKEN FROM A CENSORED VERSION OF THE TRANSCRIPT MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PRESS):

SENATOR SALTONSTALL (R-MASS): X X X WHAT IT COMES DOWN TO IS THAT WE HOPE THROUGH AN AGGRESSIVE RESISTANCE TO THE CHINESE ATTACKS THAT ULTIMATELY THERE WILL BE AN EFFORT OR OPPORTUNITY TO END THESE OPERATIONS IN

KOREA?
GEN. BRADLEY: YES, SIR. WE HAD THOUGHT HERE IN MARCH WAS ONE CHANCE AND WERE PROPOSING SUCH AND GETTING A CLEARANCE FROM OTHER NATIONS ON IT, AND THAT WAS THEN ABANDONED. WE STILL HOPE THAT WE WILL BE IN A POSITION TO AGAIN PROPOSE SOMETHING THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS WHICH WOULD END UP IN NEGOTIATIONS AND CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.
SALTONSTALL: X X X ISN'T IT EASIER TO BOMB THE WESTERN PART OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE FAR EASTERN PARTS OF ASIA AND SIBERIA THAN IT IS FOR RUSSIA TO BOMB OVER THE OTHER WAY?
BRADLEY: NO, SIR, I DON'T THINK SO. I THINK YOU CAN BEST

FOR RUSSIA TO BOMB OVER THE OTHER WAY?
BRADLEY: NO, SIR, I DON'T THINK SO. I THINK YOU CAN BEST ANSWER THAT BY TAKING A GLOBE AND MEASURING DISTANCES OVER THE TOP, AND I DON'T THINK YOU WILL FIND THAT THE DISTANCES FROM THE FAR EAST, AS YOU CALL IT, VLADIVOSTOK, FOR EXAMPLE TO SAN FRANCISCO OR LOS ANGELES, I DON'T THINK THOSE ARE AS SHORT AS SOME OTHER POSSIBLE ROUTES OF APPROACH.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER (R-IOWA): WHAT ARE WE ATTEMPTING TO DO IN KOREA? WE WANT TO DEFEAT THE ENEMY, YES, BUT HOW ARE WE GOING TO DO IT, WHAT IS OUR OBJECTIVE AND WHAT DO WE CONSIDER A VICTORY OR A DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY?
BRADLEY: FROM THE MILITARY POINT OF VIEW WE HOPE THAT BY INFLICTING SEVERE CASUALTIES ON THE ENEMY AND PROVING TO THEM THAT THEY ARE NOT INVINCIBLE, THAT THEY CANNOT GAIN ANYTHING BY AGGRESSIVE ACTION, THAT IT IS TOO COSTLY A MATTER, THAT THEY HAVE BEEN LET DOWN BY RUSSIA IN GETTING IN IT, THAT THEY WILL BE WILLING TO NEGOTIATE A PEACE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS.

HICKENLOOPER: DO YOU BELIEVE THAT THE SOVIET WILL START A THIRD WORLD WAR MERELY BECAUSE IT HAS A TREATY TO DEFEND RED CHINA AGAINST JAPAN?

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A66WX
BRADLEY: I T WOULD BE PRETTY HARD TO GUESS WHAT THE MEN IN THE KREMLIN ARE THINKING. THEY HAVE A TIMETABLE; THEY MAY BE WILLING TO STEP UP THAT TIMETABLE TO MEET CERTAIN CONDITIONS; AND MY OPINION IS THE FACT THAT THEY STARTED THIS -- AND I SAY, I THINK THEY STARTED IN KOREA -- THE NORTH KOREANS STARTED IT AT THEIR INSTIGATION -- I THINK THE FACT THAT THEY STARTED THIS IS AN INDICATION THAT THEY WERE IN A POSITION NOW WHERE THEY WERE WILLING TO RISK WAR AND, THEREFORE, THEY MUST BE WILLING TO ACCEPT IT.

SENATOR CAIN (R-WASH): GEN. BRADLEY X X X WHY HAVE 50-ODD FREE NATIONS CONTRIBUTED ONLY APPROXIMATELY 20,000 GROUND TROOPS TO KOREA IN ALMOST A YEAR OF WAR?
BRADLEY: WELL, I WISH THEY WERE FURNISHING MORE, TOO, SENATOR CAIN. X X X WE HAVE BEEN WANTING JUST AS MANY TROOPS AS CAN BE FURNISHED

BRADLEY: WELL, I WISH THEY WERE FURNISHING MORE, TOO, SENATOR CAIN. X X X WE HAVE BEEN WANTING JUST AS MANY TROOPS AS CAN BE FURNISHED EFFECTIVELY. I SAY EFFECTIVELY BECAUSE SOME OF THESE PEOPLE HAVE OFFERED TO FURNISH TROOPS IF WE FURNISH ALL THE EQUIPMENT, ALL THE TRAINING, ALL THE TRANSPORTATION OVER AND BACK, AND ALL THE LOGISTICAL SUPPORT. THEY WERE NOT EVEN TRAINED TO START WITH.
CAIN: DOES THAT MEAN, SIR, IF WE GET INTO WORLD WAR III IN DUE TIME THAT THOSE SAME NATIONS ARE GOING AS OUR ALLIES (TO EXPECT US) TO TRAIN THEM, TO FEED THEM, TO CLOTHE THEM, TO AMMUNITION THEM, TO TAKE CARE OF THEM FROM START TO FINISH?
BRADLEY: I THINK THE TROUBLE IS THEY MADE THE SAME MISTAKE WE DID-- THEY DEMOBILIZED AFTER WORLD WAR II AND GOT DOWN TO A VERY LOW STATE OF TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT, AND THEY DON'T HAVE THE CAPABILITY OF DOING IT AS QUICKLY AS WE HAVE.

CAIN: GEN. BRADLEY, ON YESTERDAY YOU STATED, AS DID GEN. MARSHALL A FEW DAYS AGO, THAT YOU WERE AGAINST TAKING THE WAR TO RED CHINA BECAUSE OF YOUR FEAR THAT RUSSIA WOULD ENTER THE CONFLICT. X X X X IF THE RUSSIANS BELIEVE WHAT YOU AND OTHERS IN AUTHORITY HAVE REPEATEDLY SAID, WOULD YOU TELL ME WHY SUCH A STATEMENT WILL NOT ENCOURAGE RUSSIA TO INITIATE LIMITED BUT VERY DESTRUCTIVE AGGRESSION IN AREAS OTHER THAN KOREA?
BRADLEY: I DON'T THINK ANY OF US CAN BE SURE BUT WHAT RUSSIA WILL CONTINUE THESE THINGS AND BE ENCOURAGED BY THE STATEMENTS THAT WE HAVE HAD TO MAKE HERE. XXXX I THINK IT IS VERY HARMFUL TO OUR SECURITY AND TO OUR COUNTRY AND TO OUR FUTURE SECURITY TO HAVE TO PASS ON TO RUSSIA ALL OF OUR INTENTIONS, ALL OF OUR THOUGHTS, ALL OF OUR CAPABILITIES.
CAIN: MAY I ASK YOU, SIR, IF YOU BELIEVE IN A PREVENTIVE WAR?
BRADLEY: I DO NOT, BECAUSE I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT IS A SOLUTION.
CAIN: GEN. BRADLEY, MAY I ASK YOU IF THE KOREAN WAR XXX HAS NOT BECOME A PREVENTIVE WAR?
BRADLEY: WELL, IN A WAY, IT MAY HAVE.

.IA84OPED

A75WX (BRADLEY)
(125) WASHINGTON, MAY 22-(AP)-GEN.OMAR BRADLEY ACKNOWLEDGED TODAY THAT AT THE TIME THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE KOREAN STRUGGLE HE DID NOT FIGURE THE CHINESE REDS WOULD TAKE PART IN IT.
AT TODAY'S MACARTHUR HEARING SENATOR CAIN (R-WASH) ASKED WHETHER THE HIGH COMMAND, BEFORE COMMITTING TROOPS TO KOREAN LAST JUNE, CONSIDERED THE POSSIBILITY THAT RUSSIA OR CHINA MIGHT INTERVENE.
BRADLEY SAID:
"YES, I THINK BOTH OF THOSE POSSIBILITIES WERE CONSIDERED AT THAT TIME IN MEETING THE NORTH KOREAN THRUST ONLY AS THEY ADVANCED TOWARD THE SOUTH OF KOREA.
"I KNOW MY OWN OPINION WAS--AND I THINK IT WAS PRETTY GENERALLY HELD--THAT THE CHANCE OF RUSSIA OR CHINA COMING INTO THE WAR IN SOUTHERN KOREA WAS RATHER REMOTE. THERE WAS THAT POSSIBILITY, AND IT WAS CONSIDERED, BUT WE DID NOT THINK THEY WOULD COME INTO THE FIGHTING IN SOUTH KOREA."
ES911PED

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A79WX
(100) BRADLEY-RUSSIA
WASHINGTON, MAY 22-(AP)-GEN.OMAR BRADLEY SAID TODAY HE WISHED HE COULD BE SURE RUSSIA REALIZES HOW DESTRUCTIVE ATOMIC BOMBS ARE.
BRADLEY TOLD A SENATE INQUIRY INTO THE REMOVAL OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR THAT "WE MUST ALL REALIZE THAT RUSSIA HAS THE BOMB" AND THE PLANES TO DELIVER THEM IN EVENT OF WAR.
"I WISH WE COULD FEEL SURE THAT RUSSIA REALIZED THE DESTRUCTIVENESS OF THESE BOMBS, AS WELL AS WE DO, AND WOULD CONSENT TO A PERIOD OF PEACE," HE SAID.
"APPARENTLY THEY ARE NOT WILLING TO DO SO, AND THEIR ANNOUNCED INTENTION TODAY IS TO SOME DAY RULE THE WORLD. THEY HAVE ANNOUNCED THAT CAPITALISM AND COMMUNISM CANNOT EXIST IN THE WORLD TOGETHER."
FS921PED

A78WX
(100) BRADLEY-WAKE ISLAND
WASHINGTON, MAY 22-(AP)-GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY SAID TODAY HE--AND PROBABLY PRESIDENT TRUMAN--DIDN'T KNOW A STENOGRAPHER WAS TAKING NOTES AT THE TRUMAN-MACARTHUR CONFERENCE ON WAKE ISLAND IN OCTOBER, 1950.
AT SENATE HEARINGS ON THE FIRING OF GENERAL MACARTHUR, SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) CALLED IT "UNUSUAL" THAT SUCH A HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL MEETING SHOULD HAVE BEEN REPORTED BY A STENOGRAPHER "EAVESDROPPING" IN THE NEXT ROOM.

BRADLEY SAID HE SAW "NOTHING UNUSUAL" ABOUT THE FACT A WOMAN SECRETARY TO AMBASSADOR PHILIP JESSUP HAD TAKEN NOTES ON THE TALKS EVEN IF HE AND OTHERS DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT IT AT THE TIME.

THE FACT THAT SHE HAD WAS MADE KNOWN WHEN THE ADMINISTRATION RELEASED ITS WAKE ISLAND DOCUMENTS AT THE OPENING OF THE PRESENT HEARINGS ON MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL.

A80WX ES919PED

(100) BRADLEY-FORMOSA

WASHINGTON, MAY 22-(AP)-GEN.OMAR BRADLEY SAID TODAY HE RECALLS NO INDICATION PRESIDENT TRUMAN WAS THINKING LAST AUGUST ABOUT FIRING GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

AT A NEWS CONFERENCE LAST WEEK, THE PRESIDENT SAID HE HAD BEEN CONSIDERING MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL OFF AND ON FOR A YEAR.

THE WHITE HOUSE LATER SAID THE PRESIDENT HAD HAD IT IN MIND EVER SINCE MACARTHUR WROTE A LETTER ABOUT FORMOSA TO THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS LAST AUGUST.

SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) ASKED BRADLEY AT SENATE HEARINGS TODAY WHETHER MR.TRUMAN HAD GIVEN ANY SUCH INDICATION IN HIS CONFERENCES WITH BRADLEY IN AUGUST.

BRADLEY: "I DON'T RECALL ANY SUCH. I DON'T THINK THAT HE WOULD HAVE STATED THAT."

FS923PED

A77WX (250)

BRADLEY-CASUALTIES

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WASHINGTON, MAY 22-(AP)-GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, SAID TODAY "MORE THAN 4,000" U.S. TROOPS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED IN KOREA AND "SOMETHING LIKE 1,400" OF THEM RECAPTURED.

"THE REST OF THEM ARE STILL MISSING," THE GENERAL SAID.

"THAT IS JUST APPROXIMATELY, AND IT IS ONLY FROM MEMORY," HE TOLD THE JOINT SENATE ARMED SERVICES-FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE AT HEARINGS ON THE DISMISSAL OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

THE GENERAL'S PERSONAL TESTIMONY FOLLOWED INTRODUCTION OF DEFENSE DEPARTMENT REPORTS SAYING UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN KOREA ARE EXACTING A TOLL OF THREE ENEMY COMBAT CASUALTIES FOR EVERY ONE THEY SUFFER.

THE ENEMY LOSSES, THE REPORT SAID, ARE 12 FOR EVERY U.S. CASUALTY, BUT MANY OF THEM ARE INFLICTED BY REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND OTHER U.N. FORCES AND CANNOT BE CREDITED TO AMERICAN ARMS.

A COMPANION REPORT SAID THE RATIO OF ALLIED LOSSES TO THOSE OF HITLER'S LEGIONS IN WESTERN EUROPE WAS ONE TO FIVE.

THAT REPORT SAID BATTLE CASUALTIES OF THE FIRST SIX U.S. DIVISIONS ENGAGED IN EUROPE IN THE JUNE 6, 1944- MAY 11, 1945 PERIOD AVERAGED THREE PER CENT OF STRENGTH A WEEK.

"IN KOREA," THE REPORT CONTINUED, "ARMY BATTLE CASUALTIES HAVE AVERAGED NINE-TENTHS OF ONE PER CENT (OF MANPOWER ENGAGED) A WEEK SINCE JUNE 25. FOR THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF THIS YEAR THESE ARMY KOREAN (CAMPAIGN) CASUALTIES HAVE AVERAGED FIVE-TENTHS OF ONE PER CENT.

"IT WILL BE SEEN FROM THIS THAT IN THE FIGHTING IN EUROPE AGAINST HITLER'S FORCES THE WEEKLY LOSSES OF OUR TROOPS WERE AT A RATE APPROXIMATELY THREE TIMES AS GREAT AS THOSE EXPERIENCED BY OUR TROOPS IN KOREA SINCE JUNE 25, AND APPROXIMATELY SIX TIMES AS GREAT AS LOSSES EXPERIENCED IN THE LAST FOUR MONTHS."

FS914PED

A76WX

PISTOL DISCIPLINE

WASHINGTON, MAY 22-(AP)-THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS IN KOREA HAVE BETTER DISCIPLINE IN BATTLE THAN THE SOUTH KOREANS, GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY SAID TODAY.

"THEY SHOOT ANYBODY WHO STARTS FOR THE REAR," HE TOLD THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES-FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

"THAT IS QUITE AN INCENTIVE UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES."

FS911PED

A195WX

95

TOBEY-MACARTHUR

WASHINGTON,MAY 22-(AP)-SENATOR TOBEY (R-NH) URGED TODAY THAT SENATORS "RING THE CURTAIN DOWN" ON THE INVESTIGATION OF THE FIRING OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

HE TOLD OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES THEY SHOULD "FORGET THE LITTLE PIDDLING STUFF" AND CLOSE THEIR HEARINGS.

TOBEY'S OUTBURST CAME DURING THE FOURTH DAY OF QUESTIONING OF GEN. OMAR BRADLEY. IT APPEARED IN THE CENSORED TRANSCRIPT OF THE CLOSED-DOOR HEARINGS.

HE SAID HE WAS "IMPRESSED WITH THE FUTILITY" OF MUCH THAT WAS GOING ON, AND ADDED:

"HERE ARE A LOT OF MEN, WELL INTENTIONED MEN, WITH ABSOLUTELY NO MILITARY TRAINING OR GUMPTION OR COMMON SENSE COMING IN HERE TO POSE QUESTIONS TO MEN WHOSE LIFE-LONG SERVICE HAS BEEN IN THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND THE AIR FORCE OF THIS COUNTRY."

TOBEY SAID ALL THE SENATORS WERE GETTING WAS "OPINIONS" AND THEY HAD "THE WHOLE COUNTRY BY THE EARS PUTTING OUT BULLETINS."

"MR.STALIN SUBSCRIBES TO IT DAY AFTER DAY," HE ADDED.

TOBEY INDICATED HIS BELIEF THAT LITTLE CAN RESULT FROM THE INQUIRY NOW IN ANY CASE.

"WHEN WE GET ALL THROUGH MR.MACARTHUR WILL STILL BE DEPOSED FROM HIS POSITION, MR.MARSHALL WILL STILL BE THE MAN IN CHARGE OF THE DEFENSE OF THIS COUNTRY, THE JOINT CHIEFS WILL STILL BE THE SAME AS THEY ARE NOW," HE SAID.

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MAY 23 1951

Transcript of Fourth Day of Bradley's Testimony in Opposition to the MacArthur Thesis

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WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Following is the complete, censored transcript of today's session of the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees inquiring into the Administration foreign policy (censorship deletions noted parenthetically):

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL — All right, gentlemen.

There are two matters I desire to call to the attention of the committee before we start the examination of General Bradley this morning.

I have been in almost constant contact with the Department of Defense with respect to the material that has been requested by the committee.

SENATOR WILEY—Might I suggest, Mr. Chairman, you are talking to those down that table. If you turn around the other way, we can get the benefit of it, too.

THE CHAIRMAN—I have received a letter this morning from Mr. Larkin in accordance with my request that he furnish a summarization of the status of requests that have been made to him showing the information requested that has been furnished, and the status of the request of that which has not been supplied yet.

General Mudge has the copy of that letter and that summarization and if any Senator wishes to see the status of his requests, he is at liberty to do so. If he has any further suggestions as to any action that might be taken by the Chair or by the committee to secure the information requested, I shall be glad to have him submit it to the Chair.

Now, gentlemen, there is another matter before we proceed that I wish to bring to your attention. On Friday afternoon rather late as I was emerging from the conference with the House on the Military Manpower Bill, I was met by a group of reporters.

They brought to my attention a publicity release by the senior Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Wiley. It is headed "For Release 8 A. M. Saturday" and bears the headline that "Wiley Protests to Russell Against Whitewash and Washout Tendency of Joint Hearings Thus Far."

I went on up to my office, of course, without any comment and found there the letter from the senior Senator from Wisconsin. I wish to read this letter to the committee at this time. It is addressed to me.

Letter by Wiley Charges Whitewash

"Hon. Richard Russell, Chairman
Senate Armed Services Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

"Re: Whitewash on Washout Hearings.

"My Dear Mr. Chairman:

"On Thursday, May 17, in the joint hearings of our two commit-

tees, I stated:

"'Will the chairman ascertain from the Chief Executive whether he would be willing that the participants in those conversations or gatherings give us what was said and if no (that is, if Mr. Truman refuses) is his refusal based upon the general thesis, that it would be damaging to the public (interest) if the information were given.'

"You stated in reply that if a letter were addressed to you, asking for such information, you would transmit it 'to the proper authority.'

"Then I commented: 'You shall receive the letter, sir.'

"However, yesterday afternoon, the President stated in effect to his press conference that his conversations with his advisors before coming to decisions were his business and his business alone.

"This pronouncement of the President answers quite clearly albeit very unsatisfactorily, one of the questions I was going to ask him in my letter, namely, whether the President would release his staff from any pledge, open or implied, to keep their conversations with him confidential. The President apparently will not release his staff from such a pledge—going on the theory that neither the public nor the Senate has any right to get such detailed information relating to the recall of General MacArthur or for that matter, any subsequent question which we will raise in committee.

"It is my contention that circumstances which led up to a decision affecting the whole future peace of the world definitely are the people's business and must be revealed to the people's representatives. If the President is allowed to maintain his 'Iron Curtain' over this information regarding events leading to MacArthur's dismissal we will never be able to lift the 'Iron Curtain' over other events which led to the downfall of Nationalist China, the blunders at Yalta, Teheran, Potsdam, and any other critical issues which our committees may want to export.

"Now Mr. Chairman, no one has fought harder than I to preserve the system of checks and balances between three separate and co-equal branches of Government. But I ask now how can the Congress check and balance abuses of Presidential power, errors of Presidential commission or omission, if it cannot even get the facts? Are we to legislate in the dark; is the past to be shrouded in secrecy; is our policy in the future to be based on severely limited information?

"We ninety-six Senators were elected to represent 154,000,000 people. We cannot go back to those people and tell them that decisions affecting the lives of 150,000 American boys fighting in Korea that such decisions and their origins are the 'President's business and his alone.'

"I want to point out that the President has not stated that the disclosure of the facts as to his conversations, consultations and conversations—that such disclosures would be harmful to the public interest. He has simply stated an arbitrary edict that whether his conversations affect the national security or not, they are nobody else's business but his.

"I hesitate to conclude at this early stage, but I must say that from the way the joint hearings have proceeded thus far they may end up being considered not only a whitewash but a washout. I hope that future events may not justify such a conclusion. I am not making these remarks on the basis of any individuals or personalities involved but solely on the basis of objection to the 'cover-up' tactics thus far condoned by the joint committee majority.

"Let me also state that as one who has supported bipartisan foreign policy in Europe in every single one of its stages since the end of the second World War, I deeply resent any charge or any innuendo to the effect that my own or my minority colleagues' approach is partisan in its goal or in its motivation.

"We are simply trying to get the facts, letting the chips fall where they may, because we feel that a country which has suffered some 66,000 casualties, including over 11,000 dead, is entitled to know everything that led up to such losses and worse losses to come so long as such information does not violate national security. It is the committee majority which has been partisan in its frantic desire to cover-up and whitewash.

"I would appreciate your courtesy in transmitting this respectful message.

"Sincerely yours,
"ALEXANDER WILEY."

Russell Demurs At Transmitting Letter

Now, gentlemen, when this committee met for its organization on April 30, I made a statement to the committee with respect to procedure, and it was approved by the committee without objection.

I stated that where any member of the committee desired any document, information or fact that was in the custody of the executive branch of the Government, if the member of the committee would address to me a letter briefly describing the information sought, that I would be glad, as the agent of the committee, in my capacity as chairman, to use every resource available to me, to undertake to get the committee the information.

I read this communication three or four times.

In my opinion, it does not comply with the procedure outlined, and is vague and indefinite as to any fact it might seek.

It is, instead, as I regard it, a rather serious reflection upon the integrity and motives of a majority of the members of this committee.

Now, as chairman of this committee, and its agent, I have not thought it was proper for me to transact the business of the committee in the press. I have, however, decided in my own mind that this communication does not fall within the procedure which we have outlined.

Unless I am instructed by the committee to the contrary, I do not propose to forward it to any branch of the executive branch of the Government.

Of course if the committee sees fit to instruct me to forward it to any portion of the executive branch of the Government, I shall comply with those instructions, as the representative of the committee.

SENATOR WILEY—Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Wiley.

SENATOR WILEY—Certain individuals haven't bothered to read the various statements I have made, and I am very grateful to you that you have read them, because they have attempted to put words into my mouth. They tried to impute to me things I never said.

I wish they would read my comments, therefore, before judging and coming to conclusions. For those comments I refer individuals to the May 21 Congressional Record, where, beginning on Page 5844, I reproduced the text of my releases thus far.

The first release related to my letter to the distinguished chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Senator Russell, which he just read.

In that letter I made certain observations against the President's contention at the White House conference which preceded General MacArthur's dismissal, that it was his business and his business alone.

I make no formal request on the President, I make that clear, because he had made that statement after I had made the previous statement in the record here. Then he talked. That is the sequence of events.

Then he said it was his business. I implied, however, that I felt that the nation would applaud a reversal of the decision on his part that the nation would applaud if the President were to announce, "I do not intend to hide anything. I release General Bradley and all other individuals to participate in such conferences from any pledge, open or implied, to keep those conversations confidential."

I repeat I made no formal request on the President, and I told you why. I merely submitted observations to him through the chairman of the joint committee. I asked that the chairman of the joint committee transmit those observations to the President. He says now he doesn't think he should. That is okay with me.

I will present some personally to him myself. I pressed my case, in effect, before the bar of public opinion, just as I have been presenting what I feel to be constructive suggestions for a long time before that bar.

The second release consisted of my statement to the effect that consideration might be given to inviting the President to testify before our joint committee.

I am sure if some of you people were President, you wouldn't hesitate in the public interest, and it surely is a matter of public interest. I am just back from the state, wasn't here yesterday morning, and I know what I am talking about in the Middle West.

I further state if the President does not choose to testify, consideration might be given to having the joint committee subpoena. I said "consideration," I didn't say "subpoena him."

Justice Marshall's Decision In Burr Case Is Cited

I pointed out that some individuals who had not thought the issue out or had not consulted constitutional law might think that the idea of subpoenaing the President is absolutely absurd. Nothing of the sort. I have quoted Chief Justice Marshall in the '08 decision in the Aaron Burr case. If you want to read something that would be stimulating to all of us, read what the counsel, Botts, said on that occasion, what he said were the rights of the public, and it was his argument that brought about John Marshall's decision that issued the subpoena to the President of the United States.

If anyone here thinks that John Marshall's decision can be lightly dismissed, I suggest they look up the biography of that great jurist. I want to point out, however, that I very definitely did not state that I was going to request the committee to subpoena the President or that I was going to request the committee to invite the President to testify.

I merely made a suggestion before the bar of public opinion. I stated when asked by reporters that if members of the joint committee see any merit in my proposal, I hope they might follow through on it.

If, on the other hand, they did not like the proposal that was their prerogative and I for one would not press the issue because I believe that to the greatest extent possible there should be united action in a joint committee.

I might stop here and ask, Mr. Chairman, what we are here for. We are here to get the facts; we are here to develop the truth. And why was the committee brought into being? Was it to get just part of the picture?

I should just like to present one futher thought. There have been various inspired newspaper reports to the effect that the Senator from Wisconsin was a party to a strategy of getting some Administration witness. I say that is a damned lie. I never talked with any of my associates until just a few minutes before I saw the chairman and that was after the matter had broken here in committee.

There was not strategy of any kind nor any thought, and I want to say if you look through my record you will not find that I have attacked personally one individual. I would like to reiterate that it has been my intention neither in this hearing nor any other proceeding in the twelve years I rave been in the Senate to get anyone. I do not believe in attacking personalities. I do not believe in smearing individuals.

I believe in getting at the issue and fighting for principles, and whether you people believe it or not, I say that one of the most vital principles is involved in this case that has ever come before any committee or before the Senate.

I also believe in securing the facts. I haven't been a trial lawyer for thirty odd years without knowing some of the tactics, the psychological tactics that go on, and go on in government too. I want to know why MacArthur was fired and so does the public. Have we got the answer?

SENATOR McMAHON—Yes.

SENATOR WILEY — We will see about that later. Is there anything wrong with the approach? I would like someone to tell me.

The gentleman says yes, we have got the answer already. The case isn't closed. I say you have become advocates instead of investigators. In this committee you are supposed to investigate, you are not supposed to arrive at your conclusion after one witneess has told you conclusion.

I have never sought to embarrass any individual. I have never sought to belittle any individual and I challenge someone in the Senate here to say that.

I am not interested in individuals or personalities, as such, except in so far as they convey facts and in so far as they stand for or lack certain like principles.

In summary, let me say my whole aim has been to make what I feel to be respectfully constructive suggestions to this joint committee and to the American people. As a minority member, leader of the minority party on the Foreign Relations Committee, I ask you what Vandenberg would have done in a case like that. I know what he thought of MacArthur. He is gone. I know what he would do. He would get up on his feet like I think I have and stand for principle.

Wiley Reports Support In Letters and Wires

I have received a great many telegrams and letters endorsing my effort to try to get the facts for the public. I intend to persist in that endeavor, but I am not aiming at getting anyone or sparing anyone. Fundamentally I have been seeking to strengthen the legislative branch rather than to see it further undermined and weakened.

I respect the right of my colleagues to differ with me as they see fit, but I will not back down one iota in my personal contention that the legislative branch is entitled to the facts and that an investigating committee is supposed to investigate rather than to become a rubber stamp or arrive before the thing is all through at conclusions.

Now I know how the news has gone out. One newspaper man came to me just yesterday after I got back from Wisconsin and he said, "Well, you notice what happens. The minute you dare to oppose anyone in Government or stand for a principle, see what happens?

"All I have to do is to send word to the hounds and the hounds will bay."

Look at the cartoons; look at the noted columnists. Not having studied the legal principle involved at all, they don't argue that. They just sort of smear ironically, sort of indulge in light-headed statements. Why? They don't want the public to get the issue.

Aren't they interested in the facts? Well, I never said that the committee is a whitewash. I want that straight. I see the gentleman from Arkansas has just come into the room. What a beautiful statement he made after someone had said that I said the committee had whitewashed.

I said if we don't get the facts, it will be a whitewash or a washout. Can anyone deny that if we do not get the facts?

I saw several other of my brethren who thought that they had to go off the deep end and indulge in personalities. That is no argument. Lincoln said—and I have used it a hundred times and won lawsuits with it—"that when I notice a man is always damning the opposition, indulging in personalities, it is sure evidence he has got a damn poor case of his own."

We argue the facts and we argue the principles that are involved here. That is what Senator George did, too. He did a grand job.

SENATOR JOHNSON—Will the Senator yield, Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN — Will the Senator yield?

SENATOR WILEY—He said there was no immunity, but he said there was the privilege; and many questions arise as to who can exercise the privilege in a case like this. Is it a governmental privilege? The courts have held it was the privilege of government and not the witness.

There is also the question—if there was a privilege, which I deny here, is there a waiver?

There is also the question whether or not the President of the United States will say that it is against the public interest. If he does, that closes it. But he has not said that. He said it is up to him personally.

Now I will yield.

SENATOR JOHNSON — To whom does the Senator——

SENATOR WILEY — I can't hear you.

SENATOR JOHNSON — To whom does the Senator from Wisconsin refer in the next to last sentence of his letter to the chairman of this committee when he says, and I quote, "it is the committee majority which has been partisan in its frantic desire to cover up and whitewash"?

SENATOR WILEY—The majority is the majority party.

Chairman Seeks To Avoid Dispute

SENATOR JOHNSON — Well, the Senator from Texas has been sitting here next to the Senator from Massachusetts and we have been voting alike on the matter. I should think if because I am a Democrat I am to be charged with covering up and whitewash and my vote is identical with the Senator from Massachusetts, that he would be subject to the accusation of "covering up and whitewash."

SENATOR WILEY—Well, you are entitled, of course, to your conclusions here. On the contrary, I have pointed out very clearly that it would be wholly premature to judge a committee at this stage, but I have said that if it persists in its present policies, it will end up by being considered a whitewash and a washout.

I repeat, I suggest that those who are so quick to criticize take a little time out and read what they think they are criticizing before committing themselves against something they may not quite understand.

Now I felt in view of what I read in the papers coming in, in view of what continues to go on in cartoons, I as a member of this committee would just express myself in that way, and I call your attention I am not indulging in personalities. I am simply claiming definitely and clearly, gentlemen, that we should have the facts.

THE CHAIRMAN—The Chair has stated his position with respect to this communication. If there is no motion, the Chair will recognize the Senator from Massachusetts.

On page 1976 of the Record of May 15 we found that the Senator from Massachusetts protected his position, and I will read a brief statement so that there can be no confusion, or charges or acrimony:

"SENATOR SALTONSTALL—

Would the Senator yield for a question of procedure, Mr. Chairman?

"SENATOR WILEY — Without losing any of my time.

SENATOR SALTONSTALL — I have a matter on which I would like to be over on the floor at 12 o'clock, and I would not like to lose my place in asking my questions.

"THE CHAIRMAN—I will have to submit that to the committee. We have a request from Senator Saltonstall that he not lose his place in the questioning. Is there any objection to the Senator from Massachusetts not losing his place? The Chair hears none."

SENATOR SALTONSTALL — You are recognized.

SENATOR FULBRIGHT — Mr. Chairman—a parliamentary inquiry.

Has this other matter been disposed of? Are we going forward with the regular questioning?

THE CHAIRMAN—That is my intention, sir.

SENATOR FULBRIGHT — I apologize. I had set a hearing of the R. F. C. and was chairman and wasn't here. I didn't realize this was coming up this morning. If I may be permitted two or three minutes, I would like to comment on the observations, part of which I heard, made by the Senator from Wisconsin.

THE CHAIRMAN—The Chair is very loath to carry this matter any further. However, inasmuch as the Senator from Arkansas was mentioned by name, I think he should be recognized.

SENATOR STENNIS — Mr. Chairman, with all due deference to the Senator from Arkansas, are we not going to proceed in regular order here, since we have General Bradley here, and everybody is here to hear his testimony? I make that observation, Mr. Chairman——

THE CHAIRMAN — The Chair will permit the committee to settle the matter. The Chair had to make a disposition of the communication from a member of the committee. I thought the Senator from Wisconsin was entitled to be heard. I was leaving it to the committee; and the Senator from Wisconsin was heard at some length.

He mentioned particularly the Senator from Arkansas, by name, and in view of that fact, I thought it was appropriate that the Chair would allow the Senator from Arkansas an opportunity to speak.

SENATOR FULBRIGHT — It won't take long. I have no written statement.

THE CHAIRMAN—I hope that the committee won't get off into a prolonged debate on a matter of this kind, unless the committee desires to take some action on it. If the committee desires to take action, that is another thing.

SENATOR BREWSTER—Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN—The Senator from Maine.

SENATOR BREWSTER—I think the Senator from Arkansas should understand that before he came in the chairman did state that he did not intend to submit this to the President.

THE CHAIRMAN—Nor to any other agency.

SENATOR BREWSTER—The Senator from Wisconsin said it was all right with him.

I think the Senator should understand that so far as the committee is concerned, it is disposed of, but I think the courtesy should be extended to the Senator from Arkansas to make his observations.

THE CHAIRMAN—I will recognize the Senator if he wishes to be heard on a point of personal privilege, but I hope he will pardon me in saying so, but I hope he does not invoke any lengthy discussion.

SENATOR FULBRIGHT — I would like to say, particularly to the Senator from Wisconsin, that whatever I may have said was not intended as a personal reference at all.

The observation that I made the other day—that I originally made—bearing on this general subject was apropos of a remark made by the Senator from California.

My concern has been—it is not a matter of personality at all—that this hearing be so conducted that the people of this country would feel that they had the truth of the matter, and that it was not a whitewash, and I was really seeking to try to persuade the Senator from California, particularly, and the Senator from Wisconsin, secondarily, after he entered the matter, that we should be extremely careful not to use the word "whitewash," which is a word that gained great currency last year with regard to the Tydings Committee.

Now, we know the effect of it on that committee. All I am seeking, and sought then, to do was to minimize any such implications that might arise out of this hearing.

I think that it is extremely important that both parties and the people begin to have confidence in what our purposes are, and in their Government.

I have been greatly concerned with it in another connection, the R. F. C. I think we have gone a good way, and with the full cooperation of the Republican party, I might say, in re-establishing some confidence in that agency.

I feel the same way about this matter. I felt it was very dangerous when the attacks were made upon the integrity of the leading military people of our Government, and particularly in wartime, and all I am seeking to do is to see that we come out of this hearing without its being partisan or without either side feeling that they had been mistreated in the matter.

Now, the vote that I cast the otherday, I have been criticized for in somewhat the same way everybody is, I guess, when they do those things, but I was seeking merely to minimize this whole business of its being partisan.

Inquiry Not Entitled To Data, He Feels

There were two elements in it: I voted with the Republican side, with the Senator from Wisconsin, partly for that reason, and partly because I felt that there should be no excuse for saying that anything was held back.

I happened to feel that what was being held back was something to which we were not entitled, on the one hand, and the next is that it is not particularly germane or important to this inquiry.

We differ on that substantive matter. I do, with the Senator from Wisconsin, but I certainly want to say now that I had no intention of having a question of personality arise in this. I thought it was the principle, and I regret that the Senator from Wisconsin has interpreted my remarks in a personal way, because I have nothing but the highest regard for him, as he well knows, having, I believe, as I have evidenced it, in the association on the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Chairman, that is about all I have to say on it.

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL—Senator Saltonstall.

SENATOR SALTONSTALL — Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Testimony of General of the Army Omar N. Bradley—resumed—accompanied by Lieut. Col Chester V. Clifton.

SENATOR SALTONSTALL — General Bradley, I have just these three or four questions. I was not here yesterday, but I read the record of what you said yesterday. There is one question that appeals to me.

You stated that the first you heard of this matter of the release of General MacArthur came from a telephone call from someone, you did not remember who it was.

My question is: If you heard of the telephone call, and as a result, cautioned the Chiefs of Staff to be ready, the criticism of General MacArthur did not come from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, it came from somebody up above the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or from some other department to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Is that a fair interpretation?

GENERAL BRADLEY — Senator, as I have said several times, I am sorry I can not remember where the information came from that caused me to call this meeting. As I stated in answer to a later question in here, it may have come from someone in my own office who brought me a ticker announcement of the thing.

It is my business to try to keep the Chiefs informed of what may come up and whether it was a telephone call or this ticker, I am sorry, I cannot remember.

Q.—What my point was—the Joint Chiefs of Staff as such under your chairmanship were not at that time, on April 4, considering the dismissal or relief of General MacArthur.

A.—No, except that we had been concerned over a period of time, as I stated yesterday, about various statements made by General MacArthur, which more or less indicated his unwillingness to carry out the war in Korea according to our ideas of trying to confine it to Korea, and his many statements which worried us as jeopardizing civilian control over the military.

It wasn't just a brand new thing, this thing had been going on for sexeral months, as was illustrated by the fact that we sent him this directive on Dec. 6.

Q.—Now, I would like to ask two or three questions on the policy regarding Korea. I refer to this Joint Chiefs of Staff report for Senate committees on Korean operations.

SENATOR WILEY—Will the Senator yield there? He used the date, the fourth. Wat it the fourth or the fifth?

SENATOR SALTONSTALL — I thought the telephone call came on the Thursday, which was April 4. Is that correct?

GENERAL BRADLEY—I believe Thursday—April 5, I believe. It was Thursday.

Q.—Thursday, April 5, because you had your first message after the Security Council meeting on Friday, April 6. A.—The first meeting with the President was on Friday, April 6.

Q.—So it was Thursday, April 5, when you received this telephone call.

Now, in the Joint Chiefs of Staff report for the Senate committees on Korean operations, Page 93, Paragraph Numbered 17, you state—and I won't read it all:

"In their meeting on 6 February 1951 the Joint Chiefs of Staff and conferees from the Department of State considered five possible lines of action as outlined by representatives of the State Department: * * * (seven lines deleted).

Then on Feb. 13 in Paragraph 23, it states, and I quote:

"During the course of the discussion it became apparent to the Joint Chiefs of Staff that the Department of State would prefer not to express political objectives with respect to Korea until military capabilities there were established. On the other hand, the consensus of the opinions of the Joint Chiefs of Staff was that a political decision was required before there could be suitable determination of military courses of action."

Therefore, on Feb. 13 there was no specific policy with relation to Korea. Is that a fair statement?

A.—I don't think you could take it in that very form, Senator. The question of what your policy should be with relation to the Thirty-eighth Parallel or whether or not you should get out or whether or not you should reinforce the troops in Korea hinged to a great extent on what success we had against the Communists.

At that time we were reasonably sure a new attack would come some time in the spring, and if you can bump that off, as it were, you are in a much better position to negotiate than you would be if you couldn't contain it, or actually you would be in a better position than you were on Feb. 6 when we discussed this matter.

So that while the military would like to have some political guidance, which will help them formulate military policies in Korea, we can understand that until the situation is a little better known as to whether or not we can contain it, that the United Nations would have some trouble formulating policy.

You might accept one thing under one condition and you wouldn't accept such conditions under another.

I believe that is, in substance, what this discussion was about in here—as to whether or not you could get a political decision out of the United Nations at this time, while it looked pretty black up to that time, but it was beginning to look better—whether or not you wanted them to make a political decision under those conditions or whether you wanted them to wait and make a political decision and furnish political guidance after things looked better.

Saltonstall Reviews Report on Conference

Q.—There was an agreement on affirmative policy—more a wait and see what is going to happen? A.—That is correct. More wait and see and see whether or not we couldn't be in a better position to formulate a political policy.

Q.—Now, I refer to Paragraph 38 on Page 99:

"On 15 March, 1951"—Now, that is just a month after Feb 15—"the Joint Chiefs of Staff held an informal conference with representatives of the Department of State and among other things discussed the Korean situation. It appeared to be generally agreed that at some future meeting an agreement should be reached on the objectives in Korea. It was suggested that the Secretary of State talk to the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. If this question was not settled before the next meeting, the question would be discussed at the Joint Chiefs of Staff-State Department meeting on that date."

That would confirm the meeting of Feb. 13. Still, a month later there was no definite military, political or diplomatic policy with relation to Korea. Is that a fair statement?

A.—That pertained primarily to whether or not we crossed the Thirtieth-eighth Parallel in the spring, and at this time it was pretty much understood that we would not be able to get any political-military policy until we had been able to see what would happen to this next offensive. It is a fact, of course, that this is still a wait-and-see proposition.

Q.—And then that wait-and-see proposition—what was important, it seems to me, and interesting, certainly, that wait-and-see proposition developed into what I would call a negative policy, the negative policy of trying to stop the will of the Chinese to be aggressors by killing them off or by stopping them in any other way.

A.—Well, that and the fact that this all added up to the proposed armistice terms, if you want to call it that, which our Government was discussing with the other governments involved in Korea, and which was sent over to General MacArthur for comment. These discussions all led up to that proposal which was being submitted to the countries involved.

This being a United Nations action, the political guidance more or less has to come from the United Nations.. Of course, we show the leadership in it. But these discussions all led up to this proposal which we submitted to the other nations and submitted to General MacArthur for comment, and which he later announced himself and voided any chance of submitting it as a United Nations proposition.

Q.—What it comes down to then, General Bradley, and from listening to General Marshall would be my reaction—what it comes down to is that we hope through an aggressive resistance to the Chinese attacks that ultimately there will be an effort or an opportunity to end these operations in Korea?

A.—Yes, sir. We had thought here in March was one chance and were proposing such and getting a clearance from other nations on it, and that was then abandoned. We still hope that we will be in a position to again propose something through the United Nations which would end up in negotiations and cessation of hostilities.

Q.—But as a result of these hearings there has been a more definite affirmative policy established—for instance, with relation to Formosa, with relation to the economic blockade and with relation to the Nationalist troops of Chiang Kai-shek. That is a fair statement is it not? A.—No, sir, I——

Q.—A more affirmative policy has been established? A.—I don't know that I would admit that. As far as the military is concerned, our policy has always been on Formosa that we should improve their equipment and their ability to hold Formosa. We do not want it to fall into hostile hands, and as far as the military point of view on Formosa, it has not changed. As far as our military view on economic sanctions, that has not changed. We have argued economic sanctions ever since China got into the Korean situation.

Q.—So that you feel from the military point of view that these hearings have brought out or certainly made public the policy on the diplomatic side, on the political side, along the lines that the military had hoped they would make them clear?

A.—Well, I think somebody on the political side would be much better able to answer than myself. My answer is entirely a military one in that I say we have always felt this way about the Nationalist troops on Formosa, about rearming them, and we have felt this way about economic sanctions. We have not changed our attitude toward the use of Nationalists.

(Three and a half lines deleted.)

Q.—Now may I ask you just one more question? I read yesterday your testimony with relation to the reason that the Joint Chiefs of Staff felt from a military point of view that MacArthur should be relieved. Did you read Mr. Pearson's column this morning with relation to the J. C. S. role in the MacArthur firing?

A.—Yes, sir, but I would recommend that you take it out of the Record and let me read it again rather than reading the statement there.

Q.—I will not ask you to repeat the reasons. You stand by your reasons that were given yesterday and do not agree with the reasons given in this article? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And you say there is no basis for the statement given in the article? A.—Well, I think he has part of them right, the same as I read the Record yesterday. I do not remember. I glanced through it rather hurriedly, but I know some of them are not in accordance with the reasons I have given yesterday.

Bradley Says It Is Not Question of 2 Against 1

Q.—Now it is true, is it not, and a fair statement that your position as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is really one of guiding the meetings and calling the meetings of the Joint Chiefs of Staff? Their decision under the law is final as regards to strategy, military strategy. Your relation with the President and with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and your influence is really an influence from a personal point of view rather than a legal point

of view. Is that correct?

A.—No, sir, I don't think that is entirely correct. I have a legal position which you gave me as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff when you amended the National Security Act in 1949.

It is true that you put into the bill that I have no vote, but voting does not play too big a part anyway. We have discussions, and if there is one of the three Chiefs that dissents, then we try to find some solution which is satisfactory to all of them. It is not a question of two aganist one in the voting. We usually end up with a solution which is satisfactory, or acceptable at least, to all three of the Chiefs.

I help guide those discussions, present the argument sometimes on both sides so as to bring out all the points before a decision is reached. I should not say that my influence was entirely just acting as a conductor of meetings.

Q.—I did not mean that. I said that a lot of the importance of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the personal reputation in which he is held, not only by the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff but also by the President and by the poeple of the country. I would say most respectfully that you had great influence. Because of your personal reputation and personality.

What I am trying to bring out is that it is a personality and a reputation that give the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff his influence. Is that not right?

A.—That is a big factor, yes; and I hope always whoever is sitting in the chair of chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff will have the confidence of Congress and of the people and of the President.

It should not be any other way, and I hope that you will always see to it that when someone is appointed, that he does have your confidence, and that he does have such ability and reputation as you call it that he will exercise that influence and his arguments will carry some weight and he will be able to represent the Joint Chiefs of Staff at various meetings and present their views for them.

Q.—There is just one final question, General. I am not sure whether this has been brought out through you or not. Is it not more dangerous from the point of view of the security of the United States and the bombing of the United States to make sure of our defenses in the Far East even than it is in Europe? In other words, isn't it easier to bomb the western part of the United States from the far eastern parts of Asia and Siberia than it is for Russia to bomb over the other way?

A.—No, sir, I don't think so. I think you can best answer that by taking a globe and measuring distances over the top, and I don't think you will find that the distances from the Far East, as you call it, Vladivostok, for example, to San Francisco or Los Angeles, I don't think those are as short as some other possible routes of approach.

Q.—But Japan and Okinawa and Formosa and the Philippines are important bulwarks of defense to keep any possible enemy from getting any closer to the United States. A.—Yes, indeed.

SENATOR SALTONSTALL — Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Green.

SENATOR GREEN—I would like to ask a couple of questions which I think have already been answered several times, but not directly, and they relate to the proposal to establish a naval blockade along the Chinese coast and to bomb the coastal cities or military establishments. I think it has been brought out clearly that that is waging war, is it not?

GENERAL BRADLEY — Yes, sir, I believe that a blockade is normally taken as an act of war. It certainly could be one anyway, and a blockade in this case would not only affect China but it would affect Port Arthur which is a Russian port, and Hong Kong which is a British port, and our view, that is the Joint Chiefs of Staff view, has been that for a blockade to be effective, a naval blockade, it should be a United Nations blockade and not a United States blockade.

Q.—That is not just the point that I wanted to bring out. It is this. If that is waging war against China and possibly against Russia, since I understand the treaty calls for mutual action in case of attack on either one, would it shorten the fighting in the Far East or would the fighting be over earlier, that is if you took this action in China, than it would if we confined it to Korea alone, because the argument has been made for this action, that it would shorten the fighting in Korea.

A.—Well, there is a possibility that you might affect the fighting in Korea and thus shorten the campaign there by extending your bombardment into Manchuria, your attack on coastal cities, and your blockade.

You certainly would cut down the supplies, both strategic and otherwise going into China, and it might have the shortening effect on the operations in Korea.

However, it has been our experience heretofore that air action in itself is not decisive and, therefore, you are taking steps which while they might affect the operations in Korea, there is no assurance that they will be decisive and, at the same time, what worries us most is you are running a risk of starting World War III, and extending the conflict rather than shortening the one you have now.

Witness Doubts Wisdom Of Risking Wider War

Q.—In other words, it would be more likely to prolong it than to shorten the fighting, in general, even if the fighting in Korea were terminated?

A.—When you consider the possibility of getting Russia into it, and weigh that against the effect it might have on the operations in Korea only, and also take into consideration the fact that taking this action might also cause our bases to be attacked, it is pretty hard to say that it would shorten it. In fact, it might very much prolong it and go into a World War III.

Nobody knows. The fact remains that we, at this time, do not think we should take that chance.

Q.—But you say it might develop into World War III. In that case would it not be more likely to do it in case we provoked a war with China than if we limited it to Korea?

A.—We think it would, because of certain provisions of the Chinese-Russian Treaty. They have a mutual defense pact, and so forth. We have not attacked China itself. We have attacked Chinese troops in Korea, yes, but we have not attacked China itself; and the provisions of that treaty then do not necessarily have to come into effect.

But if you attack China itself, then they might claim that they had been attacked and, therefore, Russia must come to their aid. Whether she would or not, no one knows.

Q.—Thank you. That is what I wanted to bring out; that there was more likelihood that it would develop into a third World War if we did that, than if we pursued our present policy. A.—We think it would be more apt to.

SENATOR GREEN—Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN — Senator Knowland.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—General, did you prepare the notes of the Wake Island Conference?

GENERAL BRADLEY—Yes.

Q.—Did you classify them as top secret? A.—Yes.

Q.—How many copies were made of the Wake Island report? A.—Fifty, I believe.

Q.—Have you furnished the list of names of those to whom those Wake Island notes were furnished? We requested that prior to the opening of the hearings. A.—When they asked me yesterday, I told them to go ahead and furnish it. I don't know where they are right now.

COLONEL CLIFTON — They were being sent to Mr. Larkin's office, to be transmitted to the committee.

GENERAL BRADLEY—We sent them to Mr. Larkin yesterday, to be transmitted to the committee here.

SENATOR KNOWLAND — I want to thank you. It has been somewhat delayed, but I wanted to make some inquiries about that phase of the matter.

GENERAL BRADLEY—I may be able to answer your specific questions, because I remember where quite a number of them went.

Q.—How many went to the defense establishment? A.—Five went to each member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff,—or, to the Chief of Staff of the three services, that is, fifteen; some went to Mr. Pace, I think five; and some went to the White House——

Q.—How many? A.—Well, you are taxing my memory a little too much right now. I think it was five. The list will be up here——

THE CHAIRMAN—I might say, I have just sent out to find out whether it is available.

SENATOR KNOWLAND — We will pursue that in the second round of questions, if necessary.

THE CHAIRMAN — We will know, in just a minute.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—General, at the time the Wake Island conference was being held, the actual conference was under way, did you know that Ambassador Jessup's secretary was taking notes behind the partition? A.—No. May I explain that fully, because——

Q.—Yes. I think that explanation is needed. A.—At the time the conference at Wake Island was proposed, the President first said he wanted to take all of the Chiefs of Staff; we thought it would be very bad for all four of the Chiefs to be out of Washington at one time, in one place, with a war going on in Korea; so, after we called this to the President's attention, he agreed to let me go along as the representative of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and let me report back to them.

Consequently, I took notes during the conference. My executive, Colonel Matthews, took notes. Colonel Hamblen, representing the Defense Department, in the office of—he carries on the occupation duties, took notes. Various people took notes, around the table, because this was an historic and important conference and I had to report back to the Joint Chiefs.

After the meeting was all over, and we went into the next room, I was very surprised to find that Miss Anderson had been taking down these notes, as she said afterwards, I believe, it was just more or less automatically.

I was very surprised to find that she had taken down quite a bit of conversation, and was able to fill in some of the notes that Mr. Jessup had taken, Mr. Rusk, Colonel Matthews of my office, and myself; so we took all of those notes that each of us had taken, and we compiled what we called or thought was a rather complete report of the meeting.

Q.—Well, General, I find it a little difficult, and have some incredulity to understand how, on an island where there are other civilians located, and where the President of the United States is very closely guarded by the Secret Service, and I understand there were Secret Service men along on this trip—how someone could be placed behind a partition, without the responsible people in this conference knowing about it.

Suppose it had been an assassin behind the partition? Do you mean to tell me that, as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staffs, and as the chief military adviser of the President of the United States, that someone was surreptitiously taking notes behind the partition, and you had no knowledge of it at the time?

A.—It was not behind a partition. There were two rooms in the building. The door was open between the two rooms.

True, the building was guarded. It was a building set way out on the island, nowhere near any other building.

Miss Anderson was part of the party. She was Mr. Jessup's secretary and accompanied him to help on stenographic work while they were on the trip, and no one ever questioned her being in the building because she was a Government employe, and a trusted one, and, I suppose cleared for very top secret matters, otherwise she wouldn't be working in Mr. Jessup's office.

Doesn't Consider Presence Of Stenographer Too Unusual

Q.—General, to your personal knowledge, did the President of the United States know that there was a stenographer in the next room? A.—Not that I know of. We went to the building first, while he and General MacArthur were having their private conference; and then he came into the building, and whether he saw her there or not, I do not know.

Q.—General, doesn't it strike you as being a rather audacious thing, when we are talking about the confidential communications and privileged communications of a President, that there should be someone eavesdropping in the next room, taking a verbatim report of what the President of the United States said, what the Supreme Commander in the Far East said, what the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff said, in a meeting which was so important that you personally classified the document as top secret, without you, or presumably the President, or—certainly General MacArthur testified, without his knowledge, were being taken by someone in the next room?

Doesn't that strike you as being a rather unusual procedure; and if that meeting was so important, it was a very important meeting in which top secret information was being requested, wouldn't it have been far more fitting to have had a stenotype operator in the room so that each of the participants of the conference would know that the notes were being taken?

A.—It doesn't strike me as being too unusual that she was there.

As I have said, we would have had practically as full notes without hers. It was very helpful to have them checked from hers, but we had made notes ourselves, in longhand. Everybody saw us making the notes. We all had pads, around the table, as you have, here. We all took notes at the time, and we would have been able to put them together in about the same way.

Q.—Outside of Mr. Jessup, to your own knowledge, did anyone know that there was someone in the next room surreptitiously taking the notes? A.—Not that I know of. Maybe someone else did; I didn't.

Q.—Was there a wire recording made of the conversations at Wake Island? A.—No.

Q.—What was your interpretation of the President's remarks that he and MacArthur were in complete agreement relative to Formosa at the time he made that statement, at the big meeting at Wake Island? A.—I just assumed that in their hour's conversation together, that they had reached an understanding between the two.

Q.—When did you first learn that the strategic importance of Formosa and the general situation on Formosa was not even discussed at Wake Island? A.—I don't know that yet; because I don't know what was discussed between the President and General MacArthur.

Q.—General MacArthur testified here that the strategic importance of Formosa was not discussed; that, in effect, what the situation was—that the President indicated he had his views, that General MacArthur had his views, and therefore the matter was not placed on the agenda and the matter was not discussed. A.—The matter was not discussed at the big meeting which I attended. What was said between the two, I don't know.

Q.—But your impression was, at that time, that Formosa had been fairly thoroughly discussed, and the general and the President had come to a complete agreement? Is that what you understand from the President's statement? A.—I assumed that they had discussed it.

Q.—If, as the President now states, he first decided to fire General MacArthur as a result of the Veterans of Foreign Wars letter, which dealt with the strategic importance of Formosa, and that issue alone; and the President states that he went to Wake Island to try and bring about an understanding, how would you account for the fact that Formosa was not the subject of widespread conversation on Wake Island?

A.—I have said, I don't know what was said about Formosa on Wake Island.

Q.—Now, the President, in his press conference of last Thursday, indicated that for about a year, he had had in mind the necessity of changing generals. That was modified on the following day by Mr. Short, the Presidential secretary, saying that he was speaking in general terms regarding a year, but that the exact date that set off the chain reaction was the letter of General MacArthur to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which came in late August, as you might recall.

Now if that is correct, did you attend the meeting at the White House attended by Secretary Johnson when the President first received word of the Veterans of Foreign Wars letter?

A.—I don't remember. I remember some discussions about the letter but I don't remember just what conferences are connected with it.

Q.—Well, do you recall the incident, General, when the Supreme Commander in the Far East in late August of 1950—— A.—Yes, I recall the letter.

Q.—Sent a letter to the Veterans of Foreign Wars? A.—And I recall the fact that the President let it be known at that time that he was displeased with it and I believe directed General MacArthur to recall it. What conferences were held on it back last August, I am sorry, I don't remember.

Q.—General, weren't you called to the White House along with Secretary Johnson at the time that the President directed that the letter be withdrawn? A.—I don't know. I might have been because I think the message finally went out through the Joint Chiefs of Staff message center.

Q.—Could you check your records, General? You keep fairly good records, on the fact whether or not on the 26th day of August or the 25th day of August of last year that you and Secretary Johnson were called to the White House or to the Blair House at the time the President first received a copy of this Veterans of Foreign Wars letter, and at which time the President directed either you or Secretary Johnson, or both, to send a message to General MacArthur directing him to withdraw his communication to the Veterans of Foreign wars?

A.—I will check that. I know that the matter came up for discussion and that a message finally went out to withdraw the letter but, I am sorry, I can't remember offhand any conferences in connection with it. I just remember that the President indicated his displeasure and ordered its withdrawal.

Q.—So far as you know, and based on your present recollections, did the President at these conferences indicate that he was annoyed enough to be thinking of the removal of General MacArthur at

that time?

A.—I don't recall any such. I don't think that he would have stated that.

As a matter of fact, the only time that I heard him say that he had made up his mind was when he made his decision on Monday, April 8 or 9, whichever it was, that is when he made his decision known and that is the first time that I had heard he made the decision.

Q.—Now as I recall your testimony, General, you have previously testified that you did not remember who called you on the phone on April 5 with the first information relative to possible action against General MacArthur, am I correct in that? A.—That is correct.

Q.—Now isn't it normal procedure to keep a log in the office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff so that there is a record of all telephone conversations with the exception of telephone conversations from the White House?

A.—It wouldn't come through the Joint Staff. It would come into my office. There is a record kept there, but the record is not kept of those coming in over the White House phone. No record is kept of notes brought in to me from any member of my staff or of any message given me, oral message given me, by the Secretary of Defense.

Q.—If the call came over the White House phone no record would be kept—A.—That is right.

Q.—(Continuing.)—In your log. Would you recall if Mr. Harriman called you? A.—Beg pardon?

Q.—Do you think you would recall if the call had come in from Mr. Harriman over the White House phone? A.—I think I would, because I seldom talk to Mr. Harriman over the phone.

Q.—Now, General, in November-December of 1949 did the Defense Department or the Joint Chiefs advise the State Department that Formosa had no strategic value? A.—No, sir. We have always had the view that Formosa had very considerable strategic value, if held by the enemy. We have always said it did not have sufficient strategic value to justify our occupying it by our own troops.

Q.—That was the same general position you took regarding Korea, that Korea was not a place you would pick to fight a major war. Is that generally correct? A.—We have said that about Koea, yes, sir.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—I call your attention to the fact that on Dec. 23, 1949, the Department of State put out a confidential bulletin to its representatives overseas which held, and I quote, "Formosa has no special military significance," and again—

SENATOR WILEY—What date?

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Dec. 23, 1949. This was a confidential memo put out by the Department of State.

It also said in that same communication, "largely because of the mistaken popular conception of its strategic importance to the U. S. defense in the Pacific."

Now, I understand from your testimony that the Joint Chiefs have always felt that Formosa had a strategic importance. You have testified that you believed that it would be detrimental to our national interest to have Formosa in unfriendly hands. General Douglas MacArthur has testified to the same thing. He has also testified that in so far as he knows there was no responsible naval or air or military commander in the Far Pacific who did not agree with that point of view, and Secretary Marshall has testified that in his judgment it would be detrimental to the national defense of this country to have Formosa fall into unfriendly hands.

Would you know, General, of your own knowledge, who was advising the State Department as to the strategic importance of Formosa when they issued such a statement?

GENERAL BRADLEY—I would not know. I have stated the military point of view.

Roll Is Called On Blair House Meeting

Q.—General, going to the Blair House conference of June 25, on Sunday, did you attend that meeting? A.— Yes.

Q.—Could you indicate to the committee who else attended the meeting on the 25th of June? A.—I doubt if my memory would permit me to give all of them. I can tell you some.

Q.—Well, could I call the roll and see if you can recall any of them? A.—I know the chiefs——

Q.—Secretary Acheson? A.—Yes.

Q.—Secretary Johnson? A.—Yes.

Q.—Secretary Pace? A.—I think so, but I am not certain.

Q.—Secretary Matthews? A.—Navy, you mean?

Q.—Secretary Symington? A.—I don't know, sir. I think we can look that up for you and have a record of it.

Q.—Vice President Barkley? A.—I don't remember that he was there.

Q.—General Bradley? A.—Yes.

Q.—General Collins? A.—Yes.

Q.—General Vandenberg? A.—I think so. I think he and Admiral Sherman were both there. I think the three service chiefs were there.

Q.—Admiral Sherman. Who else attended that you can recall at this moment? A.—I think there were two or three other people from the State Department, assistant secretaries.

Q.—Dean Rusk? A.—I don't remember who they were.

Q.—But you thought there were two or three other people. A.—Two or three other people from the State Department.

Q.—I see. Would your notes show who attended that meeting? A.—I don't think so, but I think Admiral Sherman kept a note of who was there.

Q.—Could you secure that information for the committee? A.—I think I could.

Q.—All right. Now, at that meeting, at which time this country was placed into the Korean war, could you indicate what the conclusions of the spokesmen for the State Department were at that time? A.—No, sir; no, sir. I don't remember them, in the first place.

Q.—And in the second place? A.—I wouldn't attempt to state them here unless I could remember them, and then we would get right back into the same question.

Q.—Not even the conclusions? A.—No, sir; I don't remember the conclusions of any individual at that time.

Q.—Now, General, had it not been the policy of the Department of Defense, prior to the 24th day of June, that Korea was not the most desirable place to become involved in a war? A.—We had said it was not the place to fight a major war.

Q.—Could you give the conclusions as expressed at the Blair House meeting of June 25 of the spokesman of the Defense Department, Secretary Johnson? A.—No, sir; I don't remember what was said by any individual at that time, Senator.

Q.—Would Admiral Sherman's notes indicate the conclusions? I am not asking for the personal conversations now; I am just asking for the conclusions—— A.—I don't know.

Q. (Continuing)—of the several departments. A.—I don't know whether he has such notes or note.

Q.—Could you inquire of Admiral Sherman? A.—I think he will be before your committee, and you might ask him that question.

Q.—Well, I thought, perhaps, you might inquire before he gets before us. A.—Well, anything that he would——

Q.—Because you are the chief military adviser to the President, and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs. A.—Yes, but any notes he kept would be his own, and he would be better qualified to testify to their accuracy than I would.

Q.—And could you give your own conclusions, as expressed at the Blari House meeting of June 25? A.—No, sir.

Conclusions Forgotten, Bradley Declares

Q.—I suppose—on what basis? A.—In the first place, I don't remember them verbatim. There was a considerable discussion, the pros and cons.

Q.—General, I am not asking for your conversations. I am only asking for your conclusions as the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of this Government at a conference on the 25th of June, wherein these people believe this country was involved in a war, entirely regardless of the desirability or lack of desirability of going in and without a declaration of war by the Congress or a resolution by the Congress stating that a state of war already exists.

All I am trying to find out is that in as much as apparently the prior decision of the military authorities was reversed, and the country was placed into a war in which there have already been over 65,000 casualties, which is the fourth largest war in our history, with more casualties than those combined in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the Spanish-American War; and I merely am now requesting, not your personal conversations, but the conclusions you expressed as the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that placed us in the Korean war.

A.—Well, in the first place, I want to assure you I am just as much concerned about casualties as anybody else in this United States. I went through the last war and suffered with a lot of casualties in my command. I always tried to fight the battles so I would have a minimum of casualties.

I would like to make it plain I am just as much concerned about casualties of American boys as anybody else in this United States.

In the second place, I honestly do not remember the conclusions reached by any of us. I know the decision reached at that meeting was that we would furnish air and naval power to try to get our nationals out of Korea.

With that decision I was in full accord.

Q.—That was a meeting of the 25th and the over-all conclusion reached was we would furnish air and naval power to get our civilians out of Korea. There was a meeting at the White House the following day, was there not? A.—I believe there was one on the 26th.

Q.—Did you attend that meeting? A.—Yes.

Q.—Can you recall who else attended that meeting on the 26th? A.—No, sir; and in general it was the same group as before—the Joint Chiefs of Staff, representatives of the State Department, including the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense.

Q.—Now, can you give first the over-all conclusion of that meeting, as to how far we should go? The previous day, we having determined to use our air and naval power to get the American civilian personnel out of Korea, what were the general conclusions of the meeting of the 26th?

A.—I cannot remember specific dates. There were various steps. The first step was to help get our nationals out of Korea.

The second step was to let the Air try to give support to the South Koreans in stopping the aggression.

A still later decision was made to let them operate north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel as well as south of the Thirty-eighth Parallel.

At a still later date the decision was made to commit ground troops, first to protect the bases from which we were trying to evacuate our nationals and later on to let those troops—the decision was made to let those troops participate in trying to stop the aggression.

That was a series of meetings, I don't remember the dates of each one of them.

Q.—Well, would your records show or would Admiral Sherman's records show the dates on which this series of meetings took place, which step by step involved us deeper into the Korean War, and would they show who attended each of those meetings? A.—I have no record of it, I don't know whether he has or not.

Record Usually Made Of Those at Meeting

Q.—It is customary, is it not, for somebody in the Military Establishment when they attend a meeting of this importance to indicate and have a memo as to who attended? A.—Yes, normally we do, particularly if it is one of our regular meetings around our own building.

Q.—Well, do you know of any meetings since V-J Day that have been any more important then the Blair House meeting of June 25 and the subsequent meetings which put this country into war? A.—Probably not. We did not know it at the time, however.

Q.—Now going back to the letter that General MacArthur wrote to the Veterans of Foreign Wars in late August of 1950, which on Aug. 26 the President through either Secretary Johnson or yourself directed General MacArthur to withdraw, had substantially that same information been made available to the Defense Department prior to that time, relative to General MacArthur's views on the strategic importance of Formosa? A.—I believe so. I think that we knew that General MacArthur and the Chiefs of Staff had the same general view about the importance of Formosa. But that was not the question. It was a question that our Government had made a clear decision. As I stated in my opening remarks before this committee, we provide the military point of view. We realize that may not be the Government's decision, and when the Government makes a decision we abide by that decision, realizing that there are considerations other than military involved in making the decision.

Q.—Now, General, let's go back to this letter that General MacArthur wrote to the Veterans of Foreign Wars. I have read the letter and I have re-read the letter, and I hope to during the noon hour, so if we get into a second round of questioning we can examine this situation a little further—as I read the letter it deals with nothing except the strategic importance of Formosa.

Now you have testified that you believe it is strategically important; the Joint Chiefs, you have said, believe it is strategically important; the Secretary of National Defense, Mr. Marshall, has testified that it is strategically important; the President of the United States apparently on June 26 or 27 thought it was strategically important enough to put the Seventh Fleet in there to prevent it from being attacked and to neutralize it, as they say.

Now in August, after all of those things had taken place, the Supreme Commander in the Far East write to a veterans' organization and all he says in the letter is that the island is strategically important and in the interests of this country it should not be allowed to pass into Communist hands. Now what in the letter of General MacArthur, in view of the testimony before this committee, do you believe violated either American policy or sound military strategy?

A.—I haven't read the letter for a long time and I don't know, but I didn't make the decision in the first place. The President made the decision that he didn't like the letter and directed it withdrawn.

Q.—Now either you or Secretary Johnson—and I was under the impression that both you and Secretary Johnson went to the White House—did Secretary Johnson indicate to the President that these views that General MacArthur expressed in his letter to the Veterans of Foreign Wars had theretofore been known to the Defense Department? A.—Will you restate your question?

Q.—I said, did Secretary Johnson when he went to the White House indicate to the President that the views which General MacArthur expressed in his letter had previously been made known in substantially the same form to the defense establishment? A.—Whether he did or not I don't remember.

Q.—Mr. Chairman, I do ask, though I realize it cannot be printed at this point, that in the appendix of the record, even though it is in our side booklet, that the full text of General MacArthur's letter to the Veterans of Foreign Wars be printed in the appendix of the record.

THE CHAIRMAN—The matter referred to by the Senator from California will appear in the appendix.

(The document above referred to will be found in the appendix of this record.)

SENATOR KNOWLAND — I hope, General, if you have time over the noon hour, that you will read the letter because frankly I think that General MacArthur thought he was expressing the policy of the Government and the military authorities of this country when he said that Formosa should not be allowed to fall into unfriendly hands, and I have not been able to find out anything in the letter, unless somewhere in the Government there was a desire to let Formosa be turned over to the Communists; that is the only possible explanation you could have as to why the letter of General MacArthur to the V. F. W. should have set off this chain reaction which the President now says led to his ultimate dismissal, and if you would read the letter and be prepared to comment on it I would appreciate it very much.

GENERAL BRADLEY—I will read the letter. I don't know what my opinion would be worth on it, because as I say, the President made the decision, it was against his policy, not myself making that decision.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Knowland, I am afraid your time is up.

SENATOR KNOWLAND — All right, we will pick this up on the second round.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Hickenlooper.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—General Bradley, General Marshall testified the other day that he was very much distressed each morning when the latest up-to-the-minute casualty lists were put on his desk. I take it you see the casualty list every day, the numbers?

GENERAL BRADLEY — Yes, practically every day.

Q.—Composite reports. What is the sum total of all casualties up to this particular date, regardless of whether the next of kin have been notified or not?

I noticed in Sunday's paper that the list as of May 11 of those whose next of kin had been notified, according to the newspaper dispatch, was 65,000. I am asking you what is the total complete up to this morning's number of American casualties in Korea regardless of whether the next of kin have been notified or not?

A. —I don't know them, Senator. I was told that General Marshall had made arrangements to furnish your committee with a statement each week bringing them up to

uate during the time you were in session, and I saw the last one he sent up here, and I do not remember the particular ones, in fact I haven't seen them this morning——

Hickenlooper Seeks Up-to-Date Figure

Q.—What were they yesterday, General, the total up to yesterday morning's report? A.—I didn't see the total yesterday. I saw the total for the last several days, but I was interested more in the fighting at this particular time than the totals up to date.

Q.—What I am trying to get at is a round figure as nearly as possible of the up-to-date list. The casualty lists have always been two to three weeks late and then they say that those are only the ones whose next of kin have been notified.

I think this committee—whether it desires to make it public or not is a totally different thing—has a right to know what the casualty lists are up to this date regardless of notification of next of kin.

A.—I can get those for you tomorrow morning, but I do not have them with me today.

Q.—I understood General Marshall to say that the lists were laid on his desk exery morning, and I know we all feel the same way about seeing those lists every morning. A.—I do not get the totals every morning. I get those about once a week. I get the reports on the casualties of the last few days during this heavy fighting which I am interested in, to see how the fighting is going.

Q.—How many casualties have we suffered in total in the last ten days? A.—The total American casualties from the 16th to the 20th of this offensive, the 16th of May to the 20th, a total of 882 killed and wounded. It does not include missing which we do not have a full report on yet because some of those keep coming back.

Q.—And the dispatches in the paper say that casualties of that small number, we killed 70 to 80,000 of the assaulting forces.

SENATOR CONNALLY — Not killed. Casualties.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—Well, the headlines say 70 to 80,000. I do not have the headlines here, but you do not have the list of the missing?

GENERAL BRADLEY—No, sir, I do not have. It varies from day to day. Ones reported missing one day will probably be very much in use the next as they work their way back through.

Q.—Well, the last report I saw in the papers was for May 11 as I recall it, in Sunday's paper, and I feel that the casualty lists as reported to the public are continuously misleading, that is they report two or three weeks back and they say that these are the ones where the next of kin have been notified and so on.

There may be a sound reason for not releasing names until the next of kin have been notified.

General Bradley, we have had a great deal of discussion about this action in Korea, and I thoroughly realize that our general objective is peace, peace and victory, but just specifically what is our objective in Korea?

What are we attempting to do in Korea? We want to defeat the enemy, yes, but how are we going to do it, what is our objective and what do we consider a victory or a defeat of the enemy?

A.—Well, I think that is a very fair question, and I think it is one that has bothered the people. We have tried to stop this aggression and not appease in the matter, and in doing so we have gotten mixed up in a pretty good fight.

From the military point of view we hope that by inflicting severe casualties on the enemy and proving to them that they are not invincible, that they cannot gain anything by aggressive action, that it is too costly a matter, that they have been let down by Russia in getting in it, that they will be willing to negotiate a peace with the United Nations.

Q.—All right, what will that peace consist of? What will the negotiations, what will the basis for the negotiations be? A.—Well, that I don't know.

Q.—Do we expect to drive, is it a part of our objective to drive the Red Chinese and the North Korean armies clear out of North Korea? A.—At the present time that is not our objective.

Q.—What is our objective? How far do we go? Are we going to the Thirty-eighth Parallel and stop or are we coming back and stop, are we going half way to the Yalu and the border and stop? What is the military and even the diplomatic objective if that is in the military program? What is our objective?

A.—We are fighting an action without regard to the Thirty-eighth Parallel if necessary. In other words, we are not at the present time contained at the Thirty-Eighth Parallel from the military point of view, we are trying to inflict maximum casualties with a minimum to ourselves, so that we can get some kind of a negotiation.

That may take place where we are now, north of it or south of it, but in any case we hope to get a negotiation and a settlement out of it.

Q.—All right, what is it from a military standpoint, in as much as we have emphasized that considerably here? What will be victory and a satisfactory settlement in Korea? * * *

(Eight lines deleted).

A.—That is a political decision and eventually will be a United Nations political decision.

Q.—Well, let's see, one of the military objectives of a military action is to destroy the enemy, is it not, that is to destroy his fighting capability? A.—Yes, one of your objectives.

Three Courses of Action In Korea Held Open

Q.—As far as I can get it, the only program we have is to keep fighting and shooting and suffering casualties in the hope that these fellows in the north, the Chinese, will get tired and pick up their ball and bat and go home and end the game.

Now it still appears to me that we have no objectives that I know of except this indeterminate operation with the hope that they will get exhausted, and I am concerned and I think the public is concerned, where are we going? What is our purpose?

A.—As I stated, I believe, once before, it has been stated here, we have three possible lines of action.

Either to get out and forsake South Korea, try to fight it out in general where we are now without committing too great forces, or going to all out war and committing sufficient forces to drive these people out of Korea.

At the present time we are following the second course.

Q.—Now, General, you were in on the conferences where the decision was made to send our forces into action in Korea. I believe that has been testified here, first to support the Navy and air, the additional protection, as much as we could, to those of our own people; secondly, to support the United Nations activities to send a ground army in there.

At the time the decision was made to support the sending of a ground army under the command of General MacArthur, was it considered in these conferences leading up to this decision that the Chinese Communists might come in?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was it known at that time that there was a military alliance between the Chinese Reds and Russia? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was it considered that ground action in event of the defeat or the pushing back of the North Korean Reds and the intervention of the Chinese Communists, that it might bring Russia into this war? A.—It was realized that they might eventually get in, yes.

Q.—There was a risk? A.—Yes.

Q.—You accepted that calculated risk at the time you committed our ground forces—that is, by "you" I mean those who made the decision — accepted the calculated risk. First, that the Chinese Reds might come in—and they did come in—and that if the Chinese Reds came in, the Russians might come in.

So that that was all taken into consideration when we committed our resources to Korea; isn't that true?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But we nevertheless took the risk? A.—Yes, and I believe it received the approval of all the United Nations except Russia and her satellites, and I think it received the approval of the majority of the United States, because they realize that one appeasement leads to another, which eventually makes war necessary.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—Why don't we take the calculated risk and destroy the potential resupplying ability of the Chinese Reds in Manchuria? Is there an arsenal at Mukden? A.—Yes, there are supply bases at Mukden and some of the others; but that in itself we don't think will be decisive, and as I have stated here before, we think we should try to get a decision otherwise (nineteen and one-half lines deleted).

SENATOR McMAHON—Mr. Chairman.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—I am perfectly willing——

SENATOR McMAHON—I have a unanimous consent request. I have an appointment with the President at 12 o'clock. I will be back here, I assume, at 12:25, and I would like to not lose my place. I would like unanimous consent for that.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—I certainly would have no objection as long as it is understood that he wouldn't interrupt whoever is then in the process of——

THE CHAIRMAN—The Chair will not permit a member to be interrupted in his examination. Without objection, the Senator is granted that privilege.

SENATOR McMAHON—Thank you.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—General Bradley, it has been testified to here, I believe, by you and General Marshall, that the Red Chinese have a very substantial number of military aircraft in Manchuria, for instance. Why haven't they used that aircraft?

GENERAL BRADLEY—I would not know, sir. (One and a half lines deleted.) I wouldn't even try to guess other than just what I would do in their case.

Q.—Aren't the Red Chinese more adept at using ground forces than they are at using aircraft in military action, so far as our evidence indicates? A.—I don't think they are doing very well in either one right now.

Use of Aircraft By Reds Discussed

Q.—Well, we have suffered a great many casualties as a result of their action. So they must have been doing something. In other words, isn't it reasonable to think that they are not using aircraft because they are not adept either with sufficient pilots or sufficient operational facilities, to make the use of aircraft a successful operation, but that they can furnish unlimited amounts of manpower, subject only to their ability to equip them?

A.—I wouldn't know, they certainly have had soldiers over a longer period of time than they have had aircraft.

Q.—And is there any reason to believe that they would be much more active with their aircraft if we destroyed a bunch of them on the ground than at the present time? In other words, is there any military reason why they are not using aircraft to attempt to win a victory for themselves? The theory of that is there must be some reason why they are not using aircraft in order to advance their own positions.

A.—Possibly they have some reason for it.

Q. — You stated, I believe, on Tuesday that it was our objective to inflict maximum punishment on the Communist aggressors. We are not inflicting maximum punishment when we don't destroy their concentrations in Manchuria, across the Yalu, are we, or when we don't destroy their supplies with the strategic air or the bombers that we have?

A.—I also said that we did not want to extend the war beyond Korea, and thereby increase the risk of a world war. I think that was understood in my answer, that we were trying to inflict maximum casualties without extending the war outside of Korea and increasing the chance of war.

Q.—Now, in the Joint Chiefs of Staff so-called study—I realize it was not in the form of a directive—but in the Joint Chiefs of Staff, at least, recommendations of Jan. 12 last, as testified to in General Marshall's testimony, I believe, the four points, were: Continue and intensify now an economic blockade of trade with China.

A.—That has been pushed by the military at all times. As you know, the United Nations have been taking action in it.

Q.—That has been done. Prepare now to impose a naval blockade of China and place it into effect as soon as our position in Korea is stabilized or when we have evacuated Korea and depending upon circumstances then obtaining.

Now, I call your attention to the fact that on May 11 you stated that the Joint Chiefs or some of them went over there to Korea on Jan. 12. We have not evacuated Korea and did not evacuate Korea and you stated that shortly after Jan. 12 the situation became stabilized in Korea.

Your words are from the record on Page 1315 at the top of the page:

"Now, the situation became stabilized, in fact, some time after that, did it not?"

I beg your pardon. This is Marshall's statement on stabilization, in which he said technically no, but I believe you stated affirmatively the other day that the situation did become stabilized in Korea. I think those are the exact words you used.

A.—I may have, but may I remind you that I stated here before that this Jan. 12 study was a study, it was not a directive.

Q.—I understand.

A.—It was based on a directive sent to part of our staff on the 28th of November to make such a study of objectives and lines of action which should be taken in case we find ourselves in an all-out war with China, declared or undeclared.

As far as we are concerned, when we take up one of these studies we consider all the papers in connection with it, and that paper said these are tentative agreements and——

Q.—Has that paper been put in the record in full, Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN—It has with the exception of some two or three items that Secretary Marshall thought involved the national security. He gave most of them for the record, I think. Those are available, Senator, if you wish to see them, I understand, in the security room.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—Now, General Bradley, you said we want to confine this war to Korea. Is there any question but what we are at war with the North Chinese Reds? Are they not committing acts of war against us?

GENERAL BRADLEY—Yes, sir, but they are fighting the war in Korea also, and so are we.

Q.—They are, then, of course, picking the theater of operations. A.—No, not necessarily. I think the United Nations took action in Korea, and they came in and met us in Korea, and we were there first.

Q.—But someone elected to start this business in Korea. A.—I think we all decided that.

Q.—The North Koreans started it first, we met it, and then the Chinese Reds came in. Now is there any question but what the North Chinese Reds are being supported by the Soviet, by Russia? A.—I don't think anyone doubts that they are getting equipment from them.

Q.—So that the Russians are backing the North Chinese Reds at least to the extent of vast amounts of equipment; is that not true? A.—I think they are, yes.

Russia Called Nation Causing Most Trouble

Q.—And who do you consider our main enemy in the world today, potentially? A.—I don't know that you could say enemy, but the nation which is causing the most trouble, in fact the one causing the great deal of it or all the trouble, is, of course, Soviet Russia.

Q.—I meant to use the word "potential enemy," that is, the greatest potential enemy we have in the world today. A.—And if we get into World War III, she is the nation which must be defeated.

Q.—Yes. Now with the Soviet backing the North Chinese Reds and the North Chinese Reds being our enemy in this war that we are in, have not in effect the Soviets elected at least at this time to make an issue out of this situation in Korea? A.—Apparently, yes.

Q.—And so by that reasoning we are actually resisting and opposing, although it is not in active military forces necessarily—we are actually opposing the Soviet ambitions in that area, are we not? A.—Yes. It is another point in which we chose to try to stop their aggressive tactics. We did it in the Berlin blockade; we have helped in Greece; we have helped in Europe to keep it from going Communist; and this is another one of those instances in which we are trying to stop the Soviet from gaining control over more manpower and more resources and getting more people under their domination.

Q.—Do you believe that the Soviet will start a third World War merely because it has a treaty to defend Red China against Japan? Do you think they will start it merely because of a treaty or will it start a third World War, if it does, if, as and when Red Russia feels that the time is propitious?

A.—It would be pretty hard to try to guess what the men in the Kremlin are thinking. They have a timetable; they may be willing to step up that timetable to meet certain conditions; and my opinion is the fact that they started this—and I say, I think they started in Korea—the North Koreans started it at their instigation—I think the fact that they started this is an indication that they were in a position now where they were willing to risk war and, therefore, they must be willing to accept it.

Q.—Well, they started the Berlin blockade. A.—Yes, but this is a little bit more than——

Q.—Two years ago.

A. — (Continuing) — The Berlin blockade. I think that is an incident, and this is another one. I wouldn't know, and wouldn't profess to know, what the men in the Kremlin will do under any circumstances. They don't think like we do. Whether or not they would start it only on a timetable or to be induced to step up such timetable, if they had one, no one knows.

Q.—General, if they do not think like we do, then they are probably not going to start a third World War, because we think it is very dangerous that they may start a third World War, if we bomb the supply lines in Manchuria, or if they differ with us—— A.—If they thought like us they would be

perfectly willing to have world peace, and would not be doing any of this.

Q.—But in the light of the fact that Red Russia is in this thing, through supplies and equipment, and backing the Red Chinese, and the Red Chinese are at war with us, I fail to understand your statement the other day, or the comment that "It is the wrong war at the wrong place at the wrong time and with the wrong enemy."

It seems to me that the enemy is involved, and it might be the wrong place. Certainly war at any time is the wrong time, so far as I am concerned, but where do we expect to fight this war; where is the right time, the right place; and what is the right enemy?

A.—I made that remark in connection with going into an all-out war with China. In my opinion, we do not want to get mixed up, devote all our resources to trying to defeat China. If we did, and went to war with China, and sent all our resources there, I think we would be fighting the wrong enemy. I think it would be better to keep some of our resources in case we are jumped by an all-out war, world war, and not have them all committed against China. I think we would be fighting the wrong nation in the wrong war and in the wrong place.

Q.—I know of no one, General, military or civilian who is of any importance at all who advocates an all-out war with China, and that has been talked about a great deal—an all-out war in China—but I don't know that anyone is advocating an invasion of the Chinese mainland, but it seems to me that we should adopt some policy which will have more chance of ending this thing than an indecisive policy which leads only to the hope that the Chinese Reds will get tired.

They have not tired of revolution in the last ten years, and I do not know that they will be tired at this time.

A.—Senator, the Chiefs of Staff are unanimous in believing that we should fight this war as we are now fighting it, and try to run it this way.

(One line deleted.)

I have full confidence in those three Chiefs, and in addition to the three Chiefs believe that way, their staffs believe that way.

Now, if we are following the wrong tactics in trying to get a decision, then all of our military people, all of our top people, that are here and who are responsible for world-wide strategy and who have knowledge of our capability are all wrong, and you are right; and I am sorry if we don't agree on it; but we would like to try to make it this way.

Vandenberg's Opposition To Wider Raids Cited

Q.—Has not General Vandenberg advocated the bombing of Manchurian bases and supply lines? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Sir? A.—No, sir. He does not believe that it would be decisive. If you could go after the centers of production, they then would have something.

Q.—But the question of decisiveness—there is no particular arm of the services that can be absolutely calculated to be decisive. It is the ground forces, the artillery and the naval forces that we are using now which have not been decisive up to this point. A.—No, sir.

Q.—But there are weapons which we are not using to disrupt their supply, and to hurt them, that we are not using. I do not thing it is a question that any weapon must be absolutely probably decisive in order to warrant its use.

A.—I think it boils down, too, to the fact that the military people do not think we should bomb bases in Manchuria. The people who are responsible for making our military policy, none of us, think we should. The fact remains, though, that we would prefer to try to win it this way.

Q.—General Bradley, yesterday for the first time was read into the record the request of General MacArthur for clarification, and I would like, if possible, to put in the full Chiefs of Staff reply of Jan. 12 to General MacArthur's inquiry. I do not believe this has been put in the appendix yet, has it? A.—It was put in yesterday.

THE CHAIRMAN—It has been put in the record. General Bradley read it on yesterday. I am sorry, Senator Hickenlooper, your time has expired.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Hunt.

SENATOR HUNT — General Bradley, it would be, I am sure, a repetition for me to attempt to even remotely touch on a few of the many questions that have already been answered so many times.

I think, for all practical purposes in this hearing, certainly for anybody who cares to read, they can see, and I think if anybody cares to listen, they could certainly hear, and they should now have a very clear understanding of the differences of opinion with reference to the conduct of the Korean war, that exist between General MacArthur, on the one hand, and the present field generals and the Chiefs of Staff and yourself and the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the three branches, on the other hand.

However, I think—and I do think this is important, General—that the effects, the results, of a third world war on this country have not as yet been completely explored. They have not been explained in detail, or have not been discussed, and I do not think they are in the record so far in this hearing—only in a very meager way.

Now, General, in the event we should start World War III, we must expect, for we would be inviting, an immediate offense against this country on the part of Russia, and I want to ask you some questions with reference to what we should anticipate, and expect, with special reference to one phase of modern warfare, and that is, namely, the bombing of the United States by Russian air forces.

I have before me here a report of proceedings of a hearing that was held before the Armed Services Committee on April 16, and as a basis for the questions I want to read briefly from the statement of General Cabell. He said:

"Mr. Chairman, there is no single development in the postwar period that has been more charged with significance for the security of the United States than steps taken by the Soviet Union to build a stockpile of atomic bombs and an air arm capable of delivering them against the United States."

Now, General, at this hearing, we were briefed by General Cabell, who is director of intelligence for the United States Air Force, and a gentleman by the name of Lester Kullenberg, who is director of the Operational Research Division of the Civilian Defense Administration, and Mr. James J. Wadsworth, who spoke very briefly. I believe he is a deputy to General Cabell.

Now, this testimony on their part is highly classified, and I mention that for the reason that the censor of these hearings, if he wishes to do so, will delete the questions and answers that I am going to ask you, from the record, if he thinks they should be deleted.

To refresh the memory of some of the gentlemen seated around the table here, present were our chairman, Senator Russell; Senator Stennis; Senators Long, Saltonstall, Knowland, Flanders and myself; and also present were Senator Carl Hayden and Col. James F. Pinkney, I believe, United States Air Force. * * * (Ten lines and four full pages deleted.)

GENERAL BRADLEY — Well, again, Senator, I have never made a detailed study. These people in the civil defense have, and the people here interested in the effects of bombs and development of the sizes of them certainly go into that. Whether or not those figures are accurate within 1 per cent or 10 per cent, I wouldn't know.

But I think we must all realize that Russia has the bomb. How many we can only estimate from certain sources of information. She has the ability to deliver them. She has planes with the necessary range to deliver them. We do not have the ability to stop all of them. In fact, it is almost impossible that any sized defense air force can stop all bombing. They couldn't do it in Germany, they couldn't do it in England when Germany bombed London. So I think we must admit they have the bomb, they can deliver it, and some of them would get through.

We also know that the bomb is very destructive, will kill a lot of people, will be very destructive to industry.

We also must concede that they have every means of finding out where our industries are. They must have a very fine target folder for each one of them, and that should enable them to deliver the bombs on the target.

So I think all of us will concede that with these facts a third World War in which the A-bomb is used extensively will be more severe, more destructive, and more terrible and awful, if you want to use that word, than any previous war has been. I think we can get some examples of that by the two that we dropped during the war and even by comparing the results of some of our conventional bombing, which you can get in terms of kilotons, also just how destructive bombing can be.

Russia's Aim Is Held To Rule the World

(Twenty lines deleted.)

I wish we could feel sure that Russia realized the destructiveness of these bombs, as well as we do, and would consent to a period of peace.

Apparently they are not willing to do so, and their announced intention today is to some day rule the world. They have announced that capitalism and communism cannot exist in the world together.

Now, whether or not we can avoid a war by a deterrent like the A bomb, and by building up our strength long enough to let them change their minds and get in a new regime, maybe the man following Stalin will have a falling-out with somebody else and by some kind of turnover we will have a condition where they will abandon their presently announced intention.

And that is one reason I am of the opinion we should always try to avoid war as long as possible, with the hope that in the end we will avoid it altogether.

(Two pages and fifteen lines deleted.)

SENATOR HUNT—A few minutes ago the Senator from Iowa, Senator Hickenlooper, asked you, I think, the question. The wording may not be quite the same. He said why don't we take the calculated risk of going into Manchuria.

I think what I have just given you with reference to what might happen in a bombing attack would probably be a good answer to why we do not take the calculated risk of going in and bombing Manchuria at the present time. Would that be an answer to the Senator's question?

GENERAL BRADLEY—I think in a way yes, because, as I have stated here several times, we are trying to fight this war in such a way as to avoid a World War III, and of course if you don't avoid World War III and actually have it come upon you, you must look forward to destructive attacks on the United States.

Q.—Now, General Bradley, one more question. You mentioned this morning about the blockading of China ports, and I think from your testimony that you feel that might start a third World War. Whether it would start a third World War or not, it would certainly call for retaliation of the bombing of our ships in that area as well as making them a prey for Chinese submarines. Would that be a true statement?

A.—Well, that is a possibility, yes. Whether or not they would actually do it no one knows. We do know that China has certain air forces and certain submarines.

I think it is reasonable to assume that she would certainly give consideration at least to using them against any of your ships if you tried to blockade the coast of China. Whether she would or not, she would have to decide.

SENATOR HUNT—That is all, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN—Senator Tobey.

SENATOR TOBEY—Mr. Chairman, I have no questions. I have an observation I would like to make, if it is in order.

I have not attended as many of these meetings as most of you have, but I am impressed with the futility of much that is going on here and very definitely some here are a lot of men, well intentioned men, with absolutely no military training or gumption or common sense, coming in here to pose questions to men whose life-long service has been in the military and naval establishments and the Air Force of this country.

We have got the whole country by the ears putting out bulletins. Mr. Stalin subscribes to it day after day. We are wisely holding closed hearings over open hearings, against the ill-advisement of some members of this committee who insisted upon the hearings being opened.

And so what are we doing? We are getting opinions. We are asking questions, many of them being very, very pittering, if I can use that word, and here we have the country looking upon us a little askance of what is going to come over the Congress of the United States and the nation.

When we get all through Mr. MacArthur will still be deposed from his position, Mr. Marshall will still be the man in charge of the defense of this country, the Joint Chiefs will still be the same as they are now, but some men will have gratified their passion and desire to ask pointed questions to try to stir the animals up, and men, while the situation goes on from bad to worse and men are dying in Korea.

I fail to see the value of holding the test tube up to the light of day, and I would like to have somebody point it out for the good of the country and the good of the Congress and the good of the service.

I listened to my friend, Mr. Hunt, a few minutes ago give his statement about the eminent authority, and before God the picture he drew makes me stand aghast. Tomorrow or the next day, the month after that this thing may descend on this country and what will we look like then in the face of all these things that may happen?

Let us get on to ourselves and be strong and forget the little piddling stuff and the gratification of asking questions and mixing up the gears and throwing sand in the gear box.

And I want to say also as a Republican that in my honest judgment we may not realize it ourselves, we Republicans and we Democrats, but there is a very distinct political trend in a lot of these hearings, subconsciously at least.

I think the whole thing is unfortunate.

I wish we could ring the curtain down, for the good of the country, and the men in the service in Korea, for generations to come.

That is all I have to say. I speak frankly; I feel that way.

THE CHAIRMAN—I do not think anyone will challenge your frankness, Senator.

Cain Gives the Reasons For His "Impatience"

SENATOR CAIN—General Bradley, I am one of those impatient persons to whom you made reference in your opening statement, and I believe your reference was valid.

My impatience, however, I believe to be justified and legitimate, for it has resulted from four developing convictions, and I wish to state them in order that I may ask you some questions.

Again, may I hope that you can change those convictions of mine?

The first of these convictions is that on the basis of its conduct in recent years, and in Korea, I individually am convinced that the free world is full of fear, which I believe to be unjustified, and is much less determined to save itself than the aggressor is determined to destroy our free world.

Secondly, from what you, and others, and the record tells me, I am becoming convinced that the United Nations, which includes the United States, entered the Korean conflict without giving any reasonable consideration to the risks, hazards and likely consequences which were obvious and recognizable last June.

Thirdly, I am convinced that the free nations of the world are on the defensive everywhere, and that the power of decision, choice and initiative has been defaulted by the free nations to Russia; and,

Fourthly, because of what you and General Marshall have testified, and because of what the Administration constantly repeats, I am convinced that we are unnecessarily inciting Russia to wage war against us by notifying Russia that the free nations will not be prepared for a showdown until 1953, or later.

Against that background, sir, I offer some questions.

May I ask if the President of the United States requested an estimate of the situation from the J. C. S., or from the National Security Council, before our air, navy and ground forces were committed in Korea last June?

GENERAL BRADLEY—As to a formal estimate of the situation, no.

Q.—May I ask, General Bradley, if the President requested a recommendation from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or did he merely seek information concerning the capabilities of our forces to accomplish the mission which the President and the United Nations were to give those forces?

A.—As I remember, we gave the capabilities of our forces, as to what they could do.

Q.—General Bradley, did the President request, from the J. C. S., or from the National Security Council, an estimate of the requirements to be demanded by the colds, a man going back for one day to the hospital, he is carried as a non-battle casualty even though he is out of the line just one day, a man hurt in a jeep accident goes in the hospital for a day or two or any length of time and then goes back—they are all included.

A rather large percentage of those eventually go back. Some of them last summer were merely heat prostrations where a man would have to be taken back and given a rest for a short time. I can get those.

Q.—But many non-battle casualties are quite serious, are they not, resulting in amputations, from frostbite, trench foot, etc? A.—Yes.

Q.—What is the general rule of thumb concerning the ratio of non-battle to battle casualties? A.—I don't believe I know of any ratio. It varies as to the time of year, nature of the fighting, nature of

the roads, and so on. I don't know of any ratio that would hold.

Q.—I personally will be grateful for those figures because the American people generally know only that we have suffered some sixty-five thousand-odd casualties, when the fact of the matter must be that in the field of non-battle casualties that figure is far above sixty-five thousand.

From your earlier testimony today did I understand you correctly to testify that you and others in authority took particular pains to take very careful notes of the Wake Island conference in October while you and others in authority took no notes of the Blair House conferences which involved the United States in war last June?

A.—That is correct. In one case I was representing the Joint Chiefs of Staff and I took notes so I could report to them when I got back. In the other case they were all present.

Q.—But history will not be able to relate the circumstances surrounding the beginning of the war because the Joint Chiefs of Staff have no notes on the subject. Thank you, sir.

General Bradley, give me your best answer concerning this question, please, why have fifty-odd free nations contributed only approximately 20,000 ground troops to Korea in almost a year of war?

I ask that question, sir, because you have no prophecy as to how long that war is going to continue, and we are awfully anxious to get as many more contributions from our friends as we can; so we have got to understand why they have done so little up to this time.

A.—Well, I wish they were furnishing more, too, Senator Cain. At one time, last October, we possibly even discouraged their sending some over at that time because we thought the war was going to be over, and I think everyone thought it was, and then at that time some of them were held up. But since then, as far as we are concerned, we have been wanting just as many troops as can be furnished effectively. I say effectively because some of these people have offered to furnish troops if we furnish all the equipment, all the training, all the transportation over and back, and all the logistical support. They were not trained to start with.

Canadian Experience Is Given as Example

Q.—Does that mean, sir, that if we get into World War III in due time that those same nations are going as our allies to train them, to feed them, to clothe them, to ammunition them, to take care of them from start to finish?

A.—I think the trouble is they made the same mistake we did—they demobilized after World War II and got down to a very low state of training and equipment, and they do not have the capability of doing it as quickly as we have.

Now as time goes on we hope they are aroused by these present happenings and they will start to build up those defenses the same as we have. It is true they were all pretty low in their defenses and so were we. But we are improving ourselves and we hope they are going to improve theirs. I am hoping since this has turned out this way that more of these people can raise troops and send them over.

You take Canada, for example. Canada, as you know, has practically no army in being. They have some air, some army, but not a very large one. They had to raise, equip and train the units which they have sent to Korea. They originally started in to send a complete brigade, or regiment as we call it, and then when things got better in the fall, they sent only one battalion, and now they have finished training the rest of them and sent them over.

I hope that some of the rest of them will do the same.

What the status of those negotiations are with the State Department with the various countries, I don't know at this particular time. I know they are negotiating with various countries to furnish additional troops.

Q.—And you have, as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, a very deep-seated interest in the success of those negotiations, do you not, sir? A.—That is correct.

Q.—Here is an example that puzzles me a little bit, General Bradley, and perhaps you can satisfy that curiosity. How does it happen that Greece and Turkey, who are not members of the Atlantic pact and might be therefore called minor allies of ours, contribute many more ground forces proportionately than do the United Kingdom and France, who are members of the Atlantic pact and commonly and properly known as our major allies?

A.—Because of various conditions and because of our help, Greece and Turkey are much better prepared than Great Britain. T use the number of divisions they have—as I remember it, Greece has some nine divisions of trained troops. In fact they had about as many as we had to start with in this operation. Turkey has something like twenty-five or thirty divisions of well-trained troops. Surely they are not equiped quite as well as ours, but are fairly well equipped because we have been helping them with your assistance in the last three or four years; so that Greece and Turkey are much better prepared proportionately

Korean mission in those Blair House conferences?

What I am endeavoring to find out, sir, and you are a highly qualified and respected witness, is—what were we thinking about when we entered that conflict so rapidly in June; and therefore, I wish to find out whether or not the President requested of his chief military advisers, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, what forces, in the opinion of the J. C. S., would be required to carry out the Korean mission?

A.—I think I answered that once before, in a way; and that is—that we did not try to estimate the total required to start with, because we didn't know what was involved. No one believed that the North Koreans were as strong as they turned out to be.

In other words, from the information we had, you might say we underestimated their numbers, and their equipment and their ability to fight—at least to start with.

Q.—Yes, sir?

A.—When we made the Inchon landing and cracked their defenses open, why, then, they were pretty much the way we thought they would be at first, and possibly our first estimate was wrong only in the fact that they had such numbers they would swarm around our flanks; so that I don't think you can say that any of us knew, to start, when we went into this thing, what would be involved.

It was a piecemeal commitment, because that was the only way we could commit them. We had to take them out of Japan. The units were under strength, and so we had to send them in as we could get those units ready and get them over to Korea.

Q.—Thank you, sir. General Bradley, I understood you to say, in answer to my first question, that the President did not, in late June, request a formal estimate of the Korean situation from the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

A.—That is right—a formal statement, you know, where you sit down and write out and consider all the pros and cons, and come up with a very formal estimate.

Q.—Is that to say, General Bradley, that the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the principal military advisers to the President, were not provided with an opportunity to discuss the situation, which had involved in it the possible entry into the conflict of Red China, and then, of Russia?

A.—Senator, you are asking about a formal estimate. We certainly did discuss, orally, what troops we had available, how quickly they could be used, what supplies were available to them—that was all discussed orally. Your question was about a formal statement.

Both Possibilities Considered, General Says

Q.—Yes, sir; but I am very curious as to whether or not any consideration was given in June to the problems which are of such great concern to you, the J. C. S., to the President, to the Congress, and to the people today.

We are faced today from your testimony and that of other qualified witnesses with the possibility of entry into the conflict of Russia. We know that Red China has been in that conflict for a number of months, and I ask the question as to whether or not consideration was given to those possibilities before we committed ourselves to Korea last June.

A.—Yes, I think both of those possibilities were considered at that time in meeting the North Korean thrust only as they advanced toward the south of Korea. I know my own opinion was—and I think it was pretty generally held—that the chance of Russia or China coming into the war in Southern Korea was rather remote. There was that possibility, and it was considered, but we did not think they would come into the fighting in South Korea.

Q.—But the possibility of Red China and Russia becoming our enemies was considered at those Blair House conferences before American and Allied forces were committed in Korea? A.—I think so. I know right from the start we considered that possibility. How much it was discussed that night I can't recall.

Q.—General Bradley, you and others have only offered figures covering battle casualties. How many non-battle casualties have we suffered, and if those figures are not presently available to you, I would appreciate your sending them along. A.—We can include those. I think they are being furnished the chairman weekly, are they not?

THE CHAIRMAN—I think they are coming up on a weekly basis.

GENERAL BRADLEY—May I ask if those include non-battle?

THE CHAIRMAN—Is that correct, General Mudge? Have we started receiving battle casualties, all casualties?

GENERAL MUDGE—I am not sure whether they include that.

SENATOR CAIN—General Bradley, would you have an approximation of the total of our non-battle casualties since last June?

GENERAL BRADLEY—I don't remember seeing those figures totaled recently, because they include

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than England or France or even ourselves.

Q.—That is interesting to bear in mind as, perhaps, we are facing a third World War. General Bradley, I have heard it said—I do not know it to be so—that both Greece and Turkey have offered additional contributions of ground forces to the Korean conflict and that those offers have been turned down. Do you know anything whatsoever of such a report?

A.—No, sir, I don't.

Q.—I want the record to show what appears to me to be interesting as we seek to understand and study this war, that the United Kingdom today has sixteen men per 100,000 of population in the Korean war; France has two men per 100,000: Greece has twelve men per 100,000. Fortunately, and I would say thank God, Turkey has twenty-seven men per 100,000, and the United States has 135 men per 100,000.

A.—May I comment on part of that statement, sir?

Q.—On any part of anything I say, sir. A.—I think in comparing the contributions of Great Britain and France we must also realize that they have commitments elsewhere. France has something like 140,000 soldiers in Indo-China.

Q.—I understand that, sir.

A.—I believe all of us admit that is a rather important place to hold against communism also. So that I think we ought to give them some credit for their contribution to Indo-China. The United Kingdom has got a problem in Hong Kong, and at the same time they are fighting communism in Malaya, the Malay Peninsula, so that they also contribute something. I am not saying they are contributing as much as we are or Greece or Turkey, but I think we ought to make the record clear that they are also helping contain communism in other places.

Those Receiving Report On Wake Island Listed

Q.—As we both understand, sir, ground forces, or any other sort of military forces, come out of the resources of the nation involved, and for that reason I would only point out that the United Kingdom has a population of 50,000,000-plus, France a population of 44,500,000, Greece, which has twelve men per 100,000 of its population in Korea today, has only 7,780,000 for a population, and Turkey, which has twenty-seven men per 100,000 committed in Korea, has only a population of 19,500,000.

Now, General Bradley, I would like to make this observation, sir: The top secret Wake Island Conference report which was compiled by yourself as Chairman of the J. C. S. was made available to a part of the public press before a deleted report was made available to this committee and to the public. So far as I know, no explanation has yet been offered by anyone in authority concerning how a top secret document was stolen or given away.

I think the record ought to carry the Wake Island distribution list. Somebody in that list is responsible for this disclosure. I personally hope that we find him and publicly charge him with violating and betraying our nation's security. The distribution list is as follows:

The President—one copy

Mr. Murphy at the White House—five copies.

Mr. Frank Pace, Secretary of the Army—five copies.

General Vandenberg—five copies.

General Collins—five copies.

Admiral Sherman—five copies.

Averell Harriman—one copy.

Col. A. M. Hamblen, special assistant for occupied areas—five copies.

Vice Admiral A. C. Davis, director joint staff—five copies.

General Omar Bradley—one copy.

The Secretary of Defense—three copies.

Mr. Bendetsen, Assistant Secretary of the Army—one copy.

The chairman of the National Security Resources Board—one copy.

File copy—one.

Dr. Philip Jessup, Department of State—ten copies.

General Bradley, on yesterday you stated, as did General Marshall, a few days ago, that you were against taking the war to Red China because of your fear that Russia would enter the conflict.

This, to my mind, advises Russia that the free nations intend to resist aggression in Korea and anywhere else, but only to a point short of risking war with Russia.

If the Russians believe what you and others in authority have repeatedly said, would you tell me why such statement will not encourage Russia to initiate limited but very destructive aggression in areas other than Korea?

A.—I don't think any of us can be sure but what Russia will continue these things and be encouraged by the statements that we have had to make here.

I would like to supplement what General Marshall said when he was here. I think it is very harmful to our security and to our country and to our future security to have to pass on to Russia all of our intentions, all of our thoughts, all of our capabilities.

I would be perfectly willing to come up here before your appropriations Committee and advocate a very large appropriation to buy similar information on Russia; and I think that what you say is probably very true, that we are unnecessarily inciting Russia to war—maybe not unnecessarily—but it becomes necessary because of the nature of these hearings very largely. In a way it is inherent in our form of government. We must educate 154 million people instead of trying to get a decision out of fourteen. I am sorry we have had to do this, but since it is demanded by the people, and is inherent in our form of government, here it is, and I just hope it doesn't cause too much trouble in the future.

Q.—General Bradley, before these hearings began, sir, the President of the United States on the evening of April 11 notified Red China and Russia of what our intentions were going to be, namely that we were not going to take the war to Red China regardless of what it might do by way of destroying our force on the ground.

I thought at that time that was a very serious mistake.

I asked General Marshall that question; he was necessarily indifferent in his reply. * * * (17 lines deleted.)

SENATOR CAIN—General Bradley, on Aug. 25, 1950, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Francis P. Matthews, spoke out strongly in Boston in favor of a preventive war. His superiors rebuked him but did not remove the Secretary from his office. May I ask, sir, if you believe in a preventive war?

GENERAL BRADLEY—I do not, because I do not believe that is a solution.

Q.—General Bradley, may I ask if the Korean war, which began in June, 1950, has not become a preventive war?

A.—Well, in a way it may have; not a preventive all-out war, but I believe that by taking this action in Korea we may have postponed or avoided a third world war, because, as I stated here before, one appeasement leads to another until eventually war in inevitable.

Furthermore, I believe in my mind that Russia was surprised by the action we took in Korea. I think that this was one of several actions they may have had in mind.

(Five lines deleted.)

In my opinion they evidently are postponed or abandoned because of the fact that China is completely tied down in Korea, and that a lot of Russian equipment is being used up in Korea. So, in a way, if we can avoid World War III with the millions of casualties by taking casualties in Korea, and that actually works out that way, we may decide five years, ten years or whatever time it takes for history to prove it, it was well worth while in avoiding World War III.

Q.—Then, you agree with the President that we are trying to prevent World War III by fighting a limited war in Korea at this time? A.—Well, I don't know whether I would state it quite that way or not. I think that could be stated that way, yes.

Aims in Korea Are Redefined

Q.—Thank you, sir.

General Bradley, will you please tell me what the United States and the United Nations set out to accomplish in Korea? I know that you and others have given definitions from time to time, but I just wish to burden you a little bit by asking you to define our objectives in terms of the mission which was given to the Supreme Commander when the conflict began in June.

A.—The mission given him at that time was to repel this aggression and drive the North Koreans back north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel. In substance that is what it was.

Q.—General Marshall testified that our mission in Korea was to

make Korea a free, independent and democratic nation, General MacArthur testified, as I recall that our mission in Korea was to make of Korea a free united and self-controlled nation.

A.—That has always been our Government's political objective and it has never abandoned that as I understand it since 1945. In fact, when arrangements were first made in 1945 that was set forth as an objective.

Russia prevented it by putting down a curtain along the Thirty-eighth Parallel. When we went in originally it was to repel the aggression and then as we went farther north and the United Nations again came out with a resolution to establish a unified Korea, united and free Korea, that was the mission then given to General MacArthur in late September.

Q.—And yet to carry out that mission from a military point of view or that objective from a political point of view, it will, before we are through, if we do not change that mission, be required to defeat the enemy and to repel him, not from South Korea, but we must repel the enemy from Korea, or otherwise, sir, how can we make Korea a free, independent and democratic nation?

A.—Well, I think we could have an intermediate military objective without abandoning the long range political objective which we agreed with the Russians on in 1945.

Q.—General Bradley, on Saturday last I asked General Marshall this question, or this was now ten days ago, I think. Have we reason to believe that the allied mission in Korea is a different mission today than it was for several months after the war began last June, and General Marshall replied, "I am sorry, I can't answer that off-hand. I should be able to, but I can't."

General Bradley, will you give us your opinion concerning whether or not our mission in Korea is a different one today from what that mission was in the early months of the Korean war?

A.—I doubt if there is any change. I think our long range political objective is still that we would like to see a free and united Korea.

Q.—But at the present time——

A.—As far as the military, immediate military objective, is concerned, I think we would consider it a victory with something less than that (9 lines deleted).

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Cain, your time has expired.

SENATOR CAIN—I appreciate your time, General Bradley, very much, and I have a sequence of questions which I would like to complete asking you at a later date.

THE CHAIRMAN — I wish to state here that there was furnished the committee from the department:

1. Complete set of cumulative weekly reports on battle casualties by services for the period Aug. 25, 1950, covering the period since June 25 to May 11, 1951;

2. A complete set of weekly increases in battle casualties for the period Aug. 25, 1950, to May 11, 1951;

3. A statement of the relative percentage losses of our troops in Western Europe in World War II and in Korea;

4. Statement of ratio of United States casualties to Communist casualties in Korea;

5. Statement of the ratio of the Allied and German casualties in Western Germany.

This letter indicates that the Korean casualty figures presented for United States troops in each case do not include frostbite cases.

SENATOR CAIN—Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN—Now, I have not yet ordered that this be printed in the record. It is quite a lengthy statement here. I had assumed that matters that were brief could be properly printed in the appendix each day, and then if it was thought wise when we conclude the hearings, we would have one volume printed of these more lengthy exhibits, and have all of them in one volume, but I am perfectly willing to be guided by the committee.

Now, these statements of the latter three that I read, the ratio of United States casualties to Communist casualties, are very brief, less than two pages; so I think it might be well to have those printed in the record and I am perfectly willing to have all of them.

SENATOR KNOWLAND — Are they United States casualties versus the Communist casualties?

Casualty Ratio Put At 1 to 12 in Korea

THE CHAIRMAN — I will read the four lines, and we will get it in the record that way:

"Ratio of U. S. casualties to total Communist casualties in Korea.

"The ratio of U. S. casualties to total Communist casualties in Korea is about 1 to 12. Many of the Communist losses have been inflicted by our allies, including R. O. K. troops, and, therefore, cannot be entirely credited to American forces. If R. O. K. and other United Nations losses are included, the ratio is only 1 to 3."

SENATOR CAIN — My question ran to the noncombat casualties.

THE CHAIRMAN—That is the reason I read the last phrase showing it did not include frostbite cases, so all members of the committee would be aware that these were battle casualties, these figures we have.

SENATOR CAIN—I and others would like to know the total suffering we are going through so we can do a better job in the future.

THE CHAIRMAN—I will have these three printed in the record.

(One of the three documents was read by the chairman immediately above; remaining two read as follows:)

"Relative percentage losses of U. S. troops in Western Europe in World War II and in Korea.

"The battle casualties of the first six American divisions engaged in Europe averaged 3 per cent a week of strength 6 June, 1944, through 11 May, 1945. In Korea Army battle casualties have averaged nine-tenths of 1 per cent a week since June 25. For the first four months of this year (1951) these Army Korean casualties have averaged five-tenths of 1 per cent.

"It will be seen from this that in the fighting in Europe against Hitler's forces the weekly losses of our troops were at a rate approximately three times as great as those experienced by our troops in Korea since June 25 and approximately six times as great as losses experienced in the last four months."

"Ratio of Allied casualties to German casualties in Western Europe.

"The ratio of Allied and German casualties in Western Europe was about 1 to 5, according to estimates of enemy losses in General Marshall's biennial report. Figures of German casualties compiled from German documents for the period from 1 June 1944 to February, 1945, provide a ratio of only 1 to 1.2, but it should be remembered that these are incomplete. It is impossible to separate German casualties inflicted by United States troops from those attributable to our Allies."

SENATOR CAIN—I would like to say this off the record.

(A discussion was had off the record.)

THE CHAIRMAN—It doesn't seem very likely that we are to have a vote on the floor of the Senate this afternoon and in the hope that we can carry on these hearings, I call a session for 2:30 this afternoon in this room.

(Whereupon, at 12:57, the committees recessed to reconvene at 2:30 P. M. in the same room.)

Afternoon

THE CHAIRMAN—The committee will come to order. Senator McMahon?

SENATOR McMAHON — General, our policy in the world is to develop all of the collective security that we can, is that not so?

GENERAL BRADLEY—That is correct; and that is why we, in my opinion, joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and why we have made certain other bilateral arrangements in the nature of mutual defense.

Q.—I appreciate as well as, I suppose, everybody does, that we can pay—we could pay—too high a price for having allies; but within that limitation, certainly, the tighter we can keep our allies bound to us, the better off we are going to be mobilizing our strength. Wouldn't you agree with that? A.—I agree with that, yes.

Q.—Now, General, you were asked today on a couple of occasions about what our objectives were in Korea. It might be useful at this point simply to review some fairly recent history, as history goes, and I recall to your mind the Japanese aggression in Manchuria. You are, of course, familiar with that Japanese aggression when Secretary of State Stimson in Mr. Hoover's cabinet advocated that we take collective measures to stop that aggression?

A.—Yes, I believe that was in about 1932 if I remember correctly.

Q.—Yes. Then, you remember, I think, General, in 1936 that Hitler in defiance of the Versailles Treaty marched into the Ruhr? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And there was touch and go for about forty-eight hours. The French wanted to punish him, and the British got weak-kneed about it, and he got away with that aggression.

Then, you remember, General, that in the case of Mussolini's aggression upon Ethiopia in 1938, although there were conferences at the League of Nations, there was no action taken by the nations in the League of Nations to put down that aggression on Ethiopia?

A.—That is correct.

Past Failures to Act In Aggression Weighed

Q.—I presume, General, that it was these events that certainly had some bearing upon the thinking of our Government and its responsible officials in backing up the United Nations' policy not to repeat Ethiopia, Hitler's aggression of the Ruhr, and the Japanese aggression upon Manchuria, China? Am I not right about that?

A.—I imagine it was. It has always been in my mind in studying these cases, because it has been my firm conviction that had positive action been taken in some of those instances like Manchuria, Ethiopia, I believe Hitler has said that had he been opposed when he marched into the Ruhr that he would have had to withdraw.

Whether or not everybody had those things in mind when they were thinking about stopping this aggression and avoiding appeasement I don't know. There are further examples, of course, of Prime Minister Chamberlain when he gave away certain things to Germany when they started further aggression in 1938 and '39.

All of those things I think were in our minds. Whether or not they were mentioned, I don't remember, but certainly they were in the back of our minds.

Q.—And, General, I thought that everyone was pretty much agreed that it was a wise thing for this country to engage in company with its allies under the United Nations Charter, in an effort to see to it that the sad history that we have had over the past twenty-five years was not repeated due to the failure of the nations of the world to take action and put down aggression immediately upon its occurrence.

I thought there was unanimity upon that, but apparently there is now some difference of opinion and I am glad that you still believe in that principle.

General, I think it is worth developing if we can just briefly the situation that Japan faced in China in the thirties after she made her invasion of China. I think it is important that we should review it so that those who think that there is some magic to be accomplished by making an unlimited war on the mainland of China should well take pause and take heed of what happened to the Japs in China.

Now as I recollect it, I think you said they had the third greatest navy in the world, they had the second greatest land army in the world, and they had entire control of Manchuria which was the best industrial area of China, and they put great forces into China and yet they never did accomplish the domination and the pacification of China, is that not correct?

A.—The figures you used on the size of the Navy and Army are somebody else's, but I would agree that it is correct they had the third largest navy and large land forces and so on. And I stated in my opening remarks that in spite of some five years of effort, even after the World War started, they never controlled more than just a portion of China and were never able to get a decision over China.

Q.—General, General MacArthur occupied a most unique place in our history in that he was the first commander of U. S. forces who also was a commander of the United Nations forces in actual battle. That was an honor that went to him; is that not correct? A.—That is correct.

Q.—I would ask your opinion, General, of the effect that General MacArthur's statements on policy in the East had with relation to his duties as a United Nations commander rather than in his capacity as a United States commander.

A.—Well, of course, we had furnished a larger proportion of the troops than any other country. South Korea, of course, was next. But even though the total forces furnished by the other United Nations was considerably less than our own, the fact remained that he was a United Nations commander and, as such, had dual responsibility—one to the United States Government and one to the United Nations.

In fact, as you know, he was required to render reports to the United Nations on the accomplishments and the state of affairs in Korea.

With that responsibility, in my opinion, I should have tried to carry out the policies of the United States, and of the United Nations, in so far as possible; and I don't believe in any case the military policies laid down by the United States, as executive for the United Nations, differed from the opinion of the United Nations, at least those involved in the effort.

An example was that one time when we preferred to do something else, and they didn't go along, we followed the United Nations wishes and did not accord hot pursuit; and as the United Nations commander, I think he did have a certain responsibility to carry out the wishes of the United Nations, particularly in so far as they didn't conflict with the policies laid down by his own Government.

Accuracy of Report Declared Unchallenged

Q.—General, to refer, for just a brief reference, to the conference at Wake Island, as I recollect it, five copies of that report, of the fifty copies that were made, were sent to General MacArthur in Tokyo. Do you know whether they were receipted for by him personally, or by one of his deputies? A.—They were receipted for by one of his aides.

Q.—One of his aides? A.—And I believe the receipt is dated 27 October. I saw it a few days ago, and I think I remember correctly.

May I say something more about that, since it has been brought up here; and—I went back and checked, and this information can be given first-hand, by the witness, if you want it, but Colonel Matthews, who was my executive officer, said that before this conference started, and before any notes were taken at the conference, in other words, during the hour we were waiting for General MacArthur and the President to join us, that General MacArthur's aide, Colonel Storey, and his adviser, General Whitney, both saw Miss Anderson there and talked to her.

In fact, it seems that Miss Anderson had been in Japan in connection with the Japanese peace treaty once before and so they were both talking to her before this thing started, and they apparently knew she was in the building.

I think that is something that might be worth knowing.

SENATOR WILEY—Where did they see her?

GENERAL BRADLEY — In Wake Island, in the two rooms, and it was in the room that had the table in it, until General MacArthur and the President came over, and Miss Anderson went out in the other room.

SENATOR McMAHON—But I think it is important to emphasize for the record here now, General, that as far as I can recollect, General MacArthur or no one on his behalf, including his press agent, General Whitney, operating up at the Waldorf-Astoria, has ever challenged the accuracy of that report that was sent to him, whether it was made by a stenographer or by notes or simply from recollection. Is that not correct? A.—No one has ever challenged the accuracy of it, no, sir.

Q.—Let's get that really straight in the record, that the accuracy of that report has never been challenged. Not a single word of it, not a single statement of it?

General, there was some reference made this morning about what our military objectives are in Korea and there has been some discussion of both our military objectives and our political objectives.

As I understand it, the military objective is to repulse the aggression. Is that correct?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—The political objective is to accomplish the unification of all of Korea? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—General, in the course of our history I believe there have been a number of instances in which we accomplished our objectives without what might be called a final and complete defeat of the enemy, such as was visited on Germany. Certainly in the War of 1812 we fought the British on the sea and on our own mainland to maintain the security of our commerce and the safety of our nationals.

We didn't insist on a military victory over England as essential, did we?

A.—No. We accomplished certain defeats of their forces in this country, but we did not have to carry it all the way to them and defeat them on their own ground.

Q.—And the treaty that we signed accomplished the objectives for which that war was fought, as I recollect. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, in the Spanish-American War, when we accomplished the liberation of Cuba, we didn't proceed to Madrid to capture Madrid, did we? A.—No.

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Definition of Victory Is Held Necessary

Q.—We negotiated a treaty after accomplishing our objectives.

I am reminded of one war, and one perhaps less well known, in 1798 to 1800, when we fought a limited naval war against France to protect our commerce and our shipping.

It is recorded that the Secretary of State, Timothy Pickering, who had insisted on an all-out war with France at that time, was retired as the Secretary of State, and the President, Mr. John Adams, accomplished a settlement of that thing through negotiation and by treaty.

The point that I want to make, general, to find out if you are in agreement with me, is that when you say that the object of war is victory, you must have a definition of what constitutes victory, don't you?

A.—I think you must, and you vary from being willing to accept a rather small thing that you start out to correct up to an objective which we set in World War II of unconditional surrender.

There are many variations in between the two.

Q.—Right. General, has our military policy in the Far East shifted—and that includes, of course, Korea—due to General MacArthur's statement and his testimony? A.—It made no change in the last month or two that I can recall.

Q.—General, when was it that General MacArthur first recommended bombing in Manchuria? A.—Well, I had looked up here the whole series of messages on this bombing. It is a rather long list, and I don't know whether you want to put all of it into the record or not.

SENATOR McMAHON — Mr. Chairman, what is the chairman's disposition on that?

THE CHAIRMAN—I was not paying close atention. I understood the Senator's question to be when did General MacArthur first recommend bombing in Manchuria.

SENATOR McMAHON—Bombing in Manchuria.

THE CHAIRMAN—It seems to me that that would be embraced in one document, and if the general wants to offer it for the appendix —wants to offer such compilation

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—Mr. Ch irman, without impinging on the Senator's time, with respect to the question of does anybody want this list of things or messages in the record, rather than to have my silence indicate I do not want them in the record, I would like to say I think they ought to go into the appendix or the compilation.

THE CHAIRMAN—They will go into the record in accordance with the procedures of this committee up until now.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—Senator McMahon is questioning the witness, and I do not mean to take over and request anything, but just for my own personal opinion, in answer to the question.

THE CHAIRMAN—Yes. I had ruled that the question asked the first time that the recommendation was made.

SENATOR McMAHON — General, is it so complex that it is not easy to give an answer to that question?

GENERAL BRADLEY—I cannot find it right now. All of these are first messages, and had to do with restrictions on movements and bombing in the vicinity of the border.

While we are going on, I will ask Colonel Clifton to look through this summary here and see if we can find the date on which he first asked for permission to bomb across the border.

Q.—Well, perhaps I will ask another question while he is looking that up. I assume that General MacArthur knew all the factors of risk since he was a theatre commander and since the risks were being taken in his theatre, when he advised going into Korea as he did——. Well, perhaps it is unfair to say that he advised going into Korea, but that he approved going into Korea very forthrightly.

I would like to ask you if he recommended after we got in there that we put in ground troops in Korea?

A.—Yes, he asked for authority to move ground troops in there, I believe, and the first movement was in to protect the bases, and then he asked for authority to employ ground troops in stopping the aggression.

Q.—And that authority was given to him? A.—And that was approved and I think everyone concurred in it.

Q.—Now I am still somewhat confused, General Bradley, about General MacArthur's position. Some reference was made yesterday or the day before to the fact that he had not recommended that Chiang be used in any specific place, but that that be left to the Generalissimo. Is that your recollection of his position with relation to Chiang?

A.—I think in all of his discussions of this with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, he specifically recommended only two things. One was in November when he recommended that certain of Chiang's troops be brought to Korea to reinforce his ground troops, and the other one, I believe, the only statement he makes is that any restrictions against the Nationalists on Formosa be removed, with no further explanation on that so far as I know.

Q.—But, of course, he in his testimony here has talked as he did, in his speech before the Congress about our giving logistical support to Chiang in any effort he wants to make.

Now I take it that the election, then, is to be with Chiang as to whether we should go to the mainland of China, but if Chiang says "that is what I want to do," then, according to General MacArthur, that is the thing that we should provide the logistical support for.

Am I unfair in stating that as his position as you recollect.

A.—Well, I don't remember his exact statement, but he could not go to the mainland without logistical support and furnishing of certain shipping and that would have to come from us.

Q.—Well, now they claim—I say they claim—there are more different figures concerning the number of effectives on Korea than I have fingers on both hands. A.—On Korea or Formosa?

Witness Is Questioned On Landing in China

Q.—Formosa, I mean. We have a military policy which I think is a wise one, namely, that we do not hand a handful of rice and rifle to a man and say, "Get up there and fight." We give him proper support. We give him all the firepower, all of the food that he can eat, we can get to him; hospitalization, and that is the way the American people, I think, want our armed forces treated, General.

I suppose, if we were to engage in the logistical support of Chiang that it would not be on quite as elaborate scale as for our own troops, but nevertheless we would have to make their firepower effective. That would take a tremendous effort on the sea and in the air, would it not?

A.—Yes, if you make any kind of an amphibious operation, it would take considerable sea power and air power to put them ashore. And you have to have well-trained, well-equipped troops with a lot of ammunition to do it.

Q.—Now I would like to ask this, and maybe it is an unfair question, General, but it is one that has disturbed me because I cannot find the answer to it.

Let us assume that we started in with Chiang and got him a beachhead through the use of our air and sea power, and then the Chinese Reds were to withdraw behind the Yalu and say to the United Nations and to us, "Now we are through and we want to make peace." What position do you think we could take with regard to Chiang? Would we abandon him at that point or would we have to proceed to carry on the war to put Chiang back in control of the mainland of China?

A.—Well, that poses a pretty hard question, but it would depend on the terms under which the Chinese would agree to fall back behind the Yalu. I cannot see that they would want to fall back of the Yalu and give up all of Korea and at the same time give up the beachhead. They would certainly proceed afterwards to take some kind of action, I should think.

Q.—General, there are, I am informed, about a million Chinamen, Red Chinamen, down on the coast opposite Formosa. Is that approximately accurate? A.—You mean soldiers?

Q.—Yes, troops. A.—I don't think you will find that many on the coast. You will find that many in South China, probably, but not necessarily all along the coast.

Q.—But you think there are approximately how many which would be available to repulse this adventure that we are to engage in with Chiang if General MacArthur was to have his way?

A.—There is a very large number in various parts of South China that could be moved to meet it. They are not right now on the coast, but they are in positions where they could be made available to meet such a movement.

Q.—I take it getting Chiang in there would be a terrific military operation, to say nothing of continuing him there in a continuing advance?

A.—To put him ashore with any considerable body of troops would be a very big effort. Now some may maintain that they are not talking about amphibious operations, they are talking about infiltration or something else. The * * * (ten and one-half lines deleted).

In fact there is nothing to keep him from going ashore in China now. He has some boats. If he wants to infiltrate himself and go over and lead them, he can do it. But to take an army with him requires more logistical support and better equipment and better trained troops and better air and naval power than he has.

Q.—I would like to advise the censor—of course my wishes on the next question are certainly not controlling, but I just call his attention to this question:

As far as your information goes, General, are the guerrilla forces now operating in South China in harmony and sympathy with Chiang?

A.—Well, as I understand it, some of them possibly are, but a very large part of them are not. They are just guerrillas. They are "antis," and anti-Communist or anti most anything that is in power. To that extent I don't think you can count on their supporting Chiang.

Reference to Return By Chiang Clarified

Q.—General Bradley——

A.—Maybe I didn't make myself clear about Chiang, going back. Of course, we have got a restriction on him going back with troops, but I mean as far as he, as an individual, going back, I doubt if anybody could stop him. That is what I meant—if he wants to go back himself and set himself up as a leader of this movement, I doubt if anybody could stop the movement of an individual. That is pretty hard to do. That is what I meant by nobody stopping him now.

There are restrictions on him him going back with a group, an armed force, yes, and that restriction is still in effect.

Q.—Now, General, have you been refreshed in your recollection by the colonel concerning the first appeal that was made by General MacArthur to bomb in Korea?

A.—The first message that we can find in which he mentioned the sanctuary at all is on the seventh of November in which he said, and his message indicated, "Hostile planes are operating from bases west of the Yalu using hit-and-run tactics and that present restrictions provided a sanctuary for hostile air force."

At that time he requested instructions for dealing with this new and threatening development

and that was the time when we picked up the matter of "hot pursuit" and we turned it down.

On the thirtieth of December, his message stated or suggested that a large number of actions were included in this, and "under existing restrictions our naval and air potential are being only partially utilized. We could destroy Chinese industrial capacity to wage war through our bombardment and naval gunfire." It still was not a specific recommendation, but was suggested.

The only other ones—there is one of the eleventh of February in which he stated, "It is evident the enemy has lost his chance for achieving a decisive military decision in Korea, but it retains a potential as long as its base of operations in Manchuria is immune to air attack."

The Effects of Bombing Are Regarded as Limited

Q.—Of course, General, I suppose it can be emphasized that we could take out the industrial potential in Manchuria, and you can take out the industrial potential in China, but if Soviet Russia continued to supply the Chinamen then we would have to make the next election to and start bombing the Soviet Union itself.

A.—Well, that would be so; but even if you could take out the industrial potential of China, our experience with Germany during the last world war was that you cannot completely take it out. In fact, the last six months of '44, when we were hitting the Ruhr very hard, the Ruhr was producing more during those six months than it had any previous six months in the way of war materials; so that the air action in itself will not completely destroy the industrial production.

If you want to go into it with atomic bombs, why, yes, you can have a greater effect on it; but conventional bombing can have the effect of hampering it; it can slow it down, but when they get organized to repair it, they can get back into production discouragingly fast.

SENATOR McMAHON—Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN—Senator McMahon, your time is up.

SENATOR McMAHON—Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN—This is off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Stennis.

SENATOR STENNIS — Mr. Chairman, I am not going to ask any questions.

I want to say that I have been very much impressed with the examination here, of General Bradley; and I have been very much impressed with his testimony, too, his very clear and forthright answers.

If I may, Mr. Chairman, let me observe that I question the wisdom of just a lot of repetitious questioning of General Bradley, or the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The time of these gentlemen is valuable, and our time is valuable, too.

We have had General Bradley here now, for the second week; and three other members, three other Chiefs of Staff are coming in. I think we ought to well consider now, putting some kind of limitation on ourselves, Mr. Chairman, and to the duration of the questioning of these military men, the top military advisers of the nation.

I have been trying to think of some kind of proposal, not with reference to General Bradley's testimony, but with respect to the next three military men, the Chiefs of Staff; and it seems to me like it should be two hours of questioning of each one of the witnesses, to be handled by the two senior members of each committee would certainly be satisfactory.

SENATOR KNOWLAND — Mr. Chairman——

SENATOR STENNIS — I don't propose that now. I think we ought to be thinking about it; and that is not with any idea of trying to limit any individual, of course, but just as a reasonable limitation on our time, and their time.

I think they have other things that they should be doing, and I believe that will afford the information we need here. So with that sentiment, and again reiterating that all the matters I have had in mind have already been covered—otherwise, I would question General Bradley — but they have already been fully covered, and I therefore think it my duty not to repeat. Thank you very much.

THE CHAIRMAN—Thank you, sir. Senator Lodge.

SENATOR LODGE — General Bradley, do you know whether General MacArthur was consulted on the decision to enter Korea?

GENERAL BRADLEY — Prior to sending troops over, I don't believe he was asked his opinion on it. However, he stated he fully concurred in it.

SENATOR LODGE — On the question of troops—did he express any opinion on the question of sending troops into Korea?

GENERAL BRADLEY—Yes, he requested that he be authorized to send troops into Korea.

Q.—He did? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know whether he expressed any opinions on sending the Air Force or the Navy to operate in Korea?

A.—No, I don't remember that he made any statement on that. The plan that we had drawn up for Korea provided for the withdrawal of our nationals in case of trouble.

Due to the rapidity of this movement of the North Koreans south, it was thought necessary to cover part of that evacuation, which was done by air, with the use of our own air. Otherwise, the North Korean planes could have shot down our planes clearing out our nationals.

Power to End the Fight Said to Lie in Kremlin

Q.—You stated in your opening statement that the United States, and I quote, "is not in the best military position to have a showdown" and "not prepared to deliver an ultimatum."

I think I am quoting you correctly. This is just two questions. First, is it not true that the showdown, if there is to be one, must be with the Kremlin, since they could stop the war in Korea if they wanted to?

A.—Will you repeat your last question?

Q.—Is it not true that the showdown, if there is to be one, must be with the Kremlin, since they could stop the war in Korea if they wanted to? A.—Well, if they elect to carry it on for a long period of time or elect to spread it, the showdown eventually might have to be made with them. However, there is a possibility that they would be willing to call this thing off on the part of their satellites something short of a complete showdown with the Kremlin itself.

Q.—Well, let me phrase it another way. If we could put enough pressure, diplomatic pressure on the Kremlin, they have it within their power to call off this fight in Korea, have they not? A.—They have the power to call it off, I am sure, but under what conditions they would be induced to do that I don't know.

Q.—But we have not the pressure on them, have we? A.—I don't think we have.

Q.—Well, you have stated we did not have the wherewithal to launch an all-out war. A.—We are not in the best position to launch an all-out war, certainly.

Q.—Well, that leads me to the second question, which is, are we making the best use of our time to build up our military position as rapidly as possible so that we can put enough pressure on the Kremlin to stop this aggression?

A.—I answered that yesterday or a couple of days ago in answer to Senator Johnson's question, that in my opinion we probably were not doing everything we could do.

I would like to see us establish a firm long-range military policy as to use of manpower and training and the equipping of them. We haven't done that yet. It is in the process and I know that your committee is doing all it can to accomplish that, but that has not been accomplished yet.

Now so far as the progress of the industrial mobilization is concerned and production of war materials is concerned, I think you will find the Chiefs of the various services can answer that much better than I can. I did not have time to check on it during the noon hour to see just how it is progressing. I know that they are making very considerable progress.

Whether or not they are keeping up to the schedule they set six months ago I can't answer, because ,that is a rather detailed study with which the Chiefs should be able to furnish you when they come here, with which I am not familiar without going to them and getting a detailed report, and I did not have time to do that today.

Q.—So, if it is a question involving the size of the Air Force and the rapidity with which we are building that up, you would rather I asked that of General Vandenberg. A.—He can answer it much better than I can.

Q.—But you would agree, speaking now as a citizen and not as a military expert, that we have a moral obligation to the men who are fighting in Korea to make the maximum use of the time that they are gaining for us in order to get ready as quickly as possible, wouldn't you say that just as an American citizen?

A.—Yes, I do. I think that we must get ready to meet any eventuality because otherwise we are taking a chance with our security and our whole national set-up.

Q.—Haven't we got an obligation of honor to the men who are over there in combat to make the fullest possible use of the time that they are getting for us? A.—Well, unless we make full time—full use of the time they gain for us, certainly we are not taking full advantage of the time they are gaining for us and to that extent we are probably letting them down.

Q.—Now I have got two or three questions that keep popping up in my mail. I have some notions of my own as to what the answers are, but I would like to get the answers from you.

Is our mission in Korea to defeat enough Chinese so as to have a negotiated peace, or is it to clear Korea and keep it cleared?

A.—At the present time the military mission given to General Ridgway does not include the clearing of all of Korea. It includes the inflicting of maximum casualties on the Chinese with minimum losses to ourselves and with due regard to the safety of our troops in order to get into a position whereby we may negotiate some kind of a peace.

Q.—It is generally understood that we have practically come to the conclusion that it is impossible to negotiate with the Russians. Why do we think that the Chinese are any easier to negotiate with? A.—They are being hurt more than the Russians. They are the ones that are directly involved in this. Our relationship with China through the years has been much better than it has been with Russia, and I would think that you would have a better chance to talk with the Chinese than you would with the Russians.

Q.—You think there is a better chance of their word being good than the Russians? A.—I think I would, yes, sir.

Q.—If the Chinese are winning in Korea, the Russians are not expected to intervene, but if the Chinese are losing in Korea, it is said the Russians may intervene. Is it not true therefore that regardless of how you accomplish it, a Chinese defeat in Korea runs the risk of incurring Russian intervention?

A.—You always take that risk by any action you take in stopping these aggressive moves on the part of the Communists. Each one of them involves a certain risk of war and we don't deny that we are taking that risk now. We just say to extend the war into China itself would increase the risk. We don't say we are not running any now.

Proceeding Drags On Too Long, Lodge Says

Q.—Mr. Chairman, that concludes my questions, but before I yield the floor I would like to say that at the appropriate time I shall join with other Senators in seeking to limit the amount of time that Senators are taking on questions.

I think this proceeding is dragging on too long and that we ought to take steps to shorten it up.

Thank you, General Bradley.

THE CHAIRMAN — Gentlemen, I have here a list of questions that Senator Flanders requested me, or some member of the committee, to propound in his behalf if he were not present. He is next on the list.

I should like to have the authority to reserve those questions because Senator Flanders, I think, will return here tomorrow, and he naturally would much prefer to ask them himself, but in the event that we reach a stage where his questions would not be asked, I shall propound them in behalf of Senator Flanders at that time. Thus, we reach here Senator Long.

SENATOR LONG—General Bradley, if the Korean aggression had not broken out, isn't the probability that this nation would not have begun to arm at the rate that we are arming at the present time or to prepare ourselves for the danger of a third World War?

GENERAL BRADLEY—I think that is a fair assumption. I think the aggression in Korea, the nature of it and the size of it, made us all realize that Russia had reached the point where she was willing to risk war, and that in order to meet that, or in order to try to prevent it by raising a great deterrent to war in the form of larger security forces that we had better get busy and increase our security forces; and I think it has not only had an effect on us to increase our own security forces, but it had a very marked effect on a lot of our friends in Europe with whom we are allied.

Q.—Now, prior to that time there were some of us who found it difficult to get our people in our home states to agree that we were justified in spending the amount that we were spending at that time on our armed services. I believe that was around $13,000,000,000, was it not? A.—Yes.

Q.—There were some of our people who felt that was too much and that was about the major portion of our budget. Since that aggression occurred, however, those people were some of the first to realize that we should spend much more. Now, we are spending about how much on our preparedness effort on an annual basis? A.—I believe the President's request has been submitted to the Congress and it is approximately $60,000,000,000 for defense.

Q.—So, roughly, you might say that dollar-wise we are making about five times the defense effort now that we were making at the time the Korean aggression broke out. Would that be a fair statement? A.—That is approximately so.

Q.—Now, it had always seemed to me that if the Communists hoped to destroy this country by aggression, their best chance would be to sit by and lull us into a sense of security for a few years, while they armed to the teeth, and then to strike us suddenly, with an all-out attack. Would that have seemed to you like a feasible plan for them in their idea for conquest?

A.—I should think that would be a reasonable deduction, but apparently that does not always hold because at various times, to my knowledge, during the last several years, about the time that we were having trouble getting certain appropriations they came through with some act that would make it quite easy to get appropriations for defense.

Q.—Such as the Berlin blockade. A.—It is rather hard to figure out just what their psychology is on it.

Q.—So that the Berlin blockade could have been a good example of them initiating an action that made it easier for you to get the necessary funds for the armed services? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, this Korean aggression has made it possible, probably, to get four or five times as much for the armed services as you might have had available otherwise, is that correct?

A.—Yes, sir. It made it possible, and it made it necessary, I think, because a large part, a considerable part, of this money is being used up in Korea, itself. It serves a dual purpose, however. The ammunition being used there makes it necessary, and requires us to set up certain ammunition procurement lines which were absolutely essential, and which had been worrying us very badly beforehand.

Q.—Looking at this thing from a point of world strategy, do you believe that the Russians expected us to call their hand in Korea? A.—I don't believe they did.

Q.—Why do you say that? A.—Well, I think that if they had expected us to move in, they would have either not started it at all, or else they would have started in on a larger scale to start with. I think they estimated they could accomplish what they had in mind, and that we would not intervene.

Difficulty in Gauging Red Reaction Noted

Q.—If they could have taken Korea without us intervening at all, do you think they might have anticipated that any great rearmament effort might not have started in the United States?

A.—I don't know. I have ceased trying to figure out what the people there would guess on.

I think it is a possible deduction that they might have thought that. I don't know. They are hard to figure, as to what they are thinking about, and whether or not they anticipate some of the results that come about from their actions.

I sometimes think we don't,—they don't figure quite the way they should.

Q.—From your own point of view, looking at it in terms of world strategy, take the whole Korean incident, do you believe that if Russia had in mind conquering the entire world, that she made a serious mistake in letting the aggression break out in Korea, looking at it from hindsight?

A.—Oh, I don't know. If you look at it, if Russia is trying to cause as much trouble in the world as possible, and is trying to conquer additional peoples and additional resources, by the use of her satellites, in which she doesn't lose very much, maybe it wasn't any mistake. She hasn't lost anything yet, in men.

True, it has cost her equipment, but she makes that under state-controlled industry, and it keeps her war industries going; and I wouldn't know whether she would think it was a mistake, from that angle, or not.

Certainly she hasn't lost any of her own forces yet. She has used up some equipment, and as long as she can get satellites to do these things for her, it would be hard to guess whether or not she feels that she has lost something, or has gained something.

I think possibly, in my opinion, she has had her timetable set back and the fact that we intervened in Korea has kept her from taking action elsewhere, and to that extent I think our intervention in Korea has been a considerable disadvantage to her. The fact that she started the Korean incident is just one of several she probably had planned; and I doubt if she would be sorry she started it.

I think she is probably sorry we intervened.

Q.—How do the number of combat-ready ground troops of this nation compare with what we had at the time the Korean aggression broke out?

A.—Well, we have considerably greater strength now than we had at that time. We had in numbers approximately a million and a half men under arms. At the present time we are approaching three and a half million.

Q.—Judging by the results we are seeing today of the tremendous casualties that our troops are inflicting, with light casualties to themselves, I take it also our troops have learned a lot about how to fight against Communist tactics; is that correct?

A.—We think we have improved the battle efficiency of our units very materially, and not only will it improve the battle efficiency of the troops in Korea, but by the rotation system and the information we are getting out of Korea otherwise we will very materially increase the combat efficiency of the units here at home.

Q.—How much do you think our allies have increased their readiness—I have particularly in mind our European allies—since the Korean fighting broke out?

A.—Well, they have all speeded up their preparedness efforts and have all increased—so far as I know, all, and I say "all" advisedly, I would have to check—I think all people in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization who have military obligations have increased their efforts by at least 50 per cent.

Q.—Will you express an opinion on this, general? Do you think there is some possibility of this war simply petering out around the Thirty-eighth Parallel even without negotiating a peace? In other words, our forces getting back to the Thirty-eighth Parallel, a little below, and the Communists simply ceasing to come down and attack our troops.

A.—That is a possibility which we have to consider. It petered out in Greece, and that is one way it could end here.

Q.—In other words, in Greece you finally had peace without ever agreeing at all. There was never any agreement there, it simply gradually passed away, and the guerrillas simply ceased to come down any longer. There is some possibility that type of thing might happen in Korea? A.—I think that is a possibility, yes.

SENATOR LONG—Thank you very much, General.

THE CHAIRMAN—Senator Fulbright.

Senator Queries General On Troop Deployment

SENATOR FULBRIGHT—General Bradley, I have had to conduct another hearing, and many of these questions—I have only two or three—if they are already answered, just say so and I can look in the record. I do not want to detain you any more than necessary.

There was one question that grew out of General MacArthur's testimony that interested me, and if you have not answered it, I wonder if you would comment on it. I believe he said if he had it to do over again he would deploy his troops exactly as he did, as they were deployed at the time the Chinese attacked in Korea, which I put sometime in November, I guess, or early December. I wondered if you would comment on that. Do you agree with that—that his troops were deployed in the best possible way under the existing conditions?

GENERAL BRADLEY—Well, Senator, we were a little bit worried, looking at the map from here, as to those dispositions, and we asked General MacArthur if he needed any additional or changed directives and he said he did not. We did not send him any message as to our worries about the disposition because you cannot fight a battle and conduct a battle from 7,000 miles away, which we were. You must let your field commander fight that battle.

General MacArthur is a man of long, distinguished service and experience, and I think it would be quite improper to try to tell him from here how exactly to dispose his divisions, and so we did not do so.

Q.—Well, I understood that you did not tell him to do it. But I was asking more specifically—were they deployed in a way that you consider now—and if it is hindsight, it is true—the best possible way? Looking at it from now, do you think in reviewing the situation that they were deployed in the best possible way?

A.—Well, I can only say that were I deploying them, I think I would do it a little bit differently. Maybe General MacArthur had some information which I did not have. Certainly I would have deployed them differently, if that is the answer to your question.

Q.—Could you indicate very briefly how you would have deployed them? I am not a military man, and, of course, it may not mean anything to me, but I ask in view of the disastrous series of defeats there, and his comment apparently was nothing could be done, that it was just done in the best possible way, and nevertheless we lost a very large number of casualties and a great deal of momentum, of course, and position.

A.—Well, on the 28th of November he informed the Joint Chiefs that he estimated the strength of the Chinese Communists in North Korea to be at 200,000 and the North Koreans at approximately 50,000. And he further reported that the strength of his own forces was not sufficient to meet this undeclared war by the Chinese. As a result he informed the Joint Chiefs of Staff that his strategic plan for the immediate future was to pass from the offensive to the defensive, with such local adjustments as might be required by the fluid situation.

The Joint Chiefs advised him on the 29th of November, then, of their approval of his plans to pass from the offensive to the defensive in the face of a large-scale Chinese Communist intervention in the Korean situation. They stated that strategic and tactical considerations were paramount. They also requested information concerning the coordination of operations between the X Corps and the Eighth Army and regarding the positioning of the X Corps, the units of which appeared to be exposed.

He replied on the 30th of November that the X Corps geographically threatens the main supply lines of the enemy forces bearing upon the right flank of the Eighth Army. The enemy's penetration southward could not be safely accomplished until this threat of the X Corps is contained or nullified. Any concept of actual physical combination of the forces of the Eighth Army and X Corps in a practically continuous line across the narrow neck of Korea is quite impracticable due to the length of

that line, the numerical weakness of our forces, and the logistical problems due to the mountainous divide which splits such a front from north to south.

He further went on to state that the X Corps would contract its position as enemy pressure develops, into the Hamhung-Wonsan sector. The corps commander has been enjoined against any possibility of piecemeal isolation and trapping of his forces. While geographically his elements seem to be well extended, the actual conditions of terrain make it extremely difficult for an enemy to take any material advantage thereof.

I read that because it explains, I think, why he thought it was unnecessary to change those dispositions. I say, looking at it from here, it looked to us like the flank was exposed and the X Corps was exposed.

Q.—It looked that way at that time to you. A.—At that time. He was the commander, however, and this was his estimate of it.

MacArthur Estimate Held Not Borne Out

Q.—It looked that way at that time. Now the developments, would you say, confirmed his estimate of the situation or not? A.—Beg pardon?

Q.—The developments, what actually happened, did that confirm his estimate of the situation or not? A.—No, I doubt if you could say it did, because later we were able to join the two corps and form a continuous line which extended across the peninsula.

Q.—As I say, I am inexperienced in military matters, but in view of what actually happened, it seems quite incredible to me that nothing could have been done to have improved our situation as of Nov. 29. Maybe that happened, I don't know. But it would have seemed to me that some kind of deployment could have been effected that might have limited the reverses, or prevented the reverses that we suffered. Maybe I am naive in military matters.

Would you say that is a reasonable assumption that they might have been deployed in such a way that we would not have suffered as great losses as we did?

A.—I think a lot of people were worried about the fact that the Tenth Corps was isolated from the rest of the Eighth Army and that the right flank of the Eighth Army was exposed. In looking at it on a map, I think a lot of people were concerned about that.

Q.—Military people were? A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, is it fair to say then that on that point there was disagreement at the highest level on the military situation there? Is that right, there was disagreement? A.—Well, I don't know whether you would call it disagreement or not. It was a difference of opinion.

Q.—All right, difference of opinion. A.—But we refrained from trying to tell him how to do it from here.

Q.—That is right, on the principle you do not undertake to direct the tactics of a battle, but you did differ as a matter of opinion as to what was the most favorable disposition. A.—Yes.

Q.—One other question on that. Was there any lack of liaison between the Eighth Army and the Tenth Corps? A.—Well, General MacArthur says there was not. He says there was liaison by radio and by communications back through his headquarters in Japan.

Q.—Well, I understand what General MacArthur says. What do you say? What do you Joint Chiefs say? A.—I don't know whether there was that radio communication or not. I assume there was, but there was no physical contact between the two forces. In fact, there was quite a gap between the Tenth Corps on the east coast and the Eighth Army on the west coast.

Q.—Have you had any reports since that time to indicate whether or not there was adequate liaison between those two forces?

A.—No, and whether or not they were exchanging messages by radio, keeping in touch with each other, wasn't too important anyway considering the disposition because the Tenth Corps was scattered pretty much up into the northeast of Korea, part of the force due north around the reservoir, and the Eighth Army was on the other coast.

Their communication back and forth between them, while its liaison didn't mean too much, I never did look into it as to just how much of a radio communication liaison they had.

Q.—Well, then, is it fair to say that that particular point is not particularly important or relevant, that because of the disposition of the forces, they could not do much differently from what they did whether they had liaison or not? A.—Whether or not they had radio communication is not too important.

Q.—That would not make much difference? A.—No.

Q.—Due to that disposition they had to operate independently anyway? A.—Yes, they operated independently and the Tenth Corps was pulled out by water and brought back around the tip of the peninsula and put in action again through Pusan, while the Eighth Army withdrew on the west coast.

Q.—One further question. Maybe you have already developed that. I was not here if you had that particular point. One other question about the negotiated peace. I believe you said you looked forward—no—that you regarded it as a possibility that the losses of the Chinese would become so great that they might be willing to accept a negotiated peace.

I would take it from that that you do not feel that any kind of a peace, that is anything short of a complete victory, would be appeasement, is that correct?

A.—I think that something short of driving them out of Korea would be satisfactory and would not be considered as appeasement.

Shouldn't Abandon Hope In U. N., Bradley Thinks

Q.—Do you think that the United Nations organization — this probably is not a military question, but you, after all, are a citizen, too—do you think that it can be developed into an organization to preserve the peace? A.—The United Nations?

Q.—Yes. A.—I think so. I don't think we ought to give up on it, at least. It takes a long period of years to develop nations as big as the United States. A lot of nations take many, many years to develop into one nation; and I don't think we should become too discouraged just because the United Nations may not have accomplished some of the things we hoped to accomplish in six years. It is only organized six years.

Q.—What I was working up to was a line of questions or a thought here, and that is that it seems to me that this is the first great test of the United Nations—this campaign that is being conducted in the name of the United Nations, where we happen to be the largest contributor at the moment. If it is designed, reasonably designed, to accomplish this purpose—I mean it is not something fatally wrong — this approach which we have made through the United Nations—it seems to me that if we can succeed in this particular campaign with respect to the war in Korea that we will have taken a very great step toward the establishment of an effective system of collective security. Does that appeal to you?

A.—I think that is right, and I think, on the other hand, if we fail—

Q.—Yes. A.—(continuing)—That we have delivered very much of a setback blow to the United Nations.

Q.—I agree with you. It seems to me that that is, perhaps, the justification for it. I mean a lot of people have written me, you see it in the press, and they say, Why are we in Korea?

It seems to me that we are in Korea for that reason; that is, as an attempt to make effective the United Nations; that is, to meet the first great test. To use as an illustration the two instances when we did not do it, they are when we or the French or the British did not respond to the challenge of Hitler when he entered the Rhineland, and if we had, I have always thougnt that might have made a great difference. Do you feel that way about it?

A.—I feel that way, yes. I think if we had taken positive action against Hitler when he marched into the Ruhr that year, in the middle Thirties, that might well have stopped World War II.

Q.—I understood from my colleague that you have already developed that question. I say if any of these questions have been answered—I do not want to bore you or burden the record by going over that subject; but if that has been developed, I will desist, with the final word that while it is not perfected, I would gather from your point of view that we are on the right track, assuming we can follow it out and be effective in this and future tests, is that correct?

A.—I think that is quite important.

Q.—Well, it seems to me extremely important, and it is the one real hope in this situation. If that was not so, I would be at as much of a loss as many of my constituents are as to why we are in Korea. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN—Senator Tobey, I believe he is next. Senator Sparkman?

SENATOR SPARKMAN — General Bradley, there are not many questions left that I care to ask, so I will be brief.

One thing I want to get at, and it has to do with these messages that were exchanged in January of this year with General MacArthur. Now, as I recall, first, there was a message from General MacArthur of Jan. 10 or 11—tenth here, eleventh over there.

GENERAL BRADLEY—Jan. 10.

Q.—Jan. 10. The next message that went out was the directive of Jan. 12, and the letter from the President of Jan. 13, and I am omitting this study of Jan. 12, which came in at the same time, but I am trying to confine it to that exchange of three messages. A.—Yes, sir.

MacArthur Spokesman Quoted by Sparkman

Q.—Now, you read the message from General MacArthur into the record a few days ago. You read the directive, as I recall, that the Joint Chiefs of Staff sent him. Previously I think General Marshall read into the record the letter that President Truman sent him. So they are all in the record.

I want to call your attention to a newspaper item from The Washington Post, United Press item, given on Page 1775 of our record, headlined New York, and it says this. I will not read all of it, but I want to read enough to form the basis of my question to you.

"General MacArthur's spokesman said today that until Jan. 13 of this year MacArthur believed the Washington officials wanted our forces evacuated from Korea and made a scapegoat for some political advantage."

Do you know of any fact or set of facts that would serve as the basis for any such statement as that?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did the Joint Chiefs of Staff at any time communicate anything to General MacArthur from which he could correctly arrive at a conclusion that you wanted, first, him to evacuate Korea, and, second, that you wanted the Eighth Army made a scapegoat for political reasons?

A.—No, Sir. To answer the second part of your question first, the Joint Chiefs of Staff did not let any political considerations enter any of their military decisions, their military thinking.

As to the first one, the only time we mentioned withdrawal from Korea was in communication with him as a result of his messages there early in January in which he indicated that he thought he would have to withdraw from Korea because he was greatly outnumbered and could not hold.

At that time we queried him as to what time in his withdrawal he would feel it was necessary to make that decision. He later said, well, he would not have to make that decision until he got all the way back to the Pusan bridgehead.

The only times the Joint Chiefs discussed with him a withdrawal from Korea was as a result of his messages in early January which indicated that he felt we had to withdraw from Korea and could not hold.

Q.—In other words, the only suggestion as to a withdrawal from Korea was derived from his messages back here? A.—Yes, because he had—

SENATOR SPARKMAN—Then—

THE CHAIRMAN—Just a moment, Senator.

SENATOR SPARKMAN — Excuse me, if you had not fully answered.

GENERAL BRADLEY — Because he indicated, from those messages in early January, in his opinion he could not hold; and then we started making plans as to how we would get out, and studies as to what we would do if we had to get out.

Q.—And in his message of Jan. 10, which you read into the record, he drew a pretty gloomy picture and, as I recall, said that in his opinion it was going to be necessary to withdraw? A.—Well, he at least intimated that, and that is why two of the Chiefs of Staff went over to get first-hand information or knowledge of the situation in Korea at that time. They left here on the evening of Jan. 12.

Q.—That was General Collins, Chief of Staff of the Army, and General Vandenberg, Chief of Staff of the Air Force? A.—That is correct.

Q.—I believe both you and General Marshall have testified that they went to Korea, talked to the men, visited the various fronts, and—what am I trying to say?—headquarters, command posts, and came back with, and reported that they found the morale excellent, and that, in their opinion, they could hold. Am I correct in my recollection of that? A.—That is correct.

Q.—And it was as a result of this personal investigation by these two Chiefs of Staff that the Joint Chiefs of Staff were convinced that the situation in Korea was not hopeless, as presented in the message from General MacArthur of Jan. 10?

A.—Well, that contributed to their feeling.

About this time, also, the messages coming back from the front indicated a better situation, as we got daily reports; and by that time the line had stabilized pretty much, and in some cases, started moving back; and there was no indication that the Chinese were pushing down on us; and those daily reports, plus the reports from the Chiefs of Staff, I believe convinced us that the situation was not such that we would have to get out of Korea.

Q.—Now, I will quote further, General Bradley, from this newspaper article which is quoting Maj. Gen. Courtney Whitney, as General MacArthur's spokesman, and he says this: "* * * said a Jan. 13 message from President Truman was the Government's first clear statement to MacArthur to 'hold' in Korea.

"Before receiving the message, said Whitney, MacArthur and his command had been led to believe the Administration wanted to evacuate the Eighth Army from Korea, pretending the enemy forced an evacuation which would be used as an international political weapon."

I will ask you again, do you know of anything, any fact, or any factual situation that would justify any such conclusion as that?

A.—I don't know of any basis for General Whitney's statement of that nature.

Q.—Nor for the belief that General MacArthur provided his spokesman, General Whitney, was correctly stating his view? A.—I don't know how either the spokesman or General MacArthur, if he were being quoted correctly, could obtain the view that we thought we had to get out of Korea for any political reasons whatsoever.

Q.—As a matter of fact, in the letter from President Truman, which, of course, he says was the first clear message that he had to stay in there, it was made very clear, was it not, that for political purposes, international, to sustain our international relations, I will put it that way, it was essentian that we hold on in Korea?

A.—Well, in one place I believe it was mentioned that it was necessary for the preservation of the United Nations, or something to that effect, that we hold on in Korea, if at all possible.

General Queried Again On Wake Island Parley

Now, I will read further from General MacArthur's spokesman, Major General Whitney, as he is quoted directly:

"You must understand that prior to the receipt of this message it appeared to be the prevailing view in Washington that our forces should be evacuated from Korea as soon as diplomatic discussions then under way in the United Nations had been concluded.

"It seemed to be the prevailing view of the authorities in Washington that if the evacuation was conducted as the result of enemy pressure some political advantage would be served."

Did you ever communicate to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or any one, as far as you know, communicate anything to General MacArthur that would justify any such conclusion as that?

A.—On the last part of it, I believe that we are all agreed that if we were driven out of Korea, that would be one thing; if you just got up and pulled out of Korea, and abandoned the United Nations' effort, that would be something else, and that certainly we would not get out of Korea unless we were driven out.

Q.—You never suggested to him that he pretend to be driven out, did you? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Now, General Bradley, I don't care to labor this Wake Island situation very much, but some of the other people seem to attach considerable importance to it.

You started to tell us, this morning, just how this building was constructed. Was there two rooms, separate and apart, or were the walls complete, or was it a partition, or just what?

I have seen somewhere a reference to a "slat partition." I don't know just what that means. I wonder if you would tell us?

A.—No. As I remember it, it was a solid wall, with one door through it, and the door was open; and, as I was reminded at noon today by my executive who was with me at that time, before the President and General MacArthur came over from their private conference, Miss Anderson was in this principal room talking to General MacArthur's aide, Colonel Storey, and to General Whitney, because she knew them from a previous trip to Japan with Mr. Jessup, and they were talking to each other there; and then, when General MacArthur and the President came, she stepped into the other room, and the door was left open.

That is what I was reminded of today by Colonel Matthews. He remembered their talking, and remembered the fact that Colonel Storey and Miss Anderson were

on a first-name basis, and in fact they had been in contact before, apparently, in Japan. She was there a considerable time with Mr. Jessup; so, even if General MacArthur didn't know she was there, I don't know whether he did, or not, certainly General Whitney and Colonel Storey knew she was in this building.

Q.—No [illegible]

that she was "surreptitiously placed," and also used the term "eavesdropping." Do you think those terms are correctly descriptive? A.—I think it is a very improper use of the term "surreptitiously placed."

She had come there with Mr. Jessup; as I say, General Whitney and Colonel Storey knew she was in the next room, knew the door was open, so I think that is a rather poor use of the word.

I think evesdropping possibly is. I don't know why anyone should object to our making notes of this very important meeting. As a matter of fact we could have taken a stenographer along and taken the whole thing down and had it verbatim if anybody was going to question it, but we had to come back and make some reports, certainly I did, to the other chiefs, and that is why we kept these notes, so we could tell the chiefs what had been discussed.

Then when we found that we had all taken notes and they were so complete, they decided that I was the one that should compile them. Why, I don't remember, but I happened to be in the military, had the facilities for getting out a top secret message and we compiled Mr. Jessup's notes, Mr. Rusk's, mine, Colonel Matthews', Colonel Hamblen's and, I remember, Mr. Pace had a few.

We put them all together, put them all together on a plane coming back so that we could have one complete report which we could all use and it would be complete, and I never dreamed that anybody would question the method of it, the necessity for it or the purpose to which it would be put.

Q.—Now just one other question regarding that. I have read somewhere in the paper—I don't know whether it was a statement by the young lady or by whom it was—which said that she was in the room but there were not enough chairs or space to take care of the whole crowd, and that she went out. Do you recall whether there was anything to that effect?

A.—I don't remember under what circumstances she went out.

Q.—Now did you send five copies of this report immediately to General MacArthur. A.—Yes.

Q.—You have never heard any word of criticism from him regarding the accuracy of it, have you? A.—No.

Q.—Either after his aide receipted the copies that you sent him or even in his testimony before this committee? A.—No.

Q.—Now, General Bradley, some discussion was had here this morning with reference to troops being sent by other members of the United Nations, and you said that various nations had offered troops, that we found it not expedient to accept. Who had the authority to accept or not accept the troops?

A.—Well, we asked General MacArthur what criteria we should use in accepting troops from foreign countries, and he stated in his opinion to be of any military value they should be in groups of not less than 1,000 with ability to furnish their own replacements and as much logistical support as possible, and he thought that any group of less than 1,000 fully equipped and capable of being maintained approximately at that strength would be of questionable value, although he admitted that from a United Nations viewpoint that maybe we should accept some forces smaller than that, and some of the battalions over there do have less than 1,000 in them.

Figures Are Supplied On Korean Casualties

Q.—With reference to our casualties, approximately 65,000, there was some discussion here this morning as to just what that contained, and I believe it was admitted that it did not contain frostbite or non-battle casualties. I suppose that means it does not contain service people who just get sick from some reason or another?

Let me ask you this: Does it contain all battle wounds regardless of the degree of disability or whether or not they recover in a short time from them?

A.—Yes, and I think this might be an appropriate time to enter these figures which I looked up during the noon hour, because it is in answer to your qestion and one previously asked.

Q.—Yes.

A.—The United States Army non-battle casualties from the beginning up to the 20th of May were 41,668. I also have the South Koreans and the United Nations. If you are interested in them.

There is also a report dated 18 May from the director of the office of progress reports and statistics, which says:

"'Non-battle casualties'" — in quotation marks—"is apt to be a misleading term, for it ignores the fact that in any army there is always a certain incidence of disease and injury. For example, during the occupation of Korea the Army's average monthly rate of admissions to hospitals and quarters because of disease, rigors of weather, and other causes was 6 per cent. Since the conflict in Korea began, the average monthly rate in Korea has been 9.5 per cent. Medical records show that since the conflict started only 117 men have died in the Far East command from diseases contracted in Korea."

One other paragraph in this same report says:

"Approximately 70 per cent of those wounded in action since the beginning of the Korean conflict have been returned to duty. Service experts advise us there is no way of accurately determining the number of wounded who are now in action. Less than 3 per cent of our wounded have died of their wounds."

The reason you can't give the number of those who were wounded and who are now in action is because of the rotation policy and the Marines have a policy that any man who has been wounded twice in combat is automatically qualified for rotation.

Here is one other report. This is an old report. I hate to give it to you, but I couldn't find a later one. It is dated 2 February, and is on percentage of nonbattle casualties returned to duty.

The total up to that time from nonbattle casualties was listed returned to duty, 85 per cent.

SENATOR SPARKMAN Mr. Chairman, it seems to me it might be well if all of these might be set out in the appendix.

THE CHAIRMAN—It will only take a moment to read those R. O. K. and United Nations casualties.

SENATOR SPARKMAN — Is that all that is left off?

GENERAL BRADLEY—I think that is all that is applicable. The R. O. K. army nonbattle casualties up to the period of 29 April—the other period for the U. S. Army was up to 20th of May—for the South Korean forces we had them only up to 29 April—total nonbattle casualties, 27,789.

The United Nations, other than U. S. and South Koreans, 4,458. And that is a report up to the 20th of May, the same as the U. S. forces.

I think it might be interesting to note that the nonbattle casualties of the South Koreans are lower than ours, because they are better acclimated, and I noticed that particularly last summer on the very hot days. We would have a lot of heat prostrations and they would have very few, because they were used to that heat. I think that possibly explains why they have fewer battle casualties than we have.

Furthermore, they may not have—

SENATOR FULBRIGHT—Fewer nonbattle casualties.

GENERAL BRADLEY—Fewer nonbattle casualties.

SENATOR FULBRIGHT—You said fewer battle casualties.

GENERAL BRADLEY—Fewer nonbattle casualties.

THE CHAIRMAN—Fewer battle casualties, too?

GENERAL BRADLEY — Fewer nonbattle casualties, because they are more used to the climate and can get along better with it.

SENATOR SPARKMAN—General Bradley, in reporting casualties, is everything, that is——

GENERAL BRADLEY—Everything that has to go to the hospital, yes; whether it is a wound or nonbattle, if it goes to the hospital and it requires medical attention.

Q.—Regardless of the degree? A.—Yes; whether or not they have to be evacuated. For example, even if you go to an aid station and you are wounded and get a wound dressed and go back in you are still carried as wounded in action.

Q.—If I got a scratch working around a gun and took an antitetanus shot, would that be listed as a casualty?

A.—I don't know whether that would be carried as a nonbattle casualty or not. I know it would if you had to go away from your organization some place to get it treated. Whether or not it is listed when you go to your own aid station, I am not too sure, whether it would be counted or not.

SENATOR SPARKMAN—How many prisoners—of our boys are held prisoners as prisoners of war?

SENATOR WILEY—Unaccounted for.

SENATOR SPARKMAN—How many prisoners of war?

GENERAL BRADLEY—I have seen that figure within the last few days, but I cannot put my hands on it right now. As I remember, it is approximately over 4,000, of which something like 1,400 have been recaptured, and the rest of them are still missing. That is just approximately, and it is only from memory. I saw the figures within the last two days and that is the way I remember it.

Memorandum Requested Defining a Casualty

Q.—General Bradley, I wonder if you would have someone prepare a very short memorandum which could be put into the record when you are next here describing what constitutes a casualty. I would like to know, because I am not clear in my mind how minor a wound or injury would cause one to be listed as a casualty.

A.—You want that both for battle casualties and non-battle?

Q.—And non-battle, yes. When did our heaviest casualties occur? Did they occur during the Chinese offensive last fall, and during the early days of the war when we were pushed down into the small beachhead or have they been fairly evenly distributed?

A.—I think our percentage of casualties ran higher last summer and last November when we were hit hard by the Chinese. Of course, they ran heavier in November than they did last summer because we had more people committed. I thought that General Marshall had presented those figures by months.

THE CHAIRMAN—He did, and they are available here.

SENATOR SPARKMAN—All right. I will not ask anything further on that then.

General Bradley, I want to talk to you a little about the question of Formosa.

I have just read General MacArthur's letter that he sent to the Veterans of Foreign Wars in which he discussed Formosa. There has been a great area of doubt in my mind or, should I say, curiosity, as to just what does constitute the real strategic value of Formosa.

General MacArthur explained it, as I recall, by showing that it would be a very dangerous thing to be in enemy hands because it would advance both the air bases and submarine bases by something like ninety to one hundred miles, I believe; but he said the effect of that would be virtually to push us back to our Western Coast.

What I have never been able to understand is what the position of Okinawa would be, with Japan on the north and the Philippines on the south—how pushing away eighty or ninety or a hundred miles from the Chinese mainland would break through that line.

GENERAL BRADLEY — Well, that is apparently his opinion. The Joint Chiefs do not go that far. We say that it would be bad if it were held by hostile forces. On the other hand, it is not of such importance and so located that we would want to occupy it ourselves because that would expose us sticking out. On the third hand, the Joint Chiefs of Staff do not believe that the mere loss of Formosa would jeopardize our whole Pacific position and force us back to the coast of California.

Q.—Well, I was going to ask you about that because, as I remember, we did not bother about taking Formosa during World War II, did we? A.—No, sir, we by-passed it.

Q.—General MacArthur's own command by-passed it? A.—That is right.

Q.—And at that time we had exactly the same line, did we not? We moved up to—well, did we first take the Philippines and then move to Okinawa? A.—Yes, we took the Philippines and then Okinawa, and then Japan.

Q.—All the way up to Japan. We had exactly the same line then, or would have had had we taken Japan, that we have now; is that right? A.—Yes. Of course——

Q.—And we did not consider Formosa then as such a threat that we felt that we had to take it before moving on toward Japan; is that not right?

A.—That is correct. Of course, you must realize the situation is a little bit different in that we were advancing from south to north and fighting a by-passing action. But certainly part of your deduction is correct, and that is what we ended up, holding the Philippines and Okinawa, and were willing to function and fight along that line from there on to Japan without taking Formosa.

Now we all admit that Formosa is important, but certainly we do not think that the loss of Formosa would jeopardize our whole Pacific position. It would be bad, yes, but not that bad.

Q.—Well, I am glad to hear you say that because I must confess that if our whole western defense must depend upon a little island that is just sixty or eighty-five miles off the coast of the mainland of China it seems to me it becomes rather precarious.

General MacArthur in his letter to the Veterans of Foreign Wars indicates, and I think he did in his testimony before this committee, that were Formosa held by an enemy our whole line of communications from the Philippines through Okinawa up to Japan would be imperiled to the point that he didn't think it would be possible to hold. In fact he used the exact expression, if I remember it, that we would be pushed back to the Western Coast of this country. You do not share that feeling?

A.—No.

Q.—Nor do the Joint Chiefs of Staff? A.—No.

Q.—Do you feel, as I think we all do, that Formosa ought not to be allowed to fall into enemy hands?

A.—That is correct. We think from a military point of view that if it were in the hands of an enemy, a power which was at war with us, it would be a threat to our communications between the Philippines and Okinawa and make it necessary to by-pass or go considerable distance out to avoid being hit from Formosa.

There is another point about Formosa which I don't think has been brought out, however, in all this discussion, and that is that Formosa is occupied, as I remember, by some seven million Formosans and not Chinese, although they are Chinese extraction; and it seems to me that it is only fair that they be given some right in their final disposition rather than just to decide it on something that was said five or six years ago. I think that also enters into our thinking on Formosa from the United Nations angle.

Reference to Formosans Called Helpful Statement

Maybe I am getting out of my field just a little bit now, but I am speaking only as a citizen in this case, and I think it is possible that some of our people in talking about Formosa have forgotten the fact that maybe they should have something to say about their own disposition, too.

From the military point of view we think it is important it not be held by the enemy, and not important enough that we should go occupy it. We do not think that that its loss to an enemy would jeopardize our position to the extent that we would lose all of our other positions in the Pacific.

Q.—I am glad to hear you say that, General Bradley; I feel the same way.

THE CHAIRMAN — Your time has expired, Senator.

SENATOR SPARKMAN—I want to transgress twenty seconds, if I may. I feel that other members have.

I just want to say, General Bradley, I feel that you have made a very helpful statement with reference to the Formosans themselves having some say in this. As a matter of fact, more than half of the member nations of the United Nations have a smaller population than Formosa.

Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN — The chair wishes to clear the record before calling on the Senator from Iowa. Pardon me.

I evidently misunderstood General Bradley a few moments ago when he was reading the R. O. K. casualties and reading the figure of 27,000 non-battle casualties.

GENERAL BRADLEY — 27,789 up to the 29th of April.

THE CHAIRMAN — I thought you were reading the battle casualties. What were the battle casualties? Do you have them?

GENERAL BRADLEY—No, sir, I do not have the battle casualties.

THE CHAIRMAN — They are perhaps in the matter submitted by Secretary Marshall, but I misunderstood you, General, and thought you said that was battle casualties.

GENERAL BRADLEY—If I did, I misstated myself.

THE CHAIRMAN—And I thank the Senator from California for calling it to my attention.

Senator Gillette.

SENATOR GILLETTE — Mr. Chairman. General Bradley, I will try not to use more than ten minutes of your time.

At the outset of these hearings I stated in my own mind there were two issues.

One was the justification for and the necessity for the recall of General MacArthur. So far as I, as a member of this joint group is concerned, that issue has been resolved in my own mind. I do not need to ask any more questions or hear any more testimony after listening to General MacArthur, General Marshall and yourself.

The second issue, however, as I see it has not been cleared up in my mind, and judging from the questions that are asked here, it has not been cleared up in the

minds of a number of the Senators. That is represented by the questions asked by the Senator from Arkansas and the Senator from Massachusetts.

What are we doing in Korea?

What is the mission? What is the objective? What is the purpose? Yesterday when you put the statement of Jan. 10, I think it was, or 9th from General MacArthur in, I noticed this portion of his statement, that "I am supposed to continue to defend successively positions subject to my basic mission of protecting Japan."

Do you understand that that was the basic mission of General MacArthur and our troops there?

GENERAL BRADLEY — That wasn't his basic mission in Korea. That was considered by him as his basic mission as Commanding General of the Far East.

Q.—Not as commander in chief of the United Nations forces? A.—Yes, as commander in chief of the Far Eastern forces and the Allied powers before Korea, his primary mission was the security of Japan, but he was given another problem by the United Nations in Korea, and when he said that his primary mission was the security of Japan, I think he was thinking of his over-all position, not of his position in Korea. He certainly wouldn't fight in Korea to protect Japan, so we can safely assume, I think, that he was talking about his combined over-all mission.

Q.—Now I will refer again to the statement that General MacArthur made in his address to the joint session of Congress on his return, referring to the advance that had been made up in northern Korea. I quote:

"Our victory was complete and our objectives within reach when Red China intervened with numerically superior ground forces. This created a new war and an entirely new situation, a situation not contemplated when our forces were committed against North Korean invaders, a situation which called for new decision in the diplomatic sphere to permit the realistic adjustment of military strategy, and it urgently demanded a drastic revision of strategic planning if our political aim was to defeat this new enemy. These decisions were not forthcoming."

Do you want to comment on that?

A.—As far as military directive was concerned, I think he was given sufficient directives. He was told that he no longer should consider it his mission to clear all of North Korea of the enemy and that the safety of his troops was paramount, and that his mission should be to inflict as severe casualties as possible on the Chinese with minimum to himself, and, of course, later on, as was brought out, that he should stay in Korea if at all possible to hold.

Now as far as the political decision is concerned as to whether or not we intend to drive them entirely out of Korea or whether or not we are willing to stop at the Thirty-eighth Parallel or what other political decision is concerned, I think it is fair to say that he has not received that from the United Nations or from the United States.

Senator Gillette Quotes From U. N. Resolutions

Ten and one-half lines deleted.

Q.—Now, General Bradley, there were three resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council. The first one was on June 25, and I quote:

"They determined that the action of the North Koreans constituted a breach of the peace. They called for the immediate cessation of hostilities, called upon the authorities of North Korea to withdraw to the Thirty-eighth Parallel, and requested the United Nations Commission on Korea to communicate its fully considered recommendations with the least possible delay, and to observe the withdrawal of the North Korean forces to the Thirty-eighth Parallel."

On June 27, they passed a second resolution in which:

"The Security Council, having determined that the armed attack upon the Republic of Korea by forces from North Korea constitutes a breach of the peace, and having called for an immediate cessation of hostilities, and having called upon the authorities of North Korea to withdraw forthwith their armed forces to the Thirty-eighth Parallel, and having noted that this had not been done, recommends that the members of the United Nations furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area."

Then, on June 30, the President of the United States made a statement, in which he said that:

"In keeping with the United Nations Security Council's request for support to the Republic of Korea in repelling the North Korean invaders and restoring peace in Korea, the President announced that he had authorized the United States Air Force to conduct missions on specific military targets in Northern Korea wherever militarily necessary, and had ordered a naval blockade of the entire Korean coast.

"General MacArthur has been authorized to use certain supporting ground units."

Now that action was taken pursuant to the second resolution before there had been any request for a United Nations army, and our President acted on that request, as he stated.

Now the third resolution with which you are fully familiar, but for the purpose of my question I want to call attention to it, was on July 7:

"Recommends that all members providing military forces and other assistance pursuant to the aforesaid Security Council resolutions make such forces and other assistance available to a unified command under the United States;

"Requests the United States to designate the commander;

"Authorizes the use of the flag and directs reports to be made."

Now, do you know of any other resolution or action on the part of the Security Council of the United Nations supplementary to or changing that in any way, that objective?

A.—I believe there was another one about the end of September, Senator.

Q.—To what effect?

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Oct. 7, wasn't it, general?

GENERAL BRADLEY — Somewhere around there, Oct. 7. My notes show that on October the 6th the Joint Chiefs of Staff transmitted to General MacArthur the text of the proposed United Nations General Assembly resolution on post-hostilities in Korea. He was informed that the General Assembly would probably vote on the resolution on the 6th of October, 1950, and that any textual changes would be immediately transmitted to him.

The Joint Chiefs further stated it was considered that the resolution provided support for operations north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel. After approval of the resolution by the General Assembly, General MacArthur was requested to transmit immediately the text of the resolution to the North Korean authorities and to call upon them to lay down their arms.

On October the 7th, 1950, the Joint Chiefs of Staff informed the Commander in Chief, Far East, that the General Assembly had passed a resolution on post-hostilities in Korea with certain minor textual changes of which he was informed, so that indicates there was another one on October the 7th.

SENATOR GILLETTE—Do you know of any directive or resolution passed by the Security Council of the United Nations which is the agency to which you reported, other than the three that I have quoted? This was the General Assembly you were just quoting from.

GENERAL BRADLEY—I don't know of any other than those three, and this one, all of which came out of United Nations.

Q.—Well, just a short time ago, this afternoon, I believe, you stated what was the mission now of General Ridgway. You stated that for the hearing here. When was that determined as his mission? Was it determined by our Joint Chiefs of Staff? A.—That was determined by us as the military executive agents in carrying out the United Nations resolution.

Q.—When was that decision made as to a new mission? A.—The latest one I believe was given to him, a directive—that is the one that changed that was January the 12th.

Q.—Was that reported to the Security Council? A.—I assume so. I don't remember, but as executive agents, military executive agents for carrying out the military actions for the United Nations, we have written those directives and the President has approved each one of them because he was charged with appointment of the commander in the carrying on of the operations.

Q.—Well, acting as agent, as you were an executive agent for the United Nations, you certainly would make a report of an entire change of policy and mission, would you not? A.—I assume that that report was made, yes, I don't know.

Q.—You don't know? A.—We have representatives at the United Nations and I assume that they made it. I don't know, frankly, if they did or not.

MacArthur Relations To U. N. Discussed

Q.—Well, that brings me to this question. You stated also this afternoon—and I believe this is your exact language—in referring to the contribution that had been made of the various allies to the enterprise in Korea:

"I believe that in most cases our policies were acceptable to the United Nations."

Don't you know?

A.—As to what policies was I talking about?

Q.—The general policies on the conduct of the war. A.—I assume they are, because we have not been informed to the contrary.

Q.—But, General, acting as an agent for the United Nations in the conduct of this enterprise, and under a directive to report to them regularly as to what was done, don't you believe you ought to be in a position to more than assume that reports had been made, and that the policies were approved? A.—General MacArthur, as the Field Commander, was rendering reports regularly to the United Nations.

Q.—Through the Joint Chiefs of Staff? A.—Originally they came through the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and later on he was informed that as long as he reported only military operations that he could report those directly to the United Nations.

SENATOR GILLETTE—That is all, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Byrd?

SENATOR BYRD—Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

General, yesterday you made the statement that there was no insubordination with respect to any official act, relating to military matters, of General MacArthur.

GENERAL BRADLEY—That is correct. I stated I did not know of any direct violation of the directive that had been given to him or insubordination on his part so far as the military matters were concerned.

Q.—Do you regard his letter to the convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars as being insubordinate? A.—From a military point of view, I would not. As I stated once before, various statements made on policy, without being cleared by the Government, were contrary to custom in the services, and in my opinion, if allowed to continue on indefinitely would jeopardize the civilian control of the military.

Q.—Well, would the letter to Speaker Martin be in that same category? A.—I think it would be, yes.

Q.—Isn't the peace proposal that he made without the approval of the President a different category or not?

A.—It might be considered a slightly different category, except that it was sort of the same attitude of moving independently of the policy of our Government, and I think the bad part about the offer of an armistice and threatening certain other actions if they did not accept it, the bad part of that was that here our Government was negotiating with other Governments who had furnished troops to Korea, to agree on terms to be offered the Chinese, and then when he spoke up, it placed us in a position of speaking with two heads really, the Government in Washington proposing one thing, being ready to propose something, and then General MacArthur in the field as United Nations Commander proposing it himself in the field in a slightly different form, or at least jumping the gun on an agreement by the nations concerned. So, it was a sort of divided authority which was not too good an example to set for the first United Nations Commander we ever had in action.

Q.—Do you regard that act without the approval of the President as being an act of insubordination by General MacArthur? A.—I doubt if General MacArthur intended it to be an act of insubordination. I don't know what prompted him to do it, but I would doubt that he would really do it intentionally as an act of insubordination.

Q.—Well, was there any act on the part of General MacArthur, either military or not military, that you would regard as insubordinate?

A.—Well, I don't think you would say that they were insubordinate from a military point of view. Maybe by stretching it some you could say the fact that he failed to comply with custom, and failing to comply with a specific directive on Dec. 6, to submit policy statements to the Government for approval, I suppose you might stretch it to say that those were insubordination acts in that he did not comply with custom and the order of Dec. 6. But I doubt if that—I say if he thought of it in those terms at all.

Q.—As a commander in the field, do you believe that General MacArthur had the right to state publicly his conception of military strategy even though he knew that that differed from the views of the President?

A.—No, sir, I don't believe he did. I think he has a perfect right to express his difference of views in strategy to the Joint Chiefs of Staff and to the President, but I do not believe that any commander who is on active duty and commanding troops has any right to carry the difference to the people.

Q.—But, so far as you are now willing to say, there is no specific act of his that you would regard as insubordinate, that is to say, an act that would justify his dismissal or recall?

A.—No, sir; I am not saying that. When you talk about insubordination, deliberate insubordination, you are accusing a man of something for which he might be tried, for example.

But a man may do many things short of that for which you would be justified in relieving him from command. And in my opinion the President has authority to relieve any of us from our duties, our command, at any time he ses fit.

If he loses confidence in us or he thinks that somebody else can do better, or any other reason, I think he has that right.

I know during the last war we found it necessary to relieve many commanders, even division commanders, and it was not because they failed to do something. It was just a question usually that we lost confidence in them, they didn't do as well as somebody else could in the job. Sometimes they lost confidence in themselves.

I think you must recognize the right of a senior commander or the Commander in Chief to relieve someone in whom he has lost confidence or does not have full confidence in being able to carry out his orders and directives.

General Questioned On Timing of U. S. Action

Q.—I don't think anybody could question that because the President is the Commander in Chief. What act, in your judgment, was most responsible for General MacArthur's recall?

A.—Well, as I understand it, it was rather an accumulation, Senator Byrd, and the President has stated that he has been worried about it ever since last summer, according to his statement to the press the other day.

As far as I know, he did not announce any decision until recently, and I think the last one that came up was the statement that was made to the editor of Freeman Magazine, when he was queried as to why he did not arm more South Koreans, and he replied that that was a political decision; whereas, as a matter of fact, when he had been queried about it, he had recommended against it himself on the Joint Chiefs of Staff proposal.

I think the start of it last summer was on the V. F. W. letter and the last statement up to the time the decision was announced by the President, so far as I know, was when he blamed Washington for not arming more South Koreans.

Q.—Yesterday you said in answer to a question from Senator George that when we went into Korea on a resolution of the United Nations—is it a fact or not a fact that the President ordered that our troops begin the action in Korea before the adoption of the resolution in the United Nations? A.—I don't believe we committed anything before the first one, which was on the 25th. Of course, that did not call for armed force. Our first action was to try to get our own nationals out of Korea and then after that these other two resolutions that were read by Senator Gillette followed that first one.

Q.—What resolution did you refer to? "We went into Korea on the resolution of the United Nations." A.—That is right.

Q.—You mean you went into the war or went in only to get the nationals of our country out? A.—The first movement was to get our nationals out. When we went in in force was in consonance with the resolution of the United Nations.

Q.—Is it correct or not that our troops actually went in in combat prior to the passage, or rather, they were ordered into combat prior to the passage of the resolution of the United Nations? A.—I would have to check those dates, but I don't think we went into action—

Q.—It is a very vital question. A.—According to this compilation of certain published information on the military situation in the Far East, it says that on June 27 at 12 noon President Truman revealed that pursuant to the Security Council's call upon U. N. members to render every assistance to execution of the June 25 resolution, he had ordered U. S. air and sea units to give the Korean Government troops cover and support. So apparently that was in consonance with the resolution of the United Nations.

Q.—Did you get a directive from him? Who would get that? Where would that be sent? A.—He would tell——

Q.—To whom would he give the

direction, General MacArthur or who? Was General MacArthur appointed at that time? A.—He was the U. S. commander in the Far East. He was not the United Nations commander until after the resolution, I believe, of July 7; but he was the United States commander before that.

Q.—Did you get a copy of the order that the President gave to whomever it was given as to when and what our troops were directed to get in the war? A.—I will see if I can find it here.

Q.—What was the date of the action by the United Nations? A.—The first one, I believe, was on June 25. Second on June 27. And the third one on July 7.

Q.—What was the one on June 25? What was the character of it? A.—That one was the one that called upon the North Koreans to cease their offensive action and get behind the Thirty-eighth Parallel.

Q.—That was not an order to put our units into the war? A.—On June 26 the instructions were furnished General MacArthur by the Joint Chiefs of Staff providing for the employment of U. S. naval and air forces against North Korean units south of the Thirty-eighth Parallel only.

Q.—When was the resolution authorizing that passed by the United Nations, what date and what hour? A.—The first one calling upon them to desist was on the 25th. The next one was on the 27th. The use of ground forces——

Q.—Wait a minute. What was the second one, the 27th? A.—On June 27 the United Nations Security Council called upon the members of the United Nations to furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as might be necessary to repel armed attack.

Q.—As a matter of fact, then, our forces went in the day before the resolution of the United Nations authorized them to? A.—The air units went in the day before, and the naval forces went in the day before to help evacuate our nationals.

Q.—Well, that does not say that, though, in here. I have a copy of it. "Instructions furnished C. I. N. C. F. E by the Joint Chiefs of Staff 26 June provided for the employment of United States Naval and Air Forces against North Korean units south of the Thirty-eighth Parallel." That does not say anything about evacuating our nationals. That means they got right in the war. A.—That is correct.

Action Called Necessary To Cover Evacuation

Q.—And they did it twelve hours before they were authorized to do it by the United Nations. A.—That was considered necessary to help cover the evacuation of our nationals.

Q.—That may be all right, but it does not agree with your statement of yesterday when you said we entered Korea on resolution of the United Nations. A.—We did when we went in in strength. I think I made it very clear at various times that we first went in to help evacuate our nationals, and then went in in strength after June 27. Before June 27 we had not committed any ground forces.

Q.—But you had committed naval and air forces against North Korean units. A.—Yes, sir, to help cover evacuation of our nationals.

Q.—The record does not say that. A.—This is just a very brief statement of what was in those various messages.

Q.—Well, the fact is, then, that you were actually in conflict with the North Korean units one day before the resolution was passed by the United Nations. A.—By air and naval yes. Probably the naval had not reached there yet, but the orders had been given.

Q.—Now, General, I want to ask you, during the balance of my time, a question about Russian troops in the Manchurian area. Can you give the committee an estimate of those troops?

* * * (Three pages and thirty-one lines deleted.)

Q.—* * * On eother question. What do you know about the mutual defense pact between Red China and the Soviet?

A.—Well, I have read the pact as announced. One paragraph has particular application and that was the one that stated that if any one allied with Japan or joined with Japan should attack either one of the forces, China or Russia, that the other one would come to her assistance. I have forgotten what numbered article that is in the treaty, but to me that is a rather important one when we are operating out of Japan, if we attacked Manchuria. I think they might very well interpret that as our working with Japan because we would be operating out of Japan against one of the two signatory powers, and therefore the other would be bound by that article to come to their assistance.

Q.—If we bomb China, do you believe Russia would then use that in order to carry out this pact, that they would then get into war? A.—I think China might very well call upon Russia to carry out her part of the treaty.

Q.—Would the letter of the pact be such that Russia should do it if she keep her treaty or not?

A.—Well, it would be subject to interpretation, of course. But I think that it might very well do that. I think I have the article right here.

Article I says:

"Both high contracting parties undertake jointly to take all the necessary measures at their disposal for the purpose of preventing a repetition of aggression and violation of peace on the part of Japan or any other state which should unite with Japan, directly or indirectly, in acts of aggression. In the event of one of the high contracting parties being attacked by Japan or states allied with it, and thus being involved in a state of war, the other high contracting party will immediately render military and other assistance with all the means at its disposal.

"The high contracting parties also declare their readiness in the spirit of sincere cooperation to participate in all international actions aimed at insuring peace and security throughout the world, and will do all in their power to achieve the speediest implementation of these tasks."

Q.—What is the date of that? A.—This is official release by the U. S. S. R. Information Bulletin with reference to treaty between Soviet Russia and Red China and dated Feb. 14, 1950.

Q.—I have one other question, General. You stated in your testimony of yesterday that for the first few days we did not know how good these North Koreans were. I have been very much puzzled as to why the North Koreans, who are exactly the same type of people as the South Koreans, fought with the Communists with much greater zeal and effectiveness than the South Koreans that fought with us. What is your explanation of that?

A.—Well, in the first place, they are not much better when they are man for man. They may be a little bit. They are better led than the South Koreans, I would say is the principal reason.

When we withdrew from South Korea with our occupation forces and formed the South Korean forces, we were dependent upon leaders who had very little military experience, people who lived in South Korea. On the other hand, the North Koreans drew on some of the Koreans who had lived in Manchuria for several years and who had fought with both the Chinese and with the Russians during World War II.

So that the North Koreans were able to furnish leaders with many years of experience. Some of the men, the Manchurian Koreans. If I make myself clear—there were about seventy thousand of the troops that were in Manchuria—and some of those people, according to Mr. Stalin, at one of these conferences, I believe he told General Marshall, some of them were fighting at Stalingrad with the Russians, so that they were able to furnish leaders with a great amount of combat experience.

The South Koreans were not with that experience, and I personally think that that accounts for a large part of the difference.

At the same time, the ruthless methods used by the Communists do get better temporary results, at least when you are on the advance, than our more humane treatment of troops.

They will shoot anybody who steps out of ranks, for example, and violates march discipline. They shoot any one who starts to the rear. That is quite an incentive under certain circumstances, and the Communists do not hesitate to apply those methods.

North Koreans Held Better Armed at Start

Q.—They are both about equally equipped?

A.—They are now, I think. They were better equipped than the South Koreans to start with, because we had only equipped the South Koreans for security purposes and not for offensive purposes.

Some people thought that we should not arm them that well, because at one time, I believe, they had some idea that they would start something if they were properly equipped, and so when we pulled out, we left them only defensive equipment, and equipment sufficient for maintaining internal security.

The North Koreans were much better armed than that when they started the action. They were equipp d for offensive action.

Q.—Have you any evidence of Russian officers who were in charge of the North Korean troops? A.—Yes. When we first started the action they had Russian advisers with the North Korean units, and they had them with division headquarters and down to regiments, and in some cases battalion; they had Russian advisers with the North Korean units.

Q.—We had Americans. A.—We had Americans with South Korean units.

Q.—After the war broke out, have you had any evidence that Russian soldiers or Russian officers were with the North Koreans? A.—No. So far as we know the Russian advisers all went home about Oct. 1.

Q.—Any Russian airmen? A.—We have not shot any down back of our lines.

Q.—But they have used Russian planes? A.—They have used Russian planes. The planes which are used mostly to combat our approaches to the Yalu area are so-called MIG 15's, which are fast jet Russian-built planes.

Q.—They furnished Russian tanks, too? A.—The tanks are Russian.

Q.—And rifles and artillery? A.—I think most of the artillery is. I think the rifles are more or less of a mixture of some American weapons that we had furnished the Chinese Nationalists, and which were captured; some Chinese-made ones; some Japanese-captured ones. So I think their small arms have been more or less of a conglomeration of various national weapons.

SENATOR BYRD—That is all, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN — Gentlemen, I think I shall recess the committee at this time. I do not want you to take that as a precedent, though, for other afternoon sessions, because I think we should proceed to undertake to pursue these hearings with the greatest vigor of which we are capable.

General Bradley, several Senators have indicated their desire to propound further questions to you and, therefore, we must request you to be back here tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATOR MORSE—Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Morse.

SENATOR MORSE — May I make one brief comment on a procedural matter?

THE CHAIRMAN—Yes, sir.

SENATOR MORSE—I was absent this morning because I was attending a departmental conference on behalf of a problem affecting some of my constituency, and I was not here at the time the chair ruled on Senator Wiley's letter.

I want to say to the chair that had I been present, I would have shared the chairman's view that because of the terminology of the letter, which in my opinion reflects upon the committee, and unintentionally, I am sure, but nevertheless it has that effect, that I would have shared the chairman's view that a letter of that type should not be transmitted by this committee to the President of the United States.

THE CHAIRMAN—I might state that no member of the committee made any motion. I appreciate the Senator's making that statement, but no member made a motion.

SENATOR STENNIS — Mr. Chairman, has the chair considered having night sessions in order to hasten these matters along?

THE CHAIRMAN — Well, I would not desire to have night sessions without taking it up with the members of the committee, but I do think we should carry on later here in the future when we have afternoon sessions. Of course, I shall be happy to have night sessions, if it meets with the approval of the committee, but I would not call a night session without submitting it to the committee.

If there is no further matter to come to our attention, we will recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 5:05 P. M. [E. D. T.], the committee recessed to reconvene at 10 A. M. Wednesday, May 23, 1951.)

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MAY 23 1951

A17WX
AMS BUDGET

NIGHT LEAD INDIA GRAIN(450)

WASHINGTON, MAY 22-(AP)-SPEAKER SAM RAYBURN MADE ONE OF HIS RARE HOUSE SPEECHES TODAY TO URGE PASSAGE OF THE GRAIN-FOR-INDIA BILL, OPPOSING REP. COX (D-GA) WHO CALLED THE MEASURE "A CHEAT AND A SWINDLE." "IN THE FAR EAST WE NEED FRIENDS," THE SPEAKER SAID, "AND SOMETIMES I WONDER IF SOME GENTLEMEN HAVE FORGOTTEN WE NEED FRIENDS THE WORLD AROUND."

"IF WE REFUSE TO EVEN CONSIDER THIS BREAD FOR THE STARVING PEOPLE OF THAT GREAT NATION, I DOUBT IF WE'LL HAVE ANY FRIENDS IN INDIA IN THE NEXT GENERATION."

REP. RIBICOFF (R-CONN) A MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE AND A BACKER OF THE BILL, JOINED COX IN CRITICISM OF THE ATTITUDE TAKEN BY INDIAN OFFICIALS TOWARD THIS COUNTRY AND RUSSIA BUT TOLD THE HOUSE THAT DELAY ALREADY HAS "GREATLY UNDERCUT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS LEGISLATION."

"THE SOVIETS HAVE AGAIN STOLEN A CHEAP VICTORY BY MAKING SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT FOR PAY WHILE LEGISLATIVE RED TAPE HAS ENSNARLED OUR GOOD INTENTIONS," RIBICOFF SAID.

THE EXCHANGE OPENED DEBATE ON THE CONTROVERSIAL PROPOSAL TO LEND INDIA $190,000,000(M) TO ACQUIRE 2,000,000(M) TONS OF GRAIN TO AVERT A THREATENED FAMINE. THE BILL HAS BEEN STYMIED FOR MORE THAN A MONTH BUT THE SENATE PASSED A SIMILAR MEASURE LAST WEEK.

A FINAL HOUSE VOTE IS EXPECTED ABOUT THURSDAY BUT THE FINAL FORM OF THE MEASURE IS IN DOUBT. AS ORIGINALLY PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN THE WHOLE 2,000,000(M) TONS OF GRAIN WOULD HAVE BEEN A GIFT. IN ADDITION TO THE OUTRIGHT OPPONENTS THERE ARE HOUSE MEMBERS WHO WANT TIGHT REQUIREMENTS WRITTEN INTO THE MEASURE FOR REPAYMENT IN STRATEGIC MATERIALS.

COX, A LEADER OF THE REPUBLICAN-SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC COALITION WHICH FREQUENTLY RULES THE HOUSE, CALLED FOR DEFEAT OF THE BILL AS A REBUKE TO SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON. HE ALSO QUESTIONED WHETHER INDIA IS "OUR FRIEND."

"BY PASSING THIS BILL YOU WILL BE GIVING A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN DEAN ACHESON," COX SAID.

HE TOLD THE HOUSE THE BILL IS THE OPENING WEDGE FOR ANOTHER HUGE "GIVE-AWAY PROGRAM THAT WILL CALL FOR AN ADDITIONAL $7 BILLION." HE ADDI

"GIVE-AWAY PROGRAM THAT WILL CALL FOR AN ADDITIONAL $7 BILLION." HE ADDI
THAT THERE IS NO REQUIREMENT THAT INDIA OBTAIN THE GRAIN FROM THE UNITED STATES AFTER RECEIVING THE LOAN.

"SHE CAN SPEND THE MONEY FOR ANY KIND OF FOOD SHE MAY WANT AND NEED NOT SPEND ONE DIME FOR FOOD OBTAINED FROM THE UNITED STATES," HE SAID.

HE CRITICIZED THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR REFUSING TO ALLOW THE SHIPMENT TO THE UNITED STATES OF MONAZITE SAND, SOURCE OF ATOMIC MATERIALS, AND OTHER STRATEGIC ITEMS.

ACCUSING INDIA OF FOLLOWING "THE PROMOTINGS OF RUSSIA," THE GEORGIAN ADDED:

"IS INDIA OUR FRIEND?"

HE DESCRIBED THE PRESS OF INDIA AS "VIOLENTLY ANTI-AMERICAN," AND SAID OFFICIALS THERE HAVE "UNIFORMLY TAKEN RUSSIA'S SIDE WHENEVER CONTROVERSY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES HAS ARISEN."

HE QUESTIONED WHETHER THE 2,000,000 TONS OF GRAIN ARE NEEDED OR WILL AVERT STARVATION.

RIBOCOFF SAID HE WAS NOT HAPPY AT THE ROLE THE LEADERS OF INDIA HAVE PLAYED WHILE THE LEGISLATION WAS PENDING BUT URGED THE HOUSE NOT TO "LOSE OUR HEADS WITH HOT RETALIZATION AND RETORT."

"FRANKLY," HE SAID, "NEHRU (INDIAN LEADER) HAS PLAYED FAST AND LOOSE AT THIS GAME. HIS PUBLIC PRAISE OF THIS SMALL RUSSIAN SHIPMENT, WHILE IGNORING OUR LARGE SHIPMENTS TO DATE, IS UNWORTHY OF HIM. THERE IS LITTLE QUESTION BUT THAT SOME INDIA LEADERS DISLIKE, DISTRUST AND FEAR THE UNITED STATES."

BUT, HE ADDED, NEHRU'S INFLUENCE IN INDIA IS "WANING AND HIS PARTY WILL HAVE ITS TROUBLES IN THE COMING ELECTION."

TODAY, RIBICOFF SAID, "WE SHOULD BE THINKING OF THE STARVING MILLIONS OF INDIA, INSTEAD OF NEHRU."

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MAY 23 1951

A42WX

(375) AMS BUDGET

SECOND NIGHT LEAD UN-AMERICAN

BY BARNEY LIVINGSTONE

WASHINGTON, MAY 22-(AP)-ACTOR JOSE FERRER TODAY CONFESSED HIMSELF A "CARELESS" MAN WITH HIS NAME AROUND COMMUNIST-FRONT MOVEMENTS, BUT VEHMENTLY DENIED HE WAS EITHER A COMMUNIST OR A COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZER.

THE 39-YEAR-OLD PUERTO RICAN-BORN ACTOR TOLD THE HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE THAT MANY OF HIS PUBLICIZED ASSOCIATIONS WITH RED FRONTS WERE COMPLETELY UNAUTHORIZED, OR THE RESULT OF HIS POLITICAL "IGNORANCE."

IN MOST CASES, HE TOLD THE COMMITTEE, HE BECAME ASSOCIATED WITH ALLEGED SUBVERSIVE GROUPS "THROUGH PLAIN STUPID CARELESSNESS OR MISUSE OF MY NAME."

FERRER SAID HE NEVER PUBLICLY REPUDIATED SOME UNSOUGHT OFFICES IN VARIOUS FRONT GROUPS "BECAUSE I DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS BAD TO BE THAT."

THE ACTOR, WINNER OF THE LATEST MOVIE "OSCAR," TESTIFIED IN THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST INFLUENCES IN HOLLYWOOD.

FERRER SPENT A FULL DAY IN THE WITNESS CHAIR BEFORE BEING EXCUSED TO CATCH A PLANE BACK TO NEW YORK IN TIME TO GO ON STAGE TONIGHT IN HIS CURRENT PLAY "TWENTIETH CENTURY."

HE WAS ORDERED TO RETURN FOR FURTHER QUESTIONING FRIDAY MORNING.

TOMORROW, THE COMMITTEE WILL HEAR BUDD SCHULBERG. BEST-SELLER AUTHOR OF "THE DISENCHANTED" AND THE EARLIER SUCCESS "WHAT MAKES SAMMY RUN."

SCHULBERG APPEARS AS A VOLUNTARY WITNESS AFTER BEING IDENTIFIED AS A ONE-TIME COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER IN HOLLYWOOD BY A PREVIOUS WITNESS.

EXPLAINING HOS HE HAPPENED TO ALLOW HIS NAME TO BE USED AS A SPONSOR OF VARIOUS MOVEMENTS, FERRER SAID REPEATEDLY:

"IF I HAD KNOW IT WAS A COMMUNIST ACTIVITY, I WOULD NEVER HAVE AUTHORIZED USE OF MY NAME."

HE SAID HE WAS A SPONSOR OF THE MAY DAY PARADE IN NEW YORK IN 1946 WITHOUT KNOWING, UNTIL VERY RECENTLY, IT WAS A COMMUNIST OCCASION.

AND HE SAID HE SENT GREETINGS TO THE MOSCOW ART THEATER ON ITS ANNIVERSARY IN 1948 BECAUSE HE CONSIDERS IT THE "CRADLE OF SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MODERN THEATER."

AT ANOTHER POINT, FERRER SAID:

"I CAN ASSUME THE RESPONSIBILITY OF IGNORANCE, BUT I CANNOT ASSUME THE RESPONSIBILITY OF KNOWLEDGABLE GUILT," HE ASSERTED.

FERRER SAID HE SIGNED A STATEMENT URGING ABOLITION OF THE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE IN 1948 BECAUSE HE DIDN'T AGREE WITH THE WAY IT WAS BEING RUN THEN. BUT HE HASTENED TO SAY HE DID NOT FAVOR ITS ABOLITION NOW.

AS A SUGGESTION, HE RECOMMENDED OUTLAWING THE COMMUNIST PARTY AS AN AGENT OF A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, AND URGED THE COMMITTEE TO MAKE ITS FILES AVAILABLE TO THEATRICAL PEOPLE LIKE HIMSELF "TO KEEP US OUT OF TROUBLE" WITH COMMUNIST FRONTS.

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THE STAGE AND SCREEN STAR DECLARED EARNESTLY:

"I AM NOT NOW, NEVER HAVE BEEN, OR EVER COULD BE, A COMMUNIST. I'M NOT A SYMPATHIZER WITH ANY COMMUNIST CAUSE."

FERRER, WHO WON THIS YEAR'S ACADEMY AWARD FOR HIS MOVIE ROLE IN "CYRANO DE BERGERAC," SAID IT HAD BEEN MADE "DRAMATICALLY CLEAR" TO HIM THAT PERSONS MIGHT BE SUSPECTED OF COMMUNIST SYMPATHIES IF THEY APPEARED IN COMMUNIST FRONT ACTIVITIES.

"IT IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT FROM MY POINT OF VIEW THE WAY INNOCENT PEOPLE HAVE BEEN LURED INTO CAUSES WHICH THEY THINK ARE WORTHY," HE SAID.

FERRER HAD BEEN NAMED IN A RECENT COMMITTEE REPORT AS A SPONSOR OF THE 1949 SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL CONFERENCE FOR WORLD PEACE. THE COMMITTEE SAID IT WAS A COMMUNIST FRONT.

FERRER'S PRETTY WIFE, ACCOMPANIED BY PRODUCER RICHARD CONDON, LISTENED INTENTLY IN A FRONT ROW CHAIR IN THE COMMITTEE ROOM AS HER HUSBAND TESTIFIED.

CHAIRMAN GEORGE (D-GA) QUESTIONED FERRER AT LENGTH ABOUT THE USE OF HIS NAME IN SUPPORT OF THE ELECTION OF BENJAMIN DAVIS TO THE NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL IN 1944 AND 1945.

"DIDN'T YOU KNOW DAVIS WAS ELECTED ON THE COMMUNIST TICKET?" WOOD ASKED.

"NO, SIR, I DID NOT," FERRER REPLIED. "I LINKED HIM IN MY MIND AS BEING ENDORSED BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY."

FERRER SAID HE WAS UNAWARE THAT THE DEMOCRATIC ENDORSEMENT OF DAVIS WAS LATER WITHDRAWN.

HE SAID THE NEXT TIME HE HEARD ABOUT DAVIS WAS IN CONNECTION WITH THE TRIAL OF THE 11 TOP COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS IN NEW YORK FOR CONSPIRACY.

[illegible] NM BITS

A126WX

95

ACHESON-WILEY

WASHINGTON, MAY 22-(AP)-SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS) DENOUNCED AS A "DAMNED LIE" TODAY REPORTS THAT HE AND OTHER REPUBLICANS ARE OUT TO "GET" SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON IN THE MACARTHUR INQUIRY.

WILEY'S OUTBURST CAME WHEN THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES MET TO CONTINUE HEARINGS ON THE OUSTER OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

WILEY TOLD HIS COLLEAGUES THERE HAD BEEN "INSPIRED NEWSPAPER REPORTS" THAT HE AND OTHER REPUBLICANS WERE CONNIVING ON "A STRATEGY OF GETTING SOME ADMINISTRATION WITNESS."

"I SAY THAT IS A DAMNED LIE," HE DECLARED.

ALTHOUGH WILEY DID NOT NAME ACHESON, THE REPORTS HAD BEEN CONNECTED WITH REPUBLICAN ATTACKS ON THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

AFTER DENOUNCING THE REPORT, WILEY SAID:

"I WOULD LIKE TO REITERATE THAT IT HAS BEEN MY INTENTION NEITHER IN THIS HEARING NOR ANY OTHER PROCEEDING IN THE TWELVE YEARS I HAVE BEEN IN THE SENATE TO GET ANYONE. I DO NOT BELIEVE IN ATTACKING PERSONALITIES. I DO NOT BELIEVE IN SMEARING INDIVIDUALS."

JUST BEFORE THIS, WILEY HAD AN EXCHANGE WITH CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) OF THE COMBINED COMMITTEES.

RUSSELL SAID HE WOULD NOT FORWARD TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN OR ANY OTHER ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL A LETTER WILEY SENT TO HIM COMPLAINING THAT IF THE SENATE COMMITTEES DO NOT GET THE FACTS THE INQUIRY WILL BE A "WHITE WASH" AND A "WASHOUT."

RUSSELL SAID WILEY'S LETTER DID NOT "FALL WITHIN THE PROCEDURES WE HAVE OUTLINED" FOR GETTING INFORMATION FROM GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.

WILEY TOLD RUSSELL THAT WAS OKAY WITH HIM.

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WILEY'S LETTER WAS A FOLLOW UP TO LAST WEEK'S 18 TO 8 COMMITTEE VOTE AGAINST DEMANDING THAT GEN.OMAR BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, TESTIFY TO MR.TRUMAN'S PRIVATE CONVERSATIONS WITH HIS ADVISERS ON THE QUESTION OF FIRING MACARTHUR. WILEY HAD INSISTED THAT BRADLEY SHOULD TESTIFY ABOUT THEM.

PROTESTING THE VOTE, WILEY SUGGESTED LAST WEEK END THAT THE COMMITTEES CONSIDER SUBPOENAING MR.TRUMAN TO ASK HIM ABOUT WHAT WENT ON AT THE APRIL 6 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE.

IN TODAY'S EXCHANGE, WILEY DEMANDED IN A RHETORICAL WAY TO KNOW IF THE COMMITTEE HAS FOUND OUT WHY MACARTHUR WAS FIRED. SENATOR MCMAHON (D-CONN) SAID IT HAD.

THIS BROUGHT FROM WILEY A RETORT TO THE EFFECT THAT SOME COMMITTEE MEMBERS HAD BECOME "ADVOCATES INSTEAD OF INVESTIGATORS."

"IN THIS COMMITTEE YOU ARE SUPPOSED TO INVESTIGATE," HE SAID. "YOU ARE NOT SUPPOSED TO ARRIVE AT YOUR CONCLUSIONS AFTER ONE WITNESS HAS TOLD YOU CONCLUSIONS."

HE SAID IF THE LATE SENATOR VANDENBERG (R-MICH) STILL WERE A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE "HE WOULD GET UP ON HIS FEET LIKE I THINK I HAVE AND STAND FOR PRINCIPLE."

WILEY SUCCEEDED VANDENBERG AS THE TOP-RANKING REPUBLICAN ON THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

SENATOR LYNDON JOHNSON (D-TEX) TOOK EXCEPTION TO WHAT HE SAID WAS WILEY'S ATTEMPT TO PIN "WHITE WASH" CHARGES ON THE COMMITTEE DEMOCRATS.

JOHNSON SAID HE HAD BEEN VOTING JUST LIKE SENATOR SALTONSTALL (R-MASS), WHO SAT BESIDE HIM, AND IF HE, JOHNSON, WERE TO BE CHARGED WITH "WHITE WASH," SALTONSTALL SHOULD, TOO.

RUSSELL SAID HE THOUGHT WILEY'S CHARGES INVOLVED "A RATHER SERIOUS REFLECTION UPON THE INTEGRITY AND MOTIVES OF A MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMMITTEE."

JK1142AED

B124WX

(200)

WASHINGTON,MAY 22-(AP)-A CONTRIBUTION FOR A FUND TO PAY THE SALARY OF SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON IF CONGRESS CUTS IT OFF WAS RETURNED TODAY BY THE TREASURY OFFICIAL TO WHOM IT WAS SENT.

A $1 TELEGRAPHED MONEY ORDER WAS SENT TO ASSISTANT REGISTER (CQ) HARLAN T.THOMPSON BY CHARLES H.HUBBELL, OF CLEVELAND,O. HUBBELL SAID THERE WOULD BE OTHER "UNITY DOLLAR" CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OHIO AND THE OTHER 47 STATES TOWARD THE PROPOSED FUND.

SOME REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN HAVE INSTITUTED A MOVE TO FORBID USE OF STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS TO PAY ACHESON.

HUBBELL ASKED THOMPSON "AS AN INDIVIDUAL, NOT AS A PUBLIC OFFICIAL" TO ADMINISTER THE FUND "IN YOUR ROLE AND ABSOLUTE DISCRETION TO PAY THE SALARY OF DEAN ACHESON AND OTHER EXPENSES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT WHICH XXX THE OPPOSITION IN CONGRESS NOW THREATEN TO CUT OFF."

THOMPSON TELEGRAPHED HUBBELL THAT "IT IS AND WOULD BE ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME TO ACT IN THE CAPACITY YOU SUGGEST REGARDLESS OF THE MERITS OR DEMERITS OF THE PROGRAM."

IN A FOLLOW-UP LETTER, THOMPSON ASKED THAT HUBBELL "PLEASE AT ONCE DESIST AND REFRAIN FROM USING MY NAME IN THIS CONNECTION" BECAUSE "THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES OF MY OFFICE PRECLUDE THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE ASSIGNMENT" AND BECAUSE HIS OFF-DUTY TIME IS TAKEN UP BY CIVIL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES.

HUBBEL HAS A CLERICAL JOB IN THE OFFICE AT THE CLEVELAND PUBLIC AUDITORIUM. IN THE PAST, HE HAS BEEN AN UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE FOR SUCH PUBLIC OFFICES AS SHERIFF, MAYOR AND JUDGE.

EJ519PES NM

MAY 23 1951

A112WX

(125)

WASHINGTON, MAY 22-(AP)-THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION IS EXPECTED TO ASK CONGRESS SHORTLY TO PERMIT DIRECT USE OF MARSHALL PLAN "COUNTERPART FUNDS" ON REARMAMENT IN WESTERN EUROPE.

FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS, THESE FUNDS HAVE BEEN SPENT ONLY TO COMBAT INFLATION AND PROMOTE ECONOMIC RECOVERY IN THE MARSHALL PLAN COUNTRIES.

LIFTING THE PRESENT RESTRICTIONS WOULD MAKE AVAILABLE A POOL OF MORE THAN ONE BILLION DOLLARS IN LOCAL CURRENCIES WHICH COULD BE SPENT TO HASTEN OUTPUT OF WEAPONS.

COUNTERPART FUNDS ARE SET UP BY MARSHALL PLAN GOVERNMENTS WHICH GET AID FROM THE UNITED STATES. THEY MUST SET ASIDE THE EQUIVALENT OF A DOLLAR IN THEIR LOCAL CURRENCY FOR EACH DOLLAR OF AMERICAN AID THEY RECEIVE UNDER THE MARSHALL PLAN.

THIS POOL OF CURRENCIES CAN BE SPENT AFTER APPROVAL BY THE UNITED STATES.

JA1057PED NM

A166WX (VANFLEET&ADD UN-AMER)

WASHINGTON, MAY 22-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY NOMINATED LT. GEN. JAMES ALWARD VAN FLEET FOR APPOINTMENT AS COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE 8TH ARMY IN KOREA AND AS LIEUTENANT GENERAL IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PRESIDENT ALSO NOMINATED LT. GEN.EDWARD HALE BROOKS FOR APPOINTMENT AS COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE SECOND ARMY;

MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM MORRIS HOGE FOR APPOINTMENT AS CORPS COMMANDER WITH THE RANK AS LIEUTENANT GENERAL;

MAJ.GEN.DOYLE OVERLTON HICKEY FOR APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF OF STAFF, FAR EAST COMMAND. WITH THE RANK OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

VAN FLEET, UNDER THE NEW NOMINATION, REALLY WOULD HOLD WHAT AMOUNTS TO TWO LIEUTENANT GENERALS RANKS, BOTH OF THEM TEMPORARY.

ONE IS THE RANK THAT GOES WITH HIS JOB AS EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER. THE OTHER IS SOMEWHAT OF AN "AT LARGE" APPOINTMENT, SO THAT IF HE SHOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER ASSIGNMENT REQUIRING A LIEUTENANT GENERAL'S RANK IT WOULD NOT BE NECESSARY TO GO THROUGH THE SAME NOMINATION AND SENATE CONFIRMATION PROCEDURE AGAIN.

HIS PERMANENT RANK IS MAJOR GENERAL,U.S.ARMY.

FR459PED

A164WX

FIRST LEAD RUSK SPEECH (170)

WASHINGTON, MAY 22-(AP)-SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) SAID TODAY "IT IS HIGH TIME OUR STATE DEPARTMENT DECIDES TO SAY WHAT IT MEANS AND MEAN WHAT IT SAYS."

BRIDGES CITED A CHINA POLICY SPEECH LAST FRIDAY BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN RUSK AND WHAT BRIDGES CALLED A FOLLOW-UP EXPLANATION BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT. BRIDGES SAID IT IS "AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF WHY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE CANNOT UNDERSTAND OUR FOREIGN POLICY."

"APPARENTLY EVEN THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATES DOES NOT UNDERSTAND IT," BRIDGES SAID IN A STATEMENT. HE ADDED:

"ACCORDING TO THE 'EXPLANATION', DEAN RUSK FAILED TO CLEAR HIS SPEECH IN ADVANCE OF DELIVERY. THIS HAS BEEN GIVEN AS ONE OF THE REASONS WHY GENERAL MACARTHUR WAS DISMISSED. IT WILL BE INTERESTING TO NOTE WHETHER OR NOT THIS NEW DEVIATION FROM THE TRUMAN-ACHESON GOSPEL WILL BE PUNISHED BY A SUMMARY DISMISSAL."

MICHAEL MCDERMOTT, STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER, SAID IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS ABOUT THE BRIDGES STATEMENT THE DEPARTMENT HAD MADE NO EXPLANATION TO THE EFFECT RUSK HAD NOT CLEARED HIS SPEECH.

MCDERMOTT DID SAY YESTERDAY THE DEPARTMENT HAS NOT CHANGED ITS CHINA POLICY TO JIBE MORE CLOSELY WITH THAT ADVOCATED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR.

B32WX Q

NIGHT LEAD JET FIELD (310)

MAY 23 1951

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON, MAY 22-(AP)-THE AIR FORCE RECEIVED FINAL APPROVAL TODAY TO TRANSFER ITS BASE FOR A PROPOSED JET FIGHTER SQUADRON FROM ERIE, PA., TO YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

THE HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE APPROVED THE TRANSFER 21 TO 3.

REP.GAVIN (R-PA) TRIED TO PREVENT A FINAL VOTE BY SUGGESTING THAT A SUBCOMMITTEE BE APPOINTED TO INSPECT AIRPORTS AT ERIE, YOUNGSTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

THE FULL COMMITTEE, HE SAID, COULD VOTE MORE INTELLIGENTLY IF IT HAD A SUBCOMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION TO STUDY.

GAVIN'S SUGGESTION WAS TURNED DOWN, AND THE COMMITTEE VOTED ITS APPROVAL. VOTING WITH GAVIN AGAINST THE TRANSFER WERE REPS. VAN ZANDT (R-PA) AND DEGRAFFENRIED (SMALL D, CAPITAL G) (D-ALA).

THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE VOTED ITS APPROVAL PREV-
897')6. NO FURTHER ACTION IS REQUIRED. A TRANSFER OF SUCH OPERATIONS DOES NOT REQUIRE A VOTE OF THE HOUSE OR SENATE.

THE AIR FORCE SAID IN A LETTER TO CHAIRMAN VINSON (D-GA) OF THE HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE THAT ITS ORIGINAL CHOICE FOR THE JET FIGHTER SQUADRON WAS CLEVELAND MUNICIPAL AIRPORT.

HOWEVER, IT SAID, GENERAL MOTORS NEEDED THAT AIRPORT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMY TANKS.

IT SAID ERIE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT WAS CHOSEN AS AN ALTERNATE SITE, ALTHOUGH A COMPLETE SURVEY WAS NOT MADE AT THAT TIME.

A DETAILED SURVEY MADE LATER DISCLOSED THAT "THE ERIE AIRPORT IS LOCATED IN A BUILT UP, INHABITED AREA," THE LETTER SAID, AND ADDED:

"IN ADDITION TO THE DISRUPTION OF COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE COST OF RELOCATION OF RAILROADS, HIGHWAYS, ETC. WOULD BE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF $5,000,000(M) BRINGING THE TOTAL REQUIRED TO ABOVE $9,500,000(M).

"THE REQUIREMENT FOR OVERRUN AND CLEARANCE AREAS FOR JET AIRCRAFT WOULD ENTAIL A FURTHER COST. CONSIDERATIONS OF DIFFICULTY OF OPERATION AND ECONOMY, THEREFORE, PRECLUDE THE USE OF ERIE FOR THE PURPOSE PROPOSED."

THE AIR FORCE SAID YOUNGSTOWN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT WAS FOUND TO MEET "ALL REQUIREMENTS AND IS MORE ECONOMICAL TO DEVELOP."

"THIS SITE," IT SAID, "HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED AND PROVIDES A READILY EXPANSIBLE AIRPORT WITH A TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF APPROXIMATELY $6,000,000(M)."

C7807PED

A43

(250) NIGHT LEAD TAXES

WASHINGTON,MAY 22-(AP)-SENATE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS STARTED A DRIVE TODAY FOR A SUMMER RECESS OF CONGRESS WHICH WOULD DEFER UNTIL AUTUMN FINAL ACTION ON A PROPOSED HUGE INCREASE IN TAXES.

SENATOR MCFARLAND (D-ARIZ), CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY COMMITTEE, SAID DECISION ON SUCH A MOVE WOULD BE LEFT, HOWEVER, TO THE TAX-WRITING SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HE HAD IN MIND, HE SAID, A RECESS FROM ABOUT AUGUST 1 TO SOMETIME EARLY IN OCTOBER, WITH THE IDEA OF COMPLETING ACTION ON THE MEASURE BEFORE THE FIRST OF THE YEAR. HE MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT AFTER A CLOSED-DOOR MEETING WITH THE POLICY COMMITTEE.

THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE, WITH WHICH TAX BILLS MUST ORIGINATE, IS WORKING ON A MEASURE WHICH WOULD BOOST TAXES BETWEEN $6,000,000,000 AND $7,000,000,000 A YEAR, IN CONTRAST TO A $10,000,000,-000 INCREASE REQUESTED BY THE ADMINISTRATION. THE HOUSE COMMITTEE IS WORKING TOWARD AN INCREASE IN PERSONAL INCOME TAXES EFFECTIVE AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, AND A RETROACTIVE INCREASE IN CORPORATION TAX RATES.

SENATOR WHERRY (R-NEB), THE REPUBLICAN FLOOR LEADER, PROMPTLY TOSSED COLD WATER AT THE IDEA OF DELAYING THE TAX BILL.

"IF WE'VE GOT THE EMERGENCY ON OUR HANDS THAT WE THINK WE HAVE," HE TOLD A REPORTER, "THEN WE'D BETTER GET THAT TAX BILL PASSED BEFORE WE WORRY ABOUT A RECESS. ACTUALLY THERE'S NO REASON WHY WE SHOULDN'T GET ALL THE IMPORTANT BILLS, INCLUDING TAXES, PASSED BY AUGUST 1, IF WE BUCKLE TO IT."

WHETHER A SUMMER RECESS WOULD AFFECT THE EFFECTIVE DATES OF THE TAXES WAS NOT CLEAR.

MCFARLAND EMPHASIZED THE RECESS PLAN WOULD HAVE TO BE CONTINGENT ON WINDING UP WORK ON ALL PENDING DEFENSE LEGISLATION.

MCFARLAND SAID HE STILL HOPES CONGRESS CAN COMPLETE ACTION ON A BILL DESIGNED TO EXTEND AND BROADEN HOME FRONT CONTROL POWERS BEFORE THE OLD LAW EXPIRES JUNE 30.

JK710PED

A48WX

MAY 23 1951

(400) NIGHT LEAD CONTROLS (ROUNDUP)

BY ROGER D.GREENE

WASHINGTON,MAY 22-(AP)-NEW BLASTS AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION'S MULTIPLE CONTROLS PROGRAM ECHOED AGAINST DEMANDS FOR EVEN STIFFER CURBS OVER PRICES, WAGES AND RENTS TODAY.

REP. HAROLD COOLEY (D-NC), CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE, DECLARED THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION'S BEEF PRICE ORDERS "WILL RESULT IN A BLACK MARKET."

HE SAID THE ORDERS, REDUCING PRICES TO CONSUMERS TEN CENTS A POUND BY OCTOBER, WILL NOT SAVE THE HOUSEWIFE ANYTHING. A SHORTAGE OF BEEF WILL FORCE CONSUMERS TO PAY HIGHER PRICES IN UNDER-THE-COUNTER DEALS, COOLEY CONTENDED.

HE WASINTERVIEWED OVER A RADIO NETWORK (CBS' CAPITAL CLOAKROOM).

WESTERN CATTLE RAISERS, ANGERED BY THE RECENT ROLLBACK ON BEEF PRICES, PREDICTED MEAT SHORTAGES AND A REVIVAL OF WORLD WAR II BLACK MARKETS, WITH RATIONING BY NEXT SPRING.

HOME BUILDERS FORECAST A SERIOUS HOUSING SHORTAGE AND A "DEPRESSION" WITHIN A YEAR. THEY CONTENDED THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD SOFTEN OR SCRAP ITS PRESENT RESTRICTIONS ON BUILDING.

WITH THE BATTLE OVER FEDERAL CONTROLS IN FULL SWING, THESE WERE THE MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:

1. ERIC JOHNSTON, ECONOMIC STABILIZATION CHIEF, TOLD SENATORS THAT IF CONGRESS APPROVES THE ADMINISTRATION'S REQUEST FOR STRONGER CONTROLS, THE GOVERNMENT WILL HOLD DOWN WAGE BOOSTS TO LESS THAN 10 PER CENT A YEAR.

WAGES ARE NOW MORE OR LESS "FROZEN" TO 10 PER CENT ABOVE THE LEVELS OF JAN.15, 1950.

JOHNSTON MADE THE COMMENT WHEN SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO), SITTING IN AT A SENATE LABOR SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING, SAID HE THOUGHT JOHNSTON AND THE WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD WOULD BE "DOING A GOOD JOB IF THEY KEEP WAGE ADVANCES TO 10 PER CENT A YEAR."

JOHNSTON REPLIED HE COULD DO BETTER THAN THAT "IF YOU GIVE US THE CONTROLS WE NEED."

2. EVEN AS JOHNSTON SPOKE, AN OFFICIAL OF THE WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD DISCLOSED THAT A NEW FORMULA ALLOWING HIGHER WAGE BOOSTS IS IN THE WORKS.

HARRY WEISS, THE BOARD'S ACTING EXECUTIVE OFFICER, TOLD THE NATIONAL RETAIL DRY GOODS ASSOCIATION THAT THE FEDERAL AGENCY CAN BE EXPECTED TO SET HIGHER CEILINGS WITHIN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS.

UNION LEADERS ARE REPORTED ASKING AT LEAST A FIVE PER CENT INCREASE OVER THE PRESENT 10 PER CENT CEILING.

3. VINCENT P.AHEARN, FORMER MEMBER OF THE WORLD WAR II WAGE BOARD, NOW IN PRIVATE BUSINESS, TOLD THE ASSOCIATION THAT WAGE AND PRICE CONTROLS SHOULD BE ABANDONED COMPLETELY.

AHEARN URGED OTHER ECONOMIC CONTROLS SUCH AS TIGHTENED CREDIT AND HEAVIER TAXES TO COMBAT INFLATION.

4. WESTERN CATTLEMEN, STILL BEATING THE DRUMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT'S CRACKDOWN ON BEEF PRICES, TALKED OF BLACK MARKETS AND RATIONING AS INEVITABLE UNLESS THE ROLLBACK ORDER IS RESCINDED.

HOUSE AND SENATE COMMITTEES ARE NOW CONDUCTING THE FINAL PHASES OF HEARINGS ON THE BEEF ORDER. THE HEARINGS ARE BEING HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE ADMINISTRATION'S REQUEST FOR A TWO-YEAR EXTENSION OF THE 1950 DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT--THE BACKBONE OF THE WHOLE CONTROLS SETUP--WHICH EXPIRES JUNE 30.

RAY WILLOUGHBY OF SAN ANGELO,TEXAS, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT GOVERNMENT CEILINGS ON LIVESTOCK ARE BOUND TO CAUSE BLACK MARKETING.

"IT WOULD BE MY GUESS THAT NEXT SPRING IS WHEN THE HOUSEWIFE WILL FEET THE REAL PINCH AND RATIONING WILL RESULT," WILLOUGHBY SAID.

JK734PED

A191WX

BULLETIN

HOUSING

MAY 23 1951

WASHINGTON,MAY 22-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY ASKED CONGRESS TO REMOVE WHAT HE CALLED A "CRIPPLING LIMITATION" ON THE PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM IN AN APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE PRESIDENT PROTESTED AN "ARBITRARY LIMIT OF 5,000 PUBLIC HOUSING UNITS WHICH CAN BE STARTED IN THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR AND AN EQUALLY ARBITRARY LIMIT OF 50,000 UNITS FOR EACH YEAR THEREAFTER" WRITTEN INTO THE SUPPLY BILL FOR VARIOUS GOVERNMENT INDEPENDENT OFFICES. THE BILL HAS PASSED THE HOUSE AND AWAITS SENATE ACTION.

"TO ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES THIS MEANS REPEALING THE PUBLIC HOUSING PROVISIONS OF THE HOUSING ACT OF 1949," THE PRESIDENT SAID IN A LETTER TO SENATOR MAYBANK (D-SC).

MAYBANK IS CHAIRMAN OF A SENATE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE CONDUCTING HEARINGS ON THE BILL.

MD314PED

B14WX

(280) PETROLEUM

BY JOHN A. SCALI

WASHINGTON, MAY 22-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES MAY PROPOSE THAT THE 12 ATLANTIC PACT COUNTRIES CREATE A PETROLEUM PLANNING BOARD TO MOBILIZE THE FREE WORLD'S OIL RESOURCES IN EVENT OF WAR.

SUCH A BOARD WOULD TRY TO MAKE CERTAIN THE NORTH ATLANTIC PACT ARMIES, NAVIES, AND AIR FORCES HAD QUICK ACCESS TO ENOUGH OIL TO FIGHT A WAR IN ANY AREA.

INFORMED OFFICIALS TOLD A REPORTER PLANS FOR ESTABLISHING THE PETROLEUM BOARD NOW ARE BEING DISCUSSED BY THE STATE AND DEFENSE DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.

THE MOVE TOWARD ADVANCE PLANNING IN THE OIL FIELD COMES AT A TIME WHEN IRAN IS DEMANDING NATIONALIZATION OF THE RICH ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL CO. IT ALSO COINCIDES WITH UNREST AND INCREASED PRESSURE BY MIDDLE EASTERN GOVERNMENTS WHERE WESTERN NATIONS HAVE IMPORTANT OIL CONCESSIONS.

THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL CO. AND THE ARABIAN-AMERICAN OIL CO. IN SAUDI ARABIA ARE THE MAJOR SOURCES OF OIL FOR THE BRITISH NAVY, WESTERN EUROPE AND MUCH OF THE FREE WORLD.

UNDER PLANS NOW BEING DISCUSSED, AMERICAN OFFICIALS WOULD CREATE A BOARD OF AT LEAST FIVE COUNTRIES TO HANDLE THE JOB. THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, AND FRANCE WOULD BE THREE OF THE MEMBERS AND THE OTHER TWO WOULD BE SELECTED FROM THE REMAINING NINE COUNTRIES IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY.

THE BOARD WOULD BE A FULL-FLEDGED AGENCY OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC PACT COUNCIL. THE ONLY SUBSIDIARY BOARDS NOW OPERATING UNDER ITS JURISDICTION ARE THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION BOARD AND THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC BOARD. COMPLETE PLANS ON HOW TO SPONSOR SUCH A MOVE HAVE NOT YET BEEN WORKED OUT. SOME OFFICIALS ARE REPORTED OPPOSED TO THE IDEA.

THESE OFFICIALS FEEL THE ATLANTIC PACT COUNTRIES SHOULD CONCENTRATE FIRST ON DAY TO DAY PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN BOOSTING MILITARY PRODUCTION RATHER THAN SPEND TOO MUCH TIME PLANNING FOR POSSIBLE FUTURE EMERGENCIES.

DC338AED

B31WX (G)

MAY 23 1951

(530) SUPREME COURT

BY PAUL M. YOST

WASHINGTON, MAY 22-(AP)-A MERCHANT WHO WANTS TO CUT PRICES HAS THE BACKING OF THE SUPREME COURT UNLESS HE HAS SIGNED AN AGREEMENT NOT TO SELL AT CUT RATES.

DEALERS CANNOT BE COMPELLED TO RESPECT PRICE MINIMUMS SET UNDER STATE FAIR TRADE LAWS IF THEY HAVE NOT VOLUNTARILY AGREED TO DO SO, THE HIGHEST TRIBUNAL DECIDED YESTERDAY.

LAWYERS WHO ASKED THE COURT TO GIVE SUCH A DECISION SAID MILLIONS OF BUYERS IN THE 45 STATES WITH FAIR TRADE LAWS WOULD BE SAVED LARGE SUMS BY BEING PERMITTED TO BUY "IN A FREE COMPETITIVE MARKET."

THE EFFECT OF THE DECISION, THEY SAID, IS TO CRIPPLE OR KILL THE STATE FAIR TRADE LAWS. SUCH LAWS PERMIT THE FIXING OF MINIMUM RETAIL PRICES BY AGREEMENTS BETWEEN MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS. VERMONT, TEXAS, MISSOURI AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HAVE NO FAIR TRADE LAWS.

THE 45 STATE FAIR TRADE LAWS SAY THAT MINIMUMS FIXED BY SUCH AGREEMENTS APPLY TO ALL RETAILERS IN THE STATES -- EVEN THOSE WHO WOULD NOT SIGN.

THE COURT'S OPINION, BY JUSTICE DOUGLAS, SAID NON-SIGNING MERCHANTS CAN'T BE "DRAGGED IN BY THE HEELS AND COMPELLED TO SUBMIT TO PRICE FIXING." DISTRIBUTORS WHO WANT TO HOLD UP PRICES, DOUGLAS ADDED, CANNOT HAVE THE RIGHT TO USE BOTH AN AGREEMENT AND A "CLUB" TO FORCE NON-SIGNERS INTO LINE.

CONGRESS IN 1937 ADOPTED THE MILLER-TYDINGS ACT, AN AMENDMENT TO THE SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW, WHICH PERMITS STATES TO ADOPT FAIR TRADE LAWS.

DOUGLAS IN HIS OPINION DECLARED THE MILLER-TYDINGS ACT SANCTIONS ONLY CONTRACTS OR AGREEMENTS.

"IF A DISTRIBUTOR AND ONE OR MORE RETAILERS WANT TO AGREE, COMBINE, OR CONSPIRE TO FIX A MINIMUM PRICE, THEY CAN DO SO IF STATE LAW PERMITS," HE SAID.

"WHEN THEY SEEK, HOWEVER, TO IMPOSE PRICE FIXING ON PERSONS WHO HAVE NOT CONTRACTED OR AGREED TO THE SCHEME, THE SITUATION IS VASTLY DIFFERENT. THAT IS NOT PRICE FIXING BY CONTRACT OR AGREEMENT; THAT

IS PRICE FIXING BY COMPULSION...RESORT TO COERCION."

B52WX
THE COURT'S VOTE WAS 6-3, WITH JUSTICES FRANKFURTER, BLACK AND BURTON DISSENTING.
THE REASONING OF THOSE WHO SAID THE DECISION WOULD CRIPPLE OR KILL STATE FAIR TRADE LAWS WAS THIS: IF THE NON-SIGNER CUTS PRICES, HIS COMPETITOR WILL LOSE BUSINESS AND WILL NOT WANT TO SIGN UP AGAIN. IF THE MANUFACTURER SEEKS TO ENFORCE PRICE MINIMUMS BY CUTTING OFF SUPPLIES TO THE NON-SIGNER, HE WILL RUN INTO TROUBLE AS A VIOLATOR OF THE SHERMAN ACT'S BAN ON RESTRAINT OF TRADE.
THE VALIDITY OF THE AGREEMENTS THEMSELVES WAS NOT CONTESTED IN THE CASE DECIDED YESTERDAY, ONLY THEIR EFFECT ON NON-SIGNERS.
ATTORNEYS WHO ASKED THE COURT TO RULE IN FAVOR OF THE DISTILLERS SAID THE TRIBUNAL OTHERWISE WOULD OPEN THE WAY TO MONOPOLIES AND THE FREEZING OUT OF SMALL MERCHANTS THROUGH CUT-THROAT COMPETITION.
THE DECISION UPHELD THE SCHWEGMANN BROTHERS, NEW ORLEANS OPERATORS OF A SUPER-MARKET. THEY SOLD CALVERT AND SEAGRAM WHISKIES AT $3.35 AND $3.51 A FIFTH WHEN THE LOUISIANA FAIR TRADE MINIMUM RETAIL PRICE WAS $4.24. THE U.S. CIRCUIT COURT IN NEW ORLEANS, ON A REQUEST BY THE DISTILLERS, ORDERED THE SCHWEGMANNS TO CEASE PRICE SLASHING. THIS ORDER WAS THROWN OUT BY THE SUPREME COURT'S DECISION.
EARLIER THIS YEAR THE HIGH COURT RULED IN ANOTHER CASE THAT CALVERT AND SEAGRAM IMPROPERLY TRIED TO FIX MAXIMUM PRICES FOR AN INDIANAPOLIS WHOLESALER.
IN ANOTHER OPINION THE COURT RULED 8 TO 1 THAT INVESTIGATING LEGISLATORS WHO STICK TO PROPER FIELDS HAVE IMMUNITY FROM CIVIL RIGHTS SUITS.
THE COURT SAID LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES MUST NOT BE DETERRED FROM "THE UNINHIBITED DISCHARGE OF THEIR LEGISLATIVE DUTY."
DISSENTING, JUSTICE DOUGLAS SAID THE MAJORITY GAVE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES A FREE REIGN TO INFRINGE UPON CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.
THE QUESTION AROSE IN CALIFORNIA WHERE WILLIAM PATRICK BRANDHOVE SUED THE CALIFORNIA SENATE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES FOR $250,000. HE CHARGED THE COMMITTEE CALLED HIM IN FOR QUESTIONING TO TRY TO SUPRESS HIS FREE SPEECH. BRANDHOVE HAD BEEN OPPOSING FURTHER APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE COMMITTEE.
A FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT IN CALIFORNIA RULED THE LEGISLATORS WERE IMMUNE FROM SUCH SUITS. A COURT OF APPEALS REVERSED THAT DECISION AND SAID BRANDHOVE HAD THE RIGHT TO SUE. THE SUPREME COURT AGREED WITH THE DISTRICT COURT.
DC513AED

MAY 23 1951

A12WX
(110)
KOREAN CASUALTIES
WASHINGTON, MAY 22-(AP)-THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT SAYS THE REDS IN KOREA PROBABLY LOST 36 TIMES AS MANY MEN -- KILLED AND WOUNDED -- AS UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN THE FIVE-DAY COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE THROUGH MAY 20.
U.N. LOSSES, ACCORDING TO A DEFENSE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT YESTERDAY, WERE 1,618 DEAD AND WOUNDED. THIS EXCLUDED MISSING IN ACTION, FOR WHICH ACCURATE FIGURES WERE NOT YET AVAILABLE.
A DEFENSE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN ESTIMATED THE TOLL IN DEAD AND WOUNDED OF CHINESE AND KOREA REDS AT 58,000.
THE SPOKESMAN SAID CASUALTIES AMONG UNITED STATES TROOPS WERE 134 KILLED IN ACTION AND 826 WOUNDED. HE BASED HIS FIGURES FOR U.S. AND U.N. LOSSES ON A CHECK OF PRELIMINARY REPORTS FROM THE EIGHTH ARMY.
THE REPORT PUT SOUTH KOREAN DEAD AT 48 AND WOUNDED AT 497. OTHER U.N. NATIONS LOST 22 KILLED AND 91 WOUNDED.
DC305AED

A31WX (BATTLESHIP, THEN BJT)
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. E.S.T., TODAY, TUESDAY, MAY 22)
(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,MAY 22-(AP)-THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT TODAY IDENTIFIED 114 ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES IN KOREA.
A NEW LIST (NO.309) REPORTED 12 KILLED, 75 WOUNDED, 16 MISSING IN ACTION AND 11 INJURED IN ACCIDENTS.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., E.S.T., TODAY, TUESDAY, MAY 22)
WC03PED

A143WX
95
(ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED MOMENTARILY
(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,MAY 22-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY NOMINATED PAUL W.BROSMAN OF LOUISIANA, GEORGE W.LATIMER OF UTAH AND ROBERT EMMETT QUINN OF RHODE ISLAND TO FORM THE NEW COURT OF MILITARY APPEALS.
BROSMAN WAS NAMED FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 1, 1956, LATIMER FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 1, 1961 AND QUINN FOR A TERM ENDING MAY 1, 1966.
THEY WILL CONSTITUTE THE NEW MILITARY COURT OF CIVILIAN JURISTS SET UP UNDER UNIFICATION OF THE ARMED FORCES. SERIOUS CHARGES MAY BE APPEALED TO THE TRIBUNAL, WHICH RANKS WITH THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS.
(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE, EXPECTED MOMENTARILY)
FR/JK1222PED

MAY 23 1951

A26WX
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, TUESDAY, MAY 22)
BLOCKADE
(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 22-(AP)-REP. O.K. ARMSTRONG (R-MO) CALLED TODAY FOR A COMPLETE BLOCKADE OF COMMUNIST CHINA AND SAID HE WOULD OFFER A RESOLUTION TO PUT CONGRESS ON RECORD AS ENDORSING SUCH ACTION.
ARMSTRONG RECENTLY RETURNED FROM THE TRIP TO THE FAR EAST, INCLUDING THE CHINESE NATIONALIST REFUGE ON FORMOSA.
DURING CURRENT HEARINGS ON THE OUSTER OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, ADMINISTRATION WITNESSES HAVE TESTIFIED A MILITARY BLOCKADE OF RED CHINA WOULD GREATLY INCREASE THE DANGER OF SPREADING THE WAR, PERHAPS INVOLVING RUSSIA.
LAST TUESDAY BOTH THE HOUSE AND SENATE PASSED RESOLUTIONS ASKING THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO BAN SHIPMENT OF ALL WAR MATERIALS TO RED CHINA.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, TUESDAY, MAY 22)
WC03AED

A121CX
NIGHT LEAD CATTLE (220)
CHICAGO,MAY 22-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAM TO CUT THE HOUSEWIFE'S BEEF BILL HASN'T CAUGHT UP YET WITH THE LIVE ANIMALS.
RECEIPTS OF CATTLE AT THE NATION'S STOCKYARDS RETURNED TO AVERAGE, AFTER A SLUMP YESTERDAY, BUT PRICES STILL ARE ABOVE GOVERNMENT CEILING AVERAGES THAT ARE BECOMING EFFECTIVE ON A STAGGERED BASIS.
PRIME STEERS BROUGHT A TOP OF $39.75 A HUNDRED POUNDS AT THE CHICAGO STOCKYARDS TODAY. THEY AVERAGED $38.41 LAST WEEK. THE MAXIMUM CHICAGO PACKERS CAN PAY UNDER GOVERNMENT CEILINGS IS AN AVERAGE OF $37 FOR DRESSED GRADES YIELDING 62 PERCENT--A 10 PER CENT CUT FROM APRIL (CQ) LEVELS.
HOWEVER, PRICES STILL ARE BELOW APRIL 26--THE LAST BUSY DAY AT THE STOCKYARDS BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED ITS PRICE ROLLBACK PROGRAM. ON THAT DAY PRIME BROUGHT $42.50, CHOICE $39.75 AND GOOD $36.25.
THE GOVERNMENT CEILINGS AT CHICAGO MUST AVERAGE NO HIGHER THAN $34.20 FOR CHOICE AND $31.50 FOR GOOD.
THE CEILING PRICES AFFECTING PACKERS ARE FOR ACCOUNTING PERIODS STARTING AFTER MAY 20. MOST CHICAGO PACKERS DO NOT START NEW ACCOUNTING PERIODS UNTIL JUNE 1, HOWEVER, AND ARE NOT DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY PRICE CONTROLS YET.

30.24- 23319

THE PRICE ROLLBACK IS DESIGNED TO CUT THE RETAIL CEILINGS ON BEEF EIGHT TO 10 CENTS A POUND AFTER OCT. 1.

RECEIPTS WERE 38,700 AT THE NATION'S 12 PRINCIPAL MARKETS TODAY COMPARED WITH 30,600 A WEEK AGO AND 38,300 A YEAR AGO. RECEIPTS WERE 41,000 AT THE SAME MARKETS YESTERDAY. HOWEVER, THIS WAS FAR BELOW THE PRECEDING MONDAY. RECEIPTS GENERALLY RUN MUCH HEAVIER ON MONDAY THAN ON TUESDAY.

CATTLE PRICES WERE GENERALLY STEADY OR A LITTLE HIGHER IN ALL MAJOR MARKETS TODAY.

K1032PCD NM

A57CX

(170)

CHICAGO, MAY 22-(AP)-AMERICA SHOULD FIGHT FOR CORRECTION OF CONDITIONS THAT BREED COMMUNISM, SAYS JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS.

"THE FACT IS," THE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SAID, "THAT AMERICA HAS BEEN SO ENGROSSED IN PROVIDING A DEFENSE AGAINST COMMUNISM THAT WE HAVE LOST THE INITIATIVE. OUR GREAT WEAKNESS HAS BEEN OUR NEGATIVE ATTITUDE. XXX

"YET NO MATTER HOW FEVERISH OUR EFFORTS, THE RED TIDE OF COMMUNISM SEEMS TO SPREAD ABROAD. SO WE RUSH TO THE SUPPORT OF EVERY GROUP WHICH OPPOSES SOVIET COMMUNISM. THAT PUTS US IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE CORRUPT AND REACTIONARY GROUPS WHOSE POLICIES BREED THE DISCONTENT ON WHICH SOVIET COMMUNISM FEEDS AND PROSPERS."

DOUGLAS WHO HAS MADE TWO TRIPS TO ASIA, SAID THE PEOPLE OF ASIA HAVE "SPECIFIC COMPLAINTS," INCLUDING ABSENCE OF MEDICAL CARE AND SCHOOLS, A NEED FOR LAND REFORM, A DESIRE TO LEARN MODERN FARMING METHODS, AND THE RIGHT TO VOTE. THEY ALSO HAVE A NEW SENSE OF NATIONALISM, HE SAID.

"WE CANNOT REMAKE THE WORLD IN OUR IMAGE," DOUGLAS SAID, "BUT WE CAN HELP THOSE WHO ARE SEEKING AN ESCAPE FROM SQUALOR TO FIND ALTERNATIVES TO COMMUNISM."

DOUGLAS' VIEWS WERE PUBLISHED IN THE ROTARIAN, MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL.

A144CX
(CX OUT)

MAY 23 1951

(380)

CHICAGO, MAY 22-(AP)-THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE SAID TONIGHT THAT SOUTH KOREAN PRESIDENT SYNGMAN RHEE HAS URGED THE UNITED STATES TO REPLACE GIS WITH NEWLY TRAINED KOREAN TROOPS TO SAVE AMERICAN LIVES.

TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT WALTER SIMMONS IN A DISPATCH FROM PUSAN, KOREA, DATED MAY 17, SAID RHEE ATTRIBUTED LOSS OF THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN LIVES TO "FAILURE TO USE ABUNDANT AND WILLING SOUTH KOREAN MANPOWER."

SIMMONS, IN WEDNESDAY EDITIONS OF THE TRIBUNE, REPORTED AN INTERVIEW FIVE DAYS AGO WITH THE SOUTH KOREAN PRESIDENT. A SEPARATE TRIBUNE STORY EROM TOKYO SAID THE PUSAN DISPATCH WAS HELD UP IN ITS ENTIRETY BY MILITARY CENSORSHIP UNTIL ITS RELEASE TODAY.

THE STORY SAID RHEE ADVOCATED REPLACING GIS WITH NEW KOREAN TROOPS "AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE."

IF ENOUGH SOUTH KOREANS WERE ARMED AND TRAINED, THE NEWSPAPER QUOTED RHEE, ALL AMERICAN INFANTRY COULD BE WITHDRAWN, LEAVING ONLY ARTILLERY AND WAR PLANES TO SUPPORT THE DEFENSE FORCES.

THE STORY SAID FURTHER:

THE SOUTH KOREAN REPUBLIC AT LAST REPORTS HAD AN ARMY OF ABOUT 200,000 TROOPS IN 10 DIVISIONS. RHEE HAS LONG URGED THAT IT BE INCREASED TO 500,000" TO FIGHT TODAY AND DEFEND OUR BORDERS TOMORROW."

AMERICAN OFFICIALS HAD MADE TWO PRIN

AMERICAN OFFICIALS HAD MADE TWO PRINCIPAL OBJECTIONS TO RHEE'S PROPOSALS: THAT SOUTH KOREA HASN'T ENOUGH MONEY TO SUPPORT A LARGE ARMY AND THAT IT LACKS SUFFICIENT TRAINED OFFICERS FOR SUCH AN EXPANSION OF ARMED FORCES.

TO THIS, THE TRIBUNE QUOTED RHEE:

"BUT LET US LOOK AT THESE OBJECTIONS REALISTICALLY. IT IS TRUE THAT WE ARE POOR. BUT WOULDN'T IT BE LESS EXPENSIVE FOR THE UNITED STATES TO GIVE US THE WEAPONS TO DEFEND OURSELVES THAN TO SEND THE SAME WEAPONS OVER HERE IN THE HANDS OF AMERICAN TROOPS."

THE STORY SAID RHEE ADMITTED A SHORTAGE OF TRAINED OFFICERS, BUT SAID HIS TROOPS WOULD BE PROUD TO SERVE UNDER AMERICAN OFFICERS UNTIL SOUTH KOREANS COULD BE TRAINED.

THE SOUTH KOREAN PRESIDENT WAS QUOTED AS SAYING HE HAS 300,000 TRAINED RESERVISTS NOW READY TO FIGHT IF WEAPONS AND OFFICERS COULD BE PROVIDED.

SIMMONS REPORTED "A SOURCE CLOSE TO THE PRESIDENT CHARGED THERE HAS BEEN A 'SELLOUT' IN UNITED
HAD BEEN A 'SELLOUT' IN UNITED NATIONS COUNCILS TO PREVENT SOUTH KOREA FROM EXPANDING ITS ARMY.

"'THEY WANT TO KEEP US WEAK'", THIS SOURCE SAID. "'THEY ARE AFRAID THAT IF WE BECOME STRONG THEY CANNOT CONTROL US IN SUCH MATTERS AS CROSSING THE 38TH PARALLEL. THEY WANT US WEAK SO THAT IF AN APPEASEMENT DEAL IS MADE WITH THE COMMUNISTS WE SHALL BE FORCED TO AGREE.'"

MS1221ACD NM

MAY 23 1951

B46CX (JELLICO AHEAD) (Q)

(210)

CHICAGO, MAY 22-(AP)-A COMPLETE EMBARGO WOULD FORCE RED CHINA INTO ECONOMIC UNION WITH RUSSIA, THE FIRST SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON SAID TODAY.

GEORGE PATRICK JOHN RUSHMORE JELLICOE (LORD JELLICOE) TOLD THE ENGLISH SPEAKING UNION IN CHICAGO THAT SUCH AN EMBARGO WOULD "KILL HONG KONG."

"TRADE WITH CHINA IS HONG KONG'S LIFE LINE," JELLICOE SAID. "WE MUST EXPORT TO CHINA TO PAY FOR HONG KONG'S FOOD WITHOUT WHICH THE POPULATION WOULD STARVE." IN THE DISCONTENT WHICH WOULD FOLLOW, HE ADDED, HONG KONG WOULD BE EASY PICKINGS FOR THE REDS.

JELLICOE SAID THERE ARE 1,000,000 (M) ANTI-COMMUNIST CHINESE REFUGEES IN HONG KONG WHOM THE BRITISH DID NOT WANT TO FALL INTO THE HANDS OF THE REDS.

JELLICOE SAID THE IDEA THAT BRITAIN HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH GETTING GENERAL MACARTHUR FIRED WAS "PURE MYTH."

THE BRITISH DIPLOMAT ALSO DENIED THAT BRITAIN EVER HAD SUPPLIED ARMS OR AMMUNITION TO THE CHINESE REDS. HE NOTED THAT THE UNITED KINGDOM JOINED THE UNITED STATES IN RECOMMENDING AN UNITED NATIONS EMBARGO ON STRATEGIC MATERIALS TO RED CHINA AND SAID BRITISH CONTROLS ON EXPORTS TO THAT COUNTRY PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN MORE DRASTIC THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER NATION EXCEPT THE UNITED STATES.

JELLICOE SAID BRITISH RECOGNITION OF RED CHINA IN NO WAY IMPLIES APPROVAL. HE DECLARED IT SIMPLY RECOGNIZED THE FACT THAT MAO TZE-TUNG CONTROLLED CHINA. HE ADDED THAT THE BRITISH FEEL THAT IT IS ILLOGICAL TO RECOGNIZE RED RUSSIA AND NOT RED CHINA.

WM814PCD

B111CX OBJECT

(200)

CHICAGO, MAY 22-(AP)-AN AMERICAN AIRLINES PILOT SAID TODAY HE SAW WHAT APPEARED TO BE A BLUISH WHITE STAR MOVING BACK AND FORTH AT HIGH SPEED IN THE SOUTHWEST EARLY TODAY.

CAPT. W.R. HUNT, THE PILOT, SAID HE SAW THE OBJECT ABOUT 100 MILES SOUTHWEST OF DODGE CITY, KANS., WHILE PILOTING A REGULAR AIRLINER FLIGHT FROM PHOENIX, ARIZ., TO CHICAGO.

HUNT SAID HE SIGHTED THE OBJECT AT 4:20 A.M. (EST) WHILE FLYING

ABOUT 270 TO 280 MILES AN HOUR AT 21,000 FEET.
"IT LOOKED LIKE A BLUISH WHITE STAR BUT IT DEFINITELY WAS SOMETHING THAT WAS PROPELLED," HUNT SAID. "IT TRAVELED AT ABOUT 500TO 1,000 MILES AN HOUR.
"THE STAR MOVED BACKWARD AND FORWARD, THEN UP AND DOWN, AND THEN SEEMED TO COME TO A STOP. THEN IT WOULD COMPLETE THE PATTERN OVER AGAIN."
HE SAID THE OBJECT DID NOT APPROACH CLOSER THAN FIVE MILES AWAY BUT THAT IT SEEMED TO "PLAY TAG WITH THE PLANE."
HUNT SAID HE WAS TALKING TO A RADIO OPERATOR AT GARDEN CITY, KANS., AT THE TIME AND THAT HE GAVE THE OPERATOR A "PLAY BY PLAY" ACCOUNT OF THE MYSTERIOUS OBJECT. HE SAID THE RADIO OPERATOR TIED IN SEVERAL OTHER OPERATORS WHO ALSO LISTENED TO THE DESCRIPTION.
HUNT SAID HE WATCHED THE OBJECT FOR ABOUT 20 MINUTES, AND THAT IT THEN DESCENDED TO ABOUT 3,000 TO 4,000 FEET BELOW THE PLANE. THEN IT DRIFTED AWAY TO THE SOUTHWEST, HE SAID.
"I HATED TO SEE IT LEAVE," HE ADDED. "IT WAS A VERY INTERESTING SIGHT."
JC105PCD

B101CO AH DT F Q
FIRST LEAD BEN-GURION (140)
CLEVELAND, MAY 22-(AP)-ISRAEL'S GREATEST PROBLEM, THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE NEW REPUBLIC SAID TODAY, "IS HOW TO RECEIVE AND SETTLE LARGE NUMBERS OF IMMIGRANTS AS SELF-SUPPORTING, FREE ELEMENTS."
DAVID BEN-GURION ESTIMATED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT A DECADE OF PEACE WOULD SEE NEARLY FIVE MILLION JEWS SETTLE IN ISRAEL.
ASKED WHETHER HIS COUNTRY WAS ECONOMICALLY STRONG ENOUGH TO SUPPORT A POPULATION OF THAT SIZE, BEN-GURION SAID, "IT IS MAN WHO MAKES THE COUNTRY. NOT THE REVERSE. THE MAIN FACTORS IN BUILDING A NATION ARE THE PEOPLE IN IT."
ISRAEL'S ECONOMIC PROGRAM, HE ADDED, INCLUDES A HOUSING GOAL OF 60,000 (T) UNITS A YEAR, EXPANSION OF BASIC INDUSTRIES AND TRANSPORTATION, AND A HOPE TO BE SELF-SUFFICIENT IN FOOD AFTER THREE YEARS.
EARLIER TODAY, HE PRAISED SENATORS ROBERT A.TAFT (R-O) AND PAUL DOUGLAS (D-ILL) AS "CO-SPONSORS OF A GRANT-IN-AID BILL" FOR HIS COUNTY.
BEN-GURION SPOKE BEFORE SOME 10,000 CLEVELANDERS AT CITY HALL, PLEADING THE CAUSE OF A $500,000,000 (M) BOND ISSUE TO AID ISRAEL'S INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION. HE NOTED THE SENATORS ARE POLITICAL OPPONENTS.
HE SAID HE WAS "PROUD" TO STAND BETWEEN THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES, "THE GREATEST REPUBLIC IN THE WORLD," AND HIS OWN FLAG.
MAYOR THOMAS A.BURKE CONGRATULATED THE PRIME MINISTER ON THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF ISRAEL AND SAID "FREEDOM-LOVING PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD WERE THRILLED AT THE BRAVE STRUGGLE OF YOU AND YOUR PEOPLE."
PM220PES NM

MAY 23 1951

A98BX
(200)
NIGHT LEAD IMPEACHMENT
WAKEFIELD, N.H., MAY 22-(AP)-THE FOLKS OF THIS 177-YEAR-OLD RURAL COMMUNITY--1,256 RESIDENTS--DON'T WANT PRESIDENT TRUMAN IMPEACHED.
THEY MADE THEIR VIEWS KNOWN AT A SPECIAL TOWN MEETING CALLED TONIGHT TO VOTE ON THE QUESTION:
"SHOULD HARRY TRUMAN BE IMPEACHED?"
THE ANSWER WAS 48 AGAINST; 17 IN FAVOR; 35 NOT VOTING.
ONLY 100 OF THE TOWN'S 795 VOTERS SHOWED UP FOR THE UNUSUAL MEETING CALLED IN TOW HALL BY A PETITION CIRCULATED BY A FORMER ARMY CAPTAIN, WILLIAM N.SPARHAWK, JR., 32-YEAR-OLD CHICKEN FARMER.
TEN SIGNATURES WERE NECESSARY TO CALL THE MEETING. SPARHAWK SAID 50 RESIDENTS SIGNED THE PETITION.
THE TOWN IS REPUBLICAN BY A WIDE MARGIN.
THE VOTE CAME AFTER SPEECHES BY SPARHAWK AND AN OPPONENT, EDWIN P. GEAUQUE, MERCHANDISING CONSULTANT.
SPARHAWK SUPPORTED HIS OPINION THAT TRUMAN SHOULD BE IMPEACHED ON THE CHARGE THAT "THE SHIP OF STATE IS BEING SCUTTLED AND THE PRESIDENT IS PURSUING A POLICY OF APPEASEMENT." HE SAID THE ADMINISTRATION IS "RAMPANT WITH CORRUPTION."
GEAUQUE TOLD THE ATTENTIVE AUDIENCE THAT THE "WORLD HAS ITS EYES ON OUR TOWN TONIGHT. THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION DEPENDS ON WHETHER WE WILL BE CALLED SCREWBALL OR THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE."
"I'VE JUST TRAVELED OVER 1,000 MILES SEEKING NEW INDUSTRY FOR WAKEFIELD," GEAUQUE WENT ON, "AND IF WE HOLD OURSELVES UP TO THE WORLD AS SCREWBALL, WE STAND TO LOSE OUT ON ATTRACTING INDUSTRIES WHICH WILL PAY TAXES AND EMPLOY OUR PEOPLE."
WHEN GEAUQUE FINISHED, TOWN MODERATOR GEORGE WENTWORTH CALLED FOR A SECRET BALLOT. EACH VOTER GOT A BALLOT CONTAINING ONLY THE WORDS "YES" AND "NO." THE CHOICE WAS CIRCLED BY THE VOTER.
SELECTMAN ALBERT W.WIGGIN, AFTER THE MEETING, COMMENTED THAT "THERE'S USUALLY ABOUT 400 AT TOWN MEETINGS." HE DIB'T OFFER ANY OPINION ON TONIGHT'S SMALL ATTENDANCE.
SM1015PED NM

MAY 23 1951

B2MP Q
(220)
MINNEAPOLIS,MAY 22-(AP)-COMMUNISM IS DYING OUT IN NORWAY, THAT NATION'S PRIME MINISTER SAID HERE LAST NIGHT.
EINAR GERHARDSEN TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THERE ARE ONLY 50,000 COMMUNISTS IN HIS COUNTRY TODAY, COMPARED TO THE 180,000 THAT CAST VOTES IN THE 1945 ELECTION.
SPEAKING THROUGH AN INTERPRETER, THE PRIME MINISTER CHARGED THE COMMUNISTS FAILING INFLUENCE TO WHAT NORWEGIANS LEARNED IN WATCHING THE REDS INFILTRATION TACTICS IN OTHER COUNTRIES, SUCH AS CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
THE 53-YEAR-OLD MINISTER SAID THAT NORWAY IS SPEEDING UP ITS DEFENSE PROGRAM "BECAUSE WE LEARNED OUR LESSON IN WORLD WAR II AND THE PEOPLE ARE NOW ALERT TO THE DANGERS OF WEAKNESS."
GERHARDSEN SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE THAT WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE ATLANTIC PACT NATIONS WAS INEVITABLE BUT ADDED THIS WARNING:
"THOSE NATIONS MUST DEMONSTRATE THEY ARE STRONG ENOUGH TO BRING ABOUT REALISTIC NEGOTIATIONS TO PRESERVE THE PEACE."
WITH HIS WIFE, WERNA, THE PRIME MINISTER IS ON AN UNOFFICIAL TOUR OF THE U.S. HE VOICED HIS NATION'S GRATITUDE FOR MARSHALL PLAN AID IN A TALK YESTERDAY AT ST.OLAF COLLEGE AT NORTHFIELD, MINN.
TODAY, HE WAS TO VISIT THE MINNESOTA STATE CAPITOL TO GREET NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN OFFICE HOLDERS, INCLUDING VAL BJORNSON, THE STATE TREASURER. LATER, HE WILL FLY TO MOORHEAD, MINN. TO VISIT CONCORDIA COLLEGE AND SPEND TONIGHT AT FARGO,N.D. WEDNESDAY, THE PARTY GOES TO GRAND FORKS,N.D., THENCE TO SEATTLE THURSDAY. FRIDAY PLANS CALL FOR A RETURN TO WASHINGTON BY AIR.
FH1228ACS NMP

A87M1 NA COFW
MILWAUKEE, MAY 22-(AP)-SGT. RALPH KIEFERT IS GOING TO HAVE TO CHANGE HIS WAY OF LIVING WHEN HE GETS BACK TO JAPAN UNLESS HE FINDS THE WALLET HE LOST HERE SUNDAY.
HE SAID THE WALLET CONTAINED: A TRAIN TICKET FROM TOKYO TO A HOSPITAL IN JAPAN; A CLASS A PASS; A WHISKY RATION CARD; A CIGARET RATION CARD; A PICTURE OF HIS DAUGHTER; TWO ARMY CLUB MEMBERSHIP CARDS; A DRIVER'S LICENSE (HE WON A JEEP IN A CRAP GAME); A CURFEW PASS WHICH LETS HIM STAY OUT TIL 3 A.M.; THE PHONE NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES OF THE PARENTS OF FOUR OF HIS BUDDIES; A PICTURE OF A JAPANESE GIRL WHO DOES HIS LAUNDRY; AND A COPY OF HIS ORDERS.
KIEFERT IS ON THREE MONTHS LIMITED DUTY TO RECOVER FROM TWO WOUNDS SUFFERED IN KOREA.
JE238PCS NM

30.24 - 23321

A200AX (PTA)
VO
NIGHT LEAD PTA (350)
BY BEN FUNK
MIAMI BEACH,FLA., MAY 22-(AP)-IF ANOTHER WORLD WAR BREAKS OUT, THERE WILL BE FLAMING ATOMIC ATTACKS RIGHT IN AMERICA'S BACKYARD, DR. DWAYNE ORTON, OF THE U.S. CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION, SAID TODAY.
WHETHER WE STAND OR FALL UNDER THESE ATTACKS, HE TOLD THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS, DEPENDS UPON WHETHER CIVILIANS HAVE THE GUTS TO TAKE IT.
IT'S HARD FOR AMERICANS TO REALIZE, DR. ORTON SAID, THAT THE HOME FRONT WILL BE A WAR FRONT THE NEXT TIME.
"WE MUST FACE THE FACT," HE SAID, "AND GENERATE THE NECESSARY FORTITUDE TO PLAN FOR EFFICIENT CIVIL DEFENSE.
"ATOMIC ATTACK WILL DESTROY PROPERTY, BUT IT'S GREATEST VALUE WILL BE IN BREAKING THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE. A DEMORALIZED PEOPLE ARE A DEFEATED PEOPLE.
"CAN WE TAKE IT?"
THE FORMER STOCKTON,CALIF., COLLEGE PRESIDENT, WHO IS ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR TRAINING AND EDUCATION IN THE CIVIL DEFENSE SETUP, SAID AMERICA WAS "REALLY VULNERABLE" TO AERIAL ATTACK.
AND IF IT COMES, HE DECLARED, OUR CITIES CAN EXPECT TO BE HURT WORSE THAN HIROSHIMA WAS BY THE ATOM BOMB AND WORSE THAN HAMBURG WAS IN THE GREAT FIRE RAID.
AMERICAN CITIES, HE SAID, ARE MORE COMBUSTIBLE AND MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO BOMB DAMAGE THAN GERMAN CITIES.
HE CALLED CIVIL DEFENSE "EDUCATION'S NEW OBLIGATION."
"IF A BOMB DROPS," HE SAID, "THE MOTHERS WILL BE THERE AND THE TEACHERS WILL BE THERE. IT WILL BE THEIR JOB TO SEE THAT NO CHILD IS LEFT SCREAMING IN THE STREETS TO SPREAD THE PSYCHOSIS OF FEAR."
DR. ORTON SAID AMERICA CAN BE BOMBED ON A LARGE SCALE--FIVE, TEN, TWENTY CITIES MAY BE HIT AT ONE TIME.
BRITAIN TRAINED FOR TWO YEARS, HE SAID, AND WAS BARELY ABLE TO WITHSTAND THE ATTACKS WITH CONVENTIONAL BOMBS.
"CAN WE TAKE THE ATOM BOMB? WE CAN IF WE TRAIN AND PREPARE. A TRAINED PEOPLE CAN BE A TRIUMPHANT PEOPLE."
HE SAID MUTUAL AID WAS THE KEY TO CIVIL DEFENSE.
"NO CITY UNDER ATOMIC ATTACK COULD POSSIBLY CARE FOR ITSELF. WE MUST HAVE MOBILE AID GROUPS THAT CAN MOVE SWIFTLY TO AREAS OF DISASTER--RESCUE SQUADS, DECONTAMINATION SQUADS, FIRE FIGHTERS, RADIOLOGICAL EXPERTS, DOCTORS AND NURSES."
K3PES NM

MAY 23 1951

A106NX
(200)
HARTFORD, CONN., MAY 22-(AP)-SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) SAID TONIGHT THAT THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION, IN URGING UNITY, WAS ASKING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE "TO RALLY TO THE SUPPORT OF FAILURE."
UNITY IS ESSENTIAL, SAID BRIDGES IN A SPEECH PREPAR

UNITY IS ESSENTIAL, SAID BRIDGES IN A SPEECH BEFORE THE CONNECTICUT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, "BUT THERE CAN BE NO UNITY IN AMERICA UNTIL WE HAVE LEADERS WHO HAVE THE CONFIDENCE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
"THERE CAN BE NO UNITY UNTIL OUR LEADERSHIP WILL RECOGNIZE COMMUNISM IN ASIA, COMMUNISM IN IRAN, COMMUNISM IN EUROPE AND COMMUNISM IN HARTFORD AS THE ENEMY OF AMERICA.
"THERE CAN BE NO UNITY UNTIL WE RID AMERICA OF MINK COAT MORALITY, PEACE-AT-ANY-PRICE EXPEDIENCY AND LEADERS WHO CANNOT TELL A RED HERRING FROM A RED AGENT."
THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICAN, A STRONG SUPPORTER OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN THE CURRENT DISPUTE OVER FOREIGN POLICY, SAID THAT DURING THE SENATE HEARINGS GENERALS MARSHALL AND BRADLEY OFFERED ONLY "A HOPE THAT THE WAR (IN KOREA) MAY END IF WE KILL ENOUGH CHINESE."
THE MORAL IMPLICATIONS OF SUCH A POLICY ARE OBVIOUS, SAID BRIDGES, ADDING:
"I DO WANT TO POINT OUT THE STUPIDITY OF EXPECTING TO KILL ENOUGH OF A POPULATION OF 450,000,000 (M) TO INDUCE THEM TO STOP FIGHTING. SUCH A POLICY IS ESPECIALLY NAIVE IF WE SAY THAT THE KREMLIN, WITH NO BELIEF IN THE DIGNITY OR VALUE OF HUMAN LIFE X X X CAN E EXPECTED TO BACK DOWN BECAUSE WE KILL A LOT OF CHINESE."
FS1037PED

B55
NIGHT LEAD AMERICAN ASSEMBLY
MAY 23 1951
ARDEN, N.Y., MAY 22-(AP)-DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN ASSEMBLY TODAY HEARD TWIN PLEAS FOR AT LEAST A PARTIAL RETURN TO THE OLD-FASHIONED SYSTEM OF SECRET DIPLOMACY.
AS THOUGH THE WISH WAS FATHER TO THE THOUGHT, THE ASEMBLY ITSELF WENT INTO SECRET SESSION.
AFTERWARDS, AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, DR. GRAYSON KIRK, VICE PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, WAS QUOTED AS SAYING IMPROVED COMMUNICATIONS HAVE HELPED CHANGE THE RELATIONS BETWEEN NATIONS.
NEWSMEN WERE TOLD THAT KIRK EXPRESSED TO THE ASSEMBLY A FEELING THAT THE UNITED NATIONS WAS AT A DISADVANTAGE BECAUSE OF PUBLICITY GIVEN TO ITS SESSIONS.
"SENSATIONAL DEMANDS (UPON THE U.N.) FOR PUBLICYT," KIRK WAS QUOTED, "IN ALMOST EVERY PHASE OF POLICY-MAKING HAS HELPED TO HAMSTRING THE UNITED NATIONS."
SOMEWHAT THE SAME THOUGHTS WERE ATTRIBUTED TO LEWIS W. DOUGLAS, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.
DOUGLAS WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THERE WER CERTAIN ADVANTAGES IN THE OLD-FASHIONED DIPLOMATIC WAYS--PRIVATE NEGOTIATIONS THAT BECAME PUBLIC ONLY IN THE FINAL STAGES.
THE AMERICAN ASSEMBLY IS A GROUP OF PRIVATE CITIZENS MEETING THIS WEEK TO DISCUSS WORLD AFFAIRS. ITS PURPOSE IS TO TRY TO CLARIFY NATIONAL THINKING ON VITAL ISSUES.
YESTERDAY'S SESSIONS WERE OPEN TO THE PRESS. SO ARE FRIDAY'S. THE REST WILL BE SECRET.
THE ASSEMBLY IS SPONSORED BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. #

B49
(260)
DENVER, MAY 22-(AP)-SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR OSCAR CHAPMAN SAID TODAY THAT EVEN IF THE UNITED STATES LOST ITS OIL SUPPLIES FROM THE NEAR EAST AND THE WHOLE WORLD "WE COULD SUPPORT THE NATION'S NEEDS HERE AT HOME."
THE INTERIOR SECRETARY, HERE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC WESTERN AND MID-WESTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCES AND DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING, DENIED THAT THE NATION'S OIL SUPPLIES ARE RUNNING LOW.
HE POINTED OUT THAT TENS OF THOUSANDS OF NEW WELLS ARE BEING DRILLED EACH YEAR AND THAT EXISTING COMPANIES ARE EXPANDING OLD WELLS.
CHAPMAN ADMITTED THAT OIL MAY RUN OUT BUT DOUBTED IT WOULD BE DURING HIS LIFETIME.
BUT THE SECRETARY SAID THAT CONTINUING RESEARCH MUST PROVIDE FOR THE FUTURE.
HE NOTED THAT THE SHALE OIL PLANT AT RIFLE, COLO., IS NOW AT CAPACITY PRODUCING 400 BARRELS OF OIL DAILY AT THE SAME COST AS CRUDE OIL. IF NECESSARY, THE CABINET MEMBER SAID ADDITIONAL PLANTS COULD PRODUCE THE NATION'S NEEDS FROM SHALE AND COAL.
CHAPMAN SAID THE GROWTH OF THE WEST DEPENDED ON RECLAMATION

PROJECTS, MULTIPLE UNITS THAT PROVIDE BOTH WATER AND POWER. "NOT A DAM ON EVERY STREAM," CONTINUED THE SECRETARY, BUT PROJECTS WHICH WOULD PROVIDE NEEDED POWER AND WATER; POWER FOR DEFENSE NEEDS AND WATER TO RAISE THE FALLING WATER TABLE.

"THE NATION IS SHORT ON CERTAIN STRATEGIC METALS BUT ONE OF THE GREATEST PROBLEMS IS WATER," CHAPMAN SAID. FROM NEW YORK TO CALIFORNIA THE AVERAGE DROP IN THE WATER TABLE IS NINE INCHES AND IN SOME PLACES MEASURES NINE FEET. THE SECRETARY WOULD SET UP TWO DEMONSTRATION PLANTS FOR THE CONVERSION OF SEA WATER, ONE OF THEM BASED ON THE NAVY SYSTEM OF DISTILLATION.

JQ729PCS

B1KX (Q)
(Q)
(410)
APW

MAY 23 1951

BY SPENCER DAVIS

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 21-(AP)-AUSTRALIA IS TRIPLING THE SIZE OF ITS ARMY AND PREPARING TO MEET ITS ROLE IN DEFENSE OF THE FREE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES IF RUSSIA SHOULD STRIKE, SIR KEITH MURDOCH SAID TONIGHT.

AUSTRALIA'S FOREMOST NEWSPAPER EXECUTIVE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE AUSTRALIAN-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FLEW INTO SAN FRANCISCO. HE IS ENROUTE TO MONTREAL, WASHINGTON AND LONDON.

SIR KEITH SAID IN A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE AUSTRALIAN PEOPLE WOULD NOT LIKE TO FIGHT "AN IMPASSABLE WALL OF 450,000,000 CHINESE" UNLESS IT WERE VITAL IN THE INTERESTS OF WORLD PEACE.

HE SAID THE RECALL OF GENERAL MACARTHUR WAS RECEIVED IN AUSTRALIA WITH "MIXED FEELINGS AND GENERAL REGRET" BUT THERE WAS "NOT GREAT SUPPORT FOR HIS MILITARY THEORIES."

"AUSTRALIANS REALIZE," HE CONTINUED, "RUSSIA IS THE REAL CAUSE OF TROUBLE IN THE WORLD."

HE SAID "WE ALSO REALIZE THAT THERE IS A NEW ASIA ARISING AND THINK ITS GOT A GOOD DEAL OF CLAIM TO SELECT ITS OWN GOVERNMENTS. WE DON'T THINK THEY ARE AGGRESSIVELY ANTI-WESTERN."

SIR KEITH POINTED OUT THAT WHILE AUSTRALIA IS A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS, IT STILL RECOGNIZES NATIONALIST CHINA WHILE BRITAIN DOES NOT. HE EMPHASIZED "WE ARE COMPLETELY IDENTIFIED WITH THE AMERICAN EFFORT."

HE SAID PEOPLE MAY WONDER WHY THERE ARE NOT MORE AUSTRALIANS FIGHTING IN KOREA. HE SAID IT WAS TRUE ONLY 1,000 MEN WERE ON THE FRONT BUT 4,000 FLIERS, SAILORS AND MEN BEHIND THE LINES WERE DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN THE KOREAN WAR EFFORT.

HE THEN INDICATED THAT AUSTRALIA'S ROLE IS "PRETTY WELL SET" IF RUSSIA SHOULD ATTACK. PART OF THE EFFORT, HE SAID, WAS IN BUILDING UP THE "ARMY SIDE OF THE DEFENSE FORCES" TO 120,000. THE PRESENT AUSTRALIAN ARMY TOTALS ABOUT 40,000.

SIR KEITH PRAISED THE RECENTLY ANNOUNCED PACIFIC DEFENSE PACT AS "ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS" IN THE PACIFIC. THE PACT--STILL IN THE DISCUSSION STAGE--WOULD LINK THE UNITED STATES, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, JAPAN.

HE DECLARED THAT PREPARATION FOR A SEPARATE PEACE TREATY WITH JAPAN, EXCLUDING RUSSIA AND RED CHINA, WAS "VERY SOUND" BUT AUSTRALIANS STILL WERE TOUCHY ABOUT REARMING OF JAPAN AND HOPED THE PACIFIC DEFENSE PACT WOULD BE A SOLID ONE.

THE AUSTRALIAN NEWS EXECUTIVE, A TRUSTEE OF REUTERS NEWS AGENCY, WILL LEAVE WEDNESDAY FOR MONTREAL TO DISCUSS A LARGER NEWSPRINT ALLOTMENT FOR HIS PAPERS. HE WILL SEE DEFENSE SECRETARY MARSHALL AND SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON IN WASHINGTON AND ATTEND ONE OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PRESS CONFERENCES.

AFTER A VISIT IN NEW YORK HE WILL PROCEED TO LONDON TO ATTEND AN ANNUAL MEETING OF REUTERS TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS JULY 11-12.

SIR KEITH WAS ACCOMPANIED BY COLIN BEDNALL, CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND MANAGING EDITOR OF QUEENSLAND NEWSPAPERS, ONE OF MURDOCH'S GROUP OF PAPERS.

F.I.&VR1219ACS

B54KX

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 22-(AP)-THE PEIPING RADIO TODAY BROADCAST THE NAMES OF FOUR MORE U.S. SOLDIERS WHO ARE REPRESENTED AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

A BROADCAST HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN SAN FRANCISCO, LISTED THEM AS RUSSELL F.BEHRINGER, VALLEJO, CALIF.; SGT.GEORGE L.BLACKBIRD, HARLEM, MONT.; CAPT.A.FEDENETS OF 25 JEFFERSON ST., UNIONTOWN, PA., AND CPL.RALPH L.SHAW, NO HOME ADDRESS BUT WHOSE SERIAL NUMBER WAS GIVEN AS RA-45034328.

JQ745PCS

B8KX Q
NY (APW) (190)

SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 21-(AP)-BECAUSE OF AMERICA'S SUPPORT OF ISRAEL, "THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAS PRETTY WELL MADE ITSELF PUBLIC ENEMY NO.1 IN THE ARAB WORLD," PRESIDENT STEPHEN B.L.PENROSE OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY AT BEIRUT, LEBANON, SAID HERE TODAY.

PENROSE, HERE TO ENLIST INSTRUCTORS FOR HIS SCHOOL, SAID RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA UTILIZES THIS AND EXPLOITS THE ARABS' FEELINGS AND "PLAYS BOTH ENDS AGAINST THE MIDDLE."

ON THE ONE HAND, HE SAID, THEY HAVE HELPED ISRAEL WITH ARMS SUPPLIED THROUGH SUCH SATELLITES AS CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND ON THE OTHER CHAMPIONED THE ARABS' CEASE-FIRE AGAINST ISRAEL.

HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT AMERICA'S POINT FOUR PROGRAM TOOK A BIG STEP FORWARD IN THE NEAR EAST WITH THE ESTABLISHING OF A TWO-YEAR SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

THROUGH THE PROGRAM, 120 FELLOWSHIPS WILL BE GRANTED TO NEAR EASTERN NATIVES WHO WANT TO STUDY PUBLIC HEALTH, ENGINEERING, ECONOMICS OR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

TO STAFF SUCH STUDY, PENROSE SAID HE WILL CHOOSE 20 CANDIDATES FROM AMERICAN COLLEGES AS INSTRUCTORS.

PENROSE SAID HIS UNIVERSITY IS "TRYING TO HELP THE ARAB GOVERNMENTS TO BE INDEPENDENT."

THOSE GOVERNMENTS, HE SAID, INCLUDE LEBANON, SYRIA, JORDAN, IRAQ, SAUDI ARABIA AND EGYPT.

VR104ACS

VETERANS

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 22-(AP)-THE TRANSPORT GENERAL WILLIAM E.MITCHELL BROUGHT 1,485 ARMY COMBAT VETERANS HOME FROM THE KOREAN WAR TODAY.

IT WAS THE THIRD SHIP BRINGING FIGHTERS HOME ON "ROTATION" TO ARRIVE IN TWO DAYS. ANOTHER DOCKS THURSDAY.

YESTERDAY, TWO TRANSPORTS, WITH 1,903 SOLDIERS AND 358 MARINES, ENTERED THE GOLDEN GATE FROM JAPAN.

THE GENERAL E.D.PATRICK WILL DOCK THURSDAY WITH THE FIRST 415 AIR FORCE MEN TO RETURN--INCLUDING PILOTS WHO SHOT DOWN MIG JETS.

JQ549PCS

(300)
U.N.-PEACE

MAY 23 1951

BY FRANCIS W.CARPENTER

UNITED NATIONS,N.Y.,MAY 22-(AP)-SOME UNITED NATIONS DIPLOMATS AND OFFICIALS BELIEVE THAT COMMUNIST CHINESE MILITARY REVERSES IN KOREA HAVE CREATED A NEW SITUATION MORE FAVORABLE FOR PEACE TALKS.

THEY FEEL THE TIME IS RIPE FOR NEW ATTEMPTS AT PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH PEIPING AND THE SOVIET UNION TO HALT THE FIGHTING ALONG THE 38TH PARALLEL.

THESE U.N. PEOPLE, WHO WILL NOT TALK FOR ATTRIBUTION, SAID TODAY THE BIG PROBLEM IS TO FIND SOMEONE WHO WILL START THE BALL ROLLING AND PRODUCE A PLAN WHICH WILL SAVE FACE BOTH FOR THE COMMUNISTS AND FOR THE U.N. FORCES.

PEACE RUMORS HAVE BEEN DIME-A-DOZEN AT THE UNITED NATIONS FOR SEVERAL DAYS, BUT EVERY DIPLOMAT AND U.N. OFFICIAL QUICKLY DENIES HE KNOWS OF ANY CONCRETE STEPS.

GEN.OMAR BRADLEY. CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED STATES JOINT CHIEFS OF

30.24- 23323

STAFF AND A KEY MAN IN RUNNING THE KOREAN WAR AS AN AGENT OF THE U.N., TOLD SENATORS IN WASHINGTON TODAY THAT THE U.S. MILITARY HIGH COMMAND HOPES A KOREAN PEACE CAN BE NEGOTIATED, WITH OR WITHOUT APPROVAL OF SOVIET RUSSIA, IF U.N. TROOPS "BUMP OFF" THE PRESENT COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE.

BRADLEY ALSO TESTIFIED THAT THE KOREAN CONFLICT MIGHT JUST PETER OUT WITHOUT A NEGOTIATED PEACE, BUT SIMPLY WITH A HALT OF THE COMMUNIST ATTACK.

HE THUS EXPRESSED VIEWS SIMILAR TO THOSE OF DIPLOMATS HERE. U.N. PEOPLE GENERALLY HAVE FELT THAT THE COMMUNISTS WOULD MAKE ONE MORE BIG TRY IN KOREA AND, IF THAT FAILED, THEN PEIPING MIGHT BE WILLING TO TALK.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID TODAY THERE HAS BEEN NO WORD RECENTLY FROM PEIPING THROUGH THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT CONTACT IN THE RED CHINESE CAPITAL. THIS WOULD BE ONE CHANNEL POSSIBLE TO THE COMMUNIST CHINESE.

SIR BENEGAL N.RAU, CHIEF INDIAN DELEGATE, LEFT TODAY FOR SAN FRANCISCO ON A SHORT VACATION. THE POSSIBILITIES WERE SO EVIDENT, HOWEVER, THAT SIR BENEGAL CALLED OFF PLANS TO GO TO GENEVA FOR A MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION. HE CAN BE BACK IN THE U.N. QUICKLY IF A BREAK COMES.

MJ637PED

MAY 23 1951

A68

U.N.-ATOMIC (180)

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 22-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES IS SEEKING TO COMBINE UNITED NATIONS TALKS ON ATOMIC CONTROL WITH THOSE UNDERWAY ON REGULATITN AND REDUCTION OF CONVENTIONAL TYPE ARMAMENTS.

THIS REPRESENTS A REVERSAL OF PREVIOUS U.S.POLICY, WHICH IN 1946 AND 1947 STRONGLY OPPOSED SUCH A RUSSIAN-ADVOCATED LINKING OF ATOMIC AND ARMS TALKS. THE U.S.VIEW PREVAILED AT THAT TIME AND THE U.N. CREATED TWO SEPARATE AGENCIES--THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AND THE COMMISSION FOR CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS.

THE FIRST HINT OF A U.S.CHANGE CAME LAST OCTOBER, WHEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOLD THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HE FAVORED A REVIEW OF THE PROBLEM TO SEE WHETHER THE ATOMIC AND ARMS DISCUSSIONS SHOULD BE COMBINED. THE ASSEMBLY CREATED A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF 12 TO MAKE THE STUDY.

THE U.N.DISCLOSED LAST NIGHT THAT THIS COMMITTEE WOULD MEET FRIDAY AFTERNOON TO RECEIVE AN AMERICAN PLAN FOR MERGING THE ATOMIC COMMISSION AND THE ARMS COMMISSION UNDER THE TITLE "COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF ARMAMENTS AND ARMED FORCES."

FD706AED

B11 HKUP

NEW YORK, MAY 22-(AP)-PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE, SAYS LT.GEN.ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER, SHOULD BE OUR FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE AGAINST RUSSIA.

THE FORMER U.S. COMMANDER IN CHINA, WHO PREDICTED THE COMMUNIST INVASION OF SOUTH KOREA A YEAR BEFORE THE EVENT, ADDS THAT "BILLIONS OF DOLLARS SHOULD BE EXPENDED IN THE PSYCHO-SOCIAL FIELD TO WIN PEOPLE'S HEARTS AND MINDS."

WEDEMEYER SAID THE FUNDS ALSO MIGHT BE USED TO "CREATE CONFUSION AND MISTRUST WITHIN THE SOVIET ORBIT AND TO CLARIFY AMERICAN PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES."

LOOK MAGAZINE, IN ITS CURRENT ISSUE (DATED JUNE 5), SAYS WEDEMEYER'S VIEWS SUMMED UP THOSE OF NINE OTHER PROMINENT AMERICANS WHOM THE MAGAZINE POLLED ON THE QUESTION OF INTENSIFYING U.S. PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE.

MOST OF THOSE POLLED, LOOK SAYS, ALSO ADVOCATED A "WAR OF MINDS" AIMED AT "COUNTER-REVOLUTION (IN RUSSIA) OR AT LEAST DISAFFECTION AMONG THE PEOPLE."

AN UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA, SUPPORTED BY THE U.S., ALSO WAS RECOMMENDED.

VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAMS WERE TERMED INADEQUATE, THE MAGAZINE SAYS, BECAUSE THEIR MATERIAL "SIMPLY ANSWERS THE OTHER SIDE'S PROPAGANDA."

IN ADDITION TO WEDEMEYER, LOOK POLLED SEN.WILLIAM BENTON (D-CONN); SEN.KARL E.MUNDT (R-SD); ELSWORTH RAYMOND, FORMER RESEARCH ANALYST FOR THE U.S. EMBASSY IN MOSCOW; WALLACE CARROLL, FORMER DEPUTY OVERSEAS DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION; REAR ADM.ELLIS M.ZACHARIAS (RET.), FORMER DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE; BRIG.GEN.FRANK HOWLEY, FORMER U.S. COMMANDANT ON THE BERLIN KOMMANDATURA; AND WRITER-EDITORS JAMES P.WARBURG, JOSEPH BARNES AND ERWIN D.CANHAM.

MD317AED

A69

NEW YORK, MAY 22-(AP)-RUSSIA FAILED AGAIN TODAY TO OUST NATIONALIST CHINA AND SEAT THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS IN THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND (UNICEF).

WHEN RUSSIA RAISED THE QUESTION, U.S. DELEGATE KATHERINE LENROOT MOVED THAT THE SUBJECT BE DROPPED. THE COMMITTEE UPHELD HER BY A VOTE OF 16 TO 5, WITH 4 ABSTAINING. VOTING AGAINST THE U.S. PROPOSAL WERE RUSSIA, BRITAIN, WHITE RUSSIA, INDIA AND YUGOSLAVIA. THE ABSTAINERS WERE CEYLON, INDONESIA, ISRAEL AND SWITZERLAND.

THE COMMITTEE REFUSED A YEAR AGO TO CONSIDER A SIMILAR RUSSIAN DEMAND TO SEAT RED CHINA.

VS855PED

A138

NEW YORK, MAY 22-(AP)-THE 2,760 SEAT CARNEGIE HALL WAS RENTED TONIGHT FOR A PRO-GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR RALLY, BUT ONLY 39 PERSONS SHOWED UP.

THE SUSTAIN MAC ARTHUR COMMITTEE, SPONSOR OF THE AFFAIR, SAID 1,700 TICKETS HAD BEEN DISTRIBUTED. AN UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF THEM SOLD AT PRICES FROM $1 TO $2.40.

IT HAD NO EXPLANATION FOR THE POOR ATTENDANCE.

MRS.GLOSS EDWARDS, COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, SAID THE GROUP WAS FORMED TWO WEEKS AGO BY ABOUT 150 PROMINENT PERSONS. SHE DECLINED TO NAME THEM, HOWEVER.

GENERAL MAC ARTHUR WAS NOT INVITED TO ATTEND, SHE SAID.

MRS.EDWARDS SAID HIRING THE HALL COST $750, PLUS $150 FOR 40 EMPLOYES ON DUTY.

MAY 23 1951

VS1240AED

A42 (130)

NEW YORK, MAY 22-(AP)-GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WAS GIVEN A STANDING OVATION LAST NIGHT BY A HUGE CROWD AT YANKEE STADIUM, WHERE HE SAW THE NEW YORK YANKEES DEFEAT THE ST. LOUIS BROWNS, 2-0.

IT WAS THE SECOND GAME HE HAD ATTENDED SINCE RETURNING FROM TOKYO.

THE CROWD ROARED A WELCOME AS MACARTHUR, DRESSED IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES, WALKED TO HIS BOX SEAT WHILE THE PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM BLARED OUT "OLD SOLDIERS NEVER DIE."

YANKEE MANAGER CASEY STENGEL AND ST. LOUIS MANAGER ZACK TAYLOR GREETED MACARTHUR.

BRIEFLY ADDRESSING THE CROWD, MACARTHUR PAID TRIBUTE TO THE LATE BABE RUTH AND LOU GEHRIG, TWO FORMER YANKEE STARS WHOSE MEMORY, HE SAID, WILL LIVE FOREVER IN THE ANNALS OF AMERICAN SPORTSMANSHIP.

GEHRIG'S WIDOW LATER TELEGRAPHED MACARTHUR HER THANKS FOR THE TRIBUTE TO HER LATE HUSBAND.

M514AED

END MAY 22, 1951

STARTING May 23, 1951

30.24- 23325

A106KX (TOP) (BX RM F)
SECOND NIGHT LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (400) SEE THIRD NITE LEAD
BY DON HUTH

TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 24-(AP)-THE REDS RETREATED ALL ACROSS THE 125-MILE KOREAN WARFRONT TODAY UNDER HOT PURSUIT OF ATTACKING ALLIED TANK COLUMNS.

TANKS IN THE WEST RUMBLED UP TO WITHIN SHELLING DISTANCE OF COMMUNIST NORTH KOREA ACROSS THE 38TH PARALLEL.

BLED BY LOSSES OF 70,000 OR MORE, THE REDS CEASED ATTACKS EVERY-WHERE AND WITHDREW FROM THE DEBACLE OF THEIR SECOND SPRING OFFENSIVE. IT HAD LASTED ONLY SIX DAYS.

THE ALLIED PURSUIT WAS RESULTING IN RESCUE OF SCATTERED GROUPS OF AMERICANS WHO HAD BEEN TAKEN PRISONER DURING THE ILL-FATED RED OFFENSIVE OR WERE CUT OFF AND FORCED TO HIDE OUT.

THIRTEEN U. S. SECOND DIVISION MEN, BEARDED, WEAK AND HUNGRY, WERE FOUND BY ONE ADVANCING GROUP AND SENT BACK BY HELICOPTERS IIN THE EAST-CENTRAL SECTOR YESTERDAY. THEY HAD BEEN TAKEN PRISONER, THEN ABANDONED.

U. S. FIRST MARINE DIVISION TOOPS IN THE SAME SECTOR RESCUED SIX WOUNDED AMERICANS. THEY HAD BEEN CUT OFF FOR SIX DAYS.

EIGHT U. S. SECOND DIVISION MEN WERE PICKED UP BY AN ALLIED TANK FORCE TUESDAY AFTER FIVE DAYS BEHIND RED LINES.

THEIR RELEASE WAS MADE POSSIBLEM

THEIR RELEASE WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY THE RAPID REACTION OF ALLIED FORCES AFTER THE RED OFFENSIVE FIZZLED OUT.

A U. S. EIGHTH ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID THE REDS SHOWED NO SIGN THEY WOULD STOP AT THE 38TH PARALLEL, THE OLD POLITICAL BOUNDARY FOR NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA.

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A107KX

"THEY MIGHT GO UP ACROSS THE PARALLEL AND WAIT FOR US TO COME TO THEM," HE SAID, "BUT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL WHAT THE CHINESE ARE GOING TO DO."

NORTH OF SEOUL, TANK-LED SOUTH KOREANS APPROACHED KORANGPO, ONE MILE SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL. THE TANKS REACHED POSITIONS WHERE THEY COULD SHELL REDS RETREATING INTO NORTH KOREA FROM AROUND KORANGPO AND ACROSS THE NEARBY IMJIN RIVER.

THE U. S. FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION ADVANCED MORE THAN FIVE MILES IN ANOTHER WESTERN SECTOR WITHOUT FINDING ANY REDS.

ALLIED FORCES WERE ON THE PROWL FOR REDS UP THE MAIN NORTH HIGHWAY FROM SEOUL FOR 16 MILES. THEY DISPERSED ONE GROUP FIVE MILES NORTH OF UIJONGBU.

IN WEST-CENTRAL KOREA, THE U. S. 25TH DIVISION ADVANCED NEARLY FOUR MILES INTO STRONG POSITIONS RINGING KAPYONG. WEDNESDAY, 25TH PATROLS ENTERED THE HIGHWAY HUB 32 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

A108KX

"ALL TRAILS AND ROADS IN THE VICINITY WEST AND SOUTHWEST OF KAPYONG WERE LOADED WITH ENEMY GOING NORTH," AN EIGHTH ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID.

IN CENTRAL KOREA, THE U. S. FIRST MARINE DIVISION HUNTED REDS TO FIGHT AND FOUND FEW.

THE ALLIES NOW CONTROL BOTH SIDES OF THE HONGCHON RIVER IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR.

IN EAST-CENTRAL KOREA, THE VALIANT U. S. SECOND DIVISION ROLLED NORTH. LESS THAN A WEEK AGO, THE SECOND WAS BATTLING FOR ITS LIFE AGAINST 96,000 REDS TRYING VAINLY TO DESTROY THE FAMED INDIAN-HEAD DIVISION AND AVENGE PAST DEFEATS AT ITS HANDS.

EVEN IN THE RUGGED EAST-CENTRAL SECTOR, EIGHTH ARMY SAID THAT A DEEP RED SALIENT NEAR SOKSA "IS CONSIDERED CONTAINED." SOKSA IS 18 MILES INLAND FROM THE EAST COAST.

THE ALLIES ADVANCED OVER ROADS STREWN WITH THE BODIES OF DEAD CHINESE AND NORTH KOREANS.

IN MOST SECTORS, THE MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN WAS THE CHIEF OBSTACLE F THE U. N. ADVANCE.

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME IN THE KOREAN WAR THAT THE EIGHTH ARMY HAD BEEN ABLE TO BOUNCE BACK IN A STRONG COUNTERATTACK IMMEDIATELY AFTER REPULSING A MASSIVE COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE, REPORTED AP CORRESPONDENT TOM BRADSHAW.

COMMUNIST LOSSES HAD EXCEEDED 60,000 MEN IN SIX DAYS ON THE CENTRAL FRONT ALONE. MANY MORE THOUSANDS FELL IN THE WEST OR WERE MOWED DOWN BY DEVASTATING AIR ATTACKS.

ALLIED GAINS RANGED UP TO 15 MILES OR MORE WEDNESDAY, AND RESULTED IN THE CAPTURE OF AT LEAST TWO IMPORTANT ROAD CENTERS AND A STRATEGIC TOWN CONTROLLING POWER DAMS FOR SEOUL.

AMERICAN-ROCKET-LAUNCHING SHIPS MOVED IN CLOSE TO THE COMMUNIST EAST COAST PORT OF WONSAN WEDNESDAY NIGHT AND RIPPED LOOSE WITH A STUNNING BARRAGE OF THOUSANDS OF ROCKETS.

FIRES WERE STILL BURNING AND SPREADING AT MIDNIGHT, A NAVY REPORT FROM THE LIGHT CRUISER MANCHESTER SAID TODAY.

WONSAN HAS BEEN BLASTED BY NAVAL SIEGE FORCES FOR THREE MONTHS BUT DURING THE LAST WEEK SHORE BATTERIES FIREJ BACK AT ALLIED WARCRAFT.

THE BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY AND DESTROYER BRINKLEY BASS, HIT EARLIER THIS WEEK BY SHORE FIRE BOTH WERE BACK IN ACTION, BOMBARDING RED POSITIONS ON THE EAST COAST, A FAR EAST NAVAL SUMMARY SAID.

SOUTH KOREAN UNITS ON THE WESTERN FRONT WERE WITHIN FOUR MILES OF THE 38TH PARALLEL, ABOVE MUNSAN, NORTHWEST OF SEOUL.

ON THE WEST-CENTRAL FRONT, AMERICAN, BRITISH, CANADIAN AND AUSTRALIAN FORCES CRACKED THROUGH A COMMUNIST DEFENSE SHELL AND WERE WITHIN 12 MILES OF THE PRE-WAR BOUNDARY OF NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA. THE REDS FLED NORTHWARD AS THE ALLIES GAINED AT LEAST FIVE MILES.

A TANK-SUPPORTED UNITED NATIONS FORCE SECURED CHANGGONG, 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL TO REGAIN CONTROL OF THE APPROACHES TO THE KQANGPYONG DAM AND HYDROELECTRIC RESERVOIR. TANKERS THEN BRUSHED THROUGH LIGHT SNIPER FIRE 15 MILES NORTHWARD TO KAPYONG, ROAD HUB ON THE STRATEGIC SEOUL-CHUNCHON HIGHWAY.

U.S. MARINES AND U.S. SECOND DIVISION TROOPS PUSHED AHEAD FOUR MILES IN EAST-CENTRAL KOREA. IT WAS THE SECOND DIVISION WHICH BROKE THE BACK OF THE RED OFFENSIVE IN THE PAST WEEK.

THE CHINESE AND NORTH KOREANS REELED BACKWARD ALL ALONG THAT FRONT. IT HAD BEEN THE MOST CRITICAL AREA SINCE THE ENEMY BEGAN HIS SOUTHWARD DRIVE.

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A185KX

NORTH OF CHUNCHON, WHICH IS 45 AIR MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL, THE ENEMY RETIRED ACROSS THE PUKHAN AND CHOYANG RIVERS. POWERFUL AMERICAN ARMORED FORCES STABBED AT THEIR HEELS.

HANGYE, ANOTHER IMPORTANT ROAD CENTER ON THE HONGCHON-INJE HIGHWAY, WAS REGAINED BY AN AMERICAN TANK-FORCE.

THE STRONG RED OPPOSITION WAS IN THE RUGGED MOUNTAINS SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST OF SOKSA IN AN AREA 18 MILES INLAND FROM THE EAST COAST.

ALLIED TROOPS, HOWEVER, CAPTURED AN IMPORTANT PASS NORTH OF SOKSA TO SLASH THE RED SUPPLY ROUTE AND CUT OFF THE SPEARHEAD OF A COLUMN

ATTEMPTING TO MAKE AN END-RUN DEEP BEHIND ALLIED LINES.
THE REDS HURLED TWO ATTACKS, EACH ABOUT 1,000-MEN STRONG, IN THE SECTOR SOUTHEAST OF SOKSA BUT EACH WAS TURNED BACK WITH HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.
ON THE EAST COAST, SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS MADE NO CONTACT WITH THE PHANTOM REDS, ACCORDING TO A U.S. EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE WEDNESDAY NIGHT.
LT.GEN. EDWARD M. ALMOND, COMMANDER OF THE TENTH CORPS, SAID THE COUNTERATTACK ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT "HAS MADE EXCELLENT PROGRESS."
ALMOND SAID, "THE ENEMY HAS TAKEN SUCH A BEATING ON OUR FRONT THAT HE IS UNABLE TO SUSTAIN HIS OFFENSIVE AND IS BEING FORCED TO WITHDRAW."
AP CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM C. BARNARD SAID SOME ENEMY UNITS WERE FIGHTING A DELAYING ACTION BETWEEN HANGYE AND HABAE-JAE, NORTHEAST OF HONGCHON. HEAVY RED ASSAULTS PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN REPULSED IN THIS AREA.
HONGCHON IS 55 MILES EAST-NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.
BETWEEN HANGYE AND PUNGAM TO THE EAST ALLIED UNITS GAINED MORE THAN ONE MILE. THEY MET STRONG OPPOSITION IN ISOLATED SPOTS.
SECOND DIVISION DOUGHBOYS STORMED BACK INTO HANGYE IN AN ADVANCE THAT CARRIED FOUR MILES IN THE FIRST 12 HOURS OF ATTACK.
FRONTLINE OFFICERS TOLD CORRESPONDENT BRADSHAW THE CHINESE RETREAT IN THE SECOND DIVISION SECTOR WAS "NOT YET A REAL ROUT, BUT THE ENEMY IS DEFINITELY TRYING TO PULL OUT."
THE DIVISION RAN INTO HOT OPPOSITION NORTHEAST OF PUNGAM, DUE EAST OF HONGCHON, BUT THE REDS WERE MAKING A FIGHTING WITHDRAWAL WHICH GAVE THEM NO TIME TO PLANT THEIR ANTI-PERSONNEL AND ANTI-TANK MINES.
CHINESE UNITS TRIED WITHOUT SUCCESS TO DAM THE SHALLOW HONGCHON RIVER ON THE WEST-CENTRAL FRONT TO BLOCK THE ALLIES. ONE U.S. COMPANY WAS FORCED TO ABANDON A HILL DOMINATING THE RIVER WHEN THE COMMUNISTS RAKED IT WITH MACHINEGUN AND MORTAR FIRE.
THIS SETBACK WAS AN EXCEPTION IN WEDNESDAY'S FIGHTING. AP CORRESPONDENT GEORGE MCARTHUR SAID BRITISH TOMMIES RAMMED UNOPPOSED OVER A 1,300-FOOT HILL THE CHINESE HAD PERSISTENTLY DEFENDED EARLIER.

A186KX
CANADIAN TROOPS MOVED INTO AN AREA WHERE 4,000 CHINESE WERE OBSERVED ONLY A DAY EARLIER. THEY FOUND FOXHOLES AND DUGOUTS EMPTY.
THERE WERE STILL SIGNS OF A HEAVY ENEMY CONCENTRATION ON THE FAR WESTERN FRONT AROUND KAESONG, 35 MILES NORTHWEST OF SEOUL, AND DIRECTLY NORTH OF THE KIMPO PENINSULA, AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH SAID.
SOUTH KOREAN PATROLS NORTH OF MUNSAN ADVANCES ON CHOKSONG -- ALMOST THE SAME POSITIONS THEY HELD WHEN THE CHINESE STRUCK APRIL 22 IN THEIR FIRST SPRING DRIVE. THE CHINESE NOW ARE REPORTED NORTH OF THE IMJIN RIVER.
ONE COMMUNIST FIGHTER PLANE STRAFED ALLIED POSITIONS SOUTH OF MUNSAN EARLY WEDNESDAY. IT WAS THE FIRST REPORT OF RED FRONTLINE STRAFING ACTIVITY IN WEEKS.
A BRIGHT SUN AND CLEAR SKIES ENABLED NAVY, MARINE AND U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS AND LIGHT BOMBERS TO LEND FULL SUPPORT TO THE ALLIED DRIVE WEDNESDAY. FIFTH AIR FORCE PLANES ALONE FLEW 567 SORTIES BY DUSK. PILOTS CLAIMED ABOUT 150 ENEMY CASUALTIES.
NAVAL BLOCKADE AND BOMBARDMENT FORCES CONTINUED TO POUND BOTH KOREAN COASTS HELD BY RED TROOPS.

B1252PCS NM

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A165KX
(190)
3RD LEAD..KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP
BY OLEN CLEMENTS
TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 24-(AP)-COMMUNIST TROOPS RETREATED ALL ALONG THE 100-MILE KOREAN FRONT WEDNESDAY, HOTLY PURSUED BY AGGRESSIVE ALLIED TANKS AND INFANTRY.

ALLIED GAINS OF MORE THAN 15 MILES WERE RACKED UP, SOME UNITS WERE A SCANT FOUR MILES FROM PARALLEL 38, AND AT LEAST TWO GOOD ROAD CENTERS WERE RECAPTURED.
THE ENTIRE U.S. TENTH CORPS WENT OVER TO THE ATTACK IN MOUNTAINOUS EAST-CENTRAL KOREA. HERE THE FIFTH RED OFFENSIVE EARLIER THIS WEEK WAS THREATENING TO BREAK THROUGH AND OUTFLANK THE ALLIED CENTER.
THE TENTH LOPPED OFF THE TIP OF THIS SPEARHEAD, GAINED UP TO THREE AND A HALF MILES, AND OVERRAN THE ROAD CENTER OF HANGYE. U.S. MARINES, THE SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION AND UNIDENTIFIED UNITS LOOSED THIS ATTACK.
IN WEST-CENTRAL KOREA, ONE U.S. TANK COLUMN IN A 15-MILE DASH RAMMED INTO KAPYONG, 35 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL. AN ALLIED SPOKESMAN SAID THE ENEMY WAS MAKING A "HASTY BUT ORDERLY" WITHDRAWAL IN THIS SECTOR, WHERE THE REDS HAD BEEN EXPECTED TO MAKE THEIR SUPREME BID FOR A DECISION IN KOREA.
AMERICAN, BRITISH, CANADIAN AND AUSTRALIAN TROOPS WERE CLOSE ON THE HEELS OF THE CHINESE. A RED DIVISION IN FRONT OF THEM DISSOLVED INTO SMALL GROUPS AND FILTERED NORTH TO ESCAPE DEADLY AIR STRIKES.

ON THE EASTERN FRONT, ALLIED FORCES SLASHING THROUGH RUGGED MOUNTAINS CUT OFF THE SPEARHEAD OF THE LAST RED OFFENSIVE FORCE OF THEIR SECOND SPRING DRIVE. THE ALLIES SEIZED A KEY PASS ON THE COMMUNIST SUPPLY ROUTE TO CHINESE TROOPS FIGHTING 25 MILES SOUTH OF THE RED KOREAN BORDER FOR CONTROL OF THE MAIN TRANS-KOREAN HIGHWAY IN THAT AREA. SOME RED TROOPS WERE PULLING BACK IN THAT AREA.

IN THE FAR WEST, SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS PUSHED WITHIN FOUR MILES OF THE RED KOREAN BORDER.
THE VALIANT U.S. SECOND DIVISION LED WEDNESDAY'S BIG U.N. COUNTERATTACK ACROSS 20 MILES OF THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT.
TANKS LED AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN BACK INTO HANGYE, KEY HIGHWAY JUNCTION, 13 MILES SOUTH OF THE BORDER.
THE TANKS AND DOUGHBOYS DROVE INTO SHATTERED CHINESE REMNANTS AFTER PLANES AND MASSED ARTILLERY PAVED THE WAY WITH A TREE SHATTERING BOMBARDMENT. RED FORCES WITHDREW. SMALL COMMUNIST FORCES FOUGHT DELAYING ACTIONS TO COVER THE RETREAT.
LT.GEN.EDWARD M.ALMOND, 10TH CORPS COMMANDER WHO ORDERED THE COUNTERATTACK, SAID IT "HAS MADE EXCELLENT PROGRESS." HE SAID THE CHINESE TOOK "SUCH A BEATING ON OUR FRONT" THEY ARE "BEING FORCED TO WITHDRAW."
THE RED RETREAT WAS MORE RAPID ON THE ADJOINING WEST-CENTRAL SECTOR. ADVANCING AMERICAN TANKS AND INFANTRYMEN REPORTED LITTLE OPPOSITION.
ATTACKING LEATHERNECKS RESCUED SIX WOUNDED AMERICANS WHO HAD LIVED THROUGH SIX NIGHTMARISH DAYS IN A PRETTY LITTLE VALLEY THAT CHINESE HAD TURNED INTO A SCENE OF DEATH.

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A110FX
AMERICAN DEAD LAY THERE, TOO. THE BODY OF ONE DOUGHBOY LAY FACE DOWN IN A PADDY FIELD BESIDE A LARGE SHELL HOLE. BESIDE HIS BLOODY HAND WAS A SMALL BIBLE, SOAKED BY TUESDAY NIGHT'S RAIN. BESIDE HIS HEAD WERE PHOTOGRAPHS BLASTED FROM HIS BILLFOLD--OF A SMALL BABY AND A YOUNG WOMAN WITH LONG DARK HARI AND SMILING EYES.
SURVIVORS SAID THE CHI

BABY AND A YOUNG WOMAN WITH LONG DARK HAIR AND SMILING EYES.
SURVIVORS SAID THE CHINESE HAD TAKEN THE WALKING WOUNDED WITH THEM.
CHINESEHURRYING NORTHWARD ALREADY HAD PUSHED ACROSS THE PUKHAN AND CHOYANG RIVERS NORTH OF CHUNCHON. THIS REPRESENTED A 10 MILE PULL BACK IN TWO DAYS.
ALLIED TANK PATROLS APPROACHED CHUNCHON, 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL, AND KAPYONG, 32 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.
IN THE FAR WEST, AMERICAN ARMORED PATROLS WERE CATCHING UP WITH RAPID GAINS FORGED BY SOUTH KOREANS NORTH OF SEOUL. THERE WERE SIGNS

30.24- 23327

OF NEW RED BUILDUPS TO THE NORTHWEST.
BUT COMMUNISTS APPEARED TO BE LOSING THEIR OFFENSIVE DRIVE EVEN IN THE EASTERN SECTOR.

THERE ALLIES' FORCES BEAT OFF TWO STRONG ATTACKS DURING THE NIGHT. EACH ACTION WAS FOUGHT AGAINST 1,000 CHINESE SOUTHEAST OF SOKSA.
THE REDS HAD CUT THE MAIN LATERAL HIGHWAY NEAR THAT POINT 25 MILES SOUTH OF PARALLEL 38 AND 25 MILES INLAND FROM THE SEA OF JAPAN.
BUT ALLIES RUSHED IN TO CHECK THE RED ADVANCE IN TURN CUT THE COMMUNIST SUPPLY ROUTE TUESDAY BY SEIZING A KEY PASS.
ONE OFFICER SAID "A HELL OF A FIGHT" WAS RAGING AROUND SOKSA.
ACROSS THE WESTERN FRONT WARPLANES HARRIED CHINESE RETREATING NORTH AND EAST OF SEOUL. U.N. GROUND FORCES GAINED UP TO FOUR MILES WEDNESDAY MORNING. A TANK COLUMN RECAPTURED CHANGGONG, IMPORTANT HIGHWAY TOWN 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.
AN EIGHTH ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID ALLIED FORCES CLEANED OUT THE REDS FROM THEIR BRIDGEHEAD SOUTH OF THE PUKHAN AND HONGCHON RIVERS. THESE HAD STRETCHED FROM CHANGGONG TO HONGCHON, 50 MILES EAST OF SEOUL.
RECAPTURED HANGYE IS 10 MILES NORTHEAST OF HONGCHON ON THE ROAD TO INJE WHERE THE RED OFFENSIVE JUMPED OFF A WEEK AGO.
EXCEPT ON THE EXTREME FLANKS, THE STRONG U.N. COUNTERATTACK MOVED STEADILY AHEAD UNDER A BRIGHT SUN. TANKS AND INFANTRY UNITS DROVE THROUGH VALLEYS STREWN WITH CHINESE DEAD. THEY FOUND FEW LIVE CHINESE IN EARLY STAGES OF THE COUNTERATTACK.
FIELD DISPATCHES SAID HEAVY FIGHTING WAS CONFINED TO THE CONFUSED SOKSA SALIENT. ARMY SPOKESMAN DESCRIBED THE SITUATION AS VERY FLUID.
THE AREA WAS REPORTED SWARMING WITH CHINESE.
U.N. TROOPS WERE SHIFTED TO CHECK REDS STREAMING INTO THE AREA. THEY CUT OFF COMMUNIST SPEARHEADS BY CAPTURING A STRATEGIC PASS NORTH OF SOKSA. THE PASS RUNS THROUGH THE 5,000 FOOT HIGH KYEBANG RIDGE. IT IS THE KEY APPROACH INTO THE WILD AND RUGGED REGION AROUND SOKSA.

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A47FX
THE PASS WAS TAKEN AGAINST RELATIVELY LIGHT OPPOSITION. U.N. OFFICERS SAID ITS CAPTURE WAS PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT ON THE FRONT TUESDAY.
ANOTHER U.N. TANK-INFANTRY FOCE RAN INTO STIFF OPPO

ANOTHER U.N. TANK-INFANTRY FORCE RAN INTO STIFF OPPOSITION IN A NORTHWARD COUNTERATTACK. THE ALLIES HACKED THEIR WAY THROUGH THE CHINESE AND THE MOUNTAINS FOR A GAIN OF NEARLY A MILE.
FIGHTER PLANES AIDED ARMORED FORCES IN HUNTING DOWN THE REDS.
ALTOGETHER U.N. PLANES FLEW APPROXIMATELY 1,000 SORTIES WEDNESDAY. PILOTS REPORTED KILLING 1,700 REDS IN FRONT LINE ATTACKS. IT WAS THEMHIGHEST TOLL REPORTED BY THE AIR FORCE IN DAYS.
THE REDS PUT ON A ONE PLANE ATTACK OF THEIR OWN. IT STRAFED ALLIED LINES ON THE WESTERN FRONT NEAR MUNSAN, 21 MILES NORTHWEST OF SEOUL.
U.N. TROOPS PUSHED ON TUESDAY TO WITHIN FIVE MILES OF PARALLEL 38.
BIG ALLIED GUNS BLASTED CHINESE FLEEING OVER ROADS AND ACROSS RICE PADDIES ALONG THE BORDER NORTH OF SEOUL. SMALL REAR GUARD FORCES AND MINE FIELDS WERE LEFT BEHIND TO DELAY THE METHODICAL U.N. ADVANCE.
COMMUNIST SHORE GUNS ON THE EAST COAST HIT TWO AMERICAN WARSHIPS SUNDAY, KILLING THREE AND INJURING NINE SAILORS. THE NAVY SAID THE CASUALTIES WERE ABOARD THE BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY AND THE DESTROYER BRINKLRY BASS. BOTH WERE AT ANCHOR SHELLING BLOCKADED WONSAN.
U.S. EIGHTH ARMY OFFICERS ESTIMATED RED CASUALTIES IN THE COMMUNISTS' BLIGHTED OFFENSIVE AT BETWEEN 50,000 AND 60,000. THIS IS SOMEWHAT UNDER FIELD ESTIMATES.

CY/CC259APD

A61KA
TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 24-(AP)-THE FAR EAST AIR FORCE TODAY REPORTED IT HAD DESTROYED OR DAMAGED ABOUT ONE-SEVENTH OF THE PLANES THE COMMUNISTS HAVE PUT INTO THE AIR SINCE LAST JUNE---111 RUSSIAN-BUILT MIG-15 JET FIGHTERS.
DESPITE THESE BLOWS, THE FEAF WARNED IN AN INTERIM REPORT: "AN EVER-INCREASING ENEMY AIR THREAT HAS BEEN BUILDING UP IN KOREA SINCE THE FIRST OF THE YEAR."
ALL THE ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED IN AIR COMBAT. THE FEAF ITSELF HAS LOST 299 PLANES OF ALL TYPES FROM ALL CAUSES, INCLUDING CRACKUPS.
THE REPORT ALSO CONFIRMED THAT TWO NEW JETS HAVE GONE INTO ACTION IN KOREA. THEY ARE THE F-94 ALL-WEATHER JET INTERCEPTOR, AND THE SWIFT B-45 JET BOMBER.
AN FEAF SOURCE SAID THE B-45, A SWIFT BOMBER WITH FOUR JET ENGINES, WAS IN THE THEATER ONLY FOR SERVICE TESTS. ONLY A FEW ARE IN SERVICE. THE AIR FORCE IN WASHINGTON SAID LAST MONTH THE B-45 WAS BEING USED FOR AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE.
THE F-94 IS A TWO-SEATER VERSION OF THE F-80 SHOOTING STAR, A JET FIGHTER LONG IN ACTION IN KOREA. THE F-94 CARRIES THE LATEST RADAR EQUIPMENT.
THE REPORT ESTIMATED THE AIR FORCE HAD INFLICTED MORE THAN 112,000 ENEMY CASUALTIES SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR IN MAINTAINING "COMPLETE MASTERY OF THE AIR OVER KOREA."
AS FOR THE INCREASING ENEMY THREAT, THE REPORT SAID RECONNAISSANCE SHOWED "RUNWAYS ARE BEING LENGTHENED, REVETMENTS BUILT AND FUEL AND SUPPLY AREAS ARE BEING INSTALLED AT HERETOFORE DORMANT NORTH KOREAN FIELDS."
IT ADDED THAT ONE MAIN STREET IN THE NORTH KOREAN CAPITAL OF PYONGYANG HAD BEEN WIDENED BY BULLDOZING BUILDINGS AND HAS BEEN TURNED INTO A RUNWAY 7,000 FEET LONG.
THE REDS ALSO HAVE STRENGTHENED ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENSES IN SUPPLY CENTERS. IT WAS ATTACKS ON THESE DEFENSES THAT COST THE FEAF 63 PLANES. ALL WERE LOST TO GROUND FIRE.
IN ALL, THE AIR FORCE HAS LOST 207 PILOTS AND CREWMEN KILLED SINCE JUNE 26. ANOTHER 301 WERE WOUNDED, 484 ARE MISSING AND THREE ARE KNOWN TO BE PRISONERS.
THE FEAF SAID IT FLEW ITS 200,000TH SORTIE OR INDIVIDUAL FLIGHT ON MAY 21, THE 330TH CONSECUTIVE DAY OF COMBAT OPERATIONS.
IN THE FEAF ARE THE U. S. FIFTH AIR FORCE, THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE, THE SOUTH AFRICAN AIR FORCE AND THE ROYAL HELLENIC AIR FORCE.
FJ611PCS

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A117KA
REDS (110)
TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 24-(AP)- THE COMMUNIST RADIO AT PYONGYANG CLAIMED TODAY THAT RED ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS SHOT DOWN 23 AMERICAN PLANES AND DAMAGED ONE MORE ON THE EAST KOREAN FRONT IN THE PAST FOUR DAYS.
THE RED RADIO ASSERTED THAT IN THE EASTERN SECTOR NORTH KOREANS AND CHINESE CONTINUED TO TAKE A HEAVY TOLL OF ALLIED MEN AND SUPPLIES.
THE COMMUNIST SAID MORE THAN 7,000 ALLIED TROOPS WERE KILLED, INCLUDING AMERICANS, FRENCH AND SOUTH KOREANS; MORE THAN 6,000 CAPTURE, AND 31 TANKS, 800 VEHICLES AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF SMALL ARMS SEIZED.
THERE WAS NO ALLIED VERIFICATION OF ANY OF THESE ENEMY CLAIMS. THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON ANNOUNCED EARLIER THIS WEEK THAT U.N. DEAD AND WOUNDED WERE 1,618, OF WHICH 960 WERE AMERICAN, IN THE PERIOD OF MAY 16-21. THERE WAS NO REPORT ON MISSING PERSONNEL.
TR950PCS

TOKY
(100)
TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 24-(AP)-THE BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY, HIT BY RED SHORE BATTERIES SUNDAY, THUNDERED BACK INTO ACTION YESTERDAY.
THE 45,000-TON BATTLESHIP OPENED WITH A PRE-DAWN BOMBARDMENT OF A HIGHWAY BRIDGE NEAR YANGYANG, JUST NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL ON THE KOREAN EAST COAST.
AERIAL OBSERVERS ESTIMATED THE NEW JERSEY'S GUNS KILLED MORE THAN 200 COMMUNISTS.
THE BATTLESHIP WAS HIT MONDAY BY SHORE BATTERIES OFF THE EAST COAST PORT OF WONSAN. THE NEW JERSEY WAS UNDAMAGED BUT ONE CREWMAN WAS KILLED AND THREE WERE WOUNDED.
FAR EAST NAVAL HEADQUARTERS SAID COMMUNIST ARTILLERY BATTERIES ON THE KALMA PENINSULA FIRED BACK AT THE U. N. BOMBARDING FORCES OFF WONSAN WEDNESDAY FOR THE SEVENTH STRAIGHT DAY.
FJ948PCS

A48FX
NEW JERSEY (270)
TOKYO,MAY 23-(AP)-COMMUNIST SHORE FIRE HIT THE 45,000 TON BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY AND THE DESTROYER BRINLEY BASS OFF THE NORTHEAST KOREAN PORT OF WONSAN, KILLING THREE AND INJURING NINE SAILORS.
VICE ADM.C.TURNER JOY SAID TODAY ONE MAN WAS KILLED AND THREE WERE INJURED SUNDAY WHEN A SHELL EXPLODED NEAR THE NEW JERSEY. THE MIGHTY BATTLEWAGON, SISTER SHIP OF THE MISSOURI AND JUST RECENTLY OUT OF MOTHBALLS, HAD FIRED HER FIRST SHOT IN THE KOREAN ACTION ONLY THE DAY BEFORE.
ONE MAN WAS KILLED OUTRIGHT ON THE DESTROYER AND SEVEN WERE WOUNDED. ONE OF THE WOUNDED DIED MONDAY. TWO OTHERS STILL WERE IN SERIOUS CONDITION.
IN WASHINGTON THE NAVY SAID THE TWO SHIPS WERE AT ANCHOR SHELLING SHORE INSTALLATIONS. A NAVY SPOKESMAN SAID SHIPS USUALLY KEEP MOVING WHILE FIRING ON GROUND TARGETS, BUT SOMETIMES ANCHOR WHERE THEY HAVE THE BEST FIELD OF FIRE ON FIXED POSITIONS.
JOY, U.S. FAR EAST NAVAL COMMANDER, SAID SHELLS BEGAN DROPPING AROUND THE TWO SHIPS AT 7 P.M. THE BRINKLEY BASS WAS STRUCK FIRST.
ONE RED SHELL SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON THE NO./ TURRET OF THE NEW JERSEY BUT DID NO DAMAGE TO THE HEAVILY-ARMORED SHIP.
THE FATAL NEAR-MISS LANDED NEXT. IT DID NO DAMAGE TO THE NEW JERSEY BUT TOOK A TOLL OF SEAMEN.
UNITED NATIONS WARSHIPS HAVE SHELLED WONSAN DAILY SINCE FEB. 16. DURING THE PAST FIVE DAYS COMMUNIST FIRE HAS INCREASED SHARPLY.
ALLIED SHIPS, INCLUDING THE MANCHESTER AND OTHER DESTROYERS, SILENCED THE SHORE GUNS. DIRECT HITS WERE OBSERVED ON GUNS AND AMMUNITION DUMPS ON THE KALMA PENINSULA.
THE NAVY IN WASHINGTON ANNOUNCED THE NAMES OF TWO OF THE MEN 'LLED AND THE NINE INJURED.
'EDS: CASUALTY LIST CARRIED SNITE)
CC304APD NM

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A118KX
TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 24-(AP)- THE CHINESE COMMUNIST RADIO AT PEIPING SAID TODAY A POLISH DELEGATION HAS ARRIVED IN PYONGYANG WITH 1,400 TONS OF CLOTHING AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR NORTH KOREANS.
THE CHINESE BROADCAST ALSO SAID A RUMANIAN DELEGATION LEFT FOR HOME AFTER A TWO-WEEK VISIT TO THE NORTH KOREAN FIGHTING FRONT. THE GROUP REITERATED SUPPORT OF THE KOREAN COMMUNISTS BY THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE, IT SAID.
TR950PCS

B41KX (G-Q)
TOKYO,MAY 23-(AP)-THE ARMY TODAY ANNOUNCED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS HAD BEEN AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO THESE MEN FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION IN KOREA:
PFC JOHN GOODE, MARCO, FLA., AND LT.EDWARD SCHMITT, LINCOLN AND MAIN STREETS, BLACKWOOD, N.J.
VRREIACS

B42KX (GQ)
TOKYO,MAY 23-(AP)-THE ARMY TODAY IDENTIFIED A MEDICAL CORPS OFFICER FOUND SHOT TO DEATH IN HIS HOTEL ROOM FRIDAY AS COL.ARVO T.THOMPSON, WHOSE WIDOW, DOROTHY EMILY, LIVES AT FAIRVIEW BEACH, GOBY, VA. ARMY OFFICIALS ARE INVESTIGATING.
VR439ACS

B54KX
TOKYO, MAY 23-(AP)-THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN KOREA HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO CPL.GERALD L.DILLEY, LEWELLEN, NEB., AND SECOND LT.JAMES C. BARNES, JR., NORFOLK, VA.

DILLEY'S COMPANY WAS ATTACKING AN ENEMY POSITION NEAR HYBONG JAN. 30 WHEN HIS SQUAD LEADER WAS WOUNDED AND EVACUATED.
DILLEY, ALTHOUGH WOUNDED HIMSELF, TOOK COMMAND OF THE SQUAD AND CONTINUED THE ATTACK.
WHILE NEUTRALIZING TWO ENEMY POSITIONS, DILLEY WAS KNOCKED 100 FEET DOWN A NEARLY VERTICAL HILL BY AN ENEMY GRENADE WHICH FELL CLOSE TO HIM.
THE CITATION SAID DILLEY IGNORED HIS WOUNDS AND LED HIS SQUAD AHEAD AGAIN. WHEN TWO COMMUNIST MACHINEGUNS PINNED HIS COMPANY DOWN, DILLEY SINGLED OUT ONE OF THE ENEMY POSITIONS AND IN THE ATTACK KILLED FOUR REDS WITH HIS BAYONET AND RIFLE BUTT.
RED RESISTANCE CRUMBLED, AND DILLEY'S COMPANY MOVED FORWARD TO SECURE ITS OBJECTIVE.
BARNES WAS CITED FOR WIPING OUT AN ENEMY MACHINE GUN NEST WHILE IN A MOTOR CONVOY MOVING FROM HAGARU TO KOTO LAST DECEMBER ON THE NORTHEAST FRONT.
"A PORTION OF THE CONVOY WAS SERIOUSLY THREATENED BY A WELL-EMPLACED MACHINE GUN ON COMMANDING TERRAIN," THE CITATION SAID.
"REALIZING THE DANGER, LIEUTENANT BARNES ORDERED A PLATOON TO FOLLOW HIM AND MADE A RAPID CHARGE AGAINST THE ENEMY.
"LIEUTENANT BARNES DASHED ACROSS APPROXIMATELY 300 YARDS OF OPEN GROUND, RISKING NEARLY POINT-BLANK MACHINE GUN FIRE, AND DESTROYED THE MACHINE GUN WITH HAND GRENADES AND RIFLE FIRE. THIS ACTION ENABLED THE UNIT TO PROCEED AND PREVENTED HEAVY CASUALTIES AMONG THE CONVOY."
B158PCS

A205KX (VALLEY, BRANNAN, SHORT)
VALLEY OF DEAD (550)
BY ED JOHNSON
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR PHOTOGRAPHER
EAST CENTRAL FRONT,KOREA,MAY 23-(AP)-FIRST MARINE DIVISION TROOPS ON THEIR WAY NORTH TODAY PASSED THE GRIM REMNANTS OF A U.S. BATTALION COMMAND POST IN THE "VALLEY OF THE DEAD."
THE VALLEY WAS OVERRUN BY CHINESE COMMUNISTS IN THE DARK MAY 17.
IT WAS ONCE A PEACEFUL LITTLE VALLEY WITH HIGH, FORRESTED HILLS ON EACH SIDE. IT WAS ONCE LIKE THE SPOT YOU MIGHT PICK FOR A PICNIC IN THE MOUNTAINS NEAR YOUR HOME.

BUT THERE WAS NO WAY OF KNOWING WHAT IT SEEMED LIKE TO THE HALF DOZEN WOUNDED MEN WHO WERE RESCUED TODAY AFTER BEING CUT OFF AND HELPLESS IN A SIX-DAY NIGHTMARE.

AS THEY WERE BROUGHT BACK THROUGH THE COMMAND POST BY A STREAM WHERE TENTS ONCE HAD STOOD THEY COULD SEE WHAT HAD HAPPENED.

THE CHINESE HAD SWARMED DOWN FROM THE HILLS. THEY HAD CUT OFF WHOLE ELEMENTS OF THE BATTALION AND SWOOPED UPON THE COMMAND POST FROM EVERY DIRECTION.

THEY HAD SHOT HOLES THROUGH EVERYTHING. TENTS WERE RIPPED APART BY BULLETS. TRUCKS WERE LIKE SIEVES. SOME WERE BURNED. OTHERS WERE BLOWN TO BITS. BURNED AND WRECKED VEHICLES WERE STREWN ALONG THE LITTLE VALLEY.

TWO LARGE TENTS REMAINED STANDING, ALTHOUGH THEY HAD BEEN RIPPED ALMOST TO SHREDS BY BULLETS. ONE TENT HAD BEEN THE BATTALION AID STATION.

INSIDE, MEDICINES AND PAPERS WERE STREWN ALL OVER THE GROUND. OUTSIDE, ONE BODY LAY ON A STRETCHER, AS IF THE MAN WAS BEING TREATED WHEN THE ENEMY STRUCK.

THE BODY OF ANOTHER U.S. SOLDIER LAY FACE DOWN IN A PILE OF BROKEN MEDICINE BOTTLES AND SCATTERED BANDAGES.

OUTSIDE THE DOORWAY OF THE OTHER TENT LAY THE BODY OF ANOTHER OFFICER, ONLY 10 FEET FROM HIS FOXHOLE.

THE INSIDE OF THE TENT WAS A MESS OF PAPERS, SOFT DRINK BOTTLES AND BROKEN FURNITURE. ALMOST UNTOUCHED AT ONE END OF THE TENT WAS A MAP BOARD STRIPPED OF ITS MAPS.

ONLY TWO THUMB TACKS REMAINED.

ALL AROUND THE TENT WERE THE PERSONAL EFFECTS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS. EVERY PACK AND DUFFLE BAG HAD BEEN EMPTIED. THE CHINESE HAD GONE THROUGH THEM FOR VALUABLES, THROWING AWAY LETTERS, PICTURES OF SOLDIERS' LOVED ONES, SHAVING BRUSHES AND TOOTHPASTE.

ONE SOLDIER LAY FACE-DOWN IN A PADDY NEAR THE DEEP HOLE OF A SHELL BURST. BY HIS HEAD WAS AN EMPTY BILLFOLD. STREWN AROUND IT WERE CARDS WITH LITTLE NOTATIONS, TWO PICTURES OF A SMALL BABY AND ONE OF A YOUNG WOMAN WITH LONG DARK HAIR AND SMILING EYES.

BY HIS BLOODY HAND WAS A SMALL POCKET-SIZED BIBLE, HALF-COVERED WITH DIRT AND SOAKED WITH RAIN.

THERE WAS NO ONE THERE WHO COULD SAY EXACTLY WHAT HAD HAPPENED. HOW MANY AMERICANS WERE KILLED? HOW MANY WERE WOUNDED? HOW MANY WERE CAPTURED? HOW MANY ESCAPED? NO ONE KNEW.

BUT THE WOUNDED, ALL IN CRITICAL CONDITION WHEN THEY WERE FLOWN OUT BY HELICOPTER THIS MORNING, PIECED TOGETHER PART OF WHAT HAD HAPPENED.

THEY SAID THE CHINESE TOOK AWAY ALL THEIR WOUNDED AMERICAN COMRADES WHO COULD WALK. OTHERS WERE LEFT BEHIND TO DIE.

THE WOUNDED WERE FED A BOWL OF "SOMETHING LIKE MUSH" BY THE CHINESE.

THEN, AFTER THE ENEMY WENT AWAY, SOME KOREAN CIVILIANS FED THEM AND CARED FOR THEM THROUGH THE LONG DAYS AND THE LONGER NIGHTS IN THE VALLEY.

AS THE WOUNDED WERE CARRIED DOWN TO THE WAITING HELICOPTERS ONE TROOPER SAID:

"TAKE A LOOK. THIS IS WAR--THE DESTRUCTION IS ALL OVER THE JOINT--AND DEATH."

AND AS THE WOUNDED WERE FLOWN AWAY THE MARINES MOVED ON UP THE LITTLE VALLEY, PASSING MORE DESTRUCTION AND DEATH, CARRYING THE WAR TO THE CHINESE.

B 2PCS

MAY 23 1951

A75FX

SURRENDER (680)

BY JOHN RANDOLPH

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, MAY 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-"LOOK! LOOK! THERE'S ONE NOW. HE'S WAVING SOMETHING WHITE--A HANDKERCHIEF."

PFC WILLIAM LINHARD, 153 CHATEAU AVE., BALTIMORE, POINTS TO SOME GREEN SCRUB ACROSS THE WIDE DRAW IN THE HILLSIDE.

OTHER RIFLEMEN SWING AROUND IN THEIR FOXHOLES AND ROCKY DUGOUTS. SOME CUP HANDS OVER EYES, SHIELDING OUT THE SUN. OTHERS RAISE BINOCULARS.

LT.GENE C.KURCOB, 1134 WOLCOTT ST., CHICAGO, SHOUTS:

"BY GOD, IT IS ONE OF THEM. WE'VE GOT TO GET HIM. VOLUNTEERS!"

THERE HAD BEEN A SAVAGE FIGHT THAT MORNING.

A NORTH KOREAN BATTALION AT DAWN STORMED ACROSS THE JAGGED CREST, CROWNED BY A MEDIEVAL WALL.

EVEN WHEN THEY RAN INTO TRIPLE BARBED WIRE, MINE FIELDS AND A TORRENT OF AMERICAN MACHINEGUN AND MORTAR FIRE, THE REDS STILL TRIED. THEY STORMED WITHIN HAND GRENADE DISTANCE BEFORE THEIR ATTACK DISSOLVED INTO A BLOODY, BROKEN WRECK.

THE DEAD LAY WHERE THEY HAD FALLEN, STIFFENED IN ODD POSTURES.

THE WOUNDED WHIMPERED.

THERE WERE REDS UNHURT, TOO, HIDING ON THE BRUSH COVERED SLOPE OR IN DEEP RAVINES, AFRAID TO MOVE A MUSCLE UNDER THE WAITING GUNS.

THE MEN OF E COMPANY--FROM THE SECOND BATTALION OF A FAMOUS U.S. REGIMENT--DID NOT KNOW WHETHER THE REDS DOWN THERE WOULD SURRENDER OR TRY AGAIN TO KILL.

SO KURCOB TRIED HIS SCHEME. HE SENT OUT THE COMPANY'S BOY KOREAN INTERPRETER, JACKIE, WITH A RIFLE ESCORT.

JACKIE BELLOWED IN BRASSY KOREAN, OVER AND OVER:

"COME ON NOW ... SURRENDER! WE DO NOT SHOOT YOU! WE GIVE WATER AND PLENTY FOOD ... DOCTORS DRESS YOUR WOUNDS. SURRENDER! SURRENDER! DON'T BE FOOLS! COME OUT WITH HANDS UP ... WE DO NOT SHOOT!"

THEN THE WHITE HANDKERCHIEF WAVED. ANOTHER RED PUMPED HIS HAND.

"YOU OVER THERE GET THE ONE WITH THE RAG," KURCOB BARKS. "NOW, VOLUNTEERS FOR THE ONE AT THE BOTTOM."

"WHAT ABOUT THE MINES?" ASKS PFC MICHAEL J.KILLARNEY, 149 W.60TH ST., NEW YORK.

"GET GROSS TO SHOW YOU, HE KNOWS WHERE HE LAID THEM."

THE SQUAD STARTS DOWN THE BARE NOSE OF THE HILL, WORKS THROUGH THE BARBED WIRE AND TIPTOES SINGLE FILE THROUGH THE YELLOW SAND OF THE MINEFIELD.

KURCOB PICKS UP A WALKIE-TALKIE AND BELLOWS:

"HELL, MIKE, I'M GOING WITH YOU AND GIVE YOU SOME COVER."

THE MEN HOLD THEIR M-1S READY AT WAIST LEVEL AND SWEEP THE ROCKS AND BRUSH BELOW WITH SEARCHING EYES.

"HOLD IT," KILLARNEY RASPS. "THERE HE IS ... JACKIE, TELL HIM TO COME OUT WITH HANDS UP ... TELL HIM IF HE SCREWS UP WE'LL BLAST HIM."

MAY 23 1951

A76FX

THE MOMENT IS TENSE. IS IT REAL, OR IS IT A TRAP? THE next NEW FEW SECONDS WILL TELL.

THE RED, IN BROWN WOOL UNIFORM WITH BAGGY PANTS, WALKS SLOWLY UP THE HILL TOWARD US, HANDS CLASPED ATOP HIS HEAD.

ON THE HILL, EVERY TRIGGER IS CRADLED BY A FINGER. ONE WRONG GESTURE, ONE NERVOUS MOTION AND THE RED KOREAN WILL DIE.

HE COMES ON IN. THE TENSION EASES.

SUDDENLY A SHOUT. "THERE'S ANOTHER. OVER THERE."

THEN ANOTHER ... SIX ... EIGHT, NINE ...

THAT FIRST RED WAS NOT A DECOY; HE WAS A GUINEA PIG.

IN AN INSTANT THE FLOOR OF THE LITTLE VALLEY IS FILLED WITH SURRENDERING NORTH KOREANS, SOME UNHURT, SOME HOBBLING, AND SOME ONLY MOANING LOUDER AMONG THE STILL FORMS OF THE DEAD.

THE LITTLE PATROL HAS BAGGED ONE OF THE BIGGEST PRISONER HAULS OF THE WAR.

BUT STILL, THE VALLEY IS NO EASY PLACE. THE PATROL IS FAR OUT, SWAMPED WITH PRISONERS AND NEAR THE ENEMY'S POSITIONS. THE GROUND

IS LITTERED WITH RIFLES, TOMMY GUNS AND HAND GRENADES. THERE ARE MORE WOUNDED REDS UP EVERY RAVINE AND DRAW.

IT WOULD TAKE ONLY ONE SHOT TO TOUCH OFF A MASSACRE.

THE PATROL CALLS FOR MORE MANPOWER--QUICK--GOES THE WORD.

SOME GIS START THE REDS UP THE HILL, HELPING OR CARRYING THEIR OWN WOUNDED. THE GIS CALL FOR AMERICAN MEDICS AND LITTERS FOR THE BAD CASES.

OTHERS FAN OUT TO COVER SIDE RAVINES.

"WE OUGHT TO KILL ALL THEM GAWD DAMN GOOKS," ONE GI SAYS. BUT THE GIS HANDLE THE GOOK LITTERS AS CAREFULLY AS THEIR OWN AND CURSE THE RED KOREAN BEARERS WHEN THEY STUMBLE OR BUMP. MANY OF THE REDS ARE YOUTHS NOT OUT OF THEIR 'TEENS.

THE ORDER COMES DOWN TO DESTROY ALL ENEMY FOOD AND BRING BACK HIS WEAPONS.

THE GIS AND REDS STAGGER UPHILL WITH THEIR BURDENS. IT IS A LONG, GASPING GRIND.

BR502ARD

MAY 23 1951

A97FX

GI BANZAIS (650)

BY WILLIAM C.BARNARD

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, MAY 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BROAD-SHOULDERED CORPORAL TOLD TODAY HOW GIS MADE A NIGHT BANZAI CHARGE ON ATTACKING CHINESE REDS AND BROKE OUT OF A TRAP.

EARLIER IN THE NIGHT HE HAD CRAWLED FOR THREE HOURS THROUGH A RING OF CHINESE TO SAFETY, THEN RETURNED TO RESCUE WOUNDED.

CPL. PAUL ANDERSON OF 60 SAGAMORE ST., REVERE, MASS., LEANED ON A BORROWED RIFLE AS HE RELATED THE STORY. HIS OWN HAD BEEN WRECKED BY A CHINESE BULLET.

IT HAPPENED THE NIGHT OF MAY 17 WHEN HIS SECOND DIVISION COMPANY FOUGHT FROM RIDGE TO RIDGE TO GET AWAY FROM SWARMING CHINESE.

"THOSE CHINKS WOULD PLAY THEIR BUGLES AND BLOW THEIR WHISTLES AND CHARGE," ANDERSON SAID. "WE FOUGHT LIKE HELL BUT THEY GOT A LOT OF US UP ON THAT RIDGE.

"ME AND MY ASSISTANT SQUAD LEADER WERE TOGETHER AND WE STARTED UP ANOTHER HILL. IT WAS 9:30 P.M. CHINESE WERE ALL AROUND US. WE GOT DOWN ON HOUR HANDS AND KNEES AND CRAWLED.

"WE CRAWLED FOR THE NEXT THREE HOURS. ALL THE TIME WE COULD HEAR THE CHINAMEN TALKING."

ONCE THEY CRAWLED BETWEEN TWO CHINESE, SO CLOSE ANDERSON SAID "I'LL SEAR WE COULD SMELL THE GARLIC."

ABOUT 1 A.M. THEY FOUND SIX AMERICAN WOUNDED AND HELPED THEM UNTIL THEY MET SOUTH KOREANS WHO TOOK THE WOUNDED BACK TOWARD AMERICAN LINES.

THE CORPORAL AND HIS COMPANION JOINED A LIEUTENANT TO LOOK FOR MORE WOUNDED. OTHERS JOINED THEM.

"WE WERE GOING ALONG, VERY CAREFULLY," ANDERSON SAID, "WHEN CHINESE ON A HILL OPENED FIRE ON US. I DOVE INTO A CREEK BED AND FELT SOMETHING SNAG MY ARM AND HIT MY RIFLE. A BULLET HAD GONE THROUGH MY FIELD JACKET AND BROKEN THE STOCK ON MY RIFLE."

HE FOUND ANOTHER RIFLE.

"THERE WERE 18 OF US NOW AND WE DECIDED TO FIND A COMMAND POST SOUTH OF US," THE CORPORAL SAID. ANDERSON LED THE PARTY.

BUT AFTER GOING A MILE HE LOOKED AROUND AND FOUND "THE 17 OTHER GUYS HAD JUST PLAIN DISAPPEARED."

ANDERSON WENT ON ALONE. AS HE NEARED THE COMMAND POST HE CRAWLED UNTIL "ALL OF A SUDDEN SOMEONE POKED A RIFLE IN MY FACE AND I IDENTIFIED MYSELF RIGHT QUICK.

"'COME ON IN,' THE FELLOW SAID. 'WE ARE SURROUNDED AND WE ARE GLAD TO HAVE YOU WITH US.'

"I FOUND OUT RIGHT AWAY THAT THE CHINESE WERE GETTING READY TO ATTACK AND ANYBODY COULD TELL IT BY JUST LISTENING. THEY WERE BLOWING BUGLES AND I REMEMBER ONE BUGLE WAS PLAYING TAPS. IT WAS ABOUT 3 A.M.

"SOME KOREAN CARRIERS THAT WORKED FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY CAME DOWN A HILL TRYING TO GET TO THE COMMAND POST AND HOLLERING OUT THAT THEY WERE CARRIERS.

"THE CHINESE STARTED MOWING THEM DOWN WITH MACHINEGUNS AND THE GROANS OF THE WOUNDED WERE PRETTY TERRIBLE TO HEAR.

A98FX

"WE WERE HOLDING OUR FIRE, GETTING READY FOR THE ATTACK, WHEN A CAPTAIN SAID:

"'FELLOWS, I THINK WE HAD BETTER GIVE THE CHINKS A BANZAI CHARGE BEFORE THEY GIVE US ONE.'

"WE WAITED FOR A MINUTE WATCHING THE BLACK FIGURES OF THOSE DEVILS SWARMING AROUND OUT THERE IN THE DARK. THEN WE CHARGED.

"WE CHARGED TOWARD A ROAD THAT LED TO THE REAR. ALL OF US WERE HOLLERING AND WHOOPING AND SHOOTING. SOME OF THE CHINKS GOT SCARED AND THREW DOWN THEIR WEAPONS AND RAN.

"BUT THE REST OF THEM TURNED A HELL OF A LOT OF FIRE ON US AND A LOT OF OUR BOYS GOT IT. OUR BOYS WHO WENT DOWN, THOSE THAT WEREN'T KILLED, WERE SCREAMING FOR HELP.

"AND SOME OF THE SOLDIERS WERE HOLLERING, 'LET'S GO BACK. WE CAN'T GET OUT.'

"I KNEW WE COULD AND I YELLED, 'COME ON! THE HELL WITH IT! WE CAN GET THROUGH 'EM!'

"I FOUND THE ROAD AND WENT DOWN IT."

ABOUT DAWN ANDERSON MET FIVE AMERICAN TANKS, ACCOMPANIED BY DUTCH SOLDIERS. HE GUIDED THEM BACK TO THE COMMAND POST.

"WE STARTED PICKING UP THE WOUNDED AND THE BODIES AND A LOT OF UNWOUNDED GIS CAME OUT OF THE BRUSH WHERE THEY HAD BEEN HIDING," ANDERSON SAID. "WE DIDN'T SEE ANY CHINESE.

"BUT WHILE WE WERE STILL LOADING THE BODIES ON THE TANKS THE CHINESE OPENED UP ON US. THEY WERE ON THE HILLS ALL AROUND US.

"I CRAWLED UNDER A WRECKED JEEP AND BEGAN SHOOTING AND I'LL TELL YOU IT WAS A HELL OF A FIGHT. WE REALLY KNOCKED OFF THE CHINESE. THE FIGHT LASTED AN HOUR AND THEN THE CHINKS QUIT. THERE WERE CHINESE BODIES ALL OVER THE PLACE.

"THE TANKS TURNED AROUND THEN AND WE HEADED BACK SOUTH TO OUR LINES."

BR661ARD

MAY 23 1951

339KX Q

MP FOR FARGO (ASKED) (500)

BY WILLIAM C. BARNARD

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, MAY 23-(AP)-THE LAST FLIGHT OF TWO GREAT FLIERS WAS ONE THEY DID NOT HAVE TO MAKE.

IT WAS AN IMPORTANT FLIGHT. BUT NO ONE IN THE FIFTH AIRFORCE EXPECTS A COUPLE OF LIEUTENANT-COLONELS--EXECUTIVES AT THAT--TO CLIMB INTO A JET PLANE AT DAWN AND STREAK OFF INTO A MURKY SKY ON A WEATHER RECONNAISSANCE MISSION.

BUT THAT'S WHAT THEY DID.

THEIR SHATTERED PLANE AND BODIES LATER WERE FOUND ON A MOUNTAINSIDE.

LT.-COL. WALTER K. SELANGER HAD MORE HOURS IN JETS THAN ANY MAN IN THE U.S. AIRFORCE--2,041--AND WHEN YOU COUNT THE HOURS HE HAD FLOWN IN ALL KINDS OF AIRCRAFT, THEY STACKED UP TO MORE THAN 7,000.

LT.-COL. LELAND P. MOLLAND WAS A VETERAN, TOO. IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR HE FLEW AN AMAZING 167 MISSIONS OVER EUROPE AND DESTROYED 11 GERMAN PLANES.

WITH THEIR EASY ALERTNESS, NIMBLE INTELLIGENCE AND HIGH COURAGE, SELANGER AND MOLLAND WERE TYPICAL OF THE AIRFORCE'S BEST. SELANGER WAS GREY-HAIRED AT 34. MOLLAND WAS 31. THEY WERE GETTING UP IN YEARS AS JET PILOTS GO.

MOLLAND WAS FROM FARGO, N.D., AND HIS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN LIVED AT 14 CANDLE LANE, LEVITTOWN, N.Y. HE JOINED THE AIRFORCE AS SOON AS HE GOT OUT OF NORTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE. ALMOST ALL OF HIS 551

HOURS OF COMBAT WERE ROLLED UP OVER EUROPE.
HE HAD THE SILVER STAR AND TWO DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES AND THE BRONZE STAR AND 38 AIR MEDALS. SELANGER'S COLLECTION INCLUDED TWO DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES AND 21 AIR MEDALS.
WHEN MOLLAND CAME TO KOREA LAST SUMMER, HE WAS MADE AN AIR LIAISON OFFICER OF THE U.S. FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION BUT LATER WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE 49TH FIGHTER BOMBER WING AT THE SAME FIELD WITH SELANGER. THEY WERE GOOD FRIENDS.
SELANGER WAS GROUP OPERATIONS OFFICER OF THE 49TH FIGHTER WING AND DEPUTY GROUP COMMANDER, AN ASSIGNMENT MOLLAND TOOK OVER WHEN SELANGER WAS PROMOTED TO HIS LAST POSITION WITH THE AIRFORCE. IT WAS A BRAND NEW JOB WITH A ~~TECHNICAL NAME. --SELANGER WAS CONSIDERED THE WISEST~~ BIRD IN KOREA WHEN IT CAME TO BATTLING THE ENEMY, AND THE AIRFORCE DECIDED TO PUT HIS KNOWLEDGE TO THE FULLEST POSSIBLE USE.

B40KX (Q)
"WHEN THESE YOUNGER PILOTS GO OUT AND FLY THEIR BATTLE MISSIONS," THE AIRFORCE TOLD HIM, "YOU FLY WITH THEM AND MAKE REPORTS ON HOW THEIR COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS CAN BE IMPROVED."
THIS SUITED SELANGER RIGHT DOWN TO HIS TOES--IT GAVE HIM A CHANCE TO DO PLENTY OF FLYING.
A MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF., BOY, HE WAS GRADUATED FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF SANTA CLARA IN 1939. HE TOOK A JOB AS A TEACHER AND COACH AT INGLEWOOD, CALIF., UNION HIGH SCHOOL. THREE MONTHS BEFORE PEARL HARBOR HE JOINED THE AIR FORCE.
OTHER PILOTS SAID HE HAD KILLED MORE CHINESE THAN ANY OTHER AIRMAN, AND THAT SEEMS LIKELY. HE ALWAYS WANTED THE FIRST CHANCE AT MACHINEGUNNING A RIDGELINE OR NAPALMING AN ENEMY TANK. IT NEVER BOTHERED HIM TO ZOOM TO THE VERY MOUTH OF AN ANTIAIRCRAFT GUN TO KNOCK IT OUT.
WHEN THE AIRFORCE ANNOUNCED THE NEWS OF THE FATAL FLIGHT, IT DIDN'T GIVE MANY DETAILS.
THEY HAD COMPLETED THE SWEEP TO NORTH KOREA AND WERE ON THE LAST LEG OF THEIR TRIP HOME WHEN SELANGER RADIOED THEY WERE FLYING AT 20,000 FEET AND WOULD NEED A RADAR LANDING AID TO DESCENT SAFELY THROUGH THE SOLID OVERCAST AND MAKE A LANDING.
THAT WAS THE LAST THE FIELD HEARD FROM SELANGER AND MOLLAND. SOMETHING WENT WRONG. THE SHATTERED PLANE AND THEIR BODIES WERE FOUNI ON THE SIDE OF A MOUNTAIN NEAR THE AIRFIELD.
VR432ACS

B53KX
PX
U.S. 5TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, MAY 23-(AP)-LT.UMBERTO STELLA OF PHILADELPHIA WAS ON A RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT OVER NORTH KOREA WHEN HE SPOTTED EIGHT COMMUNIST SUPPLY TRUCKS CAMOUFLAGED IN A GROVE OF TREES.
STELLA DIVED IN HIS F-51. HE REPORTED ALL OF THE TRUCKS WERE HIT AND SMOKING.
JQ559ACS

B47KX (Q)
WITH U. S. SECOND DIVISION, KOREA, THURSDAY, MAY 24-(AP)-REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE DUTCH BATTALION SERVING WITH THE AMERICAN SECOND DIVISION ARRIVED HERE LAST NIGHT.
THE NUMBER WAS NOT DISCLOSED.
THE DETACHMENT, ACCOMPANIED BY THREE DUTCH NURSES, ARRIVED IN PUSAN MAY 10 ABOARD AN AMERICAN TRANSPORT SHIP. IT RECEIVED ITS PRELIMINARY TRAINING AT AN ALLIED BASE IN SOUTH KOREA.
F1632PCS

A121FX
U.S.8TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, MAY 23-(AP)-MOVIE ACTRESS JENNIFER JONES ARRIVED TODAY ON A TOUR OF U.S.ARMY HOSPITALS.
HER FIRST VISIT WAS TO THE FOURTH FIELD HOSPITAL, WHERE BATTLEFIELD WOUNDED ARE TREATED.
BP751APD NM

D99KX
(110)
PUSAN,KOREA,MAY 23-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 40 PER CENT OF ALL SOUTH KOREAN BANK NOTES ISSUED IN THE PAST EIGHT MONTHS HAVE BEEN LENT TO UNITED NATIONS FORCES, A KOREAN GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID TODAY.
THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA RECENTLY REQUESTED THE REPAYMENT OF THE LOAN, ESTIMATED TO EQUAL $22,000,000. IT SAID THE MONEY WAS NEEDED TO MEET AN ECONOMIC CRISIS.
THE REPUBLIC ALSO HAS ASKED FOR ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AID. THE REQUESTS BOTH FOR AID AND FOR REPAYMENT OF THE LOAN WERE MADE THROUGH U.S. AMBASSADOR JOHN J. MUCCIO.
THE KOREANS MADE THE LOAN TO U.N. FORCES UNDER AN AGREEMENT CONCLUDED LAST JULY WITH THE UNITED STATES. INFLATION AND THE COSTS OF CARING FOR 5,000,000 WAR REFUGEES HAVE MULTIPLIED THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT'S PROBLEMS.

-0-(DASH)
IN WASHINGTON, OFFICIALS EXPLAINED THAT LOCAL CURRENCY OBTAINED UNDER THE AGREEMENT HAS BEEN USED BY THE MILITARY TO MEET CERTAIN TYPES OF LOCAL EXPENSES, SUCH AS PAYING COSTS OF RAIL TRANSPORTATION, AND TO PROVIDE THE TROOPS WITH A PORTION OF THEIR PAY IN KOREAN CURRENCY.
AGAINST THE SUMS RELEASED TO THE MILITARY BY THE KOREANS, THE U.S. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN DEPOSITING MONEY IN A "SUSPENSE ACCOUNT" HELD BY THE U.S. TREASURY, TO MEET ANY BALANCE OF KOREAN CLAIMS OVER THOSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND.
THE SOUTH KOREAN GOVERNMENT, THE OFFICIAL SAID, APPARENTLY IS SEEKING TO OBTAIN ACCESS TO THIS DOLLAR FUND AT THE PRESENT TIME.
ECONOMIC EXPERTS IN WASHINGTON SAID THAT SOUTH KOREA HAS SUFFERED SOME INFLATION AS A RESULT OF THE WAR BUT THAT IT DOES NOT APPEAR TO HAVE REACHED THE POINT OF AN ECONOMIC CRISIS. IT WAS ALSO SAID THAT THE TOTAL OF THE SUSPENSE ACCOUNT FUNDS IS RELATIVELY SMALL IN COMPARISON WITH THE QUANTITY OF RELIEF ASSISTANCE WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS FURNISHED IN KOREA.

B24KX (Q) (APW)
APW
TAIPEH,FORMOSA,MAY 23-(AP)-THE COASTAL RADIO TODAY PICKED UP A MESSAGE SAYING THE 500-TON BRITISH FREIGHTER HYDRALOCK WAS INTERCEPTED BY A GUNBOAT OFF THE RED CHINA PORT OF FOOCHOW.
IT WAS PRESUMED HERE THE GUNBOAT WAS A CHINESE NATIONALIST VESSEL.
THE HYDRALOCK HAS BEEN BLOCKADE-RUNNING BETWEEN HONG KONG AND COMMUNIST CHINA PORTS. DURING HER CALL AT SHANGHAI IN APRIL, IT WAS REPORTED HER BRITISH MASTER WAS ACCUSED OF IMPOLITENESS TOWARD COMMUNIST CUSTOMS OFFICIALS AND HAD TO MAKE A WRITTEN APOLOGY BEFORE THE SHIP WAS GIVEN CLEARANCE TO FOOCHOW.
NATIONALIST PROCEDURE IS TO BRING INTERCEPTED BLOCKADE RUNNERS TO FORMOSA AND CONFISCATE THEIR CARGO.
VR302ACS NM

MAY 23 1951

B74KX Q
APW
HONG KONG,MAY 23-(AP)-CHINESE NATIONALISTS TODAY RELEASED THE BRITISH FREIGHTER HYDRALOCK WHICH THEY HAD INTERCEPTED LAST NIGHT OFF THE RED CHINESE HARBOR OF FOOCHOW.
THE HYDRALOCK WAS ENROUTE FROM SHANGHAI TO FOOCHOW. IT IS UNDER CHARTER TO THE CHINESE HONG TUNG SHIPPING CO., OF HONG KONG.
B831ACS NM

A119FX
(100)
HONG KONG,MAY 23-(AP)-HELEN MCCLAIN, AN AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARY, ARRIVED TODAY AFTER HER EXPULSION FROM COMMUNIST CHINA.
SHE SAID SHE RESIGNED FROM CHELOO UNIVERSITY IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE UNDER PRESSURE. SHE DECLINED TO ELABORATE.
MISS MCCLAIN, ORIGINALLY FROM OREGON, TAUGHT ENGLISH AT CHELOO 15 YEARS.
SHE SAID THERE ARE NO MORE AMERICANS AT THE SCHOOL.
ALSO ARRIVING WAS THE SWEDISH AMBASSADOR P.T.HAMMARSTROEM. HE WILL FLY TO STOCKHOLM MONDAY AFTER A VISIT TO BANGKOK.
HE DECLINED TO COMMENT ON HIS FIRST YEAR IN RED CHINA UNTIL HE HAS SUBMITTED HIS OFFICIAL REPORT.
CC749APD

MAY 23 1951

356
(200)
SINGAPORE, MAY 23-(AP)-THE BRITISH FREIGHTER NANCY MOLLER EDGED BACK INTO SINGAPORE'S FAMED OUTER ROADS TODAY WITH 3,700 TONS OF MALAYAN RUBBER, ORIGINALLY DESTINED FOR COMMUNIST CHINA, STILL PACKED IN HER HOLD.
A ROYAL NAVY MINESWEEPER ESCORTED THE NANCY MOLLER BACK TO THE GREAT PORT WHICH SHE HAD LEFT MAY 12--TWO DAYS AFTER BRITAIN ANNOUNCED A BAN ON RUBBER EXPORTS TO RED CHINA.
THE CROWN COLONY OF SINGAPORE AND THE COMPANION GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT ANY MORE RUBBER SHIPMENTS TO THE CHINESE REDS WOULD BE BANNED.
THE BRITISH DESTROYER COSSACK INTERCEPTED THE FREIGHTER AND A ROYAL AIR FORCE PLANE CIRCLED OVERHEAD UNTIL THE MINESWEEPER TOOK OVER THE ESCORT TASK.
WHETHER THE RUBBER WILL BE UNLOADED OR WHETHER THE NANCY MOLLER WILL MAKE THE TRIP DIRECT TO ENGLAND WITH THE RUBBER IS UNCERTAIN. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS AGREED TO PURCHASE SUCH CARGO AT A FAIR PRICE.
MEANWHILE, THE GOVERNMENT ORDERED ANOTHER VESSEL--THE PANAMA-REGISTERED NORBAY, WHICH IS BEING HELD UNDER ARMED GUARD IN SINGAPORE HARBOR WITH 750 TONS OF RUBBER ALSO SLATED FOR RED CHINA--TO UNLOAD IMMEDIATELY. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID THE NORBAY'S EXPORT LICENSE WAS CANCELLED BY THE RUBBER BAN.
AGENTS FOR THE SHIP SAID THEY WERE PUZZLED BY THE ORDER, DECLARING THAT THE RUBBER BELONGS TO CONSIGNEES IN HONG KONG. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THEY WILL UNLOAD THE CARGO, HOWEVER.
THE NANCY MOLLER'S SKIPPER, CAPTAIN ARTHUR WAITES OF COVENTRY, ENG., SAID HIS CREW WAS GLAD TO GET BACK TO SINGAPORE, BECAUSE THEY DIDN'T WANT TO TAKE THE RUBBER INTO A RED PORT.
HE SAID WHEN HE LEFT SINGAPORE HE KNEW OF THE BRITISH BAN ON EXPORTS AND WAS PREPARED FOR THE "REQUISITIONING."
WAITES SAID, "IN PEACE OR WAR IT IS A PLEASURE TO OBEY THE BRITISH NAVY."
THE 36-YEAR-OLD CAPTAIN SAID HIS VESSEL WAS FIRST CONTACTED BY A SUNDERLAND FLYING BOAT WHICH MESSAGED HIM TO PROCEED TOWARDS HONG KONG. THEN HE WAS MET BY THE COSSACK, WHICH TURNED ABOUT AND SET A COURSE FOR SINGAPORE. THE COSSACK TURNED THE MOLLER OVER TO THE MINESWEEPER MICHAEL 500 MILES OFF SINGAPORE.
THE MOLLER PULLED UP IN SINGAPORE ROADS NEAR THE NORBAY, WITH THE BRITISH NAVAL CRAFT, ALERT, LYING BETWEEN THEM.
WAITES SAID THE MOLLER ACTUALLY WAS NOT PROCEEDING ANYWHERE DURING THE TRIP, BUT WAS AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS, ALTHOUGH IT HAD BEEN CLEARED FOR HONG KONG AND CANTON.
KM823AED

A96 (340)
NIGHT LEAD IRAN (ROUNDUP)
LONDON, MAY 23-(AP)-A POSSIBILITY THAT RUSSIA MAY TAKE A HAND IN THE IRANIAN OIL DISPUTE AROUSED COMMENT IN BOTH WASHINGTON AND MOSCOW TODAY.
A MOSCOW DISPATCH SAID DIPLOMATS THERE FEAR BRITAIN MAY HAVE TO USE ARMED FORCES IF SHE IS TO RETAIN THE INTERESTS OF HER ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY IN IRAN AND THAT, IF SHE DOES, IRAN MAY REPLACE KOREA AS THE GREATEST DANGER TO WORLD PEACE. IRANIAN
HOWEVER, INFORMED LONDON SOURCES SAID TUESDAY THAT BRITAIN, UNDER AMERICAN PRESSURE, HAS DROPPED ANY IMMEDIATE THREAT OF USING ARMED FORCE.
THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IT WILL DISCLOSE LATE THIS WEEK THE DESTINATION OF ITS ALERTED 16TH PARACHUTE TROOP BRIGADE.
THIS GROUP OF 4,000 MEN WAS CALLED BACK FROM MANEUVERS LAST WEEK AS A BRITISH NOTE TO IRAN WAS PREPARED WARNING OF "THE MOST SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES" IF THERE WAS FAILURE IN NEGOTIATING A SETTLEMENT OF THE OIL NATIONALIZATION ISSUE.
THE PURPOSE OF THE ALERT NEVER HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY DISCLOSED.
GEN.OMAR BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE U.S.JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, TOLD THE MACRTHUR INQUIRY

THE MACARTHUR INQUIRY IN WASHINGTON TODAY "THERE IS DANGER, OF COURSE, OF THE RUSSIANS MOVING INTO IRAN AND STARTING ANOTHER AGGRESSION. HE MENTIONED IRAN, ALONG WITH YUGOSLAVIA AND INDOCHINA, AS POSSIBLE DANGER SPOTS.
SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON TOLD A WASHINGTON NEWS CONFERENCE IT WAS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE ENTIRE FREE WORLD THAT BRITAIN AND IRAN SETTLE THEIR DISPUTE OVER THE $1,000,000,000(B) BRITISH-OWNED COMPANY AT A CONFERENCE TABLEWMV IRAN'S INDEPENDENCE AND WELFARE, HE DECLARED, FORM A CARDINAL PRINCIPAL OF AMERICAN POLICY.
SO FAR RUSSIA HAS AVOIDED PUBLICLY CALLING ATTENTION TO HER 1921 TREATY WITH IRAN. RUSSIA COULD INTERPRET THIS PACT AS ALLOWING HER TO SEND TROOPS INTO IRAN IF BRITAIN MOVES IN TO PROTECT HER OIL PROPERTIES.
A DISPATCH PASSED THROUGH SOVIET CENSORSHIP SAID, HOWEVER, THAT NO ONE WELL ACQUAINTED WITH RUSSIA FIGURED THE SOVIET UNION WOULD IGNORE BRITISH MILITARY OPERATIONS SO CLOSE TO HER SOUTHERN DOOR.
MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS PLAYED UP TEHRAN REPORTS OF MASS DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST ALLEGED BRITISH AND AMERICAN INTERFERENCE IN IRAN.
SECRETARY ACHESON EXPRESSED SURPRISE THAT A U.S.STATEMENT ASKING IRAN TO NEGOTIATE, RATHER THAN ACT ON HER OWN IN SEIZING THE OIL PROPERTIES, HAD BEEN CONSTRUED AS HOSTILITY TOWARD IRAN.
PS1038PED

MAY 23 1951

A172
LONDON, MAY 23-(AP)-LORD VANSITTART CALLED TODAY FOR WITHDRAWAL OF BRITAIN'S DIPLOMATIC MISSION FROM PEIPING.
VANSITTART, FORMER PERMANENT UNDERSECRETARY OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE, CONDEMNED WHAT HE SAID WAS THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OF "COURTING THOSE WHO ARE ENGAGED IN KILLING OUR SOLDIERS."
HE TOLD A LUNCHTIME MEETING OF THE WESTMINSTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HE BELIEVES "THE SLAUGHTER OF THE HEROIC GLOUCESTERS SHOULD AT LEAST HAVE ENTAILED THE WITHDRAWAL OF OUR REPRESENTATIVES" FROM RED CHINA.
BRITAIN'S FAMED GLOUCESTER REGIMENT RECENTLY SUSTAINED HUNDREDS OF CAUALTIES IN THE MOST SEVERE MAULING ANY BRITISH UNIT IN KOREA HAS SUFFERED AT THE HANDS OF THE REDS.
VANSITTART ASSERTED THAT BY CONTINUING TO HAVE REPRESENTATIVES IN PEIPING THE BRITISH WERE "FORFEITING OUR DIGNITY."
W152PED

A33
PRESTON, ENG., MAY 23-(AP)-SUPPLY MINISTER GEORGE STRAUSS DECLARED TODAY BRITAIN MAY HAVE TO DRAFT WORKERS TO MEET THE NEEDS OF HER BOOMING DEFENSE PROGRAM.
THE DEMAND FOR LABOR TO BUILD AIRCRAFT FACTORIES, HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE HERE, IS ESPECIALLY ACUTE.

"UNDER PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES ANY DELAY IN SPEEDING REARMAMENT IS DANGEROUS," STRAUSS SAID.

AT THE SAME TIME STRAUSS' SUPPLY MINISTRY ANNOUNCED IT WILL SUBJECT THE PURCHASE AND USE OF MAGNESIUM TO STRICT LICENSING CONTROLS BEGINNING JUNE 11.

MAGNESIUM IS WIDELY USED IN THE ARMAMENT INDUSTRIES.

HA608PED

A35

NIGHT LEAD AERIAL (100)

PARIS, MAY 23-(AP)-ALLIED AIR FORCES OF GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S COMMAND CARRIED OUT ASSIGNMENTS TODAY IN SIX-NATION MANEUVERS TESTING WESTERN EUROPE'S AIR DEFENSES.

BOMBERS THUNDERING IN FROM BOTH BRITAIN AND WEST GERMANY ON MOCK RAIDS WERE SUCCESSFULLY IDENTIFIED AND FIGHTERS TOOK OFF IN PURSUIT, A COMMUNIQUE SAID.

THE COMMUNIQUE WAS ISSUED BY HEADQUARTERS SET UP AT VERSAILLES FOR THE THREE-DAY EXERCISE. MORE THAN 500 PLANES ARE TAKING PART. THE BOMBERS WERE AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIRCRAFT. U.S. BRITISH, FRENCH, BELGIAN, DUTCH AND DANISH AIR FORCES WERE REPRESENTED IN THE DEFENSE.

SWARMS OF FIGHTERS, MOST OF THEM JETS, SCREAMED INTO THE AIR FROM 11 BASES NEAR THE FRONT LINES OF WESTERN EUROPE TO ENGAGE THE INVADERS

HA613PED

A78

(170)

PARIS, MAY 23-(AP)-"ENEMY" BOMBERS STRUCK AT WESTERN EUROPE TODAY IN THE FIRS AIR DEFENSE EXERCISE HELD UNDER COMMAND OF GENERAL EISENHOWER'S ATLANTIC PACT HEADQUARTERS.

JET FIGHTERS FROM THE AIR FORCES OF SIX ALLIED NATIONS SWARMED UP TO MEET THE RAIDERS, IN A TEST OF THEIR ABILITY TO WORK AS A SINGLE AIR FORCE.

A COMMUNIQUE FROM EXERCISE HEADQUARTERS SAID "THE ENEMY OPENED HOSTILITIES WITHOUT WARNING AND IS MAKING SOME PROGRESS."

THE ATTACKERS WERE IDENTIFIED AS "GROUPS OF HOSTILE B-50'S FROM THE UNITED STATES SEVENTH AIR DIVISION IN ENGLAND, AND MOSQUITO BOMBERS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE FLYING TRAINING COMMAND."

THESE PLANES HIT TARGETS IN NORTH AND NORTHEAST OF EUROPE, WHILE C-82'S OF THE U.S. 61ST TRAINING COMMAND WING SIMULATED SIMILAR ATTACKS FROM THEIR BASES IN GERMANY.

PLANES OF THE FRENCH, BELGIAN, DUTCH AND DANISH AIR FORCES ALSO ARE TAKING PART.

THE EXERCISE, DUBBED BY THE CODE NAME OF "UMBRELLA," IS TO LAST THREE DAYS AND WILL TEST FIGHTER DEFENSES, RADAR NETWORK EFFICIENCY, MOBILITY OF AIR DEFENSE UNITS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES.

W805AED

A66 (NA FW)

PARIS, MAY 23-(AP)-DIPLOMATS TRYING TO WRITE A PROGRAM FOR A MEETING OF THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS GOT NOWHERE TODAY--BUT THEY DID IT FASTER THAN YESTERDAY.

YESTERDAY THEY TALKED FOR ALMOST THREE HURS; TODAY THEY FINISHED IN LESS THAN FIVE MINUTES. SOVIET VICE FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI GROMYKO WAS THE DAY'S CHAIRMAN. WHEN HE FOUND THAT NOBODY WANTED TO SPEAK, HE PUT THE MEETING OFF UNTIL TOMORROW.

RS833PED

A46

ILE D'YEU, FRANCE, MAY 23-(AP)-A GROUP OF DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIANS ARRIVED TODAY TO EXAMINE MARSHAL HENRI PHILLIPPE PETAIN. THEY FOUND THE 95-YEAR-OLD SOLDIER BETTER BUT HIS PERSONAL PHYSICIAN SICK IN BED.

FEARS HAVE BEEN EXPRESSED THAT PETAIN WOULD NOT SURVIVE HIS MOST RECENT ILLNESS. THE PHYSICIANS ARE TO DETERMINE WHETHER PETAIN, SERVING A LIFE SENTENCE FOR TREASON, CAN BE MOVED FROM HIS FORTRESS HERE TO A MAINLAND HOSPITAL.

HA646PED

30.24- 23333

D8C

(160)

PARIS, MAY 23-(AP)-THE THREE MAJOR OCCUPATION POWERS WILL MEET SOON TO DISCUSS WAYS OF TURNING THEIR RUHR VALLEY CONTROLS OVER TO THE NEWLY SIGNED SIX-NATION SCHUMAN COAL AND STEEL POOL.

A FRENCH AUTHORITY SAID TODAY THAT SUCH A MEETING MAY BE CALLED "WITHIN A FEW WEEKS." IT WOULD BE A HIGH LEVEL POLICY SESSION, HE EXPLAINED, TO DISCUSS THE NECESSARY MEASURES TO TAKE ALLIED CONTROLS OFF THE VAST INDUSTRIAL EMPIRES OF THE RUHR VALLEY IN GERMANY.

TECHNICAL EXPERTS OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE MET IN PARIS MONDAY AND TUESDAY TO START PREPARATIONS FOR SUCH A MEETING. THE INFORMANT SAID OTHER MEETINGS ON THE TECHNICAL LEVEL PROBABLY WOULD BE NECESSARY.

FRANCE HAS SUGGESTED THAT THE CONTROLS OVER THE RUHR, ESTABLISHED TO PREVENT REBIRTH OF GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL MONOPOLIES, BE TURNED OVER TO THE POOL BEING ORGANIZED BY FRANCE, WEST GERMANY, ITALY, BELGIUM, HOLLAND AND LUXEMBOURG TO FORM A SINGLE MARKET OF THEIR COAL AND STEEL OUTPUT.

P22 OPEN

Night lead aerial

Paris, May 23--(AP)--The national assembly was scheduled to hold its last session today and make way for general elections on June 17, but got tangled up with the budget.

The 2,648,000,000,000 (f) franc budget ($7,560,000,000) was approved by the assembly last week, but came back for a second vote after action by the upper house. It needed 311 votes, but got only 306 when socialists abstained.

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The socialists, who compete with communists for anti-church votes, objected to tax exemptions for private schools which would have benefitted catholic schools chiefly. The issue is an old one between the socialists and the strongly catholic popular republicans,

two parties in the government. The tax exemptions amounted to about

200,000,000 francs ($600,000).

The government immediately brought in a new budget which

removed the tax exemptions. The assembly passed it by the narrow margin

of 183 to 182. Should the upper house, the council of the republic,

reject the new budget 311 votes will be needed in the assembly to pass i
reject it the assembly a second time.

apr hartmans 2022 cec 418p

D79

BRUSSELS, MAY 23-(AP)-THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION IS PLANNING A $15,000,000 LOAN TO THE BELGIAN CONGO TO HELP INCREASE PRODUCTION OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.

INTEREST WILL BE AT THREE-AND-ONE-QUARTER PER CENT.

THE MONEY WILL BE USED TO IMPROVE ROAD AND WATERWAY TRANSPORTATION AND TO BUILD WORKERS' HOUSES. THESE PROJECTS ARE EXPECTED TO HAVE A FAVORABLE EFFECT ON PRODUCTION OF CONGO MINERALS.

P217PED

A47

(180)

MADRID, MAY 23-(AP)-SPANISH DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID TODAYTHAT RELATIONS BETWEEN SPAIN AND FRANCE HAVE REACHED THEIR LOWEST EBB SINCE THE PYRENEES FRONTIER BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES WAS CLOSED IN FEBRUARY, 1946.

A SERIES OF INCIDENTS HAS PRODUCED THE ILL FEELING ON THE SPANISH SIDE. THE LATEST WAS THE DISCOVERY LAST NIGHT ON SPANISH TERRITORY OF A PORTABLE RADIO TRANSMITTER IN A FRENCH LICENSED TRUCK.

NEITHER FRENCH NOR SPANISH POLICE WOULD GIVE ANY INFORMATION ABOUT THE TRUCK OR ITS OCCUPANTS. IT HAS BEEN IMPOSSIBLE TO LEARN ANYTHING OF THE REASONS FOR ITS PRESENCE IN SPAIN.

THE MARDRID GOVERNMENT, MEANWHILE, IS AWAITING FRANCE'S REPLY TO ITS NEAR ULTIMATUM DEMANDING EXPULSION OF BASQUE NATIONALISTS FROM THE SPANISH CULTURAL INSTITUTE IN PARIS. THE BASQUES IN QUESTION ARE OPPONENTS OF THE REGIME OF GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO. SPAIN HAS THREATENED TO CLOSE ALL THREE FRENCH SCHOOLS OPERATING IN SPAIN IF THE FRENCH DO NOT COMPLY WITH THEIR DEMAND.

A THIRD POINT OF FRICTION IS THE SPANISH CHARGE THAT FRENCH AUTHORITIES ARE LETTING SPANISH LEFTIST EXILES INFILTRATE ACROSS THE FRONTIER INTO SPAIN TO ENGAGE IN SECRET ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE FRANCO REGIME.

WA652PED

A72 (680)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME THURSDAY, MAY 24 --------NOTE DATE)

(ADVANCE).....FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 24-(AP)-U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER JOHN J. MCCLOY SAID TODAY THAT COMMUNIST LEADERS IN WESTERN GERMANY ARE "INDICATING" TO THE PARTY'S INNER CIRCLE THAT A SOVIET ATTACK MAY COME ANY TIME "THIS YEAR OR NEXT OR THE YEAR AFTER".

"WHEN RED TROOPS MOVE WESTWARD, THE FAITHFUL ARE TOLD, PARTY WORKERS MUST BE READY TO PERFORM ALLOTTED TASKS OF SABOTAGE, ERECT ROAD BLOCKS, CONDUCT PARTISAN WARFARE AND SPOT TARGETS," MCCLOY SAID IN HIS QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

"COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS IN WESTERN GERMANY ARE INTENT UPON IMPARTING A SENSE OF IMMEDIACY TO TRUSTED PARTY WORKERS," HE ADDED.

MCCLOY SAID THAT IN RECENT MONTHS THE MAJOR COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA EFFORT HAS COME INTO CLEAR FOCUS:

"IT IS TO UNDERMINE WEST GERMANS' WILL TO RESIST AGGRESSION FROM THE EAST AND PREDISPOSE THEM TO ACCEPT COMMUNIST RULE."

COMMUNIST PROPAGANDISTS, MCCLOY SAID, HAVE CHOSEN THREE THEMES UNDERSTANDABLY CLOSE TO THE HEARTS OF ALL GERMANS -- PEACE, GERMAN UNITY AND AN EARLY END TO THE OCCUPATION.

"THE THREAT IS MADE THAT GERMAN PARTICIPATION IN WESTERN SELF-DEFENSE MUST MEAN WAR, NOT PEACE, AND THE SPIRIT OF NEUTRALISM IS ACTIVELY FOSTERED TO IMPEDE SUCH PARTICIPATION ON THE ONE HAND AND ALLEGEDLY TO GUARANTEE PEACE ON THE OTHER," HE EXPLAINED.

THE REDS "ALSO MAINTAIN THAT THE (WEST GERMAN) FEDERAL REPUBLIC'S PARTICIPATION IN WEST EUROPEAN DEFENSE WOULD COST THE WEST GERMANS MONEY, WHICH IS TRUE, AND ALLEGE THAT THIS BURDEN WOULD CRUSH THE GERMAN ECONOMY AND STANDARD OF LIVING, WHICH IT WOULD NOT."

MCCLOY ADDED THAT IT APPEARS UNLIKELY THAT THESE PROPAGANDA TRICKS "WOULD FIND MANY BUYERS IN THE WESTERN ZONES AND LEAST OF ALL IN BERLIN, WHERE COMMUNIST HARASSMENT CONTINUED BUT FAILED TO SLOW DOWN THE GRADUAL REHABILITATION OF ITS COURAGEOUS PEOPLE."

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IS REJECTED BY THE BULK OF THE WEST GERMAN PEOPLE ANYWHERE IT CAN BE IDENTIFIED, HE SAID. BUT IN MANY CASES SOURCES ARE UNIDENTIFIED AND IN SOME CASES A COMMUNIST "LINE" MAY BE ADOPTED, "PARTICULARLY IF IT TAKES A NON-SYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE TOWARD THE OCCUPATION POWERS."

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER SAID THE SOVIET UNION IS "GRAVELY ALARMED" AT WEST GERMANY'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND "AT THE PROSPECT IT MIGHT BE ASSIMILATED TO THE WEST TO STRENGTHEN THE COMMUNITY OF FREE NATIONS NOW BANDED TOGETHER TO RESIST SOVIET AGGRESSION."

SOVIET STRATEGY, HE DECLARED, IS TO "MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO THWART THE INTEGRATION OF GERMANY INTO THE WEST."

A73

THE PRELIMINARY TALKS OF THE FOUR-POWER DEPUTIES AT PARIS, WHICH STILL ARE UNDER WAY, "MADE IT OBVIOUS THAT THE U.S.S.R. WAS INTENT UPON USING A FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE TO THWART FURTHER INTEGRATION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC INTO THE WEST AND THUS PROMOTE COMMUNIST INTRIGUE AND INFLUENCE THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE OF GERMANY," MCCLOY SAID. HE WENT ON:

"IT IS CLEAR THAT THE PRESENT RULERS OF THE EAST ZONE GOVERNMENT AND THEIR SOVIET MASTERS ARE INTERESTED IN GERMAN UNIFICATION ONLY AS A DEVICE FOR STRENGTHENING SOVIET DOMINATION IN GERMANY AND EXTENDING IT TO THE WESTERN ZONES UNDER SPECIOUS PLEAS OF PEACE AND UNITY."

MCCLOY REPORTED THAT IN WEST GERMANY THE IDEA OF NEUTRALISM HAS LOST SOME OF ITS APPEAL.

ALTHOUGH ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS HAVE STARTED MOVING TO WEST GERMANY, THE GERMANS EXPRESS GREAT DISSATISFACTION WITH OCCUPATION COSTS WHICH HELP MEET THE EXPENSE OF BUILDING UP ALLIED STRENGTH, HE SAID.

MCCLOY STRESSED THAT WEST GERMANY'S DEFENSE BURDEN IS NOT EXCESSIVE AND GERMAN TAXPAYERS DO NOT BEAR HIGHER DEFENSE COSTS ALONE.

BY PAYMENT OF OCCUPATION COSTS DURING THE COMING YEAR, GERMANY WILL CONTRIBUTE ABOUT 6.2 PER CENT OF ITS GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT TO THE SUPPORT OF WESTERN DEFENSE FORCES, HE SAID, ADDING:

"THIS DOES NOT SEEM AN EXAGGERATED BURDEN WHEN COMPARED WITH THE 7.9 PER CENT WHICH FRANCE ALLOTS TO MILITARY EXPENDITURES, THE 8.2 PER CENT WHICH THE UNITED KINGDOM CONTRIBUTES, AND THE 17 PER CENT WHICH THE UNITED STATES DEVOTES TO DEFENSE PURPOSES."

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(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, THURSDAY, MAY 24-----NOTE DATE).
RW747AED

NIGHT LEAD
BERLIN, MAY 23-(AP)-U.S. OFFICIALS SAID TONIGHT THE POLISH GOVERNMENT HAS WITHDRAWN ITS OBJECTIONS TO AMBASSADOR ALAN G.KIRK'S FLYING FROM MOSCOW TO BERLIN OVER POLISH TERRITORY.
CLEARANCE WAS GRANTED IN WARSAW FOR AN AMERICAN AIR FORCE PLANE TO BRING KIRK TO THE WEST ON A HOLIDAY. THE POLES ORIGINALLY REFUSED CLEARANCE.
U.S. OFFICIALS IN WARSAW AND MOSCOW ERE REPORTED TO HAVE PROTESTED THAT THE REFUSAL VIOLATED INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES GRANTED TO EMBASSY FLIGHTS.
HA610PED

MAY 23 1951

A79
BERLIN, MAY 23-(AP)-THE POLISH GOVERNMENT HAS REFUSED AIR CLEARANCE FOR U.S. AMBASSADOR ALAN KIRK TO FLY OVER POLISH TERRITORY FROM MOSCOW TO BERLIN, AMERICAN OFFICIALS IN BERLIN WERE INFORMED TODAY.
A U.S. AIR FORCE PLANE ASSIGNED TO PICK UP THE AMBASSADOR FOR A PROPOSED HOLIDAY TRIP TO WESTERN EUROPE HAS BEEN HALTED IN BERLIN.
AMERICAN AUTHORITIES SAID THE RUSSIANS RECENTLY TURNED OVER TO THE POLES THE QUESTION OF SUCH AIR CLEARANCES OVER THEIR TERRITORY.
STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS IN WARSAW AND MOSCOW WERE REPORTED TO HAVE DEMANDED THAT THE RUSSIANS USE THEIR INFLUENCE TO RESTORE THE INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES HERETOFORE GRANTED TO EMBASSY FLIGHTS.
W808AED

A91
(300)
LANDSBERG,GERMANY,MAY 23-(AP)-SEVEN RED-JACKETED GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS WAITED OUT THEIR LAST HOURS IN DEATH ROW TODAY AS FINAL APPEALS FOR CLEMENCY FAILED.
EARLIER THEIR WIVES WERE ADVISED THE MEN WOULD HANG AND THAT THURSDAY WILL BE THEIR LAST CHANCE TO SEE THEIR HUSBANDS.
THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED IT HAD TURNED DOWN LAST APPEALS, AND U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER JOHN J.MCCLOY TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY THAT AS FAR AS HE IS CONCERNED THE CASES ARE CLOSED.
THIS IS THE SECOND TIME PREPARATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO HANG THE SEVEN. LAST FEBRUARY THEIR WIVES WERE NOTIFIED OF "FINAL VISIT DAY," BUT SUBSEQUENT APPEALS RESULTED IN STAYS OF EXECUTION.
GEORG SCHALLERMAIR, CONVICTED OF HAVING PERSONALLY BEATEN TO DEATH INMATES OF THE NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP AT MAUTHAUSEN, FAINTED WHEN TOLD HIS LAST APPEAL HAD BEEN REFUSED.
WEST GERMAN NEWSPAPERS, WHICH HAD CRITICISED THE SCHEDULED HANGINGS, WERE GENERALLY MILD IN THEIR REACTION TODAY.
THE WIESBADEN TAGEBLATT COMMENTED THAT "NOBODY CONDONES THEIR DEEDS," BUT POINTED OUT THE DEATH PENALTY HAD BEEN ABOLISHED IN WEST GERMANY, AND THAT THE CONDEMNED MEN HAVE BEEN "WAITING FOR YEARS" AFTER SENTENCE.
THE MEN, CONVICTED OF ATROCITIES AND THE SLAUGHTER OF THOUSANDS OF CIVILIANS, WERE CONVICTED IN 1946 AND 1947 AND SINCE THEN HAVE BEEN FIGHTING FOR REDUCTION OF SENTENCES.
IN ADDITION TO SCHALLERMAIR, THOSE SCHEDULED TO HANG ARE SS GENERAL OSWALD POHL, CONVICTED OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WARSAW GHETTO AND OF BEING IN CHARGE OF NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS; PAUL BLOBEL, CONVICTED OF ORDERING THE KILLING OF 60,000 PERSONS IN A TWO-DAY MASSACRE AT KIEV; WERNER BRAUNE, CONVICTED OF DIRECTING A MASS MASSACRE OF JEWS AND GYPSIES; ERIC NAUMANN, COMMANDER OF A UNIT WHICH KILLED 3,539 PEOPLE IN THREE WEEKS; OTTO OHLENDORF, CHIEF OF AN EXTERMINATION TEAM CHARGED WITH KILLING 90,000 RUSSIANS; HANS SCHMIDT, ADJUTANT OF THE NOTORIOUS BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP.
W9AED

A74
VIENNA, AUSTRIA, MAY 23-(AP)-BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON SAID TONIGHT HE FELT THAT GERMANY AND AUSTRIA COULD BE A "STRONG DEFENSE AGAINST AGGRESSION FROM WHATEVER QUARTER IT MIGHT COME."
NEARING THE END OF HIS WEEK'S TOUR OF THE TWO OCCUPIED COUNTRIES MORRISON WAS ASKED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE IF HE CONSIDERED BOTH COUNTRIES A RELIABLE BULWARK AGAINST COMMUNISM. HE REPLIED:
"I BELIEVE BOTH COUNTRIES HAVE THE MAKINGS OF PRETTY STRONG DEMOCRACIES. IF THAT BE SO, THEY WILL BE A STRONG DEFENSE AGAINST AGGRESSION FROM WHATEVER QUARTER IT MIGHT COME."
PS901PED

B4 (Q IN) (310)
17
BY ALEX SINGLETON
BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, MAY 23-(AP)-YUGOSLAVIA SAID TODAY SHE HAS ASKED ARGENTINA TO SURRENDER ANTE PAVELIC, WHO RULED CROATIA AS A PUPPET FOR HITLER IN WORLD WAR II, FOR TRIAL ON WAR CRIMES CHARGES.
THE INFORMATION MINISTRY OF PREMIER MARSHAL TITO'S GOVERNMENT MADE PUBLIC A STERN NOTE HANDED SATURDAY TO THE ARGENTINE MINISTER, FRANCISCO CANOSA. THE NOTE CHARGED THAT ARGENTINA HAD PROVIDED SANCTUARY FOR MANY OF PAVELIC'S WARTIME TERRORIST USTACHI ORGANIZATION "AND OTHER WAR CRIMINALS" AS WELL AS PAVELIC HIMSELF.
(THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN OFFICE IN BUENOS AIRES DECLINED COMMENT ON THE YUGOSLAV NOTE.)

THE USTACHIS HAVE BEEN ACCUSED OF KILLING 700,000 SERBS AND JEWS IN CROATIA, A NORTHERN SECTION OF YUGOSLAVIA. REGARDED AS THE MAJOR WORLD WAR II CRIMINAL STILL AT LARGE, PAVELIC IS UNDER INDICTMENT ON FORMAL INTERNATIONAL LISTS.
OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT SOURCES CONTEND THAT PAVELIC AND A HANDFUL OF HIS FOLLOWERS HAVE SET UP AN "ILLEGAL EXILED GOVERNMENT" IN ARGENTINA IN THE HOPE THAT A THIRD WORLD WAR WILL RESTORE HIM TO POWER IN CROATIA.
THE NOTE SAID A FORMER USTACHI POLICE GENERAL, IVAN HERENCI, IS NOW EMPLOYED BY THE ARGENTINE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS IN BUENOS AIRES UNDER THE ALIAS OF HUAN HORVAT AND THAT A FORMER CROATIAN MINISTER, JOSIP BALEN, IS EMPLOYED BY THE ARGENTINE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE UNDER THE NAME OF IVAN BARAC.
YUGOSLAVIA CHARGED THAT ARGENTINA'S FOREIGN MINISTRY HAS FAVORED THE USTACHI EMIGRES THROUGH AN ARRANGEMENT WITH A COMMISSION OF ST.FRANCISCO PRIESTS WHICH, IT SAID, PROVIDED FALSE DOCUMENTS OF BIRTH, NAMES, OCCUPATIONS AND NATIONALITIES.
PAVELIC, NOW 61, ESCAPED ALLIED AUTHORITIES AT THE WAR'S END. HE FORESAW THE END OF HIS POWER AND FLED YUGOSLAVIA IN MAY, 1945, JUST BEFORE GERMANY SURRENDERED.
YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAY HE TOOK WITH HIM A TREASURE OF LOOT.
SELDOM HAS THE OFFICIAL YUGOSLAV PRESS DRUMMED UP SUCH A HUE AND CRY OVER AN ISSUE AS IT HAS IN THE CASE OF PAVELIC, OR WITH MORE PUBLIC SUPPORT.
IN DEMANDING RETURN OF WHAT SHE CALLED THE "BLOODY HANGMAN" FOR TRIAL, YUGOSLAVIA PRESENTED A DOCUMENTED CASE SUPPORTED WITH PHOTOGRAPHS OF HIM SAID TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN BOTH YUGOSLAVIA AND SOUTH AMERICA.
PAVELIC IS MARRIED AND HAS THREE CHILDREN.

MAY 23 1951

JS421PED

A87

PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, MAY 23-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER RUDE PRAVO TODAY QUOTED A HIGH COMMUNIST OFFICIAL AS SAYING THE MAJORITY OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA ARE CAUSED BY "SABOTEURS AND ENEMIES."

THE NEWSPAPER SAID JOSEF FRANK, REPRESENTING THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY TOLD AN ALL-STATE CONFERENCE OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA ALSO SUFFERED FROM TOO MANY TRAINS BEING LATE.

HE SAID ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY OLD EQUIPMENT OR NATURAL CAUSES WERE RARE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

PS1003PED

MAY 23 1951

A6 (500)

NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, MAY 23-(AP)-FOREIGN DIPLOMATS HERE FEAR THE IRANIAN SITUATION IS LOADED WITH DYNAMITE WHICH COULD BLOW UP WORLD PEACE.

SOME OBSERVERS ARE OF THE OPINION THERE IS A GROWING POSSIBILITY IRAN MAY TURN TO SOVIET RUSSIA FOR ADVICE, IF NOT AID, IN OPERATING THE BRITISH RUN OIL RESOURCES SHE HAS NATIONALIZED. THE HEART OF RUSSIA'S OIL BUSINESS IS AT BAKU, NEAR THE IRANIAN BORDER.

IF THE PRESENT CONFUSED SITUATION CONTINUES IN TEHRAN, SOME DIPLOMATS FEEL, BRITAIN MAY BE FORCED TO SEND IN ARMED FORCES OR RELINQUISH COMPLETELY HER IRANIAN OIL INTERESTS.

BUT SHE SHE ATTEMPT

BUT SHOULD SHE ATTEMPT TO USE TROOPS OR WARSHIPS, THESE DIPLOMATS SAY THEY BELIEVE IRAN WOULD QUICKLY REPLACE KOREA AS THE GREATEST DANGER TO WORLD PEACE.

UPPERMOST IN THE MIND OF EVERY DIPLOMAT IN MOSCOW IS THE OSVIET-IRANIANAN TREATY OF FEBRUARY, 1921 WHICH AUTHORIZES RUSSIA TO SEND ARMED FORCES INTO IRAN IF SHE CONSIDERS HER SECURITY IS MENACED.

SO FAR THE SOVIET UNION HAS NOT SUGGESTED SHE WOULD INVOKE THIS TREATY IF BRITAIN SENT TROOPS. IN FACT RUSSIA HAS NOT EVEN CALLED ATTENTION PUBLICLY TO THE TREATY SINCE THE DISPUTE OVER NATIONALIZATION DEVELOPED.

BUT ANYONE FAINTLY ACQUAINTED WITH RUSSIA FIGURES SHE WOULD NOT TOLERATE ANY MILITARY OPERATIONS BY BRITAIN OR THE UNITED STATES SO CLOSE TO HER SOUTHERN DOOR AND THE HEART OF THE BAKU OIL INDUSTRY.

ANY IRANIAN REQUEST TO RUSSIA FOR AID, IT IS BELIEVED HERE, WOULD RECEIVE SERIOUS CONSIDERATION IN MOSCOW.

(THIS DISPATCH PASSED THROUGH SOVIET CENSORSHIP. INFORMED LONDON SOURCES SAID TUESDAY BRITAIN HAD DROPPED ANY IMMEDIATE THREAT OF USING FORCE AND HAS PROMISED TO CONSULT FULLY WITH THE U.S. BEFORE ACTING.)

AN UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION OF ARTICLE SIX OF THE 30-YEAR-OLD TREATY, WHICH WAS CONCLUDED WHEN THE SOVIET REGIME STILL WAS GETTING ON ITS FEET, READ:

"BOTH THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES ARE AGREED THAT, IN EVENT OF AN ATTEMPT ON THE PART OF A THIRD COUNTRY BY MEANS OF ARMED INTERVENTION TO REALIZE A PREDATORY POLICY OR TO CONVERT THE TERRITORY OF PERSIA (IRAN) INTO A BASE FOR MILITARY ATTACKS AGAINST RUSSIA, AND IF BY THIS DANGER THE SECURITY OF THE FRONTIERS OF THE R.S.F.S.R. OR POWERS ALLIED WITH HER WILL BE THREATENED, AND IF THE PERSIAN GOVERNMENT AFTER A WARNING FROM THE RUSSIAN SOVIET GOVERNMENT FINDS ITSELF UNABLE TO AVERT THIS DANGER, THE RUSSIAN SOVIET GOVERNMENT SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO INTRODUCE TROOPS INTO PERSIAN TERRITORY IN ORDER, IN THE INTERESTS OF SELF DEFENSE, TO TAKE NECESSARY MILITARY MEASURES. UPON REMOVAL OF SAID DANGER, THE RUSSIAN SOVIET GOVERNMENT OBLIGES ITSELF IMMEDIATELY TO WITHDRAW ITS TROOPS FROM THE LIMITS OF PERSIA."

A7

THE R.S.F.S.R. (RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERAL SOCIALIST REPUBLICAL) COMPRISES MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS OF THE AREA OF THE SOVIET UNION. ITS BORDER EXTENDS ALMOST TO IRAN, ONLY THE SMALL SOVIET REPUBLICS OF GEORGIA, AZERBAIJAN AND ARMENIA INTERVENING.

THE SOVIET PRESS HAS BEEN GIVING INCREASING ATTENTION TO THE IRANIAN SITUATION AS IT WORSENED. TODAY'S HEADLINES ACCUSED BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF MEDDLING AND "CRUDE INTERFERENCE" IN IRAN. NEWS STORIES TOLD OF MASS DEMONSTRATIONS AND PROTESTS IN TEHRAN AGAINST BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

SPEAKERS WERE QUOTED AS SAYING THE UNITED STATES HAD CHANGED ITS POSITION IN THE CONTROVERSY FROM ONE OF ALOOFNESS AND NON-INTERFERENCE TO SUPPORT OF BRITAIN. (THE UNITED STATES HAS URGED MODERATION ON BOTH SIDES, AND PARTICULARLY HAS URGED IRAN TO NEGOTIATE ON THE ISSUES).

WW427PED

A84

(260)

WITH TEHRAN IRANIAN

MOSCOW, MAY 23-(AP)-THE MOSCOW PRESS DEVOTED MUCH ATTENTION TODAY TO THE SITUATION IN IRAN, AND FOREIGN DIPLOMATS HERE SAID THE BRITISH-IRANIAN DISPUTE IS PACKED WITH DYNAMITE.

SOME PERSONS IN MOSCOW EXPRESS THE BELIEF THAT BRITAIN MAY SEEK TO USE TROOPS OR BATTLESHIPS IN THE ARGUMENT OVER THE NATIONALIZATION OF THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY BY THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT.

IF THIS SHOULD HAPPEN, THESE SOURCES SAID, IRAN WOULD PRESENT A THREAT TO WORLD PEACE GREATER THAN THE KOREAN WAR. RUSSIA HAS A 30-YEAR-OLD TREATY WITH IRAN, ARTICLE 6 OF WHICH GIVES THE SOVIET UNION THE RIGHT TO SEND TROOPS TO HER SOUTHERN NEIGHBOR IF FOREIGN FORCES INTERVENE THERE OR IF A THREAT TO U.S.S.R. SECURITY DEVELOPS THERE.

TODAY'S NEWSPAPERS CARRIED HEADLINES REFERRING TO "ANGLO-AMERICAN MEDDLING IN IRAN'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS," AND "PROTESTS AGAINST THE CRUDE INTERFERENCE OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IN IRAN'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS."

A TASS DISPATCH FROM TEHRAN SAID NEWSPAPER CIRCLES THERE EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT IRAN'S REJECTION OF THE BRITISH DEMAND FOR ARBITRATION WAS COMPOSED BY THE IRANIAN FINANCE MINISTER "AT THE ORDER OF PREMIER MOSSADEGH." IT SAID THE REJECTION WOULD "BE VIEWED NOT ONLY AS A DIRECT ANSWER TO THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, BUT ALSO AN INDIRECT ANSWER TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT" ON THE ENTIRE IRANIAN OIL QUESTION.

THE PRESS REPORTED THAT THE UNITED STATES ADVICE TO IRAN TO GO SLOWLY, REJECTED BY IRAN, REPRESENTED A CHANGE IN THE AMERICAN POSITION.

(THIS DISPATCH, WHICH PASSE THROUGH MOSCOW CENSORSHIP, DID NOT ELABORATE, BUT PREVIOUSLY THE SOVIET PRESS HAS TOLD ITS READERS THAT THERE WAS A CONFLICT OF INTERESTS IN IRAN BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.)

W830AED

MAY 23 1951

A17 (500)

PMS BUDGET

IRANIAN

BY ROBERT B.HEWETT

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 23-(AP)-TENSION MOUNTED TODAY IN CRISIS-TORN TEHRAN AFTER SOME 30,000 MOSLEMS--BOOING THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN --VOWED YESTERDAY TO WAGE HOLY WAR IF NEED BE TO NATIONALIZE THE NATION'S RICH OIL RESOURCES.

AN AIR OF CRISIS GRIPPED THE IRANIAN CAPITAL AS POLICE AND TROOPS, ON A 24-HOUR ALERT, PATROLLED THE STREETS IN TRUCKS AND ON HORSEBACK. A DOZEN TANKS ROAMED THE CITY, READY FOR ACTION.

A RESOLUTION DECLARING "STRONG HATRED" OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WAS CHEERED WILDLY AT YESTERDAY'S MASS RALLY, CALLED BY MOSLEM RELIGIOUS LEADERS AND PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH'S NATIONAL BLOC.

THE CHEERING REACHED FEVER PITCH WHEN BLACK-BEARDED CHAMS GHANATABADI, LEADER OF THE MILITANT MUJAHEDDIN ISLAM (FIGHTERS FOR ISLAM), DECLARED:

"ALL LOYAL MOSLEMS WILL THROW THE BRITISH BANDITS INTO THE

PERSIAN GULF, IF THEY DO NOT LEAVE THE COUNTRY."
THOUSANDS OF MOSLEM RELIGIOUS BANNERS WERE WAVED IN APPROVAL WHEN ANOTHER SPEAKER, PARLIAMENT MEMBER HOSSEIN MAKKI, DECLARED A RECENT STATEMENT BY THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT WAS "A STAB IN THE BACK OF THE IRANIAN NATION."
THE STATE DEPARTMENT, WHICH HAS URGED MODERATION ON BOTH SIDES OF THE DISPUTE, HAS BEEN ACCUSED BY IRANIANS OF BACKING THE BRITISH STAND AGAINST NATIONALIZATION.
MAKKI IS MOSSADEGH'S RIGHT HAND MAN IN PARLIAMENT AND SECRETARY OF THE JOINT SENATE-MAJLIS OIL NATIONALIZATION BOARD.
THE RALLY--CALLED BY AYATULLAH SEYED ABOLGHASSEM KASHANI, ONE OF IRAN'S LEADING PRIESTS--WAS THE LATEST MOVE TO STEP UP PRESSURE AGAINST ANY BRITISH RESISTANCE TO GOVERNMENT SEIZURE OF THE BRITISH-OWNED ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY.
THE LAW NATIONALIZING THE GIANT FIRM WAS ENACTED MORE THAN THREE WEEKS AGO, BUT THE GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN NO PRACTICAL HINT OF HOW IT INTENDS TO CARRY IT OUT.
THE RESOLUTION, WHICH DREW LOUD CHEERS, CONTAINED THESE POINTS:
1--"WE HEREBY DECLARE TO THE WHOLE WORLD THE UNBREAKABLE WILL OF THE IRANIAN PEOPLE TO TAKE OVER THE FORMER OIL COMPANY WITHOUT ANY CONDITIONS."
2--THE BRITISH NOTE PROTESTING NATIONALIZATION IS INTERFERENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND "WE HEREBY DECLARE IT REJECTED."

MAY 23 1951

A18
3--PARLIAMENT HAD THE RIGHT UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER TO NATIONALIZE OIL AND "THE FORMER OIL COMPANY, WHICH IS ONLY A BUSINESS CONCERN, MUST SURRENDER TO THE WILL OF THE IRANIAN PEOPLE."
4--"RUMORS OF DISPATCHING PARATROOPS FROM BRITAIN ARE CONSIDERED BY THE IRANIAN PEOPLE AS WILD AGGRESSION."
5--"THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT IS CONSIDERED AS CLEAR INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF IRAN AND HAS AWAKENED IN THE IRANIAN PEOPLE A STRONG HATRED REGARDING SUCH A STATEMENT."
(MOSCOW PRESS AND RADIO SAID BRITAIN'S LATEST NOTE TO IRAN CONTAINED A DIRECT THREAT AND ADDED SOME DIPLOMATS FEARED WORLD PEACE WAS BEING ENDANGERED. RUSSIA HAS A TREATY WITH IRAN WHICH SHE COULD INTERPRET AS ALLOWING HER TO SEND FORCES INTO THE COUNTRY IN THE EVENT OF A THREAT TO THE SOVIET UNION.
(IN LONDON, INFORMED SOURCES SAID BRITAIN HAS PROMISED TO CONSULT FULLY WITH THE UNITED STATES BEFORE DECIDING TO SEND TROOPS TO IRAN EVEN TO PROTECT BRITISH LIVES AND PROPERTY.)
AT AN EARLIER RALLY OF 4,000 COMMUNIST-BACKED TRADE UNIONISTS YESTERDAY, LEFTISTS CALLED FOR THE DEATH OF MOSSADEGH, WHO HAS KEPT HIMSELF LOCKED IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING SINCE THREATS MADE AGAINST HIS LIFE LAST WEEK. THE LEFTISTS GOT INTO A FIST FIGHT WITH MOSSADEGH SUPPORTERS.

A102
(130)
MOSCOW, MAY 23-(AP)-FOR THE FIRST TIME THE MOSCOW PRESS TODAY PUBLISHED THE FULL TEXT OF ITS PROPOSALS CONCERNING A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY. THE U.S.S.R. PROPOSED MAY 7 A MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE SOVIET UNION, THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND COMMUNIST CHINA IN JUNE OR JULY TO CONSIDER THE QUESTION.
IT WAS THE FIRST PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT HERE OF THE PROPOSAL TO WHICH THE UNITED STATES REPLIED A FEW DAYS AGO. THE NEWSPAPERS CARRIED NO COMMENT.
-DASH-
THE PUBLICATION OF THE SOVIET NOTE ON JAPAN AT THIS TIME MAY INDICATE THAT THE U.S.S.R. IS ABOUT TO REPLY TO THE UNITED STATES' REJECTION OF THE PROPOSAL.
THE U.S., TURNING DOWN THE SOVIET PLAN, SAID SUCH A MEETING WOULD ONLY SUBJECT THE WEST TO A "DOUBLE VETO" OF COMMUNIST CHINA AND THE U.S.S.R. THE U.S. ACCUSED THE RUSSIANS OF TRYING TO STALL PREPARATIONS FOR AN EARLY JAPANESE TREATY.

MT950AED

A75 (330)
NIGHT LEAD PRESS
NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 23-(AP)-REBUFFED BY PRIME MINISTER NEHRU, INDIAN NEWSPAPER EDITORS WILL MEET NEXT MONTH TO FORM A COMMON FRONT AGAINST A PROPOSED LAW NEHRU IS BACKING TO CURB FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE ALL-INDIA NEWSPAPER EDITORS CONFERENCE, DESHABANDHU GUPTA, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW TONIGHT HE IS CALLING SUCH A MEETING. MORE THAN 200 EDITORS ARE MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE. GUPTA IS MANAGING EDITOR OF THE CONSERVATIVE INDIAN NEWS CHRONICLE OF NEW DELHI.
PARLIAMENT, HOWEVER, IS EXPECTED TO PASS THE AMENDMENT BEFORE THE EDITORS MEET. A COMMITTEE WHICH NEHRU HEADS IS TO PRESENT ITS REPORT ON NEHRU'S CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FRIDAY. THAT WILL OPEN A 10-DAY DEBATE.
IN A LETTER TO GUPTA RELEASED TODAY, NEHRU SAID HE AND HIS GOVERNMENT WERE UNABLE TO DROP OR POSTPONE ACTION ON THE AMENDMENT FOR A VARIETY OF REASONS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE PRESS, BUT "AFFECTING LAW AND ORDER IN INDIA AND BOTH THE DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL SITUATIONS."
NEHRU DID NOT GO INTO DETAIL. OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID HE HAD ESPECIALLY IN MIND THE TURMOIL THAT MIGHT BE CREATED BY VIOLENT SPEECHES OF COMMUNIST AND RELIGIOUS FANATICS, ESPECIALLY DURING THE GENERAL ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.
THE PRIME MINISTER GAVE THESE ASSURANCES:
1--HE AND HIS GOVERNMENT WILL INSURE AND DIRECT ALL STATE GOVERNMENTS TO MAKE CERTAIN THE AMENDMENT PRODUCES NO ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE PRESS.
2--HE WILL MAKE A STATEMENT TO PARLIAMENT SO THE WHOLE COUNTRY MAY KNOW THE PRESS WILL NOT BE AFFECTED.
3--HE WILL PRESENT COMPREHENSIVE PRESS LEGISLATION IN PARLIAMENT, IN CONSULTATION WITH ALL RESPONSIBLE NEWSPAPERS OF INDIA, WHICH WOULD WIDEN AND NOT CURTAIL THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.
GUPTA SAID INDIAN EDITORS FELT "THESE ASSURANCES CAN HAVE NO CONSTITUTIONAL VALIDITY AND, AS SUCH, EXTEND NO PROTECTION TO THE PRESS AGAINST MISUSE OF ANY OF THE WIDE POWERS CONFERRED."
THE PRIME MINISTER TURNED DOWN A SUGGESTION BY GUPTA FOR INSERTION OF A SPECIFIC GUARANTEE FOR FREEDOM OF THE PRESS LIKE THAT IN THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.
"I REALLY DO NOT SEE THE NECESSITY FOR THIS," NEHRU WROTE, "BUT APART FROM NECESSITY IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO INTRODUCE A NEW ARTICLE IN THE COMMITTEE OR IN THE PRESENT BILL X X X ACCORDING TO OUR RULES OF PROCEDURE."

PS910PED

MAY 23 1951

A82
(150)
NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 23-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER NEHRU TODAY INFORMED THE INDIA NEWSPAPER EDITORS CONFERENCE HIS GOVERNMENT IS UNABLE TO DROP OR POSTPONE AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION RELATING TO FREEDOM OF THE PRESS "FOR A VARIETY OF WEIGHTY REASONS."
IN A LETTER PUBLISHED TODAY, NEHRU SAID THE AMENDMENT WHICH WOULD RESTRICT PRESS FREEDOM IN INDIA WAS UNDERTAKEN FOR "A VARIETY OF REASONS UNCONNECTED WITH THE PRESS." "WE WOULD BE FAILING IN DISCHARGING OUR RESPONSIBILITY IF WE DID NOT PAY DUE REGARD TO THESE

WEIGHTY REASONS," HE ADDED.
THE PRIME MINISTER ASSURED THE CONFERENCE, HOWEVER, THAT HE WOULD DO ALL IN HIS POWER TO PREVENT GOVERNMENT ABUSE OF PRESS FREEDOM, BUT ADDED "WE CANNOT OBVIOUSLY IGNORE A LARGE NUMBER OF OTHER CONSIDERATIONS."
OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID NEHRU POSSIBLY HAS IN MIND THE SITUATION WHICH MAY ARISE IF THE COMMUNISTS OR RELIGIOUS FACTIONS MAKE VIOLENT SPEECHES DURING THE GENERAL ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR NEXT NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.
LAST MONDAY THE EDITORS CONFERENCE ADOPTED A RESOLUTION ATTACKING NEHRU'S PROPOSED AMENDMENT AS "UNWARRANTED AND UNCALLED FOR."
IN HIS LETTER, NEHRU SAID HE AND HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD DIRECT ALL STATE ORGANS TO TAKE CARE THAT NO ADVERSE EFFECTS BE SUFFERED BY THE PRESS BECAUSE OF THE AMENDMENT.
HE PROMISED TO GO ON RECORD BEFORE PARLIAMENT WITH HIS VIEWS, AND TO ADVANCE LEGISLATION THAT WOULD WIDEN FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN INDIA.
BUT DESHABANDHU GUPTA, PRESIDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER EDITORS' CONFERENCE, REJECTED NEHRU'S ASSURANCES. HE SAID THEY HAVE NO CONSTITUTIONAL VALIDITY "AND AS SUCH EXTEND NO PROTECTION TO THE PRESS AGAINST MISUSE OF ANY WIDE POWERS CONFERRED AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THIS AMENDMENT."
HE SUGGESTED THAT SPECIFIC GUARANTEES FOR FREEDOM OF THE PRESS SIMILAR TO THOSE FOUND IN THE CONSTITUION OF THE UNITED STATES BE INSERTED IN INDIA'S CONSTITUTION.
MT938AED

MAY 23 1951

A32
CALCUTTA, INDIA, MAY 23-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER STATESMAN SAID TODAY SOME HIGH TIBETAN OFFICIALS WHO FLED LHASA, THE CAPITAL, LAST JANUARY ARE NOW MOVING BACK IN ANTICIPATION OF A CHINESE-TIBETAN SETTLEMENT EXPECTED SOON.
THE STATESMAN'S KALIMPONG CORRESPONDENT SAID THE MOVEMENT WAS GRADUAL AND THE LATEST TO RETURN WAS THE 78-YEAR OLD EX-REGENT TAKTA RIMPOCHE, WHO GAVE OVER HIS POWERS TO THE DALAI LAMA LAST NOVEMBER WHEN TIBET WAS INVADED BY CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES.
ONLY THE DALAI LAMA, HIS IMMEDIATE ENTOURAGE AND HIS CABINET MINISTERS ARE AT PRESENT IN YATUNG, HIS TEMPORARY CAPITAL, NEAR THE NORTHERN INDIAN BORDER STATES.
HA607PED

A89
NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 23-(AP)-A FOOD MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY COMMUNIST CHINA HAS MADE ANOTHER OFFER OF 400,000 TONS OF MILO (GRAIN SORGHUM) TO INDIA. THIS WOULD BE PART OF 1,000,000 TONS OF FOOD GRAINS THE CHINESE REDS SAY THEY CAN MAKE AVAILABLE IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH INDIA.
INDIA HAS ALREADY NEGOTIATED WITH RED CHINA FOR 70,000 TONS OF RICE AND 50,000 TONS OF MILO. PART WAS OBTAINED FOR CASH AND PART IN TRADE FOR JUTE.
W841AED

san juan, puerto rico, may 23--(ap)--A crowd estimated by police at 70,000 gave a rousing welcome today to the first Puerto Rican soldiers to return from the Korean war. The group of 151 were the first to get back under the army's rotation plan.

schools, stores and offices were closed for a half-holiday.

rc
wpa 0114o mb/ 12:43p

D47KX
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 23-(AP)-THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS TODAY ANNOUNCED AN AGREEMENT TO SELL 400,000 TONS OF GRAIN TO INDIA WAS SIGNED AT PEIPING YESTERDAY. A BROADCAST HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HERE SAID THIS WAS IN ADDITION TO 50,000 TONS OF RICE PREVIOULY SOLD TO INDIA.
PR1051ACS NM

B59 (Q)
KX FOR APW
KARACHI, PAKISTAN, MAY 23-(AP)-AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID HERE TODAY THE WORLD BANK HAS OFFERED PAKISTAN A $60,000,000 LOAN FOR DEVELOPING IRRIGATION AND HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECTS AND FOR EXTENDING AND REPARING COMMUNICATION AND RAIL FACILITIES. THE SUM WOULD BE A FIRST INSTALLMENT IN THE FINANCING OF THE PROGRAM.
MT834AED

D75WX
PRECEDE KARACHI (B59)
WASHINGTON, MAY 23-(AP)-THE WORLD BANK SAID TODAY IT HAS INVITED PAKISTAN TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES HERE TO DISCUSS POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT LOANS.
LAST MARCH 19 THE BANK SAID IT WAS WILLING TO ENTER INTTO LOAN NEGOTIATIONS AND CONSIDER PROJECTS THAT WOULD REQUIRE ABOUT $60,000,000 (M) OF BANK FINANCING.
THE BANK SAID TODAY A BANK MISSION VISITED PAKISTAN LAST YEAR TO STUDY THE PROJECTS DEALING WITH RAILWAYS, AGRICULTURE, ELECTRIC POWER, TELE-COMMUNICATIONS AND NEW INDUSTRIES.
MD214PEDNM

A62
(120)
RANGOON, BURMA, MAY 23-(AP)-FINANCIAL SOURCES SAID TODAY BURMA SENT 30,000 BALES OF COTTON OVERLAND TO COMMUNIST CHINA LAST YEAR AND THAT SINCE JAN. 1 SHE HAS TRUCKED ANOTHER 15,000 BALES ALONG THE BURMA ROAD TO THE CHINESE REDS.
THESE SAME SOURCES SAID BURMA ALSO HAS SHIPPED 15,000 BALES BY SEA TO HONG KONG SINCE THE FIRST OF THE YEAR.
THE INFORMANTS SAID THAT IN THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF THIS YEAR BURMESE PRODUCTION TOTALLED APPROXIMATELY 55,000 BALES OF WHICH 5,000 REMAIN UNSOLD.
THEY SAID A BALE AT PRESENT WEIGHS BETWEEN 360 AND 380 POUNDS. (BY U. S. MEASUREMENT STANDARDS A BALE WEIGHS 500 POUNDS.)
THE INFORMANTS SAID CHINESE TRADERS ARE USING GOLD FROM THE BLACK MARKET IN THE TRADING PORT OF AMOY TO BUY COTTON "BY THE TRUCKLOAD" WHICH THEY ARE ROUTING ALONG THE BURMA ROAD TO CHUNKING.
IN 1939-40 BURMA PRODUCED A TOTAL OF 100,659 BALES OF COTTON, OF WHICH 19,700 WERE EXPORTED TO CHINA.
RW657AED

MAY 23 1951

B5 (280)
17
NIGHT LEAD ISRAEL
BY WOLF POMERANZ
ON THE ISRAELI-SYRIAN FRONTIER, MAY 23-(AP)-ISRAEL SHIFTED GEARS TODAY ON HER HULEH SWAMP DRAINAGE PROJECT IN RESPONSE TO A SECURITY COUNCIL ORDER. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TWO MONTHS, ALL WORK TEMPORARILY HALTED.

HOWEVER, THE DRAINAGE CREWS WERE ORDERED TO RESUME OPERATIONS TOMORROW OUTSIDE A DISPUTED SEVEN ACRES OF ARAB-OWNED LAND IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE, A PRIMARY POINT OF TENSION IN RECENT ARMED CLASHES BETWEEN SYRIA AND ISRAEL.

(THE SECURITY COUNCIL DIRECTED LAST WEEK THAT ISRAEL "CEASE ALL OPERATIONS IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE UNTIL SUCH TIME AS AN AGREEMENT IS ARRANGED THROUGH THE (U.N.) CHAIRMAN OF THE MIXED ARMISTICE COMMISSION FOR CONTINUANCE OF THIS PROJECT." IT ALSO CALLED FOR THE RETURN FORTHWITH OF ARAB CIVILIANS ISRAEL HAS REMOVED FROM THE AREA. THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WERE AMONG THE SPONSORS OF THE RESOLUTION).

THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE WAS SET UP IN NORTHEAST PALESTINE BY THE SYRIAN-ISRAELI ARMISTICE AFTER THE PALESTINE WAR OF 1948 TO BREAK CONTACT BETWEEN THE RIVAL ARMIES. THE HULEH SWAMPS, A NATURAL BARRIER NEAR THE FRONTIER, LIE WITHIN THE ZONE.

ISRAEL IS DRAINING THE SURPLUS WATER INTO THE RIVER JORDAN TO CONVERT THE AREA TO FARM LAND. SYRIA CHARGES THAT THIS WORK AND THE REMOVAL OF ARAB RESIDENTS VIOLATE THE ARMISTICE.

FOREIGN MINISTER MOSHE SHARETT NOTIFIED U.S. MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM RILEY, UNITED NATIONS CHIEF OF STAFF, IN TEL AVIV OF HIS GOVERNMENT'S ORDERS TO THE LAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

SHARETT SAID THE GOVERNMENT DERIVED--FROM THE COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION AND AN EXPLANATION BY BRITAIN'S SIR GLADWYN JEBB--THE IDEA THAT THE POINT AT ISSUE IS SAFEGUARDING THE LEGITIMATE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF THE ARAB LAND OWNERS. HE SAID HIS GOVERNMENT'S IMPRESSION IS THAT THE WORK STOPPAGE WAS REQUESTED TO EXPLORE CHANCES OF AN AGREEMENT, EITHER BY PAYING THEM COMPENSATION OR GIVING THEM ALTERNATE TRACTS OF LAND, AND ISRAEL IS WILLING TO SATISFY THESE CLAIMS.

JS427PED

A101

MAY 23 1951

PRECEDE TEL AVIV (A27)

ON THE ISRAEL-SYRIAN FRONTIER, MAY 23-(AP)-ALL WORK BY ISRAELIS ON THE HULEH SWAMP CLEARING PROJECT CEASED TODAY. WORKERS WERE ORDERED TO REPORT ON THE JOB TOMORROW TO RESUME OPERATIONS IN SECTORS WHERE ARAB LAND IS NOT INVOLVED.

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME IN TWO MONTHS THAT WORK HAD STOPPED COMPLETELY AND NO TRACTORS WERE SENT OUT TO WIDEN THE BED OF THE JORDAN RIVER AT MISHMAR HAYARDEN ALONG THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE ON THE SYRIAN BORDER.

THE ACTION IS IN ACCORD WITH WORD SENT TO U.N. CHIEF OF STAFF MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM RILEY BY FOREIGN MINISTER MOSHE SHARETT. THE ISRAELI OFFICIAL INFORMED RILEY THAT AREAS WHERE WORK IS TO BE RESUMED ARE NOT

OFFICIAL INFORMED RILEY THAT AREAS WHERE WORK IS TO BE RESUMED ARE NOT INVOLVED IN THE DISPUTE WITH SYRIA.

SHARETT SAID WORK IN THE DEMILITARIZED AZONE WOULD HALT TODAY AND WOULD BE RESUMED TOMORROW ON ALL BUT SEVEN ARAB-OWNED ACRES.

ISRAEL'S STOP WORK ORDER TO THE PALESTINE LAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY CARRYING OUT THE DRAINAGE PROJECT COMPLIED WITH A U. N. SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF LAST WEEK ORDERING SUSPENSION OF THE WORK UNTIL ISRAEL AND SYRIA CAN SETTLE THEIR DISPUTE OVER THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE.

THE DRAINAGE WORK RESULTED IN A SERIES OF BORDER CLASHES BETWEEN JEWS AND ARABS. SYRIA SAID THE ISRAELI PROJECT VIOLATED THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES.

RW408AED

A13

AMMAN, JORDAN, MAY 23-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT TODAY SAID 20 ISRAELI SOLDIERS CROSSED THE JORDAN-ISRAEL FRONTIER NEAR HEBRON AND OPENED FIRE ON INHABITANTS OF THE VILLAGE OF EDNA. ONE ARAB WAS REPORTED WOUNDED AND SOME CATTLE KILLED. HOME GUARDS RETURNED THE FIRE AND THE ISRAELIS WERE OBLIGED TO WITHDRAW. THE STATEMENT ADDED.

JORDAN REPORTED THE INCIDENT TO THE MIXED JORDAN-ISRAELI ARMISTICE COMMITTEE. THE AREA OF THE REPORTED SHOOTING IS FAR SOUTH OF THE RECENT FLAREUP ALONG THE SYRIAN-ISRAELI FONTIER.

WW451PED

A95

(290)

JERUSALEM, MAY 23-(AP)-THE JERUSALEM POST SAID TODAY CROWN PRINCE TALAL OF JORDAN RECENTLY SHOT AND WOUNDED BRIG.JOHN BAGGOT GLUBB PASHA, THE BRITON WHO HEADS JORDAN'S ARAB LEGION.

THE POST SAID GLUBB PASHA HAS BEEN CONFINED TO BED FOR MORE THAN A WEEK AFTER BEING SHOT IN THE ARM BY THE 40-YEAR-OLD CROWN PRINCE, ELDEST SON OF KING ABDULLAH. HE IS OUT OF DANGER.

A WEEK AGO YESTERDAY KING ABDULLAH LEFT FOR A STATE VISIT TO TURKEY AND THE CROWN PRINCE TOOK OVER AS ACTING KING. BUT ON THE FOLLOWING DAY A DISPATCH FROM AMMAN, JORDAN, SAID TALAL WAS TAKEN "SUDDENLY ILL" AND HAD TO LEAVE FOR BEIRUT, LEBANON, FOR TREATMENT PLACING PRINCE NAIF, SECOND SON OF THE KING, ON THE THRONE IN ABDULLAH'S ABSENCE. AMMAN DISPATCHES PASS THROUGH CENSORSHIP.

THE JERUSALEM POST SAYS TALAL WAS TAKEN TO BEIRUT TO A MENTAL INSTITUTION BECAUSE HE ACTED IN A MOMENT OF INSANITY WHEN HE SHOT AT GLUBB PASHA. KING ABDULLAH WAS INFORMED BY A SPECIAL ENVOY SENT TO TURKEY.

THE POST GAVE THIS ACCOUNT:

"THE SITUATION BECAME CRITICAL THE MOMENT ABDULLAH LEFT FOR ANKARA. TALAL WAS ANGERED ON RETURNING TO THE RAGHADAN PALACE, AFTER TAKING HIS REGENCY OATH, BY THE FACT THAT THE ROYAL FLAG HAD BEEN LOWERED AND THE GUARDS HAD BEEN WITHDRAWN.

"HE HURRIED TO THE PREMIER, DEMANDING AN EXPLANATION, AND WAS INFORMED THIS HAD BEEN DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH HIS FATHER'S INSTRUCTIONS. .943 8,:3,'3$, HE WENT TO GLUBB PASHA'S RESIDENCE, WHERE HE CHARGED THE LEGION COMMANDER WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FAILURE OF JO

INSTRUCTIONS. MORE INCENSED, HE WENT TO GLUBB PASHA'S RESIDENCE, WHERE HE CHARGED THE LEGION COMMANDER WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FAILURE OF JORDAN TO FOLLOW IRAQ IN SENDING TROOPS TO SYRIA FOLLOWING THE HULEH LAKE DISPUTE (BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SYRIA.) DURING THE ARGUMENT, HE DREW A PISTOL, FIRING SEVERAL SHOTS AT GLUBB PASHA AND WOUNDING HIM IN THE ARM."

NEXT MORNING TALAL ATTEMPTED TO STAB HIS WIFE, AND THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECLARED HIM "DERANGED AND UNFIT FOR OFFICE." A FEW HOURS LATER A ROYAL CAR TOOK HIM TO BEIRUT.

W917AED

MAY 23 1951

A85

(140)

CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, MAY 23-(AP)-SOUTH AFRICA'S NATIONALIST PRIME MINISTER, DANIEL F. MALAN, TOLD A PARTY CAUCUS LAST NIGHT THIS BRITISH COMMONWEALTH DOMINION "SHALL X X X AND MUST" BECOME A REPUBLIC.

THE NATIONALIST PARTY CAUCUS HAD BEEN CALLED FOR A PRESENTATION OF A GIFT TO MALAN ON HIS 77TH BIRTHDAY. INDEPENDENCE OF SOUTH AFRICA FROM THE BRITISH CROWN IS A MAJOR AIM OF HIS PARTY.

"WE MUST PROCEED WITH CARE AND TACT ON THE PATH TOWARDS A REPUBLIC, AND WE WILL GET ONE WITHOUT A REVOLUTION AND WITH THE SUPPORT OF A BIG SECTION OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE OF HIS COUNTRY," MALAN DECLARED.

"WE SHALL NEVER FREE OURSELVES OF THE DIVIDED LOYALTY OF A SECTION OF OUR PEOPLE AS LONG AS WE DO NOT HAVE A FORM OF GOVERNMENT WHICH IS

ENTIRELY OUR OWN AND UNTIL WE ARE FREE OURSELVES OF WHAT COMES FROM OUTSIDE," HE ASSERTED.

MALAN'S SPEECH WAS REPORTED TODAY ONLY IN THE PRO-GOVERNMENT AFRIKAANS PRESS.

A56 (160)

WITH IRAN BJT (A17)

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 23-(AP)-PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH DISAPPEARED FROM HIS REFUGE IN A BOARDED-UP PARLIAMENT BUILDING ROOM FOR 24 HOURS AND SET OFF A FLOOD OF RUMORS TODAY THAT HE HAD RESIGNED.

"RIDICULOUS," DECLARED DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER HOSSEIN FATIMI OF THE RESIGNATION RUMORS WHICH SWEPT THIS CRISIS-TENSE CAPITAL.

HE SAID THE PREMIER RETURNED TO THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING THIS MORNING. HE HAD BEEN STAYING THERE BEHIND LOCKED DOORS SINCE MAY 13 AFTER HIS LIFE WAS THREATENED BY LEFTISTS AND MOSLEM FANATICS.

ONE SOURCE SAID THE AGED MOSSADEGH LEFT HIS REFUGE TO TAKE A BATH.

FATIMI SAID, HOWEVER, HIS BOSS LEFT THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING "BECAUSE YESTERDAY WAS A RELIGIOUS HOLIDAY AND HE HAD NO BUSINESS TO ATTEND TO."

TO COVER UP HIS DISAPPEARANCE, OFFICIALS HAD TOLD NEWSMEN MOSSADEGH LISTENED FROM THE PARLIAMENT STEPS TO SPEECHES CALLING FOR HIS DEATH AT A RALLY IN PARLIAMENT SQUARE YESTERDAY OF 4,000 COMMUNIST-BACKED TRADE UNIONISTS.

AFTER HIS RETURN, THE PREMIER REMAINED IN ISOLATION, REFUSING TO SEE ANYONE EXCEPT A FEW OF HIS CLOSEST SUPPORTERS IN HIS NATIONAL BLOC.

(EDITORS: THE ABOVE MAY BE INSERTED IN A17 IRAN BJT IF DESIRED.)

A40WX

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(200) SECOND NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR-BRADLEY

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WASHINGTON, MAY 23-(AP)-GENERAL OMAR BRADLEY TOLD SENATORS TODAY SOUTH KOREA WOULD REMAIN UNDER CONSTANT THREAT OF NEW COMMUNIST ATTACKS IF A PEACE SETTLEMENT CALLED FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF UNITED NATIONS FORCES WITHOUT ANY SAFEGUARDS.

THE FIVE-STAR GENERAL SAID CEASE-FIRE TERMS WILL HAVE TO CONTAIN "CERTAIN SAFEGUARDS" AGAINST A RENEWAL OF RED AGGRESSION--AND WILL INVOLVE MORE THAN JUST THE WITHDRAWAL OF CHINESE AND U.N. FORCES FROM KOREA.

"THE QUESTION OF DECISION THAT IS GOING TO HAVE TO BE REACHED," HE SAID, "X X X IS WHETHER OR NOT THAT (WITHDRAWAL) IS ACCEPTABLE FROM ALL ANGLES--POLITICAL, MILITARY AND SO FORTH--AND IT IS GOING TO INVOLVE MORE THAN JUST THE SIMPLE THINGS, THAT WE BOTH WITHDRAW.

"I THINK IT IS GOING TO HAVE TO HAVE CERTAIN OTHER SAFEGUARDS X X X BUT IT MAY BOIL DOWN TO A QUESTION OF WHETHER OR NOT YOU ACCEPT THAT OR NOTHING."

BRADLEY SAID FROM A MILITARY VIEWPOINT A WITHDRAWAL BY THE CHINESE-U.N. FORCES WOULD LEAVE THE COMMUNISTS "IN A MORE ADVANTAGEOUS POSITION TO RENEW THE CONFLICT."

BRADLEY GAVE THESE VIEWS TO THE SENATE INQUIRY GROUP STUDYING THE REASONS BEHIND THE OUSTER OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

EARLIER, HE DECLARED THAT MACARTHUR'S OWN FIELD INTELLIGENCE SHOULD HAVE SPOTTED THE BIG CHINESE RED BUILD-UP IN NORTH KOREA LAST FALL BEFORE IT DROVE HIS ARMY INTO RETREAT.

DURING THE DAY, SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) DISCLOSED THAT THE JOINT CHIEFS ALREADY HAVE DRAFTED THE TERMS THAT WILL BE SATISFACTORY TO THE MILITARY IN ANY ARMISTICE OR NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CHINESE REDS.

BUT THE SENATOR SAID IT APPEARED THE ADMINISTRATION HAS NOT YET REACHED ANY AGREEMENT ON POLITICAL OBJECTIVES IN KOREA.

HE BASED THESE STATEMENTS ON A DOCUMENT SUPPLIED TO THE COMMITTEES BY THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT AS A RESULT OF RESTIMONY GIVEN BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL.

KNOWLAND SAID HE COULD ONLY CONCLUDE FROM TH DOCUMENT "THAT AS LATE AS THE 15TH OF MARCH THERE HAD NOT BEEN ANY AGREEMENT ON THE OBJECTIVES IN KOREA AND THAT AT SOME FUTURE DATE IT WAS HOPED THAT THEY COULD AGREE ON THE OBJECTIVES."

BRADLEY DECLARED THE MILITARY CHIEFS STILL ARE TRYING TO GET A DECISION FROM THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE POLITICAL OBJECTIVE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE 38TH PARALLEL.

"I BELIEVE EVERYBODY RECOGNIZES," HE SAID, "THE LONG RANGE POLITICAL OBJECTIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IS A UNITED AND FREE KOREA, BUT THAT DOES NOT NECESSARILY FOLLOW THAT WE HAVE TO OBTAIN THAT MILITARILY AT THIS TIME."

BRADLEY DECLARED HE AND THE JOINT CHIEFS HAVE ASKED SEVERAL TIMES FOR POLITICAL GUIDANCE ON CROSSING THE 38TH PARALLEL--BUT THEY HAVE NOT RECEIVED ANY.

"FROM A MILITARY POINT OF VIEW," HE SAID, "THE 38TH PARALLEL MEANS NOTHING, BUT WE REALIZE POLITICALLY IT MAY HAVE A LOT OF SIGNIFICANCE. THAT IS WHY WE WOULD HAVE LIKED TO HAVE SOME GUIDANCE ALONG THAT AREA, WHICH HAS NOT BEEN GIVEN TO US AS YET BY THE UNITED NATIONS."

PARALLEL 38 IS THE DIVIDING LINE SEPARATING RED NORTH KOREA FROM THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH KOREA. ORIGINALLY IT WAS DESIGNATED AS A MEETING PLACE FOR THE RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN FORCES OCCUPYING KOREA AT END OF WORLD WAR TWO. BUT IN THE "COLD WAR" IT DEVELOPED INTO A POLITICAL BARRIER.

BRADLEY, IN SAYING THAT FIELD INTELLIGENCE SHOULD HAVE SPOTTED THE RED CHINESE BUILDUP, OPENLY CHALLENGED THE MACARTHUR ARGUMENT THAT THIS INFORMATION WAS BEYOND THE LIMITS OF HIS COMMAND AND WAS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF HIGHER INTELLIGENCE IN WASHINGTON.

BUT BRADLEY ADDED THAT MACARTHUR COULD NOT BE BLAMED IF HIS FIELD COMMANDERS DID NOT GIVE HIM THE INFORMATION "WHICH COULD HAVE BEEN OBTAINED OR SHOULD HAVE BEEN OBTAINED BY AIR RECONNAISSANCE AND GROUND RECONNAISSANCE."

FOR THE FIFTH STRAIGHT DAY BRADLEY ALSO TURNED THUMBS DOWN ON MACARTHUR'S PROPOSAL TO SEEK VICTORY IN KOREA BY BOMBING CHINA AND MANCHURIA, BLOCKADING THE RED-HELD COAST, AND USING CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS IN THE KOREAN FIGHT.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF STRONGLY SUGGESTED THAT MACARTHUR SHOULD HAVE RESIGNED HIS FAR EASTERN COMMANDS BEFORE HE BEGAN TAKING PUBLIC ISSUE WITH THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION OVER FAR EAST POLICY.

HAD HE BEEN IN THE SITUATION, BRADLEY SAID, HE WOULD HAVE ASKED TO BE RELIEVED FROM HIS COMMAND. HE ADDED: "WHETHER I WOULD HAVE CARRIED IT TO THE PUBLIC WOULD DEPEND UPON WHAT I CONSIDERED AT THE TIME THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF THE ISSUE."

THE FIVE-STAR GENERAL DECLARED THE MACARTHUR PLAN TO BOMB RED CHINA'S SUPPLY BASES COULD NOT BE DONE EFFECTIVELY WITHOUT ATTACKING POINTS IN RUSSIA--AND SUCH ATTACKS WOULD MEAN ANOTHER BIG-SCALE WAR.

HE ALSO TOLD THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES IN THEIR STUDY OF THE MACARTHUR OUSTER THAT:

1. THERE IS DANGER THE RUSSIANS MIGHT MOVE INTO OIL RICH IRAN AND START ANOTHER WAR. HE NAMED YUGOSLAVIA AND INDO-CHINA AS OTHER DANGER POINTS. HE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE FIGHTING IN KOREA LIMITS AMERICAN ABILITY TO CHECKMATE AGGRESSION AT THESE DANGER SPOTS, BUT HE INSISTED THAT THE MACARTHUR PLAN WOULD NOT END THE KOREAN WAR.

2. IT WAS GENERAL MACARTHUR WHO FIRST PROPOSED SENDING AMERICAN GROUND TROOPS INTO KOREA TO CHECK THE NORTH KOREAN INVASION LAST JULY.

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3. NONE OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S TOP ADVISERS, EITHER MILITARY OR CIVILIAN, PRESSED FOR MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL, ALTHOUGH ALL OF THEM AGREED THE OUSTER MOVE SHOULD BE MADE.

4. THE GOVERNMENT DECIDED LAST AUGUST TO SEND MILITARY HELP TO THE

CHINESE NATIONALIST FORCES ON FORMOSA--AND MOST OF THE $300,000,000 (M) IN AID RECOMMENDED ALREADY HAS BEEN SENT.

SENATOR SMITH (R-NJ) BROUGHT UP THE DISPUTED QUESTION OF WHETHER MACARTHUR WAS TO BLAME "FOR THE APPARENTLY WRONG INTELLIGENCE" ABOUT THE CHINESE REDS ENTERING THE WAR.

BRADLEY SAID YESTERDAY THAT WHEN THE KOREAN WAR BEGAN HE DID NOT THINK--AND NO ONE ELSE IN AUTHORITY DID--THAT THE CHINESE WOULD INTERVENE. BUT IN DISCUSSING WHAT HAPPENED AFTER THE WAR BEGAN, BRADLEY RECALLED THAT ABOUT NOV. 6 MACARTHUR SENT A MESSAGE TO THE PENTAGON SAYING THE CHINESE WERE "POURING ACROSS" THE YALU RIVER FROM MANCHURIA INTO NORTH KOREA.

HE ADDED: "NOW, WHAT HAPPENED BETWEEN NOV. 6 AND THE TIME THAT HE WAS HIT BY THE CHINESE ATTACK (NOVEMBER 26) X X X IT IS HARD FOR US HERE TO KNOW BECAUSE A LOT OF THAT INTELLIGENCE SHOULD HAVE COME FROM HIS OWN FIELD COMMAND.

"THAT CONCENTRATION ON THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE 8TH ARMY SHOULD HAVE BEEN PICKED UP BY AIR RECONNAISSANCE AND GROUND RECONNAISSANCE; IN OTHER WORDS, BY PATROL AND AVIATION PUT IN THERE. (IT WAS FROM THIS RIGHT FLANK THAT THE CHINESE HIT THE 8TH ARMY AND DROVE IT BACK.)

"HOW MUCH OF THAT HE HAD, SENATOR, WE DON'T KNOW HERE, BECAUSE WE DON'T GET ALL THE FIELD INTELLIGENCE THAT A COMMANDER GETS IN THE FIELD AND ACTS ON. BUT CERTAINLY THERE WAS ENOUGH (INTELLIGENCE) COMING IN TO INDICATE THAT THERE WAS A CONSIDERABLE CHINESE BUILDUP SOMEWHERE IN NORTH KOREA."

MACARTHUR HAS SAID HE BELIEVED THERE WERE ONLY 50,000 TO 60,000 CHINESE IN FRONT OF HIS ARMY WHEN IT ATTACKED LAST NOV. 25 IN THE "END THE WAR BY CHRISTMAS" DRIVE. LATER REPORTS SHOWED THERE ACTUALLY WERE AROUND 250,000 OR MORE IN ACTION.

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CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) OF THE INQUIRY GROUP BROUGHT UP THE QUESTION OF HOW SUPPLIES FOR THE CHINESE RED TROOPS IN KOREA COULD BE HALTED WITHOUT ATTACKS ON SOVIET-HELD SIBERIA. RUSSIA HAS BEEN NAMED BY BRADLEY, MACARTHUR AND SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL AS THE MAIN SOURCE OF CHINESE WAR SUPPLIES.

RUSSELL SAID HE DIDN'T SEE HOW THE SUPPLY COULD BE CHOKED OFF WITHOUT BOMBING SIBERIA.

"THAT IS TRUE," BRADLEY SAID. "TO BE ENTIRELY EFFECTIVE, YOU SHOULD HIT THOSE (BASES) ALSO X X X."

RUSSELL SAID: "IS THERE ANY DOUBT IN YOUR MIND THAT BOMBING OF THE SOVIET TERRITORY WOULD INVOLVE GREAT EXTENSION OF THE WAR?"

BRADLEY REPLIED: "NO, SIR."

FOR THE SECOND TIME, BRADLEY REFUSED TO ANSWER A QUESTION PUT TO HIM BY SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS) AND THIS STIRRED SOME SHARP EXCHANGES AMONG THE SENATORS.

LAST WEEK BRADLEY DECLINED TO DISCLOSE THE CONVERSATIONS THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAD WITH HIS TOP ADVISERS AT AN APRIL 6 MEETING WHICH LED TO MACARTHUR'S OUSTER.

TODAY WILEY WANTED TO KNOW IF ANY OF THE ADVISERS WERE "DISTINCTLY DISTRESSED" BY THE DECISION TO FIRE MACARTHUR FROM HIS FAR EAST COMMANDS.

BRADLEY SAID AT FIRST HE DIDN'T CARE TO ANSWER. BUT THEN HE SAID: "I THINK I COULD ANSWER THAT THIS WAY: THAT I DON'T BELIEVE ANY OF THE PEOPLE CONCERNED IN THESE VARIOUS CONFERENCES WERE ADAMANT AND PUSHING FOR GENERAL MACARTHUR'S RELIEF X X X."

IN ANSWER TO ANOTHER QUESTION BY WILEY, BRADLEY SAID HE DIDN'T THINK ANYONE WANTS TO FIGHT A MAJOR WAR AGAINST CHINA.

"I THINK THE WHOLE DIFFERENCE (WITH MACARTHUR) WAS IN THE RISK RUN BY EXTENDING IT OUT OF KOREA," HE SAID.

WILEY PROTESTED AGAINST WITNESSES BEING ALLOWED "TO ARGUE" IN REPLYING TO QUESTIONS WHICH HE SAID COULD BE ANSWERED YES OR NO.

SENATOR LODGE (R-MASS) BROKE IN TO SAY: "I HOPE WE WON'T ADOPT THE PROCEDURE THAT APPLIES IN COURT." RUSSELL SAID IT WOULD BE UNFAIR TO MAKE WITNESSES GIVE A CATEGORICAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS.

BRADLEY INSISTED THAT SOME QUESTIONS COULD NOT BE ANSWERED WITH A YES OR NO "WITHOUT GIVING THE WRONG IMPRESSION."

MD449PED

ASOWX (SHORT, BRADLEY, LESSONS, HILITES & LUCE)

BRADLEY HIGHLIGHTS (400)

WASHINGTON,MAY 23-(AP)-GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, MADE HIS FIFTH APPEARANCE IN THE MACARTHUR HEARING TODAY.

HERE ARE THE HIGHLIGHTS OF HIS TESTIMONY, TAKEN FROM A CENSORED TRANSCRIPT OF THE PROCEEDINGS:

SENATOR BREWSTER (R-ME): NOW, TO WHAT EXTENT ARE THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF X X X GIVING CONSIDERATION TO THE APPARENT IMMINENCE OF TROUBLE IN IRAN, AS MAKING MORE DESIRABLE THE LIQUIDATION OF OUR PROBLEM IN KOREA?

GEN.BRADLEY: WELL, OF COURSE, THE LONGER THE PROBLEM IN KOREA KEEPS UP, THE LESS WE ARE PREPARED TO MEET ANY MOVEMENT ANYWHERE ELSE. X X X THERE IS DANGER, OF COURSE, OF THE RUSSIANS MOVING INTO IRAN AND STARTING ANOTHER AGGRESSION. X X X

SENATOR FLANDERS (R-VT): I THINK THAT GEN.MACARTHUR'S STRONG APPEAL HAS BEEN BECAUSE HE HAD AN IDEA OF HOW TO END IT. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN IN A WAR BEFORE IN WHICH YOU WERE NOT SUPPOSED TO BE PURSUING THE ENEMY CLEAR TO THE LIMIT WITH ALL THE RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY BACK OF YOU?

BRADLEY: WE ARE NOT PROLONGING THIS WAR JUST FOR THE FUN OF IT. THE ONLY DIFFERENCE IS GEN.MACARTHUR THINKS THAT TO DO CERTAIN ADDITIONAL OPERATIONS WOULD BE DECISIVE AND WE DO NOT THINK THEY WOULD BE DECISIVE. THEY MIGHT HELP A LITTLE BIT, BUT TO OFFSET THAT YOU WOULD RUN THE RISK OF WORLD WAR III.

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA): HAVE WE LEARNED ANYTHING FROM THIS WAR THAT WOULD BE HELPFUL TO USE IN CASE OF A WORLDWIDE CONFLAGRATION FROM A MILITARY STANDPOINT?

BRADLEY: X X X I THINK WE HAVE IMPROVED THE COOPERATION OF OUR THREE SERVICES. I DON'T THINK WE HAVE EVER REACHED, BEFORE, THE PERFECTION, ALMOST, OF THE COOPERATION OF THE THREE SERVICES X X X

SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS): WERE THERE ANY ONES, AMONG THE CHIEFS (OF STAFF) OR AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN NAMED, X X X WHO WERE DISTINCTLY DISTRESSED BY THE DISCHARGE OF GEN.MACARTHUR?

BRADLEY: I DON'T KNOW THAT I CARE TO ANSWER THAT.

WILEY: BUT DO YOU CLAIM YOUR REFUSAL AS A PERSONAL PRIVILEGE?

BRADLEY: I THINK I COULD ANSWER THAT THIS WAY: THAT I DON'T BELIEVE ANY OF THE PEOPLE CONCERNED IN THESE VARIOUS CONFERENCES WERE ADAMANT AND PUSHING FOR GEN.MACARTHUR'S RELIEF.

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SENATOR CAIN (R-WASH): X X X WILL YOU TELL ME WHAT FACTORS X X X MUST BE PRESENT BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SHOULD INTEREST BOTH THE EXECUTIVE AND THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES OF OUR GOVERNMENT AND ALL OF THE PEOPLE OF OUR REPUBLIC IN THE KOREAN WAR BY DECLARING WAR ON THE ENEMIES WHO SEEK TO DESTROY YOUR COUNTRY AND MINE?

BRADLEY: WELL, THE QUESTION OF WHEN YOU DECLARE WAR IN THIS CASE, HOW YOU DO IT, AND HOW YOU EXPLAIN TO THE PEOPLE THE EXACT NATURE OF IT, I DON'T KNOW. XXXX PERSONALLY, I THINK WE ARE DOING A GREAT DEAL TOWARD AVOIDING A THIRD WORLD WAR. XXX IF WE CAN GET OUT OF KOREA ENTIRELY

AND JUST PULL OUT AND COME HOME. I THINK IT IS WITHIN THE POWER OF OUR GOVERNMENT TO DO THAT, IF THAT IS THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE TO DO IT.
HY&RZ1019PED

Transcript of Fifth Day of General Bradley

MAY 23 1951

's Testimony on U. S. Policy in the Far East

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Following is the complete, censored transcript of today's session of the Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees inquiring into the Administration foreign policy. (Censorship deletions noted parenthetically):

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL—I believe that this provides Senator Brewster with his first opportunity to examine a witness since he has become a member of this committee. Senator Brewster.

Testimony of General of the Army Omar N. Bradley—resumed—accompanied by Lieut Col. Chester V. Clifton.

SENATOR BREWSTER—I appreciate the chairman calling attention to the fact that we have reached Page 2,598, but up to the present time at any rate my questioning has not prolonged the hearings. I shall certainly try to cooperate with the chairman in his endeavor to expedite this just as far as practicable.

I wondered whether or not General Bradley took account of the calculated risk of these proceedings when he concurred in the relief of General MacArthur, or whether he underestimated the potential of the enemy

GENERAL BRADLEY—No, sir. And that part of the relief of General MacArthur was not a military question.

Q.—I quite concur, but as a civilian in the political field, the fact remains that you did, General, as I understand, base your chief feeling on the supremacy of civilian control. I remember you emphasized that.

A.—That was one of the three military reasons by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. I don't say we disregarded the political implications of this entirely. Naturally we realized that it had military implications and political implications, but we were called upon to express a point of view from the military side only.

Q.—I want to say for myself, as everybody has done a little self explaining, that I have always been a profound believer in the dangers implicit in Congressional committees on the conduct of the war. I became very firmly of that view in working with Senator Truman, as he then was, and the Truman committee, and we had that as our guiding light in the whole conduct of the Truman committee, and I think it worked out very well.

I recognize that here the situation is somewhat more complicated and difficult, and we seem to be verging somewhat onto the things, as Senator Fulbright, who is certainly one of the most devoted supporters of the military policies, went into disposition of the troops, which verges into the military certainly.

The only question I will ask on that is, you do concur, General Bradley, do you not, in the brilliance and success of the Inchon landing?

A.—Oh, yes, sir. As I have stated here a couple of times, I am not in any way trying to discredit the illustrious career of General MacArthur. He rendered a wonderful service to his country, and he has been a brilliant military leader. In answer to some of the questions here yesterday I tried to say that I felt that looking at it from here I might have made different dispositions. I think I would have. But I had different information from that General MacArthur had. He was on the field of battle. He had the feel of it. I hesitate very much to say that had I been there and had the same information he had I would have done differently. I think I would have.

Q.—Yes. A.—But you find that no two military leaders probably would do exactly the same thing under the same circumstances.

Progress in Objectives In Six Week Noted

Q.—Military men are like politicians—they do have different views? A.—That is correct.

Q.—And in the European operations you have had differences of viewpoint as to military procedures, and you have expressed yourself rather strongly about them, very properly. A.—Yes, and I admitted that I might have been wrong when I wrote it, too. I tried to write a book which would be helpful to future commanders, and wrote in sort of the vein of a critique afterwards. I admit that I was wrong in some of those cases.

Q.—That is the beginning of knowledge. A.—We are all human, we all make mistakes, and we all do it differently.

Q.—Yes. I know that is the spirit in which we are all trying to approach this matter.

In connection with the civilian aspect there is one other matter that I think should be clear in the record—that the overruling of the recommendation of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and of all the military and civilian authorities of this Government regarding "hot pursuit" was vetoed by thirteen anonymous diplomats at Lake Success, presumably civilians. That is the case as far as you know, is it not?

A.—Whether or not they consulted their military leaders, I don't know; because I think we would all admit that carrying the war in any form into Manchuria takes on political aspects as well as military.

Q.—Yes. A.—Now how many of those people consulted their military advisers and which ones didn't, I would have no way of knowing.

Q.—But the final votes were cast by the diplomatic representatives there at Lake Success against our Government proceeding, although we were in charge of the operation?

A.—Well, whether it was to the United Nations representative or to the State Department, I don't know, sir. The State Department handled it because it was primarily dealing with the foreign governments. That is always handled by the State Department and they handled it, and how they handled it I don't know.

Q.—The State Department were the ones that advised you that they did not approve. A.—That the other nations did not approve.

Q.—Yes; that the other nations did not approve. A.—Yes.

Q.—Would you agree, General Bradley, that, coincidentally, at least, with this episode here in the last six weeks we have made very material gains in achieving some of the objectives we had in mind in the operation there? I refer, for instance, to the matter of economic sanctions which we had long urged, but we did not achieve that in the United Nations until coincidentally with these hearings?

A.—Well, certainly, we have made progress in the last six weeks. Now, what effect these hearings had on England and France, I wouldn't venture to say.

Q.—I did not ask you that. A.—But certainly we have made progress.

Q.—It is coincidental, at any rate. It would seem they suddenly changed what had hitherto been a firm resistance to economic sanctions in London. A.—I would not say it was in opposition to it; we just had trouble getting them to go along with it.

Q.—Yes. A.—We had been advocating these economic sanctions for a long time.

Q.—Now, we have also provided a military mission to Formosa. A.—Yes. We furnished the first aid last fall. A decision was made in August, and the first deliveries on that were in November.

Q.—You refer now to military aid? A.—Military aid, yes, to the Nationalists on Formosa.

Q.—That was a decision last August? A.—Yes, sir. And since the report came in by General Fox's committee, which came in in September, we have outlined additional military aid for them, and have requested funds for it, and some of them are up for consideration at the present time, for additional funds for helping the Nationalists on Formosa.

Q.—Has there appeared in the record, do you know, as yet, the report of how much had been furnished prior to April 1, since the change of policy last August, of military aid? A.—I don't believe so. I think I stated, at one time, that about $10,000,000 worth of ammunition and key equipment was furnished last November; and the total which has been recommended to date is something over $300,000,000. But how much of that has actually been delivered, I don't know, sir.

Q.—Would there be any objection if either quarterly or monthly reports of those shipments could be provided—I mean, over the past six months? A.—Well, I am sure there would not be any objection to furnishing them to anyone interested, on a confidential basis; whether or not you would want to publish that, I would doubt.

Q.—I would say that would be something for our confidential record. It was announced, was it not, when the statement regarding the military mission to Formosa was announced here two weeks or so ago, that we were ending this aid for defensive purposes? A.—Yes, I believe so.

Q.—Has that been the policy up to the present? A.—Well, I don't know that you can distinguish entirely between defensive and offensive. Our principal aim has been to strengthen the Nationalists on Formosa so that they would have the defensive capabilities to hold the island themselves against any projected attack from the mainland. (four lines deleted).

Q.—Now, that August decision did represent a change in our policy that had heretofore prevailed against giving military aid to Formosa? A.—Yes, to the extent that we had not furnished any military aid to the Nationalists prior to that time for a year or two; so it was a change from one we had been following a year or two before that.

Rusk's Speech Is Put in Record

Q.—I have in my hand the President's statement of Jan. 5, 1950, when he said:

"Similarly, the United States Government will not provide military aid or advice to Chinese forces on Formosa."

That was the position up to August of 1950?

A.—I would say that that was the policy up until June 25 or 26, when the President intimated that he would not permit an invasion of Formosa from the mainland.

It was the first time, of course, as you say, in August, when he actually okayed military equipment and ammunition for them. He had changed his policy to the extent that he had directed the Seventh Fleet to prevent any invasion of Formosa.

Q.—Were you or your associates in the Joint Chiefs consulted regarding the address by Dean Rusk, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, at the Chinese Institute dinner at the Waldorf Hotel, New York City, Friday evening, May 18, 1951? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—So far as you were concerned, you have no knowledge whatsoever of that? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you since read the speech? A.—No, sir. I have seen it referred to in the papers, but I have not read the full text of his speech.

SENATOR BREWSTER—I will ask that his speech, of which I have a copy, shall go in the appendix of the record.

THE CHAIRMAN—Very well.

(The document referred to above is to be found in the appendix of the record as Appendix J.)

SENATOR BREWSTER—In that speech Secretary Rusk took a very clear and very strong position apparently as to Russian domination of the Communist Government of China. To what extent have you formed any opinion on that subject, General Bradley?

GENERAL BRADLEY—As to the Russian domination of the Chinese Government?

Q.—Yes.

A.—That is largely a State Department matter. I do have some views on it, of course, and have considered it. I think it is rather hard to know just what influence the Russians have on the Chinese Government.

According to some information available, Mao Tze-tung is a rather rabid Communist in his own right. Now whether or not the other people in the Government with him are as rabid Communists as Mao Tze-tung, I don't know.

I think we must admit that for the time being, while Russia is furnishing equipment, they must have some influence on their policies. On the other hand, no one has ever dominated China for very long. At some time in the future that might change, but right now it is very hard to know just how much is due to Russian influence and how much of it is due to the rabid communism, and he admits he is a Marxist Communist, of Mao Tze-tung himself.

Q.—General Bradley, do you know of any responsible person in America, at least, who is urging all-out war on Red China? A.—No, I don't know of anyone that is advocating an all-out war.

Q.—You, in answering questions by Senator Johnson, qualified your statement in this way. You said, "Well, if we were in all-out war, why, there are a great many things that would be required." But you do not know of anyone at present who is urging such a thing? A.—No, but I think that the American people might have demanded some such war had we been driven out of Korea. As it is, I don't know of anyone that is demanding it at the present time.

Q.—Now in the requirements for the more limited war proposed by General MacArthur, it would be quite different from the requirements of an all-out war to dominate and conquer the China mainland, would it not? A.—Yes, but to extend it beyond what we are doing now requires some additional forces, but would not require all the forces that an all-out war would require.

Q.—Would the analogy which has been repeatedly suggested here of the Japanese difficulties in the conquest of China apply to the far more limited program proposed by General MacArthur?

A.—It would apply in this way, I think, Senator Brewster, and that is that Japan went into this in a very big way and it was not decisive. To go into it some smaller way we doubt whether or not it would be decisive.

In other words, to extend the war beyond what we are doing now might have some effect, but it would not in our opinion be decisive, and at the same time you are running a greater risk of provoking a World War III.

In other words, if you were sure this would be decisive, then you might want to take that risk, but since something less than the Japanese did would be of doubtful decisiveness, then why take the risk at this time?

Q.—I can understand that. The original objective of the United Nations was to clear Korea of aggression? A.—Yes.

Q.—And if that limited objective could be pursued, aside from the hazard of Soviet involvement, as a military matter it would be far more practicable to follow the conventional methods of war and bomb the enemy communications and destroy their supply dumps and so on, would it not?

A.—Yes, there might be some advantages sometimes to extend your attack on something beyond the 200-mile line that we are working on now. To hit a lengthened line with the same intentness with which we are hitting this one would require additional forces.

Of course, you could hit a longer line with less intensity than we are hitting the present one possibly with the present forces.

Siberian Railway Considered Fundamental

Q.—General MacArthur made the point on logistics which gets somewhat away from battles, to supply, that the Siberian Railway was being taxed to its limit, he believed, to supply the present operations. Has that been given consideration?

A.—Yes, sir. Every intelligence estimate we make of the Far East must take into consideration the capacity of the Trans-Siberian Railroad and of the shipping which comes around during the summer, around the north; we also take into consideration the war industries which have been built up in the Far East in order to remove and relieve that road of some of its load in case of war. All of those things are taken into consideration.

Q.—Do I understand that you disagree with General MacArthur on that general proposition, that logistically it would be extremely difficult for the Russians to supply any very material increase in operations if they were confined to the Siberian Railway?

A—We—I think I would differ in degree, because they have built up certain depots of supplies; they have certain industries there that manufacture war materials.

The Trans-Siberian Railroad will handle about 17,000 tons a day in addition to its own tonnage maintenance requirements, and all of those taken into consideration still leaves the Russian in the Far

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East with a considerable military capability.

Q.—Which they could supply over a period? A.—Yes.

Q.—He intimated that they would be progressively curtailed because of the choking of their transport on the Siberian Railway. A.—Well, certainly if you got into a war with them that would be a consideration in your planned campaign.

Q.—Yes. A.—But I think our difference is that I feel that they, in spite of the limitations of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, still have a very considerable military capability.

Q.—On the matter of attrition of the Chinese, their attitude toward life and death is quite different from ours, is it not? A.—Yes.

Q.—Had you taken into account the fact, I think they had reported last year that there were some 40,000,000 starving there in China, which is not unusual, apparently, as a result of their making grain available to Russia, and their organizing their military potential? A.—Well, I think just the subtraction of a few hundred thousand casualities from the total population of China does not mean so much; but when you subtract them from its trained manpower——

Q.—Yes. A.—(continuing)—And when you consider the effect on the morale of those that are left, and also the effect on the morale of the soldiers and of the civilian population, and the drain on the resources when all the wounded have to be taken back and taken care of, I don't think you can measure it just in terms of the subtraction of so may lives from 450,000,000 Chinamen.

Q.—Yes.

In the sixteen points that were discussed under your memorandum of the study of Jan. 12, Secretary Marshall stated on Page 846 of the testimony that, "Offhand, a glance at the document would say twelve or thirteen out of the sixteen had been put into effect."

Is that substantially your impression of them?

A.—I don't remember the exact number, but quite a number of them have been put into effect and have been in effect for a long period of time.

Q.—And on the imposition of the naval blockade, which was discussed there in all of the reports I have seen, apparently the qualification that the naval blockade would be considered if Korea were evacuated or if conditions in Korea were stabilized was a qualification on that item of the naval blockade alone, as I have seen all the reports. Is that correct, do you know? A.—No. You have to go back to the original reason for the study, which I believe has been stated here.

Q.—Yes, I am familiar with that.

A.—It was if we find ourselves in all-out war with China, a declared or undeclared war, then you would have certain objectives and certain lines of action, and that was the basis of the study. Unfortunately, as I have said, that phrase was dropped out in the final paper, which was about the third or fourth of a series.

Q.—In the estimates of the difficulty of detecting any air raids, to what extent is that based upon the possibilities of continual preparedness, not knowing what hour it may strike, or to what extent would it be modified if you were only compelled to keep alert for a week or a month? Would there be a difference in the alert which you were able to maintain for a limited period?

It means a good deal to us up in Maine because we're kind of stuck out there where they first come along, although we are not probably worth bombing.

A.—I am not so sure I get the significance of your question, but, in the first place, we feel that we must have an air-warning service which covers our whole northern approach.

Air-Raid Warning Declared Necessity

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Q.—Yes. A.—So after we get that, get it installed and get people trained for it, I think that you must maintain it on a continuous basis. There may be times when you would step up the alert, and you don't step that up so much in the air warning service as you do in the readiness to meet something that is reported. For example, if you are in a period of tension, you might have a certain number of pilots sitting in their planes on the fields during a week or ten days or two weeks of alert.

Q.—Yes. A.—And then you might be satisfied to have them on the field and not sitting in the planes, a different kind of alert, but we might just require them to be on the base, and to that extent you might have various degrees of alertness. But, as far as warning service is concerned, when it is once installed, I think we should keep it in operation continuously.

Q.—That question of alertness was one of the problems at Pearl Harbor, as to what stage of the alert they might be, and how imminent might be the attack. A.—Yes; and unfortunately I believe they had only installed one radar station and it was going through a period of training and was not in full-time operation.

Q.—Now, to what extent are the Joint Chiefs of Staff, if you feel free to state, giving consideration to the apparent imminence of trouble in Iran, as making more desirable the liquidation of our problem in Korea? A.—Well, of course, the longer the problem in Korea keeps up, the less we are prepared to meet any movement anywhere else. I would prefer not to say as to Iran, because I am not too sure that has too much application in our case.

There is a danger, of course, of the Russians moving into Iran and starting another aggression. Whether or not that is any more dangerous than Jugoslavia or Indo-China or some other place, I am not prepared to state; but certainly it is a point of danger and we would like to be in a better position to meet any further aggression, if it occurred.

Q.—In the modification of our objective in Korea from the original objective of clearing Korea of aggression to the more moderate one of accepting some solution along the Thirty-eighth Parallel—that is modified not only by military considerations but also by the general world picture—so that if we should be required to move forces into Iran to support the British moves there, we would be compelled to call on some of our rather limited reserves, would we not? A.—Well, can I answer that in a general way, not confining it to Iran?

Q.—Yes. A.—I think that is true, that we would be better off if we could get through the situation in Korea and be in a better position to meet any movement anywhere else in the world. I think that is fully understandable. I would like to explain also that my answer here about being satisfied with something less than complete clearance of Korea is merely my own answer here. That is not a United Nations answer.

Q.—I understand. A.—You understand that what we finally do is a political decision and must be reached by the United Nations and by ourselves based upon the situation as it exists in Korea; and my answer of accepting something less than that certainly doesn't commit our Government to that. That is my own opinion as brought out here in this committee.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator, your thirty minutes has expired. Senator Flanders.

SENATOR FLANDERS — Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for getting me in. I am somewhat out of turn. I was sorry I was not here yesterday.

THE CHAIRMAN—I am glad to protect the Senator from Vermont.

SENATOR FLANDERS — General, in your opening testimony I was struck by one of your remarks. You said:

"One of the great power potentials of this world is the United States of America and her allies. The other great power in this world is Soviet Russia and her satellites. As much as we desire peace, we must realize that we have two centers of power supporting opposing ideologies."

I would like to ask if this passage indicates that you and, perhaps military men in general, feel that this world-wide struggle is primarily a struggle for power.

GENERAL BRADLEY—I think it is a struggle for power possibly on the part of one of these ideologies, because Russia has announced, I believe, on several occasions that she felt that capitalism and communism could not live in the world together, and by her acts over the last several years has indicated that she intends to spread by aggressive means and by threats, propaganda and other means her power—in other words, the spread of communism over more and more people and more and more nations.

I think that our country at the present time represents the leadership of the free nations which are opposed to that aggression and that spread of communism.

To that extent I think you might say Russia and her satellites represent one ideology and on our part a struggle for freedom and our way of life.

On our part our struggle is not for power, it is for peace. On the part of Russia it is a struggle for power and the spread of communism.

Q.—Now, that is a satisfactory answer, of course, from our standpoint, but if the idea gets firmly ingrained in the minds of neutral or half-hearted nations that this is primarily a struggle for power, it seems to me we should be very careful to avoid expressions which support that idea instead of its being a struggle between two ideologies, two sets of ideas.

I think we should be very cautious about giving any support in our words to, for instance, Nehru's assertion that this is an old-fashioned struggle for power between two powerful countries.

A.—I agree with you, Senator Flanders, that we should make it plain on every occasion that this is no imperialist move on our part, but I think at the same time we must increase our own strength so as to act as a deterrent to war and to further the provisions and the carrying out of peaceful intent.

Stabilization of Korea Or Evacuation?

Q.—General, I have been voting that way.

Now, according to the testimony that was sent to General MacArthur, or rather according to testimony there was sent to General MacArthur from the Joint Chiefs of Staff on Jan. 12 a series of proposals for study of which General MacArthur referred particularly to four.

It was said that these proposals, as I remember, were to be considered for practical application in case the situation became stabilized or in case it was deemed necessary to evacuate Korea.

Just why was practical consideration of these points made dependent on stabilization or evacuation?

A.—Senator, I have said here several times that the part of the paper which started this study unfortunately was omitted from the final edition of it. This Jan. 12 study was one of a series, and the series was started on a directive to a part of the Joint Staff to study objectives and lines of action to be taken in case the war in Korea became an all-out war with China either declared or undeclared.

That unfortunately was dropped in the final edition of the paper, but that was the purpose of the whole series of studies, and these were actions to be taken in case we found ourselves in all-out war with China. (Three and a half lines deleted.)

Q.—That word "stabilize" is what puzzled me. I have wondered how stabilization differed from stalemate, and whether we were not being stabilized and stalemated right now.

A.—Well, as long as we have certain powers of maneuver, which we have at the present time, I would say it is not entirely a stalemate. At that time, as has been brought out here, General MacArthur had sent in a rather gloomy message dated January the 10th indicating that we might be driven back to the Pusan beachhead which he might or might not be able to hold. (Three lines deleted.)

Q.—Now is not the official policy which the military arm is to support a policy of a stalemate? A.—No, not entirely. It all depends on your definition of a stalemate. If you get down to a stalemate where each of us is at one particular place and we sit there and look at each other for the next year, you might call that a stalemate, but as long as we have certain powers of maneuver, which we are carrying out right now and inflicting severe punishment, I would not say that that fulfilled all the requirements of a definition for a stalemate.

Q.—I suppose it would be a fact that you are not expected to go far north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel under present policies and present rulings, or is that something that you do not want to comment on?

A.—I think the question of whether or not we are or we go north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel right now is not too important, because we are fighting back and forth in that vicinity; but right now we are mostly south of it.

As long as we are going to fight there, the Thirty-eighth Parallel really means nothing. I mean, you might cross it a few miles or you might be a few miles south of it. It has no military significance.

Q.—But does it not have a political significance which determines military policy?

A.—It has a political significance, but until the United Nations gives us a political directive that we are not to cross it, I don't think it has military significance. It is, I think, more a policy right now of fight and negotiate under better conditions than we have been able to enjoy for some time.

Q.—You say "fighting and negotiating." It is, perhaps, unfair to ask you, but with whom are we to negotiate? Perhaps we ought to ask that of Dean Acheson. Have you any notion of your own with whom we are to negotiate? Is it whom some North Korean Government? Is it with the Chinese or is it with the Russians?

A.—Well, of course, that, as you say, is primarily a diplomatic one. Actually the field commander on one side is a Chinaman, and on our side it is an American.

Flanders Emphasizes "Peculiarity" of War

Q.—You do then definitely know who the field commander of the forces north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel is, and it is a Chinaman? A.—I don't know his name right now, because I think the last one has been relieved because of certain failures, and I don't know the name of the present one.

Q.—It has struck me, General, from the very first, that this is a most peculiar war; peculiar in its vagueness, peculiar in our being almost forbidden, either by circumstances or by instructions, to bring it to a conclusion, and I am hoping we are going to find out more about the possibility of ending it with succeeding witnesses than we are at the present time.

I think that General MacArthur's strong appeal has been because he had an idea of how to end it, General Bradley. Have you ever been in a war before in which you were not supposed to be pursuing the enemy clear to the limit with all the resources of the country back of you?

Q.—I don't know of any war we have fought up to the present time where that is the case, except the one in Greece, which we helped in, and the Berlin blockade. But I would like to point out, and I think it ought to be made clear in the record, that there is no one putting any restrictions on people with a design, with the purpose, of not ending this war. I think that is implied in your question, Senator, and no one wants to get this war over with any more than the military advisers.

We are not prolonging this war just for the fun of it. The only difference is General MacArthur thinks that to do certain additional operations would be decisive and we do not think they would be decisive. They might help a little bit, but to offset that you run the risk of opening up World War III.

I think the difference lies in the fact that he has said, and the people, some of them, believed him and jumped at this solution, that it would be decisive and end the war. We don't think it would. There is nothing in history or in military operations, or the study of military operations, which would prove that such actions on our part now would be decisive and end the war. In my opinion they would not end the war.

Q.—Well, thank you, General. I hope we will get a clearer idea perhaps from the State Department than we have had yet as to how you win a war of this kind. I am sure that I am in a state of confusion. Thank you.

Doubts That Cavalry Would Be Effective

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THE CHAIRMAN — Gentlemen, that completes the first round of questions. I have just two or three questions I desire to propound on the second round.

General, on yesterday Senator Long was asking you about some of the good that has been derived from this war as contrasted with the loss of many valuable American lives. You touched upon the preparedness feature and the fact that we were in a much better position to resist aggression, and that our allies had likewise strengthened their military power.

Have we learned anything from this war that would be helpful to us in case of a world-wide conflagration from a military standpoint?

GENERAL BRADLEY — Yes, I think we have learned a few lessons. We certainly have been up against one type of warfare which we never had before, and this was the guerrillo type, in which you have infiltration of your lines by large groups.

For example, last fall we found whole divisions had infiltrated through our lines and assembled in our rear; and I think this is the first time we ever experienced warfare of that nature, so I think we have gained some experience in the new type of warfare.

How helpful it will be in the future, no one knows, but certainly it is something that we should have experience in.

I think we have improved the cooperation of our three services. I don't think we have ever reached, before, the perfection, almost, of the cooperation of the three services in working together. We had fine cooperation in the last war, but I think it has been improved even more this time.

Q.—Well, due to the mechanization of armies everywhere, we have done away with our cavalry and pack animals. Would not cavalry

nd pack trains have been helpful to us in this war, General Bradley?

A.—They might have, because in any mountainous country operation, you find horses and mules very advantageous. For example, in the operation in Sicily, with my two corps, I think when the campaign ended we had accumulated 1,500 mules and horses which we had rented from the Sicilians to help us out in that mountainous country.

However, I think they are using Koreans to carry loads, and as a matter of fact, from what they tell me, a Korean can almost carry as much of a load as a pack animal in the mountains. I think, too, they have been making extensive use of such carriers to help get their supplies in.

We are also making extensive use of air drops to supply units on top of hills. Every day shows from one to two hundred tons of supplies dropped from the air as being the most economical and efficient way of supplying those units; so that, instead of the pack mule, I will say we have substituted air drops and South Koreans who are helping us pack in the loads.

Q.—You don't think the lack of cavalry has anything to do with the successful infiltration of whole divisions into our lines?

A.—As I understand, some of those mountainous regions are too steep even for cavalry to operate in. They climb along the ridges and ledges and infiltrate that way, and I am not too sure that cavalry could be effective against it.

I think possibly General Collins, who has gone over the area on several occasions, might be better qualified to answer that question than I.

Q.—General, before we became involved in Korea, there had been, of course, a continuous debate on the effectiveness of air power, not only strategic but tactical. Do you think that our experience in Korea indicates that we had possibly overestimated the efficiency of air power against ground troops? A.—I don't know whether you could say whether or not we had overemphasized it——

Q.—Overestimated, I didn't say 'emphasized." A.—Overestimated, I stand corrected. I think that all of us realize that ground action without air support is much less effective.

On the other hand, I think that we have all felt that air action, by itself, is not decisive; and General Vandenberg will tell you that just as quickly as I will, and probably cite the fact that in Italy, where we had as good chance as any I ever heard of, of stopping a large hostile army by air, because much of their supplies came through Brenner Pass, they continued to supply about twenty-five German divisions, even though we bombed Brenner Pass practically every day.

So that air action, in itself, will not stop ground troops. It takes the combined action of ground troops and air to stop a hostile army.

Q.—I suppose we non-military men have not had too clear an idea about that. To keep from asking repetitive questions, General Bradley, North Korea touches both Manchuria and the Soviet Union, the territories, the boundary lines, is that correct? A.—That is correct.

Q.—You have stated that a large proportion of the supplies that are being used by our enemies in Korea is being supplied by the Soviet Union.

If we were to bomb out the bases in Manchuria and did not bomb those across the border from Rashin or whatever this town is, would we have any assurances that we would stop the flow of supplies from the Soviet to our enemies in Korea?

A.—I don't think you would stop them completely. You certainly could affect them, yes, but you can't ever stop the flow of supplies completely by air. That was illustrated last summer when the North Koreans continued to supply their armies way down in the south tip of Korea around Pusan beachhead; they continued to supply artillery, ammunition and other supplies in spite of the fact that we bombed all the bridges all the way up into North Korea and tried to keep them knocked out.

It is also illustrated by the fact now that we are working on a couple of hundred miles of Chinese supply line from the border down to the battle line, and you can't stop it entirely.

You certainly do affect it, and as a matter of fact our working on the supply lines last summer had a great deal to do with our final ability to break out of the Pusan beachhead and make the Inchon landing simultaneously more or less, so while it is very effective, I think the point is that it is not decisive.

Q.—Well, the question that has troubled me about it is that I could not see how, even if we knocked out the sanctuaries in Manchuria, that we would be completely successful without likewise assailing the sanctuary of supplies that exists in Soviet territory in Siberia.

A.—That is true. To be entirely effective, you should hit those also. The others would be effective some, but to be more effective, you would have to bomb both.

Q.—Is there any doubt in your mind that bombing of the Soviet territory would involve great extension of the war? A.—No, sir.

Q.—I do not want to get high up in the box score of repetitious questions, but did I understand you correctly yesterday that you testified that General MacArthur first suggested sending land troops into Korea?

A.—That is the way I remember it, yes, sir. His suggestion requested authority to use ground troops. I think we must remember that in all parts of the world we have plans for the evacuation of our nationals.

Those plans are in existence all over the world, and the first move in Korea was to evacuate our nationals. First we covered it by air and by navy and then we authorized General MacArthur to use ground troops in helping to protect the port in order to get them out, and as I remember it, and I think it is brought out in this summary here, his suggestion to use ground troops came late in June and was approved here, and I am sure he never did differ in that decision. I think he has said here he was in full accord with that decision.

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Use of Troops Favored To Halt Aggressors

Q.—You undertook to differentiate yesterday in your tsetimony between the movement of our forces to protect the nationals, our nationals, American citizens in Korea, and those who went into Korea to stem the tide of Communist aggression.

Was General MacArthur's recommendation limited to sufficient troops to protect the American citizens and to assure that they would be able to be evacuated from Korea or did it relate in any wise to having land forces in Korea to stop the aggressor?

A.—I cannot remember the exact sequence, but I do know that he was in full accord with the use of ground troops to stop the aggressor, as well as get our nationals out.

Q.—You know he was consulted on that? A.—I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, I cannot answer that question off hand. I don't have the exact dates in front of me.

THE CHAIRMAN—I think it is likely to be important in the minds of some people.

General, if you can get that up I would appreciate it. I will not take any more time now. I have taken more than I had intended to.

SENATOR SALTONSTALL — Will you repeat that question, sir?

THE CHAIRMAN—I don't know that I can repeat it verbatim, but I think I can get the text of it.

General Bradley on yesterday in his testimony differentiated between the use of our forces for the purpose of effecting the safe evacuation of American citizens in Korea as contrasted with the use of our forces to stem or to stop aggression in Korea.

He had stated that General MacArthur had recommended the landing of forces in Korea to protect our citizens, to see that they were safely removed from Korea.

I wished to find out if the subsequent action of sending land forces to Korea to stem aggression likewise originated with General MacArthur.

SENATOR SALTONSTALL — Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN—Or where it did originate, as a matter of fact?

GENERAL BRADLEY — On Page 11 of this compilation, Paragraph 23, it refers to this:

"On June 30, 1950, C. I. N. C. F. E. informed the Joint Chiefs of Staff, after a reconnaissance of the Korean battle area, that the South Korean army was in confusion. Supplies and equipment had been abandoned or lost. Without artillery, mortars and anti-tank guns, the most the South Koreans could hope to accomplish would be to retard the advance of the enemy. The South Korean army was incapable of united action, and there was grave danger of a further breakthrough. C. I. N. C. F. E. further stated that the only assurance of holding the Han River line and to regain lost ground would be through the commitment of United States ground combat forces into the Korean battle area. Accordingly, he stated, if authorized, it was his intention to move immediately a United States regimental combat team to the combat area in Korea as the nucleus of a possible build-up of two divisions from Japan for early offensive action in accordance with his mission of clearing South Korea of North Korean forces."

THE CHAIRMAN—Prior to that time had he received any instructions or directives or recommendations that the United States ground forces in Japan be used for the purpose of stemming this aggression?

GENERAL BRADLEY — Up to that time I believe the only discussion had been in connection with the evacuation of nationals.

THE CHAIRMAN—Senator Connally.

SENATOR CONNALLY — General Bradley, I don't want to take much of the time of the committee or your time. I want to congratulate you on the fine knowledge that you have revealed as to all of the military and other problems involved here.

I don't think this question is hardly necessary, but I want to ask it anyway.

In handling this matter from the start by the Joint Chiefs of Staff was there any prior disturbance or any prejudice or anything of that kind among any of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as against General MacArthur, or was it handled in an impartial way, purely from a military standpoint?

GENERAL BRADLEY — It was handled entirely in a military way. As I have stated here, we had been worried from time to time about his not clearing certain statements and realized that maybe he was jeopardizing the civilian control of the military.

But other than that, we had not been worried from a military point of view as to General MacArthur as the commander there. I think the answer to your question is that except for these things, it had not worried us too much.

Q.—I mean there was no personal animosity of any of the Chiefs of Staff against General MacArthur. A.—No, sir.

Q.—Or any disposition to be unfair to him. A.—So far as I know, all the Chiefs of Staff admire General MacArthur and his military record and what he has contributed to the country.

Q.—As I understand, really the crux of your testimony is that there is great danger of involving us with Russia if we adopted the suggestions and recommendations of General MacArthur to bomb the Manchurian bases and to send Chiang Kai-Shek into the mainland of China. A.—I think that you can sum up the difference in opinion here as being we don't think those additional steps would be decisive and they do increase the risk of war.

Q.—With Russia? A.—With Russia.

Chiang and Formosa Discussed at Length

(Fourteen lines deleated)

Q.—Well, as a matter of fact, it has been urged here that we should equip Chiang's forces, we should supply them, and then when they have been trained and supplied we ought to turn them over to Chiang and let him do what he pleases with them. That would be a strange proceeding, would it not, for us to furnish the arms and the ammunition and the supplies and turn them all over to Chiang and let him go anywhere he wanted to with those troops?

A.—Well, I think there are two safeguards we would want to put on it, and that is that he does not get us involved by his operations; and the second thing is that he not dissipate the equipment we give him and the capability we give him to the point where he again exposes Formosa to being taken by the Communists.

Q.—Well, your caution about dissipating the supplies and equipment no doubt was suggested by the fact that when he was on the mainland in North China with our equipment, over $2,000,000,000 worth of it we gave him, those arms and equipments were dissipated either by voluntarily surrendering them or by capture by the Communists. Is that not true?

A.—Yes. Undoubtedly he did not make very effective use of the equipment we gave him. Whether or not it would be the same kind of dissipation would depend upon circumstances under which he tried to get to the mainland.

Q.—If Chiang were armed and equipped and turned loose, might not he do something that would involve us in a war with Russia by invading the Chinese mainland or doing some other act that was unwise? A.—I suppose that is a possibility, yes, sir. I don't know how immediate that would be if he confined his operations to South China.

Q.—Well, but whether it is immediate or a little farther off, the result would be the same, would it not—we would be in great danger of becoming involved in a war with Russia?

Would you regard it as a good military policy to become a partner by the furnishing of arms, ammunitions, supplies, equipments, without any control whatever over the general receiving them?

A.—Well, I think you always want to make sure that he uses them along—well, he uses them in such a way it improves the security of the United States and improves the chances for eventual peace.

Q.—Well, how could you guarantee that unless you had somebody standing right by his side controlling him and dictating to him what he should do and what he should not do? Just to turn him loose would, to my mind, be a very very dangerous thing—to arm and equip him and give him money and supplies and say, "Now, Mr. Chiang, you just do what you please." That is what has been advocated here by some men.

A.—I think the advisability of that is going to depend in very great measure on the circumstances at the time and actually what he does propose to do. I think it is rather hard to say in a categorical answer that what he did would endanger you because you don't know what that is. I think you have to wait and see what is his capability and what he proposes to do. Then, I think, as you say, certainly we would want to have something to say about it if it is going to involve us.

Q.—It would be a little too late to say something about it after we got involved in a war with Russia.

Now one other point and then I am going to let you go.

It seems to me it has been demonstrated clearly in the war in Korea that the Air Force alone cannot stop an invasion by masses of ground troops. Is that not true?

A.—That has been demonstrated there and it has been demonstrated before. I think we all admit that.

Q.—I read in Sunday's paper I think it was where our Air Force —and I am for the Air Force; I have always voted for it and expect to continue to vote for it. I think it is a very valuable arm of our service—I read, however, that in this last drive, where these North Koreans and Red Chinese came sweeping over, that our Air Force made over 600 sorties. That means 600 planes had gone over, and I suppose attacked the incoming army, and yet their casualties of those 600 planes attacking these masses of troops was about 500 and something, less than the number of sorties.

We did not even average one casualty to a sortie, so that demonstrates to my mind that just air force alone cannot stop the invasion of great hordes of hostile troops. You say that is true?

A.—Yes, sir.

SENATOR CONNALLY—I believe that is all.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Bridges? Senator Byrd? Senator Saltonstall?

SENATOR SALTONSTALL—General Bradley, I have just one question and I have written it out, and I will try to state it accurately.

From what you have just said to Senator Connally and to others, including myself, I gather the impression that the removal of General MacArthur was first not the suggestion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff because of the failure on MacArthur's part of any military operation, and second was not being considered by the Joint Chiefs of Staff because of the failure of MacArthur's part of any military operation, and, second, was not being considered by the Joint Chiefs of Staff until the message of April 5th—that was on a Thursday—to you and your alerting the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It that a fair statement?

GENERAL BRADLEY — Yes, sir. I don't think it would be quite complete without saying again that we had been concerned about some of his statements, and you can appreciate the fact that it somewhat jeopardized the civilian control over the military.

We had been concerned about the action of General MacArthur on the armistice terms in March because we had thought that maybe we had something started which would end the conflict, and we were concerned that his independent action had voided any possibility of anyone presenting that at that time, but as far as coming up with any specific recommendation for his relief, you are correct. We had not proposed any such action.

Q.—And you were far enough from it that you felt you had to alert the Joint Chiefs of Staff on April 5th that it was a possibility? A.—Yes, that the President again was concerned. He had been concerned about other statements by General MacArthur and had shown concern again.

SENATOR SALTONSTALL — Thank you, sir.

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Wiley Takes Over Questioning Again

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Wiley.

SENATOR WILEY — General Bradley, when this meeting opened, the session of this committee that one of the issues that was not defined by any resolution but probably defined by the facts was whether or not before the bar of public opinion there was justification by the facts for the dismissal

of General MacArthur of his command.

Now the other day when my half-hour was up, you had replied to a question of mine that precipitated the argument which resulted in an eighteen-to-eight decision sustaining the chair.

Now, I didn't have a chance to pursue that course, so I am going to pursue it now.

How many meetings, including April 5 and subsequent thereto, did you attend where the subject of discussion was the recall or firing of MacArthur?

GENERAL BRADLEY. — There was a meeting on April 5 with the Joint Chiefs, which lasted about half an hour; there was a meeting on Friday morning at the White House; a meeting Friday afternoon in General Marshall's office.

Q.—Was that the sixth? A.—Yes.

Q.—Two meetings on the sixth? A.—In the morning and afternoon.

Q.—Yes. Was the President at both those meetings? A.—The first one, the one in the morning, was in the White House. The one in the afternoon was in General Marshall's office.

Q.—Yes. A.—There was a meeting Saturday morning at the White House; a meeting Sunday afternoon, first with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and then we all joined General Marshall——

Q.—Was the President at only one of those meetings? A.—(continuing) In General Marshall's office. The President was at neither of those meetings.

Q.—The President was— A.—The President was at neither of those meetings. The Joint Chiefs of Staff first met at my office at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and we went up to General Marshall's office at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. There was a meeting in the White House again Monday morning.

Q.—That is the ninth? A.—The ninth, yes, sir.

Q.—Yes. A.—At which time the President announced his decision.

Q.—Now, when the controversy was precipitated the other day, I understood you to say that you felt you couldn't say what was said because it was confidential. Does that apply to all these meetings? A.—Yes, sir, except the one with General Marshall in which the Chiefs of Staff stated to him the military reasons why they thought that General MacArthur should be relieved, and I have given you those.

Q.—What date was that?

THE CHAIRMAN — Let him answer.

GENERAL BRADLEY — That was Sunday afternoon, as I just stated there, in which the Joint Chiefs met with General Marshall at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, April 8.

SENATOR WILEY — Since I have interrogated you have you discussed with the President whether what was said and done was considered by him confidential and privileged?

GENERAL BRADLEY — I have not seen the President since you requested me last time. Neither have I talked to him over the telephone.

Q.—Then you don't know whether he claims that it is privileged, these conversations?

A.—Except from what I saw in the press, in which I believe he intimated he thought I was right in not answering, and I think he stated what was said there was his business. I think that was stated in the press. Other than that, I do not know.

Q.—In other words, you have no information from him personally that he claims that the conversations relating to the planning and the execution of this matter were privileged and confidential. You have nothing from him personally.

A.—Personally, no, sir.

Chairman Asks Senator To Let Witness Reply

Q.—All right. Now, let me ask this question: Was the sole purpose of these meetings or the main purpose there of the meetings you have talked about to discuss means and ways of removing MacArthur? A.—No, sir. The principal purpose was a discussion of whether or not he should be relieved.

Q.—Do you want to say in conclusion form what went on at the White House on the 6th? A.—A discussion was held of various aspects of the case, and no—.

SENATOR WILEY—Discussion of what?

THE CHAIRMAN—Let him answer. Let him finish his answer.

SENATOR WILEY — Just a minute Mr. Chairman. I have some rights as Senator to interrogate or to ask a question when I do not hear his words. I asked what was that.

THE CHAIRMAN — Yes, you have all your rights, and I am protecting you in all your rights, but I think the witness also has a right to answer a question. There is nothing personal about this. I have done it with other Senators here when they have interrupted the witness before he has concluded his answer.

SENATOR WILEY—If that was the chairman's purpose, I apologize That was my purpose; I did not understand, and I am sure General Bradley does not think I want to interrupt what he has to say, do you, General?

THE CHAIRMAN—I can understand the zeal of the questioner. I have done it myself on occasions. I have to restrain myself constantly, and other Senators when they have other questions in their minds to propound before the witness has had an opportunity to answer.

SENATOR WILEY—Mr. Chairman, when was it when I started in? I must keep track of my time.

THE CHAIRMAN—I put down 11:12.

SENATOR WILEY—There is no time limit on this.

THE CHAIRMAN—Thirty minutes.

SENATOR WILEY—To the second round?

THE CHAIRMAN—Yes, sir.

SENATOR WILEY—When did I start?

THE CHAIRMAN—11:12.

SENATOR WILEY—Well now, would you mind telling me who was present at the White House on April 6?

GENERAL BRADLEY—General Marshall, Secretary Acheson, Mr. Harriman, myself and the President.

Q.—All right. Who was present at the meeting with Marshall on April 6? A.—In the afternoon?

Q.—Yes. A.—General Marshall, Secretary Acheson, Mr. Harriman and myself, the four of us.

Q.—Who was present on April 7 at the White House? A.—It was in the President's office, and the same four people were present.

Q.—All right. There was only one meeting on April 7? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Who was present at the meeting of April 8, in Marshall's office? A.—General Marshall and the three Chiefs of Staff, General Vandenberg, General Collins, Admiral Sherman and myself.

Q.—And who was present at the Chiefs' meeting, there were two meetings on the eighth, weren't there? A.—At the chiefs' meeting?

Q.—Yes. A.—General Vandenberg, General Collins, Admiral Sherman and myself.

Q.—Who was present at the meeting of April 9 at the White House? A.—That was in the President's office. Secretary Acheson, General Marshall, Mr. Harriman and myself.

Q.—Was there, at this meeting, anyone else, at any of these meetings? A.—Up to and including the time the President announced his decision, no.

Q.—Were any communications from any of our allies in relation to MacArthur considered in any of these meetings? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Now, you claim to be one of the President's military advisors, do you not? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who constitutes his political advisers! A.—Well, I suppose his Cabinet, and Mr. Harriman; I suppose certain leaders of Congress. I wouldn't know of any others, but I would assume that all those might be classed as political advisers.

Q.—Were any of the political advisers called in? A.—I would say that you consider the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State and Mr. Harriman all political advisers.

Q.—Has he any psychological adviser, that you know of? A.—No, sir.

Q.—What? A.—No, sir.

Wiley Questions Witness On Chiefs' Conversations

Q.—You, I assume, listened and participated in the conversation that took place relating to the procedure that resulted in MacArthur's discharge. Would you give me a summation of what took place on April 5, when the President was not present, and the Chiefs of Staff were present, with you?

A.—Well, as I have stated, I do not remember the substance of the conversation. I had gained the impression somewhere, as I said here, and I honestly do not remember where I got that, it may have come from the Secretary of Defense, it may have come from the deputy Secretary of Defense, it may have by means of ticker tape, which is brought to me from time to time. I don't remember; but in that the various angles of the relief of General MacArthur were discussed.

Q.—Yesterday you stated, in reply to a question, that the President, on a certain date, decided to remove MacArthur. That was what date? A.—The first time I heard any announcement on it was on Monday, April 9.

Q.—Were there any one, among the Chiefs or among those who have been named, who participated in the meetings, who were distinctly distressed by the discharge of General MacArthur? A.—I don't know that I care to answer that.

Q.—Do you claim that as a personal privilege? A.—To answer your question specifically, I would have to tell you what they said.

Q.—But do you claim your refusal as a personal privilege?

A.—I think I could answer that this way: that I don't believe any of the people concerned in these various conferences were adamant and pushing for General MacArthur's relief. I think it was more or less of a discussion of the various things involved, pros and the cons.

Q.—Well, now, I repeat the question: Do you claim your refusal to give the conversation as a personal privilege?

A.—If you are asking me to repeat the conversation of any individual—yes.

Q.—From certain questions asked yesterday I got the impression that the one who had asked the questions assumed that you contended that MacArthur was for unlimited war on the mainland of China. That is not correct, is it?

A.—I don't think that you could say that he is for unlimited war at this time. The actions he advocated are not, in themselves, unlimited war. They might lead to unlimited war.

Q.—Yesterday you said a plan was drawn up in relation to Korea. I didn't quite get when this plan was drawn up. Was it before we got into the Korean war?

A.—I am not sure what plan you are talking about.

Q.—Well, any plan. A.—There was a plan for the evacuation of our nationals from Korea, drawn up before the war started, yes.

Q.—How long before?

A.—I don't know. We have those plans for all the countries around the world, and they are modified from time to time. What the date of this one was, I don't remember; but it was certainly soon after we had evacuated our troops from Korea in June, '49, I guess.

Q.—Was MacArthur consulted about that plan? I mean, before the war started, the plan you are talking about now?

A.—I don't remember; but, as a matter of fact, I think it was his headquarters that was charged with the plan, because normally the theatre commander in the particular theatre is charged with making the plans and executing them, in case an emergency develops; and I believe General MacArthur's headquarters were the ones responsible for drawing up this plan.

Q.—Will you check that, and put it in the record, for our information? You know that at that time MacArthur had no jurisdiction over Japan.

A.—He had no jurisdiction over Korea.

Q.—Over Korea, I mean; I beg pardon. A.—Except that the same thing applies to, say, the Mediterranean theatre, where the theatre commander there does not have jurisdiction over some of the countries in the Mediterranean, but he has the responsibility of evacuating our nationals from those countries if anything happens.

Q.—Will you find out if he was consulted? A.—Yes.

Q.—You said, in reply to a question by Senator George, that it was not until December 6 you thought it was necessary to send all theater commanders the memorandum that was sent; that you knew MacArthur's view and viewpoint about the value of Formosa, and there was no difference between the opinion of General MacArthur and the Chiefs of Staff. Did you not say that yesterday?

A.—That is part of what I said. What I said was that we had not thought it necessary to send such a statement to General MacArthur or any other theatre commander prior to that time because that is custom, it is regulations that we do not say things about our Government's policy without making sure they are in accordance with the Government's policy at that time, so normally such directives are not necessary, and that is why we had not issued it prior to the sixth.

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Senator Rebukes Bradley on Reply

Q.—I think we can get along better if you can answer the questions. If it is correct, I think you made those statements. I took them right from the record. You could have answered that "yes." A.—Some questions just can't be answered yes or no without giving the wrong impression.

Q.—You said in reply to Senator George's question that you know of no insubordination on the part of MacArthur with respect to military orders. He did not fail to carry them out, is that correct? A.—That is correct.

Q.—General, you brought out in response to questions that General MacArthur looked at the Korean war from the standpoint of his theatre, and yet you said that was not a fault and that he was not in a position to know the worldwide commitments. Now I want to know whether you meant to infer from that that he failed in any respect to comply with his military directives?

A.—No, sir. I thought I made that perfectly clear, that that was the natural thing for any theatre commander to do.

Q.—Then you mean that he did not fail in respect to any of his military directives?. A.—That is correct, and the purpose of the answer was to bring out that while General MacArthur was looking at this from a theatre point of view and did not have worldwide responsibilities, it doesn't mean that the people who do have those worldwide responsibilities are necessarily wrong when they fail to carry out his recommendations as to that theatre.

Q.—In a question that was asked you stated that the differences of opinion between MacArthur and the Joint Chiefs of Staff resulted from a difference of opinion between the theater commander and the Chiefs who have to look at all these theaters simultaneously and that that was the reason that you felt that you had to maintain that the war be conducted on a limited basis and that Korea was no place to fight a major war. Do you remember the substance of that? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you any communications from the time MacArthur was put in the position of commander to the time he was fired that indicated that he wanted to fight a major war on Korea? I think you have answered that. A.—I take it you mean a major war against China?

Q.—Yes. A.—I don't think we did. I think the whole difference was in the risk run by extending it out of Korea.

Q.—Yesterday you testified and the day before I think, too, that a message had been sent to General MacArthur stating allegedly the terms and conditions under which our Government and thirteen other Governments were proposing a cease-fire. Now where is that message? A.—It is in the files certainly. It was dated about the 20th of March.

Q.—You mean the message from the Joint Chiefs of Staff to General MacArthur on March 20th, 1951, is that the message you mean? A.—Yes, it is on page 100 of the compilation of the message which reads:

"On March 20, 1951, the Joint Chiefs of Staff dispatched the following message which was approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of Defense to General MacArthur:

"'State planning a Presidential announcement shortly that, with clearing of bulk of South Korea of aggressors United Nations now preparing to discuss conditions of settlement in Korea.'"

Q.—Now you have answered that question— A.—Do you want the whole message?

Q.—No. I just asked you where that message is. Now you have answered that. A.—It is quoted in your book.

Q.—All right. I ask that that be placed in the record at this time.

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL.—Without objection, it will appear in the appendix of the record.

GENERAL BRADLEY. — You will find it on Page 100, Paragraph forty.

SENATOR WILEY.—Have you got evidence that General MacArthur ever got it? A.—Well, I am sure he did. I can check the message for the acknowledgment of it, but I don't believe he has ever denied he received it.

Q.—Well, I have been reliably informed that no such message maybe ever went to General MacArthur; no one out there in Tokyo ever heard of such a message; the only document ever sent to General MacArthur was one given out on the night of April 11 when the President dismissed MacArthur. This document, it was stated, said that the State Department was planning Presidential announcement. Now to me the State Department is planning something every day. When you send a message to the United States commander you might give him something more definite than what you have testified to.

Now have you got any evidence to show that you showed what these Presidential announcements were that you sent to MacArthur?

A.—Shall I read the whole message?

Entire Message Read by Bradley

Q.—All right. A.—(Reading) "State planning a Presidential announcement shortly that with clearing of bulk of South Korea of aggressors United Nations now preparing to discuss conditions of settlement in Korea."

Q.—Well, that is—A.—(Continuing) "United Nations feeling exists that further diplomatic effort towards settlement should be made before any advance with major forces north of Thirty-eighth Parallel. Time will be required to determine diplomatic reactions and permit new negotiations that may develop. Recognizing that parallel has no military significance, State has asked Joint Chiefs of Staff what authority you should have to permit sufficient freedom of action for next few weeks to provide security for United Nations forces and maintain contact with enemy.

going to say it was quite probable that when we discussed all the pros and cons, all of the things involved in General MacArthur's having carried this to the public, and all the things that were involved in it and the implications, we probably did discuss that.

SENATOR WILEY—Were there any messages exposed at the meetings?

GENERAL BRADLEY—No, sir. (Fifteen lines deleted.)

THE CHAIRMAN — Your time has expired, Senator Wiley. Senator Johnson.

SENATOR WILEY—Mr. Chairman, might I ask when this restriction on the second round was placed at a half hour?

THE CHAIRMAN — Colonel Galusha, will you see if you can find the record.

SENATOR WILEY—I just want to know approximately from the chairman. I wasn't here at the time.

THE CHAIRMAN—It was done just before General Bradley started his testimony, on the motion of the Senator from Oregon, Mr. Morse, that each Senator be limited to thirty minutes on each round of questioning.

SENATOR WILEY—Was it each round?

THE CHAIRMAN — It was agreed to unanimously by all the committee present.

SENATOR WILEY—That wasn't the understanding of my associates here or myself, that thought it was unlimited the second time. If so, that's all right with me.

THE CHAIRMAN—The time is limited, but the number of rounds is not limited. No member is being denied the right to ask questions. It is a matter of dispersal among the members of the committee.

A Little "Protection" For Senator Asked

SENATOR WILEY — Might I make just one suggestion? I think that while certain questions are asked definite and certain, that it is not the privilege of the witness to argue, it is the privilege of the witness to answer; and when he goes on and tries to justify when a question could be answered yes or no, if we are going to follow any procedure that applies to a court, he can't argue the case.

It is no criticism of General Bradley, but that is one of the reasons we go on interminably. We are trying to elicit the facts and that is all I try to do. I am sure that in spite of the newspaper comments and some of my associates, they have got to accept my word that I have no prejudice nor am I acting as an advocate in this case. I am trying to act as an investigator to get the facts.

SENATOR LODGE—Mr. Chairman, I hope we won't adopt the procedure that applies in court.

THE CHAIRMAN — Just a minute, Senator Lodge. I want to say, of course, these investigations have never been conducted in accordance with the rules of evidence which apply in a court.

I have never seen a committee hearing that was conducted in that manner. If that were true, we would have to have an official objector here to these questions. A great many of these questions are leading, they call for hearsay testimony, the witnesses are asked what did so and so say to you, which would be in most cases ruled out completely under the ordinary rules of evidence, and I don't think that we can confine ourselves to requiring the witnesses to make categorical answers to these questions. It is unfair to a witness.

Some Senators might devise some questions like that ancient and historic one when a witness was asked, "have you stopped beating you wife?" and demand that he answer it yes or no.

Well, that isn't fair, I don't think, to a witness. Under these rules every Senator will have a right to ask any questions that he desires. It may get down to an endurance contest between the witness and the committee, but in that case the witness is certainly handicapped, because he has got to contend with twenty-six questioners; whereas, there is only one witness at a time.

The witnesses, I think, in a hearing of this kind, particularly involving military matters and opinion, when we have wandered so far from the ordinary rules of evidence that obtain in a court of law, should have a right to state their reasons for their conclusions.

A witness is entitled to do that if he is an expert witness in a court of law. The Senator will have an opportunity to ask any of his questions, but unless the committee decides to the contrary, I intend to give the witness a little leeway as to his answers.

If the committee wishes to adopt some rule that each questioner shall be the judge of whether a witness shall be permitted to discuss his answers, why of course I will be bound by the majority vote of the committee, but until that does occur, I am going to give these witnesses an opportunity to explain their reasons for their testimony.

SENATOR CONNALLY — Mr. Chairman, when you get through I want to say a word.

SENATOR WILEY—Mr. Chairman, I am sure if you read what I say, I did not say you shall apply all the rules of evidence. I simply want to make it clear that in view of the fact it has already been stated over the radio, not by myself, that we are dragging along here and all that stuff, that I think that under the guidance of the distinguished Chairman, who is a good lawyer and who is also a man of great experience here, that there are times when perhaps under his guidance we can facilitate matters, if he sees that the witness himself—and there is no reference on the present witness—rambles off into a forty-acre lot when we have got a limitation of thirty minutes, I think his fellow Senators have a right to be protected a little bit, too.

THE CHAIRMAN—Well, the chief has never particularly liked the word "filibuster" but if any witness here indicates that he is filibustering against any time limit and not undertaking to answer questions, why the Chair will bring it to the attention of the committee.

Until that is very manifest, the Chair is not going to compel these witnesses to make categorical yes or no answers to the very lengthy

"Your recommendation desired."

Q.—All right, now that is in the record twice. There is no record in that message or any that I have seen of the Presidential announcements, or information of what the Presidential announcements were to be, with the State Department that was trying to persuade the President or foreign governments. On previous occasions the State Department did send through J. C. S. messages telling about resolutions pending in the U. N. Why was not this particular message sent? Why was General MacArthur deprived of an opportunity of knowing the facts about the war in which he was supposed to be Supreme Commander?

Now, Secretary of Defense Marshall testified that MacArthur's message to the Chinese commander upset these peace negotiations. What did it upset? Where are the documents that show that there were any peace negotiations? If there were any such peace documents in existence, where are they, and if so, who has them? Why have they not been proffered here? Do you know of any of these documents?

A.—Well, he was informed of this negotiation that was going on, and I would say from that message it indicates that we are consulting these other governments, and he replied to that the next day.

You say there is no acknowledgment that he received it. He replied to that message the next day, dated the 21st day of March.

Now, as to the terms of that, and just what negotiations were going on in the meantime, I think the State Department would be in a much better position to testify than I am. I don't know just what the status of these various negotiations were with these other governments when it was upset, according to them, in their opinion, by the fact that General MacArthur came out with his own announcement in Korea.

Q.—General, the President gave his reasons the other day. He said the reasons for dismissing MacArthur, and which were not contained in his message that he sent out at the time—he said, the first reason he gave in his press conference the other day was the message that went to the Veterans of Foreign Wars; and the other was the message MacArthur sent to the Chinese commander.

Now, in these meetings that were held with the people you mentioned, were these alleged reasons for his dismissal—

A.—You are talking about the—

Q.—The meetings from the 5th to the 9th. A.—All of the various things that had come up, the violation of the Dec. 6 directive, certainly was discussed with the Joint Chiefs of Staff; the fact that he had issued this ultimatum, an armistice proposal, was discussed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff; yes, those were discussed.

Q.—Then, he alleged that these were the reasons in these meetings—the President alleged that these two things were grounds for the dismissal, I take it? A.—If you are asking that I state what the President said about these, I am sorry; I can't give it; but I have told you all of these things certainly were considered at these various meetings.

Q.—That is, it is your position that it is a personal privilege and that you can go on and tell conclusions but can not tell what lead up to those conclusions. That is my understanding of your position. A.—I told you that these various things were considered, but I can not tell you what was said about each of them by each person present.

Q.—Now, putting the differences that have been brought up before between the Chief's concepts as they were and MacArthur's concepts as they were, it seems to resolve itself down to the following:

General MacArthur wanted authority to bomb north of the Yalu where the nests of the Chinese were, where they were breeding; you disagreed; he suggestd an economic blockade, which has now been put into effect; will be put into effect by the allies and you disagreed to that in the beginning, did you not?

A.—No, sir; I never did. We have always been in favor of economic sanctions.

MacArthur Not Relieved Because of Opinions

Q.—He wanted to blockade the China coast, which the Allies have not yet agreed to, but you did not agree to that. A.—I do not unless it is made a United Nations blockade.

Q.—Well, the United Nations haven't agreed to that.

And, yet, none of these suggestions that MacArthur made, in which he differed from you or the President—he didn't put his suggestions into operation, did he?

A.—No, I don't think that you can say that General MacArthur was relieved for having different opinions from those of here in Washington. I think you must realize that the basis for his relief—the Joint Chiefs of Staff from a military point of view—was that he carried this to the public, not that he had different views.

We all have different views and we settle them without carrying them to the public. I think the big point here is that he carried them to the public. And before our Allies and before the United Nations we found ourselves speaking with two voices—that of the Government in Washington and that of General MacArthur in Tokyo..

Q.—At any of these meeting that we have been discussing was anything said about the attitude and the position of our Allies?

A.—I don't remember. It may have, because I think we all know that our allies were concerned about spreading this war and taking additional risks and that was illustrated by the fact that they would not go along with us on this "hot pursuit."

It is quite possible——

SENATOR WILEY—Was there any communication——

SENATOR GREEN—Mr. Chairman, may the witness be permitted to finish his answer before another question is asked?

SENATOR WILEY—Were there any communications——

THE CHAIRMAN—Have you concluded, General?

GENERAL BRADLEY—I was

and involved questions that are being propounded.

Every Senator has a right here within the limits of thirty minutes to propound any questions that he sees fit, and if he does not get through that round, why he will be reached again on another round and have another thirty minutes in which to propound questions.

I think we are getting along very well here now and these witnesses are all professional witnesses, at least I think they are. There might be a difference of opinion as to that in some quarters, but I think all of the witnesses who appear certainly qualify as professional and experts in the field in which they are being examined, and I think they are entitled to state the reasons for their conclusions.

Senator CONNALLY — Mr. Chairman, just a word. Isn't it well established over a long period of years in the Senate and in the House that the ordinary rules of the courts do not obtain?

The CHAIRMAN—I have never heard any effort made to apply them, and I am not going to do it unless we have got some official objector here. We will have to get some skilled lawyer to object to the question before I will overrule the objections made to the answers.

SENATOR WILEY—I never contended that, Mr. Chairman. I made a suggestion, that was all.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Johnson.

SENATOR JOHNSON—General Bradley, when General MacArthur appeared before this committee, he was asked and answered in somewhat general terms his estimates of the initial requirements of the forces that would be necessary to inaugurate his program. He was asked and answered in somewhat general terms his estimates of the requirements on our forces that would be required to put into effect the program he recommended.

We have had many repetitious questions in these hearings, some repetitious answers, and although I have attempted to obtain some estimates from our own Defense Department, I do not think the record shows that they have made it.

In view of the fact that General MacArthur has recommended a positive program that specifies certain actions to be taken, I wonder if you are in a position at this time—and if you are not, if you would ask the Chiefs of Staff to be in a position when they come here—to tell this committee the requirements in terms of Army, Navy, Air, men, ships, planes, tanks, et cetera, that they should feel they would need to inaugurate and carry to a successful conclusion the program recommended by General MacArthur.

I understand on the basis of the course you are now following in Korea that you have general estimates of the seapower, the airpower, that you feel you will be called upon to use. You have estimates on the replacements that will be required, and so forth.

Now, do you have at this time or are you in a position to give the committee during your testimony any estimates on the requirements of the MacArthur recommendation?

GENERAL BRADLEY—No, sir; I believe those could be furnished better by the individual Chiefs, and I will warn them that that question will be asked.

Of course, it applies primarily to the Air Force and to the Navy; the Navy, in what would be required to carry on an effective blockade of China; and of the Air Force, General Vandenberg, of what additional air forces should be used in order to make further bombardment of the supply lines up in Manchuria effective.

SENATOR JOHNSON — Will you ask them to be prepared to give us some estimates in that field because you realize, I assume, that one reading the record would gather there is a substantial difference of opinion on those estimates.

In other words, as I remember it, General MacArthur felt very little additional power would be required over what we have had there now, and, I believe, you testified yesterday or the day before that you felt it would be substantial.

So, in the light of the testimony that has taken place heretofore, I hope that you will ask the Chiefs of the services to be able to give us their specific estimates of what they will need, because on yesterday you testified that you felt it would result in stripping our forces, and taking away certain forces we had committed in other parts of the world; and if we should do that, obviously, we would have to increase our manpower requirements and step up our present production goals.

That is all, General Bradley.

Witness Questioned On MacArthur Message

SENATOR KNOWLAND — Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL — Senator Connally is presiding.

CHAIRMAN CONNALLY—Who is next?

SENATOR RUSSELL—Senator Smith is next.

CHAIRMAN CONNALLY—Senator Smith of New Jersey.

SENATOR SMITH—Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CONNALLY — I have to identify you because there is such a large family of Smiths.

SENATOR SMITH — General Bradley, just a little further on one of the questions that Senator Wiley asked of you. I am still confused about this famous message of General MacArthur's of March 24, and I refer to the record of May 21, where Senator Morse asked you this questoin on Page 2328, where he said:

"Of your own knowledge, General Bradley, do you know whether or not that statement of General MacArthur's to the Chinese Communist leaders created difficulties with our Allies?

You answered:

"Yes, it happened that our Government had consulted certain other Governments who had troops

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in Korea as to certain negotiations which we should try to open for a peaceful settlement.

"These various"—I am still quoting your answer—"considerations and possible terms were sent to General MacArthur for his comments while they were being discussed with the other Governments.

"Before we had finished discussions with the other Governments, General MacArthur came out with his statement, offering a truce and stating that if they did not accept it, the war would be extended." I assume when you say "his statement," that refers to the statement of March 24 you are refering to.

"As a consequence, we had to drop our negotiations with the other powers without making negotiation proposals, and it caused our Government some embarrassment because while Washington was talking to them along one line General MacArthur came out along a little different line."

Senator Morse said, "General, when you read or heard that General MacArthur had made the statement to the Chinese Communist leaders that he made, were you surprised"?

You answered, "As a matter of fact, Senator Morse, I was away at the time and heard about the whole thing when I came back."

Now, my question—and it is very important in this testimony—is whether or not General MacArthur was ever sent this memorandum of these negotiation terms.

On Page 188 of the document which has been prepared by the staff, entitled "Compilation of certain published information on the military situation in the Far East," we note Item L, which is entitled "Message of General MacArthur to Newsweek magazine, published April 16, 1951."

This was the message that General MacArthur sent to Newsweek magazine apparently commenting on some article in the magazine having to do with this situation, and I quote General MacArthur's message: "The statement contained in your issue of April 2nd to the effect that prior to the issuance of my statement on March 24 of the military situation in Korea I had been furnished a copy of a policy statement by the President cleared by the governments having military forces in Korea is entirely without basis in fact. I have never seen such a statement and do not know if it even exists. Please publish this in the interest of truth."

Now, when General MacArthur was before us he said distinctly that he had not received any such statement of what these negotiations were, and therefore my question to you is with regard to your reply to Senator Morse where you said, "These various terms were sent General MacArthur." Can we have in the record definitely the terms that were sent to General MacArthur and which you claim he disregarded when he made this statement of March 24?

GENERAL BRADLEY — The only way to do that is to get the full message, Senator Smith. Of course, these in here are paraphrased and are not complete. If you like, I will take steps to get the full message that was sent him on March 20. Of course, it will have to possibly come out of the record because of cryptographic security, but if you want the whole message read, I will take steps to have it brought up here.

Q.—The reason I am pressing this is because here is a difference of testimony. You say it was sent to him. He said he never received any such thing and his testimony said he never received any such thing. The implication is that he ignored this thing, that he put our people in embarrassment in negotiations with other countries, and yet we have never had in the record any indication that he knew what those negotiations were. That is the thing that troubles me.

A.—He certainly knew they were going on.

Wording of Statement Sought for Record

Q.—What the terms were. Now that leads me to this further question, and let me say I do hope you will get that exact statement of the information he had in the record, if we are going to decide whether his statement of March 24 was really based on just an arbitrary action by him, which is implied, as though he was ignoring these other negotiations, which is hard for me to believe.

The suggestions in the President's recent statement to the press was that was this statement that made a great deal of the trouble. You suggested it was this statement. General Marshall suggested it was this statement that made a great deal of the trouble. that MacArthur knew—in fact, I asked General Marshall whether the implication was that he had sort of jumped the gun on the President in a wilful way, and General Marshall said that was a fact, he actually did jump the gun, whether he intended or not, he did. And I gathered from your testimony that he jumped the gun. Is that correct?

A.—That is the impression I obtained when I came back here and heard about this whole matter. Again, as you say, this testimony that I gave on that is hearsay if you get down to rules of evidence. But you asked me the question, and that is the way I was given to understand it as I came back. When I come back from a trip I have to catch up on what has gone on while I was gone, and that is the information or story told me when I came back.

Q.—Were there not two previous occasions when MacArthur, as field commander endeavored to deal with a leader of the enemy forces?

A.—Yes, sir; but both times on suggestion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. I noticed that General Whitney the other day said that on these two previous occasions he had not received ony communications from Washington. I am afraid General Whitney had forgotten about the dates of these things because on Sept. 27 the Joint Chiefs of Staff authorized General MacArthur to broadcast to the North Korean commander in chief calling upon the commander and the forces under his command to lay down their arms and cease hostilities, and the broadcast was made by General MacArthur on the 1st of October.

You notice that he was authorized from the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Again on Oct. 6 the Joint Chiefs of Staff requested General MacArthur to transmit to North Korean authorities the message which would include the United Nations resolution of Oct. 7, the message calling on the North Korean armed forces to lay down their arms in accordance with the broadcast message of Oct. 1.

We sent to him on the 6th of October the terms of the resolution then before the United Nations and told him we would tell him of any changes in it and would notify him as to when it was passed. These changes were transmitted to him, and this message to the North Koreans was transmitted by General MacArthur on Oct. 9.

As far as I know, those were the only two previous occasions upon which he issued such a call to the North Koreans to lay down their arms and both times they were suggested—in one case he was authorized to do it, and in the second case we requested him to do it.

Q.—Well, let me ask you this: At any time was he told not to do it? And is there any established regulation that a commander in field has no authority to deal with the commander of opposing forces with regard to an armistice? I understood that the commander in the field is expected to be in a position in light of circumstances to deal with the opposing commander on a question of peace terms and armistice terms.

A.—As long as his proposals to the opposing commander are in full accordance with the policy of his Government, I don't think anyone would object to his doing it. The bad part of this one, as I understand it, what caused this embarrassment, was that he certainly knew that this was up for consideration by our Government and Allied Governments, and his statement here as you read a minute ago, on Page 188—"The President, cleared by the governments"—it had not been cleared. That was slightly an error in timing. It was being cleared or trying to be cleared with these other governments at the time he made the announcement. That I think was the embarrassing part—Our Government was trying to deal with our Allies here in Washington on one set of proposals and he took action in the field on slightly different proposal. And whether or not he knew the exact proposals, the fact that he knew that our Government was considering it and was talking to other governments about it, that it was up before the United Nations, seems to me like I would have hesitated very much—in fact I would not have issued any such proclamation in the field, knowing that that was pending before our Governmnet and before the United Nations.

Q.—Well, I am still not clear what MacArthur did that was so wrong unless he did know exactly what these negotiation terms were and just tried to by-pass them.

Let's assume this, take this position now: assuming that MacArthur did not know, which is his statement, he did not know, what these terms were, what is there in his statement of the twenty-fourth of March that was contrary to our policy or that could be criticized in his making his appeal to the opposite commander?

A.—Primarily that is a State Department question, because the thing he included in that which is questionable is matters of policy and action toward the rest of China, which had not been included in any previous directives.

Q.—Well, the only thing I have heard criticized is one paragraph which appears on Page 184 of this same document, and that is this, and I quote:

"These basic facts being established, there should be no unsuperable difficulty arriving at decisions on the Korean problem if the issues are resolved on their own merits without being burdened by extraneous matters not directly related to Korea, such as Formosa and China's seat in the United Nations."

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U. N. Representatives Reported in Agreement

I understand all the way along we were not going to involve Formosa and China's seat in the United Nations in these armistice negotiations. I have tried to check that with my visits to New York to discuss with our U. N. representatives there, and they have distinctly said we were not going to let these things come in, even though previously we had agreed to sort of a cease-fire where those things might have been considered.

I am confused as to what there is in this statement of MacArthur's that is contrary to policy. You would not say you disagree with that paragraph I just read?

Q.—No, sir, I don't disagree with that paragraph, but I think there is something in here about threatning to carry the war outside of Korea if he doesn't get the terms as I remember it.

Q.—All it says there—I will quote that—A.—the paragraph just above the one you read.

Q.—I will read that: "The enemy therefore must by now be painfully aware that the decision of the United Nations to depart from its tolerant effort to contain the war in the area of Korea through expansion of our military operations to its coastal areas and interior base would doom Red China to the risk of imminent military collapse.

Just a suggestion of where they would be in case we did not continue our present tolerant course. That might be open for criticism But I can't see it is the basis to just abruptly dismiss a man of MacArthur's standing in doing what apparently he thought was the thing to do in dealing with this.

I want to stress this because so much importance has been laid on the terrible action of MacArthur in this particular thing, and I am having difficulty in finding out just what the terrible sin was that was committed.

A.—I think from the military point of view the Chiefs thought this was one of many things which showed independent action—

Q.—That is what I am trying to get at and also with General Marshall. He said one of many things, and I cannot find in this record except for this, the Martin letter which was explosive but it vasn't really basic, and the other is the Veterans of Foreign Wars speech in which all I can find is a statement of the strategic importance of Formosa. Are you familiar with the Veterans of Foreign Wars speech yourself? A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, do you disagree with what General MacArthur said about Formosa then, its strategic importance? A.—As far as the strategic importance of Formosa is concerned, I do not. May I add one other thing to your last question?

Q.—Certainly. I want to get all the light I can.

A.—You asked about these various things. You named some of them. There were certain others like independent statements in interviews, and particularly the statement to Freeman magazine which blamed political decisions for not arming more South Koreans, and I think everyone that knows the details of that thinks that is a very unfair statement because back in early January the Chiefs had queried General MacArthur on the advisability of arming additional South Koreans, and he had recomenmded against it, and it seems to me that all he would have had to say to this query from Freeman magazine was "Yes, we have considered it but we don't think it advisable at this time," but instead of that he said it was a political decision and imand he was being hamstrung from

plied that he would like to do it here, and I think that unfair statean unfair presentation of the case, ment, at least we thought it was was a rather important one in all these things.

Q.—Well, I will say, as I recall, General MacArthur answered questions about that and stated very clearly that he thought that the arms for the South Koreans might be better used in Japan in building up a constabulary there, something to that effect, at that particular time. A.—That was part of the answer.

Q.—I did not recall that any special stress had been laid on that particular thing as a cause for his dismissal, something he may have said to Freeman magazine. A.—It was just one more thing that came at about this time which indicated that——

General Is Questioned On Pre-Korean Relations

Q.—Now, General, the thing that I have been trying to get at from the beginning of these hearings, you keep saying there was one more thing, a lot of things, and yet we haven't got anywhere in the record a succession of things as to why this was done.

Were there any misunderstandings or disagreements between General MacArthur and the Department of Defense or the Department of State prior to the Korean aggression in June, 1950, or does everything date from the Korean aggression and the handling of the matter in Korea?

A.—There was no great difference of opinion that I know of prior to the Korean thing.

Q.—Now I know, from my experience in my trip to the Far East that MacArthur had a great many problems there that he wished he had more contact with Washington or somebody coming out to see him, and yet the testimony shows that prior to the Korean aggression of 1950 none of the following were out there: I take the Department of State first: Secretary Marshall, Under Secretary Lovett, Secretary Acheson, Under Secretary Webb, Assistant Secretary Dean Rusk, Ambassador Jessup.

None of those men had ever been to see him prior to the time that I was there in Forty-nine and prior to the Korean outbreak in Fifty. I am told that General Eisenhower was there in 1946.

I think that appeared in the testimony from yourself or General Marshall, and I think Secretary of the Army Royall went out in sort of a round-the-field study.

From the Department of Defense I can't find that either the Secretaries of War and Navy were there prior to unification, Secretary Marshall of Defense, of course, has not been there, Under Secretary Lovett of Defense has not been there, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, Air, none of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or yourself were there prior to the Korean business.

Whatever policy MacArthur may have had in that area, he was left alone to deal with. I am only mentioning this because he seemed to feel that he was expected to make some of these decisions because they had not been taken up with him. If there were differences, he did not know about them.

A.—May I be permitted to correct one part of your statement?

Q.—I wish you would. A.—I was there twice before the Korean incident.

Q.—I am very glad to hear that. Were you there prior to 1949? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Not prior to that? A.—No, sir.

Q.—That was where I was misled, because when I was there in 1949 he told me he had no had the benefit of a visit from any of the Chiefs in Washington. He did not know how to act about certain matters.

He said he felt our interests were in Europe, he said the Chiefs had gone to Europe, they were discussing there, he understood that, but there were some Far Eastern problems he did not have a chance to clear.

A.—May I make a statement on that?

Q.—Yes, indeed.

A.—Twice I planned trips to Japan while I was Chief of Staff of the Army. One of them I had to call off because of some hearings before a committee of Congress, the other one because of a meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Most of these commanders came home from time to time, in which case we always get them down with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and go over their problems very clearly. General MacArthur had never come home.

He thought it was necessary for him to stay there, so he was the one commander of a theater which had not been back and given us a chance to talk to him either, but I think it must be remembered that we have been over there, the various members of the Chiefs, since this thing started. I was over there twice before that happened.

Q.—Oh, yes. What I am trying to find out, General, is whether when you think back on this whole relationship, and apparently there has been friction between General MacArthur and the Department of State and the Department of Defense—did that exist prior to the Korean outbreak or can we locate the differences since June, 1950, when the Korea outbreak came?

A.—Well, speaking entirely from the defense point of view, the only difference that I know of came up when General MacArthur wanted to have some troops, and we would have liked to have given him more troops, but they just were not available.

Q.—You mean prior to Korea? A.—Prior to Korea, because as you remember at one time, the Army got down below 600,000 and you have your German occupation, Austria, Trieste, as well as Japan and the other stations, and we just couldn't increase his garrison to the point where he wanted it.

Q.—Well, that did not cause any real friction. That was the normal differences between regional responsibility and the head office in Washington. Now let me ask you this question, General. Did any of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or yourself ever go to Formosa? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Never went. Why didn't they? A.—Because it is not United States territory. We have no troops there. We had no mission there, and I think it would be a little bit awkward if we tried to go into a foreign country where we have no troops, no mission and no other connections. At that time we were not furnishing military aid. When we decided to send military aid, then we did send people from General MacArthur's staff, since he had the responsibility. In fact, he went down himself, and we now have a major general there heading a mission, but up until the time we sent that mission there, there really wasn't any requirement for us to go there. We really had no excuse to go there.

Truman-MacArthur Talk In Private Is Recalled

Q.—Well, now may I ask you this question. The Wake Island Conference as I recall it was about the middle of October? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were there any disagreements with General MacArthur taken up with him at Wake Island? In this recent statement of the President, I think he used the language that he traveled under his own steam 14,000 miles to try and settle some of these differences, and yet this report of the Wake Island Conference implies that everything was agreed to and thoroughly understood. Were there to your knowledge actual differences with General MacArthur taken up at Wake Island, such as the Veterans of Foreign Wars speech?

A.—I don't know, because the President and General MacArthur had a private conversation of their own for about an hour prior to the big conference, and they then had a shorter conference after the big conference. At the big conference the matter of the V. F. W. letter was not discussed.

Q.—And at that time they complimented General MacArthur in many ways for his wonderful service, they decorated him, the President decorated him and the impression given in the United States was that there was the best accord and cooperation between Washington and General MacArthur in the Pacific.

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—That is the impression I certainly got; and yet the President has stated in this last press statement that he had differences, and traveled hundreds of miles under his own steam, 14,000 miles, to straighten these troubles which were the background for abruptly dismissing General MacArthur. How can we reconcile those statements?

A.—They are not my statements, sir.

Q.—That is true. A.—I might point out that the Joint Chiefs of Staff sent a message of commendation and congratulation to General MacArthur on the success of the Inchon landing and the operation connected with it, because it was a very brilliant operation.

Q.—That is, of course, the impression we all had in this country, and I was surprised, the other day, when the President said he was upset over the differences, and the V. F. W. speech, and had traveled 14,000 miles to settle them; and you say, and General Marshall said, there was an accumulation of incidents; and I am trying to get at exactly what this incident of March 24 was, whether General MacArthur did or did not know what these negotiations were.

I think there is great danger here of our leaving a record that isn't very clear on just exactly what the charges were against MacArthur.

I understand the difference in strategy. I have no quarrel with that. I would not, as a layman, even get into that discussion of whether this strategy or that strategy was right. I assume you Chiefs of Staff know more about that than we do; and General MacArthur said here that had he been asked to withdraw and turn over his command, he would have done so.

So that isn't the reason for his abrupt dismissal. That abrupt dismissal is because of some prejudice somewhere, and I am trying to locate that; and the report came to me that the removal of General MacArthur had been planned by the Executive Department for a long time, even before General Marshall was made Secretary of Defense.

There was a determination to shift MacArthur at the first available opportunity. That is what is troubling so many of us about this whole thing. I am just asking you if you know anything about that. I assume your answer would be "no."

A.—No, sir; I do not.

Q.—Now, let me ask two more, and then I am through—one more especially.

MacArthur has been charged by some people with whom I have discussed this matter with falling down at the time the Chinese Communists came in; that he ought to have known they were coming; it was a terrible blunder on his part that he didn't know, and therefore he ought to get out for that one thing alone.

What I want to ask is: did our military intelligence fall down so that we were not adequately alerted to the aggression of the Chinese Communists in Korea?

If it fell down, was it MacArthur's Intelligence Staff, or was it the C. I. A. [Central Intelligence Agency] in Washington, or where was it?

Could you say, as a military man, whether MacArthur was to blame for the apparently wrong intelligence in the Chinese coming into North Korea?

A.—The intelligence on which he had to base his decision had to be primarily field intelligence.

Now, there were evidences from captured prisoners of from late October that Chinese had come in to some extent into the operation.

Then, on Nov. 6, General MacArthur sent in a message that the Chinese were pouring across the bridges across the Yalu, and they were coming across in great numbers. That was on about Nov. 6.

Now, what happened between Nov. 6 and the time that he was hit by the Chinese attack of about Nov. 26 or 28—the twenty-sixth, I guess—it is hard for us here to know, because a lot of that intelligence should have come from his own field command.

That concentration on the right flank of the Eighth Army should have been picked up by air reconnaissance and ground reconnaissance; in other words, by patrol and aviation put in there.

How much of that he had, Senator Smith, we don't know here, because we don't get all the field intelligence that a commander gets in the field and acts on. But certainly there was enough coming in to indicate that there was a considerable Chinese build-up somewhere in North Korea.

Need for Reconnaissance To Locate Chinese Cited

Q.—Was MacArthur prevented rom sending reconnaissance planes across the border in Manchuria to see whether there were accumulations there of troops?

A.—We knew all the time that there were concentrations in Manchuria. It was a question of how many of them had moved over into Korea, and that, as I say, could have been obtained or should have been obtained by air reconnaissance and ground reconnaissance.

Now, you must realize, of course, also, that that country in there is very heavily wooded by evergreens, and it is rather difficult to pick up troops and, as I say, it is very hard to sit here in Washington and say he should have known or just what he did know. That is up to the field commander, and I certainly would not blame him or G-2 or anyone else for the fact he did not get it, and the fact that he may have had certain information and may have evaluated it wrong.

Q.—Let me ask you this, General: what provision have we got here in Washington for getting in touch with world conditions, the situation in Peiping; what the policy of the Chinese Communists might have been? Do we get intelligence through our offices here about that that could have been or should have been transmitted to him?

A.—He is transmitted all the information we get in here. Of course, you have to evaluate it. We get a lot of reports out of China; some of them are absolutely wrong, some of them have a certain amount of truth in them; and we have to take all of them and evaluate them, and I believe all of these messages were sent to General MacArthur, and I have asked General Collins to be prepared to testify on that because he is the executive agent who passes on to General MacArthur's headquarters all the intelligence information, and he would be able to tell you this, and I know he has looked into it, and he will tell you exactly what he has sent.

SENATOR SMITH— I thank you, General. Have I more time?

THE CHAIRMAN—You have a half minute.

SENATOR SMITH—Let me ask you just one more question, if I may. Referring back now to the meeting at Blair House, on June 25, and to the meeting of the White House conference, on June 26, where, as I recall, I was present, I recall that on June 26, I think, Senator Connally and I were both present when the discussion of the Korean outbreak came up. I am just wondering what records, if any, were taken of the conversations of those meetings, do you recall?

GENERAL BRADLEY—I did not keep any, and whether or not anyone else kept any record of the meetings, I do not know, sir.

I might add just as I said the other day, I think Admiral Sherman took a few notes, but how extensive they are I don't know.

SENATOR SMITH—Could I make just one final observation there?

THE CHAIRMAN—It has got to be by unanimous consent. We have to follow the rules. I wish we did not have to enforce it. Dr. Wilcox is keeping time, and he informs me that your time is up.

SENATOR SMITH—I will abide by the chairman's ruling.

THE CHAIRMAN—Without objection, the Senator can make his observation.

SENATOR SMITH—I recall at the first meeting I was at when we were told about the Korean outbreak, the only thing discussed was sea and air support. We were going to give sea and air support.

The question was raised at that meeting of whether it meant any troops, and they said no, at that meeting.

At the second meeting of June 30, the President advised us that it would be deemed necessary to send some supporting ground troops, and I just wanted to get that clear, because that is my recollection. Do you recall that?

GENERAL BRADLEY—I think that is correct, sir, because no ground troops were committed until about the 30th of June; yes, sir.

SENATOR SMITH—Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Morse.

SENATOR MORSE—Mr. Chairman, I have quite a few questions to ask. I am sure I cannot finish them in the first half hour period, but in view of the fact that I have so many questions to ask, I think it is only fair that I make a very friendly reply to the Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Tobey, in view of certain remarks that he made in the record yesterday.

I did not happen to be here, as I explained yesterday; I was at a departmental meeting, taking care of some constituency problems, and did not get in until the afternoon session, so last night, when on the radio I heard various radio reports about what Senator Tobey was purported to have said, then when I picked up The Washington Post this morning and read what purported to be a quotation of Senator Tobey, I neither could believe my ears on the radio reports nor my eyes on the newspaper reports, so I came in this morning and got the record.

I read what he said, and I assume it is a correct transcription, because I felt I ought to make a little statement about what he said.

I had his office advised that I would respectfully reply to him this morning, because I do not share the Senator's views, and many of the observations he made yesterday, and so I make these following comments. He said:

"I have not attended as many of these meetings as most of you have"—and I read from Page 2460 of the transcript—and I think that is perfectly within the discretion of any Senator. We cannot always be here. I will not be able to be here at tomorrow afternoon's session or the Friday morning session.

The Senator from New Hampshire hasn't been able to be here for many sessions. There is no question of right. I think we have had twenty-one sessions up to this morning, and I think he has attended eleven of the twenty-one.

I know there are good reasons why he hasn't attended the ten that he was absent from. But he goes on to say:

"* * * but I am impressed with the futility of much that is going on here and very definitely so. Here are a lot of men, well intentioned men, with absolutely no military training or gumption or common sense, coming in here to pose questions to men whose lifelong service has been in the military and naval establishments and the Air Force of this country."

When he says that, I feel I must make an observation. I have no objection to the Senator from New Hampshire so characterizing himself if he cares to, but I do raise a polite word of protest in behalf of my colleagues on this committee to having such descriptive language inserted into the official record of these hearings in regard to them.

In the first place, it just isn't an accurate statement. We have a considerable number of men on this committee who not only have had military training, but who in my opinion have had such distinguished military service that I am inclined to think that some of them could be put on the witness stand themselves and qualify as experts on some military problems.

I think we can take judicial notice that members of the committee are not lacking in what the Senator from New Hampshire describes as gumption and certainly they are not lacking in common sense, even though the Senator from New Hampshire is privileged to have a contrary view if he wishes to.

Then he said:

"We are wrongly holding closed hearings over open hearings, against the ill-advisement of some members of this committee who insisted upon the hearings being opened."

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Affirms That Hearings Should Be Public

Now, Mr. Chairman, the Congressional Record will show that on some procedural votes in the Senate—and I assumed all of us knew when we were casting those votes that the fundamental issue was not the procedural matter before us at all, but whether or not the hearings would be open or closed—I note from The Record that the Senator from New Hampshire voted with those of us that voted procedure-wise in an attempt to get open hearings.

Again, he is entitled to his judgment as to whether or not those of us that advised open hearings gave ill advice or not. For the record let the junior from Oregon say that although I think these hearings have been conducted in as fine a fashion as executive hearings could possibly be conducted, I haven't changed my mind one iota from the basic principle that investigations of this type ought to be conducted in public hearings.

That is a difference of opinion, but I just didn't want that statement of the Senator from New Hampshire to remain in the record without my polite reply to it.

Then he goes on to say that he fails to see the value of holding up the test tube to the light of day, and "I would like to have somebody point it out for the good of the country and the good of the Congress and the good of the services."

I want to say, Mr. Chairman—and this is the last part of his comments that I shall reply to—I would prefer to dismiss them if they weren't having the effect I think they are on public opinion, as simply an emotional outburst, but I shall not dismiss them that way.

I want to say that I think these hearings are producing a tremendous effect of good on this country, because I think at the time these hearing stated public opinion was seriously split in this country—confusion, perplexity, doubt prevailed in America.

I think these hearings are having the effect of stabilizing public opinion. I think they are having a tremendous effect for good on this Administration in that I think they are resulting in a clarification of a great many objectives in regard to foreign and military policy.

Sure, I, along with the Senator from New Hampshire, would have preferred that the incident which gave rise to these hearings had never arisen—but once it arose and the public reaction to it was what it was, then I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that in my judgment, in the interests of national unity, trying to get us back pulling together again on a military and foreign policy that will give us the maximum of unity against the threat of communism, we have to go through with these hearings.

I think we must continue with these hearings until we get these issues clarified and let the record speak for itself.

Therefore, I shall make no apology to this committee or to the Senate or to the people of the United States for asking such questions as I have asked heretofore in these hearings and such questions as I intend to ask before the hearings are over. I intend to be my own judge as to the propriety and then again let the record speak for itself.

I want to say to my friend from New Hampshire that my personal feelings of love and affection for him haven't changed a bit just because of my strong feeling of opposition to what I think was a very indiscreet and unwise observation that he made yesterday afternoon on the record.

I think it is such observations as he made yesterday that cause disunity and disaffection in this country, not the orderly procedure of this hearing.

With that observation, Mr. Chairman, I now ask General Bradley these questions.

You were examined this morning by one of the Senators, Gen-

eral Bradley, about the early recommendation of General MacArthur concerning the sending of troops into Korea.

It is my recollection of General MacArthur's testimony — and he gave this testimony, I think, in answer to questions that I put to him, as the record will show—he testified that his first instructions were to proceed to protect our interests in Korea with air and naval forces and give such assistance to the South Koreans as he could with our air and naval forces.

As you have brought out, his first job was, of course, to help evacuate or to implement the evacuation of our nationals in Korea.

He then testified that he made a personal trip to Korea and as a result of his personal reconnaissance, he became satisfied that he could not carry out his mission in Korea with just naval and air forces, that he would need some ground forces, and that he recommended that he be allowed to take some troops then in Japan and send them to Korea for ground support.

I think that is all a matter of record, and I now ask you: Does that account of General MacArthur's recommendation in regard to ground troops square with your understanding of what happened?

A.—That is my remembrance of it, yes, sir.

Q.—Now the Senator from New Jersey in a question this morning made a comment that left the impression with me that he thought MacArthur had been left out in Japan and in Korea to deal with the Korean problems alone and he asked questions as to whether or not you had been to the theatre in Korea. I ask you this question:

Assuming that no one from the Joint Chiefs of Staff had gone out to Japan or to Korea personally, would it follow that MacArthur was left alone in the dealing with Japanese and Korean problems?

A.—No; I don't think that that follows in the sense that most people would take it, because there is constant communication back and forth.

In fact, the fact that a man is left alone to do a job is not an indication necessarily that you are not interested in him, but that you have confidence in his being able to carry it on without coming around, so that it works both ways. We were always in constant communication with General MacArthur and exchanged views back and forth.

Q.—I again hold in my hand, General Bradley, the secret exhibit, which is on the desk of each member of the committee, entitled "Joint Chiefs of Staff Report for Senate Committees on Korean Operations," which exhibit purports to set forth paraphrases of the various communications that were transmitted to MacArthur and that MacArthur transmitted to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

I ask you this question about the exhibit: Does it now show that from June 25 on the Joint Chiefs of Staff kept in very frequent communication with General MacArthur and sent him a great many messages and communications in regard to American military and foreign policy?

A.—I think it does show that, and it also shows in here the various visits made by the chiefs since that time.

Q.—Do you know of any time, General Bradley, that General MacArthur was not given an answer to any request that he made of the Joint Chiefs of Staff?

I do not mean given an answer that he considered satisfactory in that he was able to always agree, but do you know of any time when the Joint Chiefs of Staff left him alone out in Asia by not communicating with him in reply to any request he made of the Joint Chiefs of Staff?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know of any time when the Joint Chiefs of Staff failed to maintain a constant vigilance in accordance with their military duties as Joint Chiefs of Staff in respect to MacArthur's problems in Asia and kept him informed as to the conclusions that they reached in respect to those problems? A.—No, sir, I know of no instance.

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Military Procedure On Opinions Brought Out

Q—Now, the other day the senior Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Bridges, examined you along this line: he said, "General Bradley, the firing occurred on a political level, is that true," and he asked you if you would speak out as MacArthur had spoken out to the public and you answered that you would not, but that you would go through your line of superior authority.

I ask you this in connection with the Bridges examination: if you spoke out, General, as Senator Bridges suggested, would not your military command soon become a babble of raucous conflicting voices and the line of command destroyed so as to produce a detrimental effect on military discipline?

A.—Well, if I may answer that a little bit in full——

Q.—Answer it in your own way.

A.—I think it can be illustrated by the fact that during the war the Chiefs of Staff had six theatre commanders, all of whom thought their theatre was all-important, and asked for additional means of carrying out their mission.

Had each one of these six carried their demands to the public over the heads of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, I think we would have had the condition which you picture, one in which an orderly conduct of the war would have been broken down, and that our Government, our military authorities, would have been unable to carry on a war with any efficiency whatsoever.

Q.—Is it not true that it is an historic custom and a long-established tradition in the American military systen that while men are on active duty in responsible positions as high officers, they do not take their disagreements with their superiors directly to the public for debate, but they try to iron out their differences through the channels of command?

A.—We are taught to argue and present all the reasons that we can think of with reference to any action until the decision is made, and we argue that with the man who is going to make the decision. After the decision is made we abide by that decision and do not carry it to the public.

Q.—Would it be accurate for me to say that it is very much of an unwritten law within American military tradition that if a high officer of the military finds himself in such complete disagreement with his superiors that he cannot, in his opinion, with intellectual honesty and good ethics execute their orders that he should resign his commission, and then as a civilian take the issue to the country?

A.—I think that is a general principle, and it doesn't apply only to the military. I think it applies to any civilian occupation. If a vice president of a company does not agree with the policy of the board. I think he normally gets out. I think we would follow the same principle.

Q.—Am I correct in my understanding of your testimony that if you had found yourself in General MacArthur's position and believed as he believed, as he appeared to believe, that the policies of his Government in some respects were wrong, that you would have resigned your commission and taken the issue to the country if you felt that you had to discuss the matter?

A.—I think, Senator Morse, that what I said was that I would have asked for relief from the job and whether or not I would have carried it to the public would depend upon what I considered at the time the vital importance of the issue.

Q.—Am I correct in my understanding that by that answer, you mean you would not have taken it to the public until you had been relieved from your job? A.—I would not have, no, sir.

Q.—Now, yesterday, Senator Byrd examined you on the insubordination issue; and if I understood your testimony correctly, my understanding is that you do not believe that General MacArthur was guilty of insubordination, as far as the legal definition of the term "insubordination," in military law, is concerned; because the term "insubordination" carries with it intent or willful act or deliberate purpose, and that you do not believe that he intentionally committed an act which would fall within the difinition of insubordination, as far as military law is concerned. Am I correct?

A.—That is correct. In other words, I do not say that General MacArthur was insubordinate.

Q.—Am I correct in my understanding that you do believe, however, that some of the acts of General MacArthur embarrassed his Commander in Chief? A.—I think that can be assumed, because the President has so stated, himself.

Legal Insubordination Held Not Involved

Q.—Am I correct in my understanding that you personally think that the notice, or ultimatum, that he issued to the Communist Chinese military leaders was most likely to embarrass his Commander in Chief? A.—Yes.

Q.—Am I correct, then, in view of that answer, General, to reach the conclusion that a military officer does not have to be insubordinate, in the legal sense, according to military justice, to commit acts that are embarrassing to his superiors and make the administration of their duties more difficult?

A.—I think that is a fair statement.

Q.—Is it likewise a fair statement to say that a Commander in Chief, finding himself in a position where the conduct of one of his commanders proves to be embarrassing to him, that he not only has the right, as you testified yesterday, to remove that commander but if he is to keep faith with his own obligations, responsibilities and duties as Commander in Chief, he has the duty to remove such a commander?

A.—Well, you are asking me to pass upon the President's idea of his own duties. I think that is a little bit beyond me.

Q.—Let me rephrase my question, because it has a principle involved in it that I think you are highly qualified to testify in regard to, and give me an answer to.

So, I will speak to you hypothetically, for a moment.

If Commander X follows a course of action, be that action by way of issuing public statements that are embarrassing to his Commander in Chief, or any other conduct that embarrasses his Commander in Chief, so as to make it more difficult for his Commander in Chief to carry out the duties, responsibilities and obligations of Commander in Chief; under those circumstances, then, does not the Commander in Chief not only have the right to remove the commander who is embarrassing him, but really has the duty to remove him, in the interest of the more efficient carrying out of his duties as Commander in Chief?

A.—Well, I think that if the Commander in Chief should decide that such actions were interfering with his functioning in his job as Commander in Chief, interfering with his carrying out the duties assigned to him as Commander in Chief, then it would probably be his duty to remove that restriction and that interference.

Q.—If a Commander in Chief did not relieve a subcommander who was interfering with the Commander in Chief's carrying out his duty, then the Commander in Chief, in turn, would be subject to criticism and censure, would he not? A.—He undoubtedly would, and he would become responsible for any actions that resulted from his not removing him.

Q.—Of course our discussion over these hypothetical questions is all based on the assumption that as a matter of fact it is true that the Commander in Chief is being embarrassed and interfered with in carrying out his duty by some act of a subcommander.

Now I will close this line of questioning with this additional one on the insubordination matter. I think you testified, but I want to have it crystal clear in the record, that there are many grounds for removing commanders in the field, such as a loss of confidence on the part of a superior commander in a lower commander, or a feeling that the lower commander lost confidence in himself, I think you testified to. There are many discretionary grounds that are exercised constantly in removing officers from command; is that not right?

A.—That is correct.

Q.—That no commander has a right to be left in command, does he? A.—No, sir.

Q.—He has no vested interest in a command? A.—No vested right, no, sir.

Q.—He serves at the pleasure of his superiors and the Commander in Chief in that particular post, does he not? A.—That is correct.

Q.—I think you testified that there are many, many instances in which men have been removed from command and given other assignments with no reason being given them as to why they have been removed and given other assignments; is that not true? A.—I expect that may have happened. When I relieved a man in battle I usually told him why I was relieving him, but I don't suppose it was inherent that I had to tell him.

Q.—Nothing in military law would require you to, is there? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Now yesterday Senator Byrd also examined you in regard to a procedure that was followed after the first meeting in the Blair House when it was decided that we ought to re-enter Korea based upon the first resolution of the Security Council, the one in which the Russians absented themselves, which, as I recall, was in effect a cease-fire resolution, was it not? A.—Yes. It called upon the North Koreans to desist and move back behind the Thirty-eighth Parallel.

Disagrees With Morse On Evacuation Plans

Q.—And it was that resolution, was it not, on which our Government based its authority as far as the United Nations was concerned to proceed with the evacuation of our nationals? A.—Will you read that question?

(The pending question was read by the reporter.)

A.—No, sir, I don't believe any such resolution would have been necessary for evacuation of our nations, because we have those plans in all countries, as I have stated, in case of an emergency, to get our nationals out. Every theatre commander has those plans and the transportation arranged for them.

Q.—Are you through? A.—Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN—Your time has expired, Senator.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Mr. Chairman, I have a procedural matter that I would like to call to the attention of the committee, not present at the moment, but I do feel for the interests of proper procedure that I should say that it relates to the document of Dec. 23, 1949, put out by the Department of State relative to the strategic importance of Formosa.

The State Department under date of May 22d finally supplied this document, which had been requested by the senior Senator from California, and the document is available to the committee. However, they indicate that it is only presented with the understanding that as a classified document—and I might say that the classification of it is confidential—that it shall not be made a part of the public record of the hearings.

I do not want to violate that injunction which they have indicated in their letter to the chairman, but I would like the opportunity—it is not too long a statement—to read it into the record with that foreground so that Admiral Davis can take due notice, and I have no objection if he strikes it from the record today, but I would like then to be able to ask in the normal committee procedures that we have set up that Senator McMahon and I should consult with the State Department and others with regard to this, because I personally do not feel that this in any would would violate national security, the security of our troops, any cryptographic situation or any other security for which I can at least see a valid reason.

Now the State Department has outlined their reasons, and at the proper time they, of course, could be discussed back and forth before this committee, but I would like to get the document into our classified record which will not be released to the public, and then, at the proper time when we have a full committee present, raise the point and ask that the procedural discussion be made.

THE CHAIRMAN—Well, we can do that, Senator, by having it appear in the appendix. I think that any matter in the appendix is subject to the scrutiny of Admiral Davis, as any matter that is in the main part of the record. It will conserve a little time.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—That is perfectly agreeable with me.

THE CHAIRMAN—My suggestion would be, if the Senator from California does not object to the suggestion, that if he would consult with the Senator from Connecticut and show him that matter, it might be that you could arrive at some kind of an agreement that would considerably shorten the procedure here.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Fine, but I merely in fairness to the State Department wanted to raise the point that they had requested that it not be made a part of the public record and said it was being furnished with the understanding it would not be made a part of the public record, so I think if General Mudge can indicate to Admiral Davis this conversation that we want a part of the appendix of the non-public record and then we can take it up with Senator McMahon.

THE CHAIRMAN—That course will be followed. Senator Green, you stated you had a few questions.

SENATOR GREEN—It will just take a few moments, General. From time to time during the questioning, reference has been made to a directive of clearance of public statements, and I think it would be a good idea to have for the record a statement from you as to how that clearance is effected and to whom it applies.

GENERAL BRADLEY—That directive was sent out on Dec. 6, and was sent to all theatre commanders.

Q.—To all what? A.—To all theatre commanders.

Q.—Yes.

A.—It was a directive from the President dated Dec. 5 to all officials in Government, high officials in Government, and then was sent out by us the next day to all theatre commanders, because the President's directive applied not only to Cabinet members and other high-ranking officials in Government, but applied also to high-ranking military, and this directive stated that all statements involving policy should be cleared by

the Government. That applied to all the high-ranking people, as I say, in Washington and in the field.

Now, if somebody in the field had anything to say that he felt might be at variance with that, it was up to him to send it in here for clearance. I don't know whether that answers your question or not, sir.

Q.—No, not quite. How far down, to what levels does it go? A.—Well, it goes to the senior in the field, and it is up to him to enforce it for everybody under him.

Q.—Then it was up to General MacArthur to enforce it on everybody who was under him? A.—Yes.

Q.—Reference was made in some of the questions to magazine articles that had been published by General Stratemeyer and also by General Ridgway. Were they not under General MacArthur? A.—Yes, sir.

Duties of Senior Officer On Clearances Noted

Q.—Then they should have been cleared by General MacArthur? A.—Yes, sir; if there was anything in that statement that was contrary to policy that should have been cleared with him; if there was any question in his mind, then he should have forwarded it on to Washington.

Q.—Yes; but otherwise if there was no question in his mind he would not have it forwarded? A.—No, sir; he has the authority to clear it or not clear it.

Q.—Then, we may assume, they were cleared by him, if we didn't have any information to the contrary? A.—I assume so, sir, or else they thought they were in accordance with General MacArthur's policy and his statements.

SENATOR GREEN—Thank you very much; that is all.

THE CHAIRMAN — Gentlemen, the committee will now stand in recess until 2:30 this afternoon. General, we will have to ask you to be back with us again.

GENERAL BRADLEY — All right, sir.

(Whereupon, at 1 o'clock P. M. [E. D. T.] the committee recessed to reconvene at 2:30 o'clock P. M. the same afternoon.)

Afternoon Session

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL — The committee will be in order. Senator Knowland.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—General, I would like to go back and make some further inquiries relative to the meetings that led up to the dismissal of General MacArthur.

As I recall the testimony, you had first received either from the telephone call or from some other source the fact that something was in the wind on April 5. Then, as I recall, you had gone to the White House on April the 6th and at that meeting, presumably in addition to the President, was Secretary Acheson, Secretary Marshall and Mr. Harriman and yourself?

GENERAL BRADLEY—Yes.

Q.—At that meeting no specific decisions were made as to the time of his removal, the circumstances of his removal, or, in fact, not even a final decision, so far as you knew, that he was to be removed. Though, as I understood the testimony, it was suggested that thought might be given over the week-end and in the meantime you would meet with the Joint Chiefs. Am I substantially correct in my understanding?

A.—Almost. At the meeting on Friday morning in the White House, with those that you mentioned, the matter was discussed, no decision reached; but the President directed the four of us to further discuss the matter among ourselves before we came back to him, which we did that afternoon, and went back to him on Saturday, at which time we still did not make any specific recommendation except that we recommended he not make any decision until after the week-end.

Q.—Now, going over until the following Monday, on that day was the decision made to remove General MacArthur. A.—Yes, sir. It was at the meeting on Monday the decision was made by the President; at least it was announced by the President that he was going to remove him.

Q.—Remove him. Now, was the situation left at that time that the Joint Chiefs were to draft the necessary orders and directives accomplishing that order, or was that matter still left open? A.—No. At the meeting on Monday, when the decision was made, the President directed that the necessary implementing instructions be drawn up and presented to him on Tuesday, and various people participated in that—the State Department and General Marshall and the Joint Chiefs.

Q.—Well, now, in addition to these people that you have already testified participated in the meeting of April 6 could you indicate who else participated in the meetings? A.—No other than the five of us participated in the April 6 meeting.

Q.—No, no, I mean the subsequent meetings. A.—After the meeting on Saturday when he directed that I obtain or directed General Marshall, rather, that he obtain the military viewpoint of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, then the Joint Chiefs met on Sunday, the four of us, and then we went to General Marshall's office. That included three others at that time, three chiefs of service.

Q.—The three Chiefs did not meet with the President, as I understand it. A.—That is correct.

Q.—Now, what I am trying to find out, at the subsequent meetings with the President, you have already testified that at the first meeting you, Mr. Harriman, Secretary Acheson and Secretary Marshall met with him.

Now, the record so far as it stands at the moment is that there were subsequent meetings and presumably only those same four people met with him. Was the group enlarged?

A.—The group was the same, or at least when I was there up through Monday. When we met on Tuesday to discuss various drafts of instructions and so forth, there was one other added to it and that is Mr. Joe Short, the executive for press relations to the President.

Q.—Now was he the only one that was added to the group at any of the subsequent meetings? Didn't Mr. Dean Rusk attend one of the meetings?

A.—No with the President, no, sir. I think Mr. Rusk was probably present at a meeting, at a later meeting with Mr. Short, but not with the President that I know of.

Manner of Giving Orders Sought

Q.—Now do I understand you to say that the definite decision to remove General MacArthur was made on Monday the eighth, was it?

A.—I don't know when the President made up his mind.

Q.—No, but I mean so far as you were notified. A.—So far as I know, that is, when he first announced his decision was on Monday, the ninth.

Q.—At the time that he announced the decision, were his orders—and I assume they were verbal because you have previously testified you were not given a written order on it—were they sent to the Secretary of Defense or to yourself, giving you a special directive to remove General MacArthur forthwith?

A.—Well, his instructions were to prepare the necessary orders to remove him, and as I remember those were given to General Marshall, because they would have to go out through the Secretary of Defense's office, but he told all of us present to participate in the drawing up of the order.

Q.—What I am trying to get, General, I have never raised, and so far as I know no one else has raised, any question as to the President's legal opwer or constitutional authority to make the change. But the manner in which it was made, this order that went out, that he was relieved as soon as he read his order, without the customary turning over of the commnad to his successor, I am trying to find out, without too many questions here, as to how did that originate.

Was that a recommendation of the Chiefs of Staff? Was that the direct order of the President that it be done in that way? Was it the suggestion of someone else that it be handled in that way?

A.—I don't remember the exact wording. I think it was the general understanding that the President wanted it done right away.

Q.—Might I ask, General, was there a final meeting—in the Pentagon meeting—on the evening of the ninth—either the eighth or ninth of April—at which the final decision relative to his forthwith removal was considered?

A.—On the eighth, the meeting only pertained, as far as the Joint Chiefs of Staff were concernded, to the views that for certain military reasons they thought he should be relieved. There was nothing else done by the Chiefs in this connection, on the eighth.

There was a regular meeting on the ninth, Monday afternoon. We had a Joint Chiefs of Staff meeting all afternoon, and I don't remember just how much of this was discussed a that time. Probably it was discussed, because it was a very important part.

Q.—Did Secretary Acheson attend either of those meetings? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Calling your attention now to the questions of the other day, regarding the Blair House meeting of the 25th of June—you were to see if you could find out just who attended those meetings, and the subsequent one. Could you read that into the record at this time?

A.—Yes, sir. According to my diary, which is kept in my office and it is made out when I go back, I usually give the girl the names of the people present at the meetings, and of course while my memory may have been at fault, at the time I left the meeting until I gave it to the girl, I don't think so, and these are the names that it showed:

At the meeting on the 25th of June, from 7:45 P. M. until 11 P. M., the President, Secretary of State Acheson, Deputy Secretary Webb, Assistant Secretary Rusk, Jessup, Hickerson, Secretary of Defense Johnson, Secretary of the Army Pace, Secretary of the Air Force Finletter, Secretary of the Navy Metthews; the three Chiefs of the services, Vandenberg, Collins and Admiral Sherman, and myself.

At the meeting on the 26th of June—

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—Pardon me, Mr. Chairman. Can you give me the date of that list?

THE CHAIRMAN—The 25th of June—

GENERAL BRADLEY — The 25th of June. The time I show here is from 7:45 P. M. until 11 P. M.

At the meeting on the 26th of June, which lasted from 9 P. M. until 10 P. M. in addition to the President, Mr. Acheson, Mr. Jessup, Assistant Secretary Matthews, Hickerson, Secretary of Defense Johnson, Secretary of the Army Pace, Secretary of the Air Force Finletter, General Vandenberg, General Collins and Admiral Sherman and myself.

Bradley Describes Another Meeting

SENATOR KNOWLAND—That completed the meetings leading up to the entrance into the Korean war?

GENERAL BRADLEY — Well, there was another meeting the morning of the 27th. I don't remember whether—this was at the White House, and whether or not it had to do with this, I don't remember; because at this particular time I was briefing the President every morning, so that it is rather hard for me to keep track of what was said each time.

But this time may have been a special occasion, because Secretary of Defense Johnson, Secretary of the Army Pace, Secretary of the Air Force Finletter, Secretary of the Navy Matthews, General Vandenberg, General Collins and Admiral Sherman were there at the same time, and myself.

SENATOR SMITH—Would the Senator yield for a question to clarify this?

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Yes.

SENATOR SMITH — General, could you tell us what was the day that certain members of the House and Senate met with you all on the Korean crisis? I recall Senator Connally, and I know I was there, and Senator Wherry was there, and I think, the chairman was there, Senator Russell.

THE CHAIRMAN—No, I wasn't there.

SENATOR SMITH — Somebody from the armed services.

GENERAL BRADLEY—I think this is the date, the 27th of June, but I only put down the ones from the Defense Department. I am not sure, but I think possibly it was this 27th of June meeting that you attended. It was right in there, I know, and it was about eleven o'clock in the morning.

SENATOR SMITH—That is right.

GENERAL BRADLEY—I think that is the one you attended, but my notes don't show that. I only show the ones from the Defense Department.

SENATOR SMITH—I will check my diary on that.

THE CHAIRMAN—I would like to have the record show I didn't attend any of those meetings; at that time I was not chairman of the Armed Services Committee.

SENATOR SMITH—It was the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, I think, and I think Senator Bridges as the ranking Republican. Senator Wiley, I think, was on his campaign.

THE CHAIRMAN—I have heard that Senator Tydings was there. At the time he was chairman of the Armed Services Committee.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—General, you have testified this morning that the statement, so far as you believe, that was sent to General MacArthur regarding the so-called cease-fire negotiations was that which is paraphrased on Page 100 of the record. Am I correct?

A.—Yes, sir; and in answer to that query I looked up the complete message, which I will read in here, with the understanding, of course, that this is not a paraphrase and may suffer some change by the censor, because of cryptographic security.

Q.—I might say that if you will merely indicate that the paraphrase in your judgment is a full paraphrase of the message, I have no desire to have something that might jeopardize the cryptographic situation even read into the record.

The only point I am getting at, General, is: Was the general in Tokyo informed of any of the terms or was he merely informed, as the paraphrase indicates, that some time in the future, or shortly, that certain negotiations were going to take place, without any designation as to what the terms were?

A.—I find that the message sent him did not give the terms but it did very plainly state that it was being considered by us and by the United Nations, but did not state the terms to it.

Q.—The paraphrase says, "State planning a Presidential announcement." Does the message itself indicate that that is the situation? A.—It indicates the same sense.

Q.—I see. So that the terms are not given but the announcement that something was in the wind was sent, is that correct? A.—Yes, that is right.

Q.—Now, at that time, General, were you familiar with the terms that were under negotiation and presumably the other nations were being sounded out on? A.—No, sir, I didn't happen to be in town at that time, Senator, and I had to catch up on this when I came back.

Q.—To the best of your knowledge, were the Joint Chiefs familiar with the detailed terms that were under discussion? A.—That I could not answer with first-hand information.

Q.—Referring now, General, to the period of August 26th, when General MacArthur sent his letter to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, have you had an opportunity to review the letter and also to review your notes as to whether you were called to the White House at that time?

A.—I read over the message, but it is rather hard to tell from my notes just how much I participated because, as I say, I was going to the White House every day.

Conferences to Brief President Described

I have a vague recollection only of something being said about it while I was briefing the President and those around him.

When I would go over to brief the President every morning, usually a considerable number of his staff would come in, and I have a vague recollection of someone bringing this matter up. I did not bring it up.

As a matter of fact, it never did come through the Joint Chiefs of Staff and, as I remember it, any principal objection to it was not from a military point of view, but from a policy point of view, and it was not made by us.

Q.—I would like at this point, General, to ask if in your re-reading of the letter of that period, of Aug. 26, and in view of the testimony before this committee that Secretary Marshall believes that Formosa is of strategic value and should not be allowed to fall into the hands of the Communists, and you have so testified, and you have testified that is the position of the Joint Chiefs, General MacArthur has so testified, and indicated that in his judgment it was the view of Admiral Radford and other commanders, naval, military and air, just what in that letter of Aug. 26 do you believe violates either military, strategic concepts of this country or our policy? I am seeking information because, frankly, I read it again last night, and I cannot, in the light of the testimony, see how it violates in any way, and how General MacArthur could have considered anything other than that he was fully backing up the announced policy of the President of the United States; and I was wondering whether any explanation was given.

A.—Well, I can only answer, I think, as to the military part of it, and I don't believe there has ever been any difference of opinion between General MacArthur's views and the Joint Chiefs' views on the importance of Formosa and desirability of increasing their power to resist. I don't believe there has ever been any difference from a military point of view.

Now, as to what is in that speech that is objectionable from a policy point of view, I don't think I am qualified to answer and I think you are going to have a witness here who is much more qualified than I am and that would be the Secretary of State.

Q.—Now I would like to call your attention, General, to several paragraphs here. I believe in no case are they taken out of context, so I will cite the full reference so it will be available to you.

On the 1st of June, 1950, which was twenty-four days prior to the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, the President of the United States sent a message to Congress and in that message he has this to say, and I quote:

"The security of the Republic of Korea is under the constant menace of the Communist-dominated regime in North Korea, whose pur-

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pose is to destroy the new republic established after free elections held under the auspices of the United Nations."

This was twenty-four days before the invasion. General, if there was again created a North Korean Communist regime, don't you believe that the Republic of Korea would be under the same menace as indicated by President of the United States twenty-four days before the current aggression took place?

A.—Yes, I think that is correct.

Q.—I would like to call your attention to a statement issued by the American Ambassador to Korea, the Republic of Korea, issued on June 9, 1950, which was some fifteen or sixteen days before the aggression, and reading from an official State Department document, Bulletin of June 26—that is the date on the cover, though the publication came out a little before that—and I quote:

"Although the threat of North Korean aggression seems temporarily at least to have been successfully contained, the undeniable matériel superiority of North Korean forces would provide North Korea with a margin of victory in the event of a full-scale invasion of the Republic. Such superiority is particularly evident in the matter of heavy infantry support weapons, tanks, and combat aircraft, with which the U. S. S. R. had supplied and continues to supply its Korean puppet. It has been aggravated also by the recent Communist successes in China, which have increased considerably the military potential of the North, particularly by releasing undetermined numbers of Korean troops from the Chinese armies for service in Korea. The threat to the Republic will continue as long as their exists in the North an aggressive Communist regime desiring the conquest and domination of the South."

Would you not say that the Ambassador to Korea had made a very clear analysis of the dangers confronting the Republic of Korea? And that was made on the ninth day of June, 1950, some fifteen days before the aggression.

A.—I would agree that events proved his analysis very accurate.

Q.—Would you say, General, in the event of a re-creation of a North Korean Communist regime, with a common border with a Communist Russia, that those same dangers would be inherent in the situation as far as the Republic of Korea was concerned? A.—Yes, I think that is so.

Report of Commission On Divided Korea Cited

Q.—I call your attention next, General, to the bulletin of the Department of State issued Oct. 2, 1950, in which they give the report of the U. N. Commission on Korea, report to the Assembly, which was issued at approximately that time. I am reading from Page 541, and it says:

"The division of Korea by the Thirty-eighth Parallel, the commission declares, is artificial and unnatural and runs counter to the fervent desires of the whole Korean people for unification."

Would you say that that was a rather clear statement of the problems involved in a divided Korea as put out by the United Nations Commission?

A.—Yes, and I think that explains why our long-range policy and the long-range policy of the United Nations is to eventually have a unified and free Korea.

Q.—General, from the point of view of a competent military commander of wide experience, if a cease-fire proposal was entertained which permitted the Chinese Communists to merely withdraw to the Yalu River and re-establish, in effect, North Korea and its Communist regime, and at the same time the United States and the United Nations forces had to withdraw from South Korea, and, as far as our forces were concerned, back to the United States, would you feel that under those circumstances the Republic of Korea would be under constant threat of additional aggression?

A.—Well, in the first place, the final decision on that, of course, would be political and not military, as you understand.

Q.—I understand.

A.—Of course, from a military point of view, I think we all realize that the same threat, as visualized in these various documents which you read, will still exist. However, this won't be just an isolated instance where they exist. Threats exist in many parts of the world, and what we will accomplish, as I see it, we will go back to the same kind of a threat we had at that time. The question of decision that is going to have to be reached if this is put up to us is whether or not that is acceptable from all angles—political, military and so forth—and it is going to involve more than just the simple things, that we both withdraw. I think it is going to have to have certain other safeguards in at the time, but it may boil down to a question of whether or not you accept that or nothing.

Q.—I am merely asking, however, from a military point of view, who would be in the most advantageous position. If the North Korean regime was re-created north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel and the Chinese Communist forces, which have been in open aggression on their side, only withdraw to the Yalu River, are they not within a few days' march in the event they determine on aggression again, whereas, if the United Nations forces are pulled back to their respective countries and the United States forces are pulled back to the United States, from purely a military point of view, is not the Communist regime in a much more advantageous position?

A.—Yes, they are there; and they are in many other places. Just like in Europe, for example, they have many divisions within striking distance of the Iron Curtain, many more than we have, and can get there much quicker than we can. It is one of the disadvantages we labor under and one of the advantages they possess by operating on interior lines. I don't think there is any question but what from a military point of view they are in a more advantageous position to renew the conflict.

Q.—My time is rapidly drawing to a close here, General, but there is one thing that was raised by—I am not sure whether it was Senator Smith or someone else, earlier, I believe yesterday. Senator Saltonstall it was, I believe—relative to our policy as far as complete agreement between the Department of State and the Department of National Defense.

Now, as I read the documents which we have before us, as late as, I believe, April 5, there was an indication that there had not been a complete understanding on the situation as between the two departments.

There were other indications at an earlier period of time. Could you explain how it is that at least ten months after the outbreak of hostilities that the defense establishment and the State Department had not arrived at a common policy in regard to Korea?

A.—I assume that you are talking about the inability to get a political objective?

Q.—Yes, since you have testified that some of these major decisions are going to be political as well as military.

A.—Well, we have asked for political guidance several times with relation to the Thirty-eighth Parallel, for example, because unless there is some political reason for not crossing the Thirty-eighth Parallel, then from a military point of view it has no great significance, and it is in connection with that general area that we have been somewhat at a loss as to whether or not we should or should not pay any attention to the Thirty-eighth Parallel, and as I have brought out here before.

(Five lines deleted.)

Q.—One final question. Wasn't the interpretation that General MacArthur and the Joint Chiefs of Staff placed on the October 7th resolution of the United Nations that it directed him to consolidate all of Korea so there would be a free and independent Korea? Wasn't that your understanding also? A.—Yes.

Q.—On the October 7th directive? A.—Yes.

Hickenlooper Takes Turn at Questioning

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Hickenlooper.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—General Bradley, there has been repeated mention here, and the expression has been used repeatedly, that bombing of bases in Manchuria by our Air Corps would not be decisive, and I understand the position to be that it would not necessarily be decisive. I ask you if our present operations in Korea are decisive.

GENERAL BRADLEY—No.

Q.—So that we are—well, to frame the question, and I am not trying to lead up to anything particularly that is to embarrass you in any way, but we are—therefore fighting or conducting an operation today that is not decisive and we justify that.

We fail to justify or our military and State Department and others fail to adopt a policy which would additionally hurt the Red Chinese but we say we fail to adopt it because it is not decisive.

A.—But we don't say that entirely because it is not decisive; we say we don't want to do it unless we have to because it increases the risks of World War III.

Q.—Any activity that we take along a military line has a tendency to increase the possibility of World War III, doesn't it? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you believe that Russia will come in to help Red China just because she has a treaty with her,—I mean,—from that sole moral standpoint of having this treaty to defend her against Japan? A.—Well, I don't think anyone can say positively that she will, because I think we all know that she has not always kept agreements; but, I guess that is the point you are trying to make, that she doesn't always keep her agreements; however, sometimes she does.

Q.—The point I am trying to make, which is my firm opinion, from what I have heard in the last several years, is that Russia will move according to Russia's own convenience and without regard to any moral considerations or relationships with any other country, and that she will either come into this conflict, if she thinks it is the proper course for her to pursue, or she will stay out, depending entirely on what Russia thinks is to her own interests, without regard to any morals or treaty.

A.—I think there is a lot of justification, Senator Hickenlooper; but also there is a question to which I have given considerable attention, and that is, when she gets ready, or approaches that time, or even gets in a position where she is willing to accept it, isn't she going to have to consider the value of world opinion to a certain extent?

She has certain Communist cells in all countries, and I think what she must do, if she goes into this war, she would like to create conditions under which it will make it look much more logical than she will keep these friendships among the Communist cells in other countries.

Q.—I can only judge the future by the past, and I call your attention to the fact that Russia was on both sides of the Nazi question. When she was in alliance with Hitler, the Communists all over the world whooped it up for us keeping out of the European thing; when Russia suddenly overnight confounded all of the Communists in the world and broke with Hitler, then the Communists immediately changed the party line that very next morning and advocated invasion and fighting Hitler.

Your argument may be valid, I don't say that it isn't, but I don't view it that way. I view it that Russia is utterly coldblooded, materialistic, lacking in any spiritual concepts, and that she will move when Russia's best interests in the idea of the Kremlin indicate that she should move and she won't move until she thinks her best interests are served.

A.—I don't like to be argumentative, but in answer to your question and in furtherance of my previous answer, as I remember it, Stalin made both of those decisions look plausible to his followers and tried to justify both of them. I think the more ammunition he can get, to get people to see his way of doing it, the stronger he is going to be, and I think he will try to create those conditions.

I don't think any of us knows under what conditions Russia will attack or what would bring them into the war. It is just the fact that we think it does increase that chance to a certain extent, and therefore we don't want to take it unless we have to.

Q.—I don't want to prolong an argument here, because I have some other questions, but Stalin personally approved the North Atlantic Charter, and yet he has no hesitancy in the world to go against it and defy it and violate all its terms from the moral standpoint.

When I say personally approved it, I mean he signed the document approving it. He was not present when it was drawn, but he later approved it.

Now, isn't it reasonable that if the collapse of Red China is inimical or dangerous to Russia's interests, they might consider it advisable to come into the war and start a third world war?

I mean if Russia considers that the defeat of Red China could be prejudicial to her interests in a major way, she might precipitate a third world war. It that reasonable to assume?

Defeat of Red China Called the Real Issue

A.—Yes, sir, under one of those conditions in which we might think they might depart from their time-table.

Q.—If we go into Manchuria, you feel that might step up that danger? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Well, if we defeat Red China in Korea—and it is Red China that we are fighting now—if Red China collapses in Korea, and they surrender or we defeat them seriously to the point where it endangers the collapse of Red China, isn't Russia coming in just as quickly because that is a matter of principle; that is, the defeat and the loss of face of Red China would be inimical or disadvantageous to the Russian interests?

A.—Yes, it would be disadvantageous to them, but I don't believe anybody would advocate that we call off and that we quit trying to defeat China in Korea.

Q.—No, but the point I am trying to make, General, in expressing my own thinking, is that we are doing the very thing now; we are saying that we are out to defeat the Red Chinese in Korea. If the Russians are coming in, they undoubtedly, according to my view of the matter at the moment, will come in when they think their interests are being prejudiced by the defeat of the Red Chinese.

If we defeat them in Korea, it would seem to me to be just as much reason for the Russians to precipitate a third world war, because of that defeat in Korea, as because of a defeat resulting partially from the bombing of supply bases in Manchuria; in other words, the matter of the broad theory and not the specific place where the attack takes place or the destruction takes place, so long as it is not on Russian territory.

A.—I agree with you there is that danger. I think the only place I disagree with you is that there is the same likelihood as in the other. I think the bombing of Manchuria adds something additional to the possibility.

Q.—I understand your position, and I do not want to labor it any further. I disagree with it because I think on the basic theory we are going, that we are out to defeat the Red Chinese, if we defeat them in Korea and they collapse, it will be a defeat for Red China. If we hasten their defeat by destroying their bases in Manchuria and thereby contribute to the defeat of Red China it is a defeat of the Red Chinese. It is the defeat of Red China that appeals to me as a possibly valid argument as to why the Russians might come in if they consider their interests to be destroyed or depreciated by their defeat; so it seems to me it makes no difference whether we defeat them in Korea or contribute to that defeat by certain limited action over the border north of the Yalu. That is the reasoning or that is the basis that is behind my question.

I want to correct something I said a moment ago. Someone just handed me a note. If I said a moment ago that Stalin had personally approved the North Atlantic pact, I did not mean that at all. I would like for the record to be corrected. It is the North Atlantic Charter which he expressed—he said specifically in so many words over his signature that he approved.

SENATOR LODGE—The Atlantic Charter.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—Well, it was up in the—I did not mean to say the pact. It is a totally different thing. Now, mention has been made repeatedly of our action in Greece, that we were successful in Greece.

The fact of the matter is that the Greek guerrillas were coming over the border from Yugoslavia, and from certain other spots in Bulgaria, and they were retiring back to a sanctuary for a long period of time; isn't that true, General? That is, they were able to cross the border back and forth into Greece and Yugoslavia with comparative ease?

GENERAL BRADLEY—Yes.

Q.—And we spent a lot of time and money and a couple of years or so, trying to catch them in the mountains and trying to drive them out of Greece.

I happened to be there during that period. Now, it is my definite impression, as far as anything I can read about the matter, that we never began to successfully clean them out of Greece—or the Greek Army did not, even though they had some 90,000 men to about a maximum of 18,000 guerrillas at any one time—we never were able to defeat the guerrillas and clean them out of Greece until the sanctuary was closed to them, the points across the border where they could go and regroup and get new arms and come back over and fight.

Now, when Tito closed the border that put up the Iron Curtain for them, and then they were up against it; but their sanctuary was closed to them, so that they couldn't go to a rest camp and regroup, after resting up, and come back and fight another day. Now, am I wrong about that?

A.—Not completely. The sanctuary in Yugoslavia was taken away from them. As far as I know the sanctuary in Albania and Bulgaria was not taken away from them.

Greek Army Praised For Role in Victory

Q.—Yes, that is very true, but the main sanctuary where they had a big nation and they could get at least certain supplies and a certain haven was really Yugoslavia. When they closed that border to them, then we began to

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have success in driving them up against the wall and pocketing them and eventually they were cleaned out.

A.—But in all justice to the Greeks, I would like for the record to show that they had something to do with that, too, because by the time we got to that stage the Greek Army was in very fine shape, they had fine leadership, both junior leadership and senior leadership, and they had improved their weapons and the Greek Army did a much better job.

Q.—Yes, I understand; I do not mean to discredit the Greek Army, but I also think the record shows that there were some 90,000 in the Greek Army operating against a maximum of some 18,000 guerrillas, so that one might expect with even reasonable efficiency or moderate efficiency that 90,000 should eventually be able to do some damage to 18,000 even though the fighting was difficult and there was guerrilla warfare, but the point I was trying to make is that when the sanctuary was closed so that they could not recondition or so that they could not regroup, so that they could not go back and rearrange their strategy, so they could not re-establish their liaison with the various scattered groups and come back to the attack again, when that sanctuary was actually closed to them, we then began to make rapid progress and the Greek Army did a good job of cleaning them out.

Now, General, I had raised the question the other day about our losses, that is our casualties, battle area casualties, I am thinking of killed, wounded and missing, and eliminating the delayed statistics which I referred to the other day of May 11—I do not mean eliminating them but I mean eliminating them from the total question of delayed statistics—I wonder if you have our total battle area casualties, that is killed, wounded, missing and other battle area casualties as of this day, the twenty-third of May, 1951?

A.—I didn't understand that I was to get them up to this date. They are furnished to your chairman each week and if that was understood, that I was to get them up to this date, I am sorry.

Q.—Well, I asked about it the other day. I do not recall whether I specifically said will you furnish them, but I asked about it as of the day before yesterday on that date.

Now we got the nonbattle casualties yesterday, and as I say, I am not advocating that this be made [illegible] at this moment. A.—Do you want them furnished as of up to date?

Q.—I would like them furnished as of up to the date of the day they are furnished, if it is tomorrow morning, because I understand the reports come in every morning. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And those lists are filed. Now as I say, I am not insisting that those be made public at this moment. I do not want to interfere with orderly procedure too much, but I think for the information of this committee it will be very helpful.

What I want is the total of all casualties. We have the nonbattle casualties. Then I would like the total broken into categories killed, wounded, missing and so on of the battle casualties or battle-area casualties.

A.—You want United States casualties?

Q.—Yes, United States casualties. Now have you ever seen the text of the proposed peaceful settlement negotiations which the State Department submitted to the various United Nations and which is the controversy surrounding General MacArthur's armistice proposal that we have talked about so much? Have you ever seen the text? A.—I don't remember whether I have or not. When I came back here about the 26th or 27th of March, I tried to catch up on what had been going on beforehand and whether or not I saw the terms of that I don't know. It was primarily a State Department paper and I can't remember whether I saw it.

Q.—Do you know whether the Department of Defense or the Joint Chiefs of Staff have a copy of that official paper in their files? A.—I don't know, sir. It is a State Department paper primarily. I don't know whether we have it or not.

Q.—Well, could you have it checked please, General, and see? I think it has been asked for perhaps, but in case it has not, I would specifically like to have the exact text, that is the full text of that proposal, what we proposed to the various other United Nations that we put in as terms of peace proposals to the Red Chinese.

A.—Begging your pardon, may I suggest that you ask that of Secretary Acheson since it is a State Department paper? Wouldn't that be more appropriate and he could explain it and discuss it. I wouldn't be in any position to discuss it.

Q.—I have no objection to that, General, except that I hope it will be in the record now. I would think that the State Department or whoever has it could furnish it immediately for the record. A.—It seems like it might be a little bit inappropriate for one department to introduce and discuss a paper of another department when that department is going to have a chance to present it and discuss it.

Terms of Statement Called Not at Issue

Q.—Except for this point, General: That it is a controversial matter in connection with the military action, in connection with General MacArthur, and certainly it was taken into consideration in the military decisions. A.—No, sir, not the terms of it.

Q.—No, but the fact that they claim that he embarrassed the Commander in Chief by speaking out on his own in this matter. A.—Yes, sir, but it wasn't the fact that he spoke out on the terms of the matter. It was the fact that he made a statement concerning this matter at a time when he must have known from the telegram we sent him that the Government and the United Nations had it under consideration. That was the point.

It wasn't the terms of the armistice that concerned us. It was the fact that he would come out with a pronouncement of his own while this was under consideration of his Government.

Q.—Now, General, let me ask you this question, and it is in the nature of a hypothetical question, but I think it is a real question.

Suppose that Mao Tse-tung had said in answer to General MacArthur's demand that he stop fighting and consider surrender or whatever he did, suppose he said, "All right, I will lay down my arms at this moment and we will have an armistice and talk this over," would that have disappointed the military establishment?

A.—I think if he had done all that, that would have come well within any terms which we were considering. However, if he had offered something less than that, then certainly General MacArthur would have had to come back for instructions.

Q.—General MacArthur, as it has been testified here, on two different occasions before that demanded a surrender or capitulation of some sort or a cease-fire or some other cessation of this business, did he not? That is, in October and September before that. A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, in each case it was suggested to him that he do that or he was directed or some other approval was given by this Government that he do that; is that correct? A.—That is correct.

Q.—And he did it on those two occasions. Was he ever thereafter instructed not to redemand a surrender of the enemy? That is, that our desire to have the enemy surrender or capitulate in some way, that we had withdrawn that desire and you mustn't offer that to them again? A.—No, I don't think it would have been necessary to issue any such instructions, and I don't think anyone would have objected had there been a complete surrender or unconditional surrender. No one would object to that, because that would come under the terms anybody had in mind, but when you take something else, then, of course, it would be questionable whether or not it was Government policy.

May I state again that the Joint Chiefs of Staff weren't concerned about the terms of this thing, whether or not he offered terms in Korea, so much as the fact that he jumped the gun, so to speak, and made an announcement to them at a time when it was under consideration here, not the terms. It is the fact that he did it at that time that it concerned the three Chiefs of Staff.

Q.—Has it been customary in battle from time immemorial that a commander who believes that he has the enemy in a disspirited state, to either broadcast or send messages or send a flag of truce, demanding that the other fellow surrender now or suffer heinous losses and catastrophe in the future?

Haven't they done that on the field of battle and in campaigns from time immemorial? A.—Well, they have done it under certain circumstances, yes.

Q.—And wasn't it a custom in World War II and World War I for the radios to broadcast back and forth that the commander of this theatre demanded that the enemy surrender? Were not our troops requested to surrender in Italy, repeatedly, with propaganda? Wasn't that done in Germany?

A.—Yes, sir, but that didn't come with authority from the commander, that came as a propaganda, over the radio, and Axis Sally and a few others, which I don't believe anyone recognized as an official demand from an opposing commander.

Q.—Well of course when we invaded North Africa, didn't we call on the French to surrender, that is, the Vichy French? Didn't our commanders, when we made the landing in North Africa, didn't we call on them to lay down their arms; and didn't we carry the American flag up over the landing field so that they would see that, and we sent messages to them to surrender, and not fight the Americans—didn't we do that there? A.—I expect we did.

Q.—Well, I read that we did. A.—I wasn't there, but I think that is what happened.

His Parallel Not Exact, Hickenlooper Is Told

Q.—I mean, my only point is that it seems to me that in military actions, from time immemorial, commanders have repeatedly, when they felt the time was auspicious, that they demanded that the other man surrender or that action would be taken.

A.—Senator, had this come on March 15, under favorable circumstances, I think your parallel would hold; but it doesn't quite hold in this case, because, in this case, he knew that this thing was being considered by the United Nations, and by our Government, and I don't believe it is quite a parallel case to going up and putting up a flag on a French field, and so forth, because at that time General Eisenhower or General Clark, or none of the rest of them had any knowledge that our Government was taking governmental action through other channels, so it is not a parallel, as I see it.

Q.—General Bradley, isn't it a fact that is well known that our airplanes had been repeatedly scattering leaflets over the opposing forces, calling on them to lay down their arms and surrender, and that they would get good treatment, and to come on in? Hadn't we been doing that routinely? A.—Yes.

Q.—With the knowledge of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and our Government? A.—Yes.

Q.—Well then, is it any different for the commanding general, in keeping with that propaganda which had been approved and okayed, is it any different for him merely to send his voice out, or send a message out, which is completely in keeping with the leaflet-dropping propaganda that we had been scattering over their troops with great regularity? A.—In my opinion, it certainly was, when he knew that this thing was pending on a governmental level and was being discussed with our Allies in the matter.

Q.—Now, in any of these meetings which you attended, General, beginning in the forepart of April, beginning, I believe, on the 5th of April, in connection with the relief of General MacArthur, was Secretary Pace of the Army there? A.—No, sir; because he was in Korea and Japan at that time.

Q.—Was Secretary Finletter of the Air Force there? A.—No, sir, I think I have stated the ones present.

Q.—Was Secretary Matthews of the Navy there? A.—No, sir.

Q.—They are the civilian heads of the three branches, are they not? A.—Yes.

Q.—You said great concern was expressed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff about General MacArthur endangering the civilian control of our military forces.

It seems strange to me, then, that the civilian heads of the three branches were not present at these meetings, when this very vital decision to disrupt the situation, at least temporarily, in the Orient, was under discussion.

A.—I imagine that Secretary Marshall felt that he represented the civilian part of the Defense Department. In addition to that, the President might be classified as a civilian, and so might Secretary Acheson and Mr. Harriman. So that in the discussions at the White House I was the only man representing the military position; the other four were not.

Q.—Of course, the point I make is that these three men were actually the civilian heads of their various departments and they do not seem to have been present; and so far as I know, they were not formally consulted about this very serious thing. A.—I think there is one other point pertinent to the question, Senator, and that is that General MacArthur was not under the Army Secretary.

Q.—I understand that. A.—He is a unified commander under the Department of Defense.

Q.—Except that he received his directives from the Army Chief of Staff. A.—Well, only as executive agent for the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—Excuse me. How much time do I have, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN—About a minute and a half, Senator.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—General Bradley, I was trying to go through some notes here rather quickly. General Bradley, authority was given to General MacArthur at one time to bomb Rashin. That has been testified to, has it not? A.—It has been testified to. I did testify that he was given permission twice.

Q.—Twice. A.—One of the bombings went through, the other one, because of weather, had to be diverted to a secondary target.

Q.—Let me ask you this, General Bradley: Do you know whether during—was that during the first couple of months of the Korean campaign? A.—I think it was somewhere around August or September.

Q.—Yes. Now, do you know or do you have any knowledge of whether or not the State Department wrote a most vigorous letter of protest, perhaps over the signature of Under Secretary Webb, to the military or to the Defense Department protesting certain of these bombings and, in effect, demanding that they cease?

A.—The State Department has always objected to the bombing of Rashin because of its being seventeen miles from the Russian border. Seventeen miles is not a very long space in which to turn around and get back out, and that was their principal objection to it. The objection to the bombing of Rashin naturally comes primarily from the State Department because you are bordering on a political issue of crossing the border into Russia.

Military Prohibited Bombing of Rashin

Q.—So that it was the State Department objection that caused the recall of that authorization to bomb Rashin, for instance?

A.—Well, the first time it was done, anyway, and thereafter, upon their continuous objection to it, the dangers run, we didn't order it—didn't authorize it more than two times.

Q.—You withdrew the authorization? A.—beg pardon?

Q.—You withdrew the authorization to bomb Rashin? A.—There were specific authorizations to bomb it on those two occasions, I believe. At least, your statement is correct in substance—we withdrew, in other words, prohibited the bombing of Rashin, if you want to put it that way.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—Thank you. I have about two more questions but I shall wait my turn.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Hunt?

(No response.)

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Cain.

SENATOR CAIN — General Bradley, sir, you can answer this first question if you so wish in one word. Prior to April 5 had anyone in authority said to you as chairman of the J. C. S. or to the J. C. S. that consideration had been given or was likely to be given to the removal of General MacArthur from his Far Eastern command?

GENERAL BRADLEY — Not that I remember.

Q.—General Bradley, from what source did you write that completely fascinating and detailed series of stories that I have been reading each week in Life Magazine? A.—From what source?

Q.—Yes, sir. A.—From my memory, from notes kept by myself, by a diary kept by my aide who went through the war with me, by the daily records, and by the daily maps which were kept during the whole time.

Q.—I thank you, sir. Have I understood you to say that it has been your habit and is now your habit, to maintain a diary within your present headquarters?

A.—The girl just outside my office keeps a diary as to where I am at various times during the day, and if any telephone calls come through the regular line, a note is made of them as to whom the call was from.

Q.—Well, a few minutes ago you said that your diary included the names who were in attendance at the Blair House on those days just prior to and during the early part of the war.

A.—Yes. When I come back from a conference outside, if I remember it, I give her the names of the people present at that time.

Q.—Well, would that diary, sir, include your own impression and resume of what was discussed at the Blair House conference or other conferences? A.—No, sir, I do not attempt to dictate that.

Q.—Well, it is then fair for me to assume that if in the future you as J. C. S. Chairman, or a retired officer of distinction, at a later day writes a history of how America became involved in this war, you would have to do so largely out of your memory?

A.—I wouldn't have enough information in this case to write it.

Q.—General Bradley, however much all of us in this room may disagree on different methods, I just take it to be so that everyone of us shares the hope that the aggressors, Red China and North Korea, can be forced to stop their aggression, and that Red China will withdraw from Korea. Do we not all share that latter hope, sir?

A.—I think all of us share the hope that this matter in Korea may be solved as quickly as possible, and we get out of it.

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Q.—General Bradley, late in June the President announced that American forces were undertaking a police action in Korea. Will you tell me, please, what is a police action, and with reference to Korea, when did that police action become a war?

I am trying to understand this problem, General Bradley, and these questions are directed by my very sincere curiosity.

A.—I think it might take a Mr. Webster to define the two and create a distinction between them.

We actually went into Korea originally to stop aggression. As far as any individual mixed up in that was concerned, it was war from the time he entered the conflict until he got out of it. So that so far as any individual is concerned, it has always been war.

From a national point of view, when it ceases to be recognized as a police action and becomes a war, I frankly don't know.

Q.—Is it proper to characterize the war in Korea as being a limited war, not because it does not involve hundreds of thousands of men, as it does, but because it thus far has been restricted to a limited fighting area known as Korea.

A.—I think you might define it in that way, as a limited war, in that it is limited to an area.

Q.—But a limited war which involves the fighting assets and resources of hundreds of thousands of Americans is, in fact, a war in every true sense of that word. That would be my impression. I merely ask your opinion of it, sir.

A.—Well, I think that someone might question whether technically or not it was a war, because normally Congress declares war, and I don't believe Congress has declared a war in this case.

Public Apathetic, Senator Asserts

Q.—That is a modest understatement, sir. I have a question to that point, and I ask it because I am a member of the Congress of the United States, and as such I am extremely and daily conscious that the general public is in part apathetic to the Korean conflict, in part it is uncertain about the meaning of that Korean conflict, and in part is still laboring under the misinformation that America is engaged in a police action.

As a member of the Senate, I should like to assume my full responsibilty for helping to conclude officially what was undertaken unofficially last June, and because of that feeling, sir, will you tell me what factors in this modern day in which we live must be present before the United States should interest both the executive and the legislative branches of our Government and all of the people of our Republic in the Korean war by declaring war on the enemies who seek to destroy your country and mine?

A.—Well, the question of when you declare war in this case, how you do it, and how you explain to the people the exact nature of it, I don't know.

I think that when we went into this everyone was agreed that it was a necessary action. I think that was explained to the people pretty much; but since China has entered into it, I think there is more confusion in their minds as to just what we are up against.

Now, if we are agreed that we should continue it, that is one thing; and I think it is up to the leaders of the people, the leaders of the community, to educate the people as to what we are up against. Maybe we are avoiding a third world war by being here.

Personally, I think we are doing a great deal toward avoiding a third world war. But whatever it is, I think it is up to the leaders of various communities and the country to explain what we are trying to do.

That is the only way the people will understand, and if we can get out of Korea entirely and just pull out and come home, I think it is within the power of our Government to do that, if that is the will of the people to do it.

Q.—Well, General Bradley, ever since I, for example, first understood the mission which took our forces and allied forces in Korea, I have been in support of that conflict. The only reason I ask questions is out of my deep concern and hope that we can find a course of action which is designed to conclude what all of us undertook so willingly last June.

Now, sir, if we were to declare war against our enemy Red China, it would not necessarily follow that American forces would automatically become involved on the mainland of China?

A.—Yes, sir. It might very well be a case similar to that of Spain, against which we declared war in order to win a victory, which certainly was won completely short of any attempt on the part of the United States to invade the mainland of Spain; that is correct, is it not, sir?

A.—That is correct; and if you would declare war on Communist China, I would assume and hope that you would allow the military authorities tofight it according to their best judgment and the facilities at hand.

Q.—And were we to declare war on Red China it would be, I presume, the thought of the military that their objective and their mission was to drive the aggressor out of Korea and restore Korea to a free independent self-controlled status, am I correct, sir?

A.—Yes; and I think they would probably then feel that you wanted them to take such additional risks as might be involved in some other actions to accomplish that end.

Q.—I thank you, sir. General Bradley, permit me to ask what is your relationship, as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to the National Security Council, and to the President of the United States.

A.—I sit in witth the National Security Council, not as a member of it, but am present at their meetings when I am available, and sit next to the Secretary of Defense, and help present the Defense Department's views to the National Security Council.

So far as the President is concerned, I usually carry to him the recommendations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. I keep him informed of the military situation.

I used to go over every morning except Sunday, and sometimes on Sunday, to brief him on the situation, but as the thing became quieter to the extent that there were not so many great dangers of our being driven out, like there were in the old days of the Pusan beachhead, that was reduced to three times a week, and now I usually brief the President on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and if I have to miss it, as I am this afternoon, I send someone else to do it for me.

Q.—Do you go, may I ask, to the President and the National Security Council by invitation or by sufferance, call it what you will, or do you go by virtue of a statutory right? I ask that question partly, sir, because we designed the National Security Act in 1947, and if there are omissions in it, if there are weaknesses in it, should you care to reflect on them, this is a committee that would be sympathetic to your views.

A.—Frankly, I don't know whether I sit there by statutory right or by custom. I know I always go, and if I cannot go, someone else goes in my place, some other military man.

Outlines Procedure Of Security Council

Q.—Thank you, sir. A.—I am not too sure; I would have to look it up as to whether, as I say, it is by statute or by custom; I am not sure.

Q.—Well, this question will help a little bit. By what means would you, as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, get to either the President or to the Security Council, if, by way of argument, the Secretary of Defense denied a recommendation which you and the Joint Chiefs of Staff believed to be fundamental to your nation's security?

A.—Any paper coming up before the National Security Council, which has military implications, is referred to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for remark.

We comment on the paper, and it goes back to the National Security Council. Whether or not the Secretary of Defense agrees with it, it goes to the council, and when it appears in the meeting, and is considered, the Secretary of Defense presumably could object to it, and state a different point of view, but I would be there to present the Joint Chiefs of Staff view, which is there in writing, and I could expand on the paper if necessary, and I have done so at various meetings.

Q.—I thank you, sir. Because we are addressing ourselves to both war and peace, would you briefly describe the major differences between the status of our American military establishment today in 1951, and what that comparable status was ten years ago in May of 1941, just a few months before Pearl Harbor?

I ask this question, sir, because it is my impression we have today the atom bomb; we didn't have that ten years ago; we have allies today we didn't have ten years ago; we have an organizational plan in Western Europe that we did not have ten years ago; we have facilities not at our disposal ten years ago, and yet today we are more frightened, I take it, than we were ten years ago; and I would like your view as to our status of preparedness today.

Q.—Well, as far as our own country is concerned, as you say, we have what I consider, in my opinion, a better organization; we have a Department of Defense; we have an organized legal Joint Chiefs of Staff where we do joint planning, which we did not have ten years ago, in the same sense, that it was more or less haphazard.

It is true we got together and planned with the Navy from time to time, but there was not that constant contact between the services.

At that time the Air Force was part of the Army, of course, and that was coordinated, but the coordination between those two and the Navy was not on the very firm basis that it is today.

As you say, we did not have allies, and we did not have the relationship already established, which we have today. For example, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the heads of the military establishments of these twelve countries or the eleven countries, because Iceland has no military, and the Ministers of Defense, are on understanding terms. We know what each of us is thinking about, so that relationship has been established.

We have troops in Europe so that we are working together not only on a planning level, but on a troop level, holding us together.

As you say, we have the atom bomb, and the ability to deliver it anywhere in the world.

As you well might understand, there is a difference, however, on the other side, and that is that ten years ago—maybe if you want to go back eleven or twelve years ago—but even ten years ago, the people who were our friends in Europe then, and are now, had a much stronger security force than they have today.

France, England and some of the other countries had a very considerable military capability, so that they furnished, in a way, an outline or an outpost of defense for us.

Today, because of the drain on them during the war, both militarily and industrially, they find themselves in a much worse condition, so that they do not furnish that first line of defense that they were capable of furnishing in those days, so to that extent we are very much worse off than we were ten years ago.

Q.—General Bradley, sir, I happen to believe that the time has come when America and her allies ought to defeat our enemies at this time.

I have believed for quite a long time, at least since we got into Korea, that we ought to assume and carry out any of the risks and hazards that were involved. Against that feeling and because of a question I have just asked you, I should like to say this:

In your opening statement in Page 1919 you said this, and I would quote it:

"They"—with reference to the Communists—"are apt students of military power and fully realize that although we"—I suppose you are referring to the United States and our allies—"are not prepared to deliver any ultimatum, we could hurt them badly if they attacked us or our friends."

Then you went on significantly to say—and this to me is the most pregnant comment of all I have heard in these last several weeks:

"They also know that with our potential and the strength of our allies, in the long run they could not win a war with a United States that is alert and continuously prepared."

Against that strong statement, made by you on the first day of your appearance, I want to ask this question: If you have sound reason to believe that the Communists feel as you have said they feel, why then, sir, do you and others seem to feel so strongly that Russia is likely to enter the Korean war if all we and our allies do is to attempt to defeat our principal enemies?

A.—Well, I think that might be a reasonable deduction. However, as I have said before, I don't think anyone can predict just what Russia will do, and if she sees she cannot attain her ends by other means, I think she is going, in my opinion she will eventually resort to war unless she is convinced that she can't have even moderate successes, that she wouldn't start it.

Now Stalin indicated on several occasions during the war that he realized the importance of industrial production, and I think that is one of the things that acts as a deterrent today. He realizes we have so much more production than he has.

However, I don't think that that precludes war at all. If it did, I don't think that they would be taking all the gestures toward war that they have, and they might be willing to risk defeat.

The trouble of it is, as I see it, in any war today whether you win it or lose it, you lose in the long run because of the terrible destructiveness of war.

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Efforts to Discourage Russians Are Reviewed

Q.—Well, that is what you said in this statement, that a war would result in an eventual victory on our side, but a total victory for no one at all.

General Bradley, we are all going on assumptions. Certainly I am among those who respect your views and give them deep thought and consideration. In the present question I feel a difference with some of your attitudes. My assumption is this: That if the allied nations will undertake to conclude and do it with vigor what they undertook last June, Russia is likely to be so convinced of its inability to win any total war with us that it will become much more reasonable in the future than it has been in the past. Is that among other assumptions which could be made validly?

A.—I think so and that is why we have come to you and advocated a military aid program, North Atlantic Treaty, because we hope that we can get so strong that we will do and accomplish just what you say. We will discourage her to the point where she will be more reasonable and not start a war.

Q.—The only difference at the moment between us for example—and you are a man of much greater experience than I—is that you don't think today we have the collective force necessary to accept the challenge which we did accept last June, or to carry out the challenge which we accepted last June.

A.—We accepted a limited challenge, it is true, with the hopes that it would be limited to Korea and would not develop into a world war. We did it so we wouldn't have one appeasement lead to another one and make war inevitable.

My statement here was that I didn't think we were in a position to issue an ultimatum, because to make an ultimatum good you must have the apparent power to carry out what you are going to threaten them with, and right now I doubt we have the power to carry out that in giving an ultimatum.

THE CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, they are having a record vote over in the Senate. I would like to know what the pleasure of the committee is with respect to it.

SENATOR MORSE—Move we recess until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATOR CAIN—Mr. Chairman, I, for example, will be through with my allotted time in just a few minutes.

THE CHAIRMAN—You have five minutes, Senator Cain.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—How about voting and coming back?

THE CHAIRMAN—That is rather difficult to do, but suppose I suggest, unless I hear objection, that we recess, vote, and reassemble here as quickly as possible so that Senator Cain at least can conclude his time.

SENATOR CAIN—And it was my understanding that the General was willing to remain for a longer time this afternoon in hopes that we could conclude with him.

THE CHAIRMAN—Yes, we probably will be able to have some other Senator question, but there are circumstances that we will have to recess at 5 o'clock.

(Short recess.)

THE CHAIRMAN—All right, gentlemen, we will resume. Senator Cain, you have five more minutes.

SENATOR CAIN — General Bradley, on yesterday you stated additional troops from our allies were badly needed in Korea.

May I ask if you have taken this question up officially with the National Security Council, or with the President, and how insistent has the J. C. S. been that our allies ought to make additional contributions to the Korean conflict?

GENERAL BRADLEY—I don't remember the last time we discussed this with the State Department.

These approaches to other Governments, of course, were made through the State Department, that being the normal channel of communication between Governments; so we have taken it up with them from time to time.

I don't remember the last date we discussed it. I suppose it has been some time now since we have discussed the various phases of the different nations that have troops in process of getting them ready.

Q.—You are teaching me something, General. I understand you to say that the channel, with reference to this question of additional troops from our allies, is between the Defense Department and the State Department? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—It does not go through the National Security Council, or the President? A.—No.

The Contributions Of Our Allies

Q.—General Bradley, on yesterday you said that General MacArthur had recommended, in mohths gone by, that any self-contained units of about a thousand men could be usefully employed in Korea.

We know that only a handful of nations, aside from the United States and South Korea, have made any ground force contributions to Korea, up to this time.

Do you happen to know, as a military man of great distinction, of any free member of the United Nations which is not able to equip, supply and maintain a thousand men in the field?

A.—Well, I don't know of any of them that couldn't maintain a thousand at home, but the equipping, transporting and supplying at a great distance from home, of a force of a thousand men, in addition to their other commitments—there may be some of them that are not able to do that.

For example, several of the South American countries offered forces in a strength of, say, a platoon or company; and it is pretty hard to set up a supply line for one platoon, or a company, over seven or eight thousand miles, as you can understand. It is a big problem, and that involves much more effort than maintaining a considerably larger number at home.

So, I think you would have to say—what countries are capable, rather, not capable, of supporting a thousand men, five or ten thousand miles from home, with the other thnigs involved in it; and there, you get into a little bit more effort.

Q.—I share a concern with many Americans as to what we can anticipate should we become engaged in a larger war at a later date, which we both hope never comes.

The other day, General Bradley, you mentioned that any Marine who has suffered two wounds is rotated back home.

What such standard, if any, does the Army and the Air Force have? Now that we have a rotation system, how long, on the average, are men required to remain in action before being returned to the United States?

A.—I hate to be unable to answer these questions, Senator, but that is so much more appropriate a question to General Collins or the people involved. They could answer it outright, and I don't know, because, you see, it comes outside my province.

Q.—Thank you, sir. The last question at the moment, if I may—you stated in no uncertain terms that the J. C. S. and the Unified Command, if I understood it, would deeply appreciate some political guidance from the United Nations.

I want to ask, General Bradley, what you meant by that, because I have assumed all along that you have had sufficient political guidance from the day we first entered Korea to satisfy anyone's requirements.

A.—Well, we have had political guidance, except that there has been some question as to whether or not politically we should cross the Thirty-eighth Parallel in these present operations.

From a military point of view, as I have said, the Thirty-eighth Parallel means nothing, but we realize politically it may have a lot of significance.

And that is why we would have liked to have some guidance along that area, which has not been given us as yet by the United Nations.

As I say, I think I can partly understand it, because that is mixed up in any armistice terms that you would propose. * * * (Five lines deleted.)

Q.—How do you reconcile that doubt to which you have just addressed yourself, concerning the Thirty-eighth Parallel, with the mission originally given our supreme commander to repel and force the enemy out of Korea?

A.—I believe most of us realize, and I know General MacArthur recognized, that he had a new situation on his hands when the Chinese came in.

So that we have changed his directive, his military directive, now so that it does not include the driving of the Chinese and North Koreans out of all of Korea. He does not have that military mission at the present time.

Q.—General Bradley, I have sixty seconds remaining, I have just been advised. I want to make my own feeling about General MacArthur clear and see to what extent with reference to the removal of General Douglas MacArthur, my own individual view is this:

Last June the free nations resolved to crush and repel the enemy from Korea. The free nations selected General MacArthur to undertake that assignment. Until the Red Chinese entered the war the free nations and General MacArthur, so far as I am able to determine, were in complete agreement that the mission should be carried out. After the Red Chinese entered the war, General MacArthur continued to believe in the United Nations mission and asked for authority to carry it out.

On the other hand, the United Nations decided to change the mission from repelling the enemy to resisting the enemy. General MacArthur, therefore, had to be removed for he did not believe that the U. N. change in plan was in the best interests of the United States.

Now, this happens to be my conclusion. Do you consider there is some validity in it, sir, in terms of complete frankness?

A.—Yes, but I wouldn't completely agree with it, if I may suggest, because I don't agree that General MacArthur was relieved because he disagreed on policy. He was relieved because he carried it to the people and not through the channels to the Commander in Chief.

SENATOR CAIN—Thank you, sir.

Senator McMahon Recounts Japanese Effort in China

THE CHAIRMAN—Well, we are getting down a little slim in our attendance, and I will have to check this list to see just where we go from here. Senator McMahon?

SENATOR FLANDERS—Here he is.

THE CHAIRMAN—Senator McMahon, you just about lost your place.

SENATOR McMAHON—Well, I am very happy about that. I do not know how General Bradley feels about it.

General, I will make you feel as good as possible by telling you that I will take three or four minutes.

General, I have done a little research on the Japanese military effort in China, and I would like to read it in the record.

The magnitude of the Japanese military effort in China throws some light on what the United States might expect if called upon to fight on the Chinese mainland.

When the Shanghai expedition started on July 7, 1937, the Chinese Nationalists had 30,000 troops in the Shanghai area. The initial Japanese force numbered 10,000. By late autumn of 1937 the Nationalists had 450,000 troops in this area and the Japanese had 250,000 troops.

In the first seventy-seven days of the Shanghai expedition the Japanese suffered 73,000 casualties.

At the beginning of the year 1937 the Japanese had 250,000 troops in China. By 1940 they had 1,694,000 troops there. At the time of the Japanese surrender in 1945, their total armed forces in China were as follows:

Manchuria—700,000
North China—300,000
Central China—750,000
South China—123,000
Formosa—200,000.

Another thing, General, I would like to take advantage of my time for, is to read into the record a statement taken from the Washington Post editorial of today as follows:

"Even the dullest traveler knows why Chiang Kai-shek was kicked out. Colonel McCormick was reported as follows during his trip to the Far East, according to The Associated Press of Nov. 22, 1947:

"'The Chiang Kai-shek Government,' he said, 'cannot put down an insurrection which is falsely called a Communist insurrection. Although Communist-backed, it is still a bona fide insurrection against a government which is little more than an agency of the Soong family.'

"It was only later that for political or war-mongering purposes the Acheson-haters and anti-Trumanites discovered otherwise. We even find Colonel McCormick's Washington outlet last week discoursing on 'Why We Lost China,' not why Chiang Kai-shek lost it. Actually the American people are being made to think China must have been an American possession."

Now I wanted those two things in the record.

General, after all, this whole disagreement in policy between General MacArthur and the Government has a familiar ring to me. I was not in official life, but I remember that during the war years there was a great controversy over where our primary efforts should be made between the Far East war with Japan and the European conflict.

As I recollect—and I think it will be borne out by the facts—General MacArthur at that time as a theatre commander entreated the Defense Department, the War Department of that day, to make the Far East the primary theatre of conflict, and to make the European conflict the secondary center of interest, of our interest. Does that accord with your recollection?

GENERAL BRADLEY—I have been told that, Senator McMahon, but I was not in Washington at the time. I was in the European theatre, and my knowledge of that is only hearsay.

Q.—Would it be, General, an imposition for you to direct some research in the files of your department for the purpose of finding out whether what I have stated is a fact, that General MacArthur during that time naturally—and I am not criticizing him for it. He was the theater commander then, he never ceased to be a theater commander, and he naturally wanted the most that he could get in his theater. Would it be impossible to summarize that information?

A.—I do not think so; most of the information will have to come from General Marshall himself, I expect, because during that time he was on the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and was in a position to know what the recommendations were.

I say, he is the best source of information, but I will try to find anything in the records, which I can, we can do that.

Flanders Wishes Clearer Picture

Q.—I think a memorandum containing and combining the cables and the communications that came from General MacArthur during those years in which he insisted—and I think I am correct about this—insisted on the fact that the Far East should be the primary theatre of conflict would be useful as illustrating the fact that we are really now engaged in a discussion of the old controversy of which must have our primary interest, the East or the West.

There is just this one more thing. I do not think enough attention has been paid to a couple of sentences in General MacArthur's message of Jan. 10, which has been described as the gloomy message from the General, and I can understand why he should feel gloomy about the situation at that time, because, after all, he had had such high hopes to get the boys home by Christmas, and here he was talking about an evacuation, so his attitude is easy to understand.

In the course of this January 10th message, he said this:

"In the absence of overriding political considerations, under these conditions the command should be withdrawn from the peninsula just as rapidly as it is feasible tactically to do so. If, on the other hand, the primary political interests of the United States in the Far East lies in holding a position in Korea and thus pinning down a large segment of the Chinese military potential, the military course is implicit in political policy and we should be prepared to accept any attendant hazard to Japan's security and whatever casualties result."

I have just read that part of it for the background for this, which I want to emphasize:

"The issue involves a decision of highest national and international importance, far above the competence of a theatre commander guided largely by incidents affecting the tactical situation developing upon a very limited field of action, and really boils down to the question of whether or not the United States intends to evacuate Korea."

I call your attention particularly to that, general, because I think it is important, once again, to emphasize in this record what I think you have pointed out, and what General MacArthur himself has pointed out, that he was a theatre commander, with a theatre commander's viewpoint.

That bears that out, does it not?

A.—Yes, sir; I think it does, because he says on the other hand, if the over-all political considerations and the political interests of the United States in the Far East require it, then we would take a different view of it.

Q.—I just thought that we cannot emphasize that point too much. General, I think that concludes my questioning, and I want to thank you very much indeed for your courtesy.

I want to commend your testimony before this committee. It has been the reflection of your own inner character and your frankness and, in my opinion, and I want to take this opportunity to say it, although there may be some who have said that the Joint Chiefs of Staff and General Bradley have lost their confidence, I want to say to you, sir, that I believe that you have the confidence of the American people, which you merit as much as any American that ever lived. I thank you, sir.

A.—Thank you, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Stennis.

SENATOR STENNIS — Mr. Chairman, I just came in. May I be passed in favor of Senator Flanders?

THE CHAIRMAN—By unanimous consent that may be done.

SENATOR STENNIS—I will go before the docket then.

THE CHAIRMAN—I will be glad to submit it.

SENATOR STENNIS—Proceed.

SENATOR FLANDERS—Would I come normally next in line?

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Lodge would come next.

SENATOR LODGE—I have no more questions, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Flanders.

SENATOR FLANDERS — General, I feel it necessary to pursue a little bit further one of the thoughts that was in my mind this morning. I am making the assumption that the military plan is to fight back and forth somewhere near the border, somewhere near the Thirty-eighth Parallel, and to do it more or less indefinitely. Now, is that a reasonable assumption?

GENERAL BRADLEY—I think, Senator, it would depend entirely on your definition of "indefinitely." We hope, as I have stated here many times before, that by these operations going on now—and by "now" we can't very well define it as to length of time, because it depends on how long it takes to convince the Chinese that they cannot be successful there—but as a result of these operations going on now, we should reach a state where some kind of negotiations and settlement would be possible.

Q.—Isn't the situation at least unusual, militarily speaking? Wouldn't normally we be expected, other things being equal and old-fashioned former conditions being duplicated to some extent, wouldn't we be expected to put in more men and more materials and work the thing through to a military conclusion, so far as Korea itself is concerned, the whole territory?

A.—That might be considered a normal way to do it, although we have done it differently in the past. We have fought wars where we did not commit our whole national effort. We might have another one here that would not require the whole national effort.

Q.—Although it is a little bit different, is it not, more or less, restraining ourselves from putting out our whole national effort?

This thing to my mind, General, has some serious connotations. It adds to our civil difficulties. You spoke a while back about our responsibility for educating the people of the country or taking leadership in their understanding it, but it is in itself an unusual thing to explain to people, particularly if it is a bit dubious to the teacher.

Now, I think that there is a great deal of importance to this unusualness, which shows up on the side of our controls, for instance. There is no question but what in the heat of an all-out war it is possible to submit to controls, to enthusiastically support them, as we did during most of the period when we had controls in the second World War.

But this is not the kind of climate, this kind of war does not produce the kind of climate which gives any vitality to the people in their acceptance of civilian hardships, and so on. I wish that we could have some clearer picture of what we are doing and why we are doing it that we could sell to people, make them support enough so that they could support controls heartily. They don't and, as I see it, can't in view of the vagueness of this war.

A.—May I comment on that, sir?

Q.—I made the observations in the hope that you would.

A.—Yes, sir. Well, as to the latter point—I think the people might be given to understand, if it is possible, that these controls and the materials that the Defense Department are having to buy, and the large forces we now have in being are not all to fight the war in Korea. They are primarily, as I see it, to strengthen our over-all security position. It is true that some of this is being used up in Korea and it was the aggression in Korea which waked us up to the fact that we had better get busy and raise these forces and buy this equipment and establish these industrial lines. But they are not just solely to fight the war in Korea.

As a matter of fact, a great portion of them are going to a state of preparedness to act as a deterrent to war elsewhere and to get ready and help us be ready to meet it if it does come. And I think if what you say is correct, maybe we have not explained it properly to the people. These sacrifices they are being asked to make are not solely to fight the war in Korea, but to better our security position and be able to deter war and defend our freedom.

Q.—I think what you are saying is pertinent and should be understood and should be talked and explained. But somehow this vague sort of an affair over in Korea does make people wonder, I judge from my correspondence, as to whether there is any decisiveness of the whole military and diplomatic picture anywhere. I think we are undergoing an unusual experience.

A.—Yes, sir. And, as I understand it, you are a believer in the United Nations.

Strength of Troops

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On Formosa Discussed

Q.—I am decidedly so. And I supported it not only when we went in on June 25 or 26, or whenever it was, but I support our being there now with all my heart and soul.

A.—The point I was going to make is: I believe in the United Nations. I haven't lost faith in their being able to accomplish things in the future. I think it is too early to become discouraged with them. But, as you say, we are in there on United Nations action, and I think the actions we take in Korea must meet the approval of the other members of the United Nations and must not be taken on a unilateral basis.

This is the first time we have had a United Nations field command and a United Nations commander, and I think we should be very careful to preserve the set-up of such a command and the prerogatives of a commander, and make it as effective as possible and do anything we can to keep from breaking up a United Nations command and discouraging them from taking United Nations action in the future.

SENATOR FLANDERS — Let me say, General Bradley, that I think there is at least a modicum of wisdom in what you are saying. I am through, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN—Senator Fulbright? Senator Tobey? Senator Sparkman.

SENATOR SPARKMAN — No questions, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Stennis.

SENATOR STENNIS — Well, Mr. Chairman, I will be very brief. * * *. (Thirty-four lines deleted). Now you have a military mission there, on Formosa, as I understand it.

GENERAL BRADLEY—Yes.

Q.—And we are sending trained men in, officers to train them.

A.—Yes, sir, we are sending in men to supervise the distribution of supplies and to help them supervise the training.

Q.—Now you must have had some report on them then in addition to the September, 1950, report. Did you send a new mission back in there to look the situation over before you send these new men in there to train them? That is my point.

A.—Well, we strengthened the attaché's staff on Formosa as one means of getting information, and we did not have a mission, but we secured approval to strengthen the military attachés in numbers, and that was the only step we could take until this military mission was approved, and that has only been over there a month or two, and I have not seen any report from them yet as to what has been accomplished.

As a matter of fact, it is a little bit early for them to accomplish anything other than to get organized.

Q.—What is the size of that mission that is there now? A.—I don't remember the size of it. It is a considerable-sized mission, both officers and enlisted-men.

Q.—Of course it hasn't been there long enough to get any results—just thirty days. A.—Just from memory, I think the size of that, the total size of the mission is somewhere between four and five hundred, but that is not an accurate figure.

Q.—Now, did you cover the point as to whether or not you considered it safe for those troops to leave Formosa now, considering Formosa as on the defensive, do you consider it safe for them to leave Formosa and come over and do battle in Korea? A.—Well, that is a questionable matter; right at this minute, the concentration of Communist troops opposite Formosa is not too formidable. It was, a year ago. It has been increased at the present time, and there are still a lot of troops in South China, but not on the coast opposite Formosa.

It wouldn't take too long to assemble them there, but whether or not China could invade Formosa, with our fleet there, is questionable. It would take a bigger effort, in other words, than they have concentrated there right now.

I don't mean to say they couldn't invade Formosa. I think that under the present circumstances, they would have to make a considerable build-up of the Communists to invade Formosa successfully, with the troops that are there.

The trouble has been, heretofore, that a lot of the men on Formosa were not equipped, they did not have transporation to move around rapidly, so that their reserves were not mobile, and they did not have air. * * * (3½ lines deleted.) I think the stronger we make the people of Formosa, the greater confidence they will have, and the better they will be able to move their reserves, that will make Formosa that much more secure.

Q.—Well, there has been so much agitation about using the troops on Korea, and I suggested, myself, on the floor of the Senate, one time—

THE CHAIRMAN—You mean, Formosa?

SENATOR STENNIS—I mean, using them in Korea, on in the war, at least.

GENERAL BRADLEY—Using the troops from Formosa, in Korea?

Q.—Yes; and after I became better informed on it, why, I had more doubt about it; and as I understand, there is still doubt in your mind about the feasibility and advisability of using those troops, as of now, on the Korean peninsula? * * * (5 lines deleted). That is the point I wanted to get your opinion on. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, that is all.

THE CHAIRMAN—Senator Gillette?

(No response.)

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Brewster?

(No response.)

THE CHAIRMAN—General, that concludes the second round of questioning. It was my purpose to recess this committee not later than 5 o'clock. It is now twenty minutes to 5. I do not wish to ask any Senator to have his time of questioning interrupted.

For my part, I have no questions on my third round, so, I will ask again, what is the pleasure of the committee? I don't desire to interrupt any Senator—

SENATOR LODGE—Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Lodge.

SENATOR LODGE—I have no further question to ask, but I would like to say that at the appropriate time I would like to make a motion that when the next witness is heard that the time limit on questioning be fifteen minutes, but there be no limit on the number of rounds.

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Senator Agrees To Postpone Issue

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator, I do not think we should undertake to pass upon that issue here. I take it that you do not object if we carry it over?

SENATOR LODGE — I simply bring that up so the members can be thinking about it, sir.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Hickenlooper.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—I do not want to go ahead, out of my turn. I have about three questions that I did not complete with General Bradley, and I can easily finish them well before 5 o'clock. I can do that, if you are in a hiatus here, now; but I don't want to inject myself before anyone else's turn.

THE CHAIRMAN—I think that will be most cooperative in helping us to conclude. If there is no objection, I will recognize you to ask those questions.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—General Bradley, we have seen statements of the losses of the Red Chinese, and they have been in very staggering numbers, the Red Chinese and the North Koreans, way up in the hundreds of thousands, 700,000 or 800,000, as I recall the total number. How do we arrive at those figures? How do you know what their casualties are?

GENERAL BRADLEY—Well, in a lot of cases, they are estimates, Senator Hickenlooper.

For example, the casualties reported by the Air Force are usually reported as a result of pictures taken at the time. You know, when any plane, like a fighter plane, goes down and strafes, or gets in combat with hostile planes, and shoots it, they are automatically taking movies of the thing while it is happening; so when they analyze those pictures, they get a pretty good idea of what they hit; and the planes following take pictures also and get a pretty good idea of the number that are lying out in the snow.

Now, we must realize that those estimates are, in some cases, probably big, and in some cases, probably small. I would like to cite one example. I mean this as an extreme; but, last year they came in and reported, in one case, where they killed seventy-two, where they hit a column, we took that ground the next day and counted approximately one thousand. That was an extreme the other way. They have overestimated in some cases, and certainly I think that was one case in which it was underestimated.

Q.—The thing that bothers me is when we retreat, it is very difficult to count the number of casualties, because we are retreating away from the ground where the casualties exist; and how do you know how many wounded they have? What is our basis for estimating those casualties?

I am merely trying to test whether or not we are getting any kind of accurate information as to their casualties, based on any actual count, or whether it is merely guess-work.

A.—They are not altogether guesses. They come from these pictures we take, from prisoners, from agents who are back in behind them, some civilian informants. They are supposed to be a summation of all these sources of information.

Q.—Just one question about the use of Chinese troops, Formosan Chinese. (4 lines deleted) In other words, to say, well, we will go out and pick up 200,000 American boys out here from the farms and cities to send over to fight, they are not prepared to fight until they are equipped and trained; is that not true? A.—That is correct.

Q.—And we are about the only source of equipment and training that the Nationalist Chinese have and have had for a couple of years or so; is that not true? A.—Yes, sir, either as grant-in-aid or by purchase.

Q.—I mean, the fact is that we have not contributed any substantial amount to their training or their equipment over the past two years, and yet we now say we can not use them, never be able to use them, they are not equipped, they can not take the field. They could have taken the field had equipment and training been afforded to them substantially some time ago.

They would probably now be ready to take the field with more or less efficiency; I do not know about their ultimate efficiency at all. But the fact is we have not given the equipment or made it available; we have had appropriations that have been voted here and have been held in abeyance and have not been made available to them, so that it appears to me that we, while it may be true that they cannot fight, yet to put the onus of being able to and ready to fight on the Chinese, are being a little far-fetched because they do not have any place to get the equipment except from us.

Hickenlooper Bases Question on Rumor

Q.—Yes. Probably that is the fact, and I do not dispute that fact that they were not ready to fight in substantial numbers, but they are just not ready to fight like a lot of our American citizens are not yet ready to fight because they are not armed and equipped, and they canont fight until they are armed and equipped.

Now, I have been told—I cannot vouch for the accuracy of this, and I just do not know that it is too accurate, but I have been informed by, I think, a high degree of rumor, you just might put it that way, that about all we have done in connection with the resupplying of Chiang until very recently, which means almost recent weeks, that about all we did was to replenish the supply, the meager supply of ammunition and some equipment that Chiang had before he got into those island fights down there a year or so ago, about a year or so ago, where he shot up a lot of his equipment defending some of those—shot up a lot of his ammunition and used up a lot of his equipment, and about all we did was just merely to replenish that.

We did not augment his supply any. That has been about the limit of what we have done until very recently. Would you care to comment on that?

A.—I am sorry I don't know where the report came from or whate the report is, Senator, so I don't know the source of it.

Q.—I am not asking you to verify the source of that information; that I have been informed of that, and I am merely inquiring as to whether that general thesis is correct, that we did send in enough to sort of bring his supplies back up to the meager level that they were before he got into those island fights when they repulsed some of the Communist attempts to take his islands.

A.—I think we all realize that the equipment and ammunition and spare parts furnished him so far have been of a rather limited nature. We are trying to supply a lot of needs, including those in Korea, and I don't believe that we should give Formosa a priority higher than what we need in Korea.

As a consequence, I think it will probably take us some time to fulfill all these needs. I think I told you the first day that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had recommended a program of something in the nature of 300 million dollars.

Q.—Yes.

A.—And we hope we will provide him eventually with supplies. Now, just how much of that has been delivered up to the present time, I don't know; but I do know the first part of it, as you say, was ammunition, and badly needed spare parts for planes and other equipment.

Q.—Now this you may comment on if you care to. If you don't, that is all right.

I shan't press the issue, but do you know whether or not, or would you care to comment on whether or not the military department, that is I will say the national Defense Department, against the violent objections of the State Department and, at least originally concealed from the State Department, actually sent some ammunition and equipment to Chiang Kai-shek as a total independent thing and under an attempt to keep the State Department from knowing anything about it?

A.—Honestly, Senator, I don't know of any such shipment being done surreptitiously without the knowledge of the State Department. I don't say that it hasn't been done by somebody down the line, but certainly it is unknown to me as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Hickenlooper Questions Witness on Formosa

Q.—Now just one question and then I am through, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Connally, as I understood his questioning of you a while ago, said that it would be ill advised for us to put equipment into Formosa and to send people over there and to look after it and things of that kind. It is my understanding that that has now become the policy of the Government, to send equipment over there, and we are sending four or five hundred military personnel in a mission to supervise the application of that equipment such as we are sending.

A.—Well, that wasn't the way I understood Senator Connally's questions.

Q.—Let me then withdraw. I shall read the record in the morning on the matter. I don't want to in any way misinterpret, but it was my understanding at the time that Senator Connally was saying that such program would be not advisable and I merely wanted to call attention to the fact that it had become the program apparently, but I shall not comment nor draw any conclusions either way, and I will withdraw any conclusions that I may have indicated here, until I can actually read the record in the morning.

A.—I wonder if you want the record to stand this way over night.

Q.—As far as I am concerned, I am perfectly willing to have it just cut out of the record.

THE CHAIRMAN—I don't think that is necessary.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—I don't say it is necessary. I don't draw any conclusions one way or the other.

THE CHAIRMAN—Now, gentlemen, without any effort whatever to restrict or limit any Senator, the chair is charged with the responsibility for getting witnesses here and the orderly conduct of these hearings, and it would be very helpful to me if the Senators would indicate just about how much more time they think it will require with General Bradley. I assume those who stay here are primarily those that have questions for him.

I am not trying to limit anyone, but just so I would know when to have another witness to be here before the committee.

SENATOR KNOWLAND — I would say, Mr. Chairman, as far as I am concerned, I think I could clear up a few loose ends that would not take me more than ten minutes on the situation as of tonight.

THE CHAIRMAN—I am not asking you to be bound strictly by it. The main thing is to know whether to have another witness here tomorrow.

SENATOR MORSE—Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Morse.

SENATOR MORSE—It is my present intention to limit myself to not more than another thirty minutes of examination of General Bradley.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Connally?

SENATOR CONNALLY — I do not think I will interrogate the general any more unless some matter arises.

THE CHAIRMAN — Senator Smith?

SENATOR SMITH—I have one or two questions which would not take more than ten minutes.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—I think Senator Wiley said at the close of his questioning he had a number of more questions that his thirty-minute time barred him from asking, that he would ask them the next round.

THE CHAIRMAN—I had assumed he would take at least thirty more minutes.

SENATOR KNOWLAND — I wondered, Mr. Chairman, if you are going to run to 5 o'clock. If you are, I might clear up all of these things. I do not want to again get out of turn but it might

save some wear and tear on the general.

THE CHAIRMAN—Without objection, then, you may start, Senator Knowland.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—I understand in some of the questions raised either today or yesterday they brought up some other wars in which we had been, namely, the War of 1812 with the British, the Spanish-American War in Cuba and the Philippines, and the situation in Greece. But the fact of the matter is, is it not, General, that we did not settle the controversy with the Spaniards being left in control of half of Cuba; we did not settle the Greek war with the Greek Communists being left in control of a substantial part of Greece; and we did not finish the War of 1812 with the British being left in control of New Orleans. While it is true that we did not carry the war into their home countries, nevertheless, we did clean up the particular situation in which we were involved.

GENERAL BRADLEY—We restored it in some cases to the status quo when we started the war and won our point. That boils down then to the question of what our point is. As I say, I believe everybody recognizes the long-range political objective of the United Nations is a united and free

Korea, but that does not necessarily follow that we have to obtain that militarily at this time.

Senator Quotes Article From British Paper

Q.—Are you familiar, General, with the article which appeared in The Manchester Guardian Weekly of March 8? I want to read it to you, it is very brief.

"The Chinese armies, the principal instrument of these Russian tactics, have been beaten in Korea, and even their best troops have proved less dangerous than was feared. But Peking [Peiping] is not negotiating, nor does it seem very much disturbed at its military mishap.

"The military tradition of the Chinese Communists, ever since 1927 has been to lose army after army and then to raise new armies and continue to fight until fortune changes in their favor. They rely on two things: first, doctrine and ideas to insure continuity of action; second, a cadre of officers to train the fresh ones to replace those which are lost. The Chinese Communist leaders can conscript and train new ones in a few months. For this reason Peking is not likely to give up its hostility to the West because of the setback in Korea. Communist China is likely to continue to be at Russia's disposal for the Soviet-Asiatic strategy."

That is the end of the quotation. Would you say that was a reasonable interpretation of the situation in so far as it affects the Chinese Communists?

A.—I would say that that is one person's views and it might or might not be correct.

Q.—There has been considerable mention—and I think this needs to be cleared up—the fact that General MacArthur had originally indicated in June that he preferred not to have Chinese Nationalist troops. You will recall that the Republic of China delivered an aide memoire to the State Department on June 29 and again on June 30, offering 33,000 troops at that time.

Now, the fact of the matter is, isn't it, General, that the State Department through the Department of National Defense, advised General MacArthur not to accept that offer of troops? Isn't that correct?

A.—I believe that is correct.

Q.—And wasn't a message sent to General MacArthur in June in which he was specifically told that if an offer of troops should come to him from the Republic of China, that he was not to accept them?

A.—Yes. At that time there were both military and political reasons why we did not think they should be used and that was the political reason established by the State Department.

The political reasons were expressed by the Joint Chiefs and by General MacArthur. In spite of the fact that we thought from a political viewpoint they should not be used, General MacArthur was asked his views and expressed them to General Collins.

Q.—I am speaking of the message that went out to General MacArthur on June 30. Didn't that advice come from the State Department that if Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek should get in touch with him directly, he should turn down the offer.

A.—I think it probably went from the Joint Chiefs, but it was certainly on the advice of the State Department, that it would not be advisable to accept them, and I think at that time the Joint Chiefs fully agreed with that, and so did General MacArthur.

SENATOR MORSE—Would the Senator from California yield for what I think is a needed correction in the record?

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Yes.

SENATOR MORSE—I think, Mr. Chairman, the transcript will show General Bradley said in his preceding statement that the political reasons were expressed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and by General MacArthur, when I think he meant the military reasons were expressed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and General MacArthur and the political reasons by the State Department.

GENERAL BRADLEY—That is correct.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Finally, General, could you throw a little more light on Page 99 of the document which we have before us which says, and I quote, this is Number 38:

"On 15 March 1951 the Joint Chiefs of Staff held an informal conference with representatives of the Department of State and among other things, discussed the Korean situation.

"It appeared to be generally agreed that at some future meeting an agreement should be reached on the objectives in Korea. It was suggested that the Secretary of State talk to the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. If this question was not settled before the

next meeting, the question would be discussed at the Joint Chiefs of Staff-State Department meeting on that date."

In reading that paraphrase, unless there is material which is not included, I can only draw the conclusion that as late as the 15th of March there had not been an agreement on the objectives in Korea and that at some future date it was hoped that they could agree on the objectives.

Could you throw some light on that?

GENERAL BRADLEY—Yes, I discussed that, I think, a few minutes ago. We were trying to get a decision, particularly with reference to the Thirty-eighth Parallel, and we did not get it and we haven't got it yet as far as the political objective and its relationship to the Thirty-eighth Parallel is concerned.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—But, General, isn't this far broader than merely the Thirty-eighth Parallel? You said the objectives in Korea. Since you have testified here that the political objectives deal with the Thirty-eighth Parallel, aren't there other factors which enter the picture?

GENERAL BRADLEY—Oh, yes, indeed.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Such as this issue as to whether Formosa and U. N. membership for Communist China should be negotiated, and haven't there been other issues raised by the Department of State on which the Defense Department apparently at that time did not necessarily see eye to eye?

GENERAL BRADLEY—There were other objectives concerned, yes, the long-range objective, and the terms under which we would accept an armistice, for example. We got up a special paper on that from a military point of view, what would be acceptable, what would be acceptable terms in arranging an armistice and negotiating with the Chinese.

Objectives of War Called Aim of Question

THE CHAIRMAN—Senator Knowland, if you will pardon me, I have just received from the Department of Defense this afternoon and signed, a letter transmitting to you—I do not suppose it has been delivered to you more than the committee—in which they deal with that in response to some questions that you asked General Marshall. It is confidential and I told them to bring it to your attention.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—Mr. Chairman, if you are going to close, with respect to the answer General Bradley just gave I was attempting to pursue that very thing yesterday, what are the objectives, what would be a satisfactory settlement in the Korean situation from a military standpoint.

Now I did not get any clear answer to that yesterday. If there is such a document, then I think by all means we ought to have it.

THE CHAIRMAN—Senator, I perhaps made a mistake in undertaking to go into a letter that I scanned very hurriedly, but the letter will be available to you. Colonel Galusha, it is in the security room. Suppose you get it right now and let Senator Hickenlooper read it.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—No, I do not mean to hold this up except that letter may cover it. If it does, well and good. If it does not, then I earnestly hope that we can get the document which is the study of the objectives and the terms under which we would discuss a settlement from a military standpoint that General Bradley just mentioned.

THE CHAIRMAN—I think we are talking about two different things, Senator Hickenlooper. You are talking about the armistice they were trying to work out in March when General MacArthur made that statement. Senator Knowland's questions were not addressed to that.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—If we could refer to General Bradley's last statement. I understood him to say that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had put down a study or a recommendation as to what they thought would be the terms and the conditions for the discussion of an armistice or a settlement of this matter in Korea.

Now, I do not care about the letter. If it answers it, well and good. If not, I hope that we can get that study.

THE CHAIRMAN—If not, we will reopen tomorrow and let you ask more questions about it.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER—I have no more questions to ask about it if we can just get the study.

SENATOR KNOWLAND—Mr. Chairman, I have some material to go into the appendix of the record, an article which appeared in The London Observer and The London Times of March——

THE CHAIRMAN—Do you object, Senator, to letting me precede that with an answer that was supplied by Secretary Marshall in response to a question that was asked him? I think that should precede that, and I therefore offer for the record the answer of the Secretary of Defense to the following question:

"General, can you supply for the record the directives and orders and memoranda sent to General MacArthur by the Department of Defense containing these restrictions or any restrictions that were imposed on him in the conduct of the campaign?"

I might say that I think the members of this committee will find that right interesting reading, because it contains each order imposing a restriction upon the conduct of the campaign in Korea. That will appear in the record. It will be followed by the newspaper article referred to by Senator Knowland.

(The documents above referred to will be found in the appendix of this record.)

THE CHAIRMAN—General Mudge, will you have General Collins on the stand for tomorrow around 11? We probably will not get to him much sooner. The committee will now stand in recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon at 5:05 o'clock P. M. [D. T.] the hearing was adjourned, to reconvene on Thursday, May 24, 1951, at 10 o'clock A. M.)

MAY 23 1951

(115WX (180)
BURNSIDE-MACARTHUR
WASHINGTON,MAY 23-(AP)-REP.BURNSIDE (D-WVA) TOLD THE HOUSE TODAY
GENERAL MACARTHUR ADVOCATED BOMBING CHINESE CITIES IN 1949 WHEN COMMUN-
STS WERE CAPTURING CHINA.
BURNSIDE WAS ONE OF A GROUP OF CONGRESSMEN VISITING THE FAR EAST IN
EPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1949.
MACARTHUR AT THAT TIME PROPOSED FOUR STEPS "THAT HE CONSIDERED NEC-
SSARY TO SAVE THE SITUATION," BURNSIDE SAID.
THE WEST VIRGINIAN LISTED THESE AS:
1--DECLARE UNITED STATES SUPPORT IN THE FORM OF AN ULTIMATUM.
2--PLACE 500 PLANES IN THE HANDS OF SOME "WAR HORSE" SIMILAR TO
GENERAL CHENAULT.
3--GIVE VOLUNTEERS THE RIGHT TO JOIN SUCH A FIGHTING FORCE.
4--ASSIGN SURPLUS SHIPS TO THE CHINESE NAVY SUFFICIENT TO BLOCKADE
AND DESTROY CHINA COASTAL CITIES.
THE CONGRESSMAN RECALLED THAT MACARTHUR DID NOT THINK MUCH OF
CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S NATIONALIST CHINESE ARMY AT THE TIME.
HE QUOTED THE GENERAL AS SAYING:
"I CONSIDER CHIANG A HIGHLY INTELLIGENT LEADER BUT HE KNOWS NOTHING
ABOUT THE ART OF WAR. HE IS SURROUNDED BY CORRUPT OFFICIALS AND
GENERALS. HIS TROOPS ARE VERY INEFFECTIVE AND POORLY EQUIPPED."
MACARTHUR AND HIS INTELLIGENCE CHIEF, MAJ.GEN.CHARLES WILLOUGHBY,
ASSURED THE GROUP THAT THERE WOULD BE NO WAR IN KOREA FOR TWO YEARS,
BURNSIDE SAID.
BURNSIDE CONTENDED THAT LOGISTICAL SUPPORT FOR AN INVASION OF CHINA
NOW BY CHIANG'S TROOPS WOULD FORCE THE UNITED STATES INTO AN "ALL-OUT
WAR TO REGAIN CHINA FOR CHIANG."
RZ1145PEDNM

30.24- 23357

A112WX
JENNER-KOREA
WASHINGTON,MAY 23-(AP)-SENATOR JENNER (R-IND) SAID TODAY THE ADMINISTRATION IS CONSIDERING "A PEACE ON THE ENEMY'S OWN TERMS" IN KOREA AND JAPAN.
JENNER TOLD THE SENATE GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAD EXPOSED THE ADMINISTRATION'S PLANS IN A RECENT STATEMENT.
THE STATEMENT WAS ISSUED AFTER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL HAD SAID THAT MACARTHUR'S OFFER OF A CEASE-FIRE TO CHINESE COMMUNISTS WRECKED PEACE NEGOTIATIONS PLANNED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN.
MACARTHUR'S STATEMENT SAID HIS CEASE-FIRE PROPOSAL COULD ONLY BE REGARDED AS "IN FULL SUPPORT OF ANY POLITICAL MOVE TOWARD PEACE UNLES AN AGREEMENT WAS IN CONTEMPLATION ON THE ENEMY'S OWN TERMS."
JENNER SHOUTED THAT "CONGRESS CANNOT IGNORE THIS CHARGE THAT THE ADMINISTRATION IS PLANNING A PEACE SETTLEMENT WHICH GIVES THE COMMUNISTS EVERYTHING THEY DESIRE."
THE INDIANAN SAID "THIS ADMINISTRATION MUST HAVE PEACE IN KOREA. IT CANNOT GO INTO THE NEXT CAMPAIGN WITHOUT AN END TO THE KOREAN FIGHTING."
RZ1135PED

A113WX (150)
TOBEY-MORSE
MAY 23 1951
WASHINGTON,MAY 23-(AP)-SENATOR MORSE (R-ORE) TOOK SHARP ISSUE TODAY WITH THE WAY SENATOR TOBEY (R-NH) DESCRIBED THE SENATORS WHO ARE INQUIRING INTO GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S OUSTER.
TOBEY SAID YESTERDAY HE WAS "IMPRESSED WITH THE FUTILITY OF MUCH THAT IS GOING ON" IN THE HEARINGS AND SUGGESTED THEY BE ENDED. HE ADDED:
"HERE ARE A LOT OF MEN, WELL-INTENTIONED MEN, WITH ABSOLUTELY NO MILITARY TRAINING OR GUMPTION OR COMMON SENSE, COMING IN HERE TO POSE QUESTIONS TO MEN WHOSE LIFE-LONG SERVICE HAS BEEN IN THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND THE AIR FORCE OF THIS COUNTRY."
MORSE SAID TODAY HE HAS NO OBJECTION TO "TOBEY SO CHARACTERIZING HIMSELF IF HE CARES TO." BUT HE SAID HE OBJECTED "ON BEHALF OF MY COLLEAGUES ON THIS COMMITTEE TO HAVING SUCH DESCRIPTIVE LANGUAGE INSERTED INTO THE OFFICIAL RECORD OF THESE HEARINGS IN REGARD TO THEM.'
IN THE FIRST PLACE," MORSE PROTESTED, "IT JUST ISN'T AN ACCURATE STATEMENT."
DC1159PED

A[illegible]
(250)
CLEVELAND, MAY 23-(AP)-SAID GENERAL OMAR BRADLEY TONIGHT, "HISTORY SHOWS ONE APPEASEMENT AFTER THE OTHER MAKES FINAL WAR INEVITABLE."
HE MADE THIS STATEMENT AS HE EXPLAINED TO A CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN BOOKSELLERS ASSOCIATION WTY ITS WAS NECESSARY FOR THE UNITED NATIONS TO ENTER THE KOREAN CAMPAIGN.
"THE ALTERNATIVE OF TRYING TO OPPOSE AGGRESSION IN KOREA MIGHT HAVE BEEN WORSE THAN IF NO ACTION HAD BEEN TAKEN," HE SAID, AND ADDED THE CURRENT ACTION IN KOREA WAS NECESSARY BECAUSE WHEN APPEASEMENT IS USED "SOMETHING ELSE MAY START."
THE GENERAL DISCUSSED IN GENERAL TERMS, USING A MAP, THE MILITARY ASPECTS OF THE KOREAN CAMPAIGN FROM THE EARLY DAYS TO THE PRESENT TIME.
HE FLEW HERE FROM WASHINGTON FOR THE SPEECH, AFTER SPENDING HIS FIFTH DAY ON THE STAND AS A WITNESS BEFORE A SENATE GROUP STUDYING THE OUSTER OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR. SHORTLY AFTER HIS CONVENTION SPEECH HE RETURNED TO WASHINGTON.
BRADLEY DECLARED "NO ONE CAN VISUALIZE THE AWFULNESS OF WARS EXCEPT THOSE WHO HAVE FOUGHT" IN THEM.
IN A BRIEF NEWS CONFERENCE AFTER HIS SPEECH, HE DISCUSSED HIS NEW BOOK, "A SOLDIER'S STORY," WHICH WILL BE RELEASED JUNE 18.
"I INTENDED TO PUBLISH THE BOOK AFTER I RETIRED AND WAS OUT OF PUBLIC LIFE," BUT THE KOREAN CAMPAIGN ALTERED THESE PLANS, THE GENERAL SAID.
HE SAID HE DECIDED TO WRITE THE BOOK BECAUSE HE WAS ASKED SO MANY QUESTIONS ON VARIOUS BATTLE PLANS AND STRATEGY AFTER HE RETURNED FROM THE SECOND WORLD WAR.
[illegible]A112AED NM

A180WX (BJT)
(550) AMS BUDGET
NIGHT LEAD ACHESON
BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER
WASHINGTON, MAY 23-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON TODAY DECLARED AMERICAN READINESS TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE WAR IN KOREA. BUT HE SAID HE KNEW OF NO OVERTURES FROM THE OTHER SIDE.
HIS DECLARATION WAS MADE AT HIS NEWS CONFERENCE IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS ABOUT A SPEECH MADE BY HIS CHIEF SUBORDINATE FOR FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATS DEAN RUSK.
RUSK HAD CALLED THE RED REGIME "A COLONIAL RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT." IN A SPEECH IN NEW YORK FRIDAY HE ALSO SAID THE CHINESE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT ON FORMOSA REPRESENTS THE VIEWS OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE "MORE AUTHENTICALLY" THAN DOES THE COMMUNIST ADMINISTRATION.
RUSK'S SPEECH HAS BEEN WIDELY INTERPRETED AS A CHANGE IN UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD CHINA, BARRING KOREAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE REDS AND FIRMLY ATTACHING THE UNITED STATES TO GENERALISSIMO CHIAN KAI SHEK ON FORMOSA.
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ACHESON DENIED IN DETAIL THAT RUS

KAI SHEK ON FORMOSA.
ACHESON DENIED IN DETAIL THAT RUSK HAD DECLARED ANY NEW POLICY, BUT WHEN IT CAME TO THE WORDS RUSK USED ACHESON REFRAINED FROM ENDORSI THEM AND LEFT THE IMPRESSION THAT HE DID NOT CONSIDER THEM IN ALL CASES WELL CHOSEN.
WHEN HE WAS ASKED SPECIFICALLY WHETHER THE DENUNCIATION BY RUSK OF THE PEIPING ADMINISTRATION AS A "COLONIAL RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT" INTERFERES WITH THE PROSPECT FOR A SETTLEMENT IN KOREA, ACHESON REPLIED SUBSTANTIALLY IN THIS WAY:
HE COULD NOT SAY JUST WHAT THE PROSPECT NOW IS. A WEEK AGO HE DI NOT KNOW OF ANY PEACE FEELERS AND HE STILL DOESN'T, BUT HE DOES NOT DESPAIR OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCCEEDING IN SOME FUTURE NEGOTIATION. IN THIS HE SPECIFICALLY ASSOCIATED HIMSELF WITH GENERAL OMAR BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, WHO TESTIFIED ALONG THAT LINE AT THE MACARTHUR HEARING YESTERDAY.
ACHESON WAS ASKED WITH WHOM A SETTLEMENT WOULD BE NEGOTIATED IF THERE WAS TO BE ONE. HE SAID HE SUPPOSED IT WOULD BE WITH THOSE WHO CAUSED THE TROUBLE-- THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS. IT COULD BE CONDUCTED WITH THEM THROUGH THE UNIFIED COMMAND OR THE UNITED NATIONS. THE UNIFIED COMMAND, HE NOTED, IS ACTUALLY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WHICH EXERCISES MILITARY AUTHORITY IN KOREA AS AGENT FOR THE U.N.

A181WX
AT ANOTHER POINT ACHESON SAID IF YOU'RE GOING TO STOP FIGHTING YOU'VE GOT TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE PEOPLE WHO ARE DOING IT.
AT THE OUTSET OF THE CONFERENCE A QUESTION WAS ASKED WHETHER RUSK'S SPEECH REFLECTED A POLICY CHANGE TOWARD CHINA. ACHESON SAID IT WAS NOT SUPPOSED TO--AND HE DID NOT THINK IT DID--ANNOUNCE, INDICATE OR SUGGEST ANY CHANGE IN POLICY. PEOPLE SHOULD REREAD THE SPEECH IN A LESS HEATED ATMOSPHERE, HE SAID, AND WOULD FIND THAT RUSK WAS MERELY RESTATING MATTERS OF POLICY INCLUDING THE LONG AMERICA FRIENDSHIP FOR THE CHINESE PEOPLE, NON-RECOGNITION OF THE CHINESE

COMMUNISTS, RECOGNITION OF THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS, ASSISTANCE TO CHIANG KAI SHEKD--ALL OF WHICH ARE WELL-KNOWN AND NOT NEW.

WERE THE WORDS WHICH RUSK USED WELL CHOSEN? ACHESON WAS ASKED. HE LAUGHED AND SAID THAT WASN'T A KIND QUESTION. HE ADDED MORE SERIOUSLY THAT HE DID NOT WANT TO CRITICIZE THE LITERARY COMPOSITION OF HIS COLLEAGUE. THE IMPRESSION OF HIS HEARERS WAS THAT HE DID NOT IN FACT LIKE RUSK'S CHOICE OF WORDS AND DID NOT WANT TO ENDORSE THEM.

SOME ONE WANTED TO KNOW WHETHER ACHESON THOUGHT RUSK HAS ISSUED A VEILED INVITATION TO THE CHINESE PEOPLE TO REVOLT AGAINST COMMUNISM WITH AMERICAN AID. HE REPLIED THAT THERE WAS NOTHING VEILED ABOUT IT BECAUSE RUSK INTENDED TO SAY JUST WHAT HE SAID. WHAT HE SAID WAS THAT IF THE CHINESE PEOPLE "ASSERT THEIR FREEDOM" THEY CAN COUNT ON "TREMENDOUS SUPPORT FROM FREE PEOPLES IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD."

VIRTUALLY THE ONLY OTHER SUBJECT DISCUSSED AT THE CONFERENCE WAS THAT OF THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL CRISIS. ACHESON DENIED IRANIAN CHARGES OF AMERICAN INTERVENTION OR HOSTILITY AND REAFFIRMED THE OFFICIAL HOPE HERE FOR A FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE.

CZ-MD236PED

A83WX

NIGHT LEAD ACHESON-IRAN (200)

WASHINGTON,MAY 23-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON TODAY RENEWED HIS APPEAL TO BRITAIN AND IRAN TO "SIT DOWN AT A CONFERENCE TABLE" AND WORK OUT A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THEIR DISPUTE OVER IRANIAN OIL.

ACHESON DISCUSSED THE IRANIAN SITUATION AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT SUBSEQUENTLY RELEASED HIS REMARKS AS A FORMAL STATEMENT, PERMITTING DIRECT QUOTATION.

HE EXPRESSED SURPRISE THAT THERE SHOULD HAVE BEEN PROTESTS IN IRAN THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS INTERVENING IN IRANIAN AFFAIRS OR WAS IN SOME WAY HOSTILE TO IRANIAN INTERESTS.

THE PROTESTS FOLLOWED A STATE DEPARTMENT STATEMENT OF LAST FRIDAY CALLING FOR ANGLO-IRANIAN NEGOTIATION.

"THERE IS NO INTENTION BY THE UNITED STATES OF CHALLENGING IRAN'S SOVEREIGNTY," ACHESON SAID. "A SERIOUS CONTROVERSY EXISTS, WHATEVER THE RIGHTS OR WRONGS OF THE MATTER MAY BE. SUCH CONTROVERSIES CANNOT BE SETTLED UNILATERLY.

"THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS STATED ITS WILLINGNESS TO NEGOTIATE AND TO MAKE BROAD CONCESSIONS TO THE IRANIAN POINT OF VIEW. THE UNITED STATES, THEREFORE, PUBLICLY RECORDED ITS BELIEF THAT THE TWO PARTIES TO THE CONTROVERSY SHOULD SIT DOWN AT A CONFERENCE TABLE AND WORK THE MATTER OUT.

"X X X THE SOLUTION OF THE CONTROVERSY IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE, BOTH TO THE WELFARE AND STRENGTH OF THESE PARTIES AND OF THE ENTIRE FREE WORLD, TOWARD WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS MADE SUCH A GREAT CONTRIBUTION."

HY947PED

MAY 23 1951

A92WX (140)

ACHESON-LUCE

WASHINGTON,MAY 23-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN WAS REQUESTED TODAY TO APPOINT FORMER REP.CLARE BOOTHE LUCE AS SECRETARY OF STATE "IN THE INTERESTS OF NATIONAL SOLIDARITY AND A BI-PARTISAN FOREIGN POLICY."

THE REQUEST WAS MADE IN A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT BY REP.MORANO (R-CONN), WHO NOW REPRESENTS THE HOUSE DISTRICT MRS.LUCE REPRESENTED BEFORE SHE RETIRED SEVERAL YEARS AGO.

MANY REPUBLICANS AND SOME DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS HAVE BEEN URGING MR. TRUMAN TO REPLACE SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON.

MR.TRUMAN HAS SAID HE IS WELL SATISFIED WITH ACHESON; THE SECRETARY SAID LAST WEEK HE "ENLISTED FOR THE DURATION" AND DOES NOT INTEND TO RESIGN UNLESS THE PRESIDENT WANTS HIM TO.

MRS.LUCE, A REPUBLICAN, IS A RESIDENT OF RIDGEFIELD, CONN. SHE NOW IS IN HOLLYWOOD WORRING ON A MOVIE. BEFORE ENTERING CONGRESS SHE WAS WELL KNOWN AS A PLAYWRIGHT.

"I THFK MR. MORAN FOR PAYING ME SUCH A HIGH COMPLIMENT," MRS. LUCE SAID AT HOLLYWOOD. "IT WAS MOST UNEXPECTED AND CERTAINLY MOST UNDESERVED.

"MR. MORANO IS RIGHT, HOWEVER, IN THINKING THAT A CHANGE IN THE OFFICE OF SECY OF STATE IS MUCH NEEDED. ALL AMERICANS WHO HAVE OUR NATIONAL UNITY AT HEART WILL AGREE WITH HIM THERE. WE NEED A MAN NOT ONLY OF WIDE POLITICAL EXPERIENCE BUT ALSO OF GENUINE INSIGHT INTO THE SPIRITUAL NATURE OF THE CRISIS OF OUR TIMES, WHO WILL RECOMMEND AND PURSUE PRUDENT, VIGOROUS AND CONSISTENT POLICIES THAT ARE FIRMLY GROUNDED ON PRINCIPLE.

"WE NEED A MAN WHO WILL NEITHER APPEASE OUR ENEMIES, NOR APPALL OUR FRIENDS. SUCH A MAN COULD HELP RESCUE THE COUNTRY FROM THE DISMAL BOG OF UNCERTAINTY AND CONFUSION IN WHICH MR. ACHESON HAS PERMITTED IT TO FLOUNDER. THERE ARE SEVERAL GOOD MEN, DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS, PRESUMABLY AVAILABLE. THE CHANGE SHOULD BE MADE IMMEDIATELY."

MRS. LUCE IS WRITING A SCREEN PLAY ABOUT PONTIUS PILATE, WHOM SHE TERMED "ARCH APPEASER OF ALL TIME."

F.I905PCS

MAY 23 1951

A50WX

95

WASHINGTON,MAY 23-(AP)-THE AIR FORCE TONIGHT ANNOUNCED THE REPLACEMENT OF ITS TWO TOP COMMANDERS IN THE FAR EAST.

LT.GEN.GEORGE E.STRATEMEYER, WHO WAS STRICKEN WITH A HEART ATTACK IN TOKYO LAST WEEK, WILL BE SUCCEEDED BY LT.GEN.O.P.WEYLAND AS COMMANDER OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES.

MAJ.GEN.FRANK F.EVEREST, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR OPERATIONS AT AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, WAS NAMED TO SUCCEED LT.GEN.EARLE E. PARTRIDGE AS FIFTH AIR FORCE COMMANDER IN JAPAN.

ANNOUNCING THE REASSIGNMENTS, GEN.HOYT S.VANDENBERG, AIR CHIEF OF STAFF, SAID HE AND THE WHOLE AIR FORCE "DEEPLY REGRET THE ILLNESS WHICH HAS MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR GEN.STRATEMEYER TO CONTINUE IN COMMAND OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES.

"WE ARE FORTUNATE TO HAVE A MAN OF THE CALIBER OF GEN.WEYLAND TO SUCCEED HIM."

STRATEMEYER HAS HELD THE KEY FAR EAST COMMAND SINCE APRIL, 1949. PARTRIDGE HAS BEEN IN COMMAND OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE IN JAPAN SINCE 1948.

THE TWO NEW COMMANDERS WILL LEAVE FOR JAPAN THIS WEEKEND.

STRATEMEYER HAS APPEARED TO SIDE WITH SOME OF THE VIEWS ADVOCATED BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FOR STRONGER MEASURES AGAINST COMMUNIST CHINA, NOTABLY ON BOMBING RED CHINA.

HOWEVER, AN AIR FORCE SPOKESMAN DECLARED TONIGHT THIS HAD "ABSOLUTELY NOTHING AT ALL TO DO" WITH THE SHIFT. HE SAID THE SOLE REASON FOR SENDING A REPLACEMENT FOR STRATEMEYER WAS THAT HE WAS TOO ILL TO CARRY ON.

AS FOR PARTRIDGE, THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE SOLE REASON FOR HIS REASSIGNMENT IS THAT HIS VAST EXPERIENCE IN STRATEGIC AND TACTICAL AIR OPERATIONS IS NEEDED IN THE POST TO WHICH HE IS

REASSIGNMENT IS THAT HIS VAST EXPERIENCE IN STRATEGIC AND TACTICAL AIR OPERATIONS IS NEEDED IN THE POST TO WHICH HE IS BEING ASSIGNED--COMMANDER OF THE AIR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL TOLD SENATORS AT THE OUTSET OF HIS TESTIMONY ON CAPITOL HILL THAT "WE DIDN'T PARTICULARLY APPRECIATE" A RECENT INTERVIEW GEN.STRATEMEYER GAVE TO A MAGAZINE.

A51WX

ASKED IF STRATEMEYER WOULD BE FIRED FOR AIRING HIS VIEWS PUBLICLY MARSHALL REPLIED:

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"THAT ISSUE HAS NOT BEEN BROUGHT UP WITH THE PRESIDENT."
MARSHALL WENT ON TO SAY: "WE HAD ENOUGH OF EXCITEMENT IN AIR AT THE MOMENT, AND HE WAS NOT A PERSON IN THE PROMINENT POSITION OF GENERAL MACARTHUR."

STRATEMEYER HAD TOLD THE U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT THAT HE WAS CONVINCED THE REDS WERE BUILDING UP THEIR AIR POWER IN MANCHURIA, AND DECLARED:

"YOU CAN'T STOP A DETERMINED AIR OFFENSIVE UNLESS YOU CAN GET AT THE FACILITY FROM WHICH IT ORIGINATES. AS YOU KNOW, GOING NORTH OF THE YALU RIVER (THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN KOREA AND MANCHURIA) IS NOT PERMISSIBLE, AND AS A CONSEQUENCE OUR STOPPING OF AIR ATTACKS CAN'T BE AIR RIGHT. HE CAN HIT ME WHERE I AM BASED, BUT I CAN'T HIT HIM."

STRATEMEYER'S COMMENTS WERE PUBLISHED ON APRIL 22. NINE DAYS EARLIER, HE HAD TOLD AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT IN TOKYO MUCH THE SAME THING ABOUT A RED AIR BUILDUP. HE ALSO TOLD THE AP:

"THE MILITARY SOLUTION TO SUCH AN AIR THREAT IS TO DESTROY THE ENEMY FIGHTER IN ITS NEST OR AT LEAST IN THE REAR AREAS."

PRESENT ADMINISTRATION POLICY, AS AIRED BY SECRETARY MARSHALL AND GEN.OMAR BRADLEY, IS TO RESTRICT ALLIED AIR ATTACKS TO KOREA.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM TOKYO SAID GEN.STRATEMEYER WAS STILL SO ILL THAT THE ONLY PERSON ALLOWED TO VISIT HIM WAS GEN.MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY, WHO SUCCEEDED GEN.MACARTHUR AS SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER IN THE FAR EAST.

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A52WX

GEN.WEYLAND, THE NEW FAR EAST AIR CHIEF, WAS VICE COMMANDER FOR OPERATIONS UNDER GEN.STRATEMEYER.

THE AIR FORCE DID NOT MENTION ANY REASSIGNMENT FOR GEN.STRATEMEYER.

GEN.PARTRIDGE WILL BECOME COMMANDER OF THE AIR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR BASE AT DAYTON,OHIO.

HE WILL SUCCEED MAJ.GEN.DAVID M.SCHLATTER, WHO WILL BE GIVEN A NEW ASSIGNMENT. THE AIR FORCE SAID HIS NEW POST COULD NOT BE DISCLOSED AT THIS TIME.

GEN.STRATEMEYER SPENT MOST OF WORLD WAR II AS U.S. AIR COMMANDER IN THE INDIA-BURMA-CHINA THEATER.

GEN.WEYLAND HEADED THE 19TH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND WHICH SUPPORTED THE LATE GEN.GEORGE PATTON'S THIRD ARMY SWEEP ACROSS EUROPE IN WORLD WAR II.

GEN.PARTRIDGE SERVED AS DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE 15TH AND THE 8TH AIR FORCE UNDER MAJ.GEN.JAMES H.DOOLITTLE IN WORLD WAR II. HE LATER COMMANDED THE 8TH AIR FORCE.

GEN.EVEREST COMMANDED A HEAVY BOMB GROUP DURING THE SOUTH PACIFIC CAMPAIGNS IN THE LAST WAR. IN 1946 HE WENT TO ALASKA AS COMMANDER OF THE YUKON SECTOR. THE FOLLOWING YEAR HE ASSUMED HIS PRESENT POST IN AIR HEADQUARTERS.

MD711PED

A69WX
(130)

WASHINGTON, MAY 23-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. ANTHONY C. MCAULIFFE WILL BECOME CHIEF OF ARMY PERSONNEL, THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MCAULIFFE, WHO IN WORLD WAR TWO BECAME FAMOUS FOR HIS "NUTS" REPLY TO A GERMAN SURRENDER DEMAND AT BASTOGNE, NOW IS CHIEF OF THE CHEMICAL CORPS.

HE WILL SUCCEED LT. GEN. E. H. BROOKS, WHO IS TAKING COMMAND OF THE SECOND ARMY AT FORT MEADE.

THE PRESENT DEPUTY CHIEF CHEMICAL OFFICER, BRIG. GEN. E. F. BULLENE, IS BEING PROMOTED TO HEAD THE CHEMICAL CORPS.

ANOTHER CHANGE IN COMMAND INVOLVES ASSIGNMENT OF MAJ. GEN RAY E. PORTER, NOW COMMANDER OF ARMY FORCES IN THE CARRIBBEAN, TO COMMAND THE 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION AT CAMP BRECKINRIDGE, KY. PORTER, WHO WILL TAKE HIS NEW ASSIGNMENT ON JUNE 15, SUCCEEDS BRIG. GEN. CORNELIUS E. RYAN, WHO IS BEING GIVEN AN OVERSEAS ASSIGNMENT.

JA842PED

A15WX (CAX)

KOREAN CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON,MAY 23-(AP)-ANNOUNCED U.S. CASUALTIES IN KOREA REACHED 66,816 TODAY, AN INCREASE OF 1,293 SINCE LAST WEEK.

THE TOTAL COVERS CASUALTIES WHOSE FAMILIES WERE NOTIFIED THROUGH MAY 18. IT INCLUDES 10,038 KILLED, 45,567 WOUNDED AND 11,211 MISSING.

OF THE WOUNDED, 1,174 HAVE SINCE DIED, AND OF THE MISSING 101 ARE KNOWN DEAD, MAKING THE COMBAT DEATH TOLL 11,313.

THE MISSING TOTAL INCLUDED 1,199 WHO HAVE SINCE RETURNED TO U.S. MILITARY CONTROL AND 115 KNOWN PRISONERS OF WAR, LEAVING 9,796 CURRENTLY MISSING.

ARMY CASUALTIES ROSE 1,270 DURING THE WEEK FOR A NEW TOTAL OF 55,686. THE NAVY REPORTED ONLY TWO CASUALTIES SINCE THE LAST WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR A CURRENT TOTAL OF 693. THE MARINE CORPS ADDED 12 CASUALTIES, BRINGING ITS TOTAL TO 9,843. THE AIR FORCE TOTAL REACHED 594, NINE MORE THAN WERE REPORTED LAST WEEK.

MD457PED

MAY 23 1951

A58WX
(300)

NIGHT LEAD FOREIGN AID

WASHINGTON, MAY 23-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN IS EXPECTED TO ASK CONGRESS TOMORROW FOR ABOUT $8,500,000,000(B) TO STRENGTHEN NEARLY 50 FOREIGN COUNTRIES AGAINST WORLD COMMUNISM.

OFFICIALS SAID THE WHITE HOUSE PLANS TO SEND A MESSAGE TO THE CAPITOL SAYING THIS AMOUNT IS URGENTLY NEEDED TO SPEED UP THE FLOW OF AMERICAN ARMS AND ECONOMIC AID ABROAD.

A RECORD SUM OF $6,250,000,000 WOULD BE EARMARKED FOR GIFTS OF AMERICAN WEAPONS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO 20 FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC, MEDITERRANEAN AND FAR EASTERN AREAS.

THE BIGGEST CHUNK OF THIS WOULD GO TO CONTINUE THE LONG-RANGE TASK OF REARMING WESTERN EUROPE.

AN ADDITIONAL $1,650,000,000 WOULD BE SET ASIDE TO FINANCE ECONOMIC AID TO WESTERN EUROPE UNDER THE FOURTH AND LAST YEAR OF THE MARSHALL PLAN. MOST OF THESE FUNDS, HOWEVER, WOULD GO TO STEP UP LOCAL ARMS OUTPUT IN NINE NORTH ATLANTIC PACT COUNTRIES.

THE OVER-ALL $8,500,000,000 REQUEST HAS BEEN SHARPLY TRIMMED TO MEET THE SCRUTINY OF A CRITICAL CONGRESS.

FIVE MONTHS AGO, PRESIDENT TRUMAN ESTIMATED IN HIS BUDGET THAT IT WOULD COST NEARLY $10,000,000,000 TO ACCOMPLISH THE SAME PURPOSES. AN ADDITIONAL $1,000,000,000 WAS JUDGED TO BE NEEDED BY THE GOVERNMENT'S EXPORT-IMPORT BANK FOR LOAN AID TO FRIENDLY GOVERNMENTS.

THE FUNDS WOULD BE USED DURING THE 1952 FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1. APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION, THE FOREIGN AID ARMS PROGRAM, TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO EUROPE, THE MIDDLE EAST, THE FAR EAST AND LATIN AMERICA WOULD BE LUMPED INTO ONE "PACKAGE."

FOR THE FIRST TIME, CONGRESS WOULD BE ASKED TO APPROVE AN ECONOMIC AID PROGRAM FOR STRATEGIC NATIONS IN THE OIL-RICH MIDDLE EAST. A TOTAL OF $125,000,000 WOULD BE REQUESTED FOR HELP TO THE ARAB NATIONS AND ISRAEL DURING THE 12-MONTH PERIOD.

THE $6,250,000,000 REQUESTED FOR ARMS AID IS NEARLY $1,000,000,000 MORE THAN LAST YEAR'S FIGURE. OTHER REQUESTS CALL FOR:

1. "POINT FOUR" AND TECHNICAL AID TO SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA INCLUDING FORMOSA -- $375.000.000.

2. TECHNICAL AID TO 20 LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS -- $22,000,000.
3. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES -- $78,000,000.

CZ757PED

A55MH (WX, INDIA AHEAD)
A55WX (INDIA) (MH F)

MAY 23 1951

(250) NIGHT LEAD INDIA AID

WASHINGTON,MAY 23-(AP)-HOUSE REPUBLICANS OPENED A DRIVE TODAY TO WIN STRATEGIC ECONOMIC CONCESSIONS FROM INDIA IN RETURN FOR 2,000,000 TONS OF GRAIN.

REP.HALLECK (R-IND), A GOP LEADER, TOLD THE HOUSE HE THOUGHT MOST REPUBLICANS WOULD SUPPORT THE FOOD AID BILL IF IT OFFERED SOME HOPE OF STRENGTHENING AMERICAN SECURITY "BY BRINGING TO US MATERIALS THAT ARE VITAL TO US."

A COMPANION BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE LAST WEEK REQUIRES THE ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION (ECA), IN WORKING OUT DETAILS OF A $190,000,000 LOAN TO INDIA TO BUY THE GRAIN, TO NEGOTIATE FOR REPAYMENT IN SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITIES OF MONAZITE SANDS AND MANGANESE.

THE SANDS ARE USEFUL IN ATOMIC RESEARCH, WHILE MANGANESE IS A SCARCE METAL USED IN HARDENING STEEL.

SOME MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE WANT TO AMEND THE MEASURE TO MAKE IT MANDATORY THAT THE UNITED STATES GET BADLY NEEDED RAW MATERIALS FOR ITS AID.

WITH THE DEBATE ENTERING ITS FINAL STAGE, ADMINISTRATION LEADERS EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT THEY WOULD BE ABLE TO GET THE BILL THROUGH. PRESIDENT TRUMAN SUGGESTED ORIGINALLY THAT CONGRESS MAKE INDIA A GIFT OF THE GRAIN TO RELIEVE FAMINE CONDITIONS. SENTIMENT IN CONGRESS, HOWEVER, FAVORS A LOAN AGREEMENT.

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU HAS MADE IT CLEAR THAT HIS COUNTRY WILL NOT ACCEPT AID IF ANY POLITICAL STRINGS ARE ATTACHED TO IT. ADDITIONALLY, INDIAN LAW PROHIBITS THE EXPORT TO A FOREIGN COUNTRY OF SUCH STRATEGIC MATERIALS AS MONAZITE SANDS.

DEMOCRATIC LEADER MCCORMACK OF MASSACHUSETTS TOLD THE HOUSE THE BILL SHOULD BE PASSED "ON THE GROUNDS OF CHARITY."

"THE ISSUE IS STARVATION IN INDIA AND WHETHER WE WANT TO HELP," HE SAID.

REP.COX (D-GA), ONE OF THE BILL'S MAIN FOES, SAID "FIRST CLAIM" ON THE GRAIN SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES WOULD GO TO 180,000,000 SACRED COWS, 136,000,000 SACRED MONKEYS AND 10,000,000 SACRED BEGGARS.

COX INTERRUPTED REP.ALLEN (R-ILL), ANOTHER FOE OF THE BILL, TO ASK: "HOW MANY SOLDIERS DOES INDIA HAVE IN KOREA NOW?"

"NONE," REPLIED ALLEN.

COX HAS OFFERED AN AMENDMENT TO THE HOUSE BILL WHICH WOULD REQUIRE INDIA TO REPAY THE LOAN IN SIX YEARS AND ENTER INTO NEGOTIATIONS FOR SUPPLYING THIS COUNTRY WITH SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITIES OF MANGANESE, MONAZITE SANDS, RAW JUTE, INCLUDING BURLAP, AND OTHER SCARCE MINERALS.

REP.VORYS (R-OHIO) PROTESTED THAT NO SUCH CONDITIONS WERE ATTACHED TO MARSHALL PLAN AID TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, AND THAT IF THEY WERE INCLUDED IN THE INDIA AID BILL "IT MIGHT BE CONSTRUED AS DRAWING AN INTERNATIONAL COLOR LINE AND IS NEEDLESSLY OFFENSIVE DIPLOMATICALLY."

THE ISSUE PROBABLY WILL BE VOTED ON TOMORROW.

HY951PED

D74WX

WASHINGTON,MAY 23-(AP)-UNITED STATES SHIPMENTS TO FORMOSA, STRONGHOLD OF THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS, DROPPED TO $2,400,000 IN MARCH AFTER GOING TO AN UNUSUALLY HIGH $7,400,000 IN FEBRUARY, THE CENSUS BUREAU REPORTED TODAY. THE MONTHLY AVERAGE LAST YEAR WAS $1,900,000.

THERE WERE NO U.S. SHIPMENTS TO COMMUNIST CHINA IN EITHER MARCH OR FEBRUARY. RECEIPTS FROM CHINA, HOWEVER, WERE LISTED AT $4,900,000 IN MARCH AND $5,700,000 IN FEBRUARY, DESPITE A SUPPOSED CHINESE CLAMPDOWN ON SHIPMENTS HERE IN RETALIATION FOR THE VIRTUAL EMBARGO AGAINST U.S. SHIPMENTS TO CHINA.

MD212PED

A59WX (BROOKS) (KX-INSERT&PLANES)

WASHINGTON, MAY 23-(AP)-REP. BROOKS (D-LA) URGED TODAY THAT ATOMIC ARTILLERY SHELLS BE USED BY U.S. TROOPS FIGHTING THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS IN KOREA.

HE SPOKE AS IF USE OR NON-USE OF SUCH A WEAPON WERE ONLY A MATTER OF CHOICE, THOUGH ARMY AUTHORITIES HAVE GONE NO FURTHER THAN AN EXPRESSION OF CONFIDENCE THAT IT WILL BE DEVELOPED SOME DAY.

USE OF THE SHELLS, BROOKS TOLD THE HOUSE, WOULD SHORTEN THE KOREAN WAR AND "SAVE THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF OUR SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN AND WILL RELIEVE THE STRAIN UPON OUR PEOPLE AT HOME."

BROOKS, SECOND RANKING DEMOCRAT ON THE HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE, SAID RECENT TEST EXPLOSIONS HAVE SHOWN PROGRESS IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE SHELLS AND THE COUNTRY SHOULD TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS WEAPON.

CZ802PED

A41WX

(450) AMS BUDGET

NIGHT LEAD CONTROLS (ROUNDUP)

WASHINGTON,MAY 23-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT'S COST-OF-LIVING INDEX CAME TO NEARLY A DEAD STOP IN ITS UPWARD SPIRAL TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR LAST JUNE 25.

FOOD PRICES WERE LOWER FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE FEBRUARY, 1950.

HOWEVER, THE INDEX HAD ALREADY RISEN ENOUGH SINCE JANUARY TO ASSURE 1,000,000 AUTO WORKERS A THREE-CENT HOURLY WAGE BOOST. THE INCREASE IS TIED TO RISE-AND-FALL "ESCALATOR CLAUSES" IN THE WORKERS' CONTRACTS, BASED ON THE FEDERAL COST-OF-LIVING BAROMETER.

THE LATEST INDEX IS BASED ON PRICES AS OF APRIL 15. THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PUT OUT TWO SETS OF FIGURES--ONE AN "OLD STYLE" SET AND THE OTHER A NEW STYLE REVISED INDEX, BASED ON LATER BUYING HABITS.

THE OLD STYLE INDEX SHOWED THAT ON APRIL 15 AMERICANS WERE PAYING 184.5 PER CENT OF THE 1935-39 AVERAGE FOR THEIR NORMAL LIVING COSTS--THE SAME FIGURE AS ON MARCH 15. THAT IS THE INDEX FOLLOWED BY THE AUTO INDUSTRY'S CONTRACT.

THE NEW-STYLE INDEX EDGED UP TO 184.6 OR 0.1 PER CENT ABOVE THE MARCH 15 LEVEL.

FOOD PRICES DROPPED 0.2 PER CENT, WITH THE FOOD INDEX STANDING AT 225.7 PER CENT OF THE 1935-39 AVERAGE OR 11.1 PER CENT ABOVE LAST JUNE.

GENERALLY SPEAKING, THE INDEX BORE OUT PREDICTIONS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS THAT PRICES ARE GRADUALLY LEVELLING OFF.

MEANWHILE, THE BATTLE OVER FEDERAL ANTI-INFLATION CONTROLS BROUGHT THESE DEVELOPMENTS:

1. SENATOR MOODY (D-MICH) SAID AFTER A WHITE HOUSE VISIT THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN IS "GOING TO STAND FIRM" BEHIND PRICE DIRECTOR MICHAEL V.DISALLE ON HIS ORDER FOR A ROLLBACK ON BEEF PRICES.

MOODY SAID MR.TRUMAN ASSURED HIM OF THAT.

2. DISALLE HIMSELF WENT ON THE GRIDDLE BEFORE A HOSTILE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE AND ROUNDLY DEFENDED HIS BEEF ORDER.

THE PRICE CHIEF SAID THE ORDER--HOTLY CHALLENGED BY WESTERN CATTLE RAISERS--WAS BASED ON COST FACTS AND WAS ISSUED TO HELP STABILIZE THE NATION'S WHOLE ECONOMY.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY (D-NC) DEMANDED THE FIGURES ON COSTS. DISALLE PROMISED TO GET THEM.

3. WILLIAM W.RUSSELL, SPEAKING FOR THE NATIONAL APARTMENT OWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC., TOLD THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE THAT A BILL TO EXTEND FEDERAL RENT CONTROLS FOR TWO MORE YEARS WOULD GIVE "DICTATORIAL POWERS" TO LOCAL RENT DIRECTORS.

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A42WX

RUSSELL SAID FEDERAL RENT CONTROLS SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.

WILLIAM SCHMIDT, PRESIDENT OF THE PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, ALSO BLASTED THE RENT BILL. HE SAID IT WOULD WIPE OUT "WITH ONE STROKE OF THE LEGISLATIVE PEN" ALL PAST ACTIONS BY CONGRESS AIMED

AT HELPING THE "MISTREATED PROPERTY OWNER."
OTHER WITNESSES HAVE URGED STRONG RENT CONTROLS TO CURB INFLATION.
PROFESSOR SEYMOUR E.HARRIS OF HARVARD, REPRESENTING AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION (ADA), TOLD THE SENATORS THAT ECONOMIC CONTROLS OVER RENTS, PRICES, WAGES AND PROFITS ARE NEEDED TO SUPPORT THE MOBILIZATION PROGRAM.
HARRIS, AN ECONOMIST, CALLED FOR "GREATER RESTRAINTS" ON THE RISE OF WORKERS', FARMERS' AND BUSINESSMEN'S INCOMES.
IN DISCUSSING HIS WHITE HOUSE VISIT, SENATOR MOODY TOLD NEWSMEN HE WAS PLEASED AT THE PRESIDENT'S "FIRM STAND" ON THE BEEF PRICE ROLLBACK.
THE SENATOR, HIMSELF A FORMER NEWSMAN, TOLD REPORTERS THAT BEEF PRICES ARE UP 52 PER CENT SINCE JANUARY, 1950, COMPARED WITH 10 PER CENT FOR WAGES AND 12 PER CENT FOR FOOD GENERALLY.

MD634PED

A202WX
(300) AMS BUDGET

MAY 23 1951

DISALLE-STEAK

BY ARTHUR EDSON
WASHINGTON,MAY 23-(AP)-MIKE DISALLE GOT AN OFFER OF AN $8 STEAK DINNER TODAY. ALL HE HAS TO DO IS FIND ONE REGISTERED REPUBLICAN WORKING FOR THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION IN COLORADO.
HOWEVER, DISALLE HAD IN EFFECT TURNED DOWN THE OFFER EVEN BEFORE IT WAS MADE. HE SAID HE'S GETTING ALLERGIC TO MEAT.
ALL THIS CAME UP AT A MEETING OF THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE. DISALLE, THE NATION'S PRICE BOSS, WAS THERE TO EXPLAIN A ROLLBACK HE HAS ORDERED ON MEAT PRICES.
MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, CATTLE LOVERS ALL, DONT LIKE THE PRICE ROLLBACK AND SAID SO, AGAIN AND AGAIN AND AGAIN.
REP.AUGUST H.ANDRESEN (R-MINN) AT ONE POINT SAID, "NOW YOU TAKE THE MEAT YOU BUY--."
"I DON'T BUY IT GENERALLY," DISALLE SAID SADLY, "I'VE DEVELOPED AN ALLERGY TO IT LATELY."
A LITTLE LATER ANDRESEN SAID:
"NOW YOU SAID YOU DIDN'T LIKE MEAT--."
"I DIDN'T SAY I DIDN'T LIKE IT," DISALLE SAID. "THERE IS SOMETHING ABOUT MEAT THAT DISTURBS ME THE LAST COUPLE OF DAYS."
WELL, THAT SEEMS PLAIN ENOUGH. MAN HEARS TOO MUCH ABOUT MEAT, MAN DECIDES HE DOESN'T LIKE IT SO MUCH ANY MORE.
BUT REP.HILL (R-COLO) APPARENTLY WASN'T CONVINCED.
DISALLE FURNISHED THE COMMITTEE WITH SOME FIGURES HIS REGIONAL OFFICERS HAD SUPPLIED ON THE COST OF RAISING CATTLE.
HERE HILL BURST IN WITH:
"IF YOU USED THE POLITICAL HACKS, THE ONES YOU PUT IN COLORADO, WHY THOSE FIGURES ARE NO GOOD. THEY'RE ALL DEMOCRATS WHO HAVE BEEN BEATEN FOR OFFICE. I'LL BUY YOU AN $8 STEAK DINNER IF YOU CAN FIND ME ONE REGISTERED REPUBLICAN."
REP.HOEVEN (R-IOWA): "COUNT IOWA IN ON THAT."
REP.LOVRE (R-SD): "AND SOUTH DAKOTA."
"WELL," BEGAN DISALLE.
"THERE'S NO NEED OF YOU LOOKING IN COLORADO," HILL SAID. "I'VE ALREADY LOOKED. THEY ARE DEMOCRATS, EVERY ONE OF THEM."

MD343PED

A100WX
-95-
TRUMAN-CONTROLS
WASHINGTON, MAY 23-(AP)-SENATOR MOODY (D-MICH) SAID AFTER A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE TODAY THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN ASSURED HIM HE IS STANDING FIRM BEHIND PRICE ADMINISTRATOR DISALLE AND HIS BEEF PRICE ROLLBACK ORDER.
MOODY, FORMER NEWSPAPERMAN APPOINTED TO SUCCEED THE LATE SENATOR VANDENBERG (R-MICH). SAID HE HAS BEEN WORKING IN BEHALF OF THE CONSUMER IN HEARINGS BEFORE THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE OF WHICH HE IS A MEMBER.
"I WANTED TO KNOW IF IT IS THE ADMINISTRATION'S INTENTION TO GO THROUGH WITH THE ROLLBACK OF BEEF PRICES," MOODY TOLD REPORTERS. "THE PRESIDENT IS GOING TO STAND FIRM BEHIND MR.DISALLE AND BEHIND THE ROLLBACK."

CZ125PED

A57WX
PRICES (280)
WASHINGTON, MAY 23-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT TONIGHT GAVE ABOUT 150,000 MANUFACTURERS ANOTHER 35 DAYS IN WHICH TO FILE CEILING PRICES UNDER NEW REGULATIONS OF THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION (OPS).
REPORTS WERE DUE MAY 28. ACTING UPON THE APPEALS OF BUSINESS MEN FOR MORE TIME TO MAKE THEIR COMPUTATIONS, OPS SET THE NEW DEADLINE AT JULY 2.
AFFECTED ARE ABOUT 75,000 FIRMS COVERED BY THE GENERAL MANUFACTURERS ORDER, 75,000 BY THE MACHINERY MAKERS ORDER, AND 1,200 MILLS COMING UNDER THE COTTON TEXTILE PRODUCERS ORDER. TOGETHER THEY DO A MULTI-BILLION DOLLAR BUSINESS ANNUALLY.
THE EXTENSION ORDER PROVIDES THAT MANUFACTURERS WHO HAVE ACTED TO MEET THE MAY 28 DEADLINE CAN USE THEIR NEW CEILING PRICES BEGINNING MAY 28 IF THEY WISH AND IF THEY DO NOT INVOLVE PRICE INCREASES.
IF INCREASES ARE INVOLVED, THE NEW PRICES CANNOT BE PUT INTO EFFECT UNTIL 15 DAYS AFTER THEY ARE FILED WITH THE OPS.
PRICE DIRECTOR MICHAEL V.DISALLE SAID MANUFACTURERS WHO HELD THEIR PRICES DOWN FROM THE PRE-KOREAN PERIOD UNTIL THE GENERAL PRICE FREEZE IN JANUARY WOULD GENERALLY GET INCREASED PRICES UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS.
THOSE WHO RAISED PRICES PROPORTIONATELY HIGHER THAN THEIR INCREASES IN COSTS, HE SAID, WOULD GENERALLY END UP WITH ROLL-BACKS.
DISALLE STATED THAT THE NEW DEADLINE "IS THE ONLY EXTENSION WHICH WILL BE GRANTED. WE HAVE GIVEN CONSIDERATION TO THE NEEDS OF VARIOUS MANUFACTURERS FOR MORE TIME, AND WE ARE CONVINCED THAT THEY CAN ALL MEET THE JULY 2 DATE."
THE NEW CEILING REGULATIONS PERMIT PRODUCERS TO DISCONTINUE PRICING UNDER THE GENERAL PRICE FREEZE REGULATION, WHICH SET TOP LEVELS AT THE HIGHEST PRICES CHARGED BETWEEN LAST DEC. 19 AND JAN. 25.
THE ORDERS ALLOW THE MANUFACTURERS TO COMPUTE NEW CEILINGS BASED ON PRE-KOREAN SELLING PRICES, PLUS ACTUAL INCREASES IN FACTORY LABOR AND MATERIAL COSTS BETWEEN THAT PERIOD AND CERTAIN SPECIFIED CUTOFF DATES.

CZ747PED

A3WX (BJT)
(475) AMS BUDGET

NIGHT LEAD UN-AMERICAN

MAY 23 1951

BY ROGER D.GREENE
WASHINGTON,MAY 23-(AP)-NOVELIST BUDD SCHULBERG TESTIFIED TODAY HE QUIT THE COMMUNIST PARTY 12 YEARS AGO WHEN RED LEADERS IN HOLLYWOOD TRIED TO "DICTATE" TO HIM ON HIS LITERARY OUTPUT.
THE 37-YEAR-OLD AUTHOR, WHO WROTE THE BEST SELLERS "WHAT MAKES SAMMY RUN" AND "THE DISENCHANTED," TOLD THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE THAT UNDER THE COMMUNIST SYSTEM A WRITER IS REGARDED MUCH THE SAME AS A SOLDIER.
"HE IS GIVEN SOCIAL COMMANDS, AND IF HE FAILS TO CARRY THEM OUT HE IS SUBJECTED TO DISCIPLINE," SCHULBERG SAID.
THE WITNESS SAID HE GOT INTO SO MUCH HOT WATER OVER HIS DECISION TO WRITE "SAMMY" WITHOUT CONSULTING THE HOLLYWOOD COMMUNIST BOSSES THA HE WENT TO VERMONT TO COMPLETE THE NOVEL.

SCHULBERG SAID HE RETURNED TO HOLLYWOOD IN 1940 AND FOUGHT AGAINST CONTINUED EFFORTS BY WRITERS RICHARD COLLINS, JOHN HOWARD LAWSON AND V.J.JEROME WHEN THEY "TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY TO DRAW ME BACK INTO THE STRAIT JACKET OF THE COMMUNIST LINE MENTALITY."

COLLINS, LAWSON AND JEROME HAVE ALL BEEN DESCRIBED AS COMMUNIST PARTY FUNCTIONARIES AT THE TIME.

COLLINS HAS TESTIFIED THAT HE LEFT THE RED PARTY AFTER BEING DISILLUSIONED BY ONE OF ITS FREQUENT PARTY LINE SWITCHES. HE IDENTIFIED LAWSON AS THE REAL RULER OF THE PARTY IN THE WEST COAST MOVIE COLONY AND JEROME AS THE NATIONAL "CULTURAL COMMISSAR."

SCHULBERG SAID JEROME LECTURED HIM ABOUT WRITING "SAMMY" AND "TOLE ME MY ENTIRE ATTITUDE WAS WRONG ABOUT THE BOOK."

AMONG OTHER THINGS, HE SAID, THE PARTY CHIEFS CRITICIZED HIM FOR BEING "TOO INDIVIDUALISTIC."

"WHEN I CAME AWAY, I FELT FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT THIS WAS THE REAL FACE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY," SCHULBERG SAID. "JEROME WAS TELLING ME WHAT TO SAY AND HOW TO LIVE. I DIDN'T WANT TO HAVE ANYTHING MORE TO DO WITH IT."

SCHULBERG APPEARED AS A VOLUNTARY WITNESS IN THE HOUSE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION OF RED INFLUENCES IN HOLLYWOOD. HE HAD WIRE THE COMMITTEE ASKING FOR A CHANCE TO TESTIFY AFTER COLLINS TOLD THE LAWMAKERS THAT SCHULBERG LED HIM INTO THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

SCHULBERG SAID HE DRIFTED INTO A MARX "STUDY GROUP" IN HOLLYWOOD IN 1937, AT THE AGE OF 23, AND BROKE WITH THE REDS TWO YEARS LATER.

A4WX

MAY 23 1951

"OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS, AT NO TIME HAVE I IN ANY WAY RENEWED MY ASSOCIATION WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY," HE SAID.

SCHULBERG SAID REVIEWERS IN COMMUNIST NEWSPAPERS DID COMPLETE ABOUT FACES IN WRITING ABOUT HIS HOLLYWOOD NOVEL.

HE SAID THE SAME REVIEWER, CHARLES GLENN, FIRST PRAISED "SAMMY" AS BEING "CLEAN, HEALTHY AND PROGRESSIVE," AND LATER WROTE ANOTHER REVIEW CALLING IT "FILTHY, DISEASED AND REACTIONARY."

"SOMEONE," HE COMMENTED, "MISSED THE PARTY SIGNAL."

SCHULBERG SAID HE VISITED RUSSIA IN 1934 AND AGAIN IN 1937 AND MET A GREAT MANY SOVIET WRITERS.

"THEY HAVE TO CONFORM WITH PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY OR THEY ARE SILENCED OR SHOT," HE SAID. "ONLY THOSE WHO WRITE IN THE APPROVED STYLE STAYED AROUND AND MADE A LOT OF MONEY."

THE WITNESS SAID HE IS NOW ASSOCIATED WITH A GROUP OF OTHER SUCCESSFUL WRITERS KNOWN AS "FRIENDS OF INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM." THEIR GOAL, HE SAID, IS TO HELP SOVIET WRITERS GET OUT OF RUSSIA SO THEY CAN WRITE UNDER CONDITIONS OF FREEDOM.

MD414PED

364WX (180)

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON,MAY 23-(AP)-THE NAVY HAS AWARDED ITS FIRST UNIT COMMENDATION OF THE KOREAN WAR TO A GROUP WHICH WENT FAR BEHIND ENEMY LINES TO DESTROY BRIDGES, TUNNELS AND TO SCOUT BEACHES LAST AUGUST.

MEN IN THE FOLLOWING UNITS HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED TO WEAR THE COMMENDATION RIBBON:

THE CREW OF THE HIGH SPEED TRANSPORT HORACE A.BASS, UNDERWATER DEMOLITION TEAM NUMBER 1 AND THE RECONAISSANCE COMPANY OF THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION.

MEN OF THE UNITS OPERATED SOME 200 MILES BEHIND RED LINES ON THE EAST COAST OF KOREA. THEY WERE FINALLY FORCED TO WITHDRAW AFTER 13 DAYS BY HEAVY ENEMY FIRE.

THE TRANSPORT WAS COMMANDED AT THE TIME BY LT.COMMANDER ALAN RAY, 227 EVANSLAWN AVENUE, AURORA, ILL. LT.COMMANDER DAVID F.WELCH OF CORONADO, CALIF., LED THE DEMOLITION TEAM. HE WAS AWARDED THE SILVER STAR FOR HIS WORK IN SURVEYING THREE ENEMY HELD BEACHES.

CAPTAIN KENNETH J.HOUGHTON OF 37 DIVISADERO, SAN FRANCISCO COMMANDED THE MARINE GROUP. HE HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR THE SILVER STAR FOR LEADING THE NIGHT RAIDS DEEP IN ENEMY TERRITORY. CAPT.HOUGHTON WAS WOUNDED BY MORTAR FIRE WHILE SWIMMING THE HAN RIVER IN COMMAND OF HIS PARTY.

RZ946PED

A80WX

(380)

ATOMIC TESTING

BY ELTON C.FAY

ASSOCIATED PRESS MILITARY AFFAIRS REPORTER

WASHINGTON, MAY 23-(AP)-HINTS OF STILL ANOTHER AND EVEN BIGGER ATOMIC EXPLOSION AT THE MID-PACIFIC NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROVING GROUNDS WERE CURRENT TODAY.

A NEWS CONFERENCE STATEMENT BY REP. JACKSON (D-WASH) MORE THAN TEN DAYS AGO SUGGESTED THAT A SERIES OF TESTS AT ENIWETOK IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS HAD BEEN ENDED. BUT THERE WERE FRESH INDICATIONS TODAY THAT ANOTHER EXPLOSION REMAINED ON T

ANOTHER EXPLOSION REMAINED ON THS SCHEDULE AFTER JACKSON'S RETURN FROM THE PROVING GROUNDS.

FOR ONE THING, THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION SO FAS HAD NOT ISSUED ITS CUSTOMARY BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE CONCLUSION OF A SERIES OF TESTS. THE COMMISSION WAS STILL STANDING ON ITS ANNOUNCEMENT OF MORE THAN A WEEK AGO THAT "WE ARE ENGAGED IN A TEST PROGRAM". AT ENIWETOK.

THERE SEEMED REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE FINAL SHOT OF THE CURRENT ENIWETOK EXPERIMENTS, WHENEVER MADE, WAS EXPECTED TO BE THE MOST POWERFUL SET OFF. NUCLEAR WEAPONS EXPERTS HAVE BEEN AIMING AT AN EXPLOSION ABOUT TEN TIMES THE MAGNITUDE OF THE ORIGINAL "MODEL T" BOMBS USED AT HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI IN WORLD WAR II.

THIS HAS LED TO SPECULATION THAT THERE HAS BEEN DEVELOPED A NEW TYPE OF BOMB CORE AND OF THE SYSTEM OF "LENSES" WHICH SURROUND IT AND CONTAIN THE NUCLEAR REACTION UNTIL A HIGH ORDER OF EXPLOSIVE FORCE IS BUILT UP. IN THIS WAY, THE EFFICIENCY OF THE BOMB COULD BE STEPPED UP WITHOUT A SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN SHAPE OR WEIGHT.

THE NEXT ATOMIC TEST SERIES IS LOOKED FOR, PERHAPS EARLY NEXT FALL, IN THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS. THERE THE WEAPONEERS HOPE TO FIND WHAT HAPPENS WHEN AN ATOMIC BLAST IS SET OFF UNDERGROUND.

IN THAT TEST, THE BOMB MAKERS AND THE MILITARY WILL SEEK SOME ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS LIKE THESE:

HOW MUCH DESTRUCTION CAN BE PRODUCED AGAINST AN UNDERGROUND INSTALLATION SUCH AS A MILITARY COMMAND POST OF A SUBTERRANEAN FACTORY?

HOW FAR OUT WILL THE DAMAGING EFFECTS OF A MAN-MADE EARTHQUAKE REACH?

HOW POISONED BY RADIOACTIVITY WILL BE THE DEBRIS AND EARTH TOSSED UP BY THE EXPLOSION? HOW DEEP INTO THE GROUND WOULD AN ATOMIC BOMB OR GUIDED MISSILE WITH AN ATOMIC WARHEAD HAVE TO BE SENT TO BRING GOOD RESULTS?

ANOTHER QUESTION WHICH MAY BE POSED--ALTHOUGH NOT INTENTIONALLY--IS:

HOW WILL RUSSIA REACT TO AN ATOMIC EXPLOSION EXPERIMENT RUN OFF SO CLOSE TO HER SIBERIAN FRONTIER?

WHEN THE ATOMIC TESTING GROUND AT FRENCHMAN'S FLATS IN NEVADA MAY BE USED AGAIN IS NOT CLEAR. A SERIES OF FIVE EXPLOSIONS WERE MADE THERE EARLY THIS YEAR. THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION HAS RETAINED ITS USE OF THE AREA, TRANSFERRED FROM THE AIR FORCE, APPARENTLY FOR FUTURE EXPERMENTS.

SW917AED

MAY 23 1951

B35WX

AP APSEICL WASHINGTON SERVICE

(180) WASHINGTON, MAY 23-(AP)-REP. HOFFMAN (R-MICH) SAID TODAY THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN SEEKS "TO DENY FREE SPEECH, A FREE PRESS AND EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER LAW, TO HIS CRITICS."

IN A STATEMENT IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, HOFFMAN SAID:

"THE ADMINISTRATION ATTEMPTED TO SUPPRESS FREE SPEECH AND FREE

30.24- 23363

PRESS" IN THE CASES OF EDWARD A. RUMELY AND JOSEPH KAMP.
RUMELY, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT, WAS CONVICTED OF CONTEMPT FOR REFUSAL TO ANSWER SOME QUESTIONS ASKED HIM BY A HOUSE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING LOBBYING ACTIVITIES. HIS APPEAL IS PENDING.
HE WAS CITED FOR REFUSING TO GIVE THE COMMITTEE NAMES OF PERSONS WHO BOUGHT BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS FROM THE COMMITTEES.
KAMP ALSO WAS CONVICTED OF CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS. HE WAS CITED IN 1945 FOR REFUSING TO GIVE A HOUSE COMMITTEE THE NAMES OF CONTRIBUTORS TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE, WHICH HE HEADED.
IN BOTH CASES, HOFFMAN SAID, "THE EVIDENCE IS CLEAR THAT THE PURPOSE OF THE PERSECUTION AND THE PROSECUTION WAS TO SUPPRESS FREE SPEECH, DENY A FREE PRESS TO THOSE WHO HELD VIEWS IN CONFLICT WITH THE NEW DEAL OR THE COMMUNIST POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY."
DC602AED

B34WX Q
AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE
(240) WASHINGTON, MAY 23-(AP)-REP. BENTSEN (D-TEX) PROPOSED TODAY THAT COMBAT VETERANS SERVING IN CONGRESS VISIT KOREA TO STUDY THE NEEDS OF SERVICEMEN.
BENTSEN, A WORLD WAR TWO BOMBER PILOT, SUGGESTED IN A LETTER TO AIR SECRETARY FINLETTER THAT SUCH AN INSPECTION BE MADE TO GET FIRST-HAND FACTS ON ROTATION POLICIES, TRAINING, ADEQUACY OF WEAPONS AND MORALE.
HE POINTED OUT THAT IN HIS OWN CASE IT WOULD BE IMMATERIAL WHETHER HE VISITED KOREA IN THE ROLE OF CONGRESSMAN OR AS AN AIR RESERVIST CALLED INTO ACTIVE DUTY FOR TWO WEEKS.
"WE HAVE HEARD MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH REPORT ON THE SITUATION IN KOREA," HE SAID IN HIS LETTER, WHICH HE MADE PUBLIC, "AND SUCH INFORMATION IS, OF COURSE, MUCH APPRECIATED BUT I BELIEVE THAT IT WOULD BE BENEFICIAL TO THE UNDERSTANDING OF CONGRESS IF A FEW OF THEIR OWN MEMBERS WHO ARE COMBAT VETERANS WERE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT THE THEATER AND SEE THESE THINGS FOR THEMSELVES.
"WHEN CONGRESS HAS SOME OF ITS OWN MEMBERS, WHO THEY KNOW TO BE EX-SERVICEMEN, RETURN AND REPORT PERSONALLY AS TO THE NEED FOR APPROPRIATIONS FOR MATERIAL AND OTHER REQUESTS OF THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT BECAUSE THESE MEMBERS HAVE PERSONALLY SEEN THE NEED FOR IT IN THE THEATER, I BELIEVE SUCH WOULD BE OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE TO BOTH THE CONGRESS AND THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT."
BENTSEN ASKED FINLETTER FOR HIS VIEWS.
DC558AED

MAY 23 1951

B2WX Q
AP APSECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE
(150) WASHINGTON, MAY 23-(AP)-SENATOR NIXON (R-CALIF) SAID TODAY HE FOUND EVIDENCE IN WESTERN EUROPE OF INCREASING DETERMINATION TO RESIST COMMUNIST AGGRESSION.
HE RETURNED MONDAY FROM A WEEK'S VISIT TO EUROPE AS A CONGRESSIONAL ADVISOR TO THE WORLD HEALTH CONFERENCE IN GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.
THE CALIFORNIAN SPENT FOUR DAYS IN GENEVA AND TWO DAYS IN PARIS TALKING TO AMERICAN OFFICIALS ADMINISTERING UNITED STATES PROGRAMS OF MILITARY AND ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE IN EUROPE.
IN TALKS WITH THE OFFICIALS, INCLUDING GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, NIXON SAID HE FOUND THAT "DURING THE PAST SIX MONTHS THERE HAS BEEN A GENERAL STIFFENING OF THE WILL TO RESIST COMMUNIST AGGRESSION IN EUROPE."
JUST HOW MUCH PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN REDUCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNIST ELEMENTS WILL BE INDICATED IN THE FORTHCOMING FRENCH AND ITALIAN ELECTIONS, HE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW.
"OUR OWN PEOPLE ARE CAUTIOUSLY CONFIDENT, HE SAID, "THAT THE ELECTION RESULTS WILL SHOW COMMUNIST STRENGTH DIMINISHED TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT."
DC547AED

A111RM
O
(200)
WITH WASHINGTON
LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE, VA., MAY 23-(AP)-LT.GEN.OTTO P.WEYLAND, NEWLY-APPOINTED COMMANDER OF THE FAR EASTERN AIR FORCES, SAID TONIGHT HE HAS "NO CONCERN ABOUT OUR ABILITY TO KEEP THE SITUATION UNDER CONTROL" IN KOREA.
"I AM CONFIDENT," HE SAID, "THAT WITH THE CONTINUED TEAMWORK OF THE AIR FORCES, THE ARMY AND THE NAVY, THAT IT CAN BE KEPT WELL WITHIN BOUNDS AND THAT THE MILITARY FORCES WILL BE WELL ABLE TO CARRY OUT THE OBJECTIVES OF THE UNITED STATES IN THAT AREA."
GEN.WEYLAND, 49 AND A NATIVE OF RIVERSIDE, CALIF., SAID HE ASSUMED HE WAS NAMED TO THE POST BECAUSE HE IS FAMILIAR WITH THE SITUATION "OVER THERE." HE CAME HERE FROM THE FAR EAST ONLY LAST MONTH TO BECOME DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE TACTICAL AIR COMMAND UNDER LT.GEN. JOHN K.CANNON.
GEN.WEYLAND IS AN EXPERT IN TACTICAL SUPPORT OF GROUND FORCES. DURING WORLD WAR II, HE HEADED THE 19TH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND AND WAS COMMANDER OF THE 84TH FIGHTER WING IN EUROPE.
AFTER HIS RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1945, WEYLAND WAS ASSISTANT COMMANDANT OF THE COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF SCHOOL, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN. HE BECAME ASSISTANT CHIEF OF AIR STAFF FOR PLANS IN JUNE, 1946, AND AFTER REORGANIZATION OF THE AIR FORCE IN 1947, HE BECAME DIRECTOR OF PLANS AND OPERATIONS IN THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR OPERATIONS AT AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS. HE WAS APPOINTED DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, IN 1948. HE ASSUMED COMMAND OF THE TACTICAL AIR COMMAND IN JULY, 1950, AND SHORTLY THEREAFTER WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE FAR EAST.
MC1031PES NM

A42KX (WEST VA.)
BY GORDON GAUSS
DENVER, MAY 23-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN CONTENDED TODAY THAT THE NATION'S FOREIGN POLICY OFFERS THE BEST HOPE OF AVOIDING WAR IN THE WORLD.
"IF WE TRY TO FIND SECURITY BY GOING IT ALONE IN THE WORLD OR BY WITHDRAWING AND ISOLATING OURSELVES FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD, WE WOULD BE HEADED TOWARD DISASTER," HE SAID IN A LETTER TO WILLIAM M.BOYLE, NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN.
"WE MIGHT VERY WELL BRING ABOUT THE WORLD CONFLICT WE ARE TRYING TO PREVENT."
BOYLE ARRANGED TO READ THE LETTER TO THE OPENING SESSION OF THE WESTERN AND MID-WESTERN REGIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCES THIS MORNING. THE CONFERENCES CONTINUE THROUGH TOMORROW AND WILL BE FOLLOWED FRIDAY BY A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.
"IN SPITE OF THE CONFUSORS, IN SPITE OF THE MEN OF LITTLE FAITH, OUR COUNTRY HAS NEVER BEEN ENGAGED IN A MORE IMPORTANT STRUGGLE THAN THE PRESENT CONFLICT IN KOREA," THE PRESIDENT SAID IN HIS LETTER.
MR.TRUMAN SAID THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY "HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF HELPING TO GUIDE THIS GREAT NATION THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS CRISES IN HISTORY," BUT HE INSISTED FOREIGN POLICY "IS NOT A POLITICAL MATTER. IT IS A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH FOR OUR COUNTRY AND OUR WAY OF LIFE."
THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER DID NOT REFER SPECIFICALLY EITHER TO CRITICISMS OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR OR OF REPUBLICAN OBJECTIONS TO SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON.
A TALK ON FOREIGN RELATIONS IS SLATED FOR A LUNCHEON TOMORROW BY W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL ASSISTANT.
FR334ACS

MAY 23 1951

A81PG

PITTSBURGH, MAY 23-(AP)-CHARLES E. (COMMANDO) KELLY, CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR WINNER IN WORLD WAR II, HAS SWITCHED HIS POLITICAL ALLEGIANCE FROM DEMOCRAT TO REPUBLICAN, SAYING:

"I SEE NO REASON WHY OUR BOYS SHOULD BE FIGHTING AND DYING IN KOREA FOR A BUNCH OF PEOPLE IN WASHINGTON WHO DON'T KNOW WHAT THEY'RE DOING."

KELLY, WHOSE BROTHER, DANNY, IS MISSING IN ACTION IN KOREA, CHANGED HIS PARTY REGISTRATION FORMALLY YESTERDAY.

GG819AED

A52CX

MAY 23 1951

(350)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M.EASTERN STANDARD TIME WEDNESDAY, MAY 23)

BY ROBERT GOLDENSTEIN

(ADVANCE)-CHICAGO, MAY 23-(AP)-AN ATOMIC SCIENTIST CONTENDED TODAY THAT AMERICAN POLITICAL AND MILITARY LEADERS UNKNOWINGLY MAY HAVE GIVEN RUSSIA'S ATOMIC STRENGTH A BIGGER BOOST THAN DID THE SPIES WHO GAVE OUT A-BOMB SECRETS.

DR.EUGENE RABINOWITCH, EDITOR OF THE BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, SAID SPYING MAY HAVE HADVANCED THE SOVIET ATOMIC WEAPONS PROGRAM BY AT LEAST 18 MONTHS. THAT WAS THE STIMATE GIVEN BY A CONGRESSIONAL JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY.

SCIENTISTS, SAID SPYING MAY HAVE ADVANCED THE SOVIET ATOMIC WEAPONS PROGRAM BY AT LEAST 18 MONTHS. THAT WAS THE ESTIMATE GIVEN BY A CONGRESSIONAL JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY.

BUT THE BIGGEST FACTOR IN THE A-BOMB RACE, HE SAID, MIGHT WELL BE WHETHER URANIUM SUPPLIES AVAILABLE TO RUSSIA ARE EQUAL TO THOSE AVAILABLE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. HE ADDED:

"FROM THIS POINT OF VIEW, THE MOST FATEFUL STEP WHICH HAS PERMITTED THE SOVIET UNION TO ACHIEVE ITS PRESENT ATOMIC STRENGTH WAS NOT THE BETRAYAL OF OUR SECRETS X X X BUT THE DECISION OF AMERICAN POLITICAL AND MILITARY LEADERS IN 1945 TO GIVE TO THE SOVIET UNION CONTROL OVER THE PARTS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND GERMANY IN WHICH IMPORTANT URANIUM ORE DEPOSITS WERE KNOWN TO EXIST.

"THESE REGIONS HAD BEEN REACHED BY AMERICAN TROOPS FIRST AND ABANDONED TO THE SOVIET UNION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DEMARCATION AGREEMENT.

"PERHAPS IF THE ATOMIC BOMB DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED STATES HAD NOT BEEN SURROUNDED BY SUCH EXTREME SECRECY, THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DRAWING OF THE DEMARCATION LINE WOULD HAVE KNOWN BETTER WHAT THEY WERE GIVING AWAY--OR AT LEAST WOULD HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO THE ADVICE OF THOSE WHO KNEW."

HE SAID THAT LOOKING BACKWARDS, "IT SEEMS DOUBTFUL WHETHER AMERICA HAS GAINED ANYTHING AT ALL FROM THE IMMENSE EFFORT AND EXPENSE IT HAD INVESTED IN KEEPING THE ENTIRE WARTIME ATOMIC BOMB DEVELOPMENT SECRET."

IF INSTEAD, HE ADDED, STRICT SECRECY HAD BEEN LIMITED TO THE MECHANISM FOR EXPLODING THE BOMB, POSSIBLY NO SPIES WOULD HAVE SLIPPED THROUGH THE SECURITY PRECAUTIONS. HE SAID THE EXPLODING MECHANISM WAS "THE SUPPOSEDLY MOST IMPORTANT SECRET."

AS THINGS ARE NOW, HE SAID, THE FBI IS "OVERBURDENED WITH INVESTIGATION OF INNUMERABLE PEOPLE, MOST OF WHOM WILL NEVER HAVE ACCESS TO ANY CLASSIFIED INFORMATION NOT TO MENTION INFORMATION WHICH IS REALLY WORTH KEEPING SECRET--AND HAS ASKED TO BE RELIEVED OF IT IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO CONCENTRATE ON GUARDING THE REALLY IMPORTANT AREAS."

RABINOWITCH SAID THE BOTTLENECKS AMERICA FACED IN TURNING OUT A-BOMBS WERE NOT IN SOLVING TECHNICAL PROBLEMS OR ESTABLISHING BASIC FACTS BUT IN ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION OF LARGE PRODUCTION PLANTS.

"THERE IS NO REASON TO ASSUME THAT THE SAME WAS NOT TRUE OF THE SOVIET PROGRESS AS WELL," HE SAID IN AN ARTICLE IN THE BULLETIN.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M.EST. WEDNESDAY, MAY 23)

MS528ACD

B53CX

(230)

OCHICAGO, MAY 23-(AP)-NELSON ROCKEFELLER SAID TODAY THE UNITED STATES IS "NOT SELF-SUFFICIENT WITHIN OUR OWN BORDERS TO MAINTAIN OUR STANDARD OF LIVING OR TO MAKE THE WEAPONS OF WAR."

ROCKEFELLER, CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY BOARD, THE IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S POINT FOUR PROGRAM, ADDRESSED A JOINT MEETING OF THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND THE EXPORT MANAGERS CLUB OF CHICAGO.

"TODAY," HE STATED, "WITH ONE-SIXTH OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION, AND ONE-SEVENTH OF THE LAND OF THE WORLD, WE PRODUCE 50 PER CENT OF THE WORLD'S MANUFACTURED GOODS BUT ONLY ABOUT 33 1/3 PER CENT OF THE WORLD'S RAW MATERIALS.

"RIGHT THERE IS WHERE OUR DEPENDENCY ON THE REST OF THE WORLD STARTS. WE HAVE TO IMPORT TO MAINTAIN OUR PRESENT MANUFACTURING CAPACITY, LET ALONE INCREASE IT."

ROCKEFELLER SAID 73 PER CENT OF THE UNITED STATES' IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS COME FROM THE UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS. PRODUCTION IN THESE AREAS IS NOT INCREASING, HE STATED, WHILE THE U.S. HOPES TO INCREASE ITS OWN PRODUCTIVITY BY 20 PER CENT BY 1953.

ROCKEFELLER SAID "INCENTIVES IS THE ROUTE" BY WHICH THE FLOW OF PRIVATE CAPITAL FROM THE U.S. TO OTHER COUNTRIES CAN BE STIMULATED.

"THE ONLY SUBSTANTIAL INCENTIVE WOULD BE THE REMOVAL OF THE U.S. TAX ON EARNINGS FROM ABROAD," HE SAID.

HE SAID THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY BOARD HAD RECOMMENDED TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN THAT SUCH A TAX MOVE BE MADE; THAT AN INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION BE FORMED TO HELP MOBILIZE LOCAL SAVINGS IN UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS; THAT U.S. AGENCIES DEALING WITH FOREIGN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS BE CONSOLIDATED INTO ONE CENTRALIZED AGENVY, AND THAT INTERNATIONAL FINANCE OF PUBLIC WORKS IN BACKWARD AREAS BE CONSIDERED.

K752PCD

B72 (160)

MP, KX

WITH PTA

MIAMI BEACH, FLA., MAY 23-(AP)-AMERICAN HAS MILITARY GIANTS WHO CAN WIN WARS, BUT NO DIPLOMATS WHO KNOW HOW TO PREVENT THEM, REP. WALTER H.JUDD (R-MINN) ASSERTED TONIGHT.

THE MEN IN CHARGE OF OUR FOREIGN AFFAIRS ARE STRICTLY AMATEURS, HE SAID, WHEN IT COMES TO DEALING WITH THE "JUNGLE DIPLOMATS" OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

"OUR MOST SERIOUS DEFICIENCY" TODAY IS NOT IN MILITARY EQUIPMENT OR MANPOWER, DR. JUDD TOLD THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

INSTEAD, HE SAID, IT IS IN PERSONS "WHO ARE TRAINED SPECIALISTS IN POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC STRUGGLE WITH FORCES OF COMMUNISM AND IMPERIALISM, AND A GENERAL PUBLIC EDUCATED TO UNDERSTAND AND INTELLIGENTLY SUPPORT SUCH STRUGGLE."

DR.JUDD, A FORMER MEDICAL MISSIONARY TO CHINA, SAID "WE GENERALLY GO TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES WITH RETIRED GENERALS OR TIRED INDUSTRIALISTS, JOURNALISTS, LAWYERS, OR HUMANITARIANS," AND THEY "COME HOME WITH BLODDY NOSES," WHILE "SUPERBLY TRAINED" SOVIET SPECIALISTS "TOO OFTEN GO HOME WITH THE BACON".

AMERICAN EDUCATION DID NOT TRAIN TODAY'S ADULTS TO DEAL WITH TODAY'S WORLD, DR.JUDD SAID, "AND WE ARE NOT PREPARING OUR CHILDREN TO DEAL WITH IT."

MAY 23 1951

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A61AA

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(AX IN)

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 23-(AP)-REP.F.EDWARD HEBERT (D-LA) SAID LAST NIGHT RUSSIA HASN'T LAUNCHED AN ATTACK AGAINST THE U.S.BECAUSE ITS ATOM BOMB IS INFERIOR TO OURS.

HEBERT, WHO WITNESSED THE RECENT ATOM BOMB TESTS AT ENIWETOK, TOLD THE QUOTA CLUB THAT IN WATCHING THE TESTS HE "HAD SEEN THE END OF THE WORLD."

HE DID NOT ELABORATE ON THIS COMMENT.

SJ552AES NM

A131KX

(WEST OUT)) (375)

MAY 23 1951

(375)

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 23-(AP)-THE RIFLE AND THE BAYONET ARE STILL THE MOST IMPORTANT WEAPONS ANY ARMY HAS, BRIG. GEN. LEWIS B. (CHESTY) PULLER, ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION, DECLARED HERE TODAY ON HIS RETURN FROM KOREA.

PULLER GAVE HIS OPINION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FIGHTING WEAPONS AT A PRESS CONFERENCE BEFORE EMPLANING FOR WASHINGTON, D. C. AFTER LEAVE, PULLER IS TO ASSUME COMMAND OF THE THIRD MARINE BRIGADE, NOW TRAINING AT CAMP PENDLETON.

HIS IDEAS OF TRAINING INDICATE A TOUGH TIME AHEAD FOR THE BRIGADE, AND A TOUGH OUTFIT WHEN THEY HAVE SATISFIED THEIR GENERAL.

TARGET PRACTICE AND PHYSICAL TRAINING ARE PULLER'S FETISHES.

"A MARINE MUST BE QUALIFIED TO HIT THE BULLSEYE WITH WHATEVER WEAPON HE IS ARMED," THE GENERAL DECLARED. "HE MUST BE ABLE TO MAKE A FORCED MARCH OF 20 MILES, THE LAST FIVE AT DOUBLE TIME, AND ARRIVE ON A JUMP-OFF LINE IN SUCH PHYSICAL CONDITION THAT HE CAN GO INTO BATTLE IMMEDIATELY."

HE OFFERED THE IDEA, THAT INSOFAR AS EFFECTIVENESS IS CONCERNED, THE "IDEA OF PUSH-BUTTON WAR MIGHT AS WELL HAVE BEEN PROPOSED IN THE DAYS OF JULIUS CAESAR."

"THE BULLDOZER WAS THE SECRET WEAPON OF WORLD WAR II," HE SAID, "BUT THE TENT STOVE HAS BEEN THE SECRET WEAPON OF THE KOREAN WAR, AND IT WASN'T DEVELOPED BY A SCIENTIST, BUT A BLACKSMITH."

ASKED WHAT HE THOUGHT OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES, PULLER SAID:

"THE THREE-YEAR RETREAT OF THE COMMUNIST ARMY FROM THE EAST COAST SOUTH OF SHANGHAI TO THE NORTHWEST, DURING WHICH MORE THAN 100 BATTLES WERE FOUGHT, WAS ONE OF THE "GREAT MILITARY OPERATIONS" IN HISTORY.

"IT IS NOT FOR US AMERICAN OFFICERS TO UNDERESTIMATE ANY ASIATIC ARMY AND ITS GENERALS," HE DECLARED.

BUT IN A PITCHED BATTLE, THE GENERAL OBSERVER, THE CHINESE NOW ARE "GOOD FOR ABOUT THREE DAYS," BECAUSE THE INFANTRYMAN CARRIES ALL THE ARTILLERY SHELLS TO THE FRONT ON HIS BACK AND THREE DAYS SUPPLY IS ABOUT THE LIMIT WHICH CAN BE BROUGHT UP AT ONE TIME. THEN THE AMERICANS CAN KNOCK THEM OUT BEFORE MORE MEN AND MUNITIONS CAN ARRIVE.

PULLER, WHO PROUDLY NOTED THAT THE MARINES NEVER PULLED BACK WITHOUT ORDERS, COMPLIMENTED THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND TURKISH TROOPS OF THE ALLIES AS BEING THE "BEST I SAW."

"THE TURKS," HE SAID, "WERE JUST AS GOOD AS THE MARINES."

PULLER WENT IN WITH THE FIRST MARINES AT THE INCHON LANDING LAST SEPT. 15 AND WAS WITH THEM AT SEOUL, WONSAN LANDING AND CHOSIN RESERVOIR. HE HAS BEEN AWARDED FOUR NAVY CROSSES DURING HIS CAREER OF 33 YEARS WITH THE CORPS. HE LEFT KOREA UNDER THE MARINE CORPS ROTATION PLAN MAY 20 AND WILL REPORT TO CAMP PENDLETON IN ABOUT 30 DAYS.

FJ1042PCS

B49KX (Q)

(300)

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 23-(AP)-HEROES WHO DIED IN KOREA, AND MANY MORE WHO LIVED TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMELAND, WILL ARRIVE IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY TOMORROW AND FRIDAY.

THERE WILL BE 420 FLAG-DRAPED CASKETS ABOARD THE BARTLESVILLE VICTORY WHEN SHE MAKES PORT TOMORROW.

THE VESSEL WILL BE FOLLOWED BY THE TRANSPORT GEN. E. D. PATRICK, WITH 414 U. S. AIRMEN ABOARD---THE FIRST FLIERS TO RETURN UNDER THE ROTATION PROGRAM.

THE GENERAL PATRICK ALSO IS BEARING HOME THE BODIES OF FOUR AMERICANS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN KOREA.

THE NAMES OF ALL THE DEAD ARRIVING HERE THIS WEEK ALREADY HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE IN WASHINGTON.

ON FRIDAY THE TRANSPORT GEN. V. F. HASE WILL ARRIVE WITH 1,865 MARINES AND 88 NAVY MEDICS. THE MARINE CORPS HERE HAD A LIST OF THE NAMES OF THOSE ARRIVING, WITHOUT HOME TOWNS OR STATES.

OF THE AIR FORCE MEN RETURNING TOMORROW, 209 WERE FROM JAPAN, AND 205 WERE PICKED UP AT OKINAWA. THE AIR FORCE HAD A LIST OF NAMES OF THOSE FROM JAPAN, BUT ONLY A FEW LISTED HOME TOWNS. THERE WAS NO LIST OF THE OKINAWA FLIERS.

THE AIR FORCE LIST OF MEN FOR WHICH HOME TOWNS WERE PROVIDED, INCLUDED:

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER SAMUEL H. HAGUE, JR., PITTSBURGH, PA.
S/SGT. KENNETH G. MYERS, ALTOONA, PA.
T/SGT. ROY F. RITTENHOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MAJOR JAMES D. KELLY, ALTON, ILL.
M/SGT. ALVIN W. SCHEIBAL, EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.
S/SGT. GEORGE L. RANEY, CHICAGO, ILL.
T/SGT. JACK A. PRASEN, BEDFORD, O.
CAPT. (NURSE) VALERIA P. CIGAGNA, SPENCER, O.
S/SGT. CARLOS J. KEREL, ROBERTSDALE, ALA.
T/SGT. BILLY T. NOBLES, WETUMPKA, ALA.
M/SGT. WILFRED BOYD , JR., NEWBERRY, S. C.
M/SGT. JOHN B. WRIGHT, ROCK HILL, S. C.
MAJOR LEO G. FRADENBURG, FORT WAYNE, IND.
1ST LT. WILLIAM J. NORRIS, BEACHWOOD, N. J.
M/SGT. OSCAR M. FOUTS, TALLAHASSEE, FLA.
T/SGT. WILLIAM M. GOLIGHTLY, PORTAGEVILLE, MAINE.
T/SGT. SAMUEL G. GRIFFIN, LENOIR CITY, TENN.
MX/SGT. J. M. JACKSON, WAYNE, W. VA.
MX/SGT. RALPH E. LEWIS, HICKORY, N. C.
T/SGT. STEWART C. MEANS, PORTSMOUTH, VA.
T/SGT. STANLEY J. RONKE, LA CROSSE, WIS.
M/SGT. W. E. RUST, CAMDEN, ARK.
1ST LT. VIRGINIA V. PECAN, GLENDALE, N. Y.

MAY 23 1951

FJ628PCS

B46KX (Q)

(100)

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., MAY 23-(AP)-THE FOUR DESTROYERS MAKING UP DIVISION 161 WILL ARRIVE HERE AT 7 A. M. (PDT) SATURDAY AFTER 7 MONTHS OF COMBAT DUTY IN KOREAN WATERS, THE NAVY REPORTED TODAY.

THE VESSELS WILL SAIL MAY 28 FOR NORFOLK, VA., TO REJOIN THE ATLANTIC FLEET, FROM WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN ON LOAN. CAPT. CLAUDE A. DILLAOUN, OF NORFOLK, IS ABOARD HIS FLAGSHIP THE ENGLISH, COMMANDED BY COMDR. RAYMOND TONER OF MICHIGAN CITY, IND. THE OTHER SHIPS ARE THE WALLACE L. LIND, COMDR. E. B. CARISON, OF 402 WARREN ST., NORFOLK,; THE BORIE, COMDR, MERLE F. BOWMAN; AND THE HANK, COMDR. ALBERT R. OLSEN.

(OTHER HOME TOWNS, ADDRESSES UNAVB)

FJ631PCS

B49KX (Q)

(150)

LOS ANGELES,MAY 23-(AP)-DAVID BEN-GURION, ISRAEL PRIME MINISTER, BELIEVES A THIRD WORLD WAR CAN BE AVERTED "SO LONG AS THE FREE WORLD REMAINS STRONG."

HE IS OPPOSED, HOWEVER, TO ANY PLAN FOR RE-ARMING GERMANY.

"WE ARE NOT SURE WHERE THE GERMAN PEOPLE WILL STAND IF WAR BREAKS OUT," HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY. HE ARRIVED EARLIER TODAY ON A TOUR TO PROMOTE THE SALE OF $500,000,000 WORTH OF BONDS FOR ISRAEL.

BEN-GURION SAID HE DOUBTED THE RECENT BORDER CLASHES WITH SYRIANS WOULD BREAK OUT INTO OPEN WAR.

"WE HAVE HAD A LITTLE TROUBLE WITH THE SYRIANS IN THE HULE AREA WHERE WE ARE DRAINING SWAMPLANDS AS A HEALTH MEASURE AND FOR FUTURE WATER IRRIGATION," HE SAID. "I DO NOT THINK THEY WILL CONTINUE FOR LONG."

HE SAID COMMUNIST STRENGTH IN ISRAEL IS DECREASING. IN THE LAST ELECTION COMMUNISTS POLLED ONLY 12,000 VOTES AND NOW HAVE ONLY THREE MEMBERS IN THE 120-SEAT PARLIAMENT, HE SAID.

A CROWD OF 1,000 WAS ON HAND TO GREET BEN-GURION'S PLANE.

B638PCS NM

MAY 23 1951

B19 HKUP (300)
NYS BJT

ARDEN, N.Y., MAY 23-(AP)-THE OLD SYSTEM OF SECRET DIPLOMACY, SAYS FORMER AMBASSADOR LEWIS W.DOUGLAS, IS A "LOST ART" THAT THE WORLD MIGHT TRY TO REVIVE.

TOO MUCH PUBLICITY, ADDS DR.GRAYSON KIRK, VICE-PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, HAS "HELPED HAMSTRING THE UNITED NATIONS."

THESE REMARKS WERE ATTRIBUTED TO THE TWO MEN BY DEAN PHILIP YOUNG, OF COLUMBIA'S GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS. YOUNG TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE LAST NIGHT THAT DOUGLAS AND KIRK SPOKE AT A CLOSED PLENARY SESSION OF THE AMERICAN ASSEMBLY.

COLUMBIA IS SPONSORING THE ASSEMBLY WITH THE AIM OF TRYING TO CLARIFY NATIONAL THINKING ON VITAL ISSUES.

YOUNG SAID DOUGLAS DID NOT RECOMMEND SECRET PACTS BETWEEN NATIONS, BUT ONLY THAT NEGOTIATIONS TOWARDS AGREEMENTS BE CARRIED ON "PRIVATELY." THE DELIBERATIONS WOULD BECOME PUBLIC, SAID YOUNG, IN THE FINAL STAGES. DOUGLAS IS FORMER U.S. ENVOY TO BRITAIN.

KIRK WAS QUOTED BY YOUNG AS SAYING IMPROVED COMMUNICATIONS HAVE HELPED CHANGE THE RELATIONS BETWEEN NATIONS.

YOUNG REPORTED KIRK AS ALSO WARNING THAT THE UNITED STATES MUST CONSCDER WHETHER IT CAN AFFORD TO CONTINUE ITS POLICY-MAKING IN THE OPEN VIEW OF THE SOVIET UNION.

KIRK WAS QUOTED AS SAYING:

"IT'S MUCH HARDER TO MAKE DECISIONS IN THE MILITARY FIELD, FOR EXAMPLE, IF YOU FEEL THAT YOUR INNERMOST THOUGHTS ARE GOING TO BE MADE PUBLIC WITHIN A VERY SHORT TIME WITH A PARTISAN OR AT LEAST A SEARCHING SCRUTINY.

"THIS IS POLICY-MAKING UNDER ENORMOUS HANDICAPS AND THIS HAS COME ABOUT IN THIS COUNTRY BECAUSE OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE MEANS OF COMMUNICATIONS X X X."

YOUNG SAID KIRK THOUGHT AMERICANS MIGHT RE-EXAMINE "THE LIMITS, IF ANY, WHICH WE SHOULD SEEK TO IMPOSE UPON OURSELVES" IN POLICY MAKING.

THE AMERICAN ASSEMBLY, A GROUP OF PRIVATE CITIZENS, WILL CONTINUE TO MEET IN CLOSED SESSIONS UNTIL THE FINAL MEETING FRIDAY. THAT SESSION, LIKE MONDAY'S OPENING, WILL BE OPEN TO THE PRESS.

MK436AED

A85
NIGHT LEAD ASSEMBLY (280)
BY ROBERT M. FARRINGTON

ARDEN, N.Y., MAY 23-(AP)-COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLAMPED ADDED SECRECY ON ITS FIRST AMERICAN ASSEMBLY TODAY AMID A DISAGREEMENT OVER HOW AMERICA SHOULD AID WESTERN EUROPE.

THE ASSEMBLY OF ABOUT 80 NATIONAL LEADERS OPENED MONDAY AND THE PRESS WAS ADMITTED.

HOWEVER, CLOSED-DOOR SESSIONS WERE HELD YESTERDAY AND TODAY AND A COLUMBIA SPOKESMAN SUMMARIZED PROGRESS FOR NEWSMEN. TOMORROW'S SESSIONS ALSO WILL BE SECRET AND NO PUBLIC REPORT WILL BE ISSUED.

THE ASSEMBLY UNDER SPONSORSHIP OF COLUMBIA, IS MEETING TO TRY TO CLARIFY IMPORTANT NATIONAL AND WORLD ISSUES FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

DEAN PHILIP YOUNG OF COLUMBIA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSEMBLY, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE OF THE PROBLEM OF AID TO EUROPE:

"INITIAL DISCUSSIONS REVEALED AREAS OF AGREEMENT AS WELL AS AREAS OF SHARP DISAGREEMENT WHICH ARE IN THE PROGRESS OF BEING THRESHED OUT."

HE DID NOT DETAIL THE SO-CALLED AREAS OF DISAGREEMENT.

HOWEVER, HE ADDED:

"THERE WAS ALMOST COMPLETE AGREEMENT THAT THE QUESTION WAS NOT WHETHER WE SHOULD HELP WESTERN EUROPE TO RESIST SOVIET AGGRESSION BUT WHERE AND HOW AND WHEN." X X X

"MANY PARTICIPANTS," YOUNG CONTINUED, "DECLARED THE TERM 'IMPERIALISM' TO BE THE MOST ACCURATE DESCRIPTION OF WHAT THE SOVIETS WERE UP TO GLOBALLY; THAT THIS SOVIET IMPERIALISM WAS MORE DANGEROUS THAN ANY IMPERIALISM OF THE PAST BECAUSE IT WAS REINFORCED WITH NEW MILITARY STRENGTHS AND TECHNIQUES, EMPLOYED NEW IDEOLOGICAL WEAPONS AND HAD ENORMOUS NEW MEANS OF MASS COMMUNICATIONS.

"NO PREVIOUS IMPERIALISM IN HISTORY HAS HAD SUCH EFFECTIVE WEAPONS."

YOUNG SAID A FEELING WAS EXPRESSED WITHIN THE ASSEMBLY THAT U. S. STRENGTH IN EUROPE SHOULD BE BUILT UP AS FAST AS POSSIBLE--EVEN THOUGH SUCH A SPEEDUP MIGHT REQUIRE "DRASTIC CHANGES IN AMERICAN ECONOMIC POLICY." X X X

YOUNG SAID NO PUBLIC REPORT WILL BE MADE ON TOMORROW'S SESSIONS "BECAUSE OF THE CONSTANTLY INCREASING TEMPO OF THE MEETINGS."

AFTER FRIDAY'S FINAL SESSIONS, YOUNG STATED HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK-LONG MEETINGS WILL BE MADE PUBLIC.

EW955PED

A179
AMS BUDGET (350)
NIGHT LEAD U.N.-ARMS
BY FRANCIS W.CARPENTER

MAY 23 1951

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 23-(AP)-STRONGER MILITARY MEASURES AGAINST RED CHINA PLUS DIPLOMATIC SANCTIONS WERE REPORTED TODAY UNDER ACTIVE CONSIDERATION BY THE AMERICAN DELEGATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS.

BRITISH SOURCES MADE IT CLEAR LONDON WOULD OPPOSE SUCH STEPS VIGOROUSLY IF THE AMERICANS EVENTUALLY DECIDE TO ADVANCE THEM AS CONCRETE PROPOSALS FOR THE U.N. SANCTIONS COMMITTEE NEXT WEEK.

THE BRITISH FEEL THAT ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, APPROVED LAST FRIDAY BY THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ARE ENOUGH FOR THE PRESENT STAGE.

THE AMERICAN DELEGATION SO FAR HAS NOT RECEIVED THE APPROVAL OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ANY IDEAS ON THE NEXT STEPS. BUT THE FOLLOWING POSSIBILITIES ARE EVIDENT:

1. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY COULD BE ASKED TO ISSUE A NEW APPEAL TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE U.N. TO CONTRIBUTE MORE TROOPS TO THE WAR IN KOREA.

2. U.N. MEMBERS COULD BE ASKED ALSO TO CHIP IN MORE SHIPS AND PLANES TO HELP REPEL THE AGGRESSION OF THE COMMUNISTS IN KOREA.

3. THE 17 U.N. MEMBERS WHICH SO FAR HAVE RECOGNIZED RED CHINA COULD BE ASKED TO BREAK OFF RECOGNITION, OR AT LEAST CUT DOWN THE DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION TO A FEW MINOR OFFICIALS.

AMERICANS IN THE U.N. MAKE NO SECRET OF THE FACT THEY WOULD LIKE FOR OTHER NATIONS TO ASSIGN MORE SOLDIERS TO KOREA. THEY ARE NOT PRESSING HARD ON THIS POINT, BUT IT STILL IS A LIVE SUBJECT.

THE AMERICANS AND OTHERS WELCOMED THE NEWS THAT COLOMBIA IS SENDING A BATTALION OF 1,180 TROOPS. THIS IS THE FIRST MILITARY CONTINGENT TO GO FROM ANY LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRY TO THE KOREAN THEATER.

SOVIET BLOC OF FIVE COUNTRIES WILL NOT AID THE U.N. CAUSE AND SEVERAL OF THE ASIAN AND ARAB COUNTRIES ALSO ARE NOT EXPECTED TO SEND TROOPS. HOWEVER, INDIA HAS A MEDICAL UNIT IN THE KOREAN ZONE.

COMMUNIST CHINA REACTED STRONGLY TODAY AGAINST THE ECONOMIC EMBARGO. A SOVIET NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM PEIPING CALLED THE ECONOMIC EMBARGO ILLEGAL, SLANDEROUS AND A "VIOLATION OF THE U.N. CHARTER." PEIPING

30.24- 23367

WARNED THAT U.N. MEMBERS WOULD BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONSEQUENCES.

U.N. CIRCLES NOTED WITH INTEREST THAT PEIPING'S REACTION WAS STATED IN EXACTLY THE SAME WORDS SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER JACOB A. MALIK USED LAST WEEK IN SPEAKING HERE AGAINST THE EMBARGO.

U.N. SOURCES STILL TALKED OF PEACE MOVES TODAY, BUT NO ACTUAL DEVELOPMENTS WERE REPORTED.

LS&W222PED

(140)

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 23-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS WAS REPORTED TODAY STUDYING THE POSSIBILITY OF CALLING FOR DIPLOMATIC AND MORE MILITARY SANCTIONS AGAINST RED CHINA. THESE ARE CERTAIN TO BE OPPOSED AT THIS STAGE BY BRITAIN AND SOME OTHER U.N. MEMBERS.

THIS WAS DISCLOSED BY AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES AS PEIPING INFORMED THE WORLD OF ITS DISPLEASURE OVER THE ECONOMIC EMBARGO APPROVED LAST WEEK BY THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THAT THE U.N. SANCTIONS COMMITTEE WILL MEET NEXT WEEK TO HEAR AMERICAN PROPOSALS FOR NEW STEPS.

THESE POINTS COULD INCLUDE A PROPOSAL FOR AN APPEAL BY THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR MORE U.N. TROOPS FOR THE KOREAN WAR, OR POSSIBLY A CALL FOR A DIPLOMATIC BAN ON RED CHINA. ONLY 17 U.N. MEMBERS HAVE RECOGNIZED PEIPING, INCLUDING BRITAIN, AND DIPLOMATIC SANCTIONS WOULD MEAN THAT THE U.N. WOULD ASK THESE COUNTRIES TO CUT DIPLOMATIC TIES.

W148PED

B118

NEW YORK, MAY 23-(AP)-HARRY GOLD, PHILADELPHIA BIOCHEMIST WHO PLEADED GUILTY TO ATOMIC ESPIONAGE FOR RUSSIA, IS BEING HELD HERE FOR FURTHER QUESTIONING.

GOLD, UNDER A 30-YEAR SENTENCE, WAS A KEY PROSECUTION WITNESS AT THE TRIAL OF JULIUS ROSENBERG AND HIS WIFE, ETHEL, WHO WERE CONVICTED LAST MONTH OF ATOMIC ESPIONAGE AND SENTENCED TO DEATH.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TODAY DECLINED TO DISCLOSE THE NATURE OF THEIR QUESTIONING OF GOLD, AND WOULD NOT SAY HOW LONG HE MIGHT BE HELD HERE. EVENTUALLY HE WILL BE SENT TO A FEDERAL PRISON TO SERVE HIS SENTENCE.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON SAID GOLD WAS REMAINING IN CUSTODY AT NEW YORK CITY'S HOUSE OF DETENTION SO AS TO BE AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE MANHATTAN DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR USE IN ANY GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS DECLINED TO GO INTO ANY DETAILS AS TO WHAT MAY BE UNDER INVESTIGATION.

JS436PED

A2FX

MAY 23 1951

-95-

THIRD NIGHT LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP

BY DON HUTH

TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 24-(AP)-ALLIED TANK COLUMNS DROVE CLOSE TO KOREA'S 38TH PARALLEL TODAY NORTH OF SEOUL IN PURSUIT OF REDS RETREATING ALL ALONG THE 125-MILE WAR FRONT.

THE ALLIED GROUND ARMY COMMANDER STRONGLY HINTED THAT HIS ATTACKING DIVISIONS WOULD ONCE AGAIN CROSS THE 38TH PARALLEL INTO NORTH KOREA.

"THE EIGHTH ARMY IS ATTACKING ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT AND THERE IS NO LIMITATION ON ITS OBJECTIVES," LT.GEN. JAMES A.VAN FLEET TOLD WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

TANKS IN X X X SECOND GRAF SECOND NIGHT LEAD.

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MAY 23 1951

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STARTING MAY 14, 1951

30.24- 23369

-95-

THIRD NIGHT LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (120)

BY DON HUTH

TOKYO FRIDAY MAY 25-(AP)-THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY OPENED UP AN "ALL-OUT" OFFENSIVE IN KOREA TODAY. IT LUNGED NEARLY FOUR MILES BEYOND THE 38TH PARALLEL IN THE EAST-CENTRAL SECTOR IN PURSUIT OF BEATEN AND RETREATING REDS.

"THE EIGHTH ARMY IS IN AN ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE," SAID ITS COMMANDER, LT.GEN.JAMES A.VAN FLEET.

YESTERDAY HE HAD CALLED THE PURSUIT ALONG A 125-MILE WAR FRONT A "COUNTER-OFFENSIVE."

VAN FLEET SAID CHINESE AND NORTH KOREAN REDS WERE STRIVING TO ESCAPE ADVANCING ALLIES WHO "WOULD NOT BE LIMITED BY SUCH BARRIERS AS THE 38TH PARALLE IN CHASING THEM DOWN."

MORE ALLIED TANKS AND TROOPS CROSSED 38 IN THE EAST-CENTRAL AREA, BLOCKING A HIGHWAY OF RETREAT FOR THE REDS.

THE ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS INCREASED THE THREAT OF SPLITTING WITHDRAWING CHINESE RED ARMIES.

AN ALLIED TANK FORCE MADE A DARING THRUST YESTERDAY 13 MILES NORTH FROM HANGYE TO THE SOUTH BANK OF THE CHOYANG RIVER NEAR INJE. INJE IS FOUR MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL AND 75 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

ADVANCE ALLIED UNITS CROSSED THE CHOYANG AND ESTABLISHED A BRIDGEHEAD ON THE NORTH BANK.

MAY 25 1951

TODAY MORE ALLIED TROOPS RACED NORTH TO BLOCK THE HANGYE-INJE HIGHWAY FOR RED FORCES STILL SOUTH OF 38 IN THE EAST-CENTRAL AREA. THAT FORCED THE REDS TO RESORT TO TRAILS AND PATHS.

THE REDS WERE STILL RETREATING ALL ACROSS THE 125-MILE WAR FRONT BUT THEY SOWED HEAVY MINE FIELDS AND POUNDED BACK AT THE PURSUING ALLIES WITH ARTILLERY.

A U.S. EIGHTH ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID OTHER CROSSINGS OF THE 38TH PARALLEL SEEMED IMMINENT BUT SO FAR THE ONLY ONE WAS NEAR INJE.

THE GENERAL ALLIED COUNTEROFFENSIVE MET SCATTERED RESISTANCE NORTH AND NORTHEAST OF SEOUL IN THE WEST. BUT THE REDS OFFERED STIFF DELAYING ACTIONS IN THE CENTRAL AND EAST-CENTRAL SECTORS.

IN SOME INSTANCES THE REDS PUSHED THE ALLIES BACK FROM HIGH GROUND IN THE EAST. LAST NIGHT, THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE U.S. SEVENTH DIVISION, MAJ.GEN.CLAUDE B.FERENBAUGH, WAS PINNED DOWN BY A CHINESE RED AMBUSH FOR FOUR HOURS IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR BUT REACHED SAFETY.

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THAT ALLIED TANK FORCES RETURNED TO CHUNCHON, 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL, TODAY AND OCCUPIED THE HIGHWAY HUB. THEY HAD FIRST ENTERED IT YESTERDAY.

THE DARING 13-MILE THRUST SMASHED TO THE BANKS OF THE CHOYANG RIVE THROUGH STREAMS OF REDS. FIELD DISPATCHES PROMPTLY LABELED IT ONE OF THE BOLDEST STROKES OF THE KOREAN WAR.

"WE EXPECT GREAT THINGS OF THIS EFFORT," MESSAGED LT.GEN.EDWARD M. ALMOND, U.S.10TH CORPS COMMANDER, WHO ORDERED THE SWIFT ATTACK.

THIS WAS THE ONLY CONFIRMED CROSSING OF THE 38TH PARALLEL ALONG THI ENTIRE 125-MILE FRONT. BUT THE RESURGENT U.S.EIGHTH ARMY CLOSED TO WITHIN ONE TO FOUR MILES OF THE OLD POLITICAL BOUNDARY ELSEWHERE ALONG THE FRONT AS THE CHINESE AND NORTH KOREANS FELL BACK NORTH AT A DOG TROT PACE.

LT.GEN.JAMES A.VAN FLEET, COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH ARMY, SERVED NOTICE THAT THE CONTROVERSIAL BOUNDARY WOULD NOT PREVENT HIS VICTORIOUS TROOPS FROM MAINTAINING THE INITIATIVE AND INFLICTING THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF CASUALTIES ON THE COMMUNISTS.

THE REDS WITHDREW RAPIDLY WITH U.N.FORCES IN HOT PURSUIT.

ONE FRONTLINE OFFICER TOLD AP CORRESPONDENT JIM BECKER IT WAS APPARENT THE CHINESE HAD ABANDONED THE OFFENSIVE AND WERE RAPIDLY WITHDRAWING THE MAIN BODY OF THEIR FORCES ON THE CENTRAL FRONT. HOWEVER HE CAUTIONED THE REDS WERE REINFORCING THEIR DEFENSE SCREEN--REAR GUARDS--ALL ALONG THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT.

MORE POWERFUL SCREENING FORCES WERE BEING RUSHED SOUTH BY THE REDS TOGETHER WITH SUPPLIES, TO KEEP THE ALLIES FROM CUTTING THE MAIN COMMUNIST WITHDRAWAL ROUTE.

THIS REPORT TALLIED WITH AIR OBSERVATIONS OF RED VEHICLES MOVING BY NIGHT FROM CHORWON TO HWACHON ACROSS THE CENTRAL FRONT AND WELL ABOVE THE 38TH PARALLEL. OTHER RED VEHICLES WERE AGAIN STREAMING SOUTHWARD FROM THE MANCHURIAN BORDER INTO NORTHWEST KOREA.

WHILE THE POWERFUL ARMADA OF TANKS AND VEHICLES CARRIED UNITED NATIONS TROOPS INTO RED KOREA FOR THE THIRD TIME IN THE WAR, ALLIED UNITS PUSHED BACK INTO CHUNCHON. IT WAS THE SEVENTH TIME THAT BATTERED ROAD CENTER CHANGED HANDS.

COMMUNIST POCKETS STILL RESISTED SOUTH OF STRATEGIC CHUNCHON WHICH IS ONLY EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF THE PARALLEL AND 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

UNITS ENTERING CHUNCHON REPORTED CAPTURING "MORE ENEMY THAN WE COULD HANDLE." THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS WAS DELETED BY CENSORS.

OTHER ALLIED FORCES QUICKLY ADVANCED NORTH OF CHUNCHON AND CROSSED THE CHOYANG RIVER ABOVE THE CITY. THEY PROBED NORTHWARD WITHOUT CONTACT.

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THIS WAS NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH THE ALLIED DRIVE TO THE SOUTH BANKS OF THE CHOYANG FARTHER EAST. CENSORSHIP DID NOT PERMIT LOCATING THIS LATTER PUSH.

WEST OF CHUNCHON U.S.SPEARHEADS SMASHED TO WITHIN FIVE MILES OF 38 NORTH OF UIJONGBU IN KOREA'S TRADITIONAL INVASION CORRIDOR. UIJONGBU IS 11 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL.

FRONTLINE OFFICERS TOLD AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH THAT NO ALLIED TROOPS YET HAVE CROSSED THE 38TH PARALLEL ON THE FAR WESTERN FRONT, NORTHWEST OF SEOUL.

BUT SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS THERE PATROLED ON THE SOUTHERN BANKS OF THE IMJIN RIVER WHICH FLOWS ONE MILE OF THE PRE-WAR BOUNDARY NEAR KORANGPO. THIS HAS BEEEN A FAVORITE CROSSING POINT FOR THE REDS IN THEIR REPEATED THRUSTS INTO SOUTH KOREA FROM THE NORTHWEST.

VAN FLEET SAID THE COUNTER-OFFENSIVE BY HIS EIGHTH ARMY UNITS HAD "SEVERELY DEFEATED" THE SECOND ALL-OUT CHINESE-KOREAN RED SPRING OFFENSIVE. HE SAID THAT IN FIVE DAYS AND NIGHTS IT HAD CONVERTED INITIAL RED SUCCESSES INTO "A COMPLETE FAILURE."

THIS FAILURE, HE TOLD NEWSMEN WAS DUE TO THREE THINGS--(1) HEAVY CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON FIVE CHINESE AND THREE NORTH KOREAN ARMY CORPS; (2) UNEXPECTED ALLIED RESERVES IN THE EASTERN BATTLE AREA, AND (3) STRONG AND UNEXPECTED ALLIED COUNTER-ACTION IN WESTERN AND CENTRAL KOREA.

COMMUNIST CASUALTIES BETWEEN MAY 16 AND THE NIGHT OF MAY 22-23 WHEN THE REDS STARTED TO WITHDRAW EXCEEDED 60,000 AND MAY RUN AS HIGH AS 80,000. IN THE FIRST COMMUNIST SPRING OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED LAST APRIL 22, THE REDS LOST ANOTHER 65,000 TO 70,000 MEN DEAD, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED.

THUS THE REDS HAVE TAKEN CASUALTIES NEARING 150,000 IN LITTLE MORE THAN ONE MONTH, ACCORDING TO COMPILATIONS BY EIGHTH ARMY AND FRONTLINE OFFICERS.

THE URGENCY OF THE ALLIED PUSH INTO NORTH KOREA WAS SPELLED OUT BY ALMOND, WHO PERSONALLY DIRECTED IT.

"I AM TRYING TO SPLIT THE ENEMY IN TWO," HE TOLD AP CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM C. BARNARD JUST BEFORE THE KICKOFF. "TWO DAYS FROM NOW MAY BE TOO LATE.

"THIS IS THE PSYCHOLOGICAL TIME TO GET IN THE BEST LICKS. THE ENEMY IS LIKE A BOXER REELING TO THE EDGE OF THE RING, AND WE WANT TO CLIP HIM AGAIN BEFORE HE BOUNCES OFF THE ROPES."

THE TENTH CORPS TASK FORCE INCLUDED ENGINEERS AND CARRIED ITS OWN ARTILLERY.

AS THE GREAT FORCE STARTED ROLLING NORTHWARD ALMOND DIRECTED THE TRAFFIC FROM A HELICOPTER. COMMUNIST MORTAR FIRE FELL NEARBY.

LATER ALMOND FLEW IN A LIGHT PLANE OVER THE COLUMN AS IT FIRED AT CHINESE COMMUNISTS IN THE HILLS TO THE NORTH. AMERICAN SOLDIERS TOOK SHELTER BEHIND THEIR TANKS, UNTIL THE REDS WERE SILENCED.

THE TENTH CORPS TASK FORCE SPEARHEAD BROKE INTO TWO PRONGS AS IT SLAMMED NORTH. THE PENETRATION INTO NORTH KOREA WAS NOT BELIEVED TO BE DEEP. BUT THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT THE FORCE HAD WITHDRAWN AS ALLIED ARMORED TASK FORCES FREQUENTLY HAVE DONE IN THE PAST.

AMERICAN MARINES CHARGED AHEAD AS MUCH AS FOUR MILES ON THE EAST CENTRAL FRONT.

BLOODY HAND TO HAND BAYONET AND HAND GRENADE BATTLES WERE FOUGHT WITH DIEHARD REDS TRYING VAINLY TO BLOCK THE ALLIED ADVANCE IN THE HILLS AND RIDGES SOUTH OF CHUNCHON.

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A11KX

FARTHER WEST, U.S. BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND SOUTH KOREAN FORCES GROUND OUT GAINS OF FOUR TO SEVEN MILES ON THE WEST CENTRAL FRONT BEYOND CAPTURED KAPYONG.

KAPYONG IS 32 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL ON THE SEOUL-CHUNCHON ROAD THAT LINKS THE U.N. WESTERN AND CENTRAL SECTORS.

THERE WERE FEW DETAILS OF THE SWIFT ALLIED ADVANCE IN EASTERN KOREA. THE FRONTLINE TROOPS IN THAT SECTOR RECEIVED AIR DROPS OF AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES.

FIGHTERS AND LIGHT BOMBERS OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE SLASHED ACROSS THE FRONT AT THE WITHDRAWING REDS. THEY SATURATED THE CHORWON-KUMHWA-HWACHON TRIANGLE WHERE THE HEAVIEST COMMUNIST CONCENTRATIONS NOW ARE BELIEVED LOCATED. FIFTH AIR FORCE PLANES FLEW 581 SORTIES BY DUSK. FLARE-DROPPING PLANES LIGHTED UP THE BATTLE FIELDS AND ASSEMBLY AREAS FOR MORE ATTACKS AT NIGHT.

THE FAR EAST AIR FORCE THURSDAY REPORTED LT.GEN.OTTO P. WEYLAND WAS NAMED COMMANDING GENERAL OF FEAF. HE SUCCEEDS LT.GEN.GEORGE E. STRATEMEYER WHO IS RECOVERING FROM A HEART ATTACK. LT.GEN.EARLE E. PARTRIDGE, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE WAS REPLACED BY MAJ.GEN.FRANK F.EVEREST.

YZ239PCS NM

A122FX

THIRD LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (300)

BY TOM STONE

TOKYO, MAY 24-(AP)-A GREAT ALLIED TANK-TASK FORCE SMASHED ACROSS KOREA'S 38TH PARALLEL TODAY IN A BOLD 13 MILE DRIVE THAT SPLIT RETREATING CHINESE ARMIES.

THE POWERFUL FORCE FOUGHT THROUGH RED SCREENING TROOPS AND SEIZED CHOYANG RIVER CROSSINGS IN RED KOREA. THE DARING MOVE CUT THE ESCAPE ROUTE FOR REDS STILL SOUTH OF 38 ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT.

"WE EXPECT GREAT THINGS OF THIS EFFORT," SAID LT.GEN.EDWARD M. ALMOND, WHO PLANNED AND DIRECTED THE OPERATION.

"THIS IS A TIME WHEN EVERY MINUTE COUNTS--EVERY SECOND COUNTS. TWO DAYS FROM NOW MAY BE TOO LATE. ONE DAY MAY BE TOO LATE. TODAY IS THE DAY."

~~SMALLER AMERICAN X X X X~~

TWO DAYS FROM NOW MAY BE TOO LATE. ONE DAY MAY BE TOO LATE. TODAY IS THE DAY."

SMALLER AMERICAN TASK FORCES RETOOK CHUNCHON, MOST IMPORTANT RAIL AND ROAD HUB IN CENTRAL KOREA, AND STABBED WITHIN LESS THAN FIVE MILES OF THE BORDER IN THE WEST.

BEHIND THEM THE ENTIRE EIGHTH ARMY WAS ON THE MARCH. LT.GEN.JAMES A.VAN FLEET CALLED IT A RED-KILLING COUNTEROFFENSIVE.

ALMOND'S TASK FORCE WAS A SELF-SUSTAINING COLUMN OF TANKS, ARTILLERY, INFANTRYMEN AND ENGINEERS. WAR PLANES COVERED ITS OPERATIONS.

AP CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM C.BARNDARD, WHO WATCHED THE OPERATION, CALLED IT "A TREMENDOUS MOVE, PERHAPS THE BOLDEST STROKE OF THE KOREAN WAR."

"THE ENEMY HAS COMMITTED THE UNPARDONABLE SIN OF ELONGATING HIMSELF,' ALMOND TOLD ASSEMBLED TOP COMMANDERS OF HIS 10TH CORPS AS HE LAUNCHED THE STRIKE.

"THE ENEMY IS LIKE A BOXER REELING TO THE EDGE OF THE RING, AND WE WANT TO CLIP HIM AGAIN BEFORE HE BOUNCES OFF THE ROPES."

THE ARMORED COLUMN SHOVED OFF INTO A HAIL OF CHINESE FIRE EVEN AS THE REDS WERE RUSHING IN TROOPS TO REINFORCE THEIR REAR GUARDS. A U.N. OFFICER SAID THE REDS WERE TRYING TO SLOW UP THE HARD-HITTING ALLIED TASK FORCES TO KEEP THEM FROM CUTTING OFF THE RED LINE OF RETREAT.

ALL ALONG THE 125-MILE LINE ARMORED THRUSTS CAUGHT CHINESE AND RED KOREAN TROOPS BY SURPRISE. THE AMERICAN FORCE WHICH TOOK THE KEY ROAD-RAIL HUB OF CHUNCHON CAUGHT 500 REDS DOG-TROTTING TO THE NORTH. IT MOWED THEM DOWN.

BUT NO OTHER ACTION APPROACHED THE SCOPE OF THE GREAT COLUMN, STRETCHING AS FAR AS THE EYE COULD SEE. ALMOND DIRECTED ITS JUMPOFF FROM A HELICOPTER.

CHINESE TROOPS WERE FIRING ON THE LEAD TANK BEFORE THE FULL ARMORED AND INFANTRY COLUMN WAS ON ITS WAY.

ALMOND CHANGED TO A LIGHT PLANE TO WATCH THE TANKS BATTLE WITH A CHINESE HOLDING FORCE UP THE ROAD.

THE TASK FORCE PUSHED BACK UP THE LINE OF THE REDS' MOST POWERFUL OFFENSIVE THRUST, FIGHTING AS IT RUMBLED ALONG. IT REACHED THE BANKS OF THE CHOYANG RIVER IN NORTH KOREA. FIELD DISPATCHES DID NOT PIN-POINT IT, BUT PRESUMABLY THE TASK FORCE THRUST UP THE ROAD FROM HANGYE TO INJE.

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OTHER UNITS IN ALMOND'S COMMAND GAINED MORE THAN THREE MILES. OFTEN THEY FOUGHT STIFF ACTIONS WITH RED REAR GUARDS.

CHUNCHON IS ON THE WESTERN FLANK OF THIS SECTOR, 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL. AMERICANS DRIVING INTO THE TOWN REPORTED THEY CAPTURED "MORE ENEMY THAN WE COULD HANDLE." NEVERTHELESS THE TANK AND INFANTRY FORCE IN THAT SECTOR PUSHED ON ACROSS THE CHOYANG RIVER AND HEADED NORTH.

SOUTH KOREANS CLEANING UP THE AREA SOUTH OF CHUNCHON ADVANCED 6 1/2 MILES.

AMERICANS WHO HAD RECAPTURED KAPYONG, 32 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL, STRUCK NORTH ALONG THE HIGHWAY TOWARD HWACHON IN RED KOREA. ON THEIR WESTERN FLANK BRITISH AND CANADIANS ADVANCED NEARLY SIX MILES WITHOUT FINDING ANY REDS.

U.N. FORCES SLOWED UP ON THE WESTERN FRONT WHERE THE SPREADING ALLIED ADVANCE BEGAN.

AMERICANS STRAIGHTENED THEIR LINES AROUND UIJONGBU, NORTH OF SEOUL. TANK FORCES PROBING NORTHWARD RAN INTO AN AMBUSH LESS THAN SIX MILES FROM THE BORDER. LONG TOM ARTILLERY AND 155 MILLIMETERS OPENED UP ON THE CHINESE.

SOUTH KOREANS FARTHER WEST, ONLY 1 1/2 MILES FROM THE BORDER, HUNTED DOWN HIDING REDS.

ALLIED BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS FLYING AHEAD OF THE ADVANCE BLASTED

30.24- 23371

THE CHORWON-KUMHWA-HWACHON TRIANGLE IN RED KOREA.
THIS WAS THE BUILDUP AREA FOR THE REDS' MAY 16 OFFENSIVE. VAN FLEET SAID THAT OFFENSIVE ENDED IN "COMPLETE FAILURE" BUT THE COMMUNISTS STILL HAVE POWER TO STRIKE AGAIN.
HE SAID HIS EIGHTH ARMY HAD SEIZED THE INITIATIVE AND WAS "ATTACKING ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT."
"THERE IS NO LIMITATION ON ITS OBJECTIVES," VAN FLEET SAID, ADDING: THE PURPOSE IS TO KILL AS MANY REDS AS POSSIBLE AND PERHAPS FORCE THEM INTO ANOTHER PREMATURE OFFENSIVE.
COMMUNISTS FELL BACK BEFORE THE ADVANCE EVEN IN THE EASTERN MOUNTAINS.
AN AMERICAN OFFICER REPORTED CHINESE WERE "REINFORCING THEIR SCREENING FORCES ALL ALONG THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT." AND VAN FLEET COMMENTED, "ITS IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL WHAT THE CHINESE ARE GOING TO DO."

BEFORE DAYLIGHT THURSDAY SOUTH KOREAN TANKS CLANKED WITHIN A MILE AND A HALF OF 38. THIS WAS ON THE WESTERN FRONT WHERE THE U.N. COUNTEROFFENSIVE STARTED.
U.N. FORCES SWEPT THE AREA CLEAN AS THEY MOVED ON KORANGPO, 28 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL AND ONLY ONE MILE FROM THE RED KOREAN BORDER.
STRONG TANK COLUMNS RUMBLED UP THE HIGHWAYS AND ACROSS THE CENTRAL HILLS STRETCHING EAST OF SEOUL. RETREATING REDS HURRIED NORTHWARD AHEAD OF THEM. SMALL GROUPS LEFT BEHIND FOUGHT SHARP, BRIEF AND LOSING BATTLES WITH THE TANK FORCES.
THE U.S. FIRST MARINE AND SECOND INFANTRY DIVISIONS SWEPT UP THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT VIRTUALLY UNOPPOSED. FOUR MILE GAINS WERE GENERAL WEDNESDAY. THE REDS HAD SIDESLIPPED EASTWARD AWAY FROM THE SECOND DIVISION WHICH STOPPED THEIR OFFENSIVE COLD.
RED UNITS WHICH HAD SWEPT 25 MILES BELOW THE BORDER AROUND SOKSA PULLED BACK BEFORE ATTACKING AMERICANS.

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A40FX
THE COMMUNISTS THREW UP HEAVY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE AGAINST AMERICAN CARGO PLANES SUPPLYING TROOPS STRIKING THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS. THREE PLANES WERE HIT. THE AIR FORCE SAID THEIR CREWS WERE NOT HURT.
THE RED RADIO AT PYONGYANG ASSERTED 23 U.S. PLANES HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN IN EASTERN KOREA IN FOUR DAYS. THERE HAS BEEN NO SUCH REPORT FROM THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES (FEAF).
FEAF DISCLOSED IT HAS LOST 299 PLANES OF ALL TYPES FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE KOREAN WAR. IT REPORTED 111 RUSSIAN-TYPE JETS HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN OR DAMAGED SINCE THE MIG-15S BEGAN FLYING OVER KOREA FEB. 22.
THE AIR FORCE RESUME WAS ISSUED ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH A CHANGE IN TOP AIR COMMANDS. LT.GEN.O.P.WEYLAND, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE TACTICAL AIR COMMAND AT LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE, VA., WAS NAMED TO HEAD FEAF. HE WILL SUCCEED LT.GEN.GEORGE E. STRATEMEYER WHO IS HOSPITALIZED WITH A HEART ATTACK.
LT.GEN.EARLE E. PARTRIDGE WAS SUCCEEDED AS COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE BY MAJ.GEN. FRANK F. EVEREST, FORMERLY ASSISTANT DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR OPERATIONS.
PARTRIDGE WILL RETURN TO THE U.S. AS COMMANDER OF THE AIR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND.
THE FEAF SAID ALLIED PLANES HAVE INFLICTED MORE THAN 112,000 CASUALTIES SINCE THE WAR STARTED LAST JUNE. THAT IS ABOUT DOUBLE THE LOSSES THE EIGHTH ARMY SAYS THE REDS SUSTAINED IN THEIR LATEST OFFENSIVE.
PYONGYANG RADIO ASSERTED 7,000 U.N. TROOPS WERE KILLED AND 6,000 CAPTURED IN FOUR DAYS. THE U.S. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT HAS PLACED TOTAL U.N. LOSSES FOR THE FIVE DAY RED OFFENSIVE AT 1,619.
VAN FLEET DESCRIBED THE REDS' OFFENSIVE AS "A STRUGGLE BETWEEN MASS ATTACK AS OPPOSED TO QUALITY AND TROOPS DIRECTED BY INTELLIGENT LEADERSHIP."
MANY OF THE CHINESE OFFICERS, HE SAID, FORMERLY SERVED IN CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S CHINESE NATIONALIST ARMY. THE TROOPS INCLUDED "SOME BOYS, BUT VERY WELL EQUIPPED."
DESCRIBING THE U.N. COUNTEROFFENSIVE, VAN FLEET SAID, "THERE IS NO LIMITATION ON ITS OBJECTIVES.

A41FX
"THE EIGHTH ARMY IS AGAIN MOVING FORWARD TO MAINTAIN THE INITIATIVE, TO INFLICT MAXIMUM CASUALTIES ON THE ENEMY AGAIN, POSSIBLY TO PRECIPITATE PREMATURELY THE COUNTERATTACK OF WHICH THE ENEMY IS CAPABLE CONSIDERING HIS RESERVE FORCES.
"THE SITUATION, THEN, IS ONE TO INSPIRE FULL GRATIFICATION BUT NOT UNDUE OPTIMISM. THE ENEMY TACTICS OF PRECIPITOUS WITHDRAWAL FOLLOWED BY VIOLENT COUNTERACTION ARE TOO WELL KNOWN.
"BUT IT IS SUFFICIENT TO SAY THAT THE ENEMY HAS BEEN SEVERELY DEFEATED IN HIS SO-CALLED SECOND PHASE OF ACTION AND HIS INITIAL SUCCESS WITH DEEP PENETRATION HAS TURNED INTO A COMPLETE FAILURE."
OFF THE EAST COAST U.S. ROCKET SHIPS OPENED UP ON BLOCKADED WONSAN WITH "A DEADLY DISPLAY OF FIREPOWER," THE NAVY SAID.
THEIR BOMBARDMENT FOLLOWED A DAYTIME DUEL BETWEEN SHORE BATTERIES AND U.S. WARSHIPS FOR THE SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE DAY. RED BATTERIES SUNDAY HIT TWO U.S. SHIPS, THE BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY AND THE DESTROYER BRINKLEY BASS. BOTH WERE BACK IN ACTION. THE NEW JERSEY'S TARGET WAS YANGYANG, JUST ABOVE THE 38TH PARALLEL. HER OFFICERS ESTIMATED THE NEW JERSEY'S SHELLING KILLED 200 REDS.
CY222APD

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A152FX (ALMOND)
ALMONG (400)
BY WILLIAM C.BARNARD
EAST CENTRAL FRONT, KOREA, MAY 24-(AP)-IN PERHAPS THE BOLDEST STROKE OF THE KOREAN WAR, ALLIED FORCES SMASHED 13 MILES NORTHWARD TODAY, CROSSED THE 38TH PARALLEL AND SPLIT CHINESE ARMIES ON THE EAST CENTRAL FRONT.
THE POWERFUL FORCE OF TANKS, INFANTRY, ENGINEERS AND ARTILLERY THRUST TO THE CHOYANG RIVER THROUGH REDS TRYING TO CHECK THE DARING SURPRISE ATTACK.
LT. GEN. EDWARD M. ALMOND, TENTH CORPS COMMANDER, PERSONALLY DIRECTED TRAFFIC TO START THE GREAT FORCE ROLLING. MORTAR FIRE WAS FALLING IN THE VICINITY AS HE CALLED SIGNALS FROM A HELICOPTER.
"I FELT LIKE A CORPORAL," HE CHUCKLED LATER, "BUT I WANTED TO GET THE BOYS ROLLING."
LATER HE FLEW IN A LIGHT PLANE SWEEPING LOW OVER A FIGHT WHICH TEMPORARILY DELAYED THE TASK FORCE.
AT THE TIME, TANKS WERE FIRING AT CHINESE COMMUNISTS IN THE HILLS TO THE NORTH. AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE CROUCHED BEHIND THE TANKS.
JUST BEFORE NOON EVERY COMMANDER IN THE TENTH CORPS ASSEMBLED AT A SMALL SUNLIT AIR STRIP ON THE FRONT. ALMOND HAD VISITED EACH EARLIER IN THE DAY DURING A FLYING INSPECTION OF HIS ENTIRE FRONT.
ALMOND SPREAD A MAP ON THE TAIL OF AN AIR PLANE AND JUBILANTLY SAID:
"THE ENEMY HAS COMMITTED THE UNPARDONABLE SIN OF ELONGATING HIMSELF."
THEN HE DICTATED A MESSAGE TO BE RADIOED TO LT. GEN. JAMES A. VAN FLEET, COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH ARMY. IT READ:
"WE ARE ASSEMBLED (NAME OF TOWN DELETED BY CENSOR) IN A COMBINED EXERTION TO DRIVE FORWARD A TANK AND INFANTRY COLUMN TO SEIZE RIVER CROSSING TONIGHT. THE FORCE IS FULLY SUPPORTED BY AIR AND ARTILLERY.
"WE EXPECT GREAT THINGS OF THIS EFFORT. WE ARE ATTACKING AND DOING EVERYTHING POSSIBLE AS FAST AS POSSIBLE."
EARLIER HE TOLD ME:
"THIS IS A TIME WHEN EVERY MINUTE COUNTS--EVERY SECOND COUNTS. ITS

THE TIME TO MAKE A COMPELLING EFFORT.
"I AM TRYING TO SPLIT THE ENEMY IN TWO. TWO DAYS FROM NOW MAY BE TOO LATE. ONE DAY MAY BE TOO LATE.
"TODAY IS THE DAY AND THE WEATHER IS GOOD.
"TOMORROW, MAYBE TONIGHT, THAT ROAD MAY BE MINED. BUT RIGHT NOW THE CHINESE HAVEN'T HAD THE TIME TO DO MUCH FIGHTING AND IF WE PUSH OUT BOLDLY THEY WON'T GET THE CHANCE.
"WE'LL MOVE IN A HURRY AND IF A TANK GETS BLOWN BY A MINE, LET IT BLOW.
"THAT'S WHAT TANKS ARE FOR. THAT'S WHY THEY ARMOR THEM. THAT'S WHY WE ARE USING TANKS INSTEAD OF JEEPS."
WHEN THE TASK FORCE WAS WELL ON ITS WAY, ALMOND COMMENTED:
"THIS IS THE PSYCHOLOGICAL TIME TO GET IN THE BEST LICKS. THE ENEMY IS LIKE A BOXER REELING TO THE EDGE OF THE RING, AND WE WANT TO CLIP HIM AGAIN BEFORE HE BOUNCES OFF THE ROPES."
HF922APD NM

A92FX
SECOND LEAD VAN FLEET (110)
U.S. 8TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, MAY 24-(AP)-LT. GEN. JAMES A VAN FLEET SAID TODAY THE EIGHTH ARMY "IS ATTACKING ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT AND THERE IS NO LIMITATION ON ITS OBJECTIVES."
THE ALLIED GROUND COMMANDER TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THE REDS HAD BEEN SEVERELY DEFEATED. HE CALLED THE COMMUNIST SECOND SPRING OFFENSIVE "A COMPLETE FAILURE."
BUT VAN FLEET WARNED THAT THE REDS STILL HAVE THE POWER TO LAUNCH NEW OFFENSIVES.
ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT WHERE THE COMMUNISTS LAST WEEK SLASHED DEEPLY INTO SOUTH KOREA, A STRONG UNITED NATIONS TASK FORCE CAPPED A 13 MILE ADVANCE TODAY BY THRUSTING ACROSS THE BORDER INTO RED KOREA.

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THE RED OFFENSIVE, WHICH BEGAN MAY 16, KNOCKED ALL ALLIED TROOPS OUT OF NORTH KOREA.
THE ENEMY BLOW, VAN FLEET SAID, "WAS ANTICPATED AND QUITE ACCURATELY TIMED" BY ALLIED FORCES.
"THE ATTACK WAS INITIATED BY A MAMMOTH ASSAULT AGAINST U.S. FORCES IN THE EAST-CENTRAL SECTOR.
"THE WEIGHT OF FIVE CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES ARMIES, AS WELL AS THREE NORTH KOREAN CORPS, WAS THROWN AGAINST ROK (REPUBLIC OF KOREA) UNITS AND ELEMENTS OF THE 10TH CORPS.
"THE ENEMY ACHIEVED AN INITIAL DEEP PENETRATION IN THE ROK SECTOR, WHICH CONSTITUTED A SERIOUS THREAT TO U.N. POSITIONS--AND RESERVES WERE RUSHED TO THE THREATENED AREAS."
VAN FLEET SAID THE U.S. SECOND DIVISION AND ITS ATTACHED FRENCH AND DUTCH BATTALIONS, COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN. CLARK L. RUFFNER, "BORE THE BRUNT OF THE ASSAULT" AND "STOPPED THE ENEMY COLD."
"THE CAREFULLY PREPARED U.N. DEFENSIVE POSITIONS, EMPLOYING THREE DOUBLE APRON BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS, PROTECTED BY MINES AND COVERED BY THE HEAVIEST CONCENTRATION OF ARTILLERY YET ENCOUNTERED IN THE KOREAN WAR, INFLICTED CRIPPLING CASUALTIES ON THE ENEMY."
EIGHTH ARMY SOURCES ESTIMATED RED CASUALTIES AT 60,000.

A59FX
VAN FLEET SAID "PRISONER REPORTS HAVE ATTESTED TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BOTH EIGHTH ARMY ARTILLERY AND THE NIGHT-BOMBING ATTACKS OF THE AIR FORCE WHICH, IN MANY CASES, BROKE UP ATTACKS BEFORE THE ENEMY ASSAULT UNITS COULD LEAVE ASSEMBLY AREAS.
"THESE CASUALTIES WERE A MAJOR FACTOR IN THE (RED) WITHDRAWAL THAT BEGAN ALONG THE FRONT THE NIGHT OF MAY 22-23. IN ADDITION, HOWEVER, INITIAL REPORTS INDICATE THAT THE ENEMY RETREAT WAS ALSO CAUSED BY THE UNEXPECTED ENCOUNTERING OF U.S. RESERVE FORCES IN THE EAST AND THE EIGHTH ARMY'S STRONG AND APPARENTLY UNEXPECTED COUNTERACTION IN THE WEST AND CENTRAL SECTORS."
THE GENERAL SAID "OUTSTANDING AND MAGNIFICENT CHARACTERISTICS" OF THE EIGHTH ARMY ARE "FIRST, THE QUALITY OF ITS SOLDIERS, AND, SECOND, THEIR DETERMINED AND SKILLFUL USE OF FIREPOWER ON A SCALE UNHEARD OF IN THIS OR ANY OTHER BATTLE."
(NO PICKUP)
JU440APD

AIFA
-95-
BY NATE POLOWETZKY
U.S.EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS,KOREA,THURSDAY,MAY 24-(AP)-LT.GEN. JAMES A.VAN FLEET, UNITED NATIONS GROUND FORCES COMMANDER IN KOREA, INDICATED TODAY THAT U.N. FORCES WILL ONCE AGAIN CROSS THE 38TH PARALLEL.
"THE EIGHTH ARMY IS ATTACKING ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT AND THERE IS NO LIMITATION ON ITS OBJECTIVES," HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE.
VAN FLEET DECLARED THE COMMUNISTS HAD BEEN "SEVERELY DEFEATED" IN THEIR RECENT OFFENSIVE AND ADDED THAT THE REDS' INITIAL SUCCESS TURNED INTO A "COMPLETE FAILURE."

VAN FLEET WARNED IN A STATEMENT, HOWEVER, THAT THE COMMUNISTS STILL HAVE ENOUGH RESOURCES AT THEIR COMMAND TO LAUNCH NEW OFFENSIVES.
"THE EIGHTH ARMY IS AGAIN MOVING FORWARD TO MAINTAIN THE INITIATIVE, TO INFLICT MAXIMUM CASUALTIES ON THE ENEMY AND AGAIN, POSSIBLY, TO PRECIPITATE PREMATURELY THE COUNTERATTACK OF WHICH THE ENEMY IS CAPABLE, CONSIDERING HIS RESERVE FORCES," VAN FLEET DECLARED.
"THE SITUATION, THEN, IS ONE TO INSPIRE FULL GRATIFICATION BUT NOT UNDUE OPTIMISM. THE ENEMY TACTICS OF PRECIPITOUS WITHDRAWAL FOLLOWED BY VIOLENT COUNTERACTION ARE TOO WELL KNOWN. BUT IT IS SUFFICIENT TO SAY THAT THE ENEMY HAS BEEN SEVERELY DEFEATED IN HIS SO-CALLED 'SECOND PHASE" OF ACTION AND HIS INITIAL SUCCESS WITH DEEP PENETRATION HAS TURNED INTO A COMPLETE FAILURE."
MUCH OF THE GENERAL'S TALK WITH WAR CORRESPONDENTS WAS OFF THE RECORD AT FIRST HE SEEMED RELUCTANT TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF THE 38TH PARALLEL WHEN ASKED FOR A DIRECT ON-THE-RECORD STATEMENT. THEN HE REMARKED THAT "NO LIMITATIONS" WERE BEING PLACED ON THE EIGHTH ARMY'S OBJECTIVES DURING THE PRESENT COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.
UM1140PPD NM

A138FX
MAY 25 1951
CHUNCHON (220)
BY GEORGE A.MCARTHUR
CENTRAL FRONT, KOREA, MAY 24-(AP)-ALLIED INFANTRY AND TANKS TODAY FOUGHT INTO BATTERED CHUNCHON.
THEY CAUGHT RETREATING REDS FLAT-FOOTED.
THE ALLIES THEN SWEPT NORTH OF CHUNCHON AND ACROSS THE CHOYANG RIVER AND TURNED THEIR GUNS ON 500 FLEEING CHINESE.
THE REDS WERE DOG-TROTTING IN COLUMNS OF TWOS. THEY WERE CUT DOWN BY WITHERING FIRE FROM TANK CANNON, MACHINE GUNS AND SMALL ARMS.
A "LARGE" NUMBER OF PRISONERS WAS REPORTED TAKEN.
F-80S AND F51S JOINED IN THE ASSAULT. A FLIGHT LEADER FOR THE JETS REPORTED HE AND HIS WINGMEN KILLED "AT LEAST 150."
THE DOUGHBOYS JUMPED OFF AT DAWN ALONG BOTH SIDES OF THE HONGCHON-CHUNCHON ROAD. WEST OF THE HIGHWAY A CHINESE REGIMENT FOUGHT BITTERLY ON THE RUGGED HILL APPROACHES TO CHUNCHON.
INFANTRYMEN SUPPORTED BY HEAVY ARTILLERY AND MORTAR BARRAGES CLOSED IN HAND-TO-HAND BAYONET AND HAND GRENADE BATTLES.
THEY FOUGHT THE REDS ON TWO HILLS DUE SOUTH OF CHUNCHON.
EAST OF THE ROAD OPPOSITION WAS SPOTTY AS GIS ADVANCED SOUTHEAST OF THE CITY.
THE ARMORED COLUMN COMMANDED BY CAPT.CHARLES E.HAZEL, 2960 CALDERWOOD LANE, SACRAMENTO, CALIF., WAS UNDER FIRE FROM THE TIME IT REACHED THE VILLAGE OF SINJOM, SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF CHUNCHON, UNTIL IT HIT THE CITY.
JUST SOUTH OF SINJOM ENEMY SHARPSHOOTERS COVERING A FRESHLY DUG

ROAD CRATER FORCED JEEP RIDING INFANTRYMEN TO WITHDRAW BUT THE TANKS CLOSED IN TIGHT FORMATION AND MADE THE RUN FOR CHUNCHON.

RT842APD NM

A132FX

CENTRAL FRONT, KOREA, FRIDAY, MAY 25-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.CLAUDE B. FERENBAUGH, U.S. SEVENTH DIVISION COMMANDER, WAS AMBUSHED AND PINNED DOWN FOR FOUR HOURS LAST NIGHT BY CHINESE RED MACHINEGUNNERS.

BUT THE GENERAL, HIS AIDE, C.P.CHANDLER, AND DRIVER, SGT.ALLEN D.BRALLEY, ESCAPED WITH ONLY SCRATCHES AND MINOR BRUISES.

THE REDS AMBUSHED THE GENERAL'S COMMAND JEEP AND AN ACCOMPANYING MILITARY POLICE VEHICLE AFTER THEY PASSED THROUGH A CENTRAL KOREA MOUNTAIN PASS.

TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE KILLED IN THE AMBUSH.

HW;5 956PPD NM

A98KX

MAY 25 1951

NAVAL

TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 25-(AP)-REDS TRYING TO RE-MINE THE EAST KOREAN PORT OF WONSAN WERE BLASTED OUT OF THEIR SMALL BOATS YESTERDAY NBY GUNS OF THE U. S. LIGHT CRUISER MANCHESTER AND ACCOMPANYING DESTROYERS.

THE ACTION WAS DESCRIBED IN A REPORT FROM THE MANCHESTER TO NAVAL HEADQUARTERS.

MANY REDS JUMPED INTO THE WATER WHEN THE BOMBARDMENT BEGAN. THREE DEAD REDS AND ONE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED WERE PICKED UP. MANY OTHER BODIES WERE SEEN FLOATING IN THE BAY.

ALLIED MINESWEEPERS HAVE KEPT THE CHANNEL CLEAR OF RED MINES SINCE THE BOMBARDMENT OF WONSAN BEGAN FEB. 16.

A70FX

TOKYO, MAY 24-(AP)-A C-119 FLYING BOXCAR LOADED WITH SUPPLIES FOR KOREA DEVELOPED MECHANICAL TROUBLE.

THE CREW AND PASSENGERS--SIX IN ALL--BAILED OUT SAFELY NEAR YOKOHAMA.

BUT THE HUGE AIRCRAFT ROARED ON, CLIMBING ALL THE WHILE.

IT CROSSED HONSHU ISLAND AND HEADED OVER THE SEA OF JAPAN IN THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF SIBERIA.

AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS TRAILING THE BIG SHIP RELUCTANTLY CARRIED OUT THEIR ORDERS: SHOOT IT DOWN WHERE A CRASH WOULD INJURE NO ONE. THE PLANE PLUNGED INTO THE SEA.

JL441APD

B15KX (Q)

APW

TOKYO, MAY 24-(AP)-AMERICAN, BRITISH AND JAPANESE FINANCIAL OFFICIALS TODAY BEGAN TALKS TO WORK OUT POSTWAR TREATY ARRANGEMENTS FOR PAYMENTS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE STERLING BLOC.

MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM F.MARQUAT, CHIEF OF THE OCCUPATION'S ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION, WELCOMED CONFERENCE MEMBERS ON BEHALF OF GEN. MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY, SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER. HE EMPHASIZED THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SETTING UP MEANS OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS IN TRADE AFTER JAPAN GETS A PEACE TREATY.

THE BRITISH MISSION'S FINANCIAL ADVISOR, H.H.THOMAS, AND J.B. LOYNES, ASSISTANT CHIEF CASHIER OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, REPRESENTED THEIR COUNTRY.

VR239ACS

B16KX (Q)

APW (170)

TOKYO, MAY 24-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.A.J.H.CASSELS, COMMANDER OF THE NEW BRITISH COMMONWEALTH DIVISION IN KOREA, WILL LEAVE FOR AUSTRALIA TOMORROW TO RESIGN HIS OLD JOB AS CHIEF LIAISON OFFICER FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM IN AUSTRALIA.

GENERAL CASSELS TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE HE PLANNED TO RETURN HERE IN MID-JUNE TO TAKE OVER HIS NEW COMMAND. HE DID NOT DISCLOSE WHEN FORMATION OF THE NEW COMMONWEALTH DIVISION--THE FIRST IN HISTORY--WOULD BE COMPLETED.

JUST BACK FROM A THREE-DAY VISIT WITH THE UNITS OF HIS NEW DIVISION IN KOREA, GENERAL CASSELS SAID HE FOUND THEM ALL "IN ABSOLUTELY FIRST CLASS FORM."

CASSELS SAID HE AND THE TROOPS UNDER HIS COMMAND WERE GETTING "MAGNIFICENT HELP" FROM THE AMERICAN 8TH ARMY AND OTHER UNITS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEAM.

THE NEW COMMONWEALTH DIVISION WILL BE COMPOSED OF THREE BRIGADES--ONE CANADIAN, ONE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE THIRD MADE UP OF TWO U.K. BATTALIONS, ONE AUSTRALIAN, THE NEW ZEALAND FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT AND THE INDIAN FIELD AMBULANCE UNIT.

GENERAL CASSELS SAID SOME OF THE TROOPS WOULD BE ELIGIBLE SOON FOR RETURN TO THEIR HOMES UNDER A PLAN SIMILAR TO THE AMERICAN ROTATION PROGRAM.

VR243ACS NM

MAY 25 1951

B77KX (Q)

TOKYO, MAY 24 (AP)-SGT.MAURICE MOSHER, GLEN LYON, PA., TODAY WAS RECOMMENDED FOR THE SILVER STAR FOR KILLING 300 CHINESE REDS IN 15 MINUTES IN KOREA. THE U.S.24TH DIVISION NON-COM ALREADY HOLDS THREE BRONZE STARS.

THE CITATION SAID MOSHER WAS IN A CONVOY AMBUSHED BY THOUSANDS OF CHINESE REDS. HE GRABBED A MACHINEGUN FROM A JEEP, SET IT UP ON A BAGGAGE TRAILER AND BEGAN FIRING.

THE REDS WERE STREAMING THROUGH A PASS. MOSHER BURNED OUT THE GUN FIRING AT THEM. HE FOUND ANOTHER MACHINEGUN AND CONTINUED SHOOTING.

THE CITATION DID NOT PINPOINT THE SECTOR.

GG1213PCS NM

B76KX (Q)

TOKYO, MAY 24 (AP)-DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN KOREA HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO:

CPL.JAMES H.GODFREY, DOTHAN, ALA., GUNNER WITH A 75-MM. RECOILLESS RIFLE SQUAD.

SGT.1/C EARL R.BAXTER, CHAPEL ST., SHIRLEY, MASS., MEMBERS OF A PLATOON THAT WITHSTOOD ENEMY ASSAULT UNTIL THE PLATOON'S AMMUNITION WAS EXHAUSTED.

GG902ACS

A71FX

MAY 25 1951

(300)

BY JIM BECKER

WITH THE FIRST MARINE AIR WING IN KOREA, MAY 24-(AP)-I WENT TRUCK HUNTING FROM MIDNIGHT UNTIL DAWN TODAY ON A "FLYING LIGHTHOUSE." THE SHOOTING WAS SO GOOD WE OVERSTAYED OUR WELCOME AND WERE NEARLY HUNTED DOWN OURSELVES.

THE JOB OF THIS MARINE TRANSPORT PLANE WAS TO DROP HUGE FLARES SO ACCOMPANYING MARINE FIGHTER PLANES COULD FIND AND DESTROY CHINESE TRUCKS AND CONVOYS.

WE HAD ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SHOOTS OF THE KOREAN WAR. TRUCK AFTER TRUCK DISINTEGRATED INTO FLAMING PUFFS AS THE ROCKETS, NAPALM AND MACHINEGUN BULLETS ROLLED INTO THEIR RANKS.

SO MANY TRUCKS JAMMED THE ROADS EARLY TODAY THAT WE STAYED OVER ENEMY TERRITORY UNTIL THE EARLY DAWN LIGHT MADE IT EASY FOR CHINESE ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES TO SPOT US, AND THEY PUMPED DOZENS OF ROUNDS OF 90-MM. SHELLS INTO THE AIR AROUND OUR PLANE.

SHELL EXPLOSIONS ROCKED THE TRANSPORT LIKE AN OAK LEAF IN A MARCH WIND. ONE SLIGHTLY DAMAGED THE TAIL.

THE REDS PAID FOR THE TROUBLES THEY CAUSED US, HOWEVER. MARINE

FIGHTERS ALONE COUNTED 42 DESTROYED VEHICLES AND 23 DAMAGED IN THE AREA NORTH OF CHUNCHON.

THE FLARE PLANE HEADED FOR THE RED LINES SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT. MAJ. A.R. CONANT, BURLINGAME, CALIF., WAS THE PILOT AND CAPT. DAVID MENZIES, LOWER LAKE, CALIF., THE CO-PILOT. LT. HENRY FINK, JR., SOMIS, CALIF., FLEW AS OBSERVER. SGT. KEITH MCLEOD OF BOSTON WAS CREW CHIEF AND T/SGT. DAVID SCHWITZER OF HACKENSACK, N.J. AND T/SGT. TOM COOVER OF EL PASO, TEXAS, WERE IN CHARGE OF TOSSING OUT THE FLARES.

AS SOON AS WE PASSED INTO THE COMMUNIST VOID WE BEGAN SPOTTING THE BLINKING LIGHTS OF TRUCKS. THE FIGHTER PLANES CHECKED IN WITH US BY RADIO.

"WE'VE GOT LOTS OF CUSTOMERS FOR YOU TONIGHT," SAID FINK.

THE COORDINATION BETWEEN THE PILOTS WAS AMAZING AS THEY TOOK TURNS DARTING DOWN OVER THE COLUMN. THE ROAD STOOD OUT BRIGHT AND CLEAR IN THE LIGHT OF THE FLARES.

SUDDENLY ONE TRUCK EXPLODED IN A BALL OF ORANGE FLAME.

"HE MUST BE CARRYING AMMO" SAID CONANT.

A SECOND AND THIRD RED TRUCK QUICKLY IGNITED.

THE FIGHTERS WORKED THE ROAD UNTIL THEIR AMMUNITION WAS EXHAUSTED, AND THEN A NEW BATCH OF PLANES CAME ON TO HUNT BY THE LIGHT OF OUR FLARES.

WE SOON SPOTTED NEW TARGETS--ANOTHER LONG CONVOY ON THE ROAD FROM CHORWON TO HWACHON.

WE HUNTED AND SHOT UP THE ROAD UNTIL THE DAWN LIGHT SENT US PACKING. THE MARINE PILOT SAID IT WAS THE SECOND HIGHEST TOTAL OF DAMAGED AND DESTROYED TRUCKS THAT WE HAD EVER COMPILED.

JL450APD

B75KX (Q)
DT

MAY 25 1951

U.S.5TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS,KOREA,MAY 24 (AP)-CAPT.RICHARD BROESAMLE, 13132 CHEYENNE AVE., DETROIT, LED FOUR F-80 SHOOTING STARS TODAY IN A FIRE RAID ON A NORTH KOREAN SUPPLY CENTER.

"WE LEFT ABOUT 50 BUILDINGS IN FLAMES," BROESAMLE SAID. "JUDGING FROM THE BLACK SMOKE MOST OF THEM CONTAINED PETROLEUM SUPPLIES."

THE STRIKE WAS NEAR HWACHON IN PART OF A HEAVY AIR RAID ON A RED BUILDUP TRIANGLE NORTH OF PARALLEL 38. THE FIFTH AIR FORCE FLEW 581 SORTIES DURING THE DAY.

GG855ACS

B12KX (Q)
(130)

WITH THE U.S. SECOND DIVISION, KOREA, MAY 24-(AP)- THE NAMES OF EIGHT AMERICANS OF THE U.S. SECOND DIVISION WHO WERE PICKED UP BY AN ALLIED TANK FORCE TUESDAY AFTER FIVE DAYS BEHIND ENEMY LINES WERE RELEASED TODAY.

THEY ARE:

PFC. VINCENT CIDONI, BROOKLYN; CPL. EUGENE W. MEEKS, BELTON, S.C.; CPL. GLENN B. TUTTLE, CLEVELAND, O.; PFC JAMES E. FIORE, COATESVILLE, PA.; CPL. JAMES CHRISTENSEN, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.; LT. WILLIAM P. BALLINT, ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O.; PVT. JOSEPH PLESSIS, BIDDLEFORD, ME., AND PFC. ROBERT O'DELL, OF CASS CITY, MICH.

THE MEN WERE PART OF A SECOND DIVISION CONVOY MOVING TO HONGCHON FROM HANGYE ON MAY 17. MANY OF THE CONVOY'S TRUCKS WERE CAUGHT IN A CHINESE AMBUSH AND SET AFIRE.

THE EIGHT SOLDIERS OUTRAN THE RED GUNNERS AND FOR FIVE DAYS HIKED ACROSS COUNTRY AND SLEPT IN THE MUD. WHEN TANKERS RESCUED THEM THE MEN WERE ALMOST UNRECOGNIZABLE BUT CALLED OUT IN ENGLISH FOR THE CREWS TO HOLD THEIR FIRE.

TR229ACS

B75KX (Q)

TAIPEH,FORMOSA,MAY 24 (AP)-THE CHINESE NATIONALIST DEFENSE MINISTRY SAID TODAY 5,000 PERSONS HAD BEEN PUT TO DEATH IN LINHAI COUNTY, 160 MILES SOUTH OF SHANGHAI, IN THE RED PURGE.

THE MINISTRY SAID CIVILIANS BANDED TOGETHER IN THE NINGPO AREA 90 MILES SOUTH OF SHANGHAI TO PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM THE PURGE BUT 1,000 OF THEM WERE SLAIN BY RED TROOPS SENT TO BREAK UP THE BAND.

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS SAID 10,000 PERSONS CLASSED AS WAVERING ELEMENTS WERE PUT TO DEATH AT MUKDEN, MANCHURIA, IN THE PAST YEAR.

GG901ACS

A4

SINGAPORE, MAY 24-(AP)-A CHINESE YOUTH, SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS IN JAIL FOR PASTING COMMUNIST POSTERS ON BILLBOARDS, TURNED TO THE JUDGE AS HE WAS LED OFF TODAY.

"I'LL SENTENCE YOU TO SEVEN OR EIGHT YEARS VERY SOON," HE SAID.

KM223AED

A76

MAY 25 1951

WITH TEHRAN
BY ARTHUR GAVSHON

LONDON, MAY 24-(AP)-BRITISH DIPLOMATS TRIED ANXIOUSLY IN A DOZEN WORLD CAPITALS TODAY TO WET DOWN THE SPARKS OF A POSSIBLE WAR ARISING OUT OF THE EXPLOSIVE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL DISPUTE.

ENVOYS FROM ANKARA TO WASHINGTON CALLED ON NATIONS WITH SOME INFLUENCE IN TEHRAN TO CALM IRAN'S LEADERS AND SO HELP SETTLE THE CRISIS SWIFTLY AND PEACEFULLY.

BRITAIN HOPES THUS--AND IN OTHER WAYS, TOO--TO STAVE OFF IRANIAN SEIZURE OF HER OIL CONCESSIONS BEFORE ANY NEED MIGHT ARISE FOR RESORTING TO MILITARY FORCE.

PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE AND HIS COLLEAGUES ARE SAID TO REALIZE DISPATCH OF TROOPS TO GUARD BRITISH ASSETS IN IRAN COULD TOUCH OFF WAR--PERHAPS INVOLVING RUSSIA.

THEY KNOW, TOO, THERE IS A HEAVY RISK OF LOSING THE PRIZED OIL CONCESSION NOW BEING RUN BY THE BILLION-DOLLAR ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY (AIOC) IF IRAN REFUSES TO NEGOTIATE A NEW OIL DEAL.

THERE ARE SOME SIGNS THE GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO MOVE AS SOON AS IRAN ANSWERS BRITAIN'S SIX-DAY-OLD OFFER.

THE WAR OFFICE IS EXPECTED TO ANNOUNCE WITHIN THE NEXT 24 HOURS THAT A BRIGADE OF PARATROOPERS WILL FLY OUT TO THE MIDDLE EAST TO MEET ANY EMERGENCY. THE 4,000TOUGHENED SKYMEN WILL NOT OF COURSE, GO DIRECTLY TO IRAN. BUT THEY WILL BE POSTED WITHIN EASY REACH OF THE OILFIELDS--PROBABLY IN THE SUEZ CANAL ZONE OF EGYPT, WHERE THE BRITISH ALREADY HAVE A BIG GARRISON.

FROM THE WELTER OF ARGUMENT AND COUNTER-ARGUMENT IN THE PRESS AND AMONG THE POLICY-MAKERS OVER WHETHER TO SEND TROOPS TO IRAN, ONE THING HAS EMERGED CLEARLY: BRITAIN WILL NOT TAKE THE PLUNGE WITHOUT FIRST CONSULTING THE UNITED STATES.

SHE REALIZES THAT WITHOUT AMERICAN MORAL SUPPORT SHE COULD HARDLY SUSTAIN HERSELF AGAINST CHARGES OF AGGRESSION IN THE UNITED NATIONS.

LOSS OF THE AIOC CONCESSION WOULD MEAN LOSS OF THE BRITISH NAVY'S MAIN SOURCE OF FUEL; LOSS OF MORE THAN ONE BILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF ASSETS; LOSS OF THE SOURCE FOR ABOUT 30 PER CENT OF BRITAIN'S OWN DAY-TO-DAY OIL SUPPLIES.

BRITISH ENVOYS, MEANTIME, HAVE ASKED THE GOVERNMENTS OF INDIA, PAKISTAN, TURKEY, FRANCE, IRAQ--BESIDES OTHER MIDEASTERN NATIONS, THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES - TO USE WHATEVER MODERATING INFLUENCES THEY HAVE ON THE TEHRAN GOVERNMENT.

IN THESE TALKS THE BRITISH SAY THEY DO NOT OPPOSE OIL NATIONALIZATION AS SUCH--BUT DO RESIST WHAT THEY HOLD TO BE ONE-SIDED BREACHING OF THEIR 60-YEAR OIL PACT WITH IRAN.

BD918PED

A51
(130)
LONDON, MAY 24-(AP)-ANTHONY EDEN TOLD AN EMPIRE DAY RALLY TONIGHT BRITAIN HAS BEEN "PUSHED AROUND A LITTLE TOO MUCH OF LATE" IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
EDEN, DEPUTY LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION CONSERVATIVE PARTY, SAID THAT IN EGYPT AND IRAN, PARTICULARLY, BRITAIN IS BEING "PUSHED AROUND."
EGYPT DENIES PASSAGE OF BRITISH TANKERS THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL DESPITE TERMS OF A CONVENTION PROVIDING THAT THE CANAL SHOULD BE FREE FROM BLOCKADE IN PEACE AND WAR, EDEN SAID.
IN IRAN, WHERE THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY IS BEING NATIONALIZED, "INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS ARE BEING FLOUTED," HE ASSERTED.
"GIVING AWAY JUST INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS DOESN'T WIN PEACE," HE SAID. "THAT IS APPEASEMENT AT ITS WORST. IT IS BAD FOR US AND BAD FOR OTHER COUNTRIES. AND IT IS BAD FOR PEACE."
[illegible]

A95
LONDON, MAY 24-(AP)-BRITISH OFFICIALS SAID TODAY RUSSIAN PURCHASES FROM EMPIRE SOURCES SHOW NO SIGNS THAT THE SOVIETS ARE UNDULY STOCKPILING RUBBER FOR WAR PURPOSES.
THEY REPORTED SOVIET IMPORTS OF RUBBER HAVE DECLINED SINCE 1948.
NEVERTHELESS, BRITAIN HAS UNDERTAKEN TO CONTROL THE FLOW OF RUBBER AMONG OTHER STRATEGIC MATERIALS--TO EAST EUROPE.
THE SOVIETS, AS A RESULT, ARE BEING ALLOWED TO IMPORT ONLY AS MUCH NATURAL RUBBER AS THEY WOULD SEEM TO NEED FOR THEIR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION, THE OFFICIALS SAID. EXACT SIZE OF THE AMOUNT ALLOWED THEM WAS NOT DISCLOSED.
RUBBER TRADERS IN SINGAPORE, HOWEVER, HAVE ESTIMATED SHIPMENTS FROM THE MALAYAN FEDERATION ALONE THIS YEAR HAVE AVERAGED 6,000 TONS MONTHLY--SLIGHTLY MORE THAN IN 1950.
DY1026PED

MAY 25 1951

A93 (100)
LONDON, MAY 24-(AP)-RED CHINA HAS INFORMED RUSSIA THAT IT SUPPORTS SOVIET PROPOSALS FOR DRAWING UP A PEACE TREATY FOR JAPAN AND OPPOSES AMERICAN SUGGESTIONS THAT CHINA BE EXCLUDED FROM THE NEGOTIATIONS, THE PEIPING RADIO SAID TONIGHT.
THE BROADCAST OF A NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH REPORTED THAT FOREIGN MINISTER CHOU EN LAI HAD INFORMED THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN PEIPING THAT HIS GOVERNMENT FULLY SUPPORTS TH VIEW CONTAINED IN A RUSSIAN NOTE TO THE U.S. RECENTLY THAT COMMUNIST CHINA MUST PARTICIPATE.
HE CHARGED THE U.S. IS ACTING ARBITRARILY IN PREPARING ITS OWN DRAFT OF THE JAPANESE TREATY. HE REPEATED THE CONTENTION THAT THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IS TH SOLE LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE.
DY1023PED

A74
LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 25-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TOD THE RESIGNATION OF 69-YEAR-OLD LORD HALL AS FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY. HE WILL BE SUCCEEDED BY LORD PAKENHAM, NOW MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION.
HALL WROTE PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE THAT HE FELT IT WAS TIME TO "MA WAY FOR A YOUNGER PERSON," ESPECIALLY IN VIEW OF BRITAIN'S REARMA-MENT PROGRAM. PAKENHAM IS 45.
?$907PED
BD907PED

By Alfred Cheval

brussels, belgium, may 24--(ap)--an unofficial court made

30.24- 23375

HEARD TESTIMONY THIS WEEK

german
of former [illegible]concentration camp inmates has [illegible] evidence which they said today shows that conditions in russian labor camps are worse than those under which they lived at the hands of the [illegible] nazis.

The amateur [illegible]judges" have been carrying on a privately organized mock trial of charges that russia maintains concentration camps. the hearings, which started four days ago with the presentation of depositions from former russian camp inmates and testimony by some 40 witnesses, ends tomorrow.

MAY 25 1951

the mock trial was set up by the "international committee against concentration camp regimes," whose membership ranges from spain to Bel[illegible]. the soviet embassy here [illegible] an invitation to send a defense attorney, as have a group of communist lawyers invited from brussels and paris.

mrs. elizabeth ingrand, [illegible] who spent three years in nazi death camps and [illegible] narrowly escaped execution, has supervised the gathering of documents. taking over the role of "investigating magistrate," she told the group the testimonies presented had been carefully checked and matched to avoid the possibility of mere hearsay getting into the evidence

presiding "judge" a. s. balachowsky said the purpose of the hearings was to "examine the true character of soviet labor camps." he added that the group would NOT judge whether concentration camps actually exist in russia until all the testimony is heard and the evidence is weigh

leaders of the group said earlier this month that the mock trial against russia was set up after the soviet union had repeatedly ignored requests by the international committee to be permitte to study the labor camp situation first hand.

although the committee lacks legal authority, it hopes by its hearings on russia and on similar complaints about other countries to mold public opinion against any regime which fosters concentration camps.

chevals thru 2nd 1710 oc 1545 MAY 25 1951

A82
FIRST LEAD PRISONERS (470)
BY RICHARD K. O'MALLEY
LANDSBERG, GERMANY, MAY 24-(AP)-SEVEN CONDEMNED GERMAN WAR PRISONERS SITTING RED JACKETED AND GRIM IN DEATH ROW, RECEIVED WORD OF THEIR SECOND STA OF EXECUTION TONIGHT ONLY AN HOUR AND ONE MINUTE BEFORE THEY WERE TO HANG.
THE CHAPLAIN AT THE AMERICAN WAR CRIMES PRISON HERE INFORMED THE WIVES OF THE SEVEN PRISONERS, GATHERED AT A LITTLE HOTEL NOT FAR FROM THE PRISON, THAT U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE WALTER M. BASTIAN OF WASHINGTON, D.C., WAS HOLDING UP THE EXECUTIONS WHILE HE STUDIED THE CASE.
THE SEVEN WOMEN HAD COME AWAY FROM THE PR
SON RED-EYED AND WEEPING ONLY THIS AFTERNOON. BUT THERE WAS NO SIGN OF SADNESS TONIGHT. AFTER EXPRESSING THEIR HAPPINESS, THEY GATHERED IN THE HOTEL PARLOR WHILE THE CHAPLAIN LED A RAYER OF THANKS. NONE OF THEM COULD BELIEVE THEIR MEN WOULD TAKE THE STEPS TO THE GALLOWS A THIRD TIME.
THE FIRST STAY OF EXECUTION WAS GRANTED WHILE THE U.'. SUPREME COURT STUDIED A REQUEST FOR AN APPEAL IN THE CASE. THE SUPREME COURT REFUSED TO REVIEW IT.
IN BONN, WEST GERMAN CAPITAL, GERMAN OFFICIALS EXPRESSED THE HOPE THE NEW STAY MIGHT LED TO A REVISION OF THE DEATH SENTENCES. VICE-CNCELLOR FRANZ BLUECHER, WHO HAD SENT LAST-MINUTE APPEAL ON BEHAL OF THE CONDEMNED MEN TO THE U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER JOHN J. MCCLOY, SAID THERE WERE "SERIOUS ERRORS" IN THE TRIAL PROCEEDINGS. HE ADDED:
"IF THESE ERRORS ARE NOT AT LEAST REVIEWED, THWN THEN WE WILL HAVE A NEW NATIONALISTIC LEGEND."
BY THIS HE CLEARLY MEANT THAT A FAILURE TO REVIEW THE DEATH SENTENCES WOULD FEED THE SPIRIT OF GERMAN NATIONALISM. MANY HIGH GERMAN OFFICIA AND MANY NEWSPAPERS HAVE COMPLAINED BITTERLY ABOUT THE DEATH SENTENCES.

A83
THE SEVEN PRISONERS, CONVICTED BY A U.S. WAR CRIMES COURT IN 1946 AND 1947, ARE: FORMER S.S. GEN OSWALD POHL, CONVICTED OF DIRECTING THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WARSAW GHETTO AND OF BEING IN CHARGE OF NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS; GEORG SCHALLERMAIR, SENTENCED FOR CONCENTRATION CAMP ATROCITIES; S.S. COL. PAUL BLOBEL, CONVICTED OF HAVING ORDERED THE KILLING OF 60,000 PERSONS IN A KIEV MASSACRE; WERNER BRAUNE, CONVICTED OF A MASSACRE OF JEWS AND GYPSIES; ERIC NAUMANN, COMMANDER OF A UNIT WHICH EXTERMINATED 3,539 PERSONS IN THREE WEEKS; OTTO OHLENDORF, CHIEF OF AN EXTERMINATION TEAM CHARGED WITH HAVING KILLED 90,000 RUSSIANS; AND HANS SCHMIDT, FORMER ADJUTANT OF BUCHENWALD.
DESTRICTING HER REACTION WHEN SHE FIRST HEARD OF THE WASHINGTON JUDGE'S ACTION, FRAU OHLENDORF EXCLAIMED:
"AT THE MOMENT I HEARD IT, I DID NOT BELIEVE IT. IT WAS THE SECOND TIME. THEN I CALLED THE CHAPLAIN, AND HE TOLD ME IT WAS TRUE. THEY CANNOT DO THIS TO US A THIRD TIME."
THEN, AS SHE HURRIED UPSTAIRS TOWARD HER ROOM, SHE TURNED TO A REPORTER AND SAID:
"WHAT I THINK IS: IT IS A NUTE HOUSE."
SHE OBVIOUSLY WAS REFERRING TO THE ON-AGAIN, OFF-AGAIN ASPECTS OF THE TWICE DEFERRED EXECUTIONS.
FRAU NAUMANN, WIFE OF ANOTHER OF THE COMDENED MEN, SMILED AND SAID "I AM VERY HAPPY."
FRAU POHL, WHO HAD COME AWAY FROM WHAT HE THOUGHT WAS HER FINAL VISIT WITH HER HUSBAND, DID NOT RECEIVE THE NEWS IMMEDIATELY. THE OTHER WOMEN HURRIED TO PUT THROUGH TELEPHONE CALLS TO HER.
ALL THE WOMEN WERE OBVIOUSLY WRACKED BY THE STRAIN OF THEIR LATEST FAREWELLS. AND THEY ALSO WERE AWARE THAT THE LATEST REPRIEVI IS SCHEDULED TO LAST ONLY FIVE DAYS.
FREDERICK WIEHL, ATTORNEY FOR POHL, FIRST RECEIVED THE NEWS WITH A STUNNED SURPRISE. THEN HE GRINNED AND SAID:
"I THINK WE'RE ALL RIGHT NOW. I DON'T THINK THE MEN WILL EVER HANG."
(NO PICKUP)
BVGAGPFD

MAY 25 1951

A200
(240)
BY RICHARD K.O'MALLEY
LANDSBERG, GERMANY, MAY 24-(AP)-U.S.CONSTABULARY TROOPS ARMED WITH MACHINEGUNS PATROLLED THIS BAVARIAN RIVER TOWN TONIGHT AS SEVEN GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS AWAITED THE CALL TO THE GALLOWS.
THE SEVEN ARE TO BE HANGED AT THE AMERICAN WAR CRIMES PRISON HERE, PROBABLY EARLY TOMORROW. THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT REFUSED TO REVIEW THE CASES. THE MEN WERE CONVICTED BY A U.S.WAR CRIMES COURT IN 1946 AND 1947 OF VARIOUS ATROCITIES.
THE GUARD AGAINST GERMAN DEMONSTRATIONS OR ANY LAST-MINUTE EFFORT TO FREE THE GROUP, PREPARATIONS FOR THE HANGINGS WERE MADE IN STRICT SECRECY AND ARMY PATROLS WERE CALLED IN FROM THE U.S.MILITARY POST AT

30.24- 23377

AUGSBURG, NEARBY.
THE PRISON ITSELF, ON THE LECH RIVER, BRISTLED WITH POLISH ARMED GUARDS WHO NORMALLY STAND DUTY THERE AND ADDITIONAL AMERICAN SOLDIERS. NEWSMEN AND PHOTOGRAPHERS WERE BARRED. THE MEN OF THE BIG LANDSBERG AIR BASE AND THEIR MILITARY POLICE UNITS WERE ON A 24-HOUR ALERT.
THE CONDEMNED MEN WERE FORMER S.S.GEN.OSWALD POHL, CONVICTED OF DIRECTING DESTRUCTION OF THE WARSAW GHETTO AND OF BEING IN CHARGE OF NAZI CONCENTRTION CAMPS; GEORG SCHALLERMAEIR, SENTENCED FOR CONCENTRATION CAMP ATROCITIES; S.S.COL.PAUL BLOBEL, CONVICTED OF ORDERING THE KILLING OF 60,000 PERSONS IN A KIEV MASSACRE; WERNER BRAUNE, CONVICTED IN A MASSACRE OF JEWS AND GYPSIES; ERIC NAUMANN, COMMANDER OF A UNIT WHICH EXTERMINATED 3,539 PERSONS IN THREE WEEKS; OTTO OHLENDORF, CHIEF OF AN EXTERMINATION TEAM CHARGED WITH KILLING 90,000 RUSSIANS; AND HANS SCHMIDT, FORMER ADJUTANT OF BUCHENWALD.
WD1231PED

A38WX (PRECEDE)
1(180) PRECEDE LANDSBERG

MAY 25 1951

WASHINGTON, MAY 24-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT TONIGHT ORDERED A FIVE-DAY STAY OF EXECUTION FOR SEVEN CONVICTED NAZI WAR CRIMINALS.
THE DEPARTMENT PHONED AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSIONER JOHN J. MCCLOY REQUESTING THE STAY A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE MEN WERE REPORTED SCHEDULED TO BE EXECUTED.
THE STATE DEPARTMENT ACTED IMMEDIATELY AFTER IT HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT HAD ISSUED AN ORDER STAYING THE DEATH SENTENCE UNTIL 9 A.M. E.S.T. TUESDAY, MAY 29.
AN ATTORNEY FOR THE SEVEN HAD FILED SUITS IN THE DISTRICT COURT CONTENDING THE SEVEN CANNOT BE EXECUTED BECAUSE THE WEST GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S CONSTITUTIONS FORBIDS CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. THE GERMAN'S COUNSEL SAID THAT CONSTITUTION HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED BY THIS GOVERNMENT.
THE COURT WILL HEAR ARGUMENTS ON THE CASE MONDAY.
A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAID HE UNDERSTOOD THE NEWS OF THE STAY WAS TELEPHONED TO THE AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE IN TIME TO POSTPONE THE EXECUTIONS.
THE DISTRICT COURT MOVE WAS THE LATEST IN A LONG SERIES OF MOVES THE CONVICTED MEN HAVE TAKEN IN AMERICAN COURTS IN AN EFFORT TO ESCAPE THE DEATH PENALTY. ALL SEVEN WERE CONVICTED OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST ALLIED PERSONNEL AND REFUGEES IN GERMAN CONCENTRATION AND PRISON CAMPS.
JA644PED

A109
BERLIN, MAY 24-(AP)-TWO BRITISH SOLDIERS WHO DESERTED TO THE SOVIET ZONE FOR TWO MONTHS WERE SENTENCED TODAY TO SERVE AN EQUAL AMOUNT OF TIME IN THE BRITISH MILITARY STOCKADE.
THEY RETURNED VOLUNTARILY AND SURRENDERED IN WEST BERLIN MAY 15.
ONE SOLDIER SAID HE WANTED TO ARRANGE A MARRIAGE WITH HIS GERMAN GIRL FRIEND. THE OTHER SAID HE LEFT BECAUSE HE WAS "FED UP" WITH BEING IN THE BAND AND PREFERRED A JOB WITH REGULAR TROOPS.
THEY ARE: BANDSMAN DONALD W.GIDDINGS, 20, AND BANDSMAN JAMES ROYLES, 18, BOTH MEMBERS OF THE FIRST MANCHESTER REGIMENT.
WD1011AED

165 (Q)
BERLIN, MAY 24-(AP)-A WEST BERLIN COURT TODAY SENTENCED FORMER NAZI SS (ELITE GUARD) LEADER KURT WERNER GILDISCH TO 15 YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR KILLING A CATHOLIC LEADER IN ADOLF HITLER'S BLOOD PURGE 17 YEARS AGO.
GILDISCH ADMITTED THAT HE SHOT DR.ERICH KLAUSENER, ANTI-NAZI CATHOLIC LAY LEADER, DURING THE PURGE OF JUNE 30, 1934, BUT SAID HE WAS ACTING UNDER ORDERS FROM REINHARD HEYDRICH, GESTAPO CHIEF, AND THEREFORE SHOULD NOT BE PUNISHED.
P1017AED

B102 (Q)
STUTTGART, GERMANY, MAY 24-(AP)-THE BODY OF PRIVATE WILLIAM HOY, MISSING SINCE MAY 13 WHEN HE FELL INTO THE DANUBE RIVER NEAR REGENSBURG, HAS BEEN RECOVERED, THE U.S. ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY. HE IS SURVIVED BY HIS MOTHER, MRS. GLADYS HOY, OF 464 EAST 36TH ST., CHICAGO.
DA141PED

A61
NIGHT LEAD MCCLOY (220)
BY BRACK CURRY
FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 24-(AP)-WEST GERMAN COMMUNISTS ARE BEING GOADED BY THEIR LEADERS TO GET READY TO HELP IN CASE OF A POSSIBLE SOVIET ATTACK AT ANY TIME IN THE NEXT THREE YEARS, U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER JOHN J. MCCLOY SAID TODAY.
MCCLOY'S QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT DECLARED PARTY WORKERS ARE TOLD THEY MUST BE PREPARED FOR PARTISAN WARFARE AND SABOTAGE "WHEN RED TROOPS MOVE WESTWARD."
HIS REPORT WENT ON:
THE PARTY LEADERS "ARE INTENT UPON IMPARTING A SENSE OF IMMEDIACY TO TRUSTED PARTY WORKERS" AND ARE INDICATING THAT A SOVIET ATTACK MAY COME ANY TIME "THIS YEAR OR NEXT OR THE YEAR AFTER."
THE SOVIET UNION AND HER SATELLITES ARE USING RESOURCES AND DIRECTING EFFORTS IN COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA WHICH IS "COMPARABLE TO ACTIVE MILITARY AGGRESSION." THE CAMPAIGN IS BASED ON THE THEMES OF PEACE, GERMAN UNITY AND AN END TO THE OCCUPATION--THEMES "UNDERSTANDABLY CLOSE TO THE HEARTS OF ALL GERMANS."
BUT WHEREVER IT CAN BE IDENTIFIED, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IS REJECTED BY THE BULK OF THE GERMANS IN THE WESTERN ZONES.
TALKS AMONG THE DEPUTIES OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, FRANCE AND RUSSIA IN PARIS HAVE MADE IT OBVIOUS THAT RUSSIA IS INTENT UPON USING THE PROPOSED BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE TO KEEP GERMANY FROM JOINING THE WEST.
MCCLOY SAID:
"IT IS CLEAR THAT THE PRESENT RULERS OF THE EAST ZONE GOVERNMENT AND THEIR SOVIET MASTERS ARE INTERESTED IN GERMAN UNIFICATION ONLY AS A DEVICE FOR STRENGTHENING SOVIET DOMINATION IN GERMANY AND EXTENDING IT TO THE WESTERN ZONES UNDER SPECIOUS PLEAS OF PEACE AND UNITY."
FM813PED

B78 Q
MAY 25 1951
FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 24-(AP)-JOHN J.MC CLOY, U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT LIEUT. GEN. LUCIAN K. TRUSCOTT, JR., RETIRED, HAS JOINED HIS STAFF AS COORDINATOR AND ADVISER FOR MILITARY SECURITY, DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND PUBLIC SAFETY
KA1105AED

153
NIGHT LEAD ISRAEL (360)
TEL AVIV, ISRAEL, MAY 24-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL ISRAELI REPORT CHARGED TODAY THAT JORDAN NATIONAL GUARDSMEN TWICE INVADED ISRAEL THIS WEEK IN THE SOUTHERN JUDEAN MOUNTAINS. THEY WERE REPORTED DRIVEN BACK BY ISRAELI TROOPS.
IN THE SECOND ATTEMPTED INVASION YESTERDAY, THE REPORT SAID, TWO ISRAELI SOLDIERS WERE WOUNDED AND THE "ENEMY SUFFERED A NUMBER OF CASUALTIES." AN OFFICIAL SOURCE DENIED A BROADCAST BY THE ARAB RADIO THAT SIX ISRAELI SOLDIERS WERE KILLED.
ISRAELI DRAINAGE CREWS RESUMED WORK TODAY IN THE HULEH SWAMP AREA IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE OF NORTHEAST PALESTINE, WHICH SYRIA INSISTS SHOULD BE LEFT AS IT IS. THE CREWS AVOIDED SEVEN ACRES OWNED BY ARABS
A U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL ORDER HAS CALLED FOR CESSATION OF WORK IN

THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE UNTIL AN AGREEMENT WITH SYRIA CAN BE REACHED.
ISRAEL INTERPRETED THE U.N. ORDER AS APPLYING ONLY TO THE ARAB-OWNED LAND AND ANNOUNCED THAT WORK IN THE REST OF THE ZONE--WHERE THE QUESTION OF ISRAELI OWNERSHIP IS NOT DISPUTED--WOULD CONTINUE.
(IN DAMASCUS, A SYRIAN MILITARY SPOKESMAN SAID SYRIA HAD PROTESTED TO MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM E. RILEY, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE U.N. PALESTINE TRUCE OBSERVERS, AGAINST THE PRESENCE OF ISRAELI TRACTORS IN THE DISPUTED AREA. SYRIA MAINTAINS THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S STOP-WORK ORDER APPLIES TO ALL SECTIONS OF THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE--A STRIP BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES SET UP AS A BUFFER UNDER THE 1948 ARMISTICE ENDING THE PALESTINE WAR.)
THE ISRAELI REPORT ON THE JORDAN BORDER CLASHES SAID JORDAN NATIONAL GUARDSMEN ENTERED ISRAEL TERRITORY TUESDAY, TOOK UP POSITIONS NEAR THE VILLAGE OF DAWAYIMA AND OPENED FIRE ON ISRAELI FORCES WITH MORTARS AND SMALL ARMS. THEY WERE DRIVEN OUT, THE REPORT SAID, BUT RETURNED WEDNESDAY WITH REINFORCEMENTS AND THREE ARMORED CARS OF THE ARAB LEGION. AT THE SAME TIME, SAID THE REPORT, ARABS CROSSING INTO ISRAEL WITH THEIR FLOCKS FIRED ON AN ISRAELI PATROL IN THE SAME AREA.
(AN ARAB NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM AMMAN, JORDAN, SAID A NUMBER OF ISRAELI SOLDIERS WERE KILLED AND WOUNDED IN AN ATTACK BY 60 ISRAELI TROOPS ON THE JORDAN FRONTIER VILLAGE OF EDNA. THE DISPATCH, RECEIVED IN CAIRO, SAID JORDAN GUARDSMEN DROVE THE ATTACKERS BACK AFTER A FIVE-HOUR BATTLE IN WHICH ONE ARAB WAS WOUNDED. IT SAID JORDAN COMPLAINED TO THE UNITED NATIONS AGAINST THE "NEW ISRAELI AGGRESSION.")
FH738PED

A9S 260 MAY 2 5 1951
TEL AVIV, ISRAEL, MAY 24-(AP)-ISRAEL TODAY CHARGED JORDAN GUARDS WITH TWO SUCCESSIVE INVASIONS OF HER TERRITORY AND SAID TWO ISRAELI TROOPS HAD BEEN WOUNDED AND THE JORDAN FORCES "SUFFERED A NUMBER OF CASUALTIES."
THE ISRAELI ANNOUNCEMENT CHARGING THE BORDER CROSSINGS YESTERDAY AND TUESDAY DENIED AN ARAB RADIO REPORT THAT SIX ISRAELIS WERE KILLED IN YESTERDAY'S CLASH.
ISRAEL SAID THE BORDER CROSSINGS OCCURRED IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF THE JUDEAN MOUNTAINS.
A PREVIOUS JORDAN ANNOUNCEMENT IN AMMAN CHARGED ISRAEL TROOPS WITH CROSSING INTO JORDAN TERRITORY AND SAID AN ARAB WAS WOUNDED BEFORE THE ISRAELIS WERE REPULSED.
(IN CAIRO, AN ARAB NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM AMMAN, JORDAN, SAID SOME ISRAELI SOLDIERS -- THE NUMBER WAS NOT SPECIFIED -- WERE KILLED AND WOUNDED IN AN ATTACK BY 60 ISRAELI TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER VILLAGE OF EDNA IN JORDAN TERRITORY.
(THE ARAB NEWS AGENCY SAID JORDAN HOME GUARDSMEN DROVE THE ATTACKERS BACK INTO ISRAELI TERRITORY IN A FIVE HOUR BATTLE IN WHICH ONE ARAB WAS WOUNDED. IT SAID JORDAN HAS COMPLAINED TO THE UNITED NATIONS OF "NEW ISRAELI AGGRESSION.")
MEANWHILE, QUIET WAS REPORTED FROM THE HULEH SWAMP REGION ALONG THE SYRIAN FRONTIER, WHERE ISRAEL TODAY RESUMED RECLAMATION WORK ON JEWISH-OWNED LAND IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES
ISRAEL ORDERED THE PALESTINE LAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY TO HALT THE DRAINAGE PROJECT ON SEVEN ACRES OF ARAB-OWNED LAND IN THE DISPUTED REGION AFTER THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL CALLED FOR SUSPENSION OF THE WORK IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE UNTIL ISRAEL AND SYRIA SETTLED THEIR DISPUTE OVER THE PROJECT. ISRAEL'S COMPLIANCE EXTENDED ONLY TO THE ARAB-OWNED LAND.
WD932AED

with tel aviv

Cairo, Egypt, May 24-(ap)-An arab news agency dispatch from amman, jordan, said today some israeli soldiers -- the number was not specified -- were killed and wounded in an attack by 60 israeli troops on the frontier village of edna in jordan territory.

The arab news agency said jordan homeguardsmen drove the ~~in~~ attackers back into israeli territory in a five hour battle in which one arab was wounded. It said jordan has ~~in~~ complainted to the united nations of "new israeli aggression."

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A28
NIGHT LEAD IRANIAN (530)
BY ROBERT B.HEWETT
TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 24-(AP)-IRAN FIXED A SEVEN-DAY DEADLINE FOR THE BRITISH-OWNED ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY TO START TALKS ON WAYS OF TURNING OVER TO THE GOVERNMENT ITS VAST HOLDINGS ON THE PERSIAN GULF.
A LETTER FROM FINANCE MINISTER MOHAMMED ALI VARASTEH TO COMPANY OFFICIALS HERE DEMANDED THAT THE COMPANY SEND REPRESENTATIVES BY MAY 30 TO HELP WORK OUT THE OIL NATIONALIZATION PROGRAM. THE DEADLINE WAS SET AFTER THE COMPANY FAILED TO REPLY TO A SIMILAR DEMAND.
IF ANGLO-IRANIAN, WHICH HAS EXCLUSIVE PRODUCTION RIGHTS IN THE BIG SOUTHERN OIL FIELDS, FAILS TO COMPLY, THE LETTER SAID, "THE GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE NO CHOICE BUT TO ACT ACCORDING TO ITS LEGAL DUTIES."
TOP OFFICIALS DODGED QUESTIONS ABOUT HOW THE GOVERNMENT WOULD TAKE OVER THE COMPANY'S HOLDINGS IF ITS REPRESENTATIVES DID NOT SHOW UP.
BUT HOSSEIN MAKKI, SECRETARY OF THE PARLIAMENTARY NATIONALIZATION BOARD, TOLD REPORTERS:
"THERE ARE WAYS WE CAN TAKE OVER OUR OWN PROPERTY. WE HAVE DECIDED WHAT WE ARE GOING TO DO, BUT IT IS BEING KEPT A SECRET FOR THE TIME BEING."
(BRITAIN'S ENVOYS IN A DOZEN WORLD CAPITALS FROM ANKARA TO WASHINGTON TRIED ANXIOUSLY TO GET NATIONS WITH SOME INFLUENCE IN TEHRAN TO CALM THE NATIONALIST LEADERS THERE.
(AT THE SAME TIME, ANTHONY EDEN, DEPUTY CONSERVATIVE LEADER, CALLED IN A SPEECH IN LONDON FOR A FIRMER HAND IN MANAGING BRITAIN'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS--PARTICULARLY IN IRAN AND EGYPT. HE SAID BRITAIN HAS BEEN "PUSHED AROUND A LITTLE TOO MUCH OF LATE.")
IRAN HAS REJECTED COMPANY PROPOSALS THAT THE DISPUTE BE SETTLED BY ARBITRATION. AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED ALSO TO REJECT THE LATEST PROPOSAL BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, WHICH OWNS

30.24- 23379

53 PER CENT OF THE COMPANY STOCK, TO SEND A TOP-LEVEL DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO NEGOTIATE THE DISPUTE.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR FRANCIS M.SHEPHERD LAST SATURDAY DELIVERED A STRONG PROTEST AND WARNED OF "SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES" IF IRAN CARRIED OUT ITS NATIONALIZATION LAW WITHOUT FIRST NEGOTIATING.

ALLAHYAR SALEH, CHAIRMAN OF THE PARLIAMENTARY NATIONALIZATION BOARD, READ A STATEMENT TO REPORTERS DENYING THERE WAS ANY IRANIAN ENMITY TOWARD BRITAIN.

A29

BUT WIDELY DIVERGENT GROUPS, RANGING FROM FANATICALLY NATIONALISTIC MOSLEM RELIGIOUS LEADERS TO THE COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND, HAVE JOINED HANDS AGAINST THE BRITISH ON THE OIL ISSUE.

IRANIAN OFFICIALS HAVE LASHED OUT BITTERLY AGAINST THE UNITED STATES FOR URGING BOTH SIDES TO USE MODERATION.

SALEH'S STATEMENT SAID THE GOVERNMENT HOPES THE TALKS WITH THE COMPANY REPRESENTATIVES WILL "END WELL." HE ADDED THAT IRAN HOPES TO RETAIN BRITISH AND OTHER FOREIGN TECHNICIANS NOW EMPLOYED BY THE COMPANY.

"THE REGULATIONS OF THE FORMER COMPANY WILL CONTINUE TO BE THE BASIS OF OPERATIONS," HE SAID, "SO LONG AS THEY DON'T CONFLICT WITH NATIONALIZATION."

SOME OBSERVERS SAW IN THIS THE POSSIBILITY THAT, IF THE COMPANY AGREES TO SEND ITS REPRESENTATIVES, SOME SORT OF NEGOTIATIONS TOWARD AN AGREEABLE SETTLEMENT MAY TAKE PLACE.

PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADAGH, WHO SPENDS MOST OF HIS TIME BEHIND THE LOCKED DOORS OF HIS OFFICE IN PARLIAMENT BECAUSE OF REPORTED THREATS ON HIS LIFE, IS SCHEDULED TO GIVE TOMORROW HIS FIRST NEWS CONFERENCE SINCE HE TOOK OFFICE MORE THAN THREE WEEKS AGO.

ONE OF MOSSADEGH'S RIGHT-HAND MEN, HUSSEIN HASSIBI, TOLD THE NEWSPAPER KEIHAN THAT IF AMERICAN AND BRITISH OIL EXPERTS REFUSE TO WORK FOR IRAN UNDER THE NATIONALIZED SETUP, "WE WILL EXPLOIT AND OPERATE THE OIL INSTALLATIONS AS MUCH AS WE CAN OURSELVES AND CLOSE DOWN THE REST."

SUGGESTED

A12

MAY 25 1951

FIRST LEAD IRAN

BY ROBERT H.HEWETT

TEHRAN,IRAN,MAY 24-(AP)-THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT CALLED ON THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY TODAY TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES WITHIN SEVEN DAYS TO ASSIST IN NATIONALIZING THE NATION'S OIL RESOURCES.

HOSSEIN MAKKI, SECRETARY OF THE PARLIAMENTARY OIL BOARD, TOLD REPORTERS UNSPECIFIED "NECESSARY ACTION" WOULD BE TAKEN IF THE COMPANY FAILS TO COMPLY.

EARLIER TODAY THE GOVERNMENT GAVE THE FIRST HINTS AS TO HOW IT INTENDS TO ENFORCE NATIONALIZATION.

(IT WAS NOT DISCLOSED IMMEDIATELY WHETHER ANY CONFERENCE BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT AND ANGLO-IRANIAN WOULD DEAL WITH COMPENSATION FOR PROPERTIES TAKEN OVER BY IRAN. WHEN PLANS FOR OIL NATIONALIZATION WERE OUTLINED LAST MONTH BY A SPECIAL PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION, A RESOLUTION PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION DIRECTED THAT 25 PER CENT OF THE OPERATING PROFITS FROM THE COMPANY BE SET ASIDE TO MEET COMPENSATION CLAIMS BY ANGLO-IRANIAN, PENDING FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS. THIS RESOLUTION SUBSEQUENTLY WAS APPROVED BY PARLIAMENT ITSELF.)

CLEAR INDICATION THAT IRAN IS DETERMINED TO CARRY THROUGH HER PLAN, REGARDLESS OF FOREIGN REACTION, WAS GIVEN BY HUSSEIN HASSIBI, GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE ON THE JOINT SENATE-MAJLIS NATIONALIZATION BOARD AND ONE OF PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH'S RIGHT HAND MEN.

HASSIBI TOLD A CORRESPONDENT FOR THE NEWSPAPER KEIHAN THAT IF AMERICAN AND BRITISH OIL EXPERTS REFUSE TO WORK FOR IRAN UNDER THE NATIONALIZED SETUP, "WE WILL EXPLOIT AND OPERATE THE OIL INSTALLATIONS AS MUCH AS WE CAN OURSELVES AND CLOSE DOWN THE REST."

THE LAW NATIONALIZING THE RESOURCES--IN WHICH THE BRITISH-OWNED ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY HAS VAST HOLDINGS--WAS ENACTED MORE THAN THREE WEEKS AGO, BUT THIS WAS THE FIRST PRACTICAL HINT ON HOW THE GOVERNMENT PLANS TO CARRY IT OUT.

TENSION OVER THE EXPLOSIVE OIL ISSUE HAS FANNED IRANIAN RESENTMENT AGAINST BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES TO A HIGH PITCH.

WIDELY DIVERGENT GROUPS, RANGING FROM MOSLEM RELIGIOUS LEADERS TO THE COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND, HAVE BEEN EXERTING COMMON PRESSURE TO OVERRIDE ANY BRITISH RESISTANCE TO GOVERNMENT SEIZURE OF THE GIANT ANGLO-IRANIAN COMPANY'S OIL HOLDINGS. THE MOSLEMS THREATEN HOLY WAR IF THE PLAN IS OPPOSED. THE COMMUNISTS HINT AT REVOLUTION.

A BRITISH PROPOSAL TO ARBITRATE THE DISPUTE HAS BEEN FLATLY REJECTED BY MOSSADEGH WITH THE WARNING THAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ARE PUSHING IRAN CLOSER TO RUSSIA AND A COMMUNIST REVOLUTION BY OPPOSING NATIONALIZATION.

THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT, WHICH HAS URGED MODERATION ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SQUABBLE, HAS BEEN ACCUSED BY IRANIANS OF BACKING THE BRITISH STAND AGAINST NATIONALIZATION.

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DASH

THE GROWING OIL DISPUTE IS BEING FOLLOWED CLOSELY BY THE KREMLIN.

RUSSIA'S OWN OIL BUSINESS CENTERS AT BAKU, NEAR THE IRANIAN BORDER.

DIPLOMATS IN MOSCOW FEEL THAT IF BRITAIN ATTEMPTS TO SEND IN TROOPS TO PROTECT HER OIL INTERESTS, IRAN WOULD REPLACE KOREA AS THE GREATEST DANGER TO WORLD PEACE.

THESE DIPLOMATS RECALL THE SOVIET-IRANIAN TREATY OF FEBRUARY, 1921, WHICH AUTHORIZES RUSSIA TO SEND ARMED FORCES INTO IRAN IF SHE CONSIDERS HER SECURITY IS MENACED. SO FAR THE SOVIET UNION HAS NOT SUGGESTED SHE WOULD INVOKE THIS TREATY IF BRITAIN DID SEND TROOPS.

THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCED IN LONDON LAST NIGHT IT WOULD DISCLOSE LATER THIS WEEK THE DESTINATION OF ITS ALERTED 16TH PARACHUTE TROOP BRIGADE.

THE 4,000-MAN UNIT WAS PULLED BACK FROM MANEUVERS LAST WEEK WHILE BRITAIN WAS PREPARING HER NOTE WARNING IRAN THAT "THE MOST SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES" COULD RESULT FROM FAILURE TO NEGOTIATE THE OIL DISPUTE.

INFORMED SOURCES IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL SAID LATER, HOWEVER, THAT BRITAIN HAS PROMISED TO CONSULT FULLY WITH THE UNITED STATES BEFORE DECIDING TO SEND TROOPS TO IRAN, EVEN TO PROTECT BRITISH LIVES AND PROPERTY.

KM619AED

A108

WITH TEHRAN

NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 24-(AP)-A FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN TODAY CONFIRMED THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS INFORMALLY SUGGESTED THAT INDIA USE HER GOOD OFFICES TO MEDIATE THE IRANIAN OIL DISPUTE.

SOURCES CLOSE TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT INDICATED, HOWEVER, THAT INDIA IS NOT INCLINED TO UNDERTAKE THE MISSION BECAUSE "IT DOES NOT WANT TO INTERFERE OR MEDIATE."

WD1010AED

B80 Q (180)

NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 24-(AP)-THE CAMPAIGN BY INDIA'S EDITORS AGAINST A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT CURBING FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION HAS RESULTED IN AT LEAST ONE CONCESSION TO THE EDITORS.

THIS WAS DISCLOSED TODAY BY HRIDAY NATH KUNZRU, A MEMBER OF A SELECT COMMITTEE STUDYING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

HE SAID THE COMMITTEE WILL RECOMMEND IN ITS REPORT TO PARLIAMENT TOMORROW A REVISED FREEDOM OF SPEECH CLAUSE EMPOWERING PARLIAMENT TO LEGISLATE "REASONABLE RESTRICTIONS" AGAINST FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION. THE ORIGINAL WORDING DID NOT CONTAIN THE WORD "REASONABLE."

KUNZRU HAS BEEN OPPOSING THE AMENDMENT ASKED BY PRIME MINISTER NEHRU, WHO SAYS IT IS NECESSARY TO SAFEGUARD LAW AND ORDER IN THE COUNTRY AND TO MAINTAIN STABILITY IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

"ALTHOUGH THIS IS NO VICTORY, AT LEAST ANY LEGISLATION PASSED WILL BE JUSTIFIABLE," HE ADDED. THERE WAS LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE AMENDMENT WILL OBTAIN THE TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY IT NEEDS FOR PASSAGE.

THE EDITORS SOUGHT A FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CLAUSE SIMILAR TO THAT FOUND IN THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION. THAT WAS THE REQUEST MADE BY DESHBANDHU GUPTA, PRESIDENT OF THE ALL INDIA NEWSPAPER EDITORS CONFERENCE.

KA1115AED

(TOP)

BEIRUT, LEBANON, MAY 24--(AP)--OFFICIAL JORDAN AND LEBANESE SOURCES HAVE DENIED A REPORT PUBLISHED IN THE JERUSALEM POST THAT CROWN PRINCE TALAL OF JORDAN RECENTLY SHOT AND WOUNDED THE BRITISH HEAD OF HIS COUNTRY'S ARAB LEGION, BRIG. JOHN BAGGOT GLUBB PASHA.

THESE SOURCES SAID THE REPORT WAS UNTRUE. EMIR TALAL, THEY ADDED, IS RESTING AT A HOTEL 20 MILES FROM HERE FOLLOWING A MEDICAL EXAMINATION AT THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL HERE.

THE CROWN PRINCE TOOK THE OATH AS ACTING MONARCH OF JORDAN LAST WEEK AFTER HIS FATHER, KING ABDULLAH, LEFT FOR A STATE VISIT TO TURKEY. A DAY LATER, HOWEVER, A DISPATCH FROM AMMAN, THE JORDAN CAPITAL, REPORTED HE HAD BEEN TAKEN "SUDDENLY ILL" AND HAD GONE TO BEIRUT FOR TREATMENT. THE REPORTS SAID HIS YOUNGER BROTHER, PRINCE NAIF, ASSUMED THE ROYAL POWER.

THE ACCOUNT IN THE JERUSALEM POST SAID TALAL SHOT GLUBB PASHA IN THE ARM DURING AN ARGUMENT OVER JORDAN'S MILITARY POLICY TOWARD PALESTINE. THE NEXT MORNING THE PRINCE ATTEMPTED TO STAB HIS WIFE THE REPORT CONTINUED, AND JORDAN'S COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECLARED HIM "DERANGED AND UNFIT FOR OFFICE" AND SENT HIM TO BEIRUT.

KM615AED

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jakarta, indonesia, may 24--(ap)--the indonesian government announced today it will abide by the embargo the united nations voted last week on the shipment of arms and strategic materials to communisy china.

the government noted, however, that the resolution leaves u.n. members free to determine what goods they think are strategic. indonesia abstained in the u.n. vote on the resolution. today's announcement was issued after a five-hour cabinet meeting.

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A34WX (TOP)
AMS BUDGET (450)
SECOND NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR INQUIRY
BY ED CREAGH

MAY 25 1951

WASHINGTON,MAY 24-(AP)-GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY SAID TODAY THAT THE PENTAGON TWICE WARNED GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR LAST FALL TO CLOSE THE WIDE GAP SEPARATING HIS FORCES IN NORTH KOREA.

IT WAS THROUGH THIS GAP--STRETCHING BETWEEN THE EIGHTH ARMY ON THE WEST AND THE 10TH CORPS IN THE NORTHEAST CORNER--THAT MANY OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS SURGED IN THEIR GREAT WINTER OFFENSIVE, INFLICTING THE HEAVIEST AMERICAN CASUALTIES OF THE WAR.

BRADLEY, WINDING UP HIS SIXTH AND LAST DAY OF TESTIMONY IN THE SENATE INVESTIGATION OF MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL, DECLINED TO ESTIMATE HOW MANY AMERICANS WERE LOST AS A RESULT OF THE FAR EASTERN COMMANDER'S DISPOSITION OF HIS TROOPS.

TO SENATOR FULBRIGHT (D-ARK), WHO SUGGESTED THAT MACARTHUR'S "MIDJUDGMENT" BROUGHT ABOUT "OUR HEAVIEST CASUALTIES," THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS SAID:

"IT IS HARD TO SIT BACK HERE AND SAY HOW MANY OF THOSE LOST WERE DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE RIGHT FLANK WAS EXPOSED OR HOW MANY OF THEM WERE DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE CHINESE HIT HIM HARDER THAN HE EXPECTED."

WITH BRADLEY'S TESTIMONY ENDED, SENATE INVESTIGATORS VOTED DOWN AFTER HEATED DEBATE A MOVE BY SENATOR HICKENLOOPER (R-IOWA) TO CALL SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON AS THE NEXT WITNESS.

THE 14 TO 11 VOTE TO GET FURTHER TESTIMONY FROM THE JOINT CHIEFS BEFORE HEARING ACHESON WAS ALMOST STRICTLY ON PARTY LINES. SENATOR MORSE (R-ORE), HOWEVER, VOTED WITH 13 DEMOCRATS, AND SENATOR GILLETTE (D-IA) DID NOT VOTE.

THE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES ARRANGED TO HEAR GEN.J.LAWTON COLLINS, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, TOMORROW.

BRADLEY WARNED IN HIS LATE TESTIMONY THAT THE U. S. AND ITS NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ALLIES COULD NOT STOP A RUSSIAN AGGRESSION AT THIS TIME.

"IT MAY BE," HE SAID, "THAT RIGHT AT THIS MOMENT WE DO HAVE MORE DIPLOMATIC COMMITMENTS THAN WE CAN CARRY OUT MILITARILY."

BUT HE ADDED QUICKLY THAT THIS IS NO REASON TO BACK AWAY FROM THE WESTERN DEFENSE ALLIANCE. INSTEAD, BRADLEY SAID, THIS COUNTRY SHOULD WORK FOR A BUILDUP OF WESTERN STRENGTH TO THE POINT WHERE IT COULD HALT A SOVIET ATTACK.

AND HE SAID THAT "FROM A MILITARY POINT OF VIEW" THE JOINT CHIEFS WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THE ARMED FORCES OF SPAIN, TURKEY AND GREECE IN THE WESTERN DEFENSE FORCE.

THE LANKY, MILD-MANNERED BRADLEY SAID HE THOUGHT "FROM A MILITARY POINT OF VIEW" THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN WAS RIGHT IN FIRING MACARTHUR--THOUGH HE SAID HE THOUGHT THE GENERAL'S REMOVAL "PROBABLY COULD HAVE BEEN HANDLED BETTER."

A35WX

IT WAS NOT UNTIL FULBRIGHT TOOK OVER THE QUESTIONING THAT BRADLEY TOLD OF THE TWO WARNINGS SENT TO MACARTHUR.

HE TESTIFIED THAT THE JOINT CHIEFS BECAME ALARMED OVER THE WIDE, UNDEFENDED SPACE BETWEEN THE TWO ELEMENTS OF THE U.N. FORCES AND THE EXPOSED POSITION OF THE 10TH CORPS. FIRST, BRADLEY SAID, THEY SENT MACARTHUR A "SUGGESTION" ABOUT IT, AND LATER "A DIRECTIVE TO EXTRICATE

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THE 10TH CORPS."

THE WITNESS QUOTED PARAPHRASES OF THE MESSAGE EXCHANGE, IN WHICH MACARTHUR INSISTED THAT ANY PHYSICAL LINKING OF THE SEPARATED FORCES WAS "QUITE IMPRACTICAL" AND THAT GROUND CONDITIONS WOULD MAKE IT HARD FOR THE ENEMY TO "TAKE ANY MATERIAL ADVANTAGE" OF THE 10TH CORPS' POSITION.

WHEN THE CHINESE REDS CAME SWARMING THROUGH IN OVERWHELMING NUMBERS, THE 10TH CORPS MADE A FIGHTING RETREAT TO THE PORT OF HUNGNAM FROM WHICH IT WAS REMOVED BY SEA. THE 10TH CORPS WAS MADE UP AT THAT TIME OF THE MARINE FIRST DIVISION AND VARIOUS ARMY ELEMENTS.

FULBRIGHT ASKED BRADLEY IF THE OUTCOME DIDN'T SHOW THERE HAD BEEN "A COMPLETE MISJUDGMENT OF THE SITUATION" ON MACARTHUR'S PART.

"AS IT TURNED OUT," THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS REPLIED, "THEY (THE COMMUNISTS) WERE ABLE TO OUTFLANK THE EIGHTH ARMY AND THE 10TH CORPS WAS NOT ABLE TO HAVE ANY EFFECT ON THE SUPPLY LINES OF THE ENEMY ATTACKING THE EIGHTH ARMY."

EARLIER, BRADLEY SAID HIS RELATIONS WITH MACARTHUR ALWAYS HAVE BEEN CORDIAL AND HE HOPES THEY WILL CONTINUE TO BE.

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AND HE CAME OUT IN AGREEMENT WITH MACARTHUR THAT THE QUESTION OF ADMITTING RED CHINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD NOT EVEN BE CONSIDERED IN NEGOTIATING ANY SETTLEMENT OF THE KOREAN WAR.

BRADLEY DISCLOSED THAT CASUALTIES AMONG U.S. FORCES IN KOREA TOTAL 141,955, WHICH IS MORE THAN TWICE THE NUMBER REPORTED BY THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT ONLY THREE DAYS AGO. THE EARLIER FIGURE, HOWEVER, DID NOT INCLUDE NON-BATTLE CASUALTIES.

BRADLEY EXPLAINED THAT THE NON-BATTLE CASUALTY FIGURE INCLUDES MANY MEN HOSPITALIZED FOR ONLY SHORT PERIODS FOR MINOR AILMENTS, ALTHOUGH IT ALSO INCLUDES MORE SERIOUS CASES RESULTING IN DEATH. HE SAID EIGHTY-FIVE PER CENT OF THE NON-BATTLE CASUALTIES HAVE RETURNED TO DUTY.

BRADLEY SAID HE WAS "NOT TOO SURE THE RUSSIANS ARE GOING TO START SOMETHING IN IRAN BEFORE THEY START IT SOMEWHERE ELSE." HE TOLD THE SENATORS THERE HAVE BEEN NO MILITARY DISCUSSIONS WITH THE BRITISH ON THE QUESTION OF INTERVENING IN THE TURBULENT MIDDLE EASTERN COUNTRY.

A207WX

AND HE MADE IT PLAIN, IN REPLYING TO QUESTIONS BY SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS), THAT HE'S FIRMLY OPPOSED TO LETTING THE KOREAN WAR "DRAG ON INDEFINITELY."

"WE ARE JUST AS ANXIOUS TO END THE WAR IN KOREA AS GENERAL MACARTHUR IS OR ANYONE ELSE IS," BRADLEY DECLARED. "THE DIFFERENCE IN OPINION COMES IN HOW MUCH ADDITIONAL RISK YOU SHOULD TAKE IN TRYING TO TAKE ADDITIONAL MEASURES."

REPEATEDLY, IN DAY-AFTER-DAY TESTIMONY, BRADLEY HAS OPPOSED MACARTHUR'S CHIEF WIN-THE-WAR PROPOSALS: USE OF CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS, PLUS AIR ACTION OVER MANCHURIA AND A NAVAL BLOCKADE OF THE CHINESE COAST.

ON THE QUESTION OF NEGOTIATING A SETTLEMENT IN KOREA, SENATOR H. ALEXANDER SMITH (R-NJ) ASKED BRADLEY:

"WOULD THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF BE READY TO CONSIDER THE QUESTION OF THE ENTRANCE OF RED CHINA INTO THE UNITED NATIONS AS A BARGAINING POINT?"

BRADLEY REPLIED:

"NO, SIR. WE THINK IT HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THAT."

MACARTHUR HAS ASSERTED THAT THE PENTAGON ONCE OVERRULED HIM ON THAT POINT. SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL TOLD THE INVESTIGATORS LATER THAT WHILE HE'S FIRMLY AGAINST LETTING THE COMMUNIST CHINESE INTO THE U.N., IT MIGHT HAVE TO BE DISCUSSED IN CONNECTION WITH CEASE-FIRE TALKS IF OTHER U.N. MEMBERS BROUGHT IT UP.

BRADLEY DIDN'T INDICATE HOW HE THOUGHT MACARTNUR'S DISMISSAL COULD HAVE BEEN BETTER HANDLED.

MACARTHUR HAS TESTIFIED THAT HIS REMOVAL, WHICH HE CALLED ABRUPT, JEOPARDIZED THE SECURITY OF UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN KOREA.

MARSHALL TOLD THE SENATORS THAT A COMMUNICATIONS BREAKDOWN SPOILED PLANS TO HAVE THE NEWS BROKEN IN PERSON TO MACARTHUR BY SECRETARY OF THE ARMY PACE, WHO WAS IN JAPAN AT THE TIME.

AS IT TURNED OUT, MACARTHUR GOT THE NEWS FIRST FROM HIS WIFE, WHO HAD HEARD IT IN A RADIO BROADCAST.

QUESTIONED BY WILEY ABOUT IRAN, BRADLEY SAID:

"IRAN ALWAYS HAS BEEN ONE (DANGER POINT) AND RIGHT NOW IT IS IN THE LIMELIGHT BECAUSE OF THE DISPUTE OVER OIL BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN.

"SO FAR AS I AM CONCERNED, I THINK FROM A BRITISH POINT OF VIEW PROBABLY THEY LOOK ON THIS AS THE MOST DANGEROUS POINT OF VIEW RIGHT NOW. X X X I AM NOT SURE THE RUSSIANS ARE GOING TO START SOMETHING IN IRAN BEFORE THEY START IT SOMEWHERE ELSE."

A208WX

BRADLEY SAID THAT WHILE THERE HAVE BEEN NO ANGLO-AMERICAN MILITARY DISCUSSIONS ABOUT IRAN, "I DON'T KNOW WHETHER OR NOT ANYBODY ELSE HAS HAD ANY."

THERE HAVE BEEN DIPLOMATIC TALKS BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND LONDON. THE U.S. GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY HAS BEEN ADVISING THE BRITISH TO PROCEED CAUTIOUSLY RATHER THAN RISK RUSSIAN INTERVENTION IN THE OIL-RICH COUNTRY.

BRADLEY'S EVALUATION OF WESTERN AS OPPOSED TO SOVIET STRENGTH CAME WHEN WILEY ASKED HIM IF IT WASN'T "DREADFULLY WRONG TO GIVE OUR ALLIES THE IDEA THAT WE CAN DEFEND MORE THAN WE ARE ACTUALLY CAPABLE OF DEFENDING."

"THE 12 NATIONS OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY DO NOT HAVE THE CAPABILITY, RIGHT NOW, OF STOPPING AN AGGRESSION BY RUSSIA," BRADLEY REPLIED. "I DON'T SEE WHY THAT SHOULD IMPLY, HOWEVER, THAT WE SHOULDN' GO ON AND HAVE THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION, AND TRY TO ENCOURAGE THEM TO BUILD UP THEIR SECURITY FORCES, BECAUSE THAT IS THE WAY YOU GET BUILT UP TO THAT COMMITMENT X X X

"I AGREE

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CAUTIOUSLY
ENCOURAGE THEM TO BUILD UP THEIR SECURITY FORCES, BECAUSE THAT IS THE WAY YOU GET BUILT UP TO THAT COMMITMENT X X X

"I AGREE WITH YOU THAT WE SHOULD NOT JUST GO AROUND THE WORLD MAKING COMMITMENTS, MILITARY COMMITMENTS, WHICH WE CANNOT FULFILL; BUT I THINK IT IS PERFECTLY PROPER, ON THE OTHER HAND, TO MAKE SOME, PARTICULARLY WHERE YOU ARE TRYING TO BUILD UP A COLLECTIVE DEFENSE, AND THEN BUILD TO IT."

MEMBERS OF THE INVESTIGATING GROUP ALSO VOTED TODAY TO LIMIT EACH SENATOR TO 15 MINUTES AT A TIME IN THE QUESTIONING OF FUTURE WITNESS--WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ACHESON. WHEN HE APPEARS, THE LIMIT WILL GO BACK TO 30 MINUTES PER SENATOR.

REPUBLICANS HAVE BEEN PARTICULARLY ANXIOUS TO QUIZ ACHESON, A FAVORITE TARGET OF MOST OF THEM.

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) OF THE INVESTIGATORS SAID THE ARGUMENT OVER CALLING ACHESON NEXT, RATHER THAN PROCEEDING WITH THE CHIEFS OF STAFF AS SCHEDULED, HAD A "SLIGHT INNUENDO" OF POLITICS ABOUT IT.

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NOTE: SEE NY TIMES FOR FULL TEXT.

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UM(700)
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11:30 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, MAY 24)
(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 24-(AP)-HERE ARE THE HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MESSAGE TODAY TO CONGRESS ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY AID FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1:

I AM NOW RECOMMENDING...A MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM AS FOLLOWS:
1. MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO OTHER FREE NATIONS IN THE AMOUNT OF $6,250,000,000 (B).
2. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE IN THE AMOUNT OF $2,250,000,000 (B), PRIMARILY TO SUPPORT EXPANDED DEFENSE EFFORTS ABROAD.

THE PROGRAM FOR OUR OWN ARMED FORCES AND THIS MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM INTERLOCK...THE PURPOSE OF EACH IS THE SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

WE DO NOT AND WE SHOULD NOT STAND ALONE. WE CANNOT MAINTAIN OUR CIVILIZATION, IF THE REST OF THE WORLD IS SPLIT UP, SUBJUGATED, AND ORGANIZED AGAINST US BY THE KREMLIN.

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THE DOLLARS SPENT UNDER THE MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM WILL BUILD MORE STRENGTH...THAN WE COULD BUILD AT HOME WITH THE SAME EXPENDITURE.

THIS PROGRAM WAS DESIGNED WITH THREE MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SOVIET THREAT IN MIND:
FIRST, THE SOVIET THREAT IS WORLD-WIDE.
SECOND, THE SOVIET THREAT IS TOTAL...COMMUNIST ATTACK MAY COME IN THE FORM OF ARMIES MARCHING ACROSS FRONTIERS; OR IT MAY COME IN THE FORM OF INTERNAL SUBVERSION...
THIRD, THE SOVIET THREAT IS OF INDEFINITE DURATION.

THE COMMUNIST AGGRESSION IN KOREA DISPELLED ANY LINGERING DOUBTS THAT THE KREMLIN IS WILLING TO THREATEN THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

THE MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM...IS NOT A PROGRAM UNDER WHICH WE WILL CARRY THE REST OF THE FREE WORLD ON OUR BACKS..THE PROGRAM IS FOUNDED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF MUTUAL EFFORT...

THE BULK OF THE ASSISTANCE...WILL BE MILITARY EQUIPMENT. MOST OF THIS WILL GO TO OUR PARTNERS IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY...

ECONOMIC AID WILL ENABLE RECIPIENTS TO CARRY ON LARGER DEFENSE PROGRAMS...IN ASIA AND OTHER UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS, THIS PROGRAM WILL ENABLE THE PEOPLE TO MAKE HEADWAY AGAINST CONDITIONS OF POVERTY AND STAGNATION WHICH ARE THE PRINCIPAL ASSETS OF SOVIET INFILTRATION...
I HAVE LIMITED THE ASSISTANCE...TO WHAT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY... TO HELP THESE COUNTRIES BUILD ESSENTIAL MILITARY AND ECONOMIC STRENGTH.

THE ECONOMIC, AS WELL AS MILITARY AID RECOMMENDED, IS GRANT ASSISTANCE TO BE PROVIDED THROUGH APPROPRIATED FUNDS. LOANS BY THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK WILL ALSO CONTINUE TO PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE...I RECOMMEND THAT THE LENDING AUTHORITY OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK BE INCREASED BY $1,000,000,000 (B).

THE ONLY KIND OF WAR WE WEEK IS THE GOOD OLD FIGHT AGAINST MAN'S ANCIENT ENEMIES--POVERTY, DISEASE, HUNGER AND ILLITERACY.

WE HAVE NO DOUBT OF THE OUTCOME OF THIS FREE WORLD EFFORT... IT WILL NEVER BE USED FOR AGGRESSION. BUT IT WILL BE USED INSTANTLY FOR DEFENSE.

THE STRENGTHENING OF THE FREE WORLD ALONG THESE LINES IS THE BEST HOPE OF PRODUCING CHANGES IN THE POLICIES OF THE SOVIET UNION WITHOUT A WORLD WAR...

IT IS TOO EARLY TO PREDICT HOW OR WHEN...

FREE EUROPE IS A CRITICAL AREA THAT MUST BE DEFENDED...THE LOSS OF EUROPE TO THE SOVIET UNION WOULD NOT ONLY BE TRAGIC IN ITSELF; IT WOULD ALSO RESULT IN A TREMENDOUS SHIFT OF WORLD POWER. IT WOULD COMPEL US TO CONVERT THE UNITED STATES INTO AN ISOLATED GARRISON STATE.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY REFLECTS THE BASIC FACT OF INTERNATIONAL LIFE THAT THE FREEDOM OF WESTERN EUROPE AND THE FREEDOM OF NORTH AMERICA ARE INSEPARABLE.

THE KEY ELEMENT IN THE DEFENSE OF FREE EUROPE IS THE ABILITY TO HOLD ON THE GROUND.

CIVIL WAR IN GREECE; PRESSURE FOR TURKISH CONCESSIONS ON THE DARDANELLES; SPONSORSHIP OF THE REBELLIOUS TUDEH PARTY IN IRAN; FURTHERING OF FACTIONAL STRIFE IN THE ARAB STATES AND ISRAEL--ALL REFLECT A CONCERTED DESIGN FOR EXTENSION OF SOVIET DOMINATION (OF THE MIDDLE EAST).

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IN THE ARAB STATES AND ISRAEL, THE FUNDAMENTAL REQUIREMENT IS A REGIONAL APPROACH TO THE BASIC PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

SOVIET INTENTIONS WITH REGARD TO (ASIA AND THE PACIFIC) ARE UNMISTAKABLY CLEAR....THE KREMLIN HAS ALREADY REDUCED CHINA TO THE STATUS OF A SATELLITE...TURNED THEIR SATELLITE ARMIES LOOSE ON THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA. COMMUNIST REBELLION IS RAGING IN INDO-CHINA. IN BURMA, THE PHILIPPINES, AND OTHER PLACES, COMMUNIST-INSPIRED GROUPS ARE STIRRING UP INTERNAL DISORDER.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE UNDER THIS PROGRAM WILL GO TO THE THINESE ARMIES ON FORMOSA, TO HELP KEEP THAT ISLAND OUT OF THE HANDS OF COMMUNIST CHINA...TO INDO-CHINA...THE PHILIPPINES AND TO THAILAND...

THE ECONOMIC FUNDS FOR ASIA INCLUDE $112,500,000 FOR THE UNITED NATIONS KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY.

I RECOMMEND THIS MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM TO THE CONGRESS AS ANOTHER VITAL STEP ALONG THE ROAD TO REAL SECURITY AND LASTING PEACE...WE CANNOT WIN PEACE THROUGH APPEASEMENT. WE CANNOT GAIN SECURITY IN ISOLATION. WE WILL NOT SURRENDER.

WE ARE READY, AS WE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN, TO FOLLOW THE ROAD OF PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES....

IF THE RULERS OF THE SOVIET UNION DID NOT DROWN THEIR WORDS OF PEACE WITH THE DRUMS OF WAR...THE CENTURY IN WHICH WE LIVE COULD BECOME THE BRIGHTEST MAN HAS KNOWN...IF PEACE COULD BE MADE SURE, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WOULD BE GLAD TO INVEST A PART OF THE RESOURCES WE MUST NOW ALLOCATE TO DEFENSE TO A LARGE SCALE PROGRAM OF WORLD-WIDE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT...
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11:30 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, MAY 24)
DC/SU714AED

A141

(150)

FIRST LEAD WITH MACARTHUR INQUIRY

NEW YORK, MAY 24-(AP)-AN AIDE TO GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID TONIGHT "THERE WAS NO GAP" IN THE KOREAN BATTLE LINES LAST WINTER "IN THE SENSE REPORTEDLY DESCRIBED" BY GEN.OMAR BRADLEY IN HIS CLOSING TESTIMONY TODAY BEFORE THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

BRADLEY TOLD SENATORS, PROBING MACARTHUR'S OUSTER FROM THE FAR EAST COMMAND, THAT THE PENTAGON TWICE WARNED MACARTHUR LAST FALL TO CLOSE THE GAP SEPARATING THE EIGHTH ARMY AND THE 10TH CORPS IN KOREA. THE CHINESE TRAPPED THE 10TH CORPS IN THEIR WINTER OFFENSIVE. AFTER A DRAMATIC STRUGGLE, THE 10TH CORPS BROKE OUT OF THE ENCIRCLEMENT.

MACARTHUR'S AIDE, MAJ. GEN. COURTNEY WHITNEY, SAID IN A DICTATED STATEMENT IT WAS "APPARENT" THAT BRADLEY SPOKE WITHOUT "FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE OF THE (KOREAN) TERRAIN AND OTHER EXISTING LOCAL CONDITIONS."

"DURING 11 MONTHS OF THE WAR HE (BRADLEY) HAS NEVER VISITED THE KOREAN BATTLE AREA, WHICH DIFFERS MATERIALLY FROM ANYTHING HE HAS PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED," WHITNEY SAID.

WHITNEY'S STATEMENT, IN FULL, FOLLOWS:

"IT IS QUITE APPARENT FROM GENERAL BRADLEY'S TESTIMONY AS REPORTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THIS AFTERNOON THAT HE WAS NOT FAMILIAR WITH THE TACTICAL SITUATION EXISTING IN KOREA OR THAT HIS MEMORY HAS SADLY BETRAYED HIM.

"AT THE TIME THE CHINESE ENTERED THE WAR, THE TENTH CORPS WAS ACTING AS AN ENVELOPING FORCE AGAINST THE REMNANT OF THE NORTH KOREAN FORCES DEPLOYED IN FRONT OF THE EIGHTH ARMY. UPON DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHINESE ATTACK, THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE TENTH CORPS BECAME CLEARLY INDICATED AND SUCH OPERATION WAS UNDER WAY BY GENERAL MAC ARTHUR'S ORDERS LONG BEFORE THE DIRECTIVE OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF TO WHICH GENERAL BRADLEY REFERS.

"PRIOR TO THE CHINESE ATTACK THE EIGHTH ARMY AND THE TENTH CORPS WERE INTEGRAL UNITS FUNCTIONING WITH THEIR OWN SUPPLY LINES BUT NOT FORMING A SINGLE LINE OF BATTLE.

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"ON THE RIGHT OF THE EIGHTH ARMY CONSTITUTING ITS RIGHT WING WERE OUR SOUTH KOREAN FORCES. THE CHINESE ARMIES SPLIT BECAUSE OF THE PRESENCE OF THE TENTH CORPS ON THEIR FLANK (AND) HIT THE EIGHTH ARMY AT THE JUNCTION BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS, ROUTING THE SOUTH KOREANS AND CAUSING THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE ENTIRE LINE.

"THERE WAS NO GAP IN THE SENSE REPORTEDLY DESCRIBED BY GENERAL BRADLEY AND NONE OF THE CHINESE FORCES OUTFLANKED OUR EIGHTH ARMY POSITIONS AS HE IS REPORTED TO HAVE STATED.

"THE WITHDRAWAL OPERATIONS FOLLOWING THE CHINESE ATTACK WERE AMONG THE MOST SKILLFULL EVER EXECUTED AND RECEIVED THE HIGHEST COMMENDATION FROM WASHINGTON. LOSSES WERE RELATIVELY LIGHT--LESS FOR INSTANCE THAN IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER DURING OUR VICTORIOUS ACTIONS AT INCHON AND (THE) PUSAN PERIMETER AS GENERAL MAC ARTHUR HAS PREVIOUSLY POINTED OUT.

"ANY OTHER DISPOSITION OF OUR FORCES IN A VAIN EFFORT TO HOLD A NECESSARILY THIN CONTIGUOUS LINE ACROSS THE PENINSULA WOULD HAVE THREATENED THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR ENTIRE ARMY AND UNQUESTIONABLY WOULD HAVE RESULTED IN MUCH HEAVIER CASUALTIES.

"GENERAL BRADLEY'S REPORTED COMMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE WITHOUT FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE OF THE TERRAIN AND OTHER EXISTING LOCAL CONDITIONS. DURING 11 MONTHS OF THE WAR HE HAS NEVER VISITED THE KOREAN BATTLE AREA WHICH DIFFERS MATERIALLY FROM ANYTHING HE HAS PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED.

"THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF WERE FULLY AND DAILY INFORMED OF THE TACTICAL OPERATION AND THE BASIC PLANS, MOVEMENTS AND DISPOSITIONS AND I KNOW OF NO OBJECTION THEY SENT TO TOKYO CONCERNING THE SAME."

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(125)

WASHINGTON,MAY 24-(AP)-TWO HOUSE COLLEAGUES TODAY DISPUTED AN ASSERTION BY REP.BURNSIDE (D-WVA) THAT GEN.MACARTHUR ADVOCATED BOMBING AND AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF CHINA IN 1949 WHEN THE COMMUNISTS WERE DRIVING THE NATIONALIST TROOPS OUT OF THAT COUNTRY.

REP.LOVRE (R-SD) SAID HE WAS "AMAZED" BY BURNSIDE'S REMARKS, MADE IN THE HOUSE LATE YESTERDAY.

REP.RIEHLMAN (R-NY), WHO VISITED MACARTHUR IN TOKYO IN 1949 AS A MEMBER OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE WHICH INCLUDED LOVRE AND BURNSIDE, BACKED UP LOVRE'S ASSERTION THAT AT NO TIME DURING THEIR CONFERENCE WITH THE GENERAL DID MACARTHUR ADVOCATE BOMBING CHINA OR STARTING A WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

"GEN.MACARTHUR IS NOT THAT KIND OF A MAN OR A WARMONGER," LOVRE TOLD THE HOUSE.

"THIS APPEARS TO BE A SMEAR PROGRAM," RIEHLMAN SAID.

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BULLETIN

MACARTHUR-ACHESON

WASHINGTON,MAY 24-(AP)-THE SENATE'S MACARTHUR INQUIRY COMMITTEE TODAY TURNED DOWN A REPUBLICAN PROPOSAL THAT SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON BE CALLED AS THE NEXT WITNESS--AHEAD OF THE ORIGINAL SCHEDULE. IT DECIDED TO GO AHEAD WITH MEMBERS OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AS THE NEXT WITNESSES.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER (R-IOWA) PROPOSED CALLING ACHESON. HIS MOTION WAS BEATEN BY A 14 TO 11 VOTE.

THE COMMITTEE VOTED 21 TO 2 TO LIMIT SENATORS TO 15 MINUTES ON EACH ROUND OF QUESTIONING WITNESSES. NO LIMIT WAS PLACED ON THE NUMBER OF ROUNDS. SENATOR LODGE (R-MASS) PROPOSED THIS RULE.

SENATOR BREWSTER (R-MAINE) TOLD REPORTERS THE UNDERSTANDING WAS THAT THIS WOULD NOT APPLY TO QUESTIONING OF ACHESON.

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(750) AMS BUDGET

NIGHT LEAD TRUMAN-FOREIGN

BY ROGER D.GREENE

WASHINGTON,MAY 24-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN ASKED FOR $8,500,000,000 (B) TODAY TO HELP FRIENDLY NATIONS THROW UP "A DEFENSIVE SHIELD" AGAINST COMMUNIST RUSSIA.

"THE SOVIET THREAT IS WORLD WIDE," HE SAID IN A MESSAGE TO CONGRESS OUTLINING A BROAD NEW FOREIGN AID PROGRAM. HE SAID THE COMMUNIST ATTACK MAY COME THROUGH "ARMIES MARCHING ACROSS FRONTIERS," OR BY SLYER MEANS SUCH AS INTERNAL SUBVERSION, POLITICAL INFILTRATION OR SABOTAGE.

IN ASKING NEW BILLIONS TO HELP PUNCTURE SOVIET RUSSIA'S "DREAMS OF WORLD CONQUEST," MR.TRUMAN SAID THE MONEY WILL GO TO SPEED SHIPMENTS OF AMERICAN ARMS AND ECONOMIC AID TO NEARLY 50 FRIENDLY COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD. THESE INCLUDE FORMOSA, IRAN AND OTHER POWDER KEG CENTERS IN THE GLOBAL PICTURE, BUT THE HEAVY ACCENT WAS ON EUROPE. NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE TOTAL WAS SOUGHT FOR ARMING ATLANTIC PACT NATIONS.

SLIGHTLY OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE TOTAL, $6,250,000,000 WOULD BE EARMARKED FOR MILITARY AID. THE BALANCE OF $2,250,000,000 WOULD GO FOR ECONOMIC HELP.

DECLARING THAT SOVIET RULERS "MAY SOON START ALL-OUT AGGRESSION," MR.TRUMAN TOLD CONGRESS:

"WITH THIS PROGRAM OF ASSISTANCE. WE WILL MOVE FORWARD RAPIDLY

TOWARD A SITUATION GIVING REASONABLE ASSURANCE AGAINST AGGRESSION. THE CREATION OF THIS STRENGTH WILL PROVIDE A DEFENSIVE SHIELD....FOR ALL THE FREE WORLD.

"THIS SHIELD THREATENS NO ONE. IT WILL NEVER BE USED FOR AGGRESSION. BUT IT WILL BE USED INSTANTLY FOR DEFENSE."

PERHAPS TAKING NOTE OF RECURRENT REPORTS OF SOVIET PEACE FEELERS, THE PRESIDENT SAID THIS COUNTRY IS READY, AS ALWAYS, TO "FOLLOW THE ROAD OF PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES."

BUT HE DECLARED:

"IF THE RULERS OF THE SOVIET UNION DID NOT DROWN THEIR WORDS OF PEACE WITH THE DRUMS OF WAR, IF THEIR PROFESSIONS OF PEACEFUL INTENT WERE MATCHED BY DEEDS, THE CENTURY IN WHICH WE LIVE COULD BECOME THE BRIGHTEST MAN HAS KNOWN UPON THIS EARTH.

"FOR OUR PART, IF PEACE COULD BE MADE SURE, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WOULD BE GLAD TO INVEST A PART OF THE RESOURCES WE MUST NOW ALLOCATE TO DEFENSE TO A LARGE SCALE PROGRAM OF WORLD-WIDE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT."

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A2WX

MR.TRUMAN SAID IN HIS MESSAGE THAT THE NEW $8.5-BILLION FOREIGN PROGRAM--COVERING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1952--IS NEEDED TO GO ALONG WITH THE $60-BILLION PROGRAM FOR AMERICAN DEFENSE WHICH HE HAS ALREADY TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS.

"WE CANNOT MAINTAIN OUR CIVILIZATION IF THE REST OF THE WORLD IS SPLIT UP, SUBJUGATED, AND ORGANIZED AGAINST US BY THE KREMLIN," HE SAID.

"THIS IS A VERY REAL AND TERRIBLE DANGER.

"BUT IT CAN BE OVERCOME. TO DO SO WE MUST WORK WITH THE REST OF THE FREE WORLD. THIS IS HARD COMMON SENSE AND SOUND ECONOMY. THE DOLLARS SPENT (ABROAD) WILL BUILD MORE STRENGTH IN SUPPORT OF OUR SECURITY THAN WE COULD BUILD AT HOME WITH THE SAME EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS."

THE PRESIDENT SAID HE HAD LIMITED HIS RECOMMENDATIONS TO "WHAT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY," AND HE DECLARED:

"IT IS NOT A PROGRAM UNDER WHICH WE WILL CARRY THE REST OF THE FREE WORLD ON OUR BACKS. THE PROGRAM IS FOUNDED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF MUTUAL EFFORT."

FURTHERMORE, HE SAID, IT WILL BE SUBJECT TO CONTINUAL REVIEW "IN THE LIGHT OF EACH COUNTRY'S PERFORMANCE AND OF ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CHANGES."

MR.TRUMAN MADE IT CLEAR THAT HE REGARDS EUROPE, WITH ITS VAST INDUSTRIAL CENTERS, AS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE IN THE WORLD STRUGGLE AGAINST COMMUNIST AGGRESSION.

DESCRIBING THE WESTERN EUROPEAN NATIONS AS "THE MOST TEMPTING PRIZE FOR SOVIET AMBITIONS AND OUR STRONGEST ALLIES," MR.TRUMAN SAID:

"THE LOSS OF EUROPE TO THE SOVIET UNION WOULD NOT ONLY BE TRAGIC IN ITSELF; IT WOULD ALSO RESULT IN A TREMENDOUS SHIFT OF WORLD POWER. IT WOULD COMPEL US TO CONVERT THE UNITED STATES INTO AN ISOLATED GARRISON STATE."

UNDER THE PROGRAM, A RECORD SUM OF $6,590,000,000 WOULD BE ALLOTTED TO WESTERN EUROPE.

BUT MR.TRUMAN ALSO SHOWED GRAVE CONCERN OVER SOVIET THRUSTS IN THE FAR EAST, DECLARING:

"TO LOSE THESE (ASIATIC) COUNTRIES TO THE RULERS OF THE KREMLIN WOULD BE MORE THAN A BLOW TO OUR MILITARY SECURITY AND OUR ECONOMIC LIFE. IT WOULD BE A TERRIBLE DEFEAT FOR THE IDEALS OF FREEDOM--WITH GRAVE SPIRITUAL CONSEQUENCES FOR MEN EVERYWHERE WHO SHARE OUR FAITH IN FREEDOM."

A3WX

MR.TRUMAN PROPOSED A TOTAL OF $1,614,000,000 IN MILITARY-ECONOMIC AID TO BE SPREAD AMONG FRIENDLY NATIONS IN THE FAR EAST, SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA, THE MIDDLE EAST AND LATIN AMERICA.

THE SUM OF $930,000,000 WOULD BE SET ASIDE FOR ASIATIC COUNTRIES, INCLUDING FORMOSA, THE LAST-DITCH STRONGHOLD OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S CHINESE NATIONALIST FORCES.

MR.TRUMAN DID NOT SPECIFY HOW MUCH WOULD GO TO FORMOSA, BUT SAID THE MONEY WOULD BE DESIGNED "TO HELP KEEP THAT ISLAND OUT OF THE HANDS OF THE COMMUNISTS." HE SAID FORMOSA WOULD SHARE $555,000,000 WITH INDOCHINA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

THE PRESIDENT GAVE THE FOLLOWING BREAKDOWN ON THE OVERALL TOTAL:

	(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS) ECONOMIC	MILITARY
EUROPE	1,650	5,240
MIDDLE EAST, NORTH AFRICA	125	415
ASIA	375	555
LATIN AMERICA	22	40
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	78	--
TOTALS	2,250	6,250

MD417PED

MAY 25 1951

A193WX (BJTS)

($50) AMS BUDGET

MIGHT LEAD TRUMAN (ROUNDUP)

BY D.HAROLD OLIVER

WASHINGTON, MAY 24--(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN WARNED TODAY A THIRD WORLD WAR MIGHT BRING A RETURN TO THE "DARK AGES" AND TURN AMERICAN SOIL INTO A BATTLEFRONT, BUT HE EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT HIS PROGRAM AND POLICIES WILL AVERT SUCH A CATASTROPHE.

HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT HE IS "CONFIDENT"--NOT "COCKY" AS SOME WRITERS HAVE REPORTED--THAT HIS POLICIES ARE RIGHT AND HAVE THE SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE WORLD.

HE SAID HE BELIEVES THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE ENOUGH INTELLIGENCE AND ENERGY TO MEET ANY SITUATION, BUT HE IS NOT WILLING TO TAKE A CHANCE ON SEEING HOW THEY WOULD REACT UNDER THE DESTRUCTION WHICH ANOTHER WORLD STRUGGLE WOULD BRING.

"THAT IS THE REASON I DON'T WANT A THIRD WORLD WAR," HE SAID.

HE GRANTED A REQUEST THAT A SIZABLE PORTION OF HIS REMARKS BE QUOTED DIRECTLY.

THE PRESIDENT VOLUNTEERED HIS STATEMENT ABOUT POLICIES NEAR THE END OF A LENGTHY NEWS CONFERENCE IN WHICH HE AGAIN DECLINED TO STATE WHETHER HE WILL BE A CANDIDATE AGAIN IN 1952, BUT SAID THE SEASON IS STILL OPEN FOR ALL WHO WANT TO RUN.

HE SAID IF AND WHEN HE DECIDES TO MAKE A CROSS-COUNTRY SPEAKING TRIP-- AS HE SAID HE MIGHT IN A MESSAGE TO A MEETING OF DEMOCRATS IN DENVER YESTERDAY-- THE PURPOSE WOULD BE TO TELL THE PEOPLE THE TRUTH AND THE FACTS JUST AS HE SAID HE DID IN THE 1948 CAMPAIGN.

AS THE CONFERENCE WAS ABOUT TO CLOSE, MR.TRUMAN SAID HE HAD A COMMENT TO MAKE, THAT HE WANTED TO HAVE AN UNDERSTANDING WITH THE PRESS. HE SAID SOME OF HIS FRIENDS WHO WRITE COLUMNS HAVE BEEN SAYING LATELY THAT HE HAD A "COCKY" ATTITUDE.

HE SAID HE DIDN'T LIKE THAT WORD "COCKY," AND PREFERRED "CONFIDENT". HE RECALLED THAT HE WAS CAREFUL AFTER HIS 1948 ELECTION "NOT TO APPE COCKY, OR AS IF I WANTED TO PRESS SOMEBODY DOWN," AND THAT HE IS NOT IN THAT MOOD NOW.

"I THINK, HOWEVER," HE WENT ON, "THAT THE PROGRAM AND POLICIES THAT THE EXECUTIVE HAS BEEN ENDEAVORING TO PUT INTO EFFECT ARE RIGHT, AND I THINK THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE WORLD BELIEVE THAT THEY ARE RIGHT.

"AND I AM CONFIDENT THAT THOSE POLICIES WILL GO INTO EFFECT LEGISLATIVELY AND OTHERWISE BECAUSE THEY ARE RIGHT. AND I DON'T WANT TO ASSUME ANY COCKY ATTITUDE TOWARD ANYBODY, NO MATTER WHO HE IS. I JUST WANT TO MAKE THAT PLAIN--BECAUSE I DON'T FEEL THAT WAY, AND NEVER HAVE."

A194WX

IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION, HE SAID HE HAD HIS PROGRAM FOR WORLD PEACE IN MIND, AS WELL AS OTHER POLICIES, AND HOPES THEY WILL PREVENT ANOTHER WORLD WAR.

SUCH A WAR, HE SAID, WOULD IN EFFECT DESTROY FREEDOM AND EVERYTHING ELSE. HE ADDED:

"WE WOULD PROBABLY GO BACK TO THE DARK AGES IF WE HAVE ANOTHER THIRD WORLD WAR. I DON'T WANT TO HAVE IT. THAT'S ALL I HAVE WORKED FOR FOR SIX YEARS, IS PEACE IN THE WORLD.

"NOTHING IN MY LIFE AMOUNTS TO ANYTHING BUT WORLD PEACE. THAT IS ALL I AM WORKING FOR."

RADIO COMMENTATOR ELMER DAVIS ASKED AT THIS POINT:

"HAVEN'T WE GOT ENOUGH ENERGY AND INTELLIGENCE IN THIS COUNTRY TO KEEP FROM SLIPPING BACK INTO THE DARK AGES, EVEN IF WE WOULD HAVE TO FIGHT ANOTHER WAR?"

"I HOPE THAT IS TRUE," THE PRESIDENT REPLIED, "BUT YOU KNOW WHAT HAPPENS TO GOVERNMENTS AND WHAT HAPPENS TO PEOPLE, AND THIS--AND IF A THIRD WORLD WAR SHOULD COME, WE WILL NOT BE IN THE POSITION, ELMER, THAT WE HAVE BEEN IN THE OTHER TWO.

"WE WILL BE A BATTLEFRONT. WE CAN LOOK FORWARD TO DESTRUCTION HERE, JUST AS THE OTHER COUNTRIES HAD IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR. AND YOU NEVER CAN TELL WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO PEOPLE WHEN THAT TAKES PLACE.

"I THINK WE HAVE ENOUGH INTELLIGENCE AND ENERGY TO MEET ANY SITUATION WITH WHICH WE ARE CONFRONTED, BUT I AM NOT WILLING TO TAKE A CHANCE ON IT."

THE PRESIDENT OPENED THE CONFERENCE BY READING A STATEMENT REMINDING THE PEOPLE THAT NEXT WEDNESDAY IS MEMORIAL DAY "AND THAT WE ALL HAVE A DUTY ON THAT DAY TO PRAY FOR PERMANENT PEACE AS WELL AS TO HONOR THE HEROES OF PAST WARS."

HE SAID, REPLYING TO A QUESTION, THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO CHANGE IN OUR KOREAN POLICY AND THAT COMMANDERS IN THE FIELD HAVE ABSOLUTE CONTROL OVER TACTICS AND STRATEGY AND ALWAYS HAVE HAD. THE QUESTION WAS WHETHER A STATEMENT BY LIEUT.GEN.JAMES A.VAN FLEET HAD MEANT ANY POLICY CHANGE. THE AMERICAN EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER SAID TODAY HIS ARMY WAS ATTACKING ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT AND "THERE IS NO LIMIT ON ITS OBJECTIVES."

ASKED ABOUT RUMORS OF "PEACE FEELERS" FROM THE CHINESE REDS, THE PRESIDENT SAID SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON ANSWERED THAT QUESTION FULLY YESTERDAY. ACHESON SAID HE KNEW OF NONE.

MR.TRUMAN SAID HE REGARDED AS "DELICATE" AN INQUIRY BY ANOTHER REPORTER SEEKING HIS VIEWS ON THE RECORD OF THE PRESENT CONGRESS. HE SAID ONE NEVER COULD ACCURATELY ESTIMATE SUCH A RECORD UNTIL A CONGRESS IS OVER AND THAT THE PRESENT CONGRESS HAS STILL ANOTHER SESSION TO GO IN 1952.

HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT HE IS WORRIED OVER THE EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY LAWS, SUCH AS THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT, BUT BELIEVES THE IMPORTANT MEASURES WILL PASS BEFORE THE JUNE 30 EXPIRATION DATE.

67-MD2A1PED

A196WA (CHA BUT)

(450) AMS BUDGET

MAY 25 1951

NIGHT LEAD KOREAN CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON,MAY 24-(AP)-A DISCLOSURE THAT THERE HAVE BEEN 72,679 NON-BATTLE CASUALTIES IN KOREA TODAY BOOSTED THE TOTAL OF ALL U.S. CASUALTIES IN THE KOREAN WAR TO 141,959.

THE NEW, OVERALL FIGURE CAME OUT IN TESTIMONY BY GEN.OMAR BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, IN TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEES. HERETOFORE, OFFICIAL CASUALTY ANNOUNCEMENTS HAVE BEEN LIMITED ALMOST ENTIRELY TO THOSE SUFFERED IN BATTLE.

BRADLEY TOLD THE SENATORS THAT THERE HAVE BEEN 69,276 BATTLE CASUALTIES, INCLUDING 10,680 DEAD. HE TOTALED NON-BATTLE CASUALTIES AT 72,679 INCLUDING 612 DEAD OF SUCH CAUSES AS PNEUMONIA, AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS.ETC.

EIGHTY-FIVE PERCENT OF THE NON-BATTLE CASUALTIES HAVE RETURNED TO DUTY, HE SAID, DEFENDING THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT POLICY OF NOT INCLUDING THOSE CASUALTIES IN ITS PUBLIC REPORTS.

SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) ASKED WHETHER THE DEPARTMENT HAD CONSIDERED THIS INFORMATION TOO CONFIDENTIAL TO DISCLOSE. BRADLEY REPLIED:

"NO SIR. I THINK THEY ARE JUST APT TO BE MISLEADING IF YOU DO, BECASE A LOT OF THOSE PEOPLE JUST GO BACK, FOR EXAMPLE, INTO A HOSPITAL OR AN AID STATION ONE NIGHT, WITH A COLD OR SOMETHING ELSE; A MAN THAT HAS TO GO BACK TO HAVE A TOOTH PULLED, HE IS ONLY OUT A DAY OR TWO AND GOES BACK. IT VARIES ALL THE WAY FROM THAT TO THOSE WHO ARE HOSPITALIZED, AND THOSE WHO DIE AS A RESULT OF NON-BATTLE INJURIES."

BEFORE THE EXACT FIGURES WERE AVAILABLE FROM THE CLOSED DOOR TESTIMONY, SENATOR BRIDGES TOLD NEWSMEN THAT TOTAL CASUALTIES--BATTLE AND NON-BATTLE--"ARE SUBSTANTIALLY MORE THAN DOUBLE THOSE OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED."

"NON-BATTLE CASUALTIES HAVE BEEN KEPT FROM THE PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS EVEN THOUGH THEY INCLUDE MEN WHO HAVE SUFFERED FROZEN LEGS AND ARMS THAT HAVE BEEN AMPUTATED," BRIDGES SAID.

ON LAST MONDAY THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT REPORTED NON-BATTLE CASUALTIES WERE AVERAGING ABOUT 9.5 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL TROOPS INVOLVED IN KOREA. IT WAS EXPLAINED THEN THIS MEANT THAT PERCENTAGE WAS AWAY FROM ACTIVE DUTY BECAUSE OF ACCIDENTAL INJURY, DISEASE AND OTHER CAUSES SUCH AS FROSTBITE IN WINTER AND HEAT PROSTRATION IN SUMMER.

BRADLEY TOLD THE SENATORS THE CASUALTY TOTALS INCLUDE 13,349 MISSING IN ACTION AND "I WOULD EVEN HESITATE TO MAKE AN ESTIMATE" AS TO HOW MANY OF THOSE MAY EVENTUALLY BE FREED ALIVE.

HE INDICATED HE TOOK A GLOOMY VIEW ON THIS, HOWEVER, BY SAYING:

A197WX

"IN FIGHTING THE GERMANS WE USUALLY GOT BACK A VERY LARGE PERCENTAGE" BUT "IN FIGHTING THE NORTH KOREANS I AM AFRAID THE PERCENTAGE WE GET BACK WILL BE VERY MUCH SMALLER."

HE DECLINED TO TRY TO BE AT ALL SPECIFIC WHEN SENATOR BYRD (D-VA) ASKED: "WOULD YOU SAY THAT TWO-THIRDS OF THOSE ARE LIKELY DEAD?"

THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT YESTERDAY ISSUED ONE OF ITS WEEKLY CASUALTY LISTS, BASED ON THOSE REPORTED TO NEXT OF KIN THROUGH MAY 18. THIS SHOWED A TOTAL OF 66,816, INCLUDING 10,038 KILLED, 45,567 WOUNDED AND 11,211 MISSING.

MD-HY309PED

MAY 25 1951

A137WX

95

TRUMAN-KOREA

WASHINGTON,MAY 24-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN, ASKED ABOUT MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN KOREA, SAID TODAY THAT COMMANDERS IN THE FIELD HAVE ABSOLUTE CONTROL OVER TACTICS AND STRATEGY AND ALWAYS HAVE HAD.

THIS WAS HIS ONLY COMMENT AT A NEWS CONFERENCE ON AN ASSERTION BY LT.GEN.JAMES A.VAN FLEET THAT THE 8TH ARMY "IS ATTACKING ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT AND THERE IS NO LIMITATION ON ITS OBJECTIVES."

MR.TRUMAN REPLIED IN THE NEGATIVE WHEN HE WAS ASKED IF THAT CONSTITUTED ANY CHANGE IN POLICY IN KOREA.

TOLD THERE WERE RUMORS OF "PEACE FEELERS" FROM THE CHINESE REDS, THE PRESIDENT SAID SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON ANSWERED THAT QUESTION FULLY AT A NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY.

ACHESON HAD SAID HE KNEW OF NONE.

A68WX

(280) MCCARTHY

WASHINGTON, MAY 24-(AP)-SENATOR MCCARTHY (R-WIS), IN A NEW ATTACK ON SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON, SAID TODAY ACHESON HAS "TRIED TO MAKE SURE THAT WE COULD NOT WIN IN BATTLE."

HE ALSO SAID THE "DEATH WARRANT" FOR AMERICANS FIGHTING IN KOREA "HAS BEEN SIGNED AND SEALED BY POLITICIANS WHO ARE RUNNING OUR STATE DEPARTMENT."

AT ANOTHER POINT HE REFERRED TO "THE TREACHEROUS RED CLIQUE IN POWER" IN THE DEPARTMENT, AND AT STILL ANOTHER HE SPOKE OF ACHESON "AND YOUR LACE HANDKERCHIEF CROWD."

MCCARTHY, WHO REPEATEDLY HAS CHARGED THE STATE DEPARTMENT WAS HARBORING COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS, MADE THE STATEMENTS IN A SENATE SPEECH. HE SAID THE DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN TRYING TO OVERRIDE U.S. MILITARY OFFICIALS IN RUNNING THE KOREAN WAR.

HE SAID ORDERS RESTRICTING OPERATIONS OF U.S. MILITARY FORCES IN KOREA WERE A "TRIBUTE TO THE TREACHEROUS RED CLIQUE."

MCCARTHY CITED BOB SMITH, A SOLDIER FROM MIDDLEBURG, PA., AS TYPICAL OF THE THOUSANDS OF CASUALTIES HE SAID HAD SUFFERED FROM STATE DEPARTMENT POLICIES IN KOREA. SMITH LOST BOTH ARMS AND BOTH LEGS.

"I SUGGEST," THE SENATOR SAID, "THAT WHEN THE DAY COMES THAT BOB SMITH CAN WALK, WHEN HE GETS HIS ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, HE FIRST WALK OVER TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND CALL UPON THE GREAT RED DEAN ACHESON--IF HE IS STILL THERE.

"HE SHOULD SAY TO HIM, 'DEAN, HUNDREDSOF THOUEANDS OF AMERICAN BOYS HAVE FACED THOSE TWIN KILLERS (BULLETS AND BITTER COLD) BECAUSE YOU HAVE TRIED TO RUN THE TACTICS AND THE STRATEGY OF AN ARMY IN THE FIELD AND HAVE TRIED TO MAKE SURE THAT WE COULD NOT WIN IN BATTLE.'

"HE SHOULD SAY, 'MR. ACHESON, IF YOU WANT TO TRY AT LONG LAST TO PERFORM ONE SERVICE FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE YOU SHOULD NOT ONLY RESIGN FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT BUT YOU SHOULD REMOVE YOUR CARCASS FROM THIS COUNTRY AND GO TO THE NATION FOR WHICH YOU HAVE BEEN STRUGGLING AND FIGHTING FOR SO LONG.'"

IA256PED

MAY 25 1951

A30WX (INDIA)

NIGHT LEAD INDIA AID (350)

BY WILMOT HERCHER

WASHINGTON,MAY 24-(AP)-THE HOUSE VOTED TODAY TO LEND FAMINE-STRICKEN INDIA $190,000,000 (M) FOR THE PURCHASE OF AMERICAN GRAIN AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

IT REFUSED TO REQUIRE THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TO REPAY THE LOAN IN STRATEGIC WAR MATERIALS, BUT DIRECTED THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION, WHICH WOULD NEGOTIATE TERMS, TO TRY TO GET SOME SCARCE MATERIALS AS PART OF THE DEAL.

A COMPANION BILL WAS PASSED BY THE SENATE LAST WEEK. SINCE IT DISAGREES WITH THE HOUSE MEASURE IN SEVERAL WAYS, THE LEGISLATION NOW GOES TO A SENATE-HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE TO HAVE THE DIFFERENCES IRONED OUT.

THE ROLL CALL VOTE IN THE HOUSE TODAY WAS 293 TO 94. FOR THE BILL WERE 170 DEMOCRATS, 122 REPUBLICANS AND 1 INDEPENDENT. AGAINST WERE 36 DEMOCRATS AND 58 REPUBLICANS.

IN ITS FINAL FORM, THE HOUSE MEASURE REQUIRES THAT THE FOOD BE PURCHASED IN THE UNITED STATES AND THAT AT LEAST HALF OF IT BE TRANSPORTED TO INDIA IN AMERICAN VESSELS. THE ECA WOULD HAVE A FREE HAND IN ARRANGING CREDIT TERMS.

ADMINISTRATION LEADERS MANAGED TO DEFEAT BY A STANDING VOTE OF 135 TO 103 AN AMENDMENT BY REP.COX (D-GA) TO WRITE INTO THE BILL A REQUIREMENT THAT INDIA AGREE TO REPAY THE LOAN WITH SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITIES OF MONAZITE SANDS, MANGANESE, BERYL, CYANITE AND JUTE PRODUCTS, ALL SCARCE IN THE UNITED STATES AND USEFUL IN THE DEFENSE PROGRAM. COX ALSO WANTED THE LOAN REPAID IN SIX YEARS.

JUST BEFORE PASSING THE BILL, THE HOUSE BEAT, 181 TO 73 ON A STANDING VOTE, A MOTION TO REDUCE THE LOAN TO $150,000,000.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAD ASKED CONGRESS TO MAKE INDIA A GIFT OF THE GRAIN, ABOUT 2,000,000 TONS, AS A HUMANITARIAN GESTURE. THE GIFT IDEA RAN INTO IMMEDIATE OPPOSITION--A GREAT DEAL OF WHICH WAS TRACED TO INDIA'S REFUSAL TO JOIN OTHER MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN BRANDING RED CHINA AN AGGRESSOR.

THEN PRIME MINISTER NEHRU ANNOUNCED THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT ACCEPT A LOAN WITH ANY POLITICAL STRINGS ATTACHED. HE ALSO SAID IT IS A FUNDAMENTAL PART OF INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY THAT NO MATERIAL RELATED TO THE PRODUCTION OF ATOMIC WEAPONS AND THE LIKE SHALL BE EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

MAY 25 1951

A65WX

(280) NIGHT LEAD COMMUNISTS

WASHINGTON, MAY 24-(AP)-CHARLES M.LA FOLLETTE REFUSED TODAY TO CONTINUE AS CHAIRMAN OF A GOVERNMENT PANEL TRYING TO DECIDE WHETHER THE COMMUNIST PARTY MUST REGISTER AS A FOREIGN AGENCY CONTROLLED BY THE KREMLIN.

THE FORMER REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVE FROM INDIANA COMPLAINED THAT HE WAS HELD IN "DISDAIN" BY WILLIAM A.PAISLEY, CHIEF GOVERNMENT ATTORNEY. HE SAID PAISLEY'S ATTITUDE "QUITE EVIDENTLY IS BEING TRANSMITTED" TO THE GOVERNMENT'S WITNESSES IN HEARINGS THE PANEL IS CONDUCTING.

LA FOLLETTE SAID HE RECOGNIZED THAT THERE IS "GREAT PUBLIC SUPPORT" FOR ANYTHING THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSED AT THE HEARING, AND THAT THE SITUATION MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO CONDUCT THE HEARING "WITH ORDERLY PROCEDURE".

HE TRIED TO TURN THE CHAIR OVER TO PETER CAMPBELL BROWN, ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE PANEL, BUT BROWN SHOOK HIS HEAD. THEN IN A THRUST AT BROWN, LA FOLLETTE SAID HIS COLLEAGUE HAD SHOWN A CAPACITY TO MAKE SWIFT RULINGS ON OBJECTIONS RAISED AT THE HEARING, ADDING:

"THE FACT THAT THEY ALMOST UNIFORMLY AMOUNT TO A SUSTAINING OF ANY POSITION TAKEN BY THE PETITIONER (THE GOVERNMENT) AND A REJECTION OF ANY POSITION TAKEN BY THE RESPONDENT (THE COMMUNIST PARTY) IS PURELY COINCIDENTAL, I AM SURE."

THE PANEL IS A SECTION OF THE SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES BOARD. IT OPENED HEARINGS APRIL 23 TO JUDGE WHETHER THE COMMUNIST PARTY MUST REGISTER AS A FOREIGN AGENT UNDER THE MCCARRAN ACT.

LA FOLLETTE DID NOT RESIGN FROM THE PANEL OR THE BOARD. HE JUST REFUSED TO CARRY ON AS PRESIDING OFFICER AT THE HEARING. HIS LAST ACT WAS TO ADJOURN THE HEARING UNTIL JUNE 4. IN THE MEANTIME, APPARENTLY, THE BOARD WILL TRY TO SETTLE THE SQUABBLE. THE THIRD MEMBER OF THE PANEL IS MISS KATHRYN MCHALE.

AFTER LA FOLLETTE SPOKE OUT AT TODAY'S HEARING, VITO MARCANTONIO, A COUNSEL FOR THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SAID THE INCIDENT SUPPORTED HIS CLAIM THAT A FAIR HEARING IS IMPOSSIBLE UNDER THE ACT.

BOARD CHAIRMAN RICHARDSON TOLD NEWSMEN LATER THAT HE WAS CONFIDENT THE PANEL WILL RESUME SESSIONS JUNE 4 WITH THE SAME MAKEUP, AND WITH LA FOLLETTE PRESIDING.

ASKED IF LA FOLLETTE HAD AGREED TO THIS, RICHARDSON REPLIED:

"NO, BUT I HAVE NO DOUBT THAT THAT IS THE WAY IT WILL BE."

LA FOLLETTE MEANWHILE LEFT THE CITY AND WAS NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMMENT.

A62WX (UNAMN, COMMIES, DRAFT, MCCARTHY)

(370) NIGHT LEAD UN-AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, MAY 24-(AP)-FRANK WRIGHT TUTTLE, ONETIME $3,000-A-WEEK MOVIE DIRECTOR, ASSUMED THE SELF-STYLED ROLE OF "INFORMER" TODAY IN NAMING NEARLY TWO SCORE HOLLYWOOD SCREEN FIGURES AS COMMUNISTS.

TUTTLE CAME HERE FROM VIENNA. HIS HOME SINCE 1949, TO TESTIFY

VOLUNTARILY ON HIS OWN 10-YEAR SPAN AS A COMMUNIST AT A HEARING BEFORE THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE.

HE DESCRIBED HIS ALLIANCE WITH THE REDS AS "A MONSTROUS ERROR IN JUDGMENT" AND SAID IT HAD COST HIM HIS JOB.

MOST OF THE FIGURES TUTTLE CITED AS COMMUNISTS HAVE ALREADY BEEN IDENTIFIED IN PREVIOUS HEARINGS. THUS THERE WAS NO NEW SENSATION IN THIS TESTIMONY; THERE WAS AN ELEMENT OF DRAMA IN TUTTLE'S CASTING OF HIMSELF:

"I BELIEVE THERE IS A TRADITIONAL DISLIKE AMONG AMERICANS FOR INFORMERS," HE TOLD THE COMMITTEE. "AND I AM AN INFORMER.

"BUT I BELIEVE ALL DECENT PEOPLE WHO AGREE WITH ME THINK IT IS ABSOLUTELY VITAL AT A TIME LIKE THIS, WITH COMMUNIST AGGRESSION ABROAD IN THE WORLD."

TUTTLE, WHO STARTED HIS MOVIE CAREER IN THE OLD SILENT DAYS SOON AFTER GRADUATING FROM YALE IN 1915, HAS DIRECTED SOME 70 PICTURES, INCLUDING BING CROSBY MUSICALS AND SUCH RECENT FILMS AS "THIS GUN FOR HIRE" AND "SUSPENSE." HE IS NOW 59.

AT THE END OF TUTTLE'S RECITAL, ACTING CHAIRMAN WALTER (D-PA) SAID HE DID NOT THINK IT WAS FAIR FOR THE MOVIE INDUSTRY TO PENALIZE WITNESSES WHO TESTIFY FRANKLY ABOUT COMMUNISM IN HOLLYWOOD.

WALTER'S COMMENT CAME AFTER TUTTLE SAID HIS PICTURE COMMITMENTS WERE CANCELLED WHEN HE WAS CITED IN TESTIMONY AS A FORMER COMMUNIST. TUTTLE SAID COLUMBIA PICTURES ALSO ACTED TO REMOVE HIS SCREEN CREDIT FROM A CURRENT MOVIE RELEASE.

"I'M AFRAID IF EMPLOYERS DO THIS SORT OF THING THEY WILL DISCOURAGE THOSE WHO ARE WAITING THEIR TURN TO MAKE THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THIS COMMITTEE," WALTER SAID, AND HE TOLD TUTTLE:

"YOU HAVE HRENDERED A GREAT SERVICE TO US IN AIDING THE COMMITTEE TO BRING HOME TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THE CONSPIRACY OF COMMUNISM TO DOMINATE THE WORLD."

TUTTLE SAID HIS CAREER AS A COMMUNIST BEGAN IN 1937 WHEN HE BECAME "MORE AND MORE IMPRESSED" WITH THE PARTY'S OPPOSITION TO HITLERISM.

IT ENDED IN 1947, HE SAID, WHEN THE PARTY SWITCHED TO A POLICY OF "VIOLENCE AND FORCE" TO ACHIEVE ITS POLITICAL GOALS.

TUTTLE SAID HE HAD NOT REALIZED UNTIL RECENT YEARS THAT COMMUNISM WAS A WORLD-WIDE CONSPIRACY.

HE SAID COMMUNISTS DON'T THINK CLEARLY. THERE IS "A KIND OF MENTAL INCEST" PRACTICED WHEN COMMUNISTS GET TOGETHER, HE SAID, AND THEY TALK ONLY ABOUT THINGS ON WHICH THEY ARE ALREADY AGREED.

CZ823PED

A66WX

(275) NIGHT LEAD DRAFT TEST

MAY 25 1951

WASHINGTON, MAY 24-(AP)-THERE MAY BE A LAST-MINUTE RUSH AT DRAFT BOARDS TOMORROW FOR APPLICATIONS TO TAKE THE FORTHCOMING COLLEGE APTITUDE TESTS.

THERE IS NO INDICATION, HOWEVER, THAT LOCAL BOARDS PLAN TO EXTEND THEIR USUAL CLOSING HOURS FOR THE DAY.

SELECTIVE SERVICE HEADQUARTERS SAID IT IS UP TO STATE DIRECTORS WHETHER ANY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS ARE MADE FOR LATE COMERS. NONE OF THE DIRECTORS, AT A MEETING WHICH ENDED HERE TODAY, REPORTED PLANS TO STAY OPEN LATE.

SELECTIVE SERVICE DIRECTOR LOUIS B. HERSHEY PREDICTED, HOWEVER, THAT THERE WOULD BE A LAST-MINUTE RUSH BECAUSE OF THE POPULAR TENDENCY TO DELAY APPLICATIONS AS LONG AS POSSIBLE.

COLLEGE MEN MUST MAIL THEIR APPLICATION CARDS, OBTAINABLE ONLY FROM DRAFT BOARDS, SO THAT THEY WILL BE POSTMARKED NOT LATER THAN MIDNIGHT FRIDAY.

THE CARDS ARE ADDRESSED TO THE EDUCATIONAL TESTING SERVICE, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY. THE TESTS WILL BE GIVEN AT HUNDREDS OF CENTERS ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

A SCORE OF 70 OR BETTER FOR UNDERCLASSMEN OR 75 OR BETTER FOR SENIORS -- OR GENERALLY SATISFACTORY SCHOLASTIC STANDING -- MAY PROVIDE THE BASIS FOR DEFERMENT BY THE BOARDS.

THE SCORES WILL GO TO THE DRAFT BOARDS AND NOT TO THE STUDENTS. ANY STUDENT HAS ACCESS TO HIS FILE AT THE DRAFT BOARD AND MAY FIND OUT HIS SCORE THERE.

HERSHEY ADVISED STUDENTS PLANNING TO ASK FOR DEFERMENT IN ORDER TO CONTINUE THEIR EDUCATION TO NOTIFY THE LOCAL BOARDS AS SOON AS THE ACADEMIC YEAR -- AND THEIR CURRENT STATUTORY DEFERMENT -- ENDS.

HERSHEY ESTIMATED MORE THAN 400,000 COLLEGE MEN WILL APPLY FOR ADMISSION TO THE APTITUDE TESTS. ABOUT 175,000 HAVE ALREADY BEEN ASSIGNED TO TAKE THE FIRST THREE HOUR TEST WHICH WILL BE GIVEN, AT MORE THAN 1,000 EXAMINATION CENTERS, SATURDAY.

SIMILAR TESTS WILL BE GIVEN JUNE 16 AND JUNE 30, WITH A FOURTH TEST JULY 12 FOR THOSE WITH RELIGIOUS SCRUPLES AGAINST TAKING A TEST ON A SATURDAY.

JAGATPED

MAY 25 1951

A90WX (300)

WASHINGTON, MAY 24-(AP)-A NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY (NPA) OFFICIAL SAID TODAY STEEL SUPPLY REQUESTS BY FIVE LOCOMOTIVE BUILDERS WERE "INEXPLICABLY LOST." HE DENIED, HOWEVER, THAT FAVORITISM WAS INVOLVED IN NPA ASSISTANCE TO TWO OTHER LOCOMOTIVE BUILDERS.

THE CASE OF THE LOST PAPERS CAME UP YESTERDAY IN HEARINGS OF A HOUSE MONOPOLY SUBCOMMITTEE. THE SUBCOMMITTEE IS HEARING CHARGES OF GOVERNMENT FAVORITISM IN HELPING GENERAL MOTORS CORP., BUILD LOCOMOTIVES.

H.B.MCCOY, FORMER NPA INDUSTRY OPERATIONS CHIEF AND NOW ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF NPA'S TEXTILE LEATHER AND SPECIALTY EQUIPMENT BUREAU, EXPLAINED HIS PART IN THE MATTER IN A STATEMENT.

"TWO THINGS WERE INVOLVED," HE SAID. "ONE DIRECTIVE ACTION WAS TAKEN TO PULL TWO COMPANIES (GM'S ELECTRO MOTIVE DIVISION AND THE BALDWIN-LIMA-HAMILTON LOCOMOTIVE CO.) THROUGH AN EMERGENCY WHICH WAS REGARDED AS THREATENING TO SHUT DOWN THEIR PLANTS." DIRECTIVE ACTION, HE EXPLAINED, PROVIDES IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE NECESSARY IN AN ACUTE EMERGENCY.

"TWO. A REQUEST FOR INTERIM ASSISTANCE OF A PROGRAM NATURE WAS MADE FOR SEVERAL (FIVE) COMPANIES, BUT NOT GRANTED. THIS ASSISTANCE WAS NOT NECESSARY IN VIEW OF THE ADOPTION OF AN OVERALL LOCOMOTIVE PRODUCTION PROGRAM."

IT WAS WHILE THE NON-APPROVED REQUESTS WERE BEING ROUTED BETWEEN NPA'S DEPARTMENTS THAT THEY WERE "INEXPLICABLY LOST," MCCOY DECLARED.

HE SAID THE REQUESTS, ASKING NPA AID IN OBTAINING ABOUT 20,000 TONS OF STEEL, FINALLY WERE DUPLICATED AND ARRIVED AT HIS OFFICE FOR FINAL INSPECTION. HE SAID THE REQUESTS WERE TURNED DOWN AS "UNREALISTIC AFTER INVESTIGATION DISCLOSED THAT A LARGE PART OF THE MATERIAL ASKED FOR ALREADY WAS SCHEDULED IN THE MILLS OR IN THE PROCESS OF DELIVERY."

"THE PROCESSING OF THESE APPLICATIONS WAS NEVER COMPLETED," MCCOY ADDED.

MELVIN W.COLE, CHIEF OF NPA'S IRON AND STEEL DIVISION, TESTIFIED BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE YESTERDAY THAT GM WAS GUARANTEED 2,663 TONS OF STEEL FROM MILLS ON GOVERNMENT ORDER. HE SAID HE APPROVED THE REQUEST FOR MATERIALS BY THE GM COMPETITORS AS LESS-PREFERABLE DEFENSE ORDERS.

OTHER WITNESSES HAVE TESTIFIED THAT THE COMPANIES WHICH FAILED TO GET NPA ASSISTANCE CURTAILED OPERATIONS AND LOST OUT ON SEVERAL MONTHS PRODUCTION OF VITALLY-NEEDED LOCOMOTIVES.

NAMES OF THE COMPANIES WERE NOT BROUGHT OUT IN THE TESTIMONY.

HY1017PED

370WX (300)

WASHINGTON,MAY 24-(AP)-THE WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD TODAY SET UP A PANEL TO DETERMINE WHETHER INDUSTRIES SPECIFICALLY EXEMPTED FROM PRICE CEILINGS BY THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT SHOULD BE SUBJECT TO WAGE CONTROLS.

THE TRIPARTITE PANEL, REPRESENTING MANAGEMENT, LABOR, AND THE PUBLIC WILL HOLD HEARINGS JUNE 5 AND 6 AND WILL RECOMMEND ACTION BY THE BOARD.

THEODORE W.KHEEL OF NEW YORK WAS NAMED CHAIRMAN AND PROFESSOR RICHARD A.LESTER OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, VICE-CHAIRMAN. THEY WILL REPRESENT THE PUBLIC. INDUSTRY AND LABOR MEMBERS, TWO EACH, WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER.

THE ACT SPECIFICALLY SAYS THAT PRICE CONTROLS ARE NOT TO BE IMPOSED WITH RESPECT TO THE FOLLOWING.

PRICES OR RENTALS FOR REAL PROPERTY, RATES OR FEES CHARGED FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES; PRICES OR RENTALS FOR (A) MATERIALS FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION BY ANY PRESS ASSOCIATION OR FEATURE SERVICE OR (B) BOOKS, MAGAZINES, MOTION PICTURES, PERIODICALS, OR NEWSPAPERS OTHER THAN AS WASTE OR SCRAP; OR RATES CHARGED BY ANY PERSON IN THE BUSINESS OF OPERATING OR PUBLISHING A NEWSPAPER, PERIODICAL, OR MAGAZINE, OR OPERATING A RADIO-BROADCASTING OR TELEVISION STATION, A MOTION PICTURE OR OTHER THEATRE ENTERPRISE, OR OUTDOOR ADVERTISING FACILITIES.

ALSO EXEMPTED WERE RATES CHARGED IN SELLING OR UNDERWRITING INSURANCE, BY ANY COMMON CARRIER OR OTHER PUBLIC UTILITY, ORNMARGIN REQUIREMENT ON ANY COMMODITY EXCHANGE.

THE BOARD IN ANNOUNCING THE INDUSTRIES WHICH ARE CONSIDERED AS PRICE EXEMPT INCLUDE RAILROADS, COMMUNICATIONS SUCH AS TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH, TRUCKING, INSURANCE CARRIERS, GAS AND ELECTRIC UTILITIES, OPERATION OF COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE, BUILDINGS AND HOTELS, MOTION PICTURES, WATER TRANSPORTATION, STREET RAILWAYS, BUSES, TAXI CABS, AIR TRANSPORTATION, NEWSPAPERS, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

HY1046PED

BOSWX (WC) (AP)

(230)

MAY 25 1951

NIGHT LEAD WINE

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON, MAY 24-(AP)-WINE INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES TODAY GAVE GOVERNMENT PRICE CONTROL OFFICIALS THEIR VIEWS ON A PROPOSED TAILORED CEILING PRICE REGULATION FOR WINERIES.

THE INDUSTRY SPOKESMAN RECOMMENDED AN ORDER BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF THE GENERAL MANUFACTURERS' CEILING PRICE REGULATION. THIS WOULD PERMIT WINERIES TO USE A PRE-KOREAN BASE PRICING PERIOD AND ADD ON THE INCREASED COST OF LABOR AND MATERIALS UP TO GIVEN CUT-OFF DATES.

SINCE WINE PRODUCTION IS SEASONAL AND PRODUCTION PERIODS VARY IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY, THE INDUSTRY SPOKESMAN SAID BASE PERIODS AND CUTOFF DATES SHOULD BE SELECTED WHICH WOULD BE EQUITABLE TO ALL PRODUCING AREAS.

THE COMMITTEE ALSO SUGGESTED THAT THE INDUSTRY REGULATION MIGHT BE BASED ON PRICES F.O.B. AT THE WINERY WITH PERCENTAGE MARKUPS DOWN THE LINE TO THE CONSUMER.

REPRESENTING THE OPS (OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION) AT THE MORNING AND AFTERNOON CLOSED MEETINGS WERE: GEORGE MEHREN, ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE FOOD AND RESTAURANT DIVISION; CHARLES SAND OF THE GROCERY BRANCH; JOHN PACHE, ECONOMIST AND ISRAEL SONENSHEIN AND HENRY KEISER, ATTORNEYS.

JAMES POOLE, JOHN GENSKI AND GEORGE EASTMAN ATTENDED AS OBSERVERS FROM THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

THE 16-MEMBER INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE IS MADE UP OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WINE INDUSTRY FROM VARIOUS STATES. OPS SAID THE RECOMMENDATIONS WOULD BE TAKEN UNDER CONSIDERATION IN PLANNING A PRICE ORDER.

C2814PED

A167WX (MEMORIAL DAY)

(200)

WASHINGTON, MAY 24-(AP)-OBSERVANCE OF MEMORIAL DAY AS "A DAY TO PRAY FOR PERMANENT PEACE" WAS URGED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY.

THE KOREAN FIGHTING MAKES IT "MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER," HE SAID IN A NEWS CONFERENCE STATEMENT NOTING THAT HE HAD ASKED A SIMILAR OBSERVANCE LAST YEAR BEFORE THE KOREAN CONFLICT STARTED.

THAT PROCLAMATION WAS THE RESULT OF A CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION, WHICH IN TURN GREW OUT OF A SUGGESTION FROM CARL M.SAUNDERS, EDITOR OF THE JACKSON (MICH) CITIZEN PATRIOT.

SAUNDERS RECEIVED A PULITZER PRIZE FOR AN EDITORIAL URGING THE DESIGNATION OF MEMORIAL DAY AS A DAY OF PRAYER FOR PEACE.

THE TEXT OF MR.TRUMAN'S STATEMENT TODAY:

I WANT TO REMIND EVERYONE THAT NEXT WEDNESDAY WILL BE MEMORIAL DAY, AND THAT WE ALL HAVE A DUTY ON THAT DAY TO PRAY FOR PERMANENT PEACE AS WELL AS TO HONOR THE HEROES OF PAST WARS.

IN THE PROCLAMATION WHICH I USSED ON MAY 23, 1950, PURSUANT TO A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE CONGRESS, I PROCLAIMED EACH SUCCEEDING MEMORIAL DAY AS A DAY OF PRAYER FOR PERMANENT PEACE, AND SUGGESTED 11 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME, AS AN APPROPRIATE TIME FOR EACH AMERICAN, ACCORDING TO HIS OWN RELIGIOUS FAITH, TO BEG DEVINE AID IN BRINGING ENDURING PEACE TO A TROUBLED WORLD.

I CALLED THEN AND CALL AGAIN UPON THE PRESS, RADIO, TELEVISION AND OTHER MEDIA OF PUBLIC INFORMATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS OBSERVANCE.

THIS PROCLAMATION WAS FIRST ISSUED BEFORE THE COMMUNIST AGGRESSION WHICH MADE IT NECESSARY FOR THE FREE NATIONS TO TURN BACK THE INVADERS IN KOREA. WITH OUR MEN, AND THE MEN OF OTHER FREE NATIONS, FIGHTING THIS MEMORIAL DAY IN KOREA, IT IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER THAT WE JOIN -- EVERY ONE OF US -- IN PRAYING FOR THE PEACE WHICH IS OUR OBJECTIVE.

(END TEXT)

C7103PED

A32WX

WASHINGTON, MAY 24-(AP)-ANNOUNCED U.S. CASUALTIES IN KOREA NOW TOTAL 66,816, UP 1,293 OVER A WEEK AGO.

THE LATEST FIGURES, RELEASED YESTERDAY, COVER CASUALTIES WHOSE FAMILIES WERE NOTIFIED THROUGH MAY 18. THEY INCLUDE 10,038 KILLED, 45,567 WOUNDED AND 11,211 MISSING.

OF THE WOUNDED, 1,174 HAVE SINCE DIED, AND OF THE MISSING, 101 ARE KNOWN DEAD, MAKING THE COMBAT DEATH TOLL 11,313. THE MISSING TOTAL INCLUDED 1,199 WHO HAVE SINCE RETURNED AND 115 KNOWN PRISONERS OF WAR, LEAVING 9,796 CURRENTLY MISSING.

DC430AED

MAY 25 1951

B68WX (Q)

WASHINGTON,MAY 24-(AP)-THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT TONIGHT IDENTIFIED THE FOUR MEN WHO WERE SLIGHTLY WOUNDED WHEN THE BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY WAS SHELLED BY COMMUNIST SHORE BATTERIES ON MAY 21 OFF WONSAN,KOREA.

THEY ARE:

CHARLES ARTHUR VAN FLEET, FIRE PATROLMAN, THIRD CLASS, SON OF MR. AND MRS.KENNETH VAN FLEET, 1010 DUSKANE ST. NEW CASTLE,PA.

JAMES EDWARD SCHANIEL, SEAMAN APPRENTICE, SON OF GEORGE SCHANIEL, BOX 222 BREWSTER,N.Y.

JOSEPH HENRY DZEKON, SEAMAN, SON OF MRS.SOPHIE TREASA DZEKON, NO. 2 HAWLEY ST., OSWEGO,N.Y.

JAMES ALFRED BAILEY, SEAMAN APPRENTICE, SON OF MR. AND MRS.ADOLPHUS BAILEY, 310 BRAND ST. FAIRFAX, ALA.

HY1038PED

B6SWX (Q) (CX FW)
(180) WX LOCALS OUT)
WASHINGTON,MAY 24-(AP)-PFC.ROBERT L.SMITH, QUADRUPLE AMPUTEE OF THE KOREAN WAR, HAS NOW ADDED HAIR COMBING TO THE LITTLE EVERYDAY THINGS HE HAS HAD TO LEARN ALL OVER AGAIN.
AND, THE MIDDLEBURG,PA., SOLDIER WILL TELL YOU, COMBING YOUR HAIR CAN BE A LOT TOUGHER THAN EATING WITH A FORK OR SMOKING A CIGARETTE.
USING HIS RIGHT HOOK, WHICH FOR THE PRESENT HAS REPLACED HIS AMPUTATED RIGHT HAND, SMITH EXECUTES THE GROOMING FEAT WITH AN OVERHEAD TWISTING MOTION.
IT WILL BE MUCH EASIER, HE HAS BEEN TOLD BY WALTER REED HOSPITAL DOCTORS, WHEN HE IS EQUIPPED WITH ARTIFICIAL HANDS. THOSE DEVICES ARE ALMOST AS FLEXIBLE AS HUMAN HANDS SO FAR AS MOTION IS CONCERNED.
FOR SOMETIME BOB HAS BEEN HELPING HIMSELF TO CIGARETTES AND LIGHTING THEM, AND TO LIFTING VARIOUS OBJECTS FROM HIS BEDSIDE TABLE.
BUT MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE BEFORE HE WILL BE OUTFITTED WITH TWO ARTIFICIAL HANDS AND TWO ARTIFICIAL LEGS. FOR EXAMPLE, BOB EXPECTS TO UNDERGO TWO MORE OPERATIONS SOON. ONE WILL BE TO REMOVE ABOUT AN INCH OF BONE FROM THE STUMP OF HIS LEFT FOREARM. THE OTHER WILL BE TO SHAPE THE STUMP OF HIS LEFT LEG.
BUT BOB TAKES IT ALL PHILOSOPHICALLY AND CHEERFULLY. HE KNOWS IT'S ALL NECESSARY TO OUTFIT HIM FOR THE NEARLY NORMAL LIFE HE LOOKS FORWARD TO LIVING AFTER HE LEAVES THE HOSPITAL.
JK1040AED

MAY 25 1951

B54WX (Q) (MORANO&WILEY PM AYE)
(130)
WILEY-USSR
WASHINGTON, MAY 24-(AP)-SENATOR WILEY (R-WISC) SAID TODAY EVIDENCE SHOWS "CLEARLY THAT THERE IS AN IMPRESSIVE LIST OF TENSIONS WITHIN RUSSIA."
"THERE IS MISAPPREHENSION, FEAR AND DISTRUST ON THE PART OF MILLIONS OF ORDINARY AND HONEST SOVIET CITIZENS THAT THEY ARE BEING LED INTO ANOTHER HOLOCAUST BY THE POLICIES AND ACTIONS OF THEIR GOVERNMENT," WILEY SAID IN A STATEMENT.
HE URGED A GREATER EFFORT ON THE PART OF THIS GOVERNMENT TO REACH THE SOVIET PEOPLE DIRECTLY "TO POINT OUT TO THEM HOW THEIR INDIVIDUAL GRIEVANCES CAN BE TAKEN CARE OF IN THE WORLD OF FREE MEN." SPEAKING OF A VOID BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF THE U.S. AND RUSSIA, WILEY SAID:
"THE VOID IS BEING KEPT WUDE AND DEEP BY THE RULING CLIQUE IN THE KREMLIN IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN ITSELF IN POWER AND TO EXPLOIT THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE FOR ITS OWN SELFISH PURPOSES."
WILEY MADE PUBLIC A 69-PAGE PRINTED BOOKLET PREPARED AT HIS SUGGESTION BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, BRINGING TOGETHER RECENT PUBLISHED EVIDENCE OF TENSIONS WITHIN THE SOVIET UNION.
WILEY SAID HE WOULD ASK TO HAVE THE BOOKLET PRINTED AS A SENATE DOCUMENT FOR DISTRIBUTION IN LIBRARIES.
MD/SUS43AED

A71PG
(140)
PITTSBURGH, MAY 24-(AP)-JUDGE MICHAEL MUSMANNO TODAY HELD ATTORNEY HYMEN SCHLESINGER IN CONTEMPT OF COURT WHEN THE LAWYER DECLINED TO SAY IF HE IS OR EVER HAS BEEN A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.
JUDGE MUSMANNO PUT HIS QUESTION TO SCHLESINGER AFTER THE PITTSBURGH ATTORNEY APPEARED IN COURT TO PLEAD A ROUTINE DAMAGE SUIT. MUSMANNO ASKED HIM:
"ARE YOU NOW OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY?"
SCHLESINGER TOLD THE JUDGE THE PROCEEDINGS WAS WITHOUT PRECEDENT AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL. MUSMANNO REPLIED:
"THE OATH (TAKEN BY ATTORNEYS) REQUIRES YOU TO BEHAVE YOURSELF IN OFFICE WITH ALL GOOD FIDELITY AND REQUIRES YOUR ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES."
MUSMANNO CITED TESTIMONY OF A FORMER FBI AGENT DURING ANOTHER TRIAL AND SAID IT IMPLICATED SCHLESINGER. HE SAID SCHLESINGER'S CONDUCT RENDERS HIM UNFIT TO TRY CASES IN COURT.
MUSMANNO SAID HE WILL SENTENCE SCHLESINGER AT A LATER DATE.
RM901PED

MAY 25 1951

(240)
FIRST LEAD TO DDD POINTS
CHICAGO, MAY 24-(AP)-GEN.MARK W.CLARK, CHIEF OF THE ARMY FIELD FORCES, SAID TONIGHT "WE MUST REBUILD OUR NATIONAL MILITARY TEAM FOR ONLY STRENGTH IMPRESSES OUR ENEMY."
"IT IS NOT THE JOB OF THE ARMY TO BUILD CHARACTER IN MEN WHO BECOME A PART OF IT. THAT IS UP TO YOU. WE HAVE THEM FOR ONLY A SHORT TIME, YOU HAVE THEM FOR 19 OR 20 YEARS BEFORE WE GET THEM."
"BEAR WITH US, WHEN YOU HEAR THAT TRAINING IS RUGGED AND SEVERE. THAT IS THE WAY THE MEN WANT IT; THAT IS THE WAY IT MUST BE IF THEY ARE TO DO THEIR JOB."
HE SAID "WE MUST GIVE NOTICE TO THE WORLD THAT WE INTEND TO KEEP THE PRIVILEGES THAT HAVE BEEN GRANTED TO US UNDER OUR CONSTITUTION."
THE WORLD WAR TWO COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH ARMY IN EUROPE ADDRESSED THE FOURTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE FEDERATION OF RAILWAY PROGRESS.
HE SAID,"FOR TWO YEARS WE TRIED TO GET ALONG WITH THE RED ARMY. BUT THERE IS NO DECENCY, HONESTY OR FAIR PLAY ABOUT THEM. THEY ARE MURDERERS, CHEATERS AND LIARS. THERE IS NOTHING THEY WOULD NOT STOOP TO, TO ACHIEVE THEIR AIM WHICH IS WORLD DOMINATION.
"ONE THING THEY RESPECTED WAS FORECEFUL DETERMINATION. THEY DESPISE WEAKNESS, RESP

"ONE THING THEY RESPECTED WAS FORCEFUL DETERMINATION. THEY DESPISE WEAKNESS, RESPECT STRENGTH."
HE DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE MAC ARTHUR-TRUMAN DEBATE REMARKING "HERE IS ONE GENERAL WHO IS NOT GOING TO STICK HIS LONG NECK OUT. I WILL STICK TO MY MILITARY KNITTING."
A RAILROAD AND A RAILROAD PRESIDENT WERE PRESENTED AWARDS AT THE DINNER.

A78KX
SECOND NIGHT LEAD DEMOCRATS (300)
BY JACK BELL
DENVER,MAY 24-(AP)-PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER W.AVERELL HARRIMAN TOLD CHEERING DEMOCRATS TODAY THE RED CHINESE FACE A "DISASTER" IN KOREA THAT MAY SHAKE THE KREMLIN.
VIGOROUSLY BACKING PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROGRAM FOR CONTAINING THE WAR IN KOREA, HARRIMAN TOLD DELEGATES TO A 26-STATE PARTY CONFERENCE CREDIT FOR RETREAT OF RED ARMIES CAN BE GIVEN TO GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY AND LT.GEN.JAMES A.VAN FLEET.
RIDGWAY SUCCEEDED GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, WHOSE PROPOSALS FOR EXPANDING THE WAR AGAINST RED CHINA WERE CONDEMNED NOT ONLY BY HARRIMAN BUT BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE BRANNAN.
HARRIMAN FORECAST WHAT HE CALLED COMMUNIST "FAILURE" IN KOREA MAY FORCE RUSSIA TO REORIENT ITS POLICIES TOWARD PEACE TO PREVENT "DISINTEGRATION" IN THE KREMLIN'S CONTROL.
BRANNAN SUBSTITUTED FOR VICE PRESIDENT BARKLEY--KEPT IN WASHINGTON BY ILLNESS IN HIS FAMILY--IN A CONFERENCE WINDUP SPEECH PREPARATORY TO TOMORROW'S MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE WHICH IS EXPECTED TO PICK CHICAGO FOR ITS PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATING CONVENTION IN THE WEEK OF JULY 21, 1952.
BRANNAN SWUNG ROUNDHOUSE BLOWS AT FOUR REPUBLICANS--SENATORS TAFT

(R-OHIO), MCCARTHY (R-WIS) AND CAIN (R-WASH) AND REP.MARTIN OF MASSACHUSETTS, HOUSE MINORITY LEADER. HE SAID TAFT, WHO THE DEMOCRATS APPARENTLY WOULD LIKE TO SEE BECOME THE 1952 REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE, WAS PART OF THE "REPUBLICAN ISOLATIONIST LEADERSHIP" THAT OPPOSED MEASURES TO STOP COMMUNISM BUT NOW WANTS TO RISK WORLD WAR BY FOLLOWING MACARTHUR'S PROGRAM IN THE FAR EAST.

BRANNAN SAID MARTIN IS A "LONG TIME ISOLATIONIST," AND SAILED INTO MCCARTHY AS ONE OF THE PROMOTERS OF THE "BIG DOUBT" TECHNIQUE HE SAID WAS SIMILAR TO THAT USED BY HITLER. ASSERTING MCCARTHY HAD "CONTRIBUTED NOT A PARTICLE OF EVIDENCE" TO ROOTING COMMUNISTS OUT OF GOVERNMENT, BRANNAN DECLARED IN A PREPARED ADDRESS:

"WHAT AN INFAMY IT IS TO A POLITICAL PARTY THAT ONE OF ITS MEMBERS SHOULD HAVE GIVEN TO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUCH A WORD AS MCCARTHYISM."

BRANNAN SAID CAIN IS "NOT SATISFIED JUST TO ENLARGE THE WAR--HE SAYS DECLARE WAR ON RED CHINA."

HARRIMAN SAID IN AN ADDRESS AT A WESTERN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION 1951
HERE THAT ANY FAR EASTERN POLICY "OF IMPULSIVE AND ILL-CONCEIVED ACTION MIGHT BE A PROVOCATION TO GENERAL WAR."

HE LINKED THIS OBVIOUS ATTACK ON THE PROPOSALS OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TO BROADEN THE FIGHT AGAINST RED CHINA WITH A CALL FOR TWO-PARTY SUPPORT OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S LIMITED-WAR POLICY IN KOREA.

ASSERTING THAT RUSSIA'S TIMETABLE FOR TAKING OVER ASIA HAD BEEN UPSET, THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER SAID "FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE KREMLIN, KOREA HAS BEEN A FAILURE."

HARRIMAN CONTENDED THAT IF THE BUILD UP IN THE FREE WORLD'S MILITARY FORCES CONTINUES, "AGGRESSION WILL BE INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT FOR THE KRELIN TO INITIATE," ADDING:

"THE KREMLIN LEADERS MAY HAVE TO ADJUST THE WHOLE BASIS OF THEIR POLICIES IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN CONTROL OF THEIR OWN PEOPLE. DISINTEGRATION MAY SET IN."

SECRETARY OF LABOR TOBIN TOLD THE CONFERENCE THE TRUMAN INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM IS TO "STOP COMMUNISM DEAD, KEEP THE PEACE, BUILD UP OUR STRENGTH AND THEN, WITH GREAT SUPERIOR POWER, TO BRING JUSTICE IN THE WORLD."

TOBIN SAID THE REPUBLICANS "HAVE NO FOREIGN POLICY" AND "IF THEY ATTEMPTED TO WRITE ONE THEY WOULD COME OUT WITH 10 DIFFERENT VARIATIONS."

LIKE HARRIMAN, TOBIN SAID THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION WOULD WELCOME A BIPARTISAN FOREIGN POLICY BUT "NOT A WATERED DOWN ONE."

TOBIN PREDICTED THAT WHEN THE MILITARY PRODUCTION PROGRAM GETS INTO FULL SWING, ABOUT 3,000,000 (M) WORKERS WILL BE TRANSFERRED FROM CIVILIAN TO MILITARY PRODUCTION.

HARRIMAN FILLED IN FOR SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON, WHO GOT HIS FIRST OFFICIAL ACCOLADE FROM THE PARTY CONFERENCE IN A RESOLUTION WHICH DESCRIBED HIM AS A MAN OF "BROAD VISION AND KNOWLEDGE OF WORLD AFFAIRS."

ACHESON IS AWAITING A CALL TO TESTIFY IN THE SENATORIAL INQUIRY INTO MACARTHUR'S OUSTER AS PACIFIC COMMANDER.

ACHESON HAS BEEN UNDER FIRE FROM REPUBLICANS AND EVEN SOME DEMOCRATS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE URGED PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO REPLACE HIM. THE PRESIDENT HAS SAID HE WON'T DO THAT. ACHESON SAID HE HAD "ENLISA
TED FOR THE DURATION" AND INTENDS TO STAY.

A COMMITTEE HEADED BY CARL V.RICE, KANSAS N

PRESIDENT HAS SAID HE WON'T DO THAT. ACHESON SAID HE HAD "ENLISTED FOR THE DURATION" AND INTENDS TO STAY.

A COMMITTEE HEADED BY CARL V.RICE, KANSAS NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN, BROUGHT OUT RESOLUTIONS PRAISING PRESIDENT TRUMAN FOR HIS "COURAGEOUS" FOREIGN POLICY [illegible] AND DESCRIBING SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL AS "A MASTER OF GLOBAL STRATEGY."

-MORE-

A21KX

THE RESOLUTIONS REAFFIRMED THE PARTY'S BELIEF IN CIVILIAN CONTROL OVER THE MILITARY. THIS WAS IN LINE WITH TESTIMONY BY GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY THAT THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF CONCURRED IN MAC ARTHUR'S DISMISSAL IN PART BECAUSE THEY FEARED HE WAS CHALLENGING CIVILIAN AUTHORITY.

THE RESOLUTION ACCUSED SOME REPUBLICANS OF TRYING TO "DESTROY THE BIPARTISAN FOREIGN POLICY."

HARRIMAN TOLD THE DELEGATES THAT WHILE MR.TRUMAN WANTS TWO-PARTY BACKING, HE ISN'T GOING TO "BARGAIN AWAY THE ELEMENT OF OUR SECURITY TO SATISFY THOSE WHO DO NOT UNDERSTAND WHAT IS AT STAKE."

"THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION REJECTS APPEASEMENT AT HOME, JUST AS IT REJECTS

"THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION REJECTS APPEASEMENT AT HOME, JUST AS IT REJECTS APPEASEMENT ABROAD," HARRIMAN SAID.

HE SAID MAC ARTHUR SUPPORTERS, WHOM HE ACCUSED OF WANTING THE NATION TO "TAKE RECKLESS, ILL-CONCEIVED ACTIONS THAT MIGHT PLUNGE US INTO ANOTHER WORLD WAR," HAVE JOINED "THOSE WHO WOULD HAVE US RETREAT-TURN BACK FROM WHAT WE HAVE UNDERTAKEN."

"THERE SEEMS TO BE A STRANGE BOND BETW MAY 25 1951

TURN BACK FROM WHAT WE HAVE UNDERTAKEN."

"THERE SEEMS TO BE A STRANGE BOND BETWEEN THOSE GROUPS," HARRIMAN SAID. "ALTHOUGH THEIR IDEAS ARE BASICALLY POLES APART, THEY HAVE ONE THING IN COMMON--THEY WANT US TO GO IT ALONE."

VICE PRESIDENT BARKLEY WAS SCHEDULED TO MAKE A MAJOR CONFERENCE WINDUP SPEECH TONIGHT. BUT NATIONAL CHAIRMAN WILLIAM M.BOYLE ANNOUNCED THAT BARKLEY WOULD BE UNABLE TO COME HERE. SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE CHARLES F.BRANNAN WILL SPEAK INSTEAD.

TOMORROW, THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE WILL TAKE OVER TO PICK ITS CONVENTION SITE FOR NEXT YEAR'S PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

CHICAGO IS EXPECTED TO BE ELECTED, WITH THE TIME FIXED FOR THE WEEK OF JULY 21. PHILADELPHIA ALSO IS BIDDING.

IN THEIR RESOLUTIONS, THE WESTERN DEMOCRATS TOOK COGNIZANCE OF DEMANDS BY LABOR SPEAKERS THAT THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION SHOW ITS DETERMINATION TO PUSH FOR TIGHTER ECONOMIC CONTROLS AND TO SEEK ACTION ON SUCH ISSUES AS CIVIL RIGHTS.

THEY CALLED FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION ON THE LATTER ISSUE, WHICH A CIO SPEAKER SAID YESTERDAY HAD BEEN "NEGLECTED" IN THE PRESENT CONGRESS. THEY ALSO APPROVED PAY-AS-YOU-GO TAXES.

JAMES G. PATTON, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, TIED INTO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF TREASURY SECRETARY SNYDER THAT COOPERATIVES SHOULD BE TAXED.

"I ASK THE CABINET MEMBERS PRESENT TO REMIND SECRETARY SNYDER OF PLEDGES MADE IN THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM," PATTON DECLARED DURING THE PANEL ON AGRICULTRE. "IF HE HASN'T READ THES, THEY OUGHT TO GIVE THEM TO HIM VERBALLY."

PATTON SAID HHIS ORGANIZATION OPPOSED "FREEZING" FARM PARITY PRICES UNLESS ALL PRICES ARE STABILIZED.

"WE'LL SUPPORT THE ROLLBACK BUT ARE NOT GOING TO SIT BY AND SEE AGRICULTURE AND LLABOR HAVE THE BITE PUT ON THEM WHILE NOT A THING IS BEING DONE ABOUT GIGANTIC PROFITS," HE DECLARED. HE ALSO RAPPED THE FARM BUREAU-EXTENSION SERVICE LINK WHICH HE SAID IS BUILDING UP A POLITICAL MACHINE "THAT IS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE POLITICAL FENCE.

O. A. KNIGHT, PRESIDENT OF THE CIO OIL WORKERS UNION, SAID THAT THE CIO IS READY TO THROW ITS WHOLE WEIGHT BEHIND THE BATTLE AGAINST COMMUNISM.

IN AN OBVIOUS REFERENCE TO THE MACARTHUR CONTROVERSY, KNIGHT DECLARED:

"LABOR SUPPORTS THE AMERICAN TRADITION OF CIVILIAN SUPREMACY OVER

30.24- 23391

THE M[illegible]ITARY. IF NECESSARY, TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF CIVILI[illegible]S TO ADMI[illegible]ER THIS COUNTRY, LABOR WILL SUPPORT THE REMOVAL OF ANY GENER[illegible] ADM[illegible]L."

"[illegible] NOT ONE MAN AT STAKE. IT IS A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF OUR WA[illegible] OF LIFE WHICH IS AT STAKE AND IF OLD SOLDIERS EXPRESS A DESIRE TO "'JUST FADE AWAY,' WE SHOULD ANSWER THEM IN THE PHRASE OF THE CRAP SHOOTER, 'BROTHER, YOU'RE FADED.'"

FJ620PCS

B10WX (GQ) (SAR DUFF)

(330) (ADVANCE FOR USE AT 2 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, MAY 24)

MAY 25 1951

DUFF

(ADVANCE) (WX) JEFFERSON CITY, TENN., MAY 24-(AP)-SENATOR JAMES H. DUFF (R-PA.) SAID TODAY AMERICA MUST MAKE IT "UNMISTAKABLY CLEAR" THAT "WE WILL NO LONGER TOLERATE ANY FURTHER AGGRESSION WHATEVER BY RUSSIA."

"APPEASEMENT WOULD BE FATALLY WRONG NOW AS IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN WHEN CONFRONTED BY AGGRESSION," DUFF SAID IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR CENTENNIAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT CARSON-NEWMAN COLLEGE. HE ADDED:

"BUT EVERY SCHOOL BOY MUST SURELY KNOW NOW THAT IF WAR STRIKES ACROSS THE WORLD AGAIN, THE WORLD THEREAFTER WILL BEAR NO RELATIONSHIP TO THE WORLD TODAY.

"WITH ATOMIC WEAPONS, WITH BIOLOGICAL WARFARE, WITH CHEMICAL WARFARE, THE FORCES OF DESTRUCTION ARE NOW SO GREAT THAT IT IS ALMOST WITHIN THE POWER OF HUMAN BEINGS TO DESTROY ALL LIVING FORMS OF LIFE IN THE EARTH -- INCLUDING THEMSELVES."

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR DECLARED THAT THIS COUNTRY, WHILE PREPARING "IN A PHYSICAL WAY TO RESIST RUSSIA," OUGHT ALSO "TO FORMULATE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE SOME METHOD, SHORT OF APPEASEMENT, OF APPROACHING THE QUESTION OF SOLVING TODAY'S DIFFICULTIES WITHOUT INVOLVEMENT IN ANOTHER WORLD WAR." DUFF ADDED:

"UNLESS WE ARE DEALING WITH COMPLETE MADMEN IN RUSSIA THERE MUST SURELY BE SOME AVENUE WHEREBY IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO DISCUSS SERIOUSLY AND SINCERELY METHODS TO ADJUST THE MISUNDERSTANDINGS X X X ON SOME OTHER BASIS THAN BY DESTROYING CIVILIZATION ITSELF."

DUFF DESCRIBED COMMUNISM AS "THE DEVICE USED BY SOVIET RUSSIA TO DISGUISE THE VEHICLE ON WHICH ITS IMPERIALISM RIDES;" HE DESCRIBED AMERICA AS "THE SINGLE ROAD BLOCK BETWEEN FREEDOM AND SLAVERY IN TODAY'S WORLD."

EVENTS OF THE "LAST FEW MONTHS," HE SAID, "MAKE IT INCREASINGLY CLEAR THAT RUSSIA HAS DEPLOYED HER ARMED FORCES FOR WORLD CONFLICT."

TO COUNTER THIS, HE CALLED ON THE UNITED STATES AS "THE LEADER OF THE FREE PEOPLE" TO:

(1) ORGANIZE THOROUGHLY FOR DEFENSE; (2) UNIFY BACK OF THE DEFENSE PROGRAM A COMMON ALLIED DEFENSE AGAINST A COMMON ENEMY; (3) BUILD UP TO AN EVER-INCREASING MAXIMUM THE POWER OF PRODUCTION OF THE FREE NATIONS; (4) MAINTAIN A STRONG AND SOUND ECONOMY "BECAUSE IF WE ARE TO AID OTHERS WE CAN ONLY DO SO AS LONG AS WE ARE STRONG OURSELVES," AND (5) EXERCISE A WISE AND JUST LEADERSHIP IN AN OFFENSIVE FOR PEACE."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 2 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, THURSDA MAY 24)

DC420AED

B99CX (DOUGLAS)

(250)

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MAY 24-(AP)-U.S.SENATOR PAUL DOUGLAS (D-ILL) SAID TONIGHT THAT THE TRUMAN FOREIGN POLICY AND THE U.N.SUCCESS IN KOREA IS "SPLITTING CHINA AWAY FROM RUSSIA."

"THAT IS ONE EFFECT OF 'TREMENDOUS CASUALTIES' BEING INFLICTED ON RED CHINA'S ARMIES IN THE FAR EAST," HE TOLD A JEFFERSON-JACKSON DAY AUDIENCE OF ABOUT 2,000 IN THE ILLINOIS STATE ARMORY. DINERS PAID $20 A PLATE FOR THE DINNER.

"WE HAVE TAUGHT AGGRESSION A TERRIBLE LESSON--THAT IT DOESN'T PAY," DOUGLAS SAID.

HE SAID HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF WOUNDED ENEMY SOLDIERS ARE GOING BACK TO THEIR HOMES IN CHINA AND ARE STIRRING DISSATISFACTION WITH THEIR NATIONAL LEADERS AND WITH RUSSIA.

"WE ARE SPLITTING CHINA AWAY FROM RUSSIA," HE SAID. "BECAUSE THEY SEE THEY ARE BEING USED AS TOOLS FOR RUSSIA."

HE COUNSELED AGAINST BOMBING MANCHURIAN AIR BASES ARGUING THAT "ABSTINENCE HAS NOT BEEN A MILITARY LIABILITY TO US."

"IF WE ARE TO BOMB CHINA AND KILL CHINESE PEOPLE ON CHINESE SOIL, THERE WOULD BE GREAT PRESSURE ON RUSSIA TO HONOR HER (TREATY) OBLIGATIONS," HE SAID.

RUSSIA IS PLEDGED TO COME TO CHINA'S AID IN THIS EVENT, HE ADDED. HE SAID THAT THE KREMLIN ALREADY HAS LOST A LOT OF FACE IN THE ORIENT.

"BOMBING MANCHURIA," HE SAID, "MIGHT BE THE SPARK THAT WOULD SWEEP ACROSS ASIA AND BRING THE PEOPLE OF THE MALAYAN PENINSULA AND INDO-CHINA INTO THE RUSSIAN CAMP."

DOUGLAS DEFENDED THE ADMINISTRATION POLICY IN EUROPE AND CALLED FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO STAND BEHIND GENERAL EISENHOWER AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

[illegible]

B82

(110)

MEMPHIS, TENN., MAY 24-(AP)-FAMED EVANGELIST BILLY GRAHAM ANNOUNCED TODAY HE WOULD GO TO KOREA "TO ENTER INTO THE EXPERIENCES OF SOLDIERS ON THE FRONT LINE SO THAT I MAY KNOW WHAT A MINISTER SHOULD SAY TO THEM."

"I WILL GO THE THE FAR EAST NEXT MARCH AND APRIL AT MY OWN EXPENSE," THE 32-YEAR-OLD PREACHER SAID. "I WANT TO SPEND AT LEAST TWO WEEKS IN KOREA AS FAR UP IN THE FRONT LINES AS I CAN GET."

THE EVANGELIST, WHO IS CONDUCTING A MONTH-LONG REVIVAL HERE, SAID HE ALSO WOULD VISIT TOKYO AND FORMOSA AND RETURN BY WAY OF IRAN.

"I WANT TO HOLD MEETINGS OVER THERE FOR PASTORS, MISSIONARIES AND CHRISTIAN WORKERS," GRAHAM SAID. AND ADDED: "TO KNOW WHAT GOD IS DOING IN AMERICA WILL BE, I THINK, A TREMENDOUS BOOST TO THOSE PEOPLE."

KS1128PED

MAY 25 1951

A12WX (SMYTHE AND BJT)

(220)

(WX)-ATLANTIC CITY,N.J.,MAY 24-(AP)-ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSIONER HENRY D.SMYTH SAID TODAY THE AEC EXPECTS TO HAVE POWER-PRODUCING ATOMIC DEVICES RUNNING "WITHIN A YEAR OR SO."

BUT DR.SMYTH, IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR THE NEW JERSEY BANKERS ASSOCIATION CONVENTION, ADDED:

"WE DO NOT YET KNOW WHEN OR WHETHER SUCH REACTORS USING URANIUM AS FUEL WILL BE ABLE TO COMPETE ECONOMICALLY WITH POWER PLANTS BURNING CONVENTIONAL FUELS."

(SMYTH DID NOT SPECIFY WHAT REACTORS HE WAS TALKING ABOUT. BUT IN WASHINGTON, A MEMBER OF THE AEC STAFF WHO READ HIS SPEECH TOLD A REPORTER SMYTH APPARENTLY WAS REFERRING TO TWO DEVICES NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT AEC'S REACTOR DEVELOPMENT STATION AT ARCO,IDAHO. ONE OF THESE IS A SO-CALLED "EXPERIMENTAL BREEDER REACTOR" WHICH IS DESIGNED TO "BREED" MORE ATOMIC FUEL THAN IT ACTUALLY CONSUMES--AND AT THE SAME TIME TO PRODUCE USEFUL POWER.

(THIS REACTOR WILL HAVE A BUILT-IN GENERATING SYSTEM WHICH IS EXPECTED TO FURNISH SOME SEVERAL HUNDRED KILOWATTS OF POWER--A RATHER SMALL AMOUNT.

(THE SECOND REACTOR REFERRED TO IS ONE DESIGNED TO FURNISH POWER

'OR A NAVAL VESSEL, AND PRINCIPAL DISCUSSION ABOUT IT HAS CONCERNED THE PROPULSION OF A SUBMARINE. THE AEC IS SPONSORING DEVELOPMENT OF STILL ANOTHER NAVAL-TYPE REACTOR, BUT CONSTRUCTION OF THIS HAS NOT ET STARTED.)

SMYTH DECLARED THAT WHATEVER THE AEC'S HOPES FOR THE FUTURE MIGHT E, WITH REGARD TO PRODUCTION OF POWER AND OTHER PEACETIME USES OF TOMIC ENERGY, "THE GRIM FACT REMAINS THAT AT PRESENT OUR PRINCIPAL USINESS IS THE MANUFACTURE OF WEAPONS."

MD445PED

A102KX

MAY 25 1951

(180)

SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 24-(AP)-SOME 415 AIRMEN, MANY OF THEM VICTORS IN BATTLES WITH COMMUNIST JETS, RETURNED HOME FROM KOREA ABOARD THE TRANSPORT GEN.E.D.PATRICK TODAY.

THEY COMPRISED THE FIRST GROUP OF AIR FORCE PERSONNEL TO LEAVE KOREA UNDER THE ROTATION PROGRAM. BOTH PILOTS AND GROUND CREWMEN WERE ABOARD.

IN ADDITION, SOME 500 OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL AND THEIR DEPENDENTS FROM JAPAN AND OKINAWA WERE ABOARD. AMONG THESE WAS MRS.COURTNEY WHITNEY, WIFE OF MAJ.GEN.COURTNEY WHITNEY, CHIEF AIDE TO GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

MRS.WHITNEY, ACCOMPANIED BY HER 14-YEAR-OLD SON, RICHARD, TOLD NEWSMEN:

"GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IS THE GREATEST LIVING AMERICAN--NO, MAKE IT THE GREATEST LIVING CITIZEN OF THE WORLD."

GENERAL BACK, OF SIOUX CITY, IOWA, WAS FOR FOUR YEARS GENERAL MACARTHUR'S COMMUNICATIONS CHIEF IN TOKYO. BACK TOLD NEWSMEN:

"THE NORTH KOREAN AND CHINESE-COMMUNISTS HAVE PRACTICALLY NO COMMUNICATIONS AND, ONCE THEIR FORCES ARE COMMITTED, THEY ARE UNABLE TO MAKE RAPID CHANGES TO MEET DEVELOPMENTS."

BACK SAID THIS LACK OF FLEXIBILITY GIVES UNITED NATIONS TROOPS---WITH VASTLY SUPERIOR COMMUNICATIONS---AN ADVANTAGE THAT ENABLES THEM T(FIGHT OFF MUCH LARGER NUMBERS OF ENEMY TROOPS.

ONE OF THE PILOTS ABOARD THE PATRICK WAS LIEUT. COL. ALBERT W. BROWNFIELD OF BATON ROUGE, LA., WHO FLEW 54 MISSIONS FROM JAPAN BASES TO KOREA.

FLIGHT NURSE, FIRST LIEUT. VIRGINIA PECAN OF LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK, FLEW 75 MISSIONS.

ALSO ABOARD WAS MAJ.GEN.GEORGE I.BACK, WHO IS EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON) BECOME THE ARMY'S CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

TWO MORE VESSELS, ONE OF THEM BEARING WAR DEAD, ARE DUE HERE FROM IE FAR EAST TOMORROW.

THE BARTLESVILLE VICTORY WILL DOCK AT THE OAKLAND ARMY BASE WITH THE ODIES OF 420 ARMY MEN, 20 MARINES AND ONE AIRMAN.

THE SECOND, THE GEN.W.F.HASE, WILL ARRIVE AT THE NAVY'S NEARBY REASURE ISLAND WITH 1,954 MARINES ABOARD.

SD846PCS NM

MAY 25 1951

B64KX (Q)

MP, PX, BA

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 24-(AP)-THREE MORE AMERICANS WERE LISTED BY THE RED CHINA RADIO TODAY AS PRISONERS OF WAR IN KOREA. THE PEIPING BROADCAST, HEARD HERE BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, NAMED:

CAPT. VERNON HENNING, 519 WALL ST., WINONA, MINN.

PFC. WALTER L. BOLINSKY, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CPL. RALPH H. SHAW, MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

E1824PCS

(120)

APW

SEATTLE, MAY 24-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER EINAR H. GERHARDSEN OF NORWAY SAID TODAY THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD TELL MEMBER COUNTRIES EXACTLY WHAT IS EXPECTED OF THEM IN HELPING COMBAT AGGRESSION.

"NATIONS SHOULD HAVE A CLEAR AND SIMPLE PATTERN TO FOLLOW, WITH DEFINITE ECONOMIC, MATERIEL AND MANPOWER QUOTAS," HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE.

GERHARDSEN SAID NORWAY IS UNABLE TO SEND GROUND TROOPS TO KOREA BECAUSE OF ITS SMALL POPULATION OF 3,100,000 AND ITS TROOP COMMITMENTS FOR HOME DEFENSE AND OCCUPATION DUTY IN GERMANY. HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT HIS COUNTRY HAS PROVIDED SHIPPING AND A FIELD HOSPITAL FOR U. N. FORCES IN KOREA.

THE NORWEGIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVED HERE ON A NATIONWIDE TOUR. HE VISITED THE BOEING AIRPLANE CO., PLANTS IN THE FORENOON AND WAS SCHEDULED TO ADDRESS A GROUP OF NORWEGIAN ORGANIZATIONS TONIGHT.

FJ828PCS NM

A140 (180)

NEW YORK, MAY 24-(AP)-PRICE STABILIZATION DIRECTOR MICHAEL V. DI SALLE SAID TONIGHT THAT PRICES ARE LEVELING OFF.

HE ADDRESSED THE AWARDS DINNER OF THE NEW YORK CITY PROFESSIONAL CHAPTER OF SIGMA DELTA CHI, JOURNALISTIC FRATERNITY.

"WE HAVE REACHED A POINT WHERE PRICES ARE LEVELING OFF," DI SALLE SAID. "WE ARE IN A POSITION TODAY OF APPROACHING OUR MILITARY EFFORT ON A SOUND BASIS. AMERICAN ECONOMY IS SOUND."

HE CONTRASTED THE 1.3 PER CENT RISE IN THE COST-OF-LIVING INDEX FROM JAN. 15 TO FEB. 15 WITH THE RISE OF ONLY ONE-TENTH OF ONE PER CENT ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY FOR THE MARCH 15-APRIL 15 PERIOD.

DI SALLE CALLED PRICE STABILIZATION "A PROGRAM OF RESTRAINT" AND SAID IF THE PROGRAM IS NOT UNDERMINED "THE UNITED STATES WILL WEATHER THIS STORM IN THE BEST SHAPE IT'S EVER BEEN IN."

TWENTY-THREE AWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN JOURNALISM WERE PRESENTED.

KEYES BEECH OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS AND DON WHITEHEAD OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WERE GIVEN DUPLICATE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARDS FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

IN ALL, 23 AWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO AMERICAN JOURNALISM IN 1950 WERE PRESENTED DURING THE DINNER AT THE WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL.

BD136AED

A77

MAY 25 1951

OSSINING, N.Y., MAY 24-(AP)-SING SING PRISON OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THEY HAD NOTICED AN UNUSUAL ASPECT TO THE DEATH-HOUSE WAIT OF ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG, CONDEMNED ATOM SPIES.

UNLIKE MOST DEATH-HOUSE OCCUPANTS, ROSENBERG, WHO HAD BEEN THERE 10 DAYS, AND HIS WIFE, WHO HAD BEEN THERE SIX WEEKS, HAVE NOT BEEN VISITED BY A SINGLE RELATIVE OR FRIEND.

MAY 25 1951

A151 (140)

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 24-(AP)-A UNITED STATES DELEGATION SPOKESMAN DENIED TODAY THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAS MADE ANY OVERTURES TO DISCUSS PEACE IN KOREA, EITHER DIRECTLY OR THROUGH ANY INTERMEDIARY.

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER JACOB MALIK RELAYED THROUGH A SPOKESMAN AT THE SOVIET DELEGATION HEADQUARTERS A SHORT "NO COMMENT."

THE DENIAL AND THE NO COMMENT STEMMED FROM A REPORT PUBLISHED THIS MORNING THAT RUSSIA HAS OFFERED RECENTLY THROUGH INDIRECT CHANNELS TO DISCUSS A CEASE-FIRE IN KOREA WITH THE U.S. ON THE BASIS OF THE RESTORATION OF THE STATUS QUO BEFORE THE NORTH KOREA ATTACK LAST JUNE 25.

U.N. DELEGATES AND OFFICIALS HAVE INSISTED FOR SEVERAL DAYS THAT THEY KNOW OF NO MOVE BY THE SOVIET UNION OR THE UNITED STATES TO INITIATE PEACE TALKS. THE U.N. ACTUALLY IS WAITING AND LOOKING FOR SOMEONE TO COME FORWARD WITH A PLAN AND START THE BALL ROLLING.

KA1M 1121ZPED

30.24- 23393

A47
NIGHT LEAD U.N.-PEACE
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 24-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS BUZZED WITH PEACE RUMORS AGAIN TODAY, BUT NOBODY COULD BE FOUND WHO ADMITTED KNOWING ANYTHING ABOUT ANY NEW MOVES.
PORTER MCKEEVER, PRESS OFFICER FOR THE U.S. DELEGATION, TOOK NOTE OF THE RUMORS BY ISSUING A STATEMENT DENYING THAT ANY APPROACH HAD BEEN MADE TO THE AMERICANS.
HE SAID:
"THERE HAVE BEEN NO APPROACHES TO ANY MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES MISSION EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY WHICH IN ANY WAY SUGGESTS A PEACE PROPOSAL."
EW722PED

B55
LX
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 24-(AP)-SIR GLADWYN JEBB, BRITISH CHIEF DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, WILL FLY TO LOUISVILLE, KY. TOMORROW FOR TWO OFF-THE-RECORD SPEECHES AND A VISIT WITH BARRY BINGHAM, PRESIDENT OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL AND TIMES.
PS940PED

MAY 25 1951

A75
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TONIGHT, THURSDAY, MAY 24)
WITH TEL AVIV
(ADVANCE) UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 24-(AP)-SYRIA CALLED ON THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TONIGHT TO HALT ISRAEL'S CONTINUED SWAMP-DRAINING ACTIVITIES IN THE LAKE HULEH DEMILITARIZED ZONE.
ISRAEL INFORMED THE U.N. EARLIER THIS WEEK IT HAD CEASED ITS OPERATIONS ON ARAB-OWNED LAND IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE, BUT WAS CONTINUING WORK IN OTHER PARTS.
FARIS EL KHOURY OF SYRIA CHARGED ISRAEL HAD FALSELY INTERPRETED THE COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION OF MAY 18 ON THIS SUBJECT. HE SAID THE COUNCIL CLEARLY HAD ORDERED ISRAEL TO HALT ALL DRAINAGE WORK IN THE ZONE.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TONIGHT, THURSDAY, MAY 24)
RD910PED

END MAY 24, 1951

Beginning MAY 25-1951

30.24- 23395

A105KX (LEAD)
-95-
SECOND NIGHT LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (550)
BY DON HUTH
TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 26-(AP)-THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE SMASHED ASHEAD TODAY ALL ACROSS THE KOREAN PENINSULA. ARMORED COLUMNS THRUST DEEPER INTO RED NORTH KOREA IN HOT PURSUIT OF THE RETREATING COMMUNISTS.
AP CORRESPONDENT NATE POLOWETZKY REPORTED FROM U. S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS THAT SOME CHINESE ARE FIGHTING SUICIDAL REAR-GUARD BATTLES IN EFFORTS TO KEEP OPEN A SIX-MILE ESCAPE ROUTE NEAR PARALLEL 38 ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT.

CHINESE PRISONERS THEMSELVES REPORTED MANY REDS ARE COMMITTING SUICIDE DELIBERATELY RATHER THAN FACE CONTINUED ALLIED BOMBING OR RISK BEING SHOT BY THEIR OWN OFFICERS FOR RETREATING.
THE HEAVIEST FIGHTING APPARENTLY WAS ON THE HANGYE-INJE ROAD ON THE EAST CENTRAL FRONT, SOME 25 AIR MILES INLAND FROM THE EAST COAST. UNITED NATIONS ARMORED COLUMNS ALREADY WERE FOUR MILES INSIDE RED KOREA IN THAT SECTOR.
THE ALLIES WERE BATTLING TO CUT OFF THE RETREAT OF AN ESTIMATED TWO CHINESE ARMY CORPS, SOME 60,000 MEN. FIFTH AIR FORCE PLANES AND ALLIED ARTILLERY POUNDED THE ESCAPE ROUTE INCESSANTLY.
IN ADDITION TO SMASHING ACROSS PARALLEL 38 IN THE INJE AREA, UNITED NATIONS TANK-INFANTRY TEAMS FRIDAY CROSSED THE OLD POLITICAL BOUNDARY IN AT LEAST TWO OTHER PLACES.

MAY 26 1951

A107KX
AGAINST SPOTTY RESISTANCE, ALLIED COLUMNS THRUST INTO RED KOREA NORTHWEST OF CHUNCHON, 45 AIR MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL, AND NORTHEAST OF UIJONGBU, WHICH IS 11 MILES NORTH OF THE OLD KOREAN CAPITAL.
FIELD DISPATCHES SAID THOSE TWO COLUMNS WITHDREW AT DUSK FRIDAY TO THE ADVANCING MAIN ALLIED LINE.
CORRESPONDENT POLOWETZKY REPORTED THAT---ASIDE FROM THE SUICIDAL REARGUARD ACTION ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT---"THE PICTURE VIRTUALLY ACROSS THE BLOODSOAKED PENINSULA WAS ONE OF COMMUNIST FORCES FLEEING NORTHWARD."
HE SAID THE CHINESE REDS WERE CLOGGING ESCAPE ROUTES WITH THEIR PACK ANIMALS, ARTILLERY PIECES AND WHATEVER OTHER EQUIPMENT THEY COULD SALVAGE FROM THE STEADILY ADVANCING ALLIES.
IN WASHINGTON, GE. J. LAWTON COLLINS, U. S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, TOLD SENATE INVESTIGATORS THAT THE REDS "ARE IN PRETTY COMPLETE RETREAT ALONG THE FRONT."
COLLINS SAID A NEW, TOP SECRET WAR PLAN FOR CARRYING ON THE KOREAN WAR WOULD BE ISSUED SOON. HE DECLINED TO HINT WHAT IT MIGHT BE, BUT INDICATED IT WOULD NOT FOLLOW GENERAL MACARTHUR'S PROPOSALS FOR ENDING THE WAR.
GENERAL MACARTHUR, DEPOSED SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER WHOSE DISMISSAL THE SENATE IS INVESTIGATING, RECOMMENDED THE USE OF CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS, THE BOMBING OF RED MANCHURIAN BASES AND A NAVAL BLOCKADE OF THE CHINA COAST.
A TANK TASK FORCE SMASHED THROUGH A COMMUNIST ROAD BLOCK ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT LATE FRIDAY AND LINKED UP WITH AMERICAN TROOPS EXPANDING THEIR BRIDGEHEAD IN RED KOREA NEAR INJE.
AP CORRESPONDENT STAN CARTER REPORTED THAT AMERICAN INFANTRY ENGAGED THE REDS NORTHEAST OF HANGYE IN HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT TWICE FRIDAY AFTERNOON. HANGYE IS 13 MILES SOUTH OF THE PARALLEL.
OFF THE EAST COAST, THE U. S. BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY AND OTHER ALLIED WARSHIPS HAMMERED RED SUPPLY LINES FROM THE PORT OF WONSAN NORTHWARD. CARRIER PLANES JOINED FIFTH AIR FORCE FIFHTERS AND BOMBERS IN HARASSING THE RETREATING REDS.
ONE OF THE LARGEST CONCENTRATIONS OF REDS WAS SPOTTED MOVING NORTH ON THE ROAD TO HWACHON, SIX MILES NORTH OF CHUNCHON ON THE CENTRAL FRONT. AN ESTIMATED 10,000 CHINESE TROOPS AND 500 HORSES WERE COUNTED.
AN ALLIED ARMORED COLUMN WAS HOT ON THEIR HEELS.

OTHER ALLIED UNITS PROBED WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE BORDER NEAR THE CONFLUENCE OF THE IMJIN AND HANTAN RIVERS, 30 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL.
LT.GEN.JAMES A. VAN FLEET, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY, CALLED THE NEW SURGE OF ALLIED MIGHT "AN ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE," AND ADDED:
"THE 38TH PARALLEL MEANS NOTHING TO ME."
HE VISITED A TANK-INFANTRY TASK FORCE NORTH OF 38 ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT AND COMMENTED THAT THE ALLIED PURSUIT TACTICS WERE WORKING WELL.
AT 10TH CORPS HEADQUARTERS, VAN FLEET PINNED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS ON LT. GEN. EDWARD M. ALMOND, CORPS COMMANDER, AND MAJ. GEN. CLARK L. RUFFNER, U.S. SECOND DIVISION COMMANDER.

IT WAS THE SECOND DIVISION THAT BROKE THE BACK OF THE COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE LAST WEEK. ALMOND'S TENTH CORPS LED THE SURGE BACK INTO NORTH KOREA ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

MAY 26 1951

VAN FLEET SAID THE EIGHTH ARMY'S SUDDEN OFFENSIVE, FOLLOWING SO CLOSELY THE REDS' FUTILE DRIVE, WAS A "GAMBLE" BUT THAT IT APPEARED TO BE PAYING OFF.
"THE EIGHTH ARMY WILL GO WHEREVER THE SITUATION DICTATES IN HOT PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY," HE ADDED. "WE INTEND TO EXPLOIT EVERY ADVANTAGE IN CARRYING OUT OUR OBJECTIVE TO FIND AND KILL THE ENEMY."
RED CASUALTIES WERE RECKONED IN THE TENS OF THOUSANDS. AN ESTIMATED 2,000 WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED FRIDAY. THESE WERE IN ADDITION TO A WASHINGTON ANNOUNCEMENT OF 1,025,404 (M) ENEMY CASUALTIES FROM THE JUNE 25 OUTBREAK OF THE WAR THROUGH MAY 23.
THE WASHINGTON FIGURE WAS 120,616 MORE THAN THAT ANNOUNCED THROUGH MAY 7.
ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT, AMERICAN AND SOUTH KOREAN FORCES ASTRIDE THE HONGCHON-INJE ROAD ABOVE THE PARALLEL FOUGHT TO TIGHTEN A TRAP ON AN ESTIMATED TWO CHINESE CORPS -- UP TO 60,000 MEN.
THE REDS WERE STREAMING NORTHWARD OVER RUGGED MOUNTAIN TRAILS EAST OF HONGCHON. ALLIED FIGHTERS AND LIGHT BOMBERS POUNDED THEM RELENTLESSLY.
FIELD DISPATCHES REPORTED CHINESE REARGUARD ELEMENTS FARTHER NORTH FOUGHT DESPERATELY TO STEM THE ALLIED ADVANCE.
TO THE WEST, IN THE CHUNCHON SECTOR, AIR OBSERVERS SAID PANICKED CHINESE DRIVERS WERE RUNNING DOWN THEIR OWN SOLDIERS IN FRANTIC EFFORTS TO ESCAPE STRAFING ATTACKS.
MANY COMMUNIST VEHICLES, INCLUDING TANKS, TRUCKS, CARTS AND CAPTURED JEEPS, WERE SPOTTED IN AN ASSEMBLY AREA NORTH OF CHUNCHON. THE ALLIED BORDER CROSSING WAS NORTHWEST OF THAT DESERTED TOWN.
AP CORRESPONDENT JIM BECKER REPORTED PITCHED BATTLE WAS RAGING IN THE HILLS NORTHEAST OF CHUNCHON ON THE CENTRAL FRONT.
"THE REDS CLUNG GRIMLY TO THEIR HILL POSITIONS WHILE ALLIED AIR AND ARTILLERY POUNDED THEM," BECKER REPORTED.
ON THE WESTERN FRONT, THE RETREATING REDS OFFERED SPOTTY RESISTANCE. AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH SAID THE FORCES WHICH CROSSED 38 NORTHEAST OF UIJONGBU ENCOUNTERED ONLY SMALL ARMS FIRE.

BUT OTHER UNITS RAN INTO STIFF SKIRMISHES NORTH AND EAST OF UIJONGBU. THEY WERE BEING POUNDED INTO A SHRINKING POCKET WITH NO HOPE OF ESCAPE.

THE RECROSSING OF PARALLEL 38 NORTH OF UIJONGBU WAS THE FIRST ON THE WESTERN FRONT SINCE THE CHINESE SMASHED SOUTH OF THE BORDER IN THEIR APRIL 22 OFFENSIVE.

ON THE EXTREME WESTERN FRONT, SOUTH KOREAN INFANTRYMEN SUPPORTED BY AMERICAN TANKS PATROLLED THE SOUTH BANK OF THE IMJIN JUST BELOW THE PARALLEL IN THE KARANGPO AREA. THIS IS ON ONE MAIN INVASION ROUTE 30 MILES NORTH, NORTHWEST OF SEOUL.

AIR SPOTTERS REPORTED THE CHINESE WERE HEADING NORTH IN LARGE GROUPS--SOME AS LARGE AS REGIMENTAL SIZE. THE REDS WERE HAULING THEIR EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES IN CARTS.

IN ONE SECTION, THE REDS WERE TRYING TO SCREEN THEIR RETREAT WITH ARTILLERY FIRE. THEY DROPPED SHELLS INTO A CANADIAN COMMAND POST, BUT NO DAMAGE WAS REPORTED.

FIFTH AIR FORCES FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS CONCENTRATED THEIR STRIKES ON TWO CHINESE DIVISIONS HEADING NORTH ON THE MAIN ROAD BETWEEN CHUNCHON AND HWACHON ON THE CENTRAL FRONT.

MAJ.GEN.EDWARD J. TIMBERLAKE, ACTING COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH, REPORTED 538 SORTIES WERE FLOWN BY DUSK FRIDAY. A LIGHT RAIN BEGAN FALLING FRIDAY NIGHT.

XZ117PCS

MAY 26 1951

A153FX

SECOND LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP.

BY OLEN CLEMENTS.

TOKYO, MAY 25-(AP)-ALLIED TANKS AND TROOPS TODAY SLASHED ACROSS THE 38TH PARALLEL AT TWO MORE POINTS IN THEIR OFFICIALLY-DESIGNATED ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE TO HUNT DOWN THE BATTERED AND RETREATING COMMUNISTS.

THE NEW CROSSINGS KEPT UP THE PRESSURE ON THE REDS, WHO ALREADY WERE BATTLING AN ALLIED SPEARHEAD NOW THRUST FOUR MILES INTO NORTH KOREA ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT.

FIELD DISPATCHES SAID THE NEW CROSSINGS WERE MADE ON THE WESTERN FRONT NORTH OF SEOUL AND ON THE CENTRAL FRONT NORTHEAST OF CHUNCHON. BOTH THESE TANK-INFANTRY TEAMS WITHDREW TO SOUTH KOREA BY NIGHTFALL.

"THE 38TH PARALLEL MEANS NOTHING TO ME," SAID LT.GEN.JAMES A.VAN FLEET, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 8TH ARMY.

HE SHOWED HE MEANT IT BY CROSSING INTO RED KOREA HIMSELF.

VAN FLEET VISITED A TANK AND INFANTRY TASK FORCE. IT WAS SITTING SOLIDLY AS A HUGE ROAD BLOCK NORTH OF THE BORDER ASTRIDE THE REDS' ESCAPE ROUTE FROM THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT. HE SAID HIS ARMY'S TACTICS OF PURSUING THE REDS INTO THEIR OWN TERRITORY WAS A GAMBLE BUT IS PAYING OFF.

"THE EIGHTH ARMY IS IN AN ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE," VAN FLEET SAID. "CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS" HAS BEEN MADE.

OTHER AMERICAN TANK PATROLS CROSSED INTO RED KOREA NORTHWEST OF CHUNCHON LATE FRIDAY AGAINST ONLY LIGHT SNIPER FIRE. A FRONT DISPATCH SAID THEY WITHDREW AT NIGHTFALL.

FIELD DISPATCHES TOLD OF OPEN FLIGHT OF CHINESE TOWARD THE 38TH PARALLEL FROM SOME FRONTS, WHILE THEY FOUGHT STUBBORNLY ON OTHERS. THE PURSUING EIGHTH ARMY, VAN FLEET SAID, WILL "NOT BE LIMITED BY SUCH BARRIERS AS THE 38TH PARALLEL IN CHASING THEM DOWN."

AIRMEN SAID THEY KILLED OR WOUNDED 2,000 REDS FRIDAY IN STRIKES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE BORDER. THE FIFTH AIR FORCE REPORTED 500 "HASTILY WITHDRAWING ENEMY" WERE CAUGHT AND KNOCKED OUT ON THE WESTERN HIGHWAY NORTH OF UIJONGBU.

ANOTHER 500 WERE KO'D ON THE GLUTTED CHUNCHON-HWACHON ROADS OF THE CENTRAL FRONT. THE AIR FORCE SAID "TWO ENEMY DIVISIONS ATTEMPTED TO WITHDRAW WITHOUT THE AID OF THEIR USUAL CAMOUFLAGE TACTICS." TWO HUNDRED REDS FLEEING IN THE INJE AREA OF NORTHEASTERN KOREA AND A SERIES OF FRONT LINE STRIKES ACCOUNTED FOR THE REST.

ON A TOUR OF THE FRONT VAN FLEET PINNED DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES ON LT.GEN.EDWARD M.ALMOND, 10TH CORPS COMMANDER, AND MAJ.GEN. CLARK L.RUFFNER, SECOND DIVISION COMMANDER, FOR THEIR PART IN SMASHING THE REDS' SECOND SPRING OFFENSIVE.

"IT LOOKS LIKE THE PURSUIT TACTICS ARE WORKING WELL," VAN FLEET SAID. THERE WILL BE NO TECHNICAL LIMIT ON RUNNING DOWN THE REDS.

"THE 38TH PARALLEL HAS NO SIGNIFICANCE IN THE PRESENT TACTICAL SITUATION. IT MEANS NOTHING TO ME. THE EIGHTH ARMY WILL GO WHEREVER THE SITUATION DICTATES IN HOT PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY.

"WE INTEND TO EXPLOIT EVERY ADVANTAGE IN CARRYING OUT OUR OBJECTIVE TO FIND AND KILL THE ENEMY."

THE WHOLE UNITED NATIONS LINE WAS MOVING FORWARD AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 12TH MONTH OF THE KOREAN WAR. SOLID GAINS OF TWO TO SIX MILES WERE PUNCHED OUT THURSDAY.

THE REDS BACKED UP FAST. BUT THEY LEFT REAR GUARDS WHO FOUGHT BITTERLY TO SLOW THE ALLIED ADVANCE. COMMUNIST ARTILLERY FORCED ONE ALLIED TANK PATROL TO RETURN TO THE MAIN BODY OF TROOPS.

THE CHINESE RETREAT ROUTE IN THE EAST WAS BLOCKED BY A HUGE U.N. ARMORED FORCE ASTRIDE THE MAIN HIGHWAY, NEARLY FOUR MILES NORTH OF 38.

INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY WITH THE TASK FORCE SEIZED THE CHOYANG RIVER CROSSING NEAR INJE AND DUG IN ON BOTH SIDES AFTER A DRAMATIC 13 MILE DRIVE. THE BRIDGEHEAD WAS REPORTED FIRMLY ESTABLISHED AT 8 A.M. FRIDAY. ALLIED TANKS PATROLLED THE HONGCHON-INJE HIGHWAY AND BATTLED WITH REDS IN THE HILLS.

THE ACTION SPLIT THE CHINESE ARMIES AND FORCED SHATTERED REMNANTS OF RED FORCES TO TAKE TO MOUNTAIN TRAILS. THERE PLANES AND PLODDING TROOPS HUNTED THEM DOWN.

WARPLANES BATTERED RETREATING CHINESE AND RED KOREANS AROUND THE CLOCK ON ALL ROADS LEADING NORTH. THEY REPORTED 50 TRUCKS WERE KNOCKED OUT DURING THE NIGHT BY FLARE-DROPPING PLANES.

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AMERICAN TANKS WHICH RUMBLED INTO CHUNCHON THURSDAY LED INFANTRYMEN BACK INTO THE CENTRAL HIGHWAY HUB FRIDAY.

NINETEEN AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR---18 MARINES AND ONE SOLDIER--- WERE RESCUED IN THAT CITY WHERE CHINESE IN HASTY FLIGHT HAD ABANDONED THEM.

AP CORRESPONDENT NATE POLOWETZKY SAID THE GENERAL U.N. ADVANCE MET ONLY SCATTERED RESISTANCE IN THE WEST AND WEST-CENTRAL SECTORS. OPPOSITION WAS STIFFER IN THE CENTRAL AND EAST-CENTRAL AREAS WHERE RUGGED U.S. SECOND DIVISION FIGHTING MEN HAD SHATTERED THE CHINESE SECOND SPRING OFFENSIVE.

MAJ.GEN. CLAUDE B. FERENBAUGH, U.S. SEVENTH DIVISION COMMANDER, WAS PINNED DOWN FOR FOUR HOURS THURSDAY NIGHT BY A CHINESE MACHINEGUN AMBUSH. TWO AMERICANS WERE KILLED IN THE TRAP NEAR A CENTRAL KOREAN MOUNTAIN PASS. THE GENERAL WAS NOT HURT.

THERE WERE STUBBORN, SEE-SAW FIGHTS FOR ISOLATED HILLS BETWEEN RED REAR GUARDS AND ADVANCING U.N. TROOPS. IN ONE CASE AMERICAN TROOPS BYPASSED A RIDGE AFTER THREE UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO TAKE IT.

IN SPOTS THE REDS OPENED UP WITH MUCH HEAVIER ARTILLERY BARRAGES THAN THEY THREW DURING THEIR OFFENSIVE. THEY LEFT SOME ROADS HEAVILY MINED. RED ROCKETS BLAZED DOWN ON A U.N. TANK FORCE THAT PROBED CLOSE TO 38 NORTH OF SEOUL.

FIERCE TURKS, STOPPED FOR A TIME THURSDAY NIGHT ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, ROLLED FORWARD FRIDAY.

THE ENTIRE U.S. SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION, WITH ITS ATTACHED FRENCH AND DUTCH UNITS, ADVANCED THROUGH THE RUGGED MOUNTAINS OF THE EAST-CENTRAL SECTOR SOUTH OF INJE. TREMENDOUS ALLIED ARTILLERY CONCENTRATIONS OPENED UP ON STUBBORN COMMUNIST HILLTOP POSITIONS. FIGHTER PLANES SWEPT IN WITH NUMEROUS STRIKES. FOR THE INFANTRYMEN IT WAS A HACKING ADVANCE.

FARTHER EAST THE REDS IN SOME INSTANCES PUSHED BACK AMERICAN TROOPS, CORRESPONDENT POLOWETZKY REPORTED FROM EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

IT WAS A DIFFERENT STORY IN THE EXTREME WEST. THERE SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS CROSSED THE IMJIN RIVER FRIDAY AND ADVANCED ALMOST TO THE 38TH PARALLEL NORTHWEST OF SEOUL WITHOUT MEETING OPPOSITION.

RIVER CROSSINGS WERE MADE BY SMALL PATROLS ALONG THE SHALLOW LOOP OF THE IMJIN NORTHEAST OF MUNSAN.

WHETHER THE SOUTH KOREANS CROSS THE PARALLEL FRIDAY WAS APPARENTLY A QUESTION FOR A PATROL LEADER TO DECIDE, AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH REPORTED. HE SAID 38 AT THIS POINT NO LONGER HAD ANY MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE. IN FACT, HE SAID, IT WASN'T EVEN CHARTED ON THE ARMY'S BATTLE MAPS. THE MAIN U.N. LINE LAGGED FAR BEHIND.

ALONG THE EAST COAST RED KOREANS TRIED TO LAY MINES AGAIN IN WONSAN'S HARBOR. THE U.S. CRUISER MANCHESTER BLASTED THE MINE LAYING REDS OUT OF THE WATER. AND U.N. WARSHIPS CONTINUED FOR THE 99TH DAY THEIR BOMBARDMENT OF THE PORT.

CY/CC234APD

MAY 26 1951

A57FX

FIRST LEAD VAN FLEET (350)

BY STAN CARTER

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA,MAY 25-(AP)-LT.GEN.JAMES A.VAN FLEET SAID TODAY HIS EIGHTH ARMY WHICH HAS RAMMED INTO RED KOREA FOR THE THIRD TIME OF THE WAR "IS IN AN ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE."

VAN FLEET HIMSELF CROSSED THE BORDER ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT AFTER COMMENTING ACRIDLY:

"THE 38TH PARALLEL....MEANS NOTHING TO ME.

"THE EIGHTH ARMY WILL GO WHEREVER THE SITUATION DICTATES IN HOT PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY. WE INTEND TO EXPLOIT EVERY ADVANTAGE IN CARRYING OUT OUR OBJECTIVE TO FIND AND KILL THE ENEMY."

AFTER A TALK WITH THE COMMANDER OF A LARGE ALLIED TANK TASK FORCE INSIDE RED KOREA, VAN FLEET SAID, "IT LOOKS LIKE THE PURSUIT TACTICS ARE WORKING WELL."

THE COLUMN WAS BLOCKING A MAIN ESCAPE ROUTE FOR FLEEING REDS.

THE U.N. GROUND COMMANDER VISITED HEADQUARTERS OF U.S. 10TH CORPS COMMANDER LT.GEN.EDWARD M.ALMOND AND SEVENTH DIVISION COMMANDER MAJ.GEN.CLAUDE B.FERENBAUGH.

EARLIER, "FIREBALL" FERENBAUGH WAS PINNED DOWN FOUR HOURS BY A COMMUNIST AMBUSH.

"ELEMENTS OF THE NINTH AND 10TH CORPS HAVE BROKEN THROUGH SOME OF THE DIFFICULT ENEMY POSITIONS AND MADE CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS," VAN FLEET SAID.

HE COMPARED RED TACTICS IN KOREA WITH THOSE OF REDS IN GREECE WHERE HE WAS CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY MISSION. COMMUNISTS, HE SAID, CAN BE SURROUNDED BY DAY, THEN DISAPPEAR BY NIGHT.

"IT'S LIKE A SPONGE. WHEN YOU WRING IT OUT YOU HAVE NOTHING. THE WATER GOES THROUGH YOUR HANDS," HE SAID.

VAN FLEET ALSO VISITED TROOPS ON THE CENTRAL FRONT BETWEEN CHUNCHON AND THE BORDER.

HE AWARDED DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES TO ALMOND AND MAJ.GEN. CLARK L.RUFFNER, SECOND DIVISION COMMANDER, AND TO THREE OFFICERS AND TWO ENLISTED MEN OF THE SECOND DIVISION WHICH BROKE THE BACK OF THE RECENT EAST-CENTRAL FRONT COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE.

HE AWARDED A SILVER STAR TO ONE OFFICER.

VAN FLEET SAID THERE WAS "GAMBLE" IN THE EIGHTH ARMY'S SUDDEN STRATEGY OF ADVANCING IN THE WAKE OF THE COMMUNIST WITHDRAWAL BUT HE SAID HE BELIEVED IT WOULD SUCCEED.

HE TOLD NEWSMEN IT WOULD BE ALL RIGHT TO SAY THAT ALLIED TROOPS HAD GONE NORTH OF PARALLEL 38 BUT SHIDED THEM ON THEIR REFERENCES TO THE PRE-WAR BOUNDARY IN NEWS STORIES.

AT A DIVISION HEADQUARTERS HE TALKED WITH 19 AMERICAN TROOPS WHO WERE RESCUED FRIDAY AFTER SIX MONTHS OF CAPTIVITY BY THE COMMUNISTS.

THOSE WHO RECEIVED DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES FROM VAN FLEET INCLUDED:

COL.JOHN H.CHILES, INDEPENDENCE, MO., COMMANDER OF THE 23RD REGIMENT.

MAJ.JAMES E.STACEY, 23RD REGIMENT.

LT.JOHN M.MURPHY, NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

CPL.OLIVER B.WARD, NINTH REGIMENT, WHO ALSO WAS PROMOTED TO SERGEANT.

THE GENERAL GAVE THE SILVER STAR TO MAJ.MIKE CARIGLIA, BOSTON, CHAPLAIN OF THE 23RD REGIMENT.

(OTHER ADDRESSES UNAVBL.)

(NO PICKUP)

VR625ACS NM

MAY 26 1951

A20KX

NIGHT LEAD POWS (450)

BY STAN CARTER

CENTRAL FRONT,KOREA,MAY 25 (AP)-EIGHTEEN MARINES AND ONE U.S. SOLDIER, THIN, DIRTY AND HUNGRY, RETURNED TODAY TO ALLIED LINES AFTER SIX MONTHS OF COMMUNIST IMPRISONMENT AND MARCHES OVER MOST OF NORTH KOREA.

THEY WERE CAPTURED LAST DEC.2 DURING THE BLOODY FIGHTING AT THE "FROZEN HELL" OF CHANGJIN RESERVOIR IN NORTHEAST KOREA. AN AMERICAN TANK PATROL RESCUED THEM IN THE DESERTED TOWN OF CHUNCHON.

THE REDS ABANDONED THEM THURSDAY IN A HASTY FLIGHT FROM THE TOWN, EIGHT MILES BELOW PARALLEL 38.

NAMES OF THE RESCUED MEN WERE WITHHELD TEMPORARILY.

THEY SAID THAT, FOR THE MOST PART, THEY WERE WELL TREATED BY THE CHINESE. BUT DURING THEIR CAPTIVITY THEY WERE MARCHED OVER DISTANCES MEASURING MORE THAN 350 AIR MILES, MUCH FARTHER IN ACTUAL MILES OVER NORTH KOREA'S WINDING ROADS.

CAPT. EDWARD N. ANDERSON, LAWTON, OKLA., SPOTTED THE MEN WHILE FLYING HIS LITTLE OBSERVATION PLANE OVER CHUNCHON. THEY IMPROVISED A GROUND PANEL OF WALL PAPER WHICH SPELLED OUT: "P O W/S 19 RESCUE."

ANDERSON WAGGLED HIS WINGS AND RADIOED AN AMERICAN TANK TASK UNIT. THREE TANKS SPED TO CHUNCHON'S OUTSKIRTS AND RESCUED THE MEN.

"TEARS ACTUALLY ROLLED DOWN MY CHEEKS," SAID ONE LATER. "THE FIRST COMMUNICATION WE HAD WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD IN SIX MONTHS WAS THE WAGGLE OF THOSE WINGS."

THEY SAID THEY HAD BEEN IMPRISONED UNTIL LAST MARCH WITH AP PHOTOGRAPHER FRANK NOEL, WHO ALSO WAS CAPTURED AT CHANGJIN RESERVOIR. THEY SAID NOEL WAS WELL WHEN THEY LAST SAW HIM.

THE 19 WERE CAPTURED AT KOTO, SOUTH OF THE RESERVOIR, AND MARCHED 60 MILES TO A CAMP NEAR KANGGYE NEAR THE MANCHURIAN BORDER. THE WEATHER WAS FREEZING. THE MARINES AND THE SOLDIER, A JAPANESE-AMERICAN ATTACHED TO THE LEATHERNECKS AS AN INTERPRETER, ARRIVED AT KANGGYE ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

THEY SAID THE CHINESE GAVE THEM A CHRISTMAS PARTY, OF SORTS, INCLUDING CANDY AND A CHRISTMAS TREE. THEY ADDED THAT THE CHINESE STRIVED TO INDOCTRINATE THEM IN COMMUNISM AND "WE JUST LET THEM STRING US ALONG."

ONE OF THE MARINES WAS WOUNDED BEFORE HIS CAPTURE. HE SAID THE CHINESE DID NOT TREAT HIS WOUNDS UNTIL AFTER THEY ARRIVED AT KANGGYE. FROM KANGGYE, THEY WERE PLACED IN A GROUP OF ABOUT 300 OTHER PRISONERS AND MARCHED 150 MILES SOUTH TO PYONGYANG, THE KOREAN RED CAPITAL. MOST OF THE LONG MARCH WAS MADE AT NIGHT. ONLY A FEW GUARDS WENT WITH THEM.

THEY HAD BEEN TOLD THAT ALL WOULD BE RELEASED. BUT AT PYONGYANG, THE CHINESE DECIDED TO RETURN THE MAIN GROUP TO THE NORTH. ONLY THE 19 WERE TAKEN FARTHER SOUTH, FIRST TO CHORWON, RED SUPPLY CENTER IN CENTRAL KOREA, AND THEN TO CHUNCHON.

ONE OF THE MEN SAID IT TOOK THEM 10 DAYS TO MARCH TO CHUNCHON. THEY ARRIVED TUESDAY. WHEN AN AMERICAN TANK PATROL POKED THROUGH CHUNCHON THURSDAY, THE CHINESE "GOT ALL EXCITED."

"THEY JUST ALL OF A SUDDEN RAN OFF AND LEFT US," SAID ONE. "THEY PACKED UP THEIR GEAR AND RAN."

"I NEVER FELT SO HAPPY IN ALL MY LIFE," SAID ONE OF THE MARINES. "I CAN'T EXPRESS IT."

GG/KK319PCS

A23FX
V(280)

MAY 26 1951

BY STAN CARTER

CENTRAL FRONT, KOREA, MAY 25-(AP)-EIGHTEEN AMERICAN MARINES AND ONE SOLDIER CAPTURED BY CHINESE COMMUNISTS LAST NOVEMBER WERE RESCUED TODAY ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE NEWLY RECAPTURED TOWN OF CHUNCHON.

ALL SAID THEY HAD BEEN WITH ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER FRANK NOEL AT PRISON CAMPS IN NORTH KOREA FROM DECEMBER UNTIL ABOUT MARCH 7 OR 8. THEY SAID NOEL WAS IN GOOD HEALTH WHEN THEY LAST SAW HIM AND THEY WERE SURE HE IS ALIVE AND WELL. NOEL WAS CAPTURED DEC. 2 IN NORTHEAST KOREA.

THE LIBERATED MEN SEEMED IN GOOD HEALTH. THEY WERE DIRTY AND BEARDED.

THEY SAID THEY HAD BEEN TAKEN TO A PRISON CAMP NEAR THE MANCHURIAN BORDER. MOST WERE SEIZED IN THE CHANGJIN RESERVOIR AREA AND IN THE RETREAT OF THE U.S. MARINES FROM THERE.

NAMES OF THE LIBERATED MEN WERE WITHHELD.

THE FREED AMERICANS TOLD WAR CORRESPONDENTS THEY WERE AMONG A GROUP OF 200 TO 300 AMERICAN PRISONERS WHO WERE MARCHED TO THE VICINITY OF THE NORTH KOREAN CAPITAL OF PYONGYANG IN MARCH. LATER, THEY SAID, THEY WERE SENT SOUTH FROM PYONGYANG WHILE THE REMAINDER OF THE GROUP WAS MARCHED BACK NORTH.

THE LIBERATED SOLDIERS SAID NOEL WAS ONE OF THOSE RETURNED TO THE FAR NORTH CAMP.

THE FREED YANKS SAID THEY HAD ARRIVED IN CHUNCHON YESTERDAY AFTER MARCHING FOR SEVEN DAYS FROM THE COMMUNIST ASSEMBLY CITY OF CHORWON IN NORTH KOREA.

THE MEN WERE RESCUED AFTER A U.S. ARMY LIGHT PLANE FLEW OVER CHUNCHON AND SIGHTED A GROUND DISTRESS SIGNAL PATTERN THE 19 HAD FASHIONED FROM WALLPAPER THEY FOUND IN A RUINED KOREAN HOUSE.

THE PLANE RADIOED BACK TO ADVANCING AMERICAN SOLDIERS. TANKS WERE SENT TO THE RUINED CITY AND PICKED UP THE AMERICANS.

THE PRISONERS SAID THEY WERE ABANDONED WHEN THE CHINESE FLED THE TOWN LATE YESTERDAY.

CAPT. EDWARD N. ANDERSON, LAWTON, OKLA., SPOTTED THE MEN WHILE FLYING HIS LIGHT OBSERVATION PLANE OVER CHUNCHON LOOKING FOR COMMUNIST TROOPS.

HE SAW THIS MESSAGE ON THE GROUND:

"P O W S 19 RESCUE"

ANDERSON FLEW LOW AND SAW THE MARINES RUN OUT OF A HOUSE AND WAVE A WHITE FLAG. HE WAGGLED HIS WINGS.

"TEARS ACTUALLY ROLLED DOWN MY CHEEKS," SAID ONE OF THE RESCUED MEN. "THE FIRST COMMUNICATION WE'VE HAD WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD IN SIX MONTHS WAS THE WAGGLE OF THAT PLANE'S WINGS."

THE TANKERS SHARED C-RATIONS WITH THE MEN THEY RESCUED.

"I ATE A WHOLE BOX," GRINNED ONE MARINE.

THE MARINES AND THE GI, THEIR JAPANESE-AMERICAN INTERPRETER, SAID THEY HAD BEEN TAKEN TO A COMMUNIST "PEACE CAMP" NEAR KANGGYE IN NORTH KOREA ON CHGISTMAS DAY, AFTER A 60-MILE MARCH THROUGH FREEZING WEATHER FROM KOTO, WHERE MOST OF THEM WERE CAPTURED.

THEY RELATED: THE CHINESE GAVE THEM CANDY AND A CHRISTMAS TREE.

FOR THE MOST PART THEY WERE WELL TREATED.

THE FOOD WAS THE KIND EATEN BY THE CHINESE.

THE ONLY WORK THEY HAD TO DO WAS TO GATHER THEIR OWN FIREWOOD AND KEEP THEIR BARRACKS CLEAN.

THEY LIVED IN HOUSES WITH 10 OR 15 MEN IN EACH 10 BY 12 FOOT ROOM.

"WE MOSTLY JUST STARED AT EACH OTHER," SAID ONE.

ANOTHER SAID HE WAS GIVEN LESS THAN TWO POUNDS OF MEAT TO EAT IN SIX MONTHS OF CAPTIVITY...

"ON HOLIDAYS THEY WOULD GIVE US WHITE RICE AND PORK."

THE CHINESE TRIED TO INDOCTRINATE THE AMERICANS IN COMMUNISM.

"WE JUST LET THEM STRING US ALONG," SAID ONE MARINE, ADDING:

THE CHINESE MADE THE AMERICANS TAKE PART IN GROUP DISCUSSIONS AND ATTEND LECTURES REGULARLY IN A COLD BARN.

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ALL HAD DYSENTERY.

MEDICAL FACILITIES AT THE CAMP WERE NOT GOOD. THE CHINESE GAVE THEM ONLY A PILL, NO MATTER WHAT WAS WRONG.

ANOTHER SAID: HE HAD BEEN WOUNDED IN THE LEG AND ARM BEFORE HE WAS CAPTURED. THE CHINESE DID NOTHING ABOUT HIS WOUNDS AT FIRST. BUT WHEN THEY ARRIVED AT KANGGYE, 24 MILES SOUTH OF THE MANCHURIAN BORDER, THE BULLETS WERE REMOVED.

ON MARCH 2 RO 3, A RESCUED PRISONER SAID, THE CHINESE GAVE THEM A "GOING AWAY PARTY" OF RICE, BEANS, PORK, AND "SOME KIND OF SOUR GREENS," AND TOLD THEM THEY WERE GOING TO BE SENT SOUTH AND RELEASED.

THE CINESE TOOK MOVING PICTURES AS ABOUT 300 LEFT THE CAMP. THEY MADE THE PRISONERS WAVE TO THE CAMERAS AS THEY WALKED DOWN THE ROAD.

THE AMERICANS MARCHED 150 MILES SOUTH. MOST OF THE TIME THEY TRAVELLED AT NIGHT. ONLY A FEW GUARDS MARCHED WITH THEM.

NEAR PYONGYANG, THE NORTH KOREAN CAPITAL, THE COMMUNISTS SUDDENLY CHANGED THEIR PLANS.

THEY SAID MOST OF THE AMERICANS WOULD HAVE TO RETURN NORTH, BUT 19 PRISONERS, THOSE RESCUED TODAY, WOULD BE TAKEN TO THE FRONT TO HELP INDOCTRINATE NEWLY CAPTURED AMERICANS IN COMMUNISM.

THE 19 WAVED GOODBYE TO THEIR FRIENDS OUTSIDE PYONGANG AS THE MAJORITY TURNED NORTH.

THE 19 WERE TAKEN TO CHORWON, COMMUNIST SUPPLY CENTER 16 MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL IN CENTRAL KOREA.

TEN DAYS AGO THEY BEGAN THE MARCH TO CHUNCHON, EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF THE PARALLEL. THEY ARRIVED TUESDAY. YESTERDAY WHEN AN AMERICAN TANK PATROL PROBED INTO CHUNCHON THE CHINESE "GOT ALL EXCITED.

"THEY JUST ALL OF A SUDDEN RAN OFF AN LEFT US," ONE MARINE SAID. "THEY PACKED UP THEIR GEAR AND RAN."

A KOREAN CIVILIAN FED THEM LAST NIGHT AND THEY MADE RESCUE PANELS OF WALL PAPER.

BACK AT THE AIR STRIP OF A U.S. DIVISION, MARINE SGT. THOMAS E. WILLIAMSON, 155 ISLINGTON ST., TOLEDO, OHIO, HELD HIS ARM TIGHTLY AROUND ONE OF THE EX-PRISONERS AND SMILED:

"WE'VE BEEN FRIENDS SINCE BOOT CAMP. I KNEW HE WAS A PRISONER AND I JUST HAPPENED TO BE AT THE AIRSTRIP AND SAW HIM BROUGHT IN."

HIS FRIEND, A THIN, HAGGARD LOOKING YOUTH, SEEMED HAPPY.

ANOTHER MARINE SAID "I NEVER FELT SO HAPPY IN ALL MY LIFE. I CAN'T EXPRESS IT."

JL635APD

MAY 26 1951

A111FX

NOEL (350)

BY STAN CARTER

CENTRAL FRONT, KOREA, MAY 25-(AP)-NINETEEN AMERICANS WHO WERE IMPRISONED WITH ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER FRANK NOEL IN NORTH KOREA SAID TODAY HE WAS ALIVE AND WELL IN MARCH.

THEY ASSUME HE IS IN A CHINESE COMMUNIST PRISON CAMP IN NORTH KOREA NEAR THE MANCHURIAN BORDER.

THE 18 MARINES AND ONE GI WERE RESCUED TODAY IN CHUNCHON. THEY WERE CAPTURED IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

"NOEL'S STILL IN KOREA. I'M CERTAIN OF THAT," SAID ONE MARINE.

"I'VE NEVER HEARD OF THE CHINESE TAKING ANY PRISONERS TO MANCHURIA OR TO THE CHINA MAINLAND. THEY SAY THAT'S AGAINST THEIR POLICY."

THE MARINES SAID THEY WERE IMPRISONED WITH NOEL AT KANGGYE, 24 MILES SOUTH OF THE MANCHURIAN BORDER, FROM CHRISTMAS DAY UNTIL MARCH 2 OR 3. THEN HE WAS MARCHED WITH THEM AND OTHER POWS SOUTH TO PYONGYANG, THE NORTH KOREAN CAPITAL.

ABOUT MARCH 7 NOEL AND THE BULK OF THE GROUP WAS SENT BACK NORTH. THE 19 WERE MARCHED SOUTH.

THEY WERE TOLD NOEL AND THE LARGE GROUP OF POWS WERE GOING TO "A PERMANENT PRISONER OF WAR CAMP" NEAR THE MANCHURIAN BORDER. THEY DIDN'T KNOW WHETHER IT WAS THE CAMP AT KANGGYE.

ONE MARINE SAID NOEL WAVED AND SMILED WHEN THE PRISONERS WERE PARTED.

"HE SURE WAS A SWELL FELLOW," SAID A MARINE.

"HE WAS ALWAYS TELLING ME ABOUT HIS TRAVELS THROUGH EUROPE AND INDIA AND PLACES LIKE THAT."

"I SAW FRANK NOEL," SAID ANOTHER. "HE WAS LOOKING PRETTY GOOD."

ONE MARINE WAS WITH NOEL ON THE 60 MILE MARCH FROM KOTO, NEAR THE CHANGJIN RESERVOIR WHERE MOST OF THE MARINES WERE CAPTURED, TO KANGGYE.

HE SAID NOEL'S FEET WERE NEARLY FROZEN AND HE WAS ALLOWED TO RIDE IN AN OXCART WITH SIX OTHERS WHO COULD NOT WALK.

HE SAID NOEL RECOVERED AND WALKED ABOUT THE PRISON CAMP WITH "JUST A LITTLE LIMP.

"FRANK WAS IN PRETTY GOOD SHAPE. HE HAD HIGH MORALE. BUT HE WAS LOSING A LOT OF WEIGHT.

"HE'S REALLY A SWELL FELLOW. HE DID A LOT TO CHEER US UP."

ALL THE MEN SEEMED EAGER TO TALK ABOUT NOEL.

JL/CC821APD NM

A185KX

FRONTLINER (250)

BY JOHN RANDOLPH

WESTERN FRONT, KOREA, MAY 25-(AP)- A U.S. TANK FORCE RECROSSED THE 38TH PARALLEL AT 3:30 P.M. TODAY NORTH, NORTHEAST OF UIJONGBU AND RETURNED TO ALLIED LINES WITHOUT LOSS.

(UIJONGBU IS 11 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL ON ONE OF THE MAIN INVASION ROUTES TO THE OLD KOREAN CAPITAL.)

IT WAS THE FIRST CROSSING ON THE WESTERN FRONT SINCE THE CHINESE FIRST DROVE THE ALLIES SOUTH OF THE BORDER IN THE OFFENSIVE OF APRIL 22.

FARTHER WEST, ANOTHER U.S. TASK FORCE PROBED TO WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE BORDER JUST SOUTH OF THE JUNCTION OF THE IMJIN AND HANTAN RIVERS. (THIS JUNCTION IS ABOUT 30 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL.)

THIS IS ALMOST AT THE POINT WHERE A BELGIAN BATTALION WAS TRAPPED FOR 20 HOURS WHEN THE CHINESE REDS LAUNCHED THEIR ATTACK IN APRIL.

ON THE EXTREME WEST, REPUBLIC OF KOREA INFANTRY WITH U.S. TANKS IN SUPPORT PATROLLED ALONG THE SOUTH BANK OF THE IMJIN. THIS FORCE RECEIVED SOME FIRE FROM THE DISTANT BANK.

THE SOUTH KOREANS THEMSELVES ARE JUST SOUTH OF THE BORDER WHERE THE IMJIN LOOPS TO THE NORTH NEAR KORANGPO.

EARLIER, THE FORCES ADVANCING ALONG THE UIJONGBU ROAD RAN INTO TWO STIFF SKIRMISHES.

NORTH OF UIJONGBU, ALLIED FORCES FOUGHT ALL DAY WITH AN ESTIMATED REGIMENT OF COMMUNISTS DUG IN ON THE MOUNTAINTOPS. THE FIGHTING FINALLY SUBSIDED AT DUSK.

EAST OF THAT SECTOR, A SMALL ARMS EXCHANGE BETWEEN TWO COMPANIES OF REDS AND AMERICAN TROOPS STILL BLAZED TONIGHT. THE REDS HERE WERE SURROUNDED WITH NO HOPE OF ESCAPE. PRESSURE WAS BEING EXERTED ON ALL SIDES.

AIR SPOTTERS SAID LARGE GROUPS OF CHINESE ON THIS FRONT WERE HEADING NORTH, CARTING EVERYTHING THEY COULD. GROUPS RANGING UP TO REGIMENTAL SIZE WERE SPOTTED.

TR1125ACS NM

MAY 26 1951

A58FX

PARALLEL 38 (250)

BY DON HUTH

TOKYO,MAY 25-(AP)-A NEW CROSSING OF KOREA'S 38TH PARALLEL HAS SPLASHED INTO THE HEADLINES.

THE SOLDIERS WHO CROSSED 38 HAVE HAD THEIR FILL OF PARALLEL TALK AFTER 11 MONTHS OF WAR.

WHAT THEY WANT MOST IS TO GET THE SHOW OVER AND GO HOME.

THE POLITICAL BOUNDARY BETWEEN COMMUNIST NORTH KOREA AND REPUBLICAN SOUTH KOREA ISN'T WHAT THE UNITED NATIONS SOLDIER HAS HIS EYE ON. IT IS THE NEXT RIDGE OR THE NEXT VALLEY THAT HAS TO BE SWEPT CLEAN OF REDS. IT DOESN'T MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE TO THE AVERAGE SOLDIER WHICH SIDE OF 38 IT IS ON.

NORTH KOREANS BEGAN THE WAR JUNE 25 BY CROSSING THE PARALLEL SOUTHWARD.

THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE SOLDIER EXCITEMENT WHEN THE RESURGENT ALLIES BEGAN CROSSING IT NORTHWARD IN OCTOBER.

SOME UNITS PUT UP SIGNS READING:

"YOU ARE CROSSING THE 38TH PARALLEL THROUGH THE COURTESY OF (BLANK) COMPANY."

SINCE THEN THE SEESAW CROSSINGS OF 38 HAVE ROBBED IT OF ALL SOLDIER GLAMOR. ALLIED TROOPS NO LONGER BOTHER TO PUT UP SIGNS.

CROSSINGS HAVE GONE LIKE THIS:

NEW YEAR'S EVE--BY CHINESE REDS MOVING SOUTH.

MARCH--SOUTH KOREANS ROLLING NORTH.

APRIL--CHINESE REDS DRIVING SOUTH.

MAY 24--ALLIED TROOPS BOUNCING BACK NORTH.

ASK ANY U.N. SOLDIER TODAY WHAT HE FEELS ABOUT CROSSING 38. IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, DUTCH, GREEK, TURKISH OR KOREAN HE'LL GIVE YOU THE EQUIVALENT OF:

"SO WHAT?"

CC411APD

A60FX

TOKYO,MAY 25-(AP)-TOKYO RADIO MONITORS SAID TODAY THE NORTH KOREAN RADIO AT PYONGYANG HAD BEEN SILENT SINCE 7 P.M. (4 A.M., EST) THURSDAY).

CC412APD NM

A25FX

TOKYO,MAY 25-(AP)-GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY LAST NIGHT ESTABLISHED ANOTHER PRECEDENT AS SUPREME COMMANDER OF ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES IN JAPAN.

ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE, RIDGWAY ATTENDED THE KABUKI--JAPAN'S CLASSIC DRAMA.

GENERAL MACARTHUR NEVER ATTENDED A PUBLIC PERFORMANCE DURING FIVE YEARS AND NINE MONTHS HE COMMANDED THE OCCUPATION OF JAPAN.

UM1248APD NM

A24FX

(100)

TOKYO,MAY 25-(AP)-THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES TODAY ANNOUNCED APPOINTMENT OF BRIG.GEN.ROBERT H.TERRILL TO SUCCEED BRIG.GEN.JAMES E.BRIGGS AS COMMANDER OF FEAF'S BOMBER COMMAND.

IT WAS THE THIRD MAJOR CHANGE IN FEAF'S TOP COMMAND IN TWO DAYS.

TERRILL FORMERLY LED THE 93RD BOMBARDMENT WING AT CASTLE AIR FORCE BASE, MERCED, CALIF.

BRIGGS WILL RETURN TO THE U.S. FOR REASSIGNMENT.

IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY THE AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED LT. GEN. GEORGE E. STRATEMEYER, FEAF COMMANDER, WAS REPLACED BY LT.GEN. O.P.WEYLAND AND T.GEN.EARLE E.PARTRIDGE, FIFTH AIR FORCE COMMANDER, BY MAJ.GEN.FRANK .EVEREST.

UM1247APD

A72CX

MAY 26 1951

KCX) PUSAN,KOREA,MAY 25-(AP)-PRESIDENT SYNGMAN RHEE SAID TODAY THAT ARMING OF 10 ADDITIONAL DIVISIONS OF SOUTH KOREANS WOULD ENABLE SOUTH KOREAN FORCES TO FIGHT "MORE VIGOROUSLY."

BUT, HE SAID, "NO ONE IN KOREA WOULD THINK OF WITHDRAWAL OF UNITED NATIONS FORCES AT THE PRESENT TIME. IN FACT, THEY WILL HAVE TO HAVE MORE COME IN."

RHEE SAID A CHICAGO TRIBUNE STORY BASED UPON AN INTERVIEW WITH HIM WAS INCORRECT IN STATING THAT HE FELT ENOUGH SOUTH KOREANS COULD BE ARMED TO PERMIT WITHDRAWAL OF ALL AMERICAN INFANTRY, LEAVING ONLY ARTILLERY AND WAR PLANES IN KOREA.

"ALL I SAID," RHEE TOLD AN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTER, "WAS THAT ARMING 10 ADDITIONAL KOREAN DIVISIONS WOULD ENABLE THE KOREAN FORCES TO FIGHT MORE VIGOROUSLY IN THE FRONT WITH THE AMERICANS USING LONG RANGE AMERICAN GUNS AND HEAVY ARTILLERY AND WITH THE AIR FORCE COVERING THEM.

"WE DO NOT WANT TO SEE SO MANY LIVES OF OUR FRIENDLY NATIONS BEING SACRIFICED IN OUR BATTLEFRONT. X X X" (EDS: SIC PUNCTUATION)

--DASH--

CHICAGO, MAY 25-(AP)-VIEWS WHICH SYNGMAN RHEE, KOREAN PRESIDENT, SAID TODAY WERE INACCURATELY ATTRIBUTED TO HIM WERE REPORTED IN CHICAGO TRIBUNE EDITIONS OF MAY 23 AND CARRIED ON ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRES FOR MORNING NEWSPAPERS OF THAT DATE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE STORY, FILED BY CORRESPONDENT WALTER SIMMONS FROM PUSAN, KOREA, MAY 17, AND DELAYED BY CENSORSHIP, WAS BASED ON AN INTERVIEW SIMMONS HAD WITH RHEE.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STORY WAS BASED UPON SIMMONS' ARTICLE AS PRINTED IN THE TRIBUNE.

THE PORTION OF THE STORY TO WHICH RHEE TOOK EXCEPTION DID NOT QUOTE THE KOREAN PRESIDENT DIRECTLY, BUT SAID "IF ENOUGH SOUTH KOREANS WERE ARMED AND TRAINED, HE SAID, ALL AMERICAN INFANTRY COULD BE WITHDRAWN, LEAVING ONLY ARTILLERY AND WAR PLANES TO SUPPORT THE DEFENSE FORCES."

RHEE WAS QUOTED DIRECTLY, HOWEVER, AS SAYING THAT ALTHOUGH MOST OF KOREA'S JUNIOR OFFICERS HAVE DIED IN BATTLE, "OTHERS COULD BE TRAINED TO AMERICAN STANDARDS IN SHORT, INTENSIFIED COURSES ON OKINAWA OR IN JAPAN. WHEN THEY ARE READY THEY COULD REPLACE AMERICAN OFFICERS (IN COMMAND OF KOREAN TROOPS) AND THE AMERICANS COULD GO HOME."

IN TOKYO, SIMMONS SAID HIS STORY WAS "AN EXACT REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS."

SIMMONS MADE THIS STATEMENT:

"MY INTERVIEW WITH SOUTH KOREAN PRESIDENT SYNGMAN RHEE WAS AN EXACT REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS. AFTER THE STORY WAS COMPLETED IT WAS SHOWN TO THE PRESIDENT'S PRESS ADVISER WHO WAS PRESENT AT THE INTERVIEW. HE APPROVED THE STORY IN ITS ENTIRETY AS TO ACCURACY.

"HE CONFIRMED ITS ACCURACY TODAY IN A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION FROM PUSAN. HE SAID THE PRESIDENT'S COMMENT ON THE STORY DID NOT CONSTITUTE A DENIAL BUT A FURTHER EXPLANATION.

"HE SAID HE WAS APPROACHED YESTERDAY BY ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT BILL SHINN, A KOREAN NEWSPAPERMAN, AND THAT HE TOLD SHINN THE TRIBUNE INTERVIEW WAS WHOLLY ACCURATE.

"THE ASSOCIATED PRESS VERSION OF MY STORY IS PARTIALLY INACCURATE, SINCE IT IMPLIES THE PRESIDENT DESIRED AMERICAN TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM KOREA AT ONCE.

"ACTUALLY, THE INTERVIEW QUOTED HIM AS SUGGESTING THEIR WITHDRAWAL AS FAST AS KOREAN TROOPS COULD BE ARMED TO TAKE THEIR PLACE."

IN ITS MAY 22 STORY FOR MAY 23 MORNING NEWSPAPERS, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID:

"THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE SAID TONIGHT THAT SOUTH KOREAN PRESIDENT SYNGMAN RHEE HAS URGED THE UNITED STATES TO REPLACE GIS WITH NEWLY TRAINED KOREAN TROOPS TO SAVE AMERICAN LIVES.

"X X X THE STORY SAID RHEE ADVOCATED REPLACING GIS WITH NEW KOREAN TROOPS 'AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE.'"

BOTH THE TRIBUNE STORY AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STORY CONTAINED CONSIDERABLE DETAIL ON THE INTERVIEW AND INTERPRETIVE BACKGROUND MATERIAL WHICH WAS NOT CHALLENGED BY RHEE.

AB/WM810PCD

MAY 26 1951

A92

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12 NOON EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY FRIDAY MAY 25)

(210)

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, MAY 25-(AP)-PLANS TO CONSCRIPT ALL ALLIED OCEAN-GOING SHIPS INTO A SINGLE POOL IN THE EVENT OF WAR WERE ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY BY THE NORTH ATLANTIC PLANNING BOARD FOR OCEAN SHIPPING.

COUNTRIES NOT IN THE 12 NATION ATLANTIC PACT BUT HELPING "IN THE COMMON EFFORT" WOULD BE ASKED TO JOIN THE POOL, THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED.

THE BOARD SAID A CIVILIAN ORGANIZATION TO BE KNOWN AS THE DEFENSE SHIPPING AUTHORITY WOULD BE FORMED TO ORGANIZE SHIPPING ON A WORLD WIDE BASIS FOR MILITARY AND CIVILIAN NEEDS.

UNDER THE PLAN, ALL NORTH ATLANTIC PACT GOVERNMENTS WOULD TAKE OVER SHIPS OF THEIR MERCHANT NAVIES AND PLACE THEM IN THE CENTRAL POOL, THE BOARD SAID. THE POOL WOULD BE SPLIT INTO TWO BRANCHES--ONE AT WASHINGTON DEALING WITH SHIPPING IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, AND THE OTHER AT LONDON FOR THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE. ALL PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENTS WOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO BE REPRESENTED IN BOTH BRANCHES.

THE ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN EACH GOVERNMENT AND ITS SHIP OWNERS WOULD BE THE DOMESTIC CONCERN OF THAT GOVERNMENT, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, BUT INDIVIDUAL OWNERS WOULD HAVE NO DIRECT FINANCIAL INTEREST IN THE WORK THEIR SHIPS WERE DOING IN THE POOL.

THE PLAN, WORKED OUT BY THE BOARD IN LONDON MEETINGS FOLLOWING A DIRECTIVE FROM THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL, HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL'S DEPUTIES.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12 NOON EST TODAY FRIDAY MAY 25)
FD921AED

A36
LONDON, MAY 25-(AP)-THE ATLANTIC ALLIES WILL WAIT UNTIL AFTER NEXT MONTHS FRENCH GENERAL ELECTIONS BEFORE DECIDING WHETHER TO ADMIT GREECE AND TURKEY INTO THEIR DEFENSE PACT, INFORMED DIPLOMATS SAID TODAY.
THESE SOURCES EXPLAINED THAT THE FRENCH CABINET SOME TIME AGO PROMISED TO CONSULT ITS PARLIAMENT BEFORE ENLARGING THE NATION'S POLITICAL AND STRATEGIC COMMITMENTS UNDER THE PACT.
PARIS OFFICIALS NOW WANT TO WAIT UNTIL AFTER THE NEW PARLIAMENT TAKES OFFICE, PROBABLY SOMETIME IN JULY, BEFORE BRINGING UP THE QUESTION OF INCLUDING THE TWO EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN NATIONS.
SF617PED

A59
(350)
BY ARTHUR GAVSHON
LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 26-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THEY ARE FORMING A BIG THREE COMMISSION TO WORK FOR A FAIR AND ORDERLY SETTLEMENT OF WEST GERMANY'S DEBTS, ESTIMATED AT $4,500,000,000.
THEY OUTLINED PRINCIPLES TO GUIDE THE SETTLEMENT. THESE FORESEE PROBABLE ADJUSTMENT OF CERTAIN DEBTS AND CALL FOR SACRIFICES BY ALL PARTIES INVOLVED "IN THE INTEREST OF COMMON AGREEMENT."
THE THREE POWERS PROMISED TO CONSIDER WEST GERMANY'S INTERNAL FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY POSITIONS, "BOTH OF WHICH WILL BE AFFECTED BY CERTAIN PROBLEMS, SUCH AS THE IMPACT OF WESTERN DEFENSE REQUIREMENTS."
A COMMUNIQUE SAID TALKS WILL BE HELD HERE IN THE FALL AT WHICH BOTH PRIVATE AND PUBLIC REDITORS AND DEBTORS WILL BE ABLE TO NEGOTIATE GENERAL SETTLEMENT ARRANGEMENTS. THESE WILL BE EMBODIED LATER IN AN INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ACCORD WHICH WILL BIND THE WEST GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC TO ARRANGE FOR LIQUIDATION OF THE CLAIMS.
WEST GERMANY FORMALLY ASSUMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE UNPAID BILLS OF THE PREWAR REICH LAST MARCH. SHE ALSO PROMISED TO REPAY THE THREE OCCUPYING POWERS FOR THE POSTWAR GOODS AND SERVICES RECEIVED.
THE BEST AUTHORITATIVE GUESS PUTS GERMANY'S PREWAR DEBTS AT ABOUT $1,000,000,000. POSTWAR ECONOMIC AID TO WEST GERMANY IS ESTIMATED AT $3,500,000,000.
OFFICIALS HERE EXPECT THE TALKS TO LAST MORE THAN A YEAR.
THE WEST WOULD LIKE THE SETTLEMENT TO:
RESTORE NORMAL DEBTOR-CREDITOR RELATIONS BETWEEN WEST GERTANY AND THE OUTSIDE WORLD.
RESTORE CONFIDENCE IN GERMANY'S FINANCIAL RELIABILITY.
AVOID DISLOCATION OF THE GERMAN ECONOMY OR ADD TO THE FINANCIAL BURDEN OF ANY OCCUPYING POWER.
ASIDE FROM THE BIG THREE, MAJOR CREDITOR NATIONS SUCH AS BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS, SWEDEN, AND SWITZERLAND WILL BE INVITED TO SEND OBSERVERS TO INFORMAL PRELIMINARY CONFERENCES WITH THE GERMANS. ONE SUCH MEETING WILL BE HELD IN BONN EARLY IN JUNE.
THE COMMUNIQUE STRESSED THAT THE WHOLE SETTLEMENT PLAN WILL BE MADE SUBJECT TO RE-NEGOTIATION "AT SUCH TIME AS GERMANY BECOMES REUNITED."
SF-PS759PED

MAY 26 1951

A74

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 25-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THE RESIGNATION OF 69-YEAR-OLD LORD HALL AS FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY. HE WILL BE SUCCEEDED BY LORD PAKENHAM, NOW MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION.

HALL WROTE PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE THAT HE FELT IT WAS TIME TO "MAKE WAY FOR A YOUNGER PERSON," ESPECIALLY IN VIEW OF BRITAIN'S REARMAMENT PROGRAM. PAKENHAM IS 45.

?$ 907PED

BD907PED

MAY 26 1951

A8
(180)
LONDON, MAY 25-(AP)-THE BRITISH COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTED GLUMLY TODAY THAT WESTERN STYLE INFLATION HAS BOOSTED THE PRICE OF BRIDES AMONG THE GUSII TRIBE IN EAST AFRICA UNTIL THEY HAVE BECOME A LUXURY ITEM.
UP UNTIL 1942 A MAN COULD GET A GRADE A BRIDE FOR SIX COWS, ONE BULL AND 10 GOATS. BUT THEN THE WAR AND THE EFFECTS OF CIVILIZATION BEGAN TO PENETRATE INTO THE BRITISH CROWN COLONY OF KENYA AND THE PRICE OF A GOOD WIFE WENT UP.
AT THE END OF 1947, YOUNG TRIBESMEN COMPLAINED THEY WERE BEING ASKED TO DELIVER OVER 16 COWS, ONE BULL AND AS MANY AS 20 GOATS FOR THE SAME QUALITY WIFE THEY COULD HAVE PICKED UP AT HALF THE PRICE A FEW YEARS BACK.
THE RULING BARAZAS--GUSII TRIBAL COUNCILS--FIGURED THE ONLY WAY TO FIGHT THIS INFLATIONARY SPIRAL WAS WITH ANOTHER WESTERN DEVICE--PRICE CONTROL.
SO IN 1948 THE GRAND TRIBAL COUNCIL PEGGED THE PRICE OF A RELIABLE BRAND GUSII WIFE AT THE PRE-INFLATION RATE OF SIX COWS, ONE BULL AND 10 GOATS.
FOR A WHILE THINGS SETTLED DOWN PEACEFULLY IN GUSII COUNTRY AND A MAN COULD PICK UP A WIFE WITHOUT STRAINING HIS BUDGET.
BUT NOW ONE MORE WESTERN TREND HAS CREPT INTO THE DAILY LIFE OF THE TRIBE. GUSII FATHERS WITH ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE DAUGHTERS BEGAN DEMANDING "UNDER-THE-COUNTER" PAYMENTS IN ADDITION TO THE FIXED PRICE OF SIX COWS, ONE BULL AND 10 GOATS.
THE EFFECT, THE COLONIAL OFFICE COMPLAINED, HAS BEEN TO START THE PRICE SPIRAL ALL OVER AGAIN.
KM249AED

A222 (350)
AMS BUDGET
AIR DEFENSES
BY CARTER L.DAVIDSON
PARIS, MAY 25-(AP)-WESTERN EUROPE'S AIR DEFENSES NEED A LOT OF IMPROVING BEFORE THEY COULD BEAT OFF AN INVADER, MILITARY CHIEFTAINS HAVE LEARNED.

THEIR LESSON CAME IN "EXERCISE UMBRELLA," THE FIRST TEST OF AIR FORCES ASSIGNED BY THE ATLANTIC PACT NATIONS TO THE COMMAND OF GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER.

THE THREE-DAY EXERCISE, BIGGEST HELD IN THE WEST SINCE THE WAR, CLOSED TONIGHT. IT INVOLVED FIGHTER AND BOMBER FORCES OF SIX NATIONS--THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE, BRITAIN, BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS AND DENMARK.

BRITISH AIR VICE MARSHAL W.A.B.BROOK, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF AIR FORCES IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR, SAID "THE RESULTS LOOK VERY PROMISING," BUT ADDED:

"MANY IMPROVEMENTS MUST BE MADE. THE EXERCISES EXPOSED CERTAIN WEAKNESSES, MAINLY IN THE FIELD OF COMMUNICATIONS."

HE DECLARED HOWEVER, THAT "MUCH IMPROVEMENT HAS BEEN MADE" IN THE EUROPEAN AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM SINCE LAST AUGUST, WHEN THE FIVE-NATION BRUSSELS PACT ALLIANCE HELD COMBINED MANEUVERS.

EXERCISE UMBRELLA--COMMUNIST NEWSPAPERS DUBBED IT "UMBRELLA OF DEATH"--WAS A TEST OF THE ABILITY OF FIGHTER AIRCRAFT OF THE SIX NATIONS TO WORK TOGETHER IN FENDING OFF BOMBER ATTACKS. FIVE HUNDRED PLANES TOOK PART.

IN ADDITION, THE EXERCISE TESTED RADAR AND COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS, ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES, AND AIR TRANSPORT ELEMENTS.

DURING THE EXERCISE, ONE COMPLETE JET FIGHTER SQUADRON WAS MOVED WITHOUT ADVANCE NOTICE FROM VOLKEL, IN THE NETHERLANDS, TO LUXEUIL, FRANCE. THE FIGHTERS FLEW THE 300 MILES DISTANCE DURING SIMULATED COMBAT CONDITIONS. GROUND CREWMEN AND SUPPLIES WERE HAULED TO THE NEW BASE BY BELGIAN TRANSPORT PLANES.

"ENEMY FORCES" IN THE EXERCISES WERE BRITISH AND UNITED STATES BOMBERS STATIONED IN BRITAIN AND WEST GERMANY.

BROOK SAID SOME RAIDING PLANES GOT THROUGH TO THEIR TARGETS WITHOUT DETECTION, BUT MOST OF THEM WERE ENGAGED BY FIGHTERS BEFORE REACHING THEIR TARGETS.

THE PRINCIPAL IMPROVEMENT IN COMMUNICATIONS WHICH THE EXERCISE SHOWED WAS NECESSARY IS THE ADDITION OF NEW CABLE LINES, BROOK ADDED.

THIS PROJECT ALREADY IS UNDERWAY ON AN INTERNATIONAL BASIS, WITH ALL NATIONS IN THE ATLANTIC PACT SHARING THE COST.

THE EXERCISE ALSO HAS SHOWED THE NECESSITY OF BUILDING NEW AIRFIELDS, PARTICULARLY THOSE EQUIPPED TO HANDLE JET-PROPELLED PLANES. THIS IS BEING DELAYED BY THE LACK OF THE NECESSARY SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.

KA340PED

MAY 26 1951

A207WX BRADLEY&BJT

(100) PRECEDE PARIS

WASHINGTON,MAY 25-(AP)-GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY WILL LEAVE FOR EUROPE JUNE 1 TO CONFER WITH GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER AND OTHER NORTH ATLANTIC MILITARY LEADERS AND TO RECEIVE AN HONORARY DEGREE FROM CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF SAID HE WOULD REACH PARIS JUNE 2 AND IMMEDIATELY START HIS DISCUSSIONS WITH THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE WESTERN POWERS, MILITARY ASSISTANCE OFFICIALS AND THE FRENCH CHIEFS OF STAFF.

HE WILL GO TO LONDON JUNE 6 TO CONFER WITH THE BRITISH CHIEFS OF STAFF AND ADM.ROBERT B.CARNEY, U.S.NAVAL COMMANDER IN THE EASTERN ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE FOLLOWING DAY HE WILL BE AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TO RECEIVE THE HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAW.

BRADLEY PLANS TO LEAVE LONDON JUNE 10 AND RETURN TO WASHINGTON THE FOLLOWING DAY.

FR243PED

A148

PARIS, MAY 25-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE MILITARY SOURCES HERE SAID TODAY GEN. OMAR N.BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE U.S. JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, IS COMING TO PARIS NEXT WEEK. THEY SAID HE IS EXPECTED TO MAKE AN INSPECTION TOUR OF U.S. FORCES IN EUROPE, MAKE COURTESY CALLS ON EUROPEAN MILITARY LEADERS AND RECEIVE AN HONORARY DEGREE FROM CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY IN ENGLAND.

KA1139AED

MAY 26 1951

A74

(350)

LANDSBERG, GERMANY, MAY 25-(AP)-A SECOND STAY OF EXECUTION FOR SEVEN CONDEMNED GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS BROUGHT NEW HOPE TODAY TO THEIR FAMILIES AND TO WEST GERMAN OFFICIALS THAT THEY MIGHT YET ESCAPE THE GALLOWS.

THE MEN--CONVICTED OF MASS MURDER UNDER ADOLF HITLER'S REICH--WERE SITTING RED JACKETED AND GRIM IN DEATH ROW LAST NIGHT WHEN THEY RECEIVED WORD THAT U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE WALTER M. BASTIAN IN WASHINGTON, D.C. WAS HOLDING UP THE EXECUTIONS FOR FIVE DAYS WHILE HE STUDIED THE CASE. THEY WERE TOLD OF THE STAY ONLY ONE HOUR AND ONE MINUTE BEFORE THEY WERE TO HANG.

THE WEEPING WIVES WHO HAD BID FINAL FAREWELLS ONLY A FEW HOURS EARLIER, KNELT IN THANKFUL PRAYER AT A LITTLE HOTEL NEAR THE AMERICAN WAR CRIMES PRISON WHEN THEY HEARD THE NEWS. NONE OF THEM COULD BELIEVE THEIR HUSBANDS WOULD FACE THE GALLOWS A THIRD TIME.

GERMAN OFFICIALS IN THE WEST GERMAN CAPITAL OF BONN ALSO VOICED HOPE THE NEW STAY MIGHT LEAD TO A LESSENING OF THE SENTENCES.

VICE-CHANCELLOR FRANZ BLUECHER, WHO HAD SENT U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER JOHN J. MCCLOY A LAST-MINUTE APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE ACCUSED, DECLARED THERE WERE "SERIOUS ERRORS" IN THE TRIAL PROCEEDINGS.

"IF THESE ERRORS ARE NOT AT LEAST REVIEWED, THEN WE WILL HAVE A NEW NATIONALISTIC LEGEND," HE SAID IN AN OBVIOUS REFERENCE TO A POSSIBLE REVIVAL OF GERMAN NATIONALIST SPIRIT.

MANY HIGH GERMAN OFFICIALS AND NEWSPAPERS HAVE BITTERLY CRITICIZED THE DEATH SENTENCES.

THE FIRST STAY OF EXECUTION WAS GRANTED WHILE THE U.S. SUPREME COURT STUDIED A REQUEST FOR AN APPEAL IN THE CASE. THE SUPREME COURT REFUSED TO REVIEW THE APPEAL.

THE SEVEN PRISONERS, CONVICTED BY A U.S. WAR CRIMES COURT IN 1946 AND 1947 ARE: FORMER S.S. GEN. OSWALD POHL, CONVICTED OF DIRECTING THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WARSAW GHETTO AND OF BEING IN CHARGE OF NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS; GEORG SCHALLERMAIR, SENTENCED FOR CONCENTRATION CAMP ATROCITIES; S.S. COL. PAUL BLOBLE, CONVICTED OF HAVING ORDERED THE KILLING OF 60,000 PERSONS IN A KIEV MASSACRE; WERNER BRAUNE, CONVICTED OF A MASSACRE OF JEWS AND GYPSIES; ERIC NAUMANN, COMMANDER OF A UNIT WHICH EXTERMINATED 3,539 PERSONS IN THREE WEEKS; OTTO OHLENDORF, CHIEF OF AN EXTERMINATION TEAM CHARGED WITH HAVING KILLED 90,000 RUSSIANS, AND HANS SCHMIDT, FORMER ADJUTANT OF BUCHENWALD.

COMMENTING ON THE STAY, OHLENDORF'S WIFE EXCLAIMED: "AT THE MOMENT I HEARD IT, I DID NOT BELIEVE IT. THEY CANNOT DO THIS TO US A THIRD TIME."

FREDERICK WIEHL, ATTORNEY FOR POHL, WAS STUNNED BY THE NEWS.

"I THINK W'RE ALL RIGHT NOW," HE GRINNED. "I DON'T THINK THE MEN WILL EVER HANG."

"I THINK THIS LATEST ACTION INDICATES THAT AMERICAN AUTHORITIES MAY BE MOVING TOWARD GRANTING COMMUTATIONS TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT," WIEHL SAID.

NEVERTHELESS THE SEVEN MEN REMAINED IN THE BASEMENT DEATH ROW WHERE THEY WERE MOVED RECENTLY WHEN THEIR LAST HOPES HAD APPEARED DASHED.

PRISON ATTENDANTS SAID THE MEN APPEARED "IN BETTER SPIRITS" AFTER RECEIVING NEWS OF THE STAY.

FRIENDS OF THE CONDEMNED BEGAN NEW PETITIONS IN THEIR BEHALF.

HELENA ELIZABETH, PRINCESS OF ISENBURG, SENT A TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN WHICH SAID "THE DECISION TO STOP THE LANDSBERG HANGINGS IN THE LAST MINUTE IS A GREAT HELP TO THE TEAMWORK OF THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY AND A BLOW TO RADICAL PROPAGANDA. THANKS IN THE NAME OF THE WIVES AND RELATIVES."

THE PRINCESS IS KNOWN TO GERMANS AS THE "MOTHER OF WAR PRISONERS" BECAUSE OF HER WELFARE WORK.

EXTRA GUARDS, PLACED AROUND LANDSBERG PRISON THIS WEEK WERE WITHDRAWN TODAY. COL. W.R. GRAHAM, OF BOZEMAN, MONT., THE PRISON COMMANDANT, SAID "THINGS ARE NORMAL AROUND HERE AGAIN."

MT927AED

101

DARMSTADT, GERMANY, MAY 25-(AP)-PRINCE GEORG LUDWIG ZU ERBACH-SCHOENBERG, 51, A COUSIN OF THE FORMER DUTCH QUEEN WILHELMINA, WAS CONVICTED BY A GERMAN COURT TODAY OF PERSECUTING JEWS IN 1938. HE WAS SENTENCED TO SERVE 10 MONTHS IN PRISON.

THE COURT SAID THE PRINCE ACCOMPANIED A GROUP OF NAZI STORM TROOPERS TO REICHESHEIM IN NOVEMBER 1938, PERSONALLY TOOK TWO JEWISH WOMEN FROM THEIR HOMES AND FORCED THEM TO DANCE AROUND A FIRE IN THE MARKET PLACE WITH OTHER JEWS, THE COURT SAID.

SF1055PED

A77

MAY 26 1951

VERDEN, GERMANY, MAY 25-(AP)-OTTO ERNST REMER, FORMER HITLERITE GENERAL NOW HEADING A NAZI-LIKE POLITICAL PARTY, WAS SENTENCED TODAY TO FOUR MONTHS IN JAIL FOR SLANDERING WEST GERMAN CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER IN ELECTION CAMPAIGN SPEECHES.

SF923PED

A102

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, MAY 25-(AP)-AN AMERICAN DISTRICT COURT CONVICTED A 28-YEAR-OLD CZECH WOMAN TODAY OF SPYING FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND SENTENCED HER TO FOUR YEARS IN PRISON.

ANNA TALOVSKA ADMITTED COLLECTING MILITARY INFORMATION IN GERMANY. SHE SAID THE CZECHS HAD PROMISED TO REPAY HER BY RELEASING HER SISTER WHO WAS ARRESTED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA ON CHARGES OF "ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE STATE."

IN HER FIRST SPY ATTEMPT, SHE FELL INTO THE HANDS OF A U.S. SECURITY AGENT.

SF1057PED

A81

(110)

BERLIN, MAY 25-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST EAST GERMAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY SMALL REDUCTIONS IN INCOME TAXES AND IN THE PRICE OF UNRATIONED FOOD AND DRINKS. THIS WAS REGARDED IN THE WEST AS A COME-ON FOR THE JUNE 3 "PEACE PLEBISCITE."

EAST GERMANS WILL BE ASKED "ARE YOU AGAINST WAR AND ARE YOU FOR A PEACE TREATY FOR ALL GERMANY IN 1951?" WEST GERMAN AUTHORITIES HAVE LABELLED THE PLEBISCITE A COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA MOVE AND REFUSED TO CONDUCT VOTING IN WEST BERLIN OR THE WESTERN ZONE.

THE PRICE CUT TECHNIQUE HAS BEEN USED BEFORE BY THE COMMUNISTS SHORTLY BEFORE VOTES ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS. DESPITE TODAY'S ANNOUNCED REDUCTIONS, ITEMS IN THE UNRATIONED FOOD AND CLOTHING STORES RE BEYOND THE REACH OF THE AVERAGE WAGE EARNER.

BB849AED

C39NY-321

30.24- 23403

(230)

ROME, MAY 25-(AP)-THE ISSUES OF WORLD WAR OR PEACE, OF RULE OVER ITALY FROM ROME OR FROM MOSCOW, HAVE BEEN DRAWN INTO ITALY'S BIGGEST AND BITTEREST ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN THREE YEARS.

VOTERS IN ALMOST 9,000 CITIES AND TOWNS WITH A TOTAL POPULATION OF OVER 27,500,000 AND IN 9X OF ITALY'S 91 PROVINCES WILL PICK NEW CITY AND PROVINCIAL COUNCILS NEXT SUNDAY AND JUNE 10.

MORE THAN 10,000,000 ARE ELIGIBLE FOR SUNDAY'S BALLOTING IN 2,743 CITIES AND 2X PROVINCES. COUNTING IS EXPECTED TO START MONDAY AFTERNOON.

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IT WILL BE THE FIRST MAJOR ELECTION SHOWDOWN SINCE 19XX BETWEEN PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI'S MAJORITY CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PARTY AND THE 2,500,000-STRONG ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY, THE BIGGEST OUTSIDE RUSSIA.

PALMIRO TOGLIATTI, MOSCOW-TRAINED ITALIAN COMMUNIST CHIEFTAN, DECLARED THURSDAY AT GENOA THAT THE MAIN ISSUE IS WAR OR PEACE. HE SAID DE GASPERI WAS DRAGGING ITALY INTO A LOSING WAR AS A CATSPAW FOR THE WEST.

DE GASPERI WOUND UP HIS CAMPAIGN WITH A SPEECH AT BOLOGNA IN WHICH HE DECLARED:

"ITALIAN COMMUNISM DOES NOT BEHAVE AS ITALIAN--BUT AS A BRANCH OF INTERNATIONAL BOLSHEVISM, UNDER CONTROL OF THE RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIST PARTY WHICH HAS IN ITS HANDS THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT."

INTERIOR MINISTER MARIO SCELBA SAID AT FORLI: "WE ACCUSE THE COMMUNISTS OF BEING AGAINST THE DEFENSE OF OUR COUNTRY AND IN FAVOR OF A FOREIGN POWER."

JH817PED

AP

(170)

BY RICHARD O'REGAN

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, MAY 25-(AP)-YUGOSLAVIA'S STRAINED RELATIONS WITH HER COMMUNIST NEIGHBORS FACED A CRITICAL TEST TODAY OVER CONTROL OF THE DANUBE RIVER--ONCE CALLED BLUE AND BEAUTIFUL, BUT NOW MOSTLY RED.

IN THE ROMANIAN PORT OF GALATI (GALATZ), ON THE RIVER'S DELTA, PREMIER MARSHAL TITO'S DELEGATES ATTEMPTED, AT A SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RUSSIAN-RUN DANUBE COMMISSION, TO BREAK SOVIET EFFORTS TO RULE EUROPE'S LONGEST RIVER.

IF YUGOSLAVIA IS UNABLE TO WIN THE RIGHTS SHE CLAIMS ARE HERS, SHE MAY TAKE STEPS TO BLOCK THE FLOW OF RIVER SHIPPING BETWEEN THE COMMUNIST STATES OF EAST EUROPE. TITO CAN DO IT IF HE WANTS TO RISK GRAVE TROUBLE, FOR A VITAL 214-MILE STRETCH OF THE DANUBE RUNS THROUGH YUGOSLAVIA.

WITH THAT LONE EXCEPTION, THE DANUBE IS COMINFORM-CONTROLLED FROM THE BLACK SEA TO BRATISLAVA, IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. THE DANUBE COMMISSION ONCE WAS AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF ALL THE LANDS ALONG THE RIVER'S BANKS. BUT SINCE 1948 IT HAS BEEN A RUSSIAN TOOL.

YUGOSLAV DELEGATES ARE ATTENDING THE PRESENT MEETING IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT THEY HAVE BEEN BARRED FROM ANY LEADING ROLE BECAUSE OF YUGOSLAVIA'S FEUD WITH THE KREMLIN.

SF741PED

B31 (Q)

(490) NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN

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BY ALFRED CHEVAL

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, MAY 25-(AP)-A PATTERN OF MASS ARRESTS, SLAVE LABOR, RAPE, MURDER AND DEATH EVOLVED TODAY FROM TESTIMONY ON RUSSIAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS BEFORE AN UNOFFICIAL COURT MADE UP OF MEN WHO SURVIVED NAZI IMPRISONMENT IN WORLD WAR II.

VLADIMIR ANDREIEV, WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS A FORMER INSPECTOR OF SOVIET CAMPS, DECLARED "THERE ARE THREE SORTS OF PEOPLE IN SOVIET RUSSIA; THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN DETAINED, THOSE WHO ARE DETAINED AND THOSE WHO WILL BE DETAINED."

HE WAS ONE OF 25 WITNESSES WHO HAVE APPEARED IN A MOCK TRIAL STAGED HERE THIS WEEK BY "THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE AGAINST CONCENTRATION CAMPS" TO BUILD UP WORLD OPINION ON THE SUBJECT. THE COURT HAS NO LEGAL POWER.

A.S.BALACHOWSKY OF FRANCE IS THE PRESIDING JUDGE. FORMER INMATES OF NAZI CAMPS FROM FRANCE, BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS, GERMANY AND SPAIN SIT WITH HIM. A FRENCH FORMER COMMUNIST, DAVID ROUSSET, IS THE PROSECUTOR. RUSSIA'S BRUSSELS EMBASSY IGNORED AN INVITATION TO SEND DEFENSE COUNSEL.

WITH THE WINDUP OF THE HEARING TONIGHT, THE COURT ADJOURNED UNTIL JUNE 1. IT PLANS THEN TO DECLARE ITS FINDING ON A CHARGE THAT RUSSIA IS SUPPORTING A CONCENTRATION CAMP REGIME BASED ON ARBITRARY ARREST.

ONE EXAMPLE GIVEN IN THE HEARING WAS A MASS ROUNDUP OF FORMER RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR UPON THEIR RETURN FROM GERMAN CAMPS.

A FORMER RED ARMY COLONEL, VASILY ERSCHOV, SAID ALMOST ALL SUCH PRISONERS WERE SENT IMMEDIATELY TO RUSSIAN LABOR CAMPS. HE TESTIFIED THEY WERE CONSIDERED DANGEROUS TO THE KREMLIN REGIME.

ERSCHOV SAID HE HAD SEEN PREPARED FORMS WITH THE SENTENCE AND THE REASON FOR THE SENTENCE ALREADY WRITTEN AND "A BLANK LINE LEFT WITH SPACE TO ADD A NAME, ANY NAME.

ANDREIEV TOLD THE COURT RUSSIA IS CURRENTLY KEEPING ABOUT A TENTH OF HER POPULATION, MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, BEHIND BARBED WIRE, WHERE THOUSANDS DIE OF STARVATION, BAD TREATMENT OR MERE EXHAUSTION. HE SAID THE TOTAL RANGED FROM 15,000,000 TO 20,000,000. BUT HE DESCRIBED THE WHOLE PRACTICE AS POOR ECONOMY.

"THROUGH OVERHEAD AND HEAVY LOSSES, ONE WEEK'S WORK BY A SLAVE COSTS ALMOST DOUBLE A WEEK'S WORK BY A FREE MAN," HE SAID.

GREGORYI PETROV, A FORMER FACTORY MANAGER, SAID SLAVE MANPOWER WAS FARMED OUT BY THE SOVIET SECRET POLICE JUST AS HARVESTING MACHINES OR TYPEWRITERS ARE HANDLED IN SOME OTHER NATIONS. THE POLICE WERE PAID 12 RUBLES DAILY PER MAN AND EACH MAN GOT LESS THAN TWO RUBLES WORTH OF FOOD DAILY, HE SAID. (RUSSIA VALUES THE RUBLE AT 25 CENTS).

BORIS PODLOAK, A FORMER PROFESSOR OF LITERATURE, TOLD THE COURT A FELLOW INMATE HAD BEEN CONDEMNED TO THREE YEARS SLAVE LABOR FOR ARRIVING AT WORK 21 MINUTES LATE ONE MORNING.

ANTONIO EKART, A POLE ONCE ARRESTED BY THE RUSSIANS, TOLD THE COURT THAT OUT OF 2,000 MEN IN HIS TRANSPORT TO THE CAMP ALL BUT 300 HAD DIED BEFORE THREE MONTHS AFTER ARRIVING AT THE CAMP.

IGOR RATHMIROV, A RUSSIAN DOCTOR ARRESTED IN KIEV ON SPY CHARGES SAID HIS CAMP HOSPITAL WAS PROVIDED WITH LESS THAN 200 BEDS, THOUGH THE CAMP HAD MORE THAN 30,000 STARVING INMATES.

MRS.JADEVIAGA KOWLSKA, ARRESTED IN 1939, TESTIFIED THAT IT WAS COMMON IN CAMPS FOR WOMEN TO BE RAPED.

"IF IT WAS DISCOVERED, THEY WERE PUNISHED AS WELL AS THE MEN," SHE SAID.

BD-PS812PED

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S109

(JOURNAL AMERICAN ASKED)

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, MAY 25-(AP)-A FORMER INSPECTOR OF SOVIET CONCENTRATION CAMPS TESTIFIED TODAY BEFORE AN UNOFFICIAL COURT THAT ONE-TENTH OF RUSSIA'S POPULATION--NEARLY 20,000,000 PERSONS--ARE BEING MALTREATED AS SLAVE LABORERS.

VLADIMIR ANDREIEV WAS ONE OF 25 WITNESSES APPEARING BEFORE A GROUP OF FORMER NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP VICTIMS SITTING AS JUDGES IN A PRIVATELY ORGANIZED MOCK TRIAL OF RUSSIA ON CHARGES SHE MAINTAINS CONCENTRATION CAMPS ON A VAST SCALE.

ANDREIEV SAID:

"THERE ARE THREE SORTS OF PEOPLE IN SOVIET RUSSIA: THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN DETAINED, THOSE WHO ARE DETAINED, AND THOSE WHO WILL BE DETAINED."

HE DECLARED THAT THOUSANDS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN DIE FROM STARVATION, MALTREATMENT OR EXHAUSTION IN RUSSIA'S SLAVE LABOR CAMPS.

THE AMATEUR TRIAL IS BEING CONDUCTED BY "THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE AGAINST CONCENTRATION CAMP REGIMES," WHOSE MEMBERSHIP RANGES FROM SPAIN TO BELGIUM. AFTER TESTIMONY IS COMPLETED TODAY THE "COURT" WILL ADJOURN TO JUNE 1 WHEN THE "JUDGES" WILL SUM UP THE EVIDENCE AND

ANNOUNCE A DECISION. THE COMMITTEE SAYS THE REAL JUDGES WILL BE PUBLIC OPINION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

VASILY ERSCHOV, WHO WAS DESCRIBED AS A FORMER RED ARMY COLONEL, SAID HE HAD SEEN PREPARED SOVIET PRISON FORMS WITH THE SENTENCE AND THE REASON FOR CONDEMNATION INSCRIBED, WITH "A BLANK LINE LEFT WITH SPACE TO ADD A NAME -- ANY NAME."

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JJ256PED

A76

(120)

FLORENNES AIR BASE, BELGIUM, MAY 25-(AP)-HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO MOVE A FIGHTER AIR FIELD NEARLY 200 MILES AND GET INTO OPERATION?

THE ANSWER, SUPPLIED BY THE 86TH FIGHTER-BOMBER GROUP OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE, IS 13 HOURS.

IN JUST OVER HALF A DAY THE GROUP TRAVELLED FROM ITS BASE AT WIESBADEN, GERMANY, AND WAS PREPARED TO OPERATE ITS PLANES FROM FLORENNES AIR BASE.

CAPT. JIM GRAY FROM FRESNO, CALIF., SUPERVISED THE MASS MOVE.

HE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR SHEPHERDING MORE THAN 100 TRUCKS CRAMMED WITH EQUIPMENT FROM WIESBADEN TO FLORENNES, WHERE THE UNIT TOOK PART IN "OPERATION UMBRELLA" TESTING WESTERN EUROPE'S AIR DEFENSES.

SF922PED

Geneva, Switzerland, May 25-(ap)-The world health assembly adopted today a new international sanitary code described by assembly president leonard scheele as "the greatest step forward ever recorded" in international public health. surgeon-general of the u.s.

The assembly, of which dr. scheele has been president, closed its session here with this announcement. The meeting was held under the auspices of the united nations world health organizat on.

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the new code of 124 articles outlines the part of individual national health administrations in preventing the spread of disease. It replaces many existing international conventions covering measures against plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox and typhus.

The announcement said the code now embodies all recent advances in medical knowledge concerning epidemics and techniques for fighting the spread of disease. Some former restrictions on international travel and commerce, found not to be necessary, have been removed, requirements for vaccination certificates have been streamlined. in the future, travellers leaving an area of yellow fever

infection must be vaccinated before departure, whether by land the
persons involved travel by land, sea or air and no matter what the nationality.
the regulations become effective for the 78 countries represented in
the world health organization next oct. 1, unless member nations make
reservations on any regulations within nine months.

For the interim,
the assembly has included a set of measures which will be aimed
at sanitary control of the annual moslem religious pilgrimage to mecca.
these measures, however, are for use in the particular case of the
travellers to mecca, and it is expected this portion of the code will
be dropped when there no longer is need for it.

Closing the assembly, dr. scheele said in an addre s the new code
would protect "the rights of the millions of international travellers and
protect the many more millions staying at home."

"a balance has been struck between the need for more and rapid travel
and the necessity for excluding dangerous infection from aircraft,
ships and other means of locomotion."

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Warsaw, Poland, May 25--(AP)--Six top provincial leaders of the United
Polish Workers XXXXX (Communist) Party have been jailed and seven others
removed from office in a widespread cleanup of the party organization in
Szczecin Province.

Before World War II Szczecin was Stettin, in German Pomerania.

An announcement today said those ordered arrested by the party's central
committee include the chief of public security at Gryfice, formerly Greiffen-
berg; his deputy; and the leader of the local Polish Youth Organization.

Among those ousted from the party and their jobs are a district attorney,
a police chief, and the chairman of the Szczecin National Council.

The central committee charged those arrested with theft; negligent super-
vision of grain purchasing; terrorization of peasants, amounting to sabotage
of the Workers and Peasants Alliance; and forcing the civil authorities to
conceal their criminal activities.

The central committee's statement said that similar situations exist

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elsewhere, citing instances it said are known [illegible] in the Provinces of Warsaw, Wroclaw (formerly Breslau), and Bialystok.

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The Gryfice party committee was dissolved, and the local organizati was instructed to elect a new one. Provincial party authorities were ord ed to hold a meeting to be attended by party politburo members, and the [illegible] tive committee was ordered to make a full investigation.

The Gryfice party committee members were accused of abuse of their power; undermining [illegible] confidence in the authority of the party; subjecti the [illegible] kulaks, or [illegible] (prosperous peasants) to repressive m sures "irrespective of merit;" and establishing 15 collective farms in a atmosphere violating the voluntary principles of those joining.

The announcement was the first public admission that the party has used improperly on a large scale and is regarded as an indication that p vious purges have not been as effective as claimed.

apra. 01800. reh 514p.

A104
ATHENS, MAY 25-(AP)-RELIABLE REPORTS REACHING ATHENS TODAY SAID RESISTANCE TO THE COMMUNIST REGIME IN NEIGHBORING BULGARIA IS GROWING IN INTENSITY. THE REPORTS SAID THERE HAD BEEN SABOTAGE AND THAT GOVERNMENT STOREHOUSES CONTAINING FOOD SUPPLIES AND GRAIN HAD BEEN BURNED IN RURAL AREAS. A RUTHLESS CAMPAIGN OF EXECUTIONS HAS BEEN STARTED TO STAMP OUT THE RESISTANCE, THE QEPORTS ADDED.
KA1001AED

A107
BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, MAY 25-(AP)-LOOKING FIT BUT THINNER, PREMIER MARSHAL TITO CELEBRATED HIS 59TH BIRTHDAY TODAY. SPECIAL RUNNERS RUSHED GREETINGS TO HIM FROM OUTLYING DISTRICTS OF YUGOSLAVIA.

THE COMMUNIST CHIEF OF STATE, WHO THUMBED HIS NOSE AT THE KREMLIN, MADE HIS FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE IN MORE THAN A MONTH LAST NIGHT AT A RECEPTION IN WHITE PALACE HONORING A 12-MEMBER PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM BRITAIN. TITO UNDERWENT A GALL BLADDER OPERATION RECENTLY.
KA1006AED

A108
BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, MAY 25-(AP)-COMMUNIST YUGOSLAVIA TODAY EXTENDED SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS TO RELIGIOUS LEADERS ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS. THE DECREE MAKES PRIESTS ELIGIBLE FOR FREE MEDICAL CARE, PENSIONS AND FUNERAL EXPENSES IF THEIR CHURCHES AGREE TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PLAN ALONG WITH THE STATE.
THE ACTION REPRESENTS A NEW LIBERALIZED GOVERNMENT POLICY TOWARD CHURCHES. WHETHER THE PLAN WOULD PROVE ACCEPTABLE TO THE LEADERS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC, SERBIAN ORTHODOX AND MOSLEM FAITHS REMAINED UNCERTAIN.
KA1008AED

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A2 (560)
AMS BUDGET
NIGHT LEAD IRAN
BY FRED J.ZUSY
TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 25-(AP)-IN AN EMOTION-PACKED NEWS CONFERENCE PUNCTUATED BY SPELLS OF WEEPING, PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH SAID TODAY IRAN WILL "FIGHT TO THE END" FOR OIL NATIONALIZATION.
HE WARNED THAT ANY ATTEMPT BY BRITAIN OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY TO BLOCK HIS GOVERNMENT'S MOVE TO TAKE OVER IRAN'S VAST OIL RESOURCES--INCLUDING THOSE HELD BY THE BRITISH-OWNED ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY--"WILL SOON BRING THE ENTIRE FREE WORLD TO THE BRINK OF DISASTER."
(BRITAIN ANNOUNCED SHE IS SENDING THE TROUBLE-SHOOTING 16TH PARACHUTE BRIGADE GROUP OF 4,000 MEN TO CYPRUS--WITHIN EASY STRIKING DISTANCE OF IRAN--TO STRDNGTHEN HER MEDITERRANEAN GARRISON. TOP BRITISH OFFICIALS IN LONDON DO NOT CONCEAL THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE DISPATCH OF THE SPECIALLY TRAINED TROOPS AND THE OIL CRISIS IN IRAN. ALTHOUGH THE BRITISH HOPE IRAN'S NATIONALIST LEADERS WILL NEGOTIATE A NEW OIL DEAL, THEY HAVE MADE IT CLEAR THEY WILL USE ALL MEANS NECESSARY--INCLUDING LAST-RESORT MILITARY MEASURES--TO PROTECT BRITISH LIVES AND PROPERTY AGAINST VIOLENCE.
(AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES IN BERLIN SAID GREGORY PUSHKIN, SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO EAST GERMANY, HAS TOLD COMMUNIST SUPPORTERS RUSSIA WOULD RESIST THE ENTRY OF FOREIGN TROOPS IN THE IRANIAN OIL CRISIS. A 1921 TREATY GAVE RUSSIA THE RIGHT TO SEND TROOPS INTO IRAN IF FOREIGN TROOPS INVADING THAT COUNTRY POSED A THREAT TO SOVIET FRONTIERS TO THE NORTH.)
THE AGED, WEALTHY MOSSADEGH BROKE DOWN IN TEARS WHEN HE TOLD REPORTERS OF THE PLIGHT OF IRAN'S 15,000,000 HUNGRY AND ILL-CLAD PEOPLE, LIVING AMIDST A TREASURE OF OIL. TWO AIDES SUPPORTED HIM BY THE ARMS AS HE SOBBINGLY FINISHED HIS STATEMENT.
IT WAS MOSSADEGH'S FIRST NEWS CONFERENCE SINCE HE BECAME PREMIER APRIL 30. AT THE END. HE RETURNED TO THE SECLUSION OF HIS OFFICES IN

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING, WHERE HE LOCKED HIMSELF IN 10 DAYS AGO TO GUARD AGAINST THREATS OF ASSASSINATION.

IN THE AFTERNOON THE FRAIL PREMIER WAS REPORTED ILL WITH A HIGH TEMPERATURE FROM THE EFFECTS OF HIS TALKS TO THE NEWSMEN. BUT HE RECEIVED BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR FRANCIS M.SHEPHERD FOR WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS AN "INFORMAL EXCHANGE OF VIEWS."

HOSSEIN MAKKI, RIGHT HAND MAN OF THE PREMIER AND SECRETARY-GENERAL OF MOSSADEGH'S NATIONAL FRONT PARTY, SAID NO NOTES OR MEMORANDA WERE EXCHANGED DURING SHEPHERD'S VISIT.

IRAN, HOWEVER, IS EXPECTED SOON TO REJECT THE LATEST BRITISH NOTE PROTESTING THE SEIZURE OF ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL HOLDINGS AND PROPOSING TO SEND A TOP-LEVEL DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO NEGOTIATE A SETTLEMENT.

THE BILLION-DOLLAR OIL CONCERN, 53 PER CENT OF WHICH IS OWNED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, HAS BEEN GIVEN UNTIL MAY 30 TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO HELP THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT TAKE OVER CONTROL OF ITS PERSIAN GULF OIL FIELDS AND HUGE REFINERIES AT ABADAN.

MOSSADEGH SAID IN HIS NEWS CONFERENCE THAT, UNDER THE NATIONALIZATION LAW WHICH BECAME EFFECTIVE MAY 2, ALL OIL REVENUES ARE TO GO TO IRAN, WITH AN 11-MAN PARLIAMENTARY BOARD TAKING OVER CONTROL OF THE OIL FIELDS AND REFINERIES.

ALTHOUGH HE GAVE NO HINT OF HOW HIS GOVERNMENT PLANS TO TAKE OVER, HE SAID IT WOULD BE DONE "WITH UTMOST CARE" AND NOTHING WOULD BE DONE TO SUSPEND OPERATION OF THE INDUSTRY. HE DENOUNCED AS FALSE REPORTS THAT IRAN PLANS "UNJUST OCCUPATION OF OIL INSTALLATIONS." HE SAID THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY MAY PRESENT CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION FOR THE PROPERTY SEIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

THE PREMIER, WHO RECENTLY TOLD PARLIAMENT HE HAD DREAMED HE WAS TO BE A MARTYR IN THE CAUSE OF OIL NATIONALIZATION, SAID THIS MOVE WAS THE FINAL EFFORT OF THE IRANIAN PEOPLE TO SAVE THEIR COUNTRY FROM FOREIGN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION.

IF IRAN DOESN'T ACHIEVE THIS GOAL, HE SAID, "THE WESTERN POWERS MUST WASH THEIR HANDS OF THE MIDDLE EAST AND EVEN OF THE WHOLE EAST COMPLETELY."

KA420PED

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A73

FIRST LEAD IRAN (290)

BY FRED J. ZUSY

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 25-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH TEARFULLY ASSERTED TODAY THAT IRAN WILL "FIGHT TO THE END" TO ACHIEVE OIL NATIONALIZATION.

THE AGED GOVERNMENT HEAD, INTERRUPTING THE GUARDED SECLUSION WITH WHICH HE HAS MET THREATS ON HIS LIFE, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE ONLY THE NATIONALIZATION OF HIS COUNTRY'S CHIEF RESOURCE COULD SAVE IRAN'S PEOPLE.

THE WEST, HE DECLARED, WOULD HAVE TO WRITE OFF THE MIDDLE EAST IF THE GOVERNMENT TAKEOVER OF THE BRITISH-DEVELOPED OIL FIELDS WAS STALLED.

(BRITAIN ANNOUNCED TODAY SHE IS SENDING HER TOUGH 16TH PARACHUTE BRIGADE OF 4,000 MEN TO THE MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND OF CYPRUS--WITHIN EASY STRIKING DISTANCE OF IRAN.

(IN BERLIN GREGORY PUSHKIN, SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO THE EAST GERMAN GOVERNMENT, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD EAST GERMANS THAT RUSSIA WILL "RESIST" INJECTION OF FOREIGN TROOPS INTO THE IRANIAN CRISIS.)

MOSSADEGH LAST WEEK FAINTED AND FELL FROM THE PARLIAMENT ROSTRUM AFTER ANNOUNCING HE WAS TAKING REFUGE IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING BECAUSE OF THE THREATS ONHIS LIFE.

TODAY HE SOBBED AND BROKE DOWN BRIEFLY AS HE DESCRIBED THE POVERTY OF IRAN'S PEOPLE.

HIS GOVERNMENT MEANWHILE AWAITED A REPLY FROM THE BRITISH-OWNED ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY TO ITS ULTIMATUM ORDERING THE START OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR SURRENDER OF THE COMPANY'S VAST HOLDINGS IN IRAN.

MOSSADEGH SAID TODAY:

"IF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OR ANY OTHER GOVERNMENT INSISTS ON RETAINING THE FORMER OIL COMPANY, THE RESULTS WILL SOON BRING THE ENTIRE FREE WORLD TO THE BRINK OF DISASTER. XXX TO SAVE IRAN IS TO SAVE THE WORLD FROM A THIRD WAR."

IT WAS MOSSADEGH'S FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE SINCE HE BECAME PREMIER ON APRIL 30. FLANKED BY TWO AIDES, HE READ HIS STATEMENT QUIETLY. HIS VOICE BROKE OCCASIONALLY.

FINANCE MINISTER MOHAMMED ALI VARASTEH YESTERDAY GAVE THE COMPANY UNTIL MAY 30 TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES FOR TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. IF THE COMPANY FAILS TO COMPLY, HE SAID, IRAN WILL "ACT ACCORDING TO ITS LEGAL DUTIES"--PRESUMABLY TAKE OVER THE PROPERTY WITHOUT ANY DICKERING.

OFFICIALS DODGED QUESTIONS ON HOW THE GOVERNMENT WOULD GO ABOUT THIS, BUT HOSSEIN MAKKI, SECRETARY OF THE PARLIAMENTARY OIL NATIONALIZATION BOARD, TOLD REPORTERS:

"THERE ARE WAYS WE CAN TAKE OVER OUR OWN PROPERTY. WE HAVE DECIDED WHAT WE ARE GOING TO DO, BUT IT IS BEING KEPT A SECRET FOR THE TIME BEING."

(MEANWHILE, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, WHICH OWNS 53 PER CENT OF THE COMPANY'S STOCK, HAD ITS ENVOYS IN A DOZEN WORLD CAPITALS -- FROM NEW DELHI TO WASHINGTON -- URGE COUNTRIES WITH SOME INFLUENCE IN TEHRAN TO CALM THE FIERY NATIONALIST LEADERS THERE.)

ALLAHYAR SALEH, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONALIZATION BOARD, DENIED THAT THERE WAS ANY IRANIAN HATRED TOWARDS BRITAIN. HE SAID HE HOPED TALKS WITH COMPANY REPRESENTATIVES WOULD "END WELL" AND ADDED THAT IRAN HOPES TO CONTINUE EMPLOYMENT OF BRITISH AND OTHER FOREIGN TECHNICIANS NOW EMPLOYED BY THE OIL COMPANY.

"THE REGULATIONS OF THE FORMER COMPANY WILL CONTINUE TO BE THE BASIS OF OPERATIONS," HE SAID, "SO LONG AS THEY DON'T CONFLICT WITH NATIONALIZATION."

SOME OBSERVERS SAW IN THIS THE POSSIBILITY THAT, IF THE COMPANY AGREES TO SEND ITS REPRESENTATIVES, SOME SORT OF NEGOTIATIONS TOWARDS AN AGREEABLE SETTLEMENT MAY TAKE PLACE.

IRAN HAS REJECTED COMPANY PROPOSALS THAT THE DISPUTE BE SETTLED BY ARBITRATION. AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAS ALSO DECIDED TO REJECT THE LATEST BRITISH PROPOSAL THAT LONDON SEND A TOP-LEVEL DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO NEGOTIATE THE DISPUTE.

KM615AED

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A68

WITH TEHRAN (220)

LONDON, MAY 25-(AP)-BRITAIN ANNOUNCED TODAY SHE IS SENDING HER TOUGH 16TH PARACHUTE BRIGADE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN ISLE OF CYPRUS--WITHIN EASY STRIKING DISTANCE OF IRAN WHERE THE BRITISH HAVE A MAJOR OIL CRISIS ON THEIR HANDS.

SOME 4,000 MEMBERS OF THE BRIGADE WILL SAIL IN ABOUT 10 DAYS FOR THE FORTRESS ISLAND.

OFFICIALS SAID FUTURE MOVEMENTS OF THE TROUBLE-SHOOTING FORMATION WILL REST WITH GEN. SIR BRIAN ROBERTSON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BRITISH FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

A DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TERSELY THAT THE BRIGADE WILL BE

30.24- 23409

GOING "AS A REINFORCEMENT TO THE GARRISON" IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.
ALERTING OF THE PARATROOPS FOR OVERSEAS DUTY TOUCHED OFF WORLDWIDE SPECULATION THAT THE BRIGADE WAS DESTINED FOR IRAN AND THAT SUCH AN ACT MIGHT BRING THE RUSSIANS INTO THE DISPUTE AND SET THE STAGE FOR WORLD WAR III.
THE HEART OF RUSSIA'S OWN OIL BUSINESS LIES AT BAKU NEAR THE IRANIAN BORDER AND THE SOVIETS HAVE A 30-YEAR-OLD TREATY WITH IRAN WHICH PROVIDES FOR RUSSIAN INTERVENTION IF SOVIET SECURITY IS ENDANGERED.
THE ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT SAY SPECIFICALLY THE MEN WILL BE GOING TO CYPRUS. HOWEVER, REPORTERS WERE TOLD THE ISLAND COLONY WHERE BRITAIN ALREADY HAS MANY TROOPS AND AIRMEN BASED WILL BE THE BRIGADE'S DESTINATION.
THE GROUP WILL SAIL IN TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, THE WARRIOR AND THE TRIUMPH, AND IN A TROOPSHIP, THE DEVONSHIRE.
THE PRESENT PLAN, ACCORDING TO THE INFORMANTS, IS THAT THE BRIGADE WILL NOT LEAVE THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA.
AIRCRAFT FOR TRAINING WILL BE AVAILABLE AT CYPRUS, THE SOURCES SAID.
IN ALL OTHER RESPECTS THE BRIGADE WILL BE FULLY EQUIPPED FOR ACTION.
BB749AED

AP64

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(190)
WITH TEHRAN
BERLIN, MAY 25-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS HAVE ADVISED THEIR EAST GERMAN COMMUNIST SUPPORTERS THEY WILL "RESIST" INJECTION OF FOREIGN TROOPS INTO THE IRANIAN OIL CRISIS, AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES REPORTED TODAY.
GREGORY PUSHKIN, SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO THE EAST GERMAN GOVERNMENT, WAS SAID TO HAVE CONVEYED THIS THOUGHT TO THE GERMAN COMMUNISTS AT A TOP SECRET MEETING IN EAST BERLIN THIS WEEK.
INFORMED EASTERN QUARTERS SAID PUSHKIN DISCUSSED THE "WORLD SITUATION" AND DECLARED:
1. THE SOVIET UNION WILL NOT ACCEPT THE SENDING OF FOREIGN TROOPS TO IRAN.
2. PRESENCE OF FOREIGN TROOPS IN THAT AREA WILL BE REGARDED AS A "DIRECT THREAT" TO THE SOVIET UNION.
THE SOVIET-IRANIAN TREATY OF FEBRUARY, 1921, AUTHORIZES RUSSIA TO SEND ARMED FORCES INTO IRAN IF SHE CONSIDERS HER SECURITY MENACED.
IN TOUCHING ON THE KOREAN WAR, PUSHKIN WAS REPRESENTED AS COMMENTING THAT THE SOVIET UNION WOULD AGREE TO INTERVENE FOR PEACE "ON CERTAIN CONDITIONS."
THE EAST SOURCES SAID THERE WERE HINTS FROM THE SOVIET DIPLOMAT THAT ONE "CONDITION" WOULD BE A WESTERN "HANDS OFF IRAN" POLICY.
KM730AED

A35
ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, MAY 25-(AP)-ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS OPENED FIRE TONIGHT AGAINST AN UNIDENTIFIED PLANE FLYING OVER FORBIDDEN AREAS OF ALEXANDRIA.
THE PLANE FLEW AWAY IN A NORTHEASTERN DIRECTION WITHOUT BEING HIT.
A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY ALEXANDRIA'S MILITARY AUTHORITIES SAID THE PLANE WAS A TWIN-ENGINED BEECHCRAFT FLYING AT 4,000 FEET. CIVILIAN AIRCRAFT ARE FORBIDDEN TO FLY OVER EGYPT'S MILITARY INSTALLATION AREAS AND ROYAL PALACES.
SF615PED

B58 (Q)
FX (230)
KARACHI, PAKISTAN, MAY 25-(AP)-HIGH TRAVEL COSTS AND POLITICAL COMPLICATIONS HAVE THINNED THE RANKS OF DELEGATES ATTENDING THE FIRST ASIAN CONFERENCE OF THE ANTI-COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS. THE CONFERENCE, REPRESENTING 10,000,000 WORKERS, OPENS MAY 28.
FOUR LABOR LEADERS FROM HONG KONG, HAVE MESSAGED THEY WILL NOT ATTEND BECAUSE OF THE HIGH COST OF TRAVEL BETWEEN HONG KONG AND KARACHI.
VISA COMPLICATIONS HAVE DELAYED TWO NATIONALIST CHINESE DELEGATES FROM FORMOSA BECAUSE PAKISTAN RECOGNIZES COMMUNIST CHINA. A SPOKESMAN SAID THE VISAS HAVE FINALLY BEEN CLEARED AND HE WAS HOPEFUL THE CHINESE WOULD ATTEND.
THE FINAL LINEUP FOR THE CONFERENCE LISTS DELEGATES FROM KOREA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, MALAYA, CEYLON, INDIA AND PAKISTAN, PLUS OBSERVERS FROM BURMA, INDONESIA AND IRAN.
THE STATUS OF PHILIPPINE DELEGATES WAS STILL UNCERTAIN ALTHOUGH LABOR GROUPS THERE ORIGINALLY PLANNED TO PARTICIPATE.
ADDITIONAL OBSERVERS AND PARTICIPANTS INCLUDE REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, INTERNATIONAL LANDWORKERS FEDERATION, THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, HEADQUARTERS OF THE ICFTU.
THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE CONVENTION WAS ANNOUNCED AS ESTABLISHING AN ASIAN REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE ICFTU TO BE DEVOTED TO FIGHTING COMMUNIST CONTROL OF LABOR UNIONS.
A SPOKESMAN SAID AN EFFORT WOULD BE MADE TO AVOID SUCH NATIONAL ISSUES AS THE INDIA-PAKISTAN DISPUTE OVER KASHMIR AND THE IRANIAN NATIONALIZATION OF THE BRITISH-OWNED ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY.
MT836AED

A184

MAY 26 1951

(120)
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, MAY 25-(AP)-FEDERAL SECURITY POLICE TODAY RAIDED DOCKWORKERS UNION OFFICES IN SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HINTED THAT A SHOWDOWN WITH COMMUNIST-LED UNIONS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND WAS AT HAND.
WHEN NEWS OF THE RAIDS SPREAD IN SYDNEY ABOUT 6,000 WATERSIDE WORKERS WALKED OFF SHIPS.
THE SECURITY POLICE SEIZED CARLOADS OF BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS INCLUDING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE AUSTRALIAN AND THE RED-ANGLED NEW ZEALAND DOCKERS UNION, WHICH HAS BEEN OUT ON STRIKE SINCE FEB.15.
MELBOURNE WATERSIDE WORKERS EARLIER REFUSED TO HANDLE ANY SHIPPING IN OR OUT OF NEW ZEALAND IN SYMPATHY WITH THE NEW ZEALANDERS, WHOM PRIME MINISTER SIDNEY G.HOLLAND SAID IN WELLINGTON YSTERDAY ARE BEING DIRECTED "BY THE HAND OF MOSCOW."
THIS BROUGHT FORTH A WARNING FROM AUSTRALIA'S PRIME MINISTER ROBERT G.MENZIES THAT DRASTIC ACTION WOULD LIKELY BE TAKEN AGAINST THE AUSTRALIAN UNION.
N121PED

B56
(150)
JAKARTA, INDONESIA, MAY 25-(AP)-OFFICIALS REFUSED TO SAY TODAY WHETHER INDONESIA REGARDS RUBBER AS A STRATEGIC MATERIAL UNDER TERMS OF THE UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTION CALLING FOR A BAN ON SHIPMENTS OF WAR GOODS TO COMMUNIST CHINA.
INDONESIA ANNOUNCED SUPPORT FOR THE RESOLUTION YESTERDAY, BUT NOTED THAT MEMBER NATIONS WERE LEFT FREE TO DETERMINE WHICH GOODS THEY CONSIDER STRATEGIC.
OFFICIALS INDICATED A DECISION WILL BE MADE BY THE CABINET SHORTLY.
MEANWHILE DR. SUNARJO, CHAIRMAN OF PARLIAMENT'S FOREGIN AFFAIRS SECTION, COMMENTED TODAY THAT INDONESIA SHOULD AVOID "TOO MUCH DAMAGE" TO HER ECONOMY IN CARRYING OUT THE U.N. RESOLUTION. INDONESIA IS LARGELY DEPENDENT ON RUBBER EXPORTS.

OBSERVERS THINK, HOWEVER, THAT THERE IS LITTLE CHANCE OF THIS COUNTRY SHIPPING MUCH RUBBER DIRECT TO RED CHINA, NO MATTER WHAT DECISION THE GOVERNMENT MAKES. NEITHER INDONESIA NOR THE PEIPING REGIME HAS ENOUGH SHIPPING, EVEN IF THE INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT WERE TO PERMIT THE SHIPMENTS. IN THE PAST THE BULK OF THE ISLANDS' RUBBER PRODUCTION HAS BEEN MARKETED IN SINGAPORE AND TRANSSHIPED FROM THERE TO OTHER DESTINATIONS.

KM&MT830AED

A98

SAIGON, INDOCHINA, MAY 25-(AP)-THE VIET NAM GOVERNMENT TODAY DECIDED TO IMPOSE AN EMBARGO ON ALL STRATEGIC MATERIALS INTENDED FOR COMMUNIST CHINA AND SATELLITES OF THE SOVIET UNION.

A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN, EXPRESSING VIET NAM'S SOLIDARITY WITH THE UNITED NATIONS IN FORBIDDING SUCH EXPORTS TO CHINA, SAID INDOCHINA'S EXPORTS--MOSTLY RUBBER--WERE GENERALLY SHIPPED VIA HONG KONG.

SF1048PED

MAY 26 1951

Hong Kong, Saturday, May 26--(AP)--The 3,886-ton British freighter Tai SHAN Chung has been detained by a Chinese Nationalist warship off the port of Swatow, on the ~~NNEX~~ coast of Southeastern China about 200 miles northeast of Hong Kong.

SHAN

The Tai Chung had just cleared Swatow harbor after taking a cargo to red China when the nationalist ship intercepted her. It was not clear whether the freighter was being taken to [redacted] nationalist-held Formosa.

Detention of the freighter brings to four the number of foreign vessels detained by Chinese Nationalists during the last 30 days.

apl. hampsons 01020. roh 1143p.

B52KX (Q)

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 25-(AP)-TAIPEH NEWSPAPERS TODAY SAID THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAVE ARRESTED THOMAS CHAO, OR CHAO MING-HENG, A FORMER REUTER (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) CORRESPONDENT IN CHINA.

THE REPORTS WERE WITHOUT CONFIRMATION. NO CHARGE WAS GIVEN.

A FEW MONTHS AGO HE WROTE AN ARTICLE FOR THE COMMUNIST PRESS IN SHANGHAI DENOUNCING FOREIGN NEWS AGENCIES. HE ACCUSED THEM OF ESPIONAGE AND OTHER IMPERIALISTIC ACTIVITIES IN RED CHINA.

CHAO HAS A WIFE, DOROTHY, AND AN ADOPTED SON.

HE REMAINED IN SHANGHAI AFTER THE REDS TOOK THE CITY.

IT ALSO WAS REPORTED HERE THAT MAINLAND REDS HAD ARRESTED DR. TANG YUNG-CHING, PRESIDENT OF SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY.

VR615ACS

B59 (Q)

SINGAPORE, MAY 25-(AP)-UNLOADING OF 750 TONS OF MALAYAN RUBBER ABOARD THE PANAMANIAN REGISTERED SHIP NORBAY WAS BEGUN TODAY. THE CARGO ORIGINALLY HAD BEEN SLATED FOR COMMUNIST CHINA. IT WAS RELIABLY LEARNED THAT THE SINGAPORE GOVERNMENT HAS BOUGHT THE RUBBER WHICH WILL BE STORED IN GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSES. WHAT THE GOVERNMENT PAID FOR THE CARGO OR WHAT IT PLANS TO DO WITH IT WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

THE NORBAY, ORIGINALLY BOUND FOR A RED CHINESE PORT WITH THE CARGO, WAS HELD IN SINGAPORE HARBOR UNDER ARMED GUARD AFTER THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED A BAN ON FURTHER RUBBER SHIPMENTS TO THE RED CHINESE.

MT839AED

MAY 26 1951

A115KX

(100)

FOLO WASHN COLLINS (RUSSIAN PILOTS)

TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 26-(AP)-A FAR EAST AIR FORCES SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY HE KNEW OF NO POSITIVE EVIDENCE THAT RUSSIANS ARE FLYING SOME OF THE COMMUNIST PLANES OVER NORTH KOREA.

"THOSE REDS STICK PRETTY CLOSE TO THE YALU," THE FEAF SPOKESMAN SAID. "AND EVEN IF WE DO SHOOT ONE DOWN THEY FALL IN MANCHURIA OR AT LEAST BEHIND THEIR OWN LINES."

THE YALU RIVER IS THE BORDER BETWEEN NORTHWEST KOREA AND MANCHURIA; ALLIED PILOTS ARE UNDER ORDERS NOT TO CROSS THE YALU.

THE OFFICER SAID THAT SO FAR AS HE KNEW, NO ENEMY PLANES HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN BEHIND ALLIED LINES.

GEN. J. LAWTON COLLINS, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, TOLD THE SENATE MACARTHUR INQUIRY IN WASHINGTON FRIDAY THAT "WE ARE QUITE CONVINCED" RUSSIANS ARE FLYING SOME OF THE COMMUNIST PLANES IN KOREA.

FJ939PCS

B54KX

(170)

TOKYO, MAY 25-(AP)-FIFTEEN AMERICAN ENGINEERING PROFESSORS WILL ARRIVE EARLY IN JULY FOR CONFERENCES WITH THEIR JAPANESE COUNTERPARTS. THEY WILL STAY 60 DAYS.

IT WILL BE THE FIRST ENGINEERING MISSION TO VISIT JAPAN SINCE THE WAR.

THE TOUR IS SPONSORED BY AMERICAN OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS, THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ENGINEERING EDUCATION AND THE UNITARIAN SERVICE

30.24- 23411

COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK.
THE GROUP WILL DEVOTE THE FIRST WEEK TO ORIENTATION SESSIONS AND VISITS TO ENGINEERING INSTITUTIONS IN THE TOKYO AREA. LATER IT WILL HOLD REGIONAL CONFERENCES.
A TWO-DAY NATIONAL CONFERENCE WILL WIND UP THE MISSION'S ACTIVITIES ON AUG. 20. THE PARTY WILL LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES ABOUT AUG. 25.
THE MISSION WILL INCLUDE PROFESSORS C.W.BEESE, PURDUE; A.B.BRONWELL, NORTHWESTERN; W.R.CHEDSEY, ILLINOIS; A.G.CHRISTIE, JOHNS HOPKINS; R.B.FINCH, MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUE OF TECHNOLOGY; B.F.DODGE, YALE; J.A. SAUER, PENN STATE; DR.F.L.WILKINSON, ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, AND DR. R.S.WILLIAMS, M.I.T.
DR.H.L.HAZEN OF M.I.T. WILL BE CHAIRMAN OF THE GROUP.
VR622ACS

A23WX
(800) AMS BUDGET

MAY 26 1951

NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR INQUIRY

BY ED CREAGH
WASHINGTON,MAY 25-(AP)-ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF J.LAWTON COLLINS TESTIFIED TODAY THAT GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WENT AGAINST PENTAGON POLICY IN KOREA WHEN HE SENT U.S. TROOPS NEAR THE MANCHURIAN BORDER LAST FALL.
COLLINS SAID MACARTHUR FAILED TO HEED THE ADVICE OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF THAT HE HALT THE UNITED NATIONS ADVANCE SOME FIVE MILES SOUTH OF THE KOREA-MANCHURIA BORDER.
THE CHIEF OF STAFF'S FIRST DAY OF TESTIMONY TO SENATORS INVESTIGATING MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL BROUGHT SHARP CHALLENGES FROM SOME REPUBLICANS. THEY SAID HE CONTRADICTED THE TESTIMONY OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL AND GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY THAT MACARTHUR NEVER DISOBEYED A MILITARY DIRECTIVE.
COLLINS HIMSELF SAID MACARTHUR'S CONDUCT WAS NOT CONSIDERED "BLATANT DISREGARD OF ORDERS."
THE SENATORS CALLED COLLINS BACK FOR FURTHER QUESTIONING TOMORROW 9 A.M. (EST). CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) SAID HE EXPECTED THE GENERAL COULD COMPLETE HIS TESTIMONY TOMORROW AFTERNOON.
TODAY'S HEARING WENT STRAIGHT TO THE HEART OF THE FAR EASTERN CONTROVERSY. MACARTHUR'S CRITICS CONTEND THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS MIGHT NOT HAVE ENTERED THE KOREAN WAR IF U.S. FORCES HAD STOPPED SHORT OF THE YALU RIVER BOUNDARY. MACARTHUR HIMSELF CONTENDS THE CHINESE INTERVENTION WAS NOT CAUSED BY HIS PUSH TO THE BORDER.
COLLINS TESTIFIED EARLY IN THE DAY THAT THE PENTAGON WILL ISSUE SHORTLY A NEW, TOP SECRET PLAN FOR CARRYING ON THE WAR IN KOREA. HE WOULDN'T GIVE THE SENATORS ANY DETAILS, EVEN IN PRIVATE.
THEN, UNDER QUESTIONING, HE WENT INTO THE MACARTHUR POLICIES THAT THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF HAVE REJECTED.
"DID NOT THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF ADVISE THAT IT MIGHT BE WELL TO STOP THE (UNITED NATIONS) ADVANCE SOME FIVE MILES OR SO ON A RIDGE BEFORE THE YALU WAS REACHED?" ASKED SENATOR MCMAHON (D-CONN).
"YES, SIR; AT ONE STAGE OF THE GAME WE DID SUGGEST THAT AS A POSSIBILITY," COLLINS REPLIED.
"THE GENERAL REJECTED THAT ADVICE?" MCMAHON ASKED.
"YES, SIR, HE DID," THE CHIEF OF STAFF ANSWERED.
COLLINS TESTIFIED ALSO THAT THE JOINT CHIEFS TOLD MACARTHUR IN A DIRECTIVE SEPT.27 THAT "AS A MATTER OF POLICY NO NON-KOREAN GROUND FORCES WILL BE USED IN THE NORTHEAST PROVINCES BORDERING THE SOVIET UNION OR IN THE AREA ALONG THE MANCHURIAN BORDER."
THE ARMY HEAD SAID MACARTHUR DID USE U.S. TROOPS IN THE MANCHURIAN BORDER REGION "CONTRARY TO THIS MATTER OF POLICY WITHOUT ADVISING US FIRST."
THEN ON OCT.24, COLLINS SAID, THE JOINT CHIEFS MESSAGES MACARTHUR THAT HIS DECISION TO USE OTHER THAN SOUTH KOREANS IN THE ADVANCE TO THE BORDER WAS "NOT IN CONSONANCE WITH THEIR PREVIOUS INSTRUCTIONS."

A24WX
COLLINS SAID HE REGARDED THE GENERAL'S ACTION AS AN INDICATION "OF OUR GROWING CONCERN AS TO WHETHER OR NOT GENERAL MACARTHUR--WHO BY NOW QUITE APPARENTLY WAS NOT IN ACCORD WITH THE BASIC POLICIES, DON'T YOU SEE--WOULD FOLLOW THEM."
"OH, NOW, GENERAL LET'S BE FAIR," INTERJECTED SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF.) AT ONE POINT. KNOWLAND CONTENDED THAT MACARTHUR RECEIVED A NUMBER OF DIRECTIVES IN THAT PERIOD AND THAT NONE SPECIFICALLY FORBADE HIM TO USE U.S. TROOPS IN THE BORDER AREA.
"I DID NOT STATE IT WAS A DISOBEDIENCE OR AN INSUBORDINATION," COLLINS REPLIED.
IN NEW YORK, MACARTHUR'S AIDE, MAJ. GEN. COURTNEY WHITNEY, ISSUED A STATEMENT SAYING:
"THE UTILIZATION OF AMERICAN FORCES IN THE ADVANCE WAS NOT ONLY NOT IN CONTRADICTION TO ANY ORDER BUT WAS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE DIRECT MISSION AND OBJECTIVE OF THE BASIC ORDERS UNDER WHICH GENERAL MACARTHUR WAS OPERATING TO CLEAR AND SECURE ALL TERRITORY SOUTH OF THE YALU."
WHITNEY SAID THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF WERE KEPT FULLY INFORMED "AND NO ORDERS WHATSOEVER WERE RECEIVED FROM THEM DIRECTING MODIFICATION.
ORIGINALLY IT WAS AGREED BY EVERYONE THAT SOUTH KOREANS SHOULD OCCUPY THE YALU RIVER AREA, WHITNEY SAID, BUT THE FEROCITY OF THE FIGHTING REQUIRED "THE MAXIMUM EMPLOYMENT OF ALL OF OUR FORCES."
ON ANOTHER POINT, COLLINS TOLD THE SENATORS THAT MACARTHUR'S SUCCESSOR, GEN. MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY, HAS INFORMED HIM THAT HE FELT HE SHOULD SUPPORT MACARTHUR'S PROPOSAL TO LIFT BANS AGAINST THE USE OF CHINESE NATIONALISTS ON THE CHINA MAINLAND.

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HE EVIDENTLY REFERRED TO THE FORCES OF CHIANG KAI SHEK, NOW GARRISONED ON FORMOSA, ALTHOUGH HE DID NOT SPECIFICALLY SAY SO.
"I HAVE HAD ONE COMMUNICATION FROM GENERAL RIDGWAY, THE DATE OF WHICH I DO NOT RECALL NOW," COLLINS SAID, "IN WHICH HE TOLD ME THAT FROM HIS POINT OF VIEW, OF BEING A COMMANDER IN THE FIELD, AND HE MADE THAT CLEAR, THAT HE FELT THAT HE SHOULD SUPPORT THAT PROPOSAL OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S, WHICH INVOLVED THE RELEASE OF ANY RESTRICTIONS ON CHINESE NATIONALIST FORCES OPERATING ON THE MAINLAND OF CHINA."
"AND HE LIMITED IT TO THAT ONE (PROPOSAL)?" ASKED SENATOR JOHNSON (D-TEX).
COLLINS: "THAT ONE PARTICULAR POINT."
JOHNSON ASKED COLLINS WHETHER HE KNEW OF ANY OTHER REPORT "THAT GEN. RIDGWAY HAS MADE TO THE EFFECT THAT HE AGREES WITH THE PROGRAM RECOMMENDED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR."
"I DO NOT KNOW OF ANY, NO, SIR," COLLINS SAID.
"THAT DOESN'T MEAN THERE AREN'T ANY," SAID SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS), A STAUNCH SUPPORTER OF MACARTHUR.
SPEAKING "WITH MACHINE-GUN SPEED," AS ONE SENATOR PUT IT, COLLINS CLEARLY INDICATED THAT THE PENTAGON'S NEW WAR PLAN WON'T FOLLOW MACARTHUR'S PROPOSALS FOR ENDING THE KOREAN CONFLICT.
REPLYING TO A QUESTION BY SENATOR KEFAUVER (D-TENN), COLLINS SAID THAT HE FELT THIS COUNTRY'S PRESENT COURSE IN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS THE ONE BEST CALCULATED TO PREVENT OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR III.
SEN.KEFAUVER THEN ASKED: "WELL, FROM A MILITARY POINT OF VIEW, DO YOU THINK OUR CHANCES FOR PEACE WOULD BE SERIOUSLY JEOPARDIZED IF WE ACCEPTED GENERAL MACARTHUR'S SUGGESTIONS FOR EXTENDING OR ENLARGING A WAR IN THE FAR EAST?"
COLLINS REPLIED: "WELL, IT MIGHT WELL BRING THE CONFLICT TO A CONCLUSION OUT THERE SOONER THAN THE PRESENT COURSE OF ACTION. HOWEVER, THE DANGER THAT IT MIGHT WELL BRING ON A GREAT WORLD WAR, WHEN WE ARE

NOT FULLY PREPARED TO WAGE SUCH A WAR, OVERRIDES THE FIRST CONSIDERATION, IN MY JUDGMENT."

COLLINS THEN WENT ON TO WARN THAT GEN.MACARTHUR'S SUGGESTIONS WOULD REQUIRE A NAVAL BLOCKADE WHICH WOULD BE "FROUGHT WITH MATERIAL DANGERS OF INVOLVING US IN ANOTHER WAR."

HE ALSO SAID THERE IS "EVERY INDICATION" THE U.S. WOULD LOSE SOME OF ITS ALLIES IF GEN.MACARTHUR'S PROGRAM WERE CARRIED OUT. HE ADDED SUCH A LOSS WOULD BE "VERY SERIOUS INDEED."

COLLINS SAID MACARTHUR'S PROPOSALS WOULD TAKE FIVE MORE DIVISIONS--AND THESE, HE CONTENDED, COULD NOT BE SPARED BY EITHER THE U.S. OR ITS ALLIES WITHOUT EXPOSING A WEAK SPOT TO THE RUSSIANS SOMEWHERE ELSE.

(MACARTHUR URGED, AMONG OTHER THINGS, USE OF CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS AGAINST THE CHINESE REDS; BOMBING OF MANCHURIAN BASES; A NAVAL BLOCKADE OF THE CHINESE COAST; AND ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST THE COMMUNIST CHINESE.)

LIKE BRADLEY AND MARSHALL, COLLINS SAID HE BECAME CONVINCED THAT MACARTHUR WAS NOT IN ACCORD WITH THE ADMINISTRATION'S AND THE JOINT CHIEFS' PROGRAM FOR FIGHTING THE WAR IN KOREA. AND SO, COLLINS SAID, HE CONCURRED IN MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL.

HE ACKNOWLEDGED, HOWEVER, THAT THE PRESENT LIMIT-THE-WAR POLICY IS "TO A CERTAIN EXTENT" A NEGATIVE ONE.

"AND IF THAT POLICY IS PURSUED," ASKED SENATOR SALTONSTALL (R-MASS), "THE ONLY WAY WE CAN GET A SETTLEMENT IS TO HAVE THE ACTION COME FROM THE OTHER FELLOW CALLING QUITS?"

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"I BELIEVE THAT IS GENERALLY CORRECT," COLLINS SAID.

THE ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF TESTIFIED ALSO THAT:

1--"I THINK THAT WE HAVE SUFFICIENT FORCES OUT IN THE FAR EAST TO HOLD THERE. I THINK WE HAVE SUFFICIENT FORCES IN ALASKA TO HOLD THERE. I DO NOT THINK WE HAVE SUFFICIENT FORCES IN EUROPE."

2--THE ALLIES HAVE MOVED TO THE COUNTER-OFFENSIVE IN KOREA AND THE CHINESE REDS ARE "IN PRETTY COMPLETE RETREAT ALONG THE FRONT."

3--CAPTURED CHINESE EQUIPMENT IS "MOSTLY RUSSIAN" AND "WE ARE QUITE CONVINCED" THAT SOME RED PLANES ARE FLOWN BY RUSSIANS.

A25WX

4--HE THOUGHT MACARTHUR MIGHT BE REMOVED FOR A LONG TIME BEFORE THE GENERAL ACTUALLY WAS FIRED.

COLLINS--AGAIN FOLLOWING THE LEAD OF MARSHALL AND BRADLEY--TESTIFIED THAT MACARTHUR'S POLICIES MIGHT WELL LEAD TO A GENERAL WAR "FOR WHICH WE ARE NOT PREPARED."

BESIDES, COLLINS SAID, IN FOLLOWING THE MACARTHUR PLAN "WE MIGHT VERY WELL STAND TO LOSE THE PRINCIPAL ALLIES WHOM WE CERTAINLY WOULD BE DEPENDENT ON IN EVENT OF A MAJOR WAR."

COLLINS DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS COMPLETELY OUT OF SYMPATHY WITH MACARTHUR'S PROPOSAL THAT THIS COUNTRY "GO IT ALONE" IN THE FAR EAST IF OTHER UNITED NATIONS FAILED TO SUPPORT BROADER ACTION AGAINST THE CHINESE REDS.

"I THINK THAT UNQUESTIONABLY WAS THE FUNDAMENTAL THING FROM MY POINT OF VIEW THAT WAS INVOLVED (IN MACARTHUR'S REMOVAL)," THE GENERAL SAID.

COLLINS SAID MACARTHUR'S BLOCKADE PROPOSAL, TO BE EFFECTIVE, WOULD HAVE TO INCLUDE THE SOVIET-DOMINATED PORT OF DAIREN "AND POSSIBLY EVEN THE (SOVIET) PORT OF VLADIVOSTOK," THUS RISKING "ONE OF THOSE BORDERLINE INCIDENTS THAT MIGHT WELL PRECIPITATE LARGE SCALE WAR."

THE DISCUSSION ON WHETHER MACARTHUR DID OR DIDN'T DISOBEY, DISREGARD OR JUST NOT FOLLOW DIRECTIVES WENT ON FOR A LONG TIME AND GOT PRETTY INVOLVED.

COLLINS TRIED TO CLEAR UP HIS OWN POINT OF VIEW BY SAYING HE HAD NO INTENTION OF SECOND-GUESSING THE GENERAL ON STRATEGY OR OF SINGLING OUT ANY ONE INCIDENT THAT LED TO HIS DISMISSAL.

"I WOULD SAY THAT THE CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF THE SEVERAL DIFFERENT INCIDENTS WHERE GENERAL MACARTHUR FAILED TO CLEAR HIS STATEMENTS, THIS INCIDENT OF HIS TAKING AN ACTION CONTRARY TO THE BASIC POLICY, WITHOUT FIRST HAVING CONSULTED WITH US, ALL WERE INVOLVED," COLLINS SAID.

HE TOLD THE SENATORS THESE THINGS "LED ME TO FEEL THAT THE TIME HAD ARRIVED WHEN THE PRESIDENT, OUR COMMANDER IN CHIEF, WAS ENTITLED TO HAVE A MAN IN THE FIELD X X X WHO WAS MORE RESPONSIVE TO THE WISHES OF THE AUTHORITIES HERE IN WASHINGTON."

SENATOR CAIN (R-WASH) NOTED THAT MACARTHUR GAVE "MILITARY NECESSITY" AS HIS REASON FOR SENDING AMERICAN TROOPS TO THE MANCHURIAN BORDER. HE ASKED IF COLLINS WOULD "DOUBT HIS JUDGMENT 7,000 MILES AWAY."

"PROBABLY NOT, SENATOR," THE CHIEF OF STAFF REPLIED.

ASKED BY SENATOR LONG (D-LA) IF HE THOUGHT THE UNITED NATIONS ARE WINNING THE WAR UNDER THEIR PRESENT POLICIES, COLLINS REPLIED:

"YES, SIR, I DO."

HE WENT ON TO SAY THAT THE SUCCESS OF THE U.N. EFFORT IS REFLECTED IN THE FACT THAT THE COMMUNISTS HAVE NOT PUSHED TO THE SOUTH--INTO INDOCHINA, FOR INSTANCE. "THEY HAVE MADE NO EFFORT TO INVADE FORMOSA," HE NOTED.

JA819PED

NOTE:-F.Y.I:

MAY 26 1951

TRANSCRIPT OF GEN J. LAWTON COLLINS TESTIMONY IN NY TIMES FILE OF MAY 25, 1951

A177WX

95

COLLINS-MANPOWER

WASHINGTON,MAY 25-(AP)-GEN.J.LAWTON COLLINS WAS QUOTED TODAY AS SAYING IT WOULD REQUIRE "FIVE MORE DIVISIONS" TO CARRY OUT GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S PROPOSALS FOR FIGHTING THE KOREAN WAR.

A SENATOR, ASKING NOT TO BE QUOTED BY NAME, TOLD REPORTERS COLLINS MADE THE ESTIMATE AT SENATE HEARINGS ON THE DISMISSAL OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

NOTHING OF THAT NATURE HAD, AT THE TIME, APPEARED IN THE OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF COLLINS' TESTIMONY. IT'S DELIVERY TO NEWS REPORTERS IN CENSORED FORM NECESSARILY LAGS CONSIDERABLY BEHIND THE ACTUAL TESTIMONY.

GG104PED

A176WX

95

COLLINS-STRATEGY

WASHINGTON,MAY 25-(AP)-GEN.J.LAWTON COLLINS TOLD SENATORS TODAY A NEW AND SECRET PLAN OF CAMPAIGN FOR THE KOREAN WAR IS BEING MAPPED BY THE PENTAGON.

HE DECLINED TO DISCUSS IT AT SENATE HEARINGS ON THE DISMISSAL OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR BUT SAID "A DEFINITE NEW DIRECTIVE" WILL BE ISSUED "SHORTLY."

30.24- 23413

COLLINS MADE A REFERENCE TO THIS PROSPECTIVE NEW DIRECTIVE WHILE BEING QUESTIONED BY SENATOR SALTONSTALL (R-MASS).

STEADFASTLY HE SAID IT WOULD BE PREMATURE TO TELL THE SENATORS ABOUT IT AT THIS TIME.

"BUT YOU DO SAY," SALTONSTALL PRESSED HIM, "THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME, THEN, AND YOU ARE THE FIRST WITNESS WHO HAS SAID SO, THAT THERE IS A COURSE OF POLICY NOW BEING STUDIED AND PLANNED WHICH WE COULD SAY WAS AN AFFIRMATIVE POLICY FOR ENDING THE WAR, IS THAT RIGHT, IN KOREA?"

COLLINS REPLIED: "WELL, I DO NOT KNOW WHETHER I COULD GO TO THAT EXTENT. "THE POINT THAT I MAKE IS THAT THE INSTRUCTIONS UNDER WHICH GENERAL RIDGWAY IS OPERATING ARE NOW BEING REVIEWED BY THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, AND A DEFINITE NEW DIRECTIVE WILL BE ISSUED TO HIM SHORTLY."

ASKED WHETHER HE COULD TELL THE COMMITTEE "IN CONFIDENCE" ABOUT THE NEW PLAN, COLLINS SAID:

"I DON'T FEEL THAT I CAN, SENATOR, BECAUSE THE FINAL DECISION ON IT HAS NOT YET BEEN REACHED."

GG113PED

A19WX

COLLINS-U.N.

WASHINGTON,MAY 25-(AP)-GEN.J.LAWTON COLLINS TOLD THE SENATE'S MACARTHUR INQUIRY TODAY HE HAS "SEEN TOO MUCH OF THESE DAMNABLE WARS."

THE FOUR-STAR GENERAL SAID HE BELIEVES THIS COUNTRY SHOULD DO ALL "WITHIN REASON" TO SUPPORT THE EFFORTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO STOP WARS. HE ADDED:

"IT MAY NOT BE EFFECTIVE, BUT, BY GOD, UNTIL IT IS PROVEN COMPLETELY INEFFECTIVE, I THINK WE OUGHT TO DO EVERYTHING IN OUR POWER TO MAKE IT WORK."

JK509PED

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A19WX

95

COLLINS-NATIONAL GUARD

WASHINGTON,MAY 25-(AP)-GEN.J.LAWTON COLLINS, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, TOLD SENATORS TODAY HE HAS RECOMMENDED THAT ADDITIONAL NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS BE CALLED INTO FEDERAL SERVICE THIS YEAR.

HE DID NOT SAY HOW MANY.

COLLINS MENTIONED THIS WHILE TESTIFYING AT SENATE HEARINGS ON THE DISMISSAL OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

TWO WEEKS AGO THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU SAID IT WAS POSSIBLE THAT SOME ADDITIONAL NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONS WOULD BE CALLED INTO SERVICE AFTER JULY. SIX DIVISIONS, TWO REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAMS AND NUMEROUS SMALLER GUARD UNITS ARE NOW IN SERVICE.

COLLINS' RECOMMENDATION WAS TO THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.

HE TOLD THE SENATORS HE BELIEVED THE ARMY HAD BEEN BUILDING UP AS RAPIDLY AS IT COULD.

"I HAVE ENDEAVORED TO NOT CALL UP ADDITIONAL UNITS OF THE (NATIONAL) GUARD, FOR EXAMPLE," HE EXPLAINED, "UNTIL WE WERE PREPARED TO PROPERLY EQUIP THEM AND HAVE THE NECESSARY TRAINERS TO ASSIST IN THEIR TRAINING AND TO FILL THEIR RANKS."

IT WAS THEN THAT HE SAID HE HAD RECOMMENDED ADDITIONAL GUARD UNITS BE CALLED UP LATER THIS YEAR. FOLLOWING THE SENTENCE, SIX LINES OF TESTIMONY WERE CUT OUT BY THE CENSOR.

JK507PED

A175WX

MACARTHUR-WORDAGE

WASHINGTON,MAY 25-(AP)-QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN THE SENATE'S MACARTHUR HEARING RAN UP A TOTAL OF MORE THAN 700,000 WORDS WITH THE FIRST THREE WITNESSES.

THIS WAS THE ESTIMATE MADE BY WARD & PAUL, OFFICIAL STENOGRAPHERS, ON THE TOTAL WORDAGE IN HEARING GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL, AND GENERAL OMAR N.BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.

THE TOTAL WOULD MAKE SEVERAL VOLUMES OF NORMAL BOOK-LENGTH NOVEL SIZE.

GG101PED

A61WX

M(250) COMMUNIST CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, MAY 25-(AP)-GEN. J. LAWTON COLLINS, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, TESTIFIED TODAY THE COMMUNISTS HAVE PAID A TOLL OF 1,025,000 CASUALTIES IN THE KOREAN WAR, 90,000 OF THEM BETWEEN MAY 17 AND 23.

AND, HE SAID, THIS DRAIN ON THEIR TRAINED MANPOWER IS BEGINNING TO SHOW.

GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, YESTERDAY COUNTED UNITED STATES CASUALTIES OF ALL TYPES, INCLUDING CASES OF MINOR ILLNESS, AT 141,955.

COLLINS SAID HIS ESTIMATE OF COMMUNIST LOSSES, COMPLETE "AS OF NOW," INCLUDED KILLED, WOUNDED, NON-BATTLE DISABILITY, AND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

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THE ESTIMATE OF THEIR MAY 17-23 LOSSES, HE SAID, EMBRACED ONLY BATTLE CASUALTIES--THE DEAD, WOUNDED AND CAPTURED.

HE SAID HE HAD NO BREAKDOWN ON THE FIGURES.

COLLINS SAID OFFICERS JUST RETURNED FROM KOREA TOLD HIM "JUST YESTERDAY" THAT THE NORTH KOREANS ARE SHOWING THE EFFECTS OF THE HEAVY MANPOWER DRAIN.

"THE PRISONERS WE HAVE EEEN TAKING RECENTL6", HE SAID, "HAVE BEEN MUCH OLDER MEN THAN THE YOUNGER, MORE VIGOROUS MEN THAT WE TOOK ORIGINALLY."

THE SOUTH KOREANS HAVE HAD HEAVY LOSSES, TOO, COLLINS SAID. HE SAID THEIR BATTLE CASUALTIES ALONE TOTAL 167,254.

THE BATTLE LOSSES OF OTHER UN FORCES, NOT COUNTING THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES, ARE 4,823, HE SAID.

TO THOSE, HE SAID, COULD BE ADDED 30,202 SOUTH KOREANS COUNTED AS NON-BATTLE CASUALTIES--A TERM TO WHICH HE SAID HE OBJECTS--AND 4,962 FOR THE OTHER U.N. FORCES OTHER THAN THOSE OF THIS COUNTRY. THAT, HE SAID, MAKES THE TOTALS OF BATTLE AND NON-BATTLE LOSSES 197,456 FOR THE SOUTH KOREANS, 9,785 FOR THE OTHERS.

JA814PED

A57

FIRST LEAD MACARTHUR (170)

NEW YORK, MAY 25-(AP)-AN AIDE SAID TONIGHT THAT GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WAS NEVER RESTRAINED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY FROM SENDING AMERICAN TROOPS TO THE YALU RIVER IN KOREA LAST NOVEMBER.

THE STATEMENT BY MAJ.GEN.COURTNEY WHITNEY CONTRADICTED TESTIMONY IN WASHINGTON EARLIER BY ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF J.LAWTON COLLINS.

COLLINS DID NOT ACCUSE MACARTHUR OF DISOBEYING ORDERS.

HE DID ACCUSE THE OUSTED FAR EASTERN COMMANDER OF FAILURE TO HEED ADVICE FROM THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF THAT HE HALT UNITED NATIONS FORCES SOME FIVE MILES SOUTH OF THE MANCHURIAN BORDER.

WHITNEY SAID HE WISHED TO MAKE A "CATEGORICAL DENIAL (THAT) ANY SUCH EXTRAORDINARY INHIBITIONS UPON THE USE OF HIS (MACARTHUR'S) TROOPS WERE EVER IMPOSED UPON HIM DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY."

INSTEAD, WHITNEY SAID, MACARTHUR THREW AMERICAN TROOPS INTO THE YALU AREA IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE BASIC ORDERS UNDER WHICH HE WAS

OPERATING.
SHORTLY AFTER THE AMERICAN TROOPS REACHED THE YALU, CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES ENTERED THE KOREAN WAR AND LAUNCHED A DAMAGING OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES.

WHITNEY, MACARTHUR'S TOP AIDE, SAID ORIGINALLY IT HAD BEEN AGREED "BY EVERYONE" THAT SOUTH KOREANS SHOULD OCCUPY THE YALU RIVER AREA.

"AS THE FEROCITY OF THE CAMPAIGN INCREASED," WHITNEY CONTINUED IN A STATEMENT, "IT BECAME IMPOSSIBLE TO ACCOMPLISH THE OBJECTIVE OF CLEARING NORTH KOREA OF ENEMY FORCES WITHOUT THE MAXIMUM EMPLOYMENT OF ALL OF OUR FORCES."

WHITNEY SAID THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF WERE FULLY INFORMED OF PLANS AND TROOP MOVEMENTS "AND NO ORDERS WHATSOEVER WERE RECEIVED FROM THEM DIRECTING MODIFICATION."

"THE UTILIZATION OF AMERICAN FORCES IN THE ADVANCE," THE STATEMENT ADDED, "WAS NOT ONLY NOT IN CONTRADICATION TO ANY ORDER BUT WAS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE DIRECT MISSION AND OBJECTIVE OF THE BASIC ORDERS UNDER WHICH GEN. MACARTHUR WAS OPERATING TO CLEAR AND SECURE ALL TERRIRORY SOUTH OF THE YALU."

WHITNEY SAID COLLINS MAY HAVE BEEN MISQUOTED BY SOME SOURCES AS SAYING MACARTHUR VIOLATED ORDERS.

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BUT IF NOT, WHITNEY ADDED, THEN COLLINS WAS WRONG.

ACTUALLY, COLLINS WAS ASKED AT THE SENATE HEARING TODAY:

"DID NOT THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF ADVISE THAT IT MIGHT BE WELL TO STOP THE (UNITED NATIONS) ADVANCE SOME FIVE MILES OR SO ON A RIDGE BEFORE THE YALU WAS REACHED?"

"YES, SIR, AT ONE STAGE OF THE GAME WE DID SUGGEST THAT AS A POSSIBILITY," REPLIED COLLINS.

THE QUESTIONER, SEN. MC MAHON (D-CONN) THEN ASKED:

"THE GENERAL REJECTED THAT ADVICE?"

"YES, SIR, HE DID," SAID COLLINS.

COLLINS WENT ON TO TESTIFY THAT MACARTHUR USED U.S. TROOPS IN THE MANCHURIAN BORDER AREA CONTRARY TO A POLICY DIRECTIVE OF SEPT. 27 "WITHOUT ADVISING US FIRST."

THE CHIEF OF STAFF SAID THE JOINT CHIEFS MESSAGED MACARTHUR THAT THIS USE OF AMERICAN TROOPS NEAR THE YALU WAS "NOT IN CONSONANCE WITH THEIR PREVIOUS INSTRUCTIONS."

COLLINS SAID THE JOINT CHIEFS FELT A GROWING CONCERN AT THE TIME "MNDOO WHETHER OR NOT

COLLINS SAID THE JOINT CHIEFS FELT A GROWING CONCERN AT THE TIME "AS TO WHETHER OR NOT GENERAL MACARTHUR--WHO BY NOW QUITE APPARENTLY WAS NOT IN ACCORD WITH THE BASIC POLICIES, DON'T YOU SEE--WOULD FOLLOW THEM."

SEN. KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) BROKE IN AT THIS POINT TO QUESTION COLLINS AND THE CHIEF OF STAFF TOLD HIM:

"I DID NOT STATE IT WAS A DISOBEDIENCE OR AN INSUBORDINATION."

GENERAL WHITNEY'S FULL STATEMENT IN BEHALF OF MACARTHUR READ:

"IT HAD BEEN THE ORIGINAL POLICY AGREED ON BY EVERYONE THAT IF POSSIBLE KOREAN TROOPS SHOULD BE UTILIZED TO OCCUPY THE AREA IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF THE YALU ONCE THAT AREA WAS SECURED BY OUR FORCES.

"AS THE FEROCITY OF THE CAMPAIGN INCREASED, HOWEVER, IT BECAME IMPOSSIBLE TO ACCOMPLISH THE OBJECTIVE OF CLEARING NORTH KOREA OF ENEMY FORCES WITHOUT THE MAXIMUM EMPLOYMENT OF ALL OF OUR FORCES.

"THE COMPARATIVELY LIGHT SOUTH KOREANS WHO FIRST REACHED THE YALU AREA WERE DESTROYED AND IT BECAME NECESSARY TO UTILIZE ALL UNITS OF THE COMMAND IN AN ENDEAVOR TO ACCOMPLISH THE BASIC MISSION, WHICH WAS TO CLEAR KOREA.

"THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF WERE FULLY AND DAILY INFORMED OF THE TACTICAL OPERATIONS AND THE BASIC PLANS, MOVEMENTS AND DISPOSITIONS OF ALL ELEMENTS OF OUR FORCES, AND NO ORDERS WHATSOEVER WERE RECEIVED FROM THEM DIRECTING MODIFICATION.

"THE UTILIZATION OF AMERICAN FORCES IN THE ADVANCE WAS NOT ONLY NOT IN CONTRADICTION TO ANY ORDER BUT WAS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE DIRECT MISSION AND OBJECTIVE OF THE BASIC ORDERS UNDER WHICH GENERAL MACARTHUR WAS OPERATING TO CLEAR AND SECURE ALL TERRITORY SOUTH OF THE YALU.

"IT MAY WELL BE THAT GENERAL COLLINS HAS BEEN MISQUOTED IN THE PRESS, BUT I REPEAT A CATEGORICAL DENIAL THAT ANY SUCH ORDER THAT GENERAL COLLINS IS REPORTED TO HAVE MENTIONED WAS EVER RECEIVED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR AND ANY SUCH EXTRAORDINARY INHIBITIONS UPON THE USE OF HIS TROOPS WERE EVER IMPOSED UPON HIM DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY.

"AS I RECALL, IT WAS GENERAL MACARTHUR'S OWN ORIGINAL CONCEPT TO SPEARHEAD THE ADVANCE NORTH WITH THE SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS. HE DID SO AND THE FIRST TROOPS TO REACH THE YALU WERE SOUTH KOREANS.

"IT WAS ONLY WHEN THEIR TROOPS WERE DESTROYED AND THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF ACCOMPLISHING THE MISSION BY THE USE OF THE SOUTH KOREAN FORCES BECAME SELF-EVIDENT THAT AMERICAN TROOPS WERE BROUGHT FORWARD.

"THE TESTIMONY ATTRIBUTED IN THIS REPORT OF GENERAL COLLINS IS IN DIRECT VARIANCE WITH THAT OF ALL THREE PRECEDING WITNESSES AND DOCUMENTARY FACTS OF RECORD."

(END STATEMENT).

SF724PED

MAY 26 1951

A47

PMS BJT (500)

MACARTHUR

NEW YORK, MAY 25-(AP)-AN AIDE TO GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR CHALLENGES GEN. OMAR BRADLEY'S SENATE COMMITTEE TESTIMONY THAT A "GAP" IN THE KOREAN BATTLE LINES LAST WINTER STEMMED FROM FAULTY MACARTHUR STRATEGY.

THE AIDE, MAJ. GEN. COURTNEY WHITNEY, SAID IN A DICTATED STATEMENT LAST NIGHT THAT "THERE WAS NO GAP IN THE SENSE REPORTEDLY DESCRIBED" BY BRADLEY IN HIS CLOSING TESTIMONY YESTERDAY BEFORE SENATORS PROBING MACARTHUR'S OUSTER FROM THE FAR EAST COMMAND.

BRADLEY SAID MACARTHUR WAS WARNED TWICE BY THE PENTAGON LAST FALL TO CLOSE THE GAP SEPARATING THE EIGHTH ARMY AND THE TENTH CORPS IN KOREA. THE TENTH CORPS WAS ENCIRCLED BY THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS' WINTER OFFENSIVE AND FINALLY ESCAPED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

WHITNEY SAID IT WAS "APPARENT" THAT BRADLEY SPOKE WITHOUT "FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE OF THE TERRAIN" AND ADDED:

"DURING 11 MONTHS OF THE WAR HE (BRADLEY) HAS NEVER VISITED THE KOREAN BATTLE AREA, WHICH DIFFERS MATERIALLY FROM ANYTHING HE HAS PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED."

WHITNEY'S STATEMENT, IN FULL, SAID:

"IT IS QUITE APPARENT FROM GENERAL BRADLEY'S TESTIMONY AS REPORTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON THAT HE WAS NOT FAMILIAR WITH THE TACTICAL SITUATION EXISTING IN KOREA OR THAT HIS MEMORY HAS BADLEY BETRAYED HIM.

"AT THE TIME THE CHINESE ENTERED THE WAR, THE TENTH CORPS WAS ACTING AS AN ENVELOPING FORCE AGAINST THE REMNANT OF THE NORTH KOREAN FORCES DEPLOYED IN FRONT OF THE EIGHTH ARMY. UPON DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHINESE ATTACK, THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE TENTH CORPS BECAME CLEARLY INDICATED AND SUCH OPERATION WAS UNDER WAY BY GENERAL MAC ARTHUR'S ORDERS LONG BEFORE THE DIRECTIVE OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF TO WHICH GENERAL BRADLEY REFERS.

"PRIOR TO THE CHINESE ATTACK, THE EIGHTH ARMY AND THE TENTH CORPS WERE INTEGRAL UNITS FUNCTIONING WITH THEIR OWN SUPPLY LINES BUT NOT FORMING A SINGLE LINE OF BATTLE.

"ON THE RIGHT OF THE EIGHTH ARMY CONSTITUTING ITS RIGHT WING WERE OUR SOUTH KOREAN FORCES. THE CHINESE ARMIES SPLIT BECAUSE OF THE PRESENCE OF THE TENTH CORPS ON THEIR FLANK (AND) HIT THE EIGHTH ARMY AT THE JUNCTION BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS, ROUTING THE SOUTH KOREANS AND CAUSING THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE ENTIRE LINE.

30.24- 23415

"THERE WAS NO GAP IN THE SENSE REPORTEDLY DESCRIBED BY GENERAL BRADLEY, AND NONE OF THE CHINESE FORCES OUTFLANKED OUR EIGHTH ARMY POSITIONS AS HE IS REPORTED TO HAVE STATED.

"THE WITHDRAWAL OPERATIONS FOLLOWING THE CHINESE ATTACK WERE AMONG THE MOST SKULLFUL EVER EXECUTED AND RECEIVED THE HIGHEST COMMENDATION FROM WASHINGTON. LOSSES WERE RELATIVELY LIGHT--LESS, FOR INSTANCE, THAN IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER DURING OUR VICTORIOUS ACTIONS AT INCHON AND (THE) PUSAN PERIMETER AS GENERAL MAC ARTHUR HAS PREVIOUSLY POINTED OUT.

"ANY OTHER DISPOSITION OF FOUR FORCES IN A VAIN EFFORT TO HOLD A NECESSARILY THIN CONTIGUOUS LINE ACROSS THE PENINSULA WOULD HAVE THREATENED THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR ENTIRE ARMY AND UNQUESTIONABLY WOULD HAVE RESULTED IN MUCH HEAVIER CASUALTIES.

"GENERAL BRADLEY'S REPORTED COMMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE WITHOUT FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE OF THE TERRAIN AND OTHER EXISTING LOCAL CONDITIONS. DURING 11 MONTHS OF THE WAR HE HAS NEVER VISITED THE KOREAN BATTLE AREA WHICH DIFFERS MATERIALLY FROM ANYTHING HE HAS PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED.

"THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF WERE FULLY AND DAILY INFORMED OF THE TACTICAL OPERATION AND THE BASIC PLANS, MOVEMENTS AND DISPOSITIONS AND I KNOW OF NO OBJECTION THEY SENT TO TOKYO CONCERNING THE SAME."

BB/KM607AED

A103

NEW YORK, MAY 25-(AP)-GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR DONNED EVENING CLOTHES FOR THE FIRST TIME IN YEARS TONIGHT TO SEE "SOUTH PACIFIC," THE HIT BROADWAY MUSICAL.

HE AND HIS WIFE WERE APPLAUDED AS THEY TOOK THEIR THIRD ROW SEATS AT THE MAJESTIC THEATER.

SF1059PED

MAY 26 1951

B9WX (SCEG) (340)

COMMUNISTS

BY JACK ADAMS

WASHINGTON, MAY 25-(AP)-PUBLIC HEARINGS ON THE U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY'S ALLEGED FOREIGN TIES WERE TEMPORARILY RECESSED TODAY WHILE OFFICIALS TRIED TO PATCH A RIFT IN THE GOVERNMENT PANEL SITTING ON THE CASE.

CHARLES M. LA FOLLETTE, FORMER REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN FROM INDIANA, SUDDENLY INTERRUPTED THE PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY WITH AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT HE WAS STEPPING DOWN AS PANEL CHAIRMAN.

IN A STATEMENT FROM THE BENCH, HE SPOKE CRITICALLY OF A DEMOCRATIC FELLOW PANEL MEMBER AND THE CHIEF GOVERNMENT PROSECUTOR. HE THEN ORDERED A RECESS UNTIL JUNE 4.

SETH W.RICHARDSON, GENERAL CHAIRMAN OF THE SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD, WHO NAMED THE THREE-MEMBER PANEL FOR THE COMMUNIST HEARINGS, SAID TODAY LA FOLLETTE'S ACTION RESULTED FROM "AN UNFORTUNATE MISUNDERSTANDING." HE TOLD NEWSMEN HE WAS "CONFIDENT THE HEARINGS WILL GO FORWARD WITH THE SAME PANEL, AND WITH THE SAME PRESIDING OFFICER."

A FOLLETTE MEANWHILE LEFT THE CITY, WITHOUT ELABORATING ON HIS POSITION. BEFORE LEAVING THE HEARING ROOM, HE OFFERED TO TURN OVER THE CHAIRMANSHIP TO PETER ~~CHANDELL~~ CAMPBELL BROWN, THE PANEL MEMBER WITH WHOM HE INDICATED HE HAD DIFFERENCES.

BROWN, DECLINED. HE TOLD REPORTERS LATER HE HAD "NO COMMENT WHATSOEVER" ON LA FOLLETTE'S ACTIONS.

IN HIS STATEMENT, LA FOLLETTE PAID TRIBUTE TO DR.KATHRYN MCHALE, INDIANA DEMOCRAT AND THIRD MEMBER OF THE PANEL, FOR "STALWART SUPPORT" DURING THE MONTH THE HEARINGS HAVE BEEN IN PROGRESS.

BUT, HE ADDED, OTHER FACTORS LED HIM TO FEEL HE COULD NOT CONTINUE TO HANDLE THE HEARINGS "IN A WAY WHICH WILL BE CONSISTENT WITH ORDERLY PROCEDURE."

HE THEN SUGGESTED THAT BROWN TAKE OVER, ASSERTING THE LATTER HAD "EVIDENCED A REMARKABLE CAPACITY TO MAKE SPEEDY AND IMMEDIATE RULINGS UPON ALL OBJECTIONS PRESENTED."

LA FOLLETTE SAID BLUNTLY THAT BROWN'S ACTIONS "ALMOST UNIFORMLY AMOUNT TO SUSTAINING ANY POSITION" TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT. THEN, HE ADDED, "IS PURELY COINCIDENTAL, I AM SURE."

THE PANEL CHAIRMAN ALSO SAID THAT THE CHIEF GOVERNMENT PROSECUTOR, WILLIAM A.PAISLEY, HAD EVIDENCED "A DISDAIN" FOR THE PRESIDING OFFICER AND HIS METHODS OF CONDUCTING THE CASE, AND THAT THIS ATTITUDE "IS BEING TRANSMITTED TO GOVERNMENT WITNESSES."

PAISLEY MADE NO COMMENT ON THE ACCUSATION.

DR.MC HALE, WHO SAT SILENT DURING YESTERDAY'S FLARE-UP, TOLD REPORTERS:

"THE CHAIRMAN HAS BEEN UNDER GREAT STRAIN. HE HAS DONE A REMARKABLE JOB. THIS IS JUST A LITTLE MISUNDERSTANDING THAT WILL IRON ITSELF OUT."

ES315AED

MAY 26 1951

A52WX

(350) NIGHT LEAD UN-AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, MAY 25-(AP)-ACTOR JOSE FERRER TOLD THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE TODAY HE HAS TAKEN A STAND AGAINST COMMUNIST ACTIVITY IN HIS NATIVE PUERTO RICO.

FERRER MADE THE STATEMENT WHILE UNDER QUESTIONING FOR THE SECOND DAY ABOUT THE USE OF HIS NAME BY VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS CITED BY THE COMMITTEE OR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AS COMMUNISTIC.

"I HAVE NEVER KNOWINGLY LENT MY NAME TO ANY ORGANIZATION KNOWN TO BE A COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATION," HE TESTIFIED.

REP.JACKSON (R-CALIF) TOLD FERRER "I CAN NOT FRANKLY PLACE CREDENCE IN SOME OF THE STATEMENTS YOU HAVE MADE." THIS WAS IN REFERENCE TO THE ACTOR'S INSISTENCE THAT HE DIDN'T KNOW OF THE COMMUNIST OR COMMUNIST-FRONT NATURE OF SOME OF THE VARIOUS CAUSES HE HAS SUPPORTED.

HIS REMARKS ON PUERTO RICO WERE IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS. FERRER SAID:

"I HAVE ALWAYS DONE EVERYTHING I COULD TO PROMOTE BETTER RELATIONS BETWEEN PUERTO RICO AND THE UNITED STATES. I AM COMPLETELY OPPOSED TO PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE. I HAVE DONE MY BEST TO HELP PUERTO RICAN CAUSES."

IN 1949, HE SAID, HE REJECTED MESSAGES FROM CERTAIN PUERTO RICANS ASKING HIM NOT TO ACCEPT AN HONORARY DEGREE FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO BECAUSE, THEY SAID, THE SCHOOL WAS "THE TOOL OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM."

HE AGREED TO FURNISH THE COMMITTEE WHAT NAMES HE COULD OF THOSE WHO SENT HIM THE REQUEST.

FERRER ACKNOWLEDGED TAKING PART IN ACTIVITIES OF THE JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE, THE INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS, AND A "STOP CENSORSHIP" MOVEMENT THAT DEVELOPED INTO A GROUP FOR ABOLITION OF THE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE.

BUT HE INSISTED HE HAD NO IDEA OF COMMUNIST CONNECTIONS.

THE "STOP CENSORSHIP" GROUP, HE SAID, STATED AS ITS AIM THE PREVENTION OF CENSORSHIP IN THE THEATER.

ON ITS LETTERHEAD, HE DECLARED, WERE THE NAMES OF SUCH PROMINENT THEATER PEOPLE AS PLAYWRIGHT MOSS HART AND NOVELIST JOHN HERSEY.

FERRER SAID HE USED AS "SIGN POSTS" THE NAMES OF PEOPLE LISTED AS SPONSORS OF VARIOUS CAUSES.

A53WX.
"IF I SAW THE NAME OF MRS.FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT, MAYOR LAGUARDIA, WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE OR DOROTHY THOMPSON IN CONNECTION WITH GROUPS, I THOUGHT IT WAS ALL RIGHT TO LEND MY NAME," HE SAID.
AFTER FERRER WAS EXCUSED, THE COMMITTEE RECESSED ITS COMMUNISM-IN-HOLLYWOOD HEARINGS UNTIL LATE NEXT WEEK.
VX735PED

MAY 26 1951

A167WX
(200) (ADVANCE FOR USE AT 2:45 P.M.,EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, FRIDAY,MAY 25)
LEGION-UMT
(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON,MAY 25-(AP)-ERLE COCKE,JR., NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, SAID TODAY THE CONGRESSIONAL FOREIGN POLICY HEARINGS HAVE "UNFORTUNATELY" DELAYED ACTION ON VITALLY-NEEDED UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING LEGISLATION.
"THE CURRENT INVESTIGATION INTO FAR EAST POLICIES IS VITALLY IMPORTANT AND DESERVES THE ATTENTION IT IS GETTING," COCKE TOLD THE CONGRESSIONAL CLUB, WHICH IS COMPOSED OF WIVES OF CONGRESSMEN.
"UNFORTUNATELY, IT HAS HAD THE EFFECT OF DEFERRING ACTION ON UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING (UMT), WHICH IN OUR OPINION IS JUST AS IMPORTANT.
"THE NEED FOR TRAINED MANPOWER IS BASIC. KOREA IS THE LATEST AND PERHAPS LAST WARNING TO US TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT."
COCKE RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A WORLD TOUR DURING WHICH HE VISITED GENERAL MACARTHUR IN TOKYO, CHIANG KAI-SHEK IN FORMOSA AND OTHER NATIONAL FIGURES.
COCKE SAID THE 8TH ARMY IN KOREA IS A SUUPERB MILITARY FORCE BUT SOME OF THE CASUALTIES AND REVERSES OF THE EARLY MONTHS OF THE WAR "WOULD NOT HAVE HAPPENED HAD WE HAD A POOL OF TRAINED RESERVES TO DRAW ON."
"UMT OFFERS THE ONLY HOPE OF CUTTING THE COST OF THE ARMED FORCES WHICH WE WILL HAVE TO MAINTAIN FOR A LONG TIME TO COME," COCKE SAID.
"WHEN THE PRESENT CONTROVERSY IS OVER, EVEN AFTER THE FIGHTING STOPS IN KOREA, THERE WILL STILL BE JUST AS URGENT A NEED FOR UMT AS THERE IS TODAY," HE INSISTED."
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 2:45 P.M.,EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY,FRIDAY,MAY 25)
GG1240PED

A111WX (300)
WASHINGTON,MAY 25-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY BRANDED AS "UNJUSTIFIABLE AND DAMAGING" A PUBLISHED REPORT THAT ONE OF ITS WOMEN EMPLOYES HAD URGED THAT UNION LONGSHOREMEN REFUSE TO LOAD ARMS SHIPMENTS TO AMERICA'S EUROPEAN ALLIES.
THE DEPARTMENT'S STATEMENT WAS MADE IN A LETTER FROM DEPUTY UNDER-SECRETARY CARLISLE H.HUMELSINE TO REP.WALTER (D-PA), A MEMBER OF THE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE WHO HAD ASKED FOR INFORMATION ON THE REPORT.
WALTER SAID HE HAD READ THE REPORT IN THE NEW YORK DAILY MIRROR IN AN ARTICLE BY VICTOR RIESEL.
THE STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYE NAMED IN THE ARTICLE WAS MISS EDITH CAMERON WALL, 38, NOW SERVING AS ASSISTANT LABOR ATTACHE AT NEW DELHI, INDIA, WHERE SHE HAS BEEN SINCE JULY 12, 1950.
RISEL'S ARTICLE WAS QUOTED AS ASSERTING THAT MISS WALL HAD RECENTLY CALLED ON JOSEPH P.RYAN, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, AND URGED THAT HIS FOLLOWERS "REFUSE TO LOAD GUNS AND AMMUNITION ON SHIPS RUSHING MILITARY SUPPLIES TO OUR FRIENDS IN EUROPE."
HUMELSINE WROTE WALTER THAT A "THOROUGH INVESTIGATION" HAD ESTABLISHED "THE DEPARTMENT'S COMPLETE SATISFACTION THAT MISS WALL DID HAVE AN INTERVIEW WITH MR.RYAN ON MARCH 9,1950 BUT EXCEPT FOR THIS FACT, THERE IS NO BASIS FOR MR.RIESEL'S ALLEGATIONS."
HUMELSINE SAID MISS WALL WAS GIVEN SPECIAL TRAINING IN 1950 PREPARATORY TO ASSIGNMENT AS AN ASSISTANT LABOR ATTACHE. IT WAS IN THIS CONNECTION, HE ADDED, THAT SHE WAS TOLD TO ACQUAINT HERSELF WITH THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN THE U. S. BY VISITING UNION HEADQUARTERS AND TALKING WITH OFFICIALS. RYAN WAS ONE OF AT LEAST A DOZEN SUCH OFFICIALS WITH WHOM SHE TALKED, HE SAID.
HUMELSINE DENIED THAT MISS WALL EITHER SOUGHT TO "DELAY OR STOP THE LOADING OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION ON SHIPS DESTINED FOR EUROPE."
HY1125PED NM

MAY 26 1951

A110WX
(280) WASHINGTON,MAY 25-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN SAID TONIGHT THIS COUNTRY IS FIGHTING IN KOREA "TO PREVENT A THIRD WORLD WAR--THAT'S THE GREATEST CAUSE IN THE WORLD."
"OUR BOYS ARE FIGHTING AND DYING TO SAVE US FROM THAT HORRIBLE DANGER," THE PRESIDENT SAID.
MR.TRUMAN TOUCHED BRIEFLY ON THE KOREAN WAR IN DEDICATING A NEW AMPHITHEATRE TO CARTER BARRON, FORMER WASHINGTON CIVIC LEADER, WHO DIED LAST NOVEMBER.
THE PRESIDENT SPOKE OUT SHARPLY AGAINST "PETTY POLITICAL BICKERING AND CHARACTER ASSASSINATION IN THIS COUNTRY."
"IF WE CAN STOP THAT," HE SAID, "IF WE ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FAITH OF OUR FATHERS, WE WILL WIN THAT WAR (IN KOREA) AND WE WILL ATTAIN WORLD PEACE."
MR.TRUMAN DREW HIS REFERENCE TO "FAITH OF OUR FATHERS" FROM THE TITLE OF THE HISTORICAL PAGEANT WHICH WILL BE PRESENTED NIGHTLY IN THE AMPHITHEATRE, LOCATED IN THE WOODS OF ROCK CREEK PARK IN NORTHWEST WASHINGTON.
THE PRESIDENT TOLD AN AUDIENCE WHICH INCLUDED CABINET MEMBERS, DIPLOMATS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS:
"WE OUGHT TO THINK DEEPLY ABOUT THAT PHRASE 'FAITH OF OUR FATHERS.'"
"THIS FAITH," HE SAID, "IS THE BASIS OF FREE GOVERNMENT AND THE BASIS OF OUR CONSTITUTION--THE GREATEST DOCUMENT EVER WRITTEN IN THE HISTORY OF MAN.
"NOW THERE ARE MANY OTHER NATIONS THAT SHARE OUR FAITH," MR.TRUMAN WENT ON. "THIS FAITH IS THE ONLY HOPE FOR FREEDOM.
"TODAY IT IS BEING THREATENED BY A TERRIBLE NEW DANGER. HITLER AND MUSSOLINI NEVER HAD ANYTHING LIKE THE SECRET POLICE OF THE KREMLIN.
"I HAVE IT ON THE AUTHORITY FROM THE BISHOP OF BERLIN THAT THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN HAVE BEEN KIDNAPPED IN EASTERN BERLIN. THEY CARRY THEM OFF AND THEY ARE NEVER HEARD OF AGAIN."
MR.TRUMAN SPOKE BRIEFLY AND PAID A TRIBUTE TO CARTER BARRON, A NATIVE OF GEORGIA, AS "AN IDEAL SOUTHERN GENTLEMAN."
MRS.BARRON SAT NEXT TO THE PRESIDENT. ONE ACT OF THE PAGEANT WAS GIVEN DURING THE PROGRAM.
MR.TRUMAN TOOK TIME OUT FOR A FEW WORDS WITH KATHRYN GRAYSON, HOLLYWOOD SINGING STAR, AS SHE WALKED DOWN THE AISLE FOR HER APPEARANCE ON THE STAGE.
HY1120PED

A69WX
(250) APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, MAY 25-(AP)-A SENATE ECONOMY BLOC HAS FAILED IN ITS FIRST EFFORT THIS YEAR AT TRIMMING DOWN MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS.
AN ATTEMPT BY SENATOR CASE (R-SD) TO CUT $318,984,000(M) OUT OF A $6,442,668,000(B) DEFENSE DEFICIENCY BILL WAS DEFEATED YESTERDAY IN THE SENATE ON A VOICE VOTE.

30.24- 23417

THE SENATE PASSED THE BILL AND SENT IT TO CONFERENCE WITH THE HOUSE, WHICH HAD ALLOWED ABOUT $25,500,000(M) MORE THAN THE SENATE.

THE MEASURE IS THE FOURTH SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL TO BE PASSED FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30. THESE ARE IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR DEPARTMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILLS.

WHEN CONGRESS COMPLETES ACTION ON IT, APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR WILL TOTAL MORE THAN $86,000,000,000(B). SOME $48,000,000,000 (B) OF THIS IS FOR DEFENSE.

THE BILL PASSED YESTERDAY INCLUDED $6,379,673,000 FOR THE DEFENSE ESTABLISHMENT, $59,323,000 FOR THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AND $3,672,000 FOR THE BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. MORE THAN HALF OF THE MILITARY MONEY IS FOR WEAPONS.

THE ECONOMY DRIVE, MEANTIME, APPEARED DUE FOR HEAVY GOING IN OTHER AREAS.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PLEA FOR THE SENATE TO WIPE OUT A HOUSE CUT IN PUBLIC HOUSING FUNDS WON APPROVAL IN PART FROM A SENATE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE.

THE GROUP RECOMMENDED A 50,000-UNIT PUBLIC HOUSING CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 1951. THE HOUSE HAS VOTED FOR ONLY 5,000 UNITS. MR.TRUMAN WANTED 75,000.

THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ALSO RECOMMENDED A $98,046,973 INCREASE IN TOTAL FUNDS FOR 27 GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ABOVE THE FIGURE APPROVED BY THE HOUSE. THE SENATE TOTAL, HOWEVER, WOULD STILL BE $595,000,000 BELOW THE AMOUNT REQUESTED BY MR.TRUMAN.

ES757AED

A5WX

(550) PMS BUDGET

MAY 26 1951

FOREIGN AID

BY WILLIAM F.ARBOGAST

WASHINGTON, MAY 25-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S NEW $8,500,000,000(B) STOP-COMMUNISM FOREIGN AID PROGRAM SEEMED CERTAIN TODAY TO FACE A ROUGH COURSE IN CONGRESS.

BUT THE INITIAL OPPOSITION WHICH STEAMED UP YESTERDAY WHEN THE PRESIDENT OUTLINED THE VAST MILITARY AND ECONOMIC HELP PROGRAM MAY COOL OFF BY THE TIME VOTING STARTS, PROBABLY IN MID-SUMMER.

"MUCH TOO BIG," SAID REP.BEN JENSEN (R-IOWA), WHO SUGGESTED OFFHAND THAT THE PROGRAM COULD BE TRIMMED TO "NOT MORE THAN $6,000,000,000."

OTHER INFLUENTIAL REPUBLICANS PRIVATELY SAID THEY SHARED JENSEN'S VIEWS BUT WITHHELD PUBLIC COMMENT.

ADMINISTRATION DEMOCRATS WERE WARY OF COMMENT.

THEIR VIEWS COINCIDED GENERALLY WITH THOSE OF CHAIRMAN RICHARDS (D-SC) OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

"THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM WILL RECEIVE THE MINUTE SCRUTINY THAT IT WARRANTS," RICHARDS TOLD NEWSMEN.

RICHARDS WOULDN'T EXPRESS HIS PERSONAL VIEWS OF THE PROGRAM'S MERITS, BUT SOME OF HIS DEMOCRATIC COLLEAGUES THOUGH THE PROPOSAL WAS TOO AMBITIOUS.

HOWEVER, ADMINISTRATION LEADER POINTED TO YESTERDAY'S HOUSE VOTE, AND LAST WEEK'S SENATE VOTE, FAVORING A FOOD LOAN TO INDIA AS INDICATIVE OF CONGRESSIONAL SENTIMENT FOR CONTINUED FOREIGN AID.

THE INDIA-AID BILL, PROVIDING FOR A $190,000,000(M) LOAN TO HELP INDIA BUY GRAIN PRODUCTS TO COMBAT FAMINE, WAS IN A SENATE-HOUSE CONFERENCE FOLLOWING ITS 293 TO 94 APPROVAL BY THE HOUSE.

AMONG THE THINGS THE CONFEREES MUST COMPROMISE ARE:

1. A SENATE PROVISION--REJECTED BY THE HOUSE--TO REQUIRE THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION (ECA) TO TRY TO GET FROM INDIA, IN EXCHANGE FOR THE GRAIN, "SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITIES" OF MANGANESE AND MONAZITE SAND, POTENTIALLY USEFUL IN ATOMIC ENERGY PRODUCTION.

2. ANOTHER SENATE PROVISION, NOT CONSIDERED BY THE HOUSE, SETTING ASIDE PART OF THE LOAN INTEREST FOR INDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL WORK IN INDIA.

3. A HOUSE REQUIREMENT THAT THE GRAIN OR OTHER FOOD BE PURCHASED IN THE UNITED STATES.

4. A HOUSE PROVISION THAT AT LEAST HALF OF THE FOOD BE TRANSPORTED TO INDIA IN AMERICAN SHIPS.

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A BI-PARTISAN VOTE PUT THE BILL THROUGH THE HOUSE AFTER FOUR DAYS OF DEBATE. ONLY 36 DEMOCRATS AND 58 REPUBLICANS VOTED AGAINST IT.

THE SAME BI-PARTISAN SUPPORT WAS COUNTED ON TO SAVE THE NEW FOREIGN-AID PROGRAM, WITH ITS $6,250,000,000 (B) FOR MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND $2,250,000,000(B) FOR ECONOMIC AID FOR NON-COMMUNIST AREAS. IT WOULD COVER THE FISCAL YEAR STARTING JULY 1.

THE ECONOMIC PART OF THE PROGRAM, MARKING A TAPERING-OFF OF THE MARSHALL PLAN STARTED AFTER WORLD WAR II, PROBABLY WILL DRAW THE HEAVIEST OPPOSITION. MANY REPUBLICANS, AND SOME DEMOCRATS, OPPOSE ANY FURTHER ECA SPENDING. AND SOME MEMBERS OF BOTH PARTIES BELIEVE THE UNITED STATES SHOULD RECEIVE SOMETHING IN EXCHANGE FOR ANY KIND OF FOREIGN AID.

"IT'S GOING TO HAVE TO BE A LITTLE MORE 'TAKE' AND A LITTLE LESS 'GIVE' IN THE FUTURE ON THESE PROGRAMS," COMMENTED REP.VORYS OF OHIO, A TOP REPUBLICAN ON THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE PLANS TO START HEARINGS LATE NEXT WEEK OR THE FOLLOWING WEEK, NO PLANS FOR HEARINGS HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE SENATE, WHERE THE PROGRAM WILL BE SCANNED BY THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE, NOW ENGAGED IN THE INQUIRY INTO OUSTER OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

PROSPECTS WERE THAT GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, NORTH ATLANTIC MILITARY COMMANDER IN WESTERN EUROPE, AND MACARTHUR, OUSTED FAR EAST COMMANDER, WOULD BE AMONG THE WITNESSES.

MR.TRUMAN TOLD CONGRESS IN A SPECIAL MESSAGE THAT THE PROGRAM IS NECESSARY TO BLOCK "COMMUNIST DREAMS OF WORLD CONQUEST," AND TO CREATE "INTERNAL PRESSURES" THAT WOULD MAKE RUSSIA HALT AGGRESSION.

"IT IS CERTAIN," THE PRESIDENT SAID, "THAT THE UNITED VIGOR AND COOPERATIVE ACTION OF THE FREE WORLD CAN PRODUCE SUCH RESULTS IF WE ACT IN TIME."

WHILE "THERE CAN BE NO ABSOLUTE ASSURANCE OF SUCCESS," THE PRESIDENT ADDED, "THERE ARE FAR GREATER DANGERS IN ANY OTHER COURSE."

MR.TRUMAN REITERATED A BELIEF THAT "WE CANNOT WIN PEACE THROUGH APPEASEMENT," OR GAIN "SECURITY IN ISOLATION," AND ASSERTED THAT "WE WILL NOT SURRENDER."

IF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WERE FORCED TO STAND ALONE AGAINST RUSSIA, THE PRESIDENT SAID, THEY WOULD FACE "A VERY REAL AND TERRIBLE DANGER."

THE SOVIET THREAT, HE SAID, IS WORLDWIDE, IS TOTAL, AND IS OF INDEFINITE DURATION.

THE MONEY THE PRESIDENT WANTS--PROVIDED CONGRESS AUTHORIZES THE PROGRAM AND FURNISHES THE MONEY IN ANOTHER BILL--WOULD SPEED AMERICAN WEAPONS AND ECONOMIC HELP TO ABOUT 50 FRIENDLY NATIONS DURING THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

WESTERN EUROPEAN NATIONS WOULD RECEIVE $6,890,000,000 (B), THE PRESIDENT DESCRIBING THEM AS "THE MOST TEMPTING PRIZE FOR SOVIET AMBITIONS AND OUR STRONGEST ALLIES IN THE WORLD STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM." OF THIS TOTAL, $5,240,000,000 WOULD BE FOR MILITARY AID AND $1,650,-000,000 FOR ECONOMIC HELP.

FRIENDLY GOVERNMENTS IN THE FAR EAST, SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA, THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST AND LATIN AMERICA WOULD GET $1,532,000,000 (B). THE REMAINING $78,000,000(M) WOULD BE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES. OF THE NON-EUROPEAN TOTAL, $522,000,000 WOULD BE FOR ECONOMIC AID AND $1,010,000,000 FOR MILITARY AID.

FORMOSA WOULD RECEIVE PART OF THE $930,000,000(M) EARMARKED FOR ASIATIC NATIONS. HOW MUCH, THE PRESIDENT DIDN'T SAY.

ES333AED

A44WX
(600) PMS BUDGET
RUSSIAN INTERPRETIVE

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, MAY 25-(AP)-THE GRAND STRATEGY BEHIND PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S BIG NEW FOREIGN AID PROGRAM CONFRONTED CONGRESS TODAY WITH TWO CRITICAL ISSUES OF JUDGMENT ABOUT COMMUNIST STRENGTH AND INTENTIONS.

THESE SOMEWHAT RELATED ISSUES, WHICH MAY FIGURE LARGELY IN DEBATE ON THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSALS, ARE:

1. WHETHER THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS CAN DISCOVER MEANS OF SEIZING THE INITIATIVE AND WAGING THE CONFLICT WITH THE KREMLIN MORE ON THEIR OWN TERMS.

2. WHETHER THIS COUNTRY CAN INDEFINITELY PEG ITS POLICIES TO A BELIEF THAT POPULAR UNREST IN THE COMMUNIST WORLD WILL EVENTUALLY FORCE THE COLLAPSE OF RUSSIA'S AGGRESSIVE DESIGNS.

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THE PRESIDENT SPELLED OUT HIS VIEWS ON THESE TWO POINTS IN HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS YESTERDAY ASKING FOR $8,500,000,000(B) FOR GLOBAL MILITARY AID AND ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE IN THE YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1.

MR.TRUMAN SAID HIS PROGRAM WAS DESIGNED WITH THREE MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SOVIET THREAT IN MIND--THAT IT IS WORLD-WIDE; THAT IT IS TOTAL IN THE SENSE OF INVOLVING MILITARY, ECONOMIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE, POLITICAL INFILTRATION AND SABOTAGE; AND THAT IT IS OF "INDEFINITE DURATION."

CURRENT DEBATE OVER THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION'S POLICIES IN EUROPE AND THE FAR EAST HAVE TURNED UP LITTLE CRITICISM FOR THE IDEA THAT THE SOVIET MENACE IS WORLD-WIDE OR THAT IT IS TOTAL. BUT ADMINISTRATION CRITICS HAVE SEEMED CONCERNED TO FIND SOME WAY TO KEEP THE CONFLICT FROM CONTINUING INDEFINITELY.

IN THE CASE OF KOREA, FOR EXAMPLE, THE HEART OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S ARGUMENT FOR MORE DIRECT ACTION AGAINST CHINA WAS THAT THIS COULD PRODUCE AN EARLY AND DECISIVE END TO THE CONFLICT.

ADMINISTRATION SPOKESMEN HAVE MADE CLEAR THEIR POLICIES, IN KOREA AND ELSEWHERE, ARE DESIGNED TO AVOID IF POSSIBLE AN EARLY SHOWDOWN WITH THE SOVIET UNION BECAUSE OF THE RELATIVE UNREADINESS OF THIS COUNTRY AND ITS ALLIES FOR SUCH MILITARY ACTION.

MR.TRUMAN DECLARED THAT "THE FREE WORLD MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT BOTH THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE SOVIET RULERS MAY SOON START ALL-OUT ARMED AGGRESSION AND THE POSSIBILITY THAT THEY MAY CARRY ON THEIR AGGRESSIVE TACTICS FOR MANY YEARS BY MEASURES SHORT OF ALL-OUT WAR."

IT SEEMS CERTAIN THE ADMINISTRATION'S CRITICS WILL WANT TO KNOW DURING CONSIDERATION OF THIS PROGRAM WHETHER AT SOME FUTURE POINT THE FREE WORLD'S STRENGTH MAY BE SUCH AS TO ENABLE THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE BEYOND ANY DEGREE WHICH MR.TRUMAN SUGGESTED.

THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF SAID THE BEST HOPE FOR WINNING THE CONFLICT LIES IN PRODUCING CHANGES IN SOVIET POLICIES WITHOUT A WORLD WAR.

INCREASED MILITARY DEFENSE, HE SAID, WILL END RUSSIA'S HOPE OF "EASY CONQUEST," AND STRENGTHENED ECONOMIES IN THE FREE COUNTRIES WILL "FRUSTRATE SOVIET POLITICAL WARFARE."

THE PRESIDENT THEN PREDICTED THAT PEOPLES UNDER SOVIET CONTROL WILL GROW INCREASINGLY RESTIVE AND CREATE PRESSURES WHICH WILL FORCE "THE RULERS OF THE SOVIET UNION XXX TO ABANDON THEIR POLICY OF AGGRESSION."

ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH MR.TRUMAN'S MESSAGE, SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS) RELEASED A STUDY OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CITING EVIDENCE TO SH(THERE ARE MANY TENSIONS WITHIN RUSSIA ITSELF.

SUMMARIZING THE REPORT, WILEY DECLARED THAT "THE CLEAVAGE BETWEEN THE MEN IN THE KREMLIN AND VAST NUMBERS OF SOVIET CITIZENS XXX IS CLEAI AND DEFINITE."

THIS DOES NOT MEAN, WILEY SAID, THAT "THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE ARE READY TO REVOLT." IT DOES MEAN, HE CONCLUDED, "THAT THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE. BUT NOT THEIR LEADERS. ARE OUR POTENTIAL ALLIES AND THAT THIS FACT SHOULD BE EXPLOITED."

WILEY AND THE PRESIDENT THUS APPEARED TO BE IN SUBSTANTIAL AGREEMENT THAT UNREST DOES EXIST IN THE COMMUNIST BLOC AND IS AN ADVANTAGE TO THE ALLIED CAUSE. BUT THERE MAY BE ROOM FOR ARGUMENT AS TO THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE UNITED STATES CAN COUNT ON THIS AS THE FINAL AND DECISIVE FACTOR IN WINNING THE CONFLICT WITH SOVIET COMMUNISM.

THE BEST KNOWN INSTRUMENT FOR EXPLOITING DISCONTENT BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN WHICH THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IS NOW USING IS THE "VOICE OF AMERICA" RADIO. RUSSIA HAS FOR SEVERAL YEARS SOUGHT TO JAM THESE BROADCASTS AND THE "WARFARE" IN THE RADIO IS THEREFORE OPEN AND DIRECT.

ASIDE FROM PROPAGANDA BLASTS AND STATEMENTS DENOUNCING RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES, THE U.S. SO FAR HAS BEEN OTHERWISE CAREFUL AND RESTRAINED IN SEEKING TO EXPLOIT SUCH UNREST AS THERE IS IN THE COMMUNIST LANDS. WHETHER NEW METHODS MAY BE DEVISED AND EMPLOYED, HOWEVER, IS ONE OF THE QUESTIONS POSED BY THE IMPORTANCE WHICH MR.TRUMAN PLACED ON DEVELOPMENT OF POWERFUL ANTI-GOVERNMENT PRESSURES AMONG THE PEOPLES UNDER SOVIET RULE.

ES555AED

MAY 26 1951

A72WX

WASHINGTON, MAY 25-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES TOMORROW WILL BEGIN PROPAGANDIZING RUSSIA IN PREMIER STALIN'S NATIVE GEORGIAN LANGUAGE.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT A DAILY 15 MINUTE "VOICE OF AMERICA" BROADCAST TO THE SOVIET UNION WILL BE ADDED SATURDAY TO THE RUSSIAN AND UKRANIAN LANGUAGE PROGRAMS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID ADDITIONAL BROADCASTS WILL BE ADDED IN OTHER U.S.S.R. REGIONAL LANGUAGES WITHIN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS. THESE LANGUAGES WILL BE TATER, TURKESTANI, AZERBAIJANI AND ARMENIAN.

SU810AED

A208WX
(350) AMS BUDGET
NIGHT LEAD MARAGON

BY KARL R.BAUMAN

WASHINGTON,MAY 25-(AP)-JOHN MARAGON, FORMER WHITE HOUSE HANGER-ON, WENT TO JAIL FOR PERJURY TODAY DESPITE HIS LAWYER'S PLEA THAT HE WAS "ONLY A SCAPEGOAT" IN A SENATE INVESTIGATION OF INFLUENCE PEDDLING.

FEDERAL DISTRICT JUDGE JENNINGS BAILEY DENIED CLEMENCY AND THE ONE-TIME FRIEND OF MAJ.GEN.HARRY H.VAUGHAN, PRESIDENTIAL MILITARY AIDE, WAS LED AWAY TO SERVE EIGHT TO 24 MONTHS AT THE FEDERAL REFORMATORY AT PETERSBURG,VA.

IN A FINAL, VAIN PLEA, THE DEFENDANT'S ATTORNEY, EDWARD J.HAYES, ASKED FOR A SUSPENDED SENTENCE AND PROBATION. HE CALLED THE 58-YEAR OLD DEFENDANT "A MAN OF LITTLE CONSEQUENCE AND LITTLE INFLUENCE DESPITE THE STORIES TO THE CONTRARY."

BUT JUDGE BAILEY SAID HE HAD "NO REASONABLE DOUBT" AS TO MARAGON'S GUILT.

"I SEE NO REASON IN THIS CASE FOR PROBATION," THE JUDGE REMARKED.

MARAGON, STILL DAPPER IN A DARK BLUE SUIT, STOOD SILENTLY WITH BOWED HEAD DURING THE PROCEEDINGS. HIS WIFE AND SON SAT AMONG THE SPECTATORS.

SENTENCE WAS IMPOSED BY JUDGE BAILEY APRIL 28,1950, AFTER A JURY HAD CONVICTED MARAGON OF LYING TO A SENATE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING "FIVE PERCENTERS"--MEN WHO OFFER TO OBTAIN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR A FEE. SPECIFICALLY, HE WAS CONVICTED OF FALSELY SWEARING THAT (1) HE NEVER HAD A BANK ACCOUNT IN TEXAS AND (2) HE WAS NOT ON THE PAYROLL OF THE VERLEY PERFUME CO. WHEN EMPLOYED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT ON A MISSION TO GREECE.

30.24- 23419

MARAGON WAS ACQUITTED BY THE JURY ON A PERJURY COUNT BASED ON HIS DENIAL THAT HE USED INFLUENCE WITH VARIOUS GOVERNMENT AGENCIES FOR MONEY, AND THE GOVERNMENT DROPPED ONE COUNT OF THE FOUR-COUNT INDICTMENT.

EVER SINCE HIS CONVICTION THE ONE-TIME KANSAS CITY BOOTBLACK HAS BEEN FIGHTING TO ESCAPE JAIL. THE U.S.COURT OF APPEALS HERE UNANIMOUSLY UPHELD THE CONVICTION MARCH 2. THE SUPREME COURT REFUSED TO REVIEW THE CASE.

EXPLAINING WHY MARAGON DIDN'T PLEAD GUILTY, HAYES TOLD THE COURT: "TERROR AND HYSTERIA SEIZED POOR JOHN MARAGON AND HIS FAMILY, AND HE WENT TO TRIAL RATHER THAN PLEAD GUILTY TO THE GOVERNMENT'S SERIOUS CHARGE OF PEDDLING INFLUENCE FOR MONEY WHEN IN FACT HE WAS NOT GUILTY OF IT--AS IT WAS LATER PROVED."

MARAGON, HAYES ARGUED, "IS NOT THE TYPE OF INDIVIDUAL THIS SENATE COMMITTEE WAS THINKING ABOUT" WHEN IT LAUNCHED ITS BIG FIVE PER CENT INQUIRY.

"THE COMMITTEE WAS SHOOTING AT TURKEYS AND BAGGED A SPARROW," HAYES SAID.

FR251PED

MAY 26 1951

A201WX

NON-BATTLE CASUALTIES (270)

WASHINGTON,MAY 25-(AP)-DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE AMONG AMERICAN FORCES IN THE KOREAN WAR ARE RUNNING MUCH LOWER IN RELATION TO COMBAT DEATHS THAN IN WORLD WAR TWO.

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT FIGURES SHOW THAT FOR EVERY THREE MEN KILLED BY THE ENEMY IN THE LAST WAR NEARLY ONE MAN DIED FROM NON-COMBAT CAUSES. IN KOREA, TO DATE, THE RATIO IS ONE DEATH FROM ACCIDENT AND DISEASE TO 20 MEN KILLED BY ENEMY ACTION.

THE DEPARTMENT PRODUCED THE FIGURES IN RESPONSE TO QUERIES ABOUT GEN.OMAR BRADLEY'S DISCLOSURE YESTERDAY THAT AMERICAN NON-BATTLE CASUALTIES IN KOREA AMOUNT TO 72,679, INCLUDING 612 DEAD.

BOTH BRADLEY'S FIGURES AND A DEFENSE DEPARTMENT CASUALTY SUMMARY SHOW THAT AT LEAST 12,567 AMERICANS HAVE BEEN KILLED BY ENEMY ACTION IN KOREA.

U.S. COMBAT DEATHS IN WORLD WAR II WERE 326,265. FINAL TABULATIONS PREPARED BY THE ARMED SERVICES SHOW THAT 105,082 SERVICEMEN DIED IN THE LAST WAR OF DISEASE OR INJURIES.

IN MODERN TIMES, ARMED FORCES RARELY REVEAL THEIR NON-COMBAT CASUALTIES UNTIL AFTER WARS ARE ENDED. THAT WAS TRUE OF AMERICAN FORCES IN WORLD WAR TWO.

ON THAT POINT, REP.EDITH NOURSE ROGERS (R-MASS), RANKING REPUBLICAN ON THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, SAID TODAY SHE WAS "PROFOUNDLY SHOCKED" AT BRADLEY'S REPORT ON NON-COMBAT LOSSES.

MRS.ROGERS SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT "THIS CONCEALMENT OF ACTUAL CASUALTIES IN KOREA IS AN OUTRAGEOUS FOOLING OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC." "WHEN A MAN IN THE BATTLE ZONE (WHICH INCLUDES ALL OF KOREA) LOSES A HAND OR A FOOT AS THE RESULT OF EXPOSURE, HE IS JUST AS MUCH A BATTLE CASUALTY AS THE MAN WHO STOPPED A BULLET," SHE ADDED.

"FOR MY PART I BELIEVE THE PENTAGON IS TERRIBLY LAX IN ITS POLICY OF NOT LETTING THE PUBLIC KNOW WHAT THE COST OF SERVICE IN KOREA IS IN TOTAL CASUALTIES."

GG223PED

A29WX (MARINES & INSERT

(150)

WASHINGTON,MAY 25-(AP)-THE FIRST GROUP OF MARINE CORPS RESERVISTS WILL BE RELEASED FROM ACTIVE DUTY NEXT MONTH, CORPS HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE MARINE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE FIRST GROUP TO BE RELEASED WILL CONSIST OF "ENLISTED RESERVISTS WHO WERE ASSIGNED TO ACTIVE DUTY PRIOR TO AUG. 1, 1950, AND WHO QUALIFY AS VETERANS OR WHO ARE 26 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER BEFORE JULY 1, 1951."

MEN QUALIFYING UNDER THESE HEADINGS WILL BE RELEASED BETWEEN JUNE 11 AND JUNE 30. THE ORDER ALSO APPLIES TO MARINE RESERVISTS NOW FIGHTING IN KOREA.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS PROGRAM, THE MARINE CORPS DEFINES VETERANS AS THOSE WHO SERVED 90 DAYS OR MORE DURING THE LAST WAR, OR AT LEAST ONE YEAR BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 16, 1940 AND JUNE 24, 1948, OR A TOTAL OF THREE YEARS ON ACTIVE DUTY BEFORE JULY 1 THIS YEAR.

THE RULES FOR RELEASE OF MARINE RESERVE OFFICERS ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE APPLYING TO ENLISTED MEN EXCEPT THAT OFFICERS CALLED TO ACTIVE DUTY BEFORE LAST JULY 21 ARE ELIGIBLE. SECOND LIEUTENANTS, MOREOVER, MUST HAVE SERVED AT LEAST 21 MONTHS ON ACTIVE SERVICE TO QUALIFY.

JK552PED

A28WA

(150)

MAY 26 1951

WASHINGTON,MAY 25-(AP)-THE AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT WILL SEND REPLACEMENTS TO KOREA DURING THE NEXT FIVE WEEKS TO PERMIT ROTATION OF "A MAXIMUM NUMBER OF CREWS WITHOUT LOSS OF COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, IN A LETTER MADE PUBLIC BY REP.DOYLE (D-CALIF), SAID PERSONNEL OF THE 3RD BOMBARDMENT WILL BE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FIRST BECAUSE THEY HAVE BEEN IN THE FAR EAST SINCE THE START OF HOSTILITIES.

CREWS OF THE 452ND BOMBARDMENT GROUP, WHICH WENT TO THE FAR EAST LAST OCTOBER, SHOULD BEGIN ROTATION SOME TIME NEXT MONTH, THE LETTER SAID.

THE LETTER, SIGNED BY BRIG.GEN.ROBERT E.L.EATON, AIR FORCE LIAISON DIRECTOR, WAS IN RESPONSE TO PROTESTS RELAYED THROUGH DOYLE FROM THE FAMILIES OF MEMBERS OF THE 452ND BOMBING WING.

THE LETTER SAID THE ROTATION WILL BE BASED ON "REPLACEMENT FLOW BALANCED AGAINST THE EFFECT OF SUCH ROTATION ON COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS."

IT EMPHASIZED THAT CONTINUATION OF THE ROTATION POLICY "IS DEPENDENT DIRECTLY UPON THE FUTURE MILITARY SITUATION."

JK548PED

A43WX

NPA (550)

WASHINGTON,MAY 25-(AP)-A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE TODAY BRANDED THE DEFENSE LOAN AND TAX INCENTIVE PROGRAM "THE BIGGEST BONANZA THAT EVER CAME DOWN THE GOVERNMENT PIKE."

IT ALSO CHARGED THAT THERE IS "FLAGRANT DEFICIENCY" AMONG TOP LEVEL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATORS, PARTICULARLY IN THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY (NPA). IN THAT AGENCY, IT SAID, "A SMALL CLIQUE OF INDIVIDUALS WITH NO SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE OF ANY INDUSTRY" HAS INVITED "ALL KINDS OF IMPROPRIETY."

THE CHARGES, WERE CONTAINED IN A REPORT OF THE HOUSE EXECUTIVE EXPENDITURES SUBCOMMITTEE SCATHINGLY CRITICAL OF DEFENSE LOANS AND ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES OF NECESSITY AS TAX INCENTIVES TO BUSINESS.

CERTIFICATES OF NECESSITY ARE INTENDED ASN INDUCMENT FOR GREATER DEFENSE PRODUCTION. BY BEING CERTIFIED, A COMPANY MAY WRITE OFF COST OF A NEW PLANT FOR TAX PURPOSES IN A QUARTER OF THE TIME CUSTOMARILY ALLOWED. THIS MEANS SIZABLE TAX RELIEF FOR THE COMPANY.

THE COMMITTEE REPORT SAID THAT IN FIVE MONTHS CERTIFICATES HAVE BEEN ISSUEED FOR $5,000,000,000 (B) WORTH OF PLANTS, STATING:

"BUSINESSMEN HAVE BEEN QUICK TO SEIZE UPON THIS OPPORTUNITY TO EXPAND THEIR EXISTING FACILITIES, EXPECTING TO CHARGE OFF THE COST OR SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF IT TO WAR PROFITS."

THE COMMITTEE CALLED ADMINISTRATION OF THE TAX INCENTIVE AND DEFENSE LOAN PROGRAMS "UNSOUND AND DETRIMENTAL TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST IN MANY

RESPECTS."
DEFENSE OFFICIALS, THE REPORT STATED, HAVE SHOWN "OUTRIGHT DISREGARD FOR SAFEGUARDS" AND HAVE FOLLOWED A "SHOVEL-IN-THE-BARREL" APPROACH TO GET THE DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM UNDER WAY.
THE COMMITTEE FOUND "TIME AND AGAIN" INSTANCES WHERE TRAINED EXPERTS WERE ARBITRARILY OVER-RULED "BY MEN WHO READILY ADMITTED TO A LACK OF TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE." THE REPORT ADDED:
"THERE SEEMS TO EXIST IN NPA, IN PARTICULAR, A SMALL CLIQUE OF INDIVIDUALS, WITH NO SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE OF ANY INDUSTRY, WHOSE VIEWS AND OPINIONS HAVE INFLUENCED THE FINAL ACTION ON BOTH CERTIFICATES OF NECESSITY AND LOANS.
"WHILE THERE HAS BEEN FOUND NO EVIDENCE OF FRAUD OR COLLUSION IN ANY OF THE MATTERS EXAMINED, THE INFLUENCE OF THESE FEW INDIVIDUALS NOT ONLY IS INCONSISTENT WITH EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION BUT IS AN INVITATION TO ALL KINDS OF IMPROPRIETY. DECISIONS SHOULD BE BASED ON FACTS AND REASONS, NOT IN DISREGARD OF THEM."
THE REPORT SINGLED OUT FRANK R.CREEDON, DIRECTOR OF THE NPA FACILITIES CLEARANCE DIVISION, AS "ONE INDIVIDUAL" WHOSE TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE "EVIDENCED INCONSISTENCY AND LACK OF UNDERSTANDING" OF HIS RESPONSIBILITIES.

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THE REPORT SAID NPA ISSUED ALMOST $500,000,000 OF TAX CERTIFICATES TO STEEL COMPANIES AT THE START OF THE DEFENSE PROGRAM "WITHOUT ANY EFFORT TO VERIFY THE SELF-SERVING STATEMENTS ON EACH APPLICATION AND ENTIRELY ON A FIRST-COME, FIRST-SERVED BASIS."
THE REPORT CITED THE CASE OF THE HAZLETON STEEL AND TUBING CORP., "A NEW COMPANY ORGANIZED BY THREE MEN WITH $600 AND AN IDEA FOR A STEEL PLANT."
"THE PROCESS BY WHICH A LOAN OF $8,000,000 WAS MADE TO THIS COMPANY ALMOST DEFIES BELIEF. EVERY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL WITH A BACKGROUND EITHER IN STEEL OR FINANCIAL MATTERS WHO HAD OCCASION TO STUDY THE APPLICATION RECOMMENDED AGAINST IT. YET THE LOAN WAS GRANTED WITH A SPEED NOT GENERALLY FOUND IN A GOVERNMENT AGENCY."
THE COMMITTEE SAID "LOANS OF THE HAZLETON TYPE ARE NOT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST."
OTHER SPECIFIC CASES SINGLED OUT FOR CRITICISM DEALT WITH DEFENSE ASSISTANCE GRANTED THE LONE STAR STEEL CO., OF DAINGERFIELD,TEXAS, AND THE GREEN RIVER STEEL CORP., OWENSBORO,KY.
THESE COMPANIES, LIKE HAZLETON, WERE GRANTED BOTH LOANS AND TAX RELIEF ON PROPOSED DEFENSE PLANT DEVELOPMENTS.
IN CONCLUSION, THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED CONGRESS REVIEW THE WHOLE TAX CONCESSION PROGRAM TO DETERMINE IF IT IS JUSTIFIED IN THE LIGHT OF LOST TAX REVENUES, AND ITS "INFLATIONARY EFFECTS."
THE COMMITTEE SAID THAT WHILE THE GREEN RIVER CASE IS "PROMOTIONAL TO SOME EXTENT, THERE ARE ASPECTS TO THE VENTURE FROM THE STANDPOINT OF EXPERIENCED PERSONNEL AND LIKE FACTORS, WHICH DO NOT PLACE THIS LOAN IN AS QUESTIONABLE A CATEGORY AS THAT OF THE HAZLETON LOAN.
"THE SUBCOMMITTEE DOES NOT FEEL, HOWEVER, THAT THE EVIDENCE BEFORE IT DEFINITELY ESTABLISHES THE GREEN RIVER PROPOSAL AS A VITALLY NECESSARY EXPANSION JUSTIFYING THAT GRANTING OF INFLATIONARY LOANS," THE REPORT ADDED.
IN ANALYZING THE VARIOUS DEFENSE LOANS, THE SUBCOMMITTEE NOTED THAT THE GREEN RIVER STEEL CORPORATION WAS ORGANIZED ON NOV. 22, 1950.
THERE WAS AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF 10,000 SHARES OF $1 PAR VALUE.
"THE CORPORATION WAS TO BEGIN BUSINESS WITH PAID-IN CAPITAL OF $1,000," THE COMMITTEE REPORT SAID.
"THE ONLY STOCK SUBSCRIBERS WERE MR.SIDNEY U.WILLIAMS, A RETIRED STEEL EXECUTIVE, 500 SHARES; MR.ROBERT B.HENSLEY, AN ATTORNEY, 250 SHARES; AND MR.FRANK A.LOGAN, MR.HENSLEY'S LAW PARTNER, 250 SHARES. HOWEVER NO MONEY ACTUALLY WAS PAID IN," THE REPORT SAID.

"ON THE SAME DAY THE CORPORATION FILED AN APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF NECESSITY FOR $8,001,032 TO COVER THE COST OF THE PROPOSED NEW STEEL MILL," THE COMMITTEE SAID.
THE DAY BEFORE THE CERTIFICATE WAS GRANTED, THE CORPORATION APPLIED FOR A $8,556,126 GOVERNMENT LOAN UNDER THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT.
THE COMMITTEE REPORT COMMENTED THAT WHILE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE ENGINEERS THOUGHT THE PROJECT WOULD BE TECHNICALLY FEASIBLE BUT SAID IT WOULD BE DEPENDENT UPON STEEL SCRAP WHICH IS ALREADY SCARCE.
THE RFC ENGINEERS SAID "THIS PROJECT MAY NOT RESULT IN ANY OVER-ALL INCREASE FOR THE NATIONAL TOTAL---IN FACT, IT MAY WELL RESULT IN BUILDING A PLANT THAT WILL OPERATE AT ONLY PARTIAL CAPACITY DUE TO LACK OF SCRAP OR TAKE SCRAP FROM OTHER PLANTS AND THEREBY RESTRICT THEIR OUTPUT."
RFC AGREED TO MAKE A LOAN OF $3,556,126, CONDITIONED UPON A DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT LOAN OF $5,000,000 AND THE CORPORATION PUTTING UP $2,000,000 IN EQUITY CAPITAL.
THE COMMITTEE REPORTED THAT A $5,000,000 LOAN CERTIFICATE HAD BEEN SIGNED AND THAT ON FEB. 8, 1951, THE RFC APPROVED A LOAN OF $3,556,126 CONDITIONED UPON THE BORROWER INJECTING $2,000,000 WORKING CAPITAL.
"THERE WAS INFORMATION," THE COMMITTEE ADDED, "THE $2,000,000 WOULD BE PROVIDED BY AN INVESTMENT HOUSE WHICH WAS TO RECEIVE 60 PERCENT OF THE STOCK OF THE CORPORATION. MR.WILLIAMS AND MR.HENSLEY, THE PROMOTERS, WOULD EACH RETAIN 20 PERCENT OF THE STOCK."
RZ1054PED

MAY 26 1951

B62WX (400)
JAPANESE TREATY
WASHINGTON,MAY 25-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITIES SAID TONIGHT THAT AMERICAN AND BRITISH OFFICIALS WHO WILL MEET IN LONDON EARLY NEXT MONTH ON JAPANESE PEACE TREATY PROBLEMS ARE EXPECTED TO TAKE UP THE QUESTION OF CHINESE COMMUNIST AND NATIONALIST RELATIONS WITH THE CONCLUDING STAGES OF TREATY NEGOTIATION.
BRITAIN DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE CHINESE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT ON FORMOSA JUST AS THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE CHINESE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT ON THE MAINLAND.
THE PROBLEM POSED BY THIS CONFLICT OF LONDON AND WASHINGTON POLICIES IS WHETHER IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS ANY CHINESE GOVERNMENT WILLHBE ABLE TO SIGN THE TREATY WITH JAPAN WITH THE APPROVAL OF ALL THE OTHER NATIONS WHICH ARE WILLING TO SIGN.
BOTH STATE DEPARTMENT AND BRITISH DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS DENIED TONIGHT THAT THE QUESTION HAD YET COME TO A HEAD BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS OR THAT BRITAIN HAD INFORMED THE UNITED STATES THAT IT WOULD NOT PARTICIPATE IN ANY TREATY NEGOTIATION OR SIGNING WHICH INVOLVED GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI SHEK'S NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT.
JOHN FOSTER DULLES, SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON'S CHIEF REPUBLICAN ADVISER AND DIRECTOR OF JAPANESE TREATY WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES AND HIS CHIEF ASSOCIATE, JOHN M.ALLISON, ARE DUE TO FLY TO LONDON JUNE 2 TO TRY TO STRAIGHTEN OUT WITH THE BRITISH CONFLICTS OF INTEREST WHICH HAVE SO FAR ARISEN IN THE NEGOTIATIONS.
TO DATE, THESE NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED PRINCIPALLY BY THE UNITED STATES IN A SERIES OF SEPARATE CONSULTATIONS WITH OTHER INTERESTED GOVERNMENTS. THIS SYSTEM, WHICH AVOIDED THE ISSUE OF WHAT CHINESE GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE INVITED TO A PEACE CONFERENCE HAS WORKED SO WELL THAT MOST INFORMED AMERICAN OFFICIALS NOW BELIEVE NO CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD ON JAPAN. INSTEAD IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE TREATY WILL BE PUT IN FINAL FORM BY THE SAME PROCESS SO FAR USED. IF THAT IS CORRECT IT LEAVES OPEN WITH RESPECT TO CHINA ONLY THE QUESTION OF WHAT

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IF ANY CHINESE GOVERNMENT SHOULD SIGN THE PACT.
SINCE THE U.S. IS FLATLY OPPOSED TO ANY KIND OF RECOGNITION OF THE RED REGIME AND HAS REJECTED A BRITISH PROPOSAL TO INCLUDE THE REDS IN THE CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS, AND SINCE BRITAIN LONG AGO WITHDREW RECOGNITION FROM THE NATIONALISTS, SOME DIPLOMATS HERE SAY IT SEEMS HIGHLY PROBABLE THAT THE BRITISH WILL OPPOSE THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY BY THE NATIONALISTS. HOWEVER, THEY SAID THAT BRITAIN HAD NOT YET OFFICIALLY ADVISED THE U.S. OF ANY FORMAL POSITION ON THIF POINT.

RZ1125PED

MAY 26 1951

A70WX (260)
WAGE BOARD
BY HAROLD W.WARD
WASHINGTON, MAY 25-(AP)-THE WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD TODAY WEIGHED THE ARGUMENTS FOR A FOUR CENT HOURLY PRODUCTION BONUS FOR 1,000,000 AUTO WORKERS AND ITS POSSIBLE EFFECT ON CAR PRICES.
THE FORD AND PACKARD MOTOR COMPANIES TOLD THE BOARD YESTERDAY THEY WANTED TO PAY THE PRODUCTION INCREASE BUT WOULD NEED HIGHER PRICES TO OFFSET IT. GENERAL MOTORS CORP., ON THE OTHER HAND, SAID IT WOULD NOT ASK FOR ANY PRICE BOOST.
THE WAGE HIKE, DUE AT GENERAL MOTORS ON MAY 29, IS A REWARD FOR ANNUAL IMPROVEMENT IN PRODUCTION. IT WAS PROVIDED IN A FIVE-YEAR LABOR CONTRACT MADE LAST YEAR. WALTER P.REUTHER, HEAD OF THE CIO-UNITED AUTO WORKERS, ARGUED THAT THE INCREASE, WHICH WOULD EXCEED THE GOVERNMENT'S 10 PERCENT PAY BOOST MAXIMUM, WAS THE RESULT OF "MATURE" COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND REPRESENTED STABILITY OF LABOR RELATIONS IN THE INDUSTRY.
REUTHER CAUTIONED THAT IF THE PRODUCTION BONUS IS TAMPERED WITH BY THE BOARD THE ENTIRE FIVE-YEAR PEACE PACT WILL BE SCRAPPED. HE SAID THE PARTIES THEN WOULD HAVE TO SIT DOWN AND NEGOTIATE A NEW AGREEMENT AND THAT THE UNION WOULD RENEW OLD DEMANDS WHICH HAD BEEN SET ASIDE TO OBTAIN THE FIVE YEAR AGREEMENT.
PENDING ITS DECISION ON THE RAISE ISSUE, THE BOARD ASKED REUTHER NOT TO INSIST ON THE MAY 29 DEADLINE. HE SAID HE WOULD DISCUSS THIS WITH OTHER UNION OFFICIALS. AND HE INDICATED THERE MIGHT BE WILLINGNESS TO GO ALONG WITH THE BOARD AT LEAST UNTIL THE FIRST INCREASED PAY CHECKS ARE DUE ABOUT MID-JUNE.
IN A SEPARATE ACTION YESTERDAY, THE BOARD SET UP A SPECIAL PANEL REPRESENTING MANAGEMENT, LABOR AND THE PUBLIC TO DECIDE WHETHER INDUSTRIES EXEMPTED FROM PRICE CONTROLS BY THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT ALSO SHOULD BE FREE OF WAGE STABILIZATION.
HEARINGS WILL BE HELD JUNE 5 AND 6 ON THIS QUESTION. THE PANEL WILL BE HEADED BY THEODORE W.KHEEL OF NEW YORK AND PROF. RICHARD A.LESTER OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY. OTHER MEMBERS HAVE NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED.
SU404AED

A226WX (120)
WASHINGTON, MAY 25-(AP)-THE ARMY HAS ORDERED ITS FIRST JET-POWERED, COLLAPSIBLE HELICOPTER.
PLANS CALL FOR A MACHINE THAT CAN BE FOLDED AND LOADED ABOARD A JEEP BY TWO MEN USING ORDINARY TOOLS. IT WILL BE POWERED BY TWO TINY JET ENGINES--WEIGHING ONLY A FRACTION OF A STANDARD ENGINE. ONE WILL BE ATTACHED TO EACH OF THE TWO ROTOR BLADES.
THE ARMY, IN ANNOUNCING THE ORDER TODAY, SAID THE HELICOPTER SHOULD PROVE VALUABLE FOR OBSERVATION AND SCOUTING WORK IN THE OPENING PHASES OF AIRBORNE OPERATIONS. THIS INDICATED IT PROBABLY WOULD BE DROPPED BY PARACHUTE WITH AIRBORNE TROOPS DURING A LANDING.
IT WILL CARRY ONLY ONE MAN, PLUS A RADIO.
THE FIRST ONE WILL BE BUILT BY THE AMERICAN HELICOPTER CO. AT MANHATTAN BEACH, CALIF., FROM DESIGNS RECENTLY APPROVED FOR THE ARMY BY AIR FORCE EXPERTS AT WRIGHT-PATTERSON BASE IN DAYTON, O.
THE AIR FORCE HAS HAD EXPERIMENTAL JET-POWERED 'COPTERS OF THE ORDINARY TYPE FOR SOME TIME.
SU404PED

B10WX (SCEG) (430)
MCCARTHY
WASHINGTON, MAY 25-(AP)-SENATOR MCCARTHY (R-WIS) HAS FIRED A SHARP NEW BOLT AT SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON AND WHAT THE SENATOR CALLS "THE TREACHEROUS RED CLIQUE IN POWER IN OUR STATE DEPARTMENT."
ACHESON, MCCARTHY SAID IN A SENATE SPEECH YESTERDAY, HAS "TRIED TO MAKE SURE THAT WE COULD NOT WIN IN BATTLE."
HE ADDED THAT STATE DEPARTMENT "POLITICIANS" HAVE "SIGNED AND SEALED XXX THE DEATH WARRANT" FOR AMERICANS FIGHTING IN KOREA.
HE PROPOSED THAT ACHESON "NOT ONLY RESIGN FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT BUT XXX REMOVE YOUR CARCASS FROM THIS COUNTRY AND GO TO THE NATION FOR WHICH YOU HAVE BEEN STRUGGLING AND FIGHTING FOR SO LONG."
MCCARTHY LED INTO THE LARRUPING NEW ATTACK ON THE STATE DEPARTMENT DURING A SENATE DISCUSSION OF THE INVESTIGATION OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL FROM HIS FAR EASTERN COMMANDS. HE REPEATEDLY HAS CHARGED THE STATE DEPARTMENT WITH HARBORING COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS.
THE KEY QUESTION IN THE MACARTHUR INVESTIGATION, MCCARTHY SAID YESTERDAY, IS "WILL THE GENERALS OR THE POLITICIANS CONTROL MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE?"
HE THEN CITED BOB SMITH, A SOLDIER FROM MIDDLEBURG, PA., AS TYPICAL OF THE THOUSANDS OF CASUALTIES HE SAID HAD SUFFERED BECAUSE OF STATE DEPARTMENT POLICIES IN KOREA. SMITH LOST PARTS OF BOTH ARMS AND BOTH LEGS, AND IS THE ONLY QUADRUPLE AMPUTEE OF THE KOREAN WAR REPORTED THUS FAR.
"I SUGGEST," MCCARTHY SAID, "THAN WHEN THE DAY COMES THAT BOB SMITH CAN WALK, WHEN HE GETS HIS ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, HE FIRST WALK OVER TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND CALL UPON THE RED DEAN ACHESON--IF HE IS STILL THERE.
"HE SHOULD SAY TO HIM, 'DEAN, HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN BOYS HAVE FACED THOSE TWIN KILLERS (BULLETS AND BITTER COLD) BECAUSE YOU HAVE TRIED TO RUN THE TACTICS AND THE STRATEGY OF AN ARMY IN THE FIELD AND HAVE TRIED TO MAKE SURE THAT WE COULD NOT WIN IN BATTLE.'"
MCCARTHY DECLARED THAT GEN.OMAR BRADLEY IN TESTIFYING BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEES INVESTIGATING MACARTHUR'S OUSTER HAD PUT ALL MILITARY MEN ON NOTICE THAT THEY "OWE FIRST DUTY TO WHATEVER POLITICIANS HAPPEN TO BE IN POWER."
MACARTHUR, ON THE OTHER HAND, "BELIEVES THAT GENERALS HAVE NOT ONLY THE RIGHT BUT THE DUTY TO SPEAK OUT WHEN THEY FIND THE NATION'S SECURITY ENDANGERED BY POLITICAL INTERFERENCE IN THE TACTICS AND STRATEGY OF THE ARMY," MCCARTHY SAID.
SENATOR MCMAHON (D-CONN) FIRED BACK THAT THE INQUIRY TESTIMONY HAD SHOWED "BEYOND A DOUBT THE WISDOM OF THE PRESIDENT" IN OUSTING THE FIVE STAR GENERAL.
MCCARTHY THEN ACCUSED MCMAHON, A MEMBER OF THE INQUIRY COMMITTEE, OF PREJUDGING THE ISSUE "BEFORE THE HEARINGS STARTED."
HE SAID HE THOUGHT MCMAHON, SENATOR KERR (D-OKLA), SENATOR BENTON (D-CONN) AND OTHERS WHO HAVE CRITICIZED MACARTHUR SHOULD "TAKE THEIR HATS IN HAND AND GO UP TO THE WALDORF-ASTORIA AND LEARN SOME OF THE SIMPLE MILITARY FACTS OF LIFE."
REPUBLICANS SHOULD CONSULT WITH MACARTHUR AT EVERY CHANCE, MCCARTHY SAID, BECAUSE THE GENERAL IS "THE ONE MAN WHO STANDS AS A SOLID WALL AGAINST COMMUNISM IN THE FAR EAST" AND "THE ONE MAN THE PINKOS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT KNEW THEY HAD TO GET IF THEY WERE GOING TO SELL OUT THE FAR EAST."
ES324AED

A14WX
BULLETIN
SMALL RETAILERS
WASHINGTON, MAY 25-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT TODAY RELIEVED ABOUT 100,000 SMALL RETAIL STORES, INCLUDING MANY HARDWARE STORES, FROM FILING DETAILED PRICING CHARTS UNDER THE RETAILERS' CEILING PRICE REGULATION.

THE ORDER BY THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION GIVES THESE SMALL RETAILERS THE OPTION OF PRICING THEIR GOODS UNDER THE RETAILERS' REGULATION OR CONTINUING TO PRICE UNDER THE GENERAL FREEZE AT LEVELS IN EFFECT FROM LAST DEC.19 THROUGH JAN.25.

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A16WX
BOTH THE TYPES OF GOODS SOLD UNDER THE REGULATION AND THE VOLUME OF BUSINESS DONE BY EACH SMALL RETAILER MUST BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION TO DETERMINE WHETHER A SMALL RETAILER IS EXEMPT FROM CHART FILING PROVISIONS, THE OPS SAID.

A17WX
OPS MADE CLEAR THAT THE RELIEF AMENDMENT IN NO WAY EXEMPTS ANY STORE FROM PRICE CONTROLS.

A SUPPLEMENTARY PRICING ORDER WILL BE ISSUED THE FIRST OF NEXT WEEK--PROBABLY MONDAY--GIVING SMALL RETAILERS REMAINING UNDER GENERAL FREEZE PRICES SOME RELIEF WHERE THEIR MARGINS HAVE BEEN CUT DOWN BY INCREASED COSTS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE PRICE AGENCY GAVE NO HINT AS TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUPPLEMENTARY ORDER.

OPS SAID SMALL STORES CHOOSING THE OPTION OF PRICING UNDER THE GENERAL PRICE FREEZE MUST CONTINUE UNDER THAT UNTIL OTHER METHODS OF PRICE CONTROLS ARE PROVIDED THEM.

A REGULATION TO PROVIDE THESE IS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

AT THE SAME TIME, OPS WARNED THAT ALL OTHER RETAILERS, ESTIMATED AT 195,000, SELLING ITEMS CONTROLLED UNDER THE RETAILERS' REGULATION AND NOT ELIGIBLE TO REMAIN UNDER THE GENERAL FREEZE MUST FILE THEIR PRICING CHARTS BY MAY 31 (CQ). AN ADDITIONAL DAY IS GRANTED BECAUSE THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF MAY 30 IS A HOLIDAY.

RETAILERS WHO MUST FILE THE CHARTS CANNOT CONTINUE TO SELL THEIR GOODS LEGALLY AFTER MAY 31 WITHOUT FILING. OPS SAID THERE WILL BE NO EXTENSION OF THAT DEADLINE.

PREPARING THE CHARTS INVOLVES MUCH FIGURING OF ALLOWABLE MARGINS OR MARKUPS AND OTHER DATA.

THE PRINCIPAL GROUP OF RETAILERS GIVEN RELIEF FROM FILING THE CHARTS ARE THOSE STORES SELLING SUCH ITEMS AS HOUSEWARES, NOTIONS, SPORTING GOODS, SILVERWARE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, JEWELRY, WATCHES AND CLOCKS. THEY MAY ELECT TO PRICE UNDER GENERAL FREEZE LEVELS RATHER THAN THE RETAILERS' CEILING PRICE REGULATION, KNOWN AS CPR 7.

OPS SAID THE EFFECT OF TODAY'S ACTION WILL BE THAT MOST RETAILERS HANDLING LARGER ITEMS LIKE FURNITURE, RADIOS, TELEVISION SETS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, LUGGAGE, APPAREL AND SUCH LARGER ARTICLES WILL REMAIN UNDER CPR 7. OPS SAID SUCH ITEMS ARE MORE EASILY LISTED ON A PRICING CHART.

THE RETAILERS' REGULATION ITSELF GAVE SMALL DEALERS DOING LESS THAN $20,000 OF BUSINESS ANNUALLY THE RIGHT TO STAY UNDER GENERAL FREEZE PRICES.

ADDITIONALLY THE ACTION TODAY PROVIDES THAT A RETAILER MAY ELECT TO STAY UNDER THE FREEZE IF:

1. THE OVER-ALL NET DOLLAR VOLUME OF SALES OF EVERYTHING IN HIS STORE IS LESS THAN $100,000 ANNUALL: EXCEPT THAT IF HIS SALES OF THE LARGER ITEMS SUCH AS LUGGAGE, FURNITURE AND THE LIKE TOTAL $20,000 OR MORE HE MUST FILE PRICING CHARTS COVERING THOSE ITEMS.

2. THE NET DOLLAR VOLUME OF SALES OF THE SMALL ITEMS SUCH AS HOUSEWARES, NOTIONS, SILVERWARE AND THE LIKE IS LESS THAN $60,000 A YEAR; EXCEPT THAT HE STILL MUST FILE PRICING CHARTS COVERING THE LARGER ITEMS IF HIS VOLUME OF BUSINESS IN THOSE ARTICLES IS $20,000 OR MORE YEARLY. SUCH A RETAILER'S TOTAL VOLUME OF SALES IN HIS STORE MAY EXCEED EVEN THE $100,000 LIMIT. THE GOVERNING FACTOR IS THE AMOUNT OF SMALL GOODS HE SELLS.

EVERY RETAILER DOING IN EXCESS OF $20,000 YEARLY IN THE BIGGER ITEMS MUST FILE PRICING CHARTS COVERING THOSE ITEMS.

THE RETAILER WHO IS ELIGIBLE TO DO SO AND WHO ELECTS TO REMAIN UNDER THE GENERAL PRICE FREEZE DOES NOT HAVE TO NOTIFY OPS. HE SIMPLY DISREGARDS THE MAY 31 DEADLINE FOR FILING THE CHARTS. BUT HE MUST BE PREPARED TO SHOW OPS AT ANY TIME WHY HE MADE THE CHOICE.

IF A DEALER ELIGIBLE TO STAY UNDER THE GENERAL FREEZE PRICING ALREADY HAD FILED A CHART AND WANTS TO USE FREEZE PERIOD PRICES HE MUST ASK HIS OPS DISTRICT OFFICE BY JULY 2 TO RETURN HIS CHARTER.

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A74CX
(370) PRECEDE WASHINGTON (A159)
CHICAGO, MAY 25-(AP)-A BEDRIDDEN CHARLES E. WILSON SAID BY PROXY TODAY THAT BY THE END OF 1953, AMERICA "WILL BE ABLE TO MEET ALL THE DEMANDS OF GLOBAL WARFARE."

IN A PREPARED SPEECH READ BY HIS ASSISTANT, ANDRUE BERDING OF WASHINGTON, THE MOBILIZATION CHIEF TOLD THE EXECUTIVES CLUB OF CHICAGO THAT "OUR READINESS WILL BE SUCH AS TO BE INTENSELY DISCOURAGING TO ANY AGGRESSOR."

"WHILE WE WILL BE FULLY READY BY 1953, THAT DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN INVITATION FOR ANYONE TO MONKEY WITH A BUZZ SAW BETWEEN NOW AND THEN," WILSON ADDED. "RIGHT NOW WE ARE STRONG ENOUGH TO DEAL OUT THE MOST PUNISHING BLOWS AND OUR STRENGTH GROWS WEEK BY WEEK AND MONTH BY MONTH."

WILSON'S APPEARANCE IN PERSON WAS CANCELED AT THE LAST MINUTE WHEN HE SLIPPED WHILE DESCENDING FROM AN AIRPLANE AT LA GUARDIA FIELD IN NEW YORK LAST NIGHT AND GASHED HIS LEG SO SEVERELY IT REQUIRED 20 STITCHES.

HOWEVER, HE DID SPEAK A FEW PERSONAL WORDS OVER A TELEPHONE-PUBLIC ADDRESS HOOKUP TO HIS BEDSIDE. IN THIS IMPROMPTU TALK, THE 64-YEAR-OL WILSON TOLD SOME 1,500 EXECUTIVES CLUB MEMBERS:

"IT SEEMS SO OBVIOUS THAT THE ROAD TO PEACE THROUGH THE PREVENTION OF A WORLD CONFLAGRATION IS DEPENDENT ON AMERICAN MIGHT AND THE STRENGTH OF OUR FREE ALLIES. IT IS A CHALLENGE TO OUR MATURITY AND OUR UNITY TO ACCOMPLISH THIS RESULT.

"WHEN OUR MILITARY FORCE HAS BEEN RECRUITED TO FULL STRENGTH SHORTLY, WE AMERICANS CAN CONFIDENTLY TAKE IT FOR GRANTED IT WILL BE THE SAME GALLANT, EFFECTIVE, WINNING COMBINATION AS IN THE PAST. IT IS OUR RESPONSIBILITY TO BACK THEM WITH A PRODUCTION JOB.

"THE COMBINATION OF A MAGNIFICENT MILITARY FORCE AND THE WORLD'S GREATEST PRODUCTIVE MACHINE CAN, AND I BELIEVE WILL, MAKE OUR DREAMS OF PEACE A REALITY."

IN HIS PREPARED ADDRESS, WILSON SAID WE WILL HAVE REACHED "OUR CURRENT GOAL OF 3,500,000 (M) MEN UNDER ARMS" BY JULY 1.

HE SAID EQUIPMENT NOW AVAILABLE TO THE ARMED SERVICES "MAY NOT BE 1951 VINTAGE" BUT IS STILL EFFECTIVE AND FORMIDABLE. THE STOCKPILE OF ATOM BOMBS "CONTINUES TO GROW." INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY IS BEING EXPANDED AND MANPOWER IS BEING TRAINED.

"BY FALL, WE WILL BE ROLLING, AND EACH MONTH THEREAFTER GREAT VOLUMES OF ARMS AND EQUIPMENT WILL BE FLOWING FROM OUR PRODUCTION LINES," HE STATED.

ON THE DEBIT SIDE, WILSON ADDED, ARE SUCH PROBLEMS AS "A SERIOUS BOTTLENECK IN THE MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY" WHICH IS BEING REMEDIED AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE BY MATERIALS ALLOCATIONS AND OTHER AIDS; A SHORTAGE OF SOME VITAL MATERIALS, WHIC IS BEING COMBATED BY SUBSTITUTIONS AND CONSERVATION; AND A MANPOWER SHORTAGE IN SOME HIGHLY SKILLED AND VITAL JOBS.
WM818PCD

A159WX WILSON & SUB
(120)
WASHINGTON,MAY 25-(AP)-MOBILIZATION CHIEF CHARLES E.WILSON SEVERELY INJURED A LEG YESTERDAY IN STEPPING FROM AN AIRPLANE AT LA GUARDIA FIELD IN NEW YORK. HE WAS CONFINED TO HIS APARTMENT HERE TODAY.
A SPOKESMAN FOR THE OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION SAID WILSON SUFFERED A CUT IN THE THIGH THAT REQUIRED SEVERAL STITCHES AND PULLED A TENDON.
WILSON TOOK A PLANE BACK TO WASHINGTON AND DOCTORS ORDERED HIM TO STAY OFF THE INJURED LIMB. HE WAS REPORTED RESTING COMFORTABLY BUT MAY BE UNABLE TO GO TO HIS OFFICE FOR SEVERAL DAYS.
THE ACCIDENT FORCED WILSON TO CANCEL A SCHEDULED ADDRESS AT A DINNER MEETING IN NEW YORK LAST NIGHT AND ALSO A SPEECH TODAY BEFORE THE EXECUTIVES CLUB IN CHICAGO. HE HAD PLANNED TO FLY FROM NEW YORK TO CHICAGO.
THE CHICAGO VISIT WOULD HAVE BEEN HIS FIRST TO THE MIDWEST. HE HAD PLANNED TO VISIT THE HOTPOINT PLANT AND THE CARNEGIE ILLINOIS STEEL MILL IN CHICAGO TODAY, IN ADDITION TO ADDREX

PLANNED TO VISIT THE HOTPOINT PLANT AND THE CARNEGIE ILLINOIS STEEL MILL IN CHICAGO TODAY, IN ADDITION TO ADDRESSING THE EXECUTIVES CLUB.
FR1206PED

A9-(CORRECT)-WX
(900)
AMS BUDGET
NIGHT LEAD ATOMIC
BY FRANK E.CAREY
ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE WRITER
WASHINGTON, MAY 25-(AP)-U.S. ATOMIC CHIEFS THREW OUT A DRAMATIC HINT TODAY THAT THE FIRST TESTS OF SOME KIND OF HYDROGEN BOMB--PERHAPS THE FORERUNNER OF A TRUE "SUPER BOMB"--HAVE JUST BEEN SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED.
THE ANNOUNCEMENT, PERHAPS FORESHADOWING AMERICAN POSSESSION OF THE WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL AND DESTRUCTIVE WEAPON, SAID:
"A PROGRAM OF ATOMIC WEAPONS TESTS HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT" AT THE SUPER-SECRET ENIWETOK PROVING GROUNDS IN THE PACIFIC.
THEN CAME THE TEN KEY WORDS:
"THE TEST PROGRAM INCLUDED EXPERIMENTS CONTRIBUTING TO THERMONUCLEA WEAPONS RESEARCH."
"THERMONUCLEAR WEAPONS" MEANS HYDROGEN BOMBS.
THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AND THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT IN A JOINT, GUARDEDLY WORDED ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT STATE THAT AN H-BOMB HAD BEEN DEVELOPED AND DETONATED DURING THE TESTS--WHICH REPORTEDLY COST $100,000,000 AND INVOLVED THOUSANDS OF PERSONNEL.
IT SAID PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAD BEEN NOTIFIED OF THE SUCCESS OF THE TESTS.
SIGNIFICANTLY, IT ALSO POINTED OUT THAT THE "THERMONUCLEAR WEAPONS" PHASE OF THE TESTS HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT "IN FURTHERANCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF JANUARY 31, 1950."
THAT WAS THE DATE WHEN MR. TRUMAN ORDERED THE AEC "TO CONTINUE ITS WORK ON ALL FORMS OF ATOMIC WEAPONS, INCLUDING THE SO-CALLED HYDROGEN OR SUPER-BOMB."

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THE PRESIDENT SAID HE HAD GIVEN THE ORDER SO THAT THE UNITED STATES COULD DEFEND ITSELF "AGAINST ANY POSSIBLE AGGRESSOR."
THE FACT THAT THE THERMONUCLEAR "EXPERIMENTS" WERE CONDUCTED IN CONNECTION WITH TESTS OF SO-CALLED ORTHODOX A-BOMBS OF THE URANIUM OR PLUTONIUM VARIETY INDICATES THAT AT LEAST A SMALL AMOUNT OF POTENTIALLY EXPLOSIVE HYDROGEN MAY HAVE BEEN "WRAPPED AROUND" AN A-BOMB--AND SUCCESSFULLY DETONATED.
IF SO, THE "HELL BOMB" MAY NOW BE AN ACTUAL REALITY.
TOP SCIENTISTS HAVE SPECULATED THAT AN A-BOMB WOULD BE USED TO "TRIGGER" THE H-BOMB, BECAUSE IT WOULD OFFER THE BEST POSSIBILITY OF PROVIDING THE TERRIFIC HEAT NECESSARY TO FUSE HYDROGEN ATOMS. THIS FUSION WOULD SET OFF A TREMENDOUS BLAST OF ATOMIC ENERGY.
IF SUCH A "TRIGGERING" OPERATION HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED WITH EVEN A SMALL AMOUNT OF SO-CALLED "HEAVY HYDROGEN"--THE WAY WOULD CONCEIVABLY BE OPENED TO FABRICATING H-BOMBS OF ANY DESIRED SIZE AND POWER, WITHIN THE LIMITS OF ENGINEERING AND AVAILABILITY OF HYDROGEN MATERIALS. SUCH MATERIALS COULD THEORETICALLY BE EITHER "TRITIUM" OR "DEERIUM"--PERHAPS IN COMBINATION.
VARIOUS SCIENTISTS HAVE SAID UNOFFICIALLY THAT IF THE "FUSION" OF HYDROGEN ATOMS CAN ONCE BE PERFECTED IN A BOMB, THERE IS NO THEORETICAL LIMIT TO THE SIZE OF THE BOMB. AN H-BOMB WOULD NOT HAVE THE "CRITICAL SIZE" LIMITATION OF AN A-BOMB.

AND SOME SCIENTISTS HAVE ESTIMATED THAT IF AN H-BOMB WERE PRODUCED WITH 1,000 TIMES THE ENERGY OF A HIROSHIMA-TYPE A-BOMB, IT WOULD PRODUCE BLAST DAMAGE IN A CIRCULE OF 10 MILES RADIUS, COMPARED WITH THE HIROSHIMA CIRCLE OF ONE MILE RADIUS. ONE SCIENTIST SAYS SUCH A BOMB WOULD BURN PEOPLE TO DEATH OVER A RADIUS UP TO 20 MILES OR MORE.
TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW BLASTS OF A-BOMBS--DESCRIBED BY A CONGRESSMAN AS "MANY TIMES MORE POWERFUL" THAN THOSE DROPPED ON JAPAN--ALSO SEEMED TO HINT AT:
1. DEVELOPMENT OF NEW INFORMATION OF USE IN CIVIL DEFENSE AGAINST ATOMIC ATTACK, INCLUDING INFORMATION ON THE DESIGN OF BUILDINGS BEST SUITED TO WITHDRAND THE EFFECTS OF TERRIFIC BLAST.
2. THE POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW TECHNIQUE OF DROPPING ATOMIC BOMBS FROM AIRPLANES--CONCEIVABLY INVOLVING THE USE OF SMALLER PLANES THAN THE B-29S WHICH DROPPED THE BOMBS ON HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI AND PERHAPS EVEN INVOLVING A LOW-FLYING HIT AND RUN METHOD FOR STRIKING AT GROUND TROOPS IN A SMALL AREA.
THESE DEDUCTIONS APPEAR REASONABLE ON THE BASIS OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE ENIWETOK TESTS INCLUDED COMPREHENSIVE MEASUREMENT OF BLAST AND HEAT EFFECTS ON "STRUCTURES, AIRCRAFT AND VARIOUS OTHER ITEMS."
THE ATOMIC LEADERS OBVIOUSLY MUST HAVE INFORMATION ALREADY ON THE EFFECTS THE JAPANESE BLASTS HAD ON THE PLANES THAT DELIVERED THOSE BOMBS DURING WORLD WAR II.
TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT ALSO SAID WITHOUT AMPLIFICATION THAT THE NEW TESTS PRODUCED "ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF PRIMARY MILITARY VALUE IN THE FIELD OF WEAPONS EFFECTS."
THE AEC DECLINED TO SAY HOW MANY TESTS WERE CONDUCTED IN THE RECENT HUSH-HUSH ENIWETOK PROGRAM WHICH, IRONICALLY ENOUGH, WAS NICKNAMED "OPERATION GREENHOUSE."
BROOKS (D-LA), A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE ARMED SERVICE COMMITTEE, MENTIONED IN THE HOUSE ON WEDNESDAY.
MENTION OF ATOMIC SHELLS, WHICH REP.
BROOKS SAID RECENT TESTS HAVE SHOWN PROGRESS IN DEVELOPING ATOMIC SHELLS AND DECLARED THEY SHOULD BE USED BY U.S. TROOPS FIGHTING AGAINST THE REDS IN KOREA.
THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATOR SPOKE AS THOUGH THE USE OR NON-USE OF SUCH A WEAPON WERE ONLY A MATTER OF CHOICE. ARMY AUTHORITIES HAVE SAID ONLY THAT THEY ARE CONFIDENT SUCH A WEAPON WILL BE DEVELOPED SOME

DAY.
IN THEIR STATEMENT TODAY, THE ATOMIC HEADS GAVE LITTLE SPECIFIC DATA ON THE LATEST ENIWETOK TESTS, BUT LEFT THE WAY WIDE OPEN TO CONJECTURE.
THE TESTS, FIRST TO BE HELD AT THE BIG PROVING GROUNDS SINCE THE SERIES OF THREE IN THE SPRING OF 1948, WERE CARRIED OUT BY A "JOINT TASK FORCE" OF ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE AND AEC PERSONNEL, ASSISTED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDER AEC CONTRACT.
THE TASK FORCE WAS HEADED BY LIEUT. GEN. ELWOOD R. QUESADA OF THE AIR FORCE, WITH DR. ALVIN C.GRAVES OF AEC'S LOS ALAMOS SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY AS SCIENTIFIC DEPUTY COMMANDER.
THE COMMISSION SAID IT WOULD "CONTINUE TO USE" THE ENIWETOK AREA. IT DID NOT SAY WHETHER FURTHER TESTS ARE IN PROSPECT FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.
THE STATEMENT DECLARED:
"AS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED, TEST ACTIVITIES AT ENIWETOK ARE UNDER SECURITY RESTRICTIONS INCLUDING THOSE OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT.
"INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM RESEARCH ON NUCLEAR DETONATIONS, THE MAJOR PURPOSE OF THE TESTS, IS SECRET."
BUT THE ATOMIC CHIEFS SAID "MUCH" OF THE INFORMATION OBTAINED ABOUT ATOMIC WEAPONS EFFECTS ON STRUCTURES, AIRCRAFT AND OTHER ITEMS WOULD BE TAKEN OFF THE SECRET LIST AND MADE AVAILABLE TO THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT AND THE CIVIL DEFENSE AGENCY.
THE SAME GOES FOR DATA OBTAINED ON SEVERAL PROJECTS IN THE FIELDS OF BIOLOGY, MEDICINE AND RADIOATION-EFFECTS.
ALTHOUGH THE AEC DECLINED TO AMPLIFY ON THE NATURE AND RESULTS OF THE TESTS, REP. JACKSON (D-WASH), A RANKING MEMBER OF THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY, GAVE SOME TIPS DURING A NEWS CONFERENCE ON MAY 12. JACKSON WITNESSES THE TESTS.
HE SAID THE LATEST PROGRAM "MARKS A DEFINITE STEP FORWARD IN THE FIELD OF ATOMIC WEAPONS AND HAS IMMEASURABLY IMPROVED OUR ATOMIC STOCKPILE POSITION."
"OUR ATOMIC WEAPONS," HE SAID, "WILL BE MORE EFFECTIVE THAN EVER BEFORE. THEY ARE MANY TIMES MORE POWERFUL THAN THE A-BOMBS DROPPED ON HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI WHICH REPRESENTED A FORCE EQUIVALENT TO 20,000 TONS OF TNT."
JACKSON SAID THE TEST PROGRAM REVEALED AMONG OTHER THINGS THAT, UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS, "OUR TROOPS CAN ADVANCE THROUGH THE VERY AREA DESTROYED BY ATOMIC BLASTS"--THUS PAVING THE WAY, HE DECLARED, "FOR THE TACTICAL USE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS IN WARFARE."
JACKSON SAID UPWARDS OF $100,000,000 (M) WAS SPENT IN PREPARATION FOR THE TESTS AND THOUSANDS OF MILITARY, AEC AND OTHER PERSONNEL WERE INVOLVED.
HE SAID ELABORATE SECURITY MEASURES WERE TAKEN TO PROTECT A WIDE AREA AROUND THE MARSHALL ISLANDS ATOLL TO FORESTALL ANY POTENTIAL ENEMY OPERATIONS--SUCH AS A NSEAK SUBMARINE APPROACH TO ENIWETOK FOR PICTURES OF THE TESTS.
SU455PED

D61WA
(180)
BEEF
WASHINGTON, MAY 25-(AP)-ECONOMIC STABILIZER ERIC JOHNSTON SAID TODAY HIS EXPERTS CAN'T AGREE ON WHETHER THE ROLLBACK IN CATTLE PRICES WOULD AFFECT PRODUCTION.
HE TOLD THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE THAT SOME ECONOMISTS IN HIS OFFICE FEEL THAT THE ORDER MIGHT RESULT IN A SHORTAGE OF BEEF, WHILE OTHERS DO NOT.
HE HIMSELF FEELS THE ROLLBACK "IS FAIR" AND PROBABLY "WILL WORK," HE SAID.

JOHNSTON SAID HE APPROVED THE ROLLBACK ORDER ISSUED BY PRICE STABILIZER MICHAEL DISALLE. IT TRIMMED CATTLE PRICES AN AVERAGE OF 10 PERCENT LAST MONDAY AND CALLS FOR ADDITIONAL CUTS OF 4 1/2 PERCENT EACH ON AUGUST 1 AND OCT. 1.
CATTLEMEN HAVE PROTESTED TO THE COMMITTEE THAT THE ORDER WILL "CONFISCATE" THEIR PROFITS, AND IN SOME CASES FORCE THEM OUT OF BUSINESS.
JOHNSTON TOLD THE COMMITTEE THAT CATTLEMEN WERE LIKE REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER INDUSTRIES--"EVERYONE WANTS THE HIGH WATER MARK (OF PRICES) MADE PAR FOR THE COURSE."
HE SAID THAT COULDN'T BE DONE IF THERE IS TO BE A STABLE ECONOMY.
ACTUALLY, HE SAID, THE REAL REASON CATTLEMEN ARE COMPLAINING IS THAT THEY DON'T WANT ANY CONTROLS AT ALL.
JOHNSTON SAID HE HADN'T HEARD FROM A SINGLE CATTLEMAN SINCE THE OPS ROLLBACK ORDER WAS ANNOUNCED LATE LAST MONTH ABOUT ANY HARDSHIP OR "DIRE RESULTS" IT WOULD HAVE FOR THE INDUSTRY.
IT WOULD SEEM, HE SAID, THAT IF CATTLEMEN ARE AS BADLY HURT AS THEY TOLD THE COMMITTEE THEY WOULD HAVE COME TO HIM.
"IF THEY FEEL THAT BAD THEY SHOULD COME IN TO ME AND SQUAWK," HE SAID. "THEY OUGHT TO TALK TO THE ONE MAN WHO CAN CHANGE IT (THE ORDER) AND THAT'S ME."
MAY 26 1951

JOHNSTON WAS QUESTIONED ABOUT A BROADCAST SPEECH LAST MARCH 9 WHICH REP.POAGUE (D-TEX) AND OTHERS SAID CATTLEMEN INTERPRETED AS MEANING THERE WOULD BE NO ROLLBACK.
JOHNSTON SAID HIS INTENTION WAS TO CONVEY THE IDEA THAT THERE WOULD BE SOME ROLLBACKS, OF COMMODITIES WHICH WERE OUT OF LINE AND BROUGHT HIGH PROFITS.
POAGUE NOTED THAT SINCE THE KOREAN WAR STARTED THERE HAD BEEN AN INCREASE OF ABOUT 20 PERCENT IN MEAT PRICES BUT THAT THE THREE ROLLBACK ORDERS WOULD TOTAL ABOUT 19 PERCENT. POAGUE WONDERED IF JOHNSTON FELT THAT ONE PERCENT REMAINING WAS SUFFICIENT PROFIT FOR THE CATTLEMEN. JOHNSTON SAID IT HAD BEEN DEEMED SUFFICIENT BY HIS EXPERTS.
POAGUE TOLD JOHNSTON THAT HE HAD GIVEN THE IMPRESSION THERE WAS NO INTENTION OF ROLLING BACK CATTLE, AT LEAST NOT TO A POINT WHERE CATTLEMEN WOULD NOT MAKE A GOOD PROFIT.
JOHNSTON SAID HE RECALLED A CONVERSATION HE HAD WITH SOME CATTLEMEN IN WHICH HE SPECIFICALLY SAID THERE WOULD BE A ROLLBACK.
JOHNSTON SAID CATTLE RAISERS WOULD NOT BE ASKED TO ABSORB ANY INCREASE THAT MIGHT RESULT FROM THE WAGE BOOST FOR PACKING HOUSE EMPLOYES. HE SAID THAT THE PUBLIC, THE PACKERS OR THE PROCESSORS WOULD HAVE TO ABSORB THIS INCREASE.
THE COMMITTEE HEARINGS CONCLUDED WITH JOHNSTON'S TESTIMONY. CHAIRMAN COOLEY (D-NC) SAID NO CONSUMER GROUP HAD ASKED TO BE HEARD.
HE SAID THE COMMITTEE PROBABLY WOULD MEET IN EXECUTIVE SESSION NEXT WEEK AND DECIDE WHAT ACTION IT WOULD TAKE. THIS COULD MEAN A COMMITTEE REPORT BASED ON TESTIMONY BEFORE THE GROUP AT THE HEARINGS OVER THE LAST TWO WEEKS OR ON A RESOLUTION CALLING FOR THE RESCINDING OF ALL OR SOME OF THE THREE MEAT ROLL BACKS.
COOLEY TOLD REPORTERS THAT IF THE CATTLEMEN'S CLAIMS ARE BORNE OUT HE WAS HOPEFUL THAT THE LAST TWO ROLLBACKS MIGHT BE RESCINDED BY JOHNSTON.
COOLEY SAID CATTLEMAN SHOULD ACCEPT JOHNSTON'S INVITATION TO COMPLAIN TO HIM.
W.H.STEIWER, FOSSIL, ORE., PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION, TOLD THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE MEANWHILE THAT PRICE CONTROLS BREED BLACK MARKETS. THE COMMITTEE IS CONSIDERING LEGISLATION TO EXTEND AND STRENGTHEN THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT, WHICH PROVIDES THE CONTROLS.
STEIWER ALSO SAID PRICE CONTROLS:

"CAUSE MAL-DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT; DISRUPT MEAT PRODUCTION; CREATE HEALTH HAZARDS THROUGH UNSANITARY PRACTICES AND LACK OF INSPECTION; CAUSE LOSS OF BY-PRODUCTS INCLUDING LIFE-SAVING MEDICINES; DIVERT MANPOWER TO AN IMPOSSIBLE ENFORCEMENT JOB; ENCOURAGE DISREGARD FOR LAW; AND ARE ONE MORE STEP TOWARD GOVERNMENT REGIMENTATION OF OUR ENTIRE ECONOMY."

STEIWER SAID SHEEP PRODUCTION WILL DECREASE "IF THE INDUSTRY IS AGAIN SUBJECTED TO A REPETITION OF THE ERRORS, CONFUSION AND STIFLING RESTRICTIONS OF GOVERNMENT CONTROLS OF THE 1940'S."

RZ1108PED

D74WX (CD F)

WASHINGTON, MAY 25-(AP)-REP. COOLEY (D-NC) SAID TODAY ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR GERMANY TO BUY $14,000,000 (M) WORTH OF AMERICAN TOBACCO DURING THE NEXT SEVEN MONTHS.

HE SAID THAT SPECIAL GOVERNMENT MISSION MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PURCHASES AFTER CONSULTATIONS IN TERMANY.

COOLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE SAID THAT HALF OF THE $14,000,000 WOULD COME FROM ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION (ECA) FUNDS AND THE REMAINDER WOULD BE FREE GERMAN DOLLARS. THE TOTAL WOULD BE IN ADDITION TO $5,000,000 ALREADY ALLOCATED BY ECA FOR AMERICAN TOBACCO THIS YEAR.

THE SPECIAL MISSION WAS SENT TO GERMANY AT THE REQUEST OF CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS FROM TOBACCO PRODUCING AREAS. COOLEY SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT THE MISSION "HAS APPARENTLY ELIMINATED MISUNDERSTANDINGS WHICH HAD INTERFERED WITH AMERICAN TRADE IN TOBACCO IN GERMANY AND PAVED THE WAY FOR RESUMPTION OF NORMAL TOBACCO TRADE WITH THAT COUNTRY ON A COMPETITIVE BASIS."

SU218PED

MAY 26 1951

B17WX (SCEG) (260)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, FRIDAY, MAY 25)

KLINE

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 25-(AP)-PRESIDENT ALLAN B.KLINE OF THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION PROPOSED TODAY A "BOLD ATTACK" ON INFLATION WHICH HE SAID WOULD END ALL WAGE AND PRICE CONTROLS.

SUCH CONTROLS ARE AN "ECONOMIC NARCOTIC" WHICH DOES NOT GET AT THE REAL CAUSE OF INFLATION, KLINE SAID IN A STATEMENT PREPARED FOR THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE. THE COMMITTEE IS CONSIDERING AN ADMINISTRATION PROPOSAL TO EXTEND THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT BEYOND JUNE 30. THE ACT COVERS ECONOMIC CONTROLS.

DECLARING THAT THE CHIEF CAUSE OF INFLATION IS "ALMOST ENTIRELY INFLATIONARY PSYCHOLOGY AND CHEAP MONEY POLICIES," OF THE GOVERNMENT, KLINE OFFERED AN INFLATION CONTROL PROGRAM AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR WAGE AND PRICE CONTROLS. IT CALLED FOR:

(1) INCREASED PRODUCTION; (2) ENDING ALL "NON-ESSENTIAL" GOVERNMENT SPENDING, INCLUDING THAT FOR AID TO AGRICULTURE; (3) EMPHASIS ON MEASU TO RESTRAIN CREDIT; (4) INCREASED PRIVATE SAVING; (5) SALE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS TO INDIVIDUAL AND NON-BANK INVESTORS, AND (6) HIGHER TAXES.

KLINE SAID THE UNITED STATES CAN OUT-PRODUCE THE RUSSIANS, BUT IT IS DOUBTFUL THAT WE CAN "OUT-CONTROL THEM."

"WE COULD LOSE OUR FREEDOM HERE AT HOME WITHOUT EVER GETTING INTO WAR," HE SAID. "WE COULD LOSE IT BY ADOPTING WRONG POLICIES--BY DESTROYING THE VALUE OF OUR MONEY WITH INFLATION AND BY STRANGLING THE MOST PRODUCTIVE ECONOMIC SYSTEM THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN WITH UNWORKABLE CONTROLS IN AN EFFORT TO CONCEAL INFLATION."

KLINE SAID PRICE AND WAGE CONTROLS CANNOT POSSIBLY PREVENT INFLATION BECAUSE THEY STRIKE AT THE SYMPTOMS OF THE PROBLEM AND NOT AT ITS REAL CAUSE. HE SAID SUCH CONTROLS WASTE MANPOWER IN ADMINISTRATION, INSPIRE BLACK MARKETS, CAUSE MAL-DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS IN SHORT SUPPLY, AND "PUT A PREMIUM ON DISHONESTY."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, FRIDAY, MAY 25)

ES350AED

B43KX

CX NA (ASKT)

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 25-(AP)-DICK CONTINO, 21-YEAR-OLD ACCORDION ARTIST, WAS ORDERED TODAY TO ENTER A PLEA ON JUNE 1 TO A CHARGE THAT HE FAILED TO REPORT FOR INDUCTION INTO THE ARMY.

CONTINO WHO HAS MADE AS MUCH A $4,000 A WEEK WITH HIS ACCORDION, WAS ARRAIGNED BEFORE FEDERAL JUDGE EDWARD P.MURPHY. HIS BAIL WAS CONTINUED AT $5,000.

ONCE AGAIN, AND WITHOUT COMMENT, JUDGE MURPHY DENIED A MOTION BY THE MUSICIAN'S ATTORNEY, JAMES T.DAVIS, THAT CONTINO BE PERMITTED TO LEAVE THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT.

WHEN DAVIS ASKED THAT THE DATE FOR ENTERING A PLEA BE SET AHEAD TWO WEEKS, JUDGE MURPHY SAID SIMPLY "ONE WEEK."

SD730PCS

MAY 26 1951

A128KX

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 25-(AP)-TWO SHIPS---ONE OF THEM PACKED WITH HAPPY, SHOUTING MEN, THE OTHER BEARING WAR DEAD---ARRIVED HERE TODAY.

THE GENERAL W. F. HASE, WITH ITS 1,865 MARINES AND 88 NAVY MEDICS FROM THE KOREAN BATTLEFRONT, DROPPED ANCHOR AT TREASURE ISLAND AND ARRANGEMENTS IMMEDIATELY WERE STARTED TO GET THE COMBAT VETERANS CLEARED FOR THEIR 30-DAY FURLOUGHS.

THE OTHER SHIP, THE BARTLESVILLE VICTORY, HAD A GRIMMER TASK--- THE UNLOADING AT OAKLAND ARMY BASE OF 441 CASKETS BEARING THE BODIES OF SOLDIERS, MARINES AND AIRMEN KILLED IN ACTION.

FJ1034PCS

A79LA

(100)

HOLLYWOOD, MAY 25-(AP)-TWENTY TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE ~~TONIGHT~~ LAST NIGHT HEARD DAVID BEN-GURION, ISRAEL'S PRIME MINISTER, ASSERT ISRAEL'S DETERMINATION TO DEFEND DEMOCRACY WITH ALL THE MEANS AT ITS DISPOSAL.

HE DECLARED THAT "WITH THE EXCEPTION OF TURKEY, ISRAEL IS THE STRONGEST MILITARY POWER IN THE MIDDLE EAST."

THE TALK IN HOLLYWOOD BOWL WAS THE CLIMAX OF HIS UNITED STATES TOUR IN CONNECTION WITH THE CAMPAIGN FOR ISRAEL'S $500,000,000 BOND ISSUE. HE SAID THAT IMMIGRANTS ENTERING ISRAEL AT THE RATE OF 1,000 A DAY MUST RECALL THAT THE GREATNESS OF THE UNITED STATES WAS CREATED BY MASSES OF EARLY IMMIGRANTS. HE ADDED THAT 600,000 JEWS ADMITTED TO ISRAEL IN THE THREE YEARS SINCE IT ACHIEVED INDEPENDENCE, HAVE CHANGED THE FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

THE JEWS OF ISRAEL, HE SAID, COULD DO AS WELL AS THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA IN BUILDING A STRONG AND FREE COUNTRY, GIVEN THE MEANS.

EV544APD

A15KX (CQ) (DN)
(WEST OUT)
OKLAHOMA CITY,MAY 25-(AP)-LT.GEN.LUCIAN K.TRUSCOTT, JR., FORMER MILITARY GOVERNOR OF BAVARIA, YESTERDAY WAS ORDERED BACK TO ACTIVE DUTY.

TRUSCOTT RETIRED FROM THE ARMY IN 1946 AFTER A HEART ATTACK SUFFERED WHILE SERVING AS THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF BAVARIA.

THE 56-YEAR-OLD OKLAHOMAN WILL ACT AS COORDINATOR AND ADVISOR FOR MILITARY SECURITY, DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND PUBLIC SAFETY TO JOHN J. MCCLOY, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY.

DURING WORLD WAR TWO HE COMMANDED THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY AND THE THIRD ARMY ON OCCUPATION DUTY IN GERMANY.

TRUSCOTT IS CREDITED WITH ORGANIZING THE UNITED STATES' FIRST RANGER OUTFIT.

VR116ACS

MAY 26 1951

A86PX
PITTSBURGH, MAY 25-(AP)-HYMEN SCHLESINGER, AN ATTORNEY, HAS BEEN CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT OF COURT FOR REFUSING TO SAY WHETHER HE IS OR EVER HAS BEEN A COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER.

JUDGE MICHAEL MUSMANNO ASKED THE QUESTION AFTER SCHLESINGER APPEARED IN COURT YESTERDAY TO PLEAD A ROUTINE DAMAGE SUIT.

SCHLESINGER PROTESTED THE QUERY WAS UNPRECEDENTED AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL. THE COURT REPLIED:

"THE OATH (TAKEN BY ATTORNEYS) REQUIRES YOU TO BEHAVE YOURSELF IN OFFICE WITH ALL GOOD FIDELITY AND REQUIRES YOUR ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES."

JUDGE MUSMANNO CITED TESTIMONY OF A FORMER FBI AGENT IN ANOTHER TRIAL, AND SAID IT IMPLICATED SCHLESINGER. HE ASSERTED SCHLESINGER'S CONDUCT MADE HIM UNFIT TO TRY CASES IN COURT.

THE JUDGE SAID HE WOULD SENTENCE SCHLESINGER LATER.

JB902AED

A54CX
(150)
CHICAGO, MAY 25-(AP)-THERE IS NO DECENCY, HONESTY OR FAIR PLAY ABOUT THE RED ARMY, SAYS GEN.MARK W.CLARK.

~~SPEAKING ON EXPERIENCES IN WORLD WAR II WHEN HE COMMANDED THE FIFTH ARMY IN~~

SPEAKING ON EXPERIENCES IN WORLD WAR II WHEN HE COMMANDED THE FIFTH ARMY IN EUROPE, CLARK SAID LAST NIGHT:

"FOR TWO YEARS WE TRIED TO GET ALONG WITH THE RED ARMY. THEY ARE MURDERERS, CHEATERS AND LIARS. THERE IS NOTHING THEY WOULD NOT STOOP TO DO TO ACHIEVE THEIR AIM WHICH IS WORLD DOMINATION.

"ONE THING THEY RESPECTED WAS FORCEFUL DETERMINATION. THEY DESPIRE WEAKNESS, RESPECT STRENGTH. WE MUST REBUILD OUR NATIONAL MILITARY TEAM
DESPISEWEAKNESS, RESPECT STRENGTH. WE MUST REBUILD OUR NATIONAL MILITARY TEAM FOR ONLY STRENGTH IMPRESSES OUR ENEMY."

CLARK, CHIEF OF THE ARMY FIELD FORCES, SAID "WE MUST GIVE NOTICE TO THE WORLD THAT WE INTEND TO KEEP THE PRIVILEGES THAT HAVE BEEN GRANTED TO US UNDER OUR CONSTITUTION."

DECLINING COMMENT ON THE MACARTHUR-TRUMAN DEBATE, CLARK SAID: "HERE IS ONE GENERAL WHO IS NOT GOING TO STICK HIS LONG NECK OUT. I WILL STICK TO MY MILITARY KNITTING."

CLARK SPOKE AT THE FOURTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE FEDERATION OF RAILWAY PROGRESS.

MSMW549ACD

B47 (Q)
NIGHT LEAD ASSEMBLY (380)
BY ROBERT M.FARRINGTON
ARDEN, N.Y., MAY 25-(AP)-THE FIRST AMERICAN ASSEMBLY WOUND UP FIVE DAYS OF CONFERENCES TODAY ON AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY AND EXPRESSED FAITH AND CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE.

A COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON THE ASSEMBLY WILL BE ISSUED SOME TIME IN THE FUTURE. PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS WERE REPORTED IN VERY GENERAL TERMS ONLY.

THE PRELIMINARY REPORT LISTED EIGHT GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND A NUMBER OF SPECIAL FINDINGS WHICH IN SUBSTANCE RECOMMENDED A FIRM AND CONTINUING STAND AGAINST SOVIET AGGRESSION.

SOME 80 DELEGATES FROM BUSINESS, LABOR, GOVERNMENT, COLLEGES, NEWSPAPER, RADIO AND MAGAZINE FIELDS GATHERED ON A MOUNTAIN TOP IN 96-ROOM ARDEN HOUSE FOR THE ASSEMBLY. THE ASSEMBLY'S EXPRESS PURPOSE IS TO HELP CLARIFY AMERICAN THINKING ON IMPORTANT ISSUES. ARDEN HOUSE WAS GIVEN TO COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY -- WHICH SPONSORS THE ASSEMBLY--BY W.AVERELL HARRIMAN AS A PERMANENT HOME FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

ACCORDING TO A REPORT READ BY PHILIP YOUNG, DEAN OF COLUMBIA'S GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSEMBLY, THE DELEGATES REACHED THESE CONCLUSIONS:

1. THE THREAT FROM SOVIET IMPERIALISM IS GLOBAL AND CAN BEST BE MET BY BUILDING COOPERATION AMONG ALL LIKEMINDED PEOPLE.

2. AGGRESSION MUST BE STOPPED AND, ALTHOUGH A THIRD WORLD WAR MIGHT DESTROY CIVILIZATION, THE FEAR OF SUCH A WAR MUST NOT DETER THE U.S. FROM THE DEFENSE OF FREEDOM.

YOUNG SAID THERE WAS A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION AS TO THE "RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF PARTICULAR AREAS" BUT ADDED THE DELEGATES AGREED THAT WESTERN EUROPE MUST BE PRESERVED FROM SOVIET DOMINATION.

AMONG THE CONCLUSIONS YOUNG READ WAS A WARNING THAT "EVERY AMERICAN AND EVERY OTHER FREE PERSON MUST STEEL HIMSELF TO REAL AND CONTINUING SACRIFICE TO SAVE HIS FREEDOM AT ALL COST."

ON THE SUBJECT OF AID FOR WESTERN EUROPE, YOUNG SAID THE DELEGATES AGREED THAT ARMAMENT AND ECONOMIC AID SHOULD BE CONTINUED BUT THAT GERMAN REARMAMENT "SHOULD BE APPROACHED WITH GREAT CAUTION AND IS LARGELY A MATTER OF TIMING."

YOUNG SAID THAT SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY -- HE DID NOT IDENTIFY THEM--THOUGHT THAT SEVERAL OF THE WESTERN EUROPEAN POWERS SHOULD MAKE "A LARGER CONTRIBUTION TOWARD THE DEFENSE OF THE FREE WORLD THAN THEY ARE NOW MAKING."

YOUNG DID NOT EXPLAIN WHETHER THIS CONTRIBUTION WAS SUGGESTED FOR THE DEFENSE OF EUROPE OR FOR THE KOREAN WAR.

HE SAID ALSO THERE WAS A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION AS TO THE AMOUNT AND TIMING OF THE EUROPEAN AID AND THE CONDITIONS UPON WHICH SUCH AID SHOULD BE EXTENDED.

JJ950PED

MAY 26 1951

A97
NEW YORK, MAY 25-(AP)-MORE THAN 3,500 TROOPS OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM OF THE FOURTH INFANTRY DIVISION SAILED TODAY ON TWO TRANSPORTS TO JOIN AMERICAN FORCES IN WESTERN EUROPE.

JET FIGHTER PLANES AND BLIMPS CIRCLED THE TRANSPORTS HENRY GIBBINS AND GEN. S.D.STURGIS AS THE SOLDIERS EMBARKED AT STATEN ISLAND PIER.

THEY WILL LAND AT BREMERHAVEN.

SF1046PED

30.24- 23427

A202
(130)
NEW YORK, MAY 25-(AP)-GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY SAYS THE ONLY CONSIDERATION WHICH MAKES BEARABLE THE LOSSES IN BATTLE ARE "A FAITH IN DIVINE POWER AND A LOVE OF COUNTRY AND HUMANITY."

THE U.N.COMMANDER IN KOREA VOICED THOSE SENTIMENTS IN A LETTER RECEIVED FROM HIM TODAY BY THE REV.THEODORE H.WINKERT, RECTOR OF ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN BROOKLYN, WHERE RIDGWAY WAS BAPTIZED.

MR.WINKERT HAD WRITTEN THE GENERAL IN CONNECTION WITH A MEMORIAL DAY DEDICATION OF A FLAGPOLE HONORING A MEMBER OF THE CONGREGATION WHO HAD BEEN KILLED IN ACTION IN KOREA. SAID THE GENERAL IN REPLY:

"THE ONLY CONSIDERATIONS WHICH MAKE BEARABLE AT ALL THE LOSS OF JOHN PARADISE AND THE MANY LIKE HIM WHO HAVE SELFLESSLY LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES FOR THEIR COUNTRY ARE A FAITH IN DIVINE POWER AND A LOVE OF COUNTRY AND HUMANITY."

JJ226PED

MAY 26 1951

A203 (130)
NEW YORK, MAY 25-(AP)-TAKEO KUROKAWA, JAPANESE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE, ARRIVED FROM LONDON TODAY, EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON TO EXPRESS THE GRATITUDE OF THE JAPANESE TO THE UNITED STATES FOR ITS ASSISTANCE.

HE SAID THAT AS A RESULT OF AMERICAN ASSISTANCE, 25 PER CENT OF THE HOMES DESTROYED IN JAPAN HAD BEEN REPLACED. ASKED FOR HIS REACTION TO GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S REMOVAL, HE SAID:

"GEN.MACARTHUR WAS WITH US FOR A LONG TIME. WE HAD A RESPECT AND FONDNESS FOR HIM AND WERE SORRY TO SEE HIM GO. WE HAVE ALSO RESPECT FOR GEN.RIDGWAY, BUT IT IS A LITTLE SOON TO HAVE DEVELOPED THE SAME SORT OF FONDNESS.

"FUNDAMENTALLY, THE FEELING IN JAPAN IS THAT WE HAVE A FONDNESS AND RESPECT FOR THE UNITED STATES. ANYONE SENT TO US IS MORE OF A SYMBOL. WE ACCEPT THE OCCUPATION POLICY AS IT IS."

G223PED

A198 (400)
NEW YORK, MAY 25-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 175,000 COLLEGE MEN FROM ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES WILL ENTER CLASSROOMS TOMORROW FOR TESTS THAT CAN DETERMINE WHETHER THEY'LL STAY IN COLLEGE OR BE DRAFTED FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

IT'S THE FIRST TEST OF ITS KIND IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES AND PROBABLY THE LARGEST MASS EXAMINATION EVER UNDERTAKEN. THE STUDENTS WILL BE SCRIBBLING ANSWERS AT MORE THAN 1,000 TEST CENTERS.

HERE'S THE SETUP:

DEFERMENTS HAVE BEEN GRANTED UNTIL AUG.20 FOR ABOUT 500,000 DRAFT-AGE COLLEGE STUDENTS IN ORDER FOR THEM TO TAKE THE TESTS TOMORROW, JUNE 16, JUNE 30 OR JULY 13. THEY HAD UNTIL [redacted] TONIGHT MIDNIGHT TO APPLY FOR THE TEST.

THEIR SCORES WILL BE SENT TO LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS WITHIN A MONTH AFTER THE EXAMINATIONS. THE MARKS WILL BE USED ALONG WITH COLLEGE GRADES IN HELPING THE DRAFT BOARD DETERMINE WHO SHOULD REMAIN IN COLLEGE AND WHO SHOULD ENTER THE ARMED SERVICES.

THE DECISIONIS AT THE DRAFT BOARD LEVEL, BUT THE SELECTIVE SERVICE HAS RECOMMENDED THAT SENIORS BE PERMITTED TO COMPLETE THEIR EDUCATION AND SENIORS WHO WANT TO GO ON TO GRADUATE SCHOOL SHOULD BE IN THE UPPER HALF OF THEIR CLASS OR SCORE 75 IN THE TEST TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR DEFERMENT.

JUNIORS SHOULD BE IN THE UPPER THREE-FOURTHS OR SCORE 70; SOPHOMORES IN THE UPPER TWO-THIRDS OR SCORE 70; FRESHMEN SHOULD BE IN THE UPPER HALF OR SCORE 75.

STUDENTS WILL BE ASKED 150 QUESTIONS IN A THREE-HOUR SESSION. THE TEST IS DIVIDED INTO TWO SECTIONS; VERBAL AND MATHEMATICAL.

THE MOST EXPERIENCED BUNCH OF QUIZ MASTERS IN THE FIELD--THE EDUCATIONAL TESTING SERVICE IN PRINCETON, N.J.--HAS DRAWN UP THE QUESTIONS. ALL OF THE STAFF HAVE DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY DEGREES. THE SERVICE IS CONDUCTING THE EXAMS AND WILL GRADE THEM, USING THE LATEST ELECTRONIC CALCULATING MACHINES IN THE PROCESS.

THE ACTUAL QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED HAVE BEEN KEPT UNDER CLOSE WRAPS, BUT HERE ARE TYPICAL ONES THAT MIGHT BE FOUND IN EACH SECTION:

VERBAL--PRECISION OF WORDING IS NECESSARY IN GOOD WRITING; BY CHOOSING WORDS THAT EXACTLY CONVEY THE DESIRED MEANING ONE CAN AVOID (1) DUPLICITY (2) INCONGRUITY (3) COMPLEXITY (4) AMBIGUITY (5) IMPLICATIONS.

MATHEMATICS--IF ONE POUND OF ORANGES EQUALS 2 TO 4 ORANGES, WHAT IS THE LEAST POSSIBLE WEIGHT IN POUNDS OF THREE DOZEN ORANGES, 6, 9, 12, 16 OR 18?

DON'T PEEK, BUT THE ANSWER TO THE FIRST QUESTION IS (4). TO THE SECOND THE CORRECT REPLY IS 9.

G212PED

MAY 26 1951

A61NR
(230)
DRAFT TESTS

PRINCETON, N.J., MAY 25-(AP)-A THREE-HOUR TEST TOMORROW MAY DETERMINE WHETHER 175,000 STUDENTS THROUGHOUT THE NATION WILL STAY IN COLLEGE OR SHOULDER A GUN.

DEFERMENTS UNTIL AUG. 20 HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED FOR AN ESTIMATED 500,000 DRAFT-AGE COLLEGIANS TO PERMIT THEM TO TAKE THE EXAMINATION EITHER TOMORROW, JUNE 16, JUNE 30 OR JULY 12.

MIDNIGHT TONIGHT IS THE DEADLINE TO APPLY FOR THE TEST ON THE LAST THREE DATES.

THE TESTS WILL BE GIVEN IN MORE THAN 1,000 CENTERS ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

SCORES WILL BE SENT TO LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS WITHIN A MONTH AFTER THE EXAMS TO USE ALONG WITH COLLEGE GRADES IN DECIDING WHO WILL SERVE BEST IN THE CLASSROOM OR IN UNIFORM DURING THE PRESENT EMERGENCY.

STUDENTS WILL HAVE TO ASK THEIR LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS FOR THEIR MARKS.

THE EDUCATION TESTING SERVICE OF PRINCETON WILL ADMINISTER THE EXAMS FOR SELECTIVE SERVICE. A SPOKESMAN FOR THE ETS SAID THE TEST WAS DESIGNED SOLELY TO CHECK ON ABILITY TO TACKLE COLLEGE WORK. QUESTIONS WILL BE ON THE MULTIPLE CHOICE TYPE WITH THE STUDENT ASKED TO PICK THE BEST ANSWER TO A GIVEN PROBLEM.

ALTHOUGH SELECTIVE SERVICE HAS LEFT FINAL DECISIONS UP TO THE LOCAL BOARDS, IT HAS SUGGESTED THESE STANDARDS TO GUIDE THEM ON DEFERMENTS:

1. SENIORS SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO FINISH THEIR COLLEGE EDUCATION.
2. SENIORS WHO WISH TO GO TO GRADUATE SCHOOL SHOULD BE IN THE UPPER HALF OF THEIR CLASS OR SCORE 75 IN THE TEST.
3. FRESHMEN SHOULD BE IN THE UPPER HALF OF THEIR CLASS OR SCORE 70.
4. SOPHOMORES SHOULD BE IN THE UPPER TWO-THIRDS OF THEIR CLASS OR SCORE 70.
5. JUNIORS SHOULD BE IN THE UPPER THREE-FOURTHS OF THEIR CLASS OR SCORE 70.

RU718AED NM

B21 (SEG)
U.N.-MILITARY (600)
BY A.I.GOLDBERG

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 25-(AP)-UNOFFICIAL FIGURES INDICATE THAT MORE THAN 50,000 FIGHTING MEN OF 16 OTHER NATIONS ARE IN THE LINE WITH U.S. AND REPUBLIC OF KOREA FORCES AS THE KOREAN WAR ENTERS ITS 12TH MONTH TODAY.

THE FIGURES ARE INCOMPLETE HERE BECAUSE THE PENTAGON DECLINES TO RELEASE THEM ALL, A U.S. DELEGATION SPOKESMAN SAID.

BUT DELEGATION SOURCES IN THE U.N. AND PUBLISHED FIGURES COMBINE GIVE A PICTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEAM THAT HAS JUST STAVED OFF ANOTHER COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE IN MID-KOREA. THE DEATH STAND OF THE BRITISH GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT IN BLUNTING THE NEWEST DRIVE CENTERED FRESH ATTENTION ON WHAT THE U.N. ALLIES WERE DOING.

THE BRITISH FORCE REMAINS THE LARGEST, OUTSIDE THE U.S. AND R.O.K. FORCES. U.S. GROUND FORCES ARE ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN 250,000 MEN. A KOREAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL LAST WEEK SAID THAT THE R.O.K. FORCES ALSO NUMBER ABOUT 250.000 MEN.

BESIDES FIGHTING COMMUNISTS IN MALAYA AND GARRISONING HONG KONG, THE BRITISH FIGURE TO HAVE 13,000 FIGHTING MEN IN THE LINE AND ANOTHER 10,000 TIED UP IN AIR AND NAVAL FORCES IN KOREA. TWO SQUADRONS OF SUNDERLANDS, PLUS TWO SCORE NAVY ATTACK PLANES FROM AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER, FURNISH THE BRITISH AIR STRIKING POWER THERE.

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A FRESH CANADIAN BRIGADE HAS JUST LANDED IN KOREA, BRINGING TO NEARLY 9,000 MEN CANADIAN GROUND FORCE STRENGTH. THE PRINCESS PAT REGIMENT OF 1,300, WHICH REACHED KOREA LAST DECEMBER, IS NOW INCLUDED IN THAT FIGURE.

IN ADDITION, CANADA HAS IN ACTION THREE DESTROYERS AND A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE SQUADRON OF 12 THUNDERBIRD PLANES, WITH 1,000 MEN-PILOTS, CREWS, GROUND CREWS AND MAINTENANCE MEN STRUNG CLEAR BACK TO ALASKA. CANADIAN-PACIFIC AIRLINES MAKES TWO MILITARY TRIPS FROM VICTORIA TO TOKYO WEEKLY AND ONE FLIGHT WESTWARD. PRIVATE CARGO VESSELS ALSO HAVE BEEN SHUNTED INTO THE PACIFIC SERVICE TO POWER THE CANADIAN EFFORT.

NEW GROUND FORCE CONTRIBUTIONS WITHIN THE LAST MONTH HAVE COME FROM ETHIOPIA, WHICH SENT 1,070 WARRIORS; COLOMBIA, WHICH HAS EN ROUTE 400 INFANTRY OF A PROMISED 1,080, AND CUBA, WHOSE OFFER OF A COMPANY, ABOUT 200 MEN, HAS BEEN ACCEPTED.

A COLOMBIAN NAVAL FORCE OF 192 ARRIVED MAY 1 IN TOKYO, MANNING THE COLOMBIAN FRIGATE ALMIRANTE PADILLA. IT WAS THE FIRST SOUTH AMERICAN FIGHTING UNIT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE KOREAN WAR.

AUSTRALIA'S CONTRIBUTION IS CHIEFLY AIR AND NAVAL. MORE THAN 3,000 MEN ARE ENGAGED ON THE GROUND IN KOREA AND IN JAPAN SERVICING BRITISH COMMONWEALTH PLANES AND SHIPS.

A ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE SQUADRON OF 27 MUSTANG FIGHTERS IN KOREA IS BEING EQUIPPED WITH JETS. IN ADDITION EIGHT DAKOTAS ARE USED BY A COMMUNICATIONS UNIT. MEN REPLACEMENTS ARE CONSTANTLY BEING SENT IN.

BUT THE AUSTRALIANS ARE PROUD OF THE FACT THAT THEIR AIRCRAFT CARRIER SYDNEY, FLAGSHIP OF THE AUSTRALIAN FLEET AND PRIDE OF THE NAVY, WILL BE SHIFTED TO KOREAN WATERS IN OCTOBER IF THENEED IS STILL THERE.

"THE SYDNEY TO US IS LIKE YOUR BIG MO TO YOU," AN AUSTRALIAN SPOKESMAN SAID, "AND WE FEEL QUITE SET UP OVER THE FACT THAT SHE'S GOING TO MOVE IN ON THE FIGHT."

EXCEPT FOR REPLACEMENTS, THERE HAVE BEEN FEW OTHER SIZEABLE CHANGES IN THE FORCES IN THE LAST TWO MONTHS.

GOVERNMENTS ARE GATHERING CASUALTY FIGURES AS A RESULT OF THE LATEST RED OFFENSIVE AND THE U.N. SAYS IT MAY HAVE A REPORT ON THEM LATE THIS MONTH.

REPLACEMENTS HAVE BROUGHT TURKISH STRENGTH TO ABOUT 6,000, A SPOKESMAN SAID. BELGIUM HAS JUST SENT OUT 225 NEW REPLACEMENTS FOR ITS BATTALION, WHOSE LAST REPORTED STRENGTH WAS ABOUT 675, INCLUDING A FORCE OF 50 FROM LUXEMBOURG.

THE PHILIPPINES, FRANCE, GREECE, AND THE NETHERLANDS ALL HAVE MAINTAINED FORCES OF ABOUT BATTALION STRENGTH, RANGING FROM 900 TO 1,200.

SOUTH AFRICA'S FORCE OF 250 INCLUDES 100 FIGHTER PILOTS AND MAINTENANCE CREWS. NEW ZEALAND HAS KEPT UP ITS GROUND FORCE OF 500 AND HAS MORE REPLACEMENTS IN TRAINING. TWO NAVY FRIGATES ARE IN ACTION.

THAILAND HAS A TOKEN COMBAT TEAM IN THE FIELD FIGURED AT LITTLE MORE THAN 100 MEN. REPORTS TO THE DELEGATION HERE INDICATED THAT THE TEAM SUFFERED AT LEAST 10 DEAD AND A SCORE WOUNDED IN THEIR LAT ENGAGEMENT--BETTER THAN A 10 PER CENT CASUALTY RATE.

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS INCLUDE GREECE'S EIGHT TRANSPORT DAKOTA PLANES, A NETHERLANDS DESTROYER, A PHILIPPINE TEAM OF 17 TANKS AND ONE TANK DESTROYER WHICH WENT INTO THE FIGHT EARLY LAST FALL, THAILAND NAVY CORVETTES IN ACTION, AND BELGIAN AIR TRANSPORT FACILITIES.

IN ADDITION, NORWAY FURNISHED MERCHANT SHIPS AND A FIELD HOSPITAL UNIT. DENMARK SENT A HOSPITAL SHIP, AND INDIA AND SWEDEN FIELD HOSPITAL UNITS.

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ALL OF THESE ARE DISTINCT FROM THE KOREA RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION PROGRAM INTO WHICH 28 NATIONS AND 17 U.N. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS POURED IN FOOD, CLOTHING, MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND CASH FOR CIVILIAN RELIEF.

HA424AED

END OF MAY 25 1951

START MAY 26th, 1951

30.24- 23429

A110KX
2ND NITE LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (400)
BY DON HUTH

TOKYO,SUNDAY,MAY 27-(AP)-MORE THAN 60,000 CHINESE REDS WERE "RUNNING LIKE HELL" INTO NORTH KOREA TODAY UNDER ALLIED ARTILLERY AND AIR BOMBARDMENT BUT 2,000 WERE TRAPPED SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL.

FLIGHT OF THE COMMUNISTS NEARED A PANIC AS ALLIED COLUMNS IN HOT PURSUIT PLUNGED ACROSS 38 AT SIX POINTS IN THE EAST, CENTRAL AND WEST-CENTRAL AREAS.

"THEY DON'T LIKE THE ENEMY BEHIND THEM ANY MORE THAN WE DO. SO THEY ARE RUNNING LIKE HELL," A FRONTLINE OFFICER SAID.

AP CORRESPONDENT JIM BECKER SAID THE TRAPPED 2,000 MADE A DESPERATE, UNSUCCESSFUL THREE HOUR, PRE-DAWN FIGHT TO BREAK OUT OF THE TRAP NEAR CHUNCHON, 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

TWENTY-FIVE MILES NORTHEAST OF CHUNCHON A POWERFUL TANK-INFANTRY TASK FORCE TODAY EXPANDED ITS BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE 38TH PARALLEL.

BECKER QUOTED ALLIED CORPS OFFICERS AS EXPRESSING BELIEF THE CHINESE ABILITY TO MOUNT A NEW OFFENSIVE HAS BEEN CRUSHED "FOR AT LEAST THREE MONTHS."

ONE TOP RANKING CORPS STAFF OFFICER SAID "YESTERDAY WAS AN ARTILLERYMAN'S DREAM. XXX THERE WERE CHINAMEN EVERYWHERE THEY FIRED AND THEY SHOT UP EVERY SHELL THEY COULD GET THEIR HANDS ON."

EVERYWHERE ONRUSHING ALLIED TROOPS FOUND EVIDENCE OF PANIC. TRUCKLOADS OF RICE AND AMMUNITION WERE LEFT BEHIND. MANY OF THE REDS DISCARDED THEIR UNIFORMS AND APPARENTLY SOUGHT TO ESCAPE IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES.

MAY 27 1951

A111KX
AT EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS A BRIEFING OFFICER SAID AT LEAST 60,000 CHINESE REDS WERE RETREATING ON THE CENTRAL AND EAST CENTRAL FRONTS ALONE.

THE NEW EIGHTH ARMY STRATEGY OF QUICK PURSUIT AFTER STOPPING THE LATEST RED OFFENSIVE WAS PAYING OFF--IN A SLAUGHTER OF FLEEING REDS, IN A FATTENING BAG OF PRISONERS.

UNITED NATIONS TROOPS MET ONLY DELAYING ACTIONS AS THEY SWEPT FORWARD ON A LINE STRETCHING FROM THE YELLOW SEA IN THE WEST TO THE SEA OF JAPAN IN THE EAST.

NIGHT AND DAY POUNDING BY ALLIED ARTILLERY AND WARPLANES SEEMED TO HAVE TAKEN THE FIGHT OUT OF THE CHINESE. THEY WERE GIVING UP IN RECORD NUMBERS, FIELD DISPATCHES SAID.

CORRESPONDENT BECKER SAID THE U.N. COMMANDERS APPEARED TO BE MAKING A DARING BID FOR VICTORY.

AN EIGHTH ARMY BRIEFING OFFICER SAID THERE WERE AT LEAST THREE MAJOR MOVEMENTS OF WITHDRAWING CHINESE. ELEMENTS OF THREE CHINESE CORPS WERE RETREATING NORTHWEST FROM THE VICINITY OF THE CHOYANG RIVER TO HWACHON, 55 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

A112KX
TWENTY TO TH RTY THOUSAND CHINESE FLED NORTHEAST TOWARD INJE, FOUR MILES NORTH C THE 38TH ON THE EAST CENTRAL FRONT AND 75 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

ANOTHER 5,000 TO 10,000 WERE MOVING NORTHWEST FROM THE HYON AREA TOWARD INJE. ALLIED TANK FORCES WERE REPORTED ALREADY IN INJE AHEAD OF THESE RETREATING REDS.

CORRESPONDENT NATE POLOWETZKY SAID THAT FIFTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS FOUND GOOD HUNTING IN THE INJE SECTOR. PILOTS SAID THEY KILLED AT LEAST 1,000 ENEMY IN THIS SECTOR ALONE. FIELD DISPATCHES SAID THE EASTERN SECTOR WAS CARPETED WITH ENEMY DEAD.

MURKY WEATHER HAMPERED THE AIR FORCE AND SLOWED MECHANIZED U.N. PURSUIT FORCES, KNOCKING THE REDS OUT OF THEIR LAST FOOTHOLDS IN SOUTH KOREA.

IN THE INJE AREA, 16 U.S. F-84 THUNDERJETS SURPRISED RETREATING REDS WHO HAD THOUGHT LOW-HANGING CLOUDS SHIELDED THEM.

BUT A RECONNAISSANCE PLANE HAD SPOTTED THEM. THE THUNDERJETS DIVED BELOW THE CLOUDS IN A MACHINEGUN STRAFING ATTACK SO DEADLY THAT 700 RED BODIES WERE COUNTED AFTERWARD.

"IT WAS LIKE HITTING A BEE HIVE WITH A ROCK," SAID THE FLIGHT LEADER, CAPT.EDWIN R.DISCHINGER, OF KERRVILLE, TEXAS.

FIFTY RED VEHICLES WERE WRECKED. SOME CAMELS, USED AS PACK ANIMALS, WERE KILLED.

WEST OF INJE, 500 RED TROOPS WERE ATTACKED BY F-51 MUSTANGS. PILOTS CLAIMED A KILL OF AT LEAST 250.

ALLIED CROSSINGS OF THE 38TH PARALLEL WERE REINFORCED IN EAST, CENTRAL AND WEST-CENTRAL KOREA.

IN THE WEST, AN ALLIED TASK FORCE CROSSED OVER DUE NORTH OF SEOUL SATURDAY BUT PULLED BACK AT NIGHTFALL. THE CROSSING WAS UP THE SEOUL-UIJONGBU HIGHWAY AT A POINT NORTH OF CHANGGO.

NEAR CHANGGO, THREE MILES SOUTH OF 38, THE ALLIES FOUND TWO BIG TRUCKS OF ABANDONED RICE.

ANOTHER ALLIED TASK FORCE CROSSED THE 38TH PARALLEL NEAR YONGPYONG, THEN PULLED BACK. IT IS A MILE INSIDE RED KOREA AND CLOSE TO THE HIGHWAY FORKING NORTHEAST FROM UIJONGBU UP TO KUMHWA.

NORTH OF UIJONGBU AN AMERICAN TANK DESTROYED A RED TANK.

TWO BIG TRUCKLOADS OF ABANDONED RED AMMUNITION WERE SEIZED IN WESTERN KOREA NEAR KORANGPO, A MILE SOUTH OF 38.

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OFF KOREA'S EAST COAST, THE 16-INCH GUNS OF THE 45,000-TON U.S. BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY SCORED HITS SATURDAY ON RED ROADS OF RETREAT 15 MILES INLAND. THREE DESTROYERS, THE THOMASON, BUCK AND ISBELL, JOINED THE NEW JERSEY IN SHELLING ROADS, RED TROOPS AND VEHICLES.

"WE'VE NEVER SEEN ANYTHING LIKE IT BEFORE," ONE AMAZED OFFICER TOLD AP CORRESPONDENT JIM BECKER. "FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE KOREAN WAR THE CHINESE ARE MOVING IN THE DAYTIME. THE ROAD NORTH OF HWACHON WAS CROWDED WITH AN ESTIMATED 10,000 REDS TODAY. OTHER ROADS NORTH WERE EQUALLY JAMMED."

BUT THERE WAS A NOTE OF CAUTION. SOMEWHERE AHEAD OF THE CHARGING ALLIED TANKS AND INFANTRY LAY TWO CORPS OF FRESH CHINESE TROOPS, POSSIBLY 60,000 MEN.

NONE OF THESE HAS YET BEEN COMMITTED. OFFICERS SAID THEY WERE CAPABLE OF STRIKING BACK AT ANY TIME.

ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT, BECKER SAID, AN ALLIED PATRO ENTERED INJE, FOUR MILES NORTH OF THE PARALLEL AND SOME 25 AIR MILES INLAND FROM THE EAST COAST. INJE IS THE LARGEST VILLAGE WITHIN THE RAPIDLY EXPANDING ALLIED BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE CHOYANG RIVER.

THE ALLIES WERE OVER THE RED BORDER IN TWO PLACES IN THE INJE AREA. OTHER UNITS ENTERED RED KOREA IN FOUR OTHER PLACES -- ON THE EAST COAST, NORTH OF CHUNCHON IN CENTRAL KOREA, NORTHWEST OF CHUNCHON NEAR CHANGGO, AND NORTHEAST OF UIJONGBU.

FRESH AMERICAN AND FRENCH TROOPS RELIEVED A TANK-INFANTRY TASK FORCE WHICH HAD FORGED THE INJE BRIDGEHEAD AND HELD IT SINCE THURSDAY.

ON THE RIGHT FLANK, SOUTH KOREAN UNITS DROVE UNOPPOSED INTO YANGYANG, SIX MILES NORTH OF PARALLEL 38 ON THE EAST COAST.

ON THE LEFT FLANK, AMERICAN FORCES RACED UP THE MUDDY MAIN CENTRAL

KOREAN HIGHWAY NORTHWEST OF CHUNCHON TO WITHIN SIX MILES OF HWACHON, FORMER RED BASTION EIGHT MILES ABOVE 38.

ON THE WEST-CENTRAL AND WESTERN FRONTS NORTH OF SEOUL ALLIED UNITS PROBED ACROSS THE PARALLEL BUT WITHDREW AT DUSK SATURDAY.

BECKER REPORTED THAT "IT APPEARED THE ALLIES WERE STRIKING A DARING BLOW FOR VICTORY IN KOREA."

A199KX

HE SAID FRONTLINE OFFICERS ATTRIBUTED THE HEADLONG RETREAT TO THE HEAVY RED CASUALTY RATE, SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES AND THE SWIFT COUNTER-OFFENSIVE OF THE ALLIED FORCES.

"AFTER THE PREVIOUS CHINESE OFFENSIVES WE HAVE FALLEN BACK AFTER HURTING THEM BADLY," ONE TOP OFFICER COMMENTED. "THEN WE'VE ALWAYS ALLOWED THEM TO STROLL BACK TO THEIR OWN LINE. THIS TIME WE ARE STRIKING OUT FAST AFTER THEM.

"THEY DON'T LIKE THE ENEMY BEHIND THEM ANYMOR THAN WE DO. SO THEY ARE RUNNING LIKE HELL."

THE COMMUNIST CASUALTY RATE IN THE FUTILE SECOND SPRING OFFENSIVE, ESTI

MAY 27 1951

THE COMMUNIST CASUALTY RATE IN THE FUTILE SECOND SPRING OFFENSIVE, ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN 60,000 SEVERAL DAYS AGO, WAS MOUNTING STEADILY UNDER THE FURIOUS AERIAL AND ARTILLERY POUNDING.

"THERE ARE SO MANY DEAD ON THE HILLS THAT YOU HAVE TO BE CAREFUL NOT TO STEP ON THEM," ONE SOLDIER TOLD BECKER.

THE REDS' FIRST SPRING OFFENSIVE, LAUNCHED APRIL 22, WAS SMASHED WITH CASUALTIES ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN 75,000. THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON ESTIMATES COMMUNIST LOSSES SINCE THE JUNE 25 OUTBREAK OF THE WAR AT MORE THAN 900,000.

FIELD DISPATCHES REPORTED THAT MUDDY ROADS AND RAIN HAMPERED THE ALLIED ADVANCE MORE THAN THE REDS SATURDAY.

THE MURKY WEATHER REDUCED FIFTH AIR FORCE OPERATIONS TO 88 SORTIES. THOSE FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS CONCENTRATED ON THE LARGEST MASSES OF FLEEING REDS.

FAR-RANGING B-29 SUPERFORTS HAMMERED RED SUPPLY CENTERS AT YONGHUNG, 30 MILES NORTH OF WONSAN ON THE NORTHEAST COAST, KYOMIPO, 18 MILES SOUTH OF PYONGYANG IN THE WEST, AND PYONGYANG, RED CONCENTRATION POINT IN CENTRAL KOREA.

ALLIED ARTILLERY KNOCKED OUT A RUSSIAN-BUILT T-34 TANK AND A SELF-PROPELLED GUN SOUTH OF THE IMJIN RIVER. IT WAS THE FIRST COMMUNIST TANK REPORTED ON THE FRONTLINES IN WEEKS. HOWEVER, PILOTS HAVE REPORTED KNOCKING OUT A FEW FARTHER NORTH.

GG130PCS NM

A148KX

THIRD LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (275)

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

TOKYO,MAY 26 (AP)-ALLIED TANK-INFANTRY COLUMNS SWARMED INTO RED KOREA ALL ALONG THE 125-MILE BATTLEFRONT TODAY IN HOT PURSUIT OF BEATEN AND FLEEING COMMUNISTS.

THEY WERE STEPPING UP HOURLY THE PACE OF THE ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE PROCLAIMED FRIDAY BY THEIR COMMANDER, LT.GEN.JAMES A.VAN FLEET.

AP CORRESPONDENT JIM BECKER SAID IT APPEARED THE ALLIED COMMANDERS "WERE STRIKING A DARING BLOW FOR VICTORY."

COMMUNISTS WERE SURRENDERING IN "UNPRECEDENTED" NUMBERS, BECKER REPORTED IN A FRONT DISPATCH.

RED TROOPS JAMMED THE ROADS TO THE NORTH IN PELL-MELL FLIGHT. THEY HAD ABANDONED THEIR TACTIC OF WAITING UNTIL NIGHTFALL TO MOVE. ALLIED PLANES HAMMERED AT THESE WIDE OPEN TARGETS.

"WE'VE NEVER SEEN ANYTHING LIKE IT BEFORE," A U.S.EIGHTH ARMY BRIEFING OFFICER SAID. HE ADDED, "AMAZING."

THE ALLIES TOO HAD ABANDONED THEIR MANEUVER OF THE SLOW ADVANCE. THEY SLAMMED ACROSS THE BORDER INTO RED KOREA IN A HALF-DOZEN PLACES. ALLIED TROOPS WERE SHIFTING INTO HIGH GEAR IN THEIR NORTHWARD THRUST FROM THE YELLOW SEA TO THE SEA OF JAPAN.

COMMANDERS EXPRESSED CONCERN OVER 60,000 FRESH CHINESE TROOPS KNOWN TO BE CLOSE TO THE FRONT. BUT THEY APPEARED TO BE RELYING ON ALLIED HIGH MOBILITY TO MEET ANY POSSIBLE THRUST. ONE OFFICER SAID:

"ANY TIME YOU GO OUT FOR THE WHOLE POT YOU'VE GOT TO TAKE A CHANCE."

ALLIED TROOPS WERE ACROSS THE BORDER--FROM EAST TO WEST--AT YANGYANG, INJE, NEAR HWACHON AND NORTHWEST OF CHUNCHON, AND NORTHEAST OF UIJONGBU.

IN THE EXTREME WEST, UNITED NATIONS FORCES WERE STRUNG ALONG THE BORDER AT SEVERAL POINTS.

THERE WERE SO MANY CHINESE DEAD ON SOME HILLS, ONE OFFICER SAID, "YOU HAVE TO BE CAREFUL NOT TO STEP ON THEM."

U.S. DOUGHBOYS RAMMED UP THE MAIN CENTRAL KOREAN HIGHWAY NORTHWEST OF CAPTURED CHUNCHON IN A POURING RAIN AND ROLLED ABOUT TWO MILES BEYOND THE 38TH PARALLEL.

RED OPPOSITION WAS LIGHT AS THE INFANTRY COLUMN STABBED WITHIN SIX MILES OF HWACHON, A FORMER KEY CHINESE BASTION EIGHT MILES NORTH OF THE PRE-WAR POLITICAL BOUNDARY.

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TO THE EAST, AMERICAN AND FRENCH TROOPS SMASHED THROUGH CHINESE SCREENING FORCES AND SWEPT UP THE HONGCHON-INJE ROAD. THE THRUST OPENED A DIRECT SUPPLY ROUTE TO THE ALLIED BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE CHOYANG RIVER ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT.

THE LINK-UP WITH THE BRIDGEHEAD TIGHTENED THE TRAP ON SUICIDAL CHINESE FIGHTING REARGUARD ACTIONS TO KEEP OPEN A SIX-MILE ESCAPE ROUTE IN THE MOUNTAINS NEAR THE ROAD.

THE AMERICAN-FRENCH LINKUP COLUMN KNOCKED OUT RED RESISTANCE ALONG THE IMPORTANT HONGCHON-INJE ROAD. THE INFANTRYMEN CAPTURED SIX IMPORTANT HILLS COMMANDING THE ROUTE.

A U.S. TASK FORCE REACHED INJE AND SOUTH KOREAN FORCES TO THE EAST WERE REPORTED TO HAVE OCCUPIED YANGYANG, SIX MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL ON THE EAST COAST.

FAST-MOVING ALLIED UNITS KNIFED ACROSS THE PARALLEL AT SEVERAL POINTS ON THE EAST-CENTRAL AND EASTERN FRONTS SATURDAY. THEY ADVANCED AGAINST ALMOST NO OPPOSITION FROM CHINESE WHO, AN OFFICER SAID, SURRENDERED "IN NUMBERS."

U.S. MARINES TOOK "MANY" PRISONERS WHO REFUSED TO FIGHT.

NO ESTIMATE HAS BEEN MADE OF THE NUMBER OF CAPTURED CHINESE.

THE OFFICER SAID ALLIED FORCES "ARE TAKING MORE PRISONERS NOW THAN EVER BEFORE.

A TANK-INFANTRY UNIT CROSSED 38 NORTH OF CHANGGO ON THE WEST-CENTRAL FRONT SATURDAY FOR THE SECOND STRAIGHT DAY.

SOUTH KOREAN UNITS ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT ADVANCED NEARLY SIX MILES SATURDAY WITH ONLY LIGHT ENEMY CONTACT.

AERIAL SPOTTERS SIGHTED 3,000 COMMUNISTS RETREATING NORTHWEST INTO INJE ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT AND SIGHTED GROUPS OF REDS FLEEING NORTHWEST OF HWACHON ON THE CENTRAL FRONT.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS OF RAIN FAILED TO SLOW ALLIED TROOPS ON THE WESTERN FRONT. THEY MOVED THEIR MAIN LINE ALMOST TO 38 AND SENT A TANK PATROL BEYOND IT.

THE PATROL REPORTED IT HAD DESTROYED AN ENEMY TANK OR SELF-PROPELLED GUN JUST SOUTH OF THE PARALLEL.

30.24- 23431

A109FX

IF IT SHOULD BE VERIFIED AS A TANK, THE ACTION WILL HAVE BEEN ONE OF THE EXTREMELY RARE TANK-TO-TANK CLASHES SINCE THE U N. KNOCKED OUT THE NORTH KOREAN ARMORED FORCE LAST FALL.

ALLIED FIGHTER BOMBERS MOUNTED 88 SORTIES IN RAIN AND GROUND-HUGGING CLOUDS SATURDAY AGAINST COMMUNIST TARGETS JUST NORTH OF THE FRONT. IT WAS THE LOWEST NUMBER OF FLIGHTS SINCE 48 FLOWN APRIL 22.

B-29S STRUCK SUPPLY CENTERS NEAR PYONGYANG, NORTH KOREAN CAPITAL.

CAPTURED CHINESE SAID SOME OF THEIR COMRADES HAD COMMITTED SUICIDE RATHER THAN FACE ANY MORE ALLIED FIRE POWER OR RISK BEING SHOT BY THEIR OWN OFFICERS FOR RETREATING.

A U.S. EIGHTH ARMY BRIEFING OFFICER SAID THE REDS WERE NOT FOLLOWING THEIR USUAL PATTERN OF WITHDRAWING IN SMALL GROUPS AND THEN REASSEMBLING.

HE SAID THERE WERE "ENEMY ON EVERY TRAIL AND ROAD NORTH" FROM THE CENTRAL FRONT.

"THEY JUST SEEM TO WANT TO GET THE HELL OUT," THE OFFICER SAID.

DWINDLING CHINESE RESISTANCE SATURDAY INDICATED THAT MOST OF THE REDS WHO POURED THROUGH A GAP IN UNITED NATIONS LINES AT THE ST

HT OF THE BROKEN

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REDS WHO POURED THROUGH A GAP IN UNITED NATIONS LINES AT THE START OF THE BROKEN OFFENSIVE HAD FLED NORTHWESTWARD.

THE RED SCREENING FORCES, WHO FOUGHT FIERCELY FRIDAY, FADED INTO THE HILLS SATURDAY, LEAVING MANY DEAD BEHIND.

NEARLY EVERY ADVANCING UNITED NATIONS UNIT SATURDAY REPORTED FINDING NUMEROUS CHINESE DEAD--VICTIMS OF THE POWERFUL ALLIED ARTILLERY AND AIR BARRAGES OF THE LAST FEW DAYS.

A GI DESCRIBED THE ALLIED ADVANCE:

"YOU JUST FIRE THE ARTILLERY AND MORTARS INTO THE HILLS AND THEN WALK UP THEM. THE CHINKS JUST TAKE OFF. AND THERE ARE SO MANY DEAD ON THE HILLS THAT YOU HAVE TO BE CAREFUL NOT TO STEP ON THEM."

TO THE WEST, ALLIED FORCES MADE TWO CROSSINGS OF THE 38TH PARALLEL SATURDAY.

AN EIGHTH ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID ONE TANK-INFANTRY FORCE MOVED THROUGH LIGHT RESISTANCE UP THE CHUNCHON-HWACHON ROAD ON THE CENTRAL FRONT AND TOOK POSITIONS NORTH OF THE BORDER.

ANOTHER FORCE DROVE ACROSS THE OLD BORDER NORTH OF CHANGGO ON THE WEST-CENTRAL FRONT FOR THE SECOND STRAIGHT DAY.

THERE WAS NO LATE WORD WHETHER THE COLUMNS HAD STAYED ACROSS THE PARALLEL OR HAD PULLED BACK TO THE MAIN ALLIED LINE, RAMMING UP WITHIN A FEW MILES OF PARALLEL 38 ALL ACROSS THE FRONT.

IN THE WEST, SOUTH KOREAN UNITS CROSSED THE IMJIN RIVER SOME 25 MILES NORTHWEST OF SEOUL. ON THEIR RIGHT FLANK, AMERICAN UNITS SEIZED HIGH GROUND NINE MILES NORTH OF UIJONGBU AND 20 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL.

ALLIED UNITS HAD PROBED WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE RED BORDER FRIDAY, NEAR THE CONFLUENCE OF THE IMJIN AND HANTAN RIVERS ABOUT 30 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL.

A12FX

AP CORRESPONDENT NATE POLOWETZKY, AT U.S.EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, REPORTED THAT THE GENERAL SITUATION WAS ONE OF COMMUNIST FORCES FLEEING NORTHWARD.

THE U.S.FIFTH AIR FORCE CONTINUED WHAMMING AWAY AT THE REDS, WHOSE MAY 16 OFFENSIVE BUCKLED LAST WEEK END WITH LOSSES ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN 60,000. IT WAS THE REDS' SECOND SPRING OFFENSIVE. THEIR FIRST, BEGUN APRIL 22, ALSO ENDED WITH STAGGERING LOSSES -- MORE THAN 75,000.

RAIN AND LOW CLOUDS HAMPERED AERIAL ASSAULTS ON THE REDS FRIDAY, BUT THE FIFTH AIR FORCE MANAGED 722 SORTIES -- NOT COUNTING THE HELP GIVEN BY CARRIER PLANES.

OTHER ALLIED NAVAL UNITS, INCLUDING THE U.S.BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY, CONTINUED THE INCESSANT POUNDING OF RED SUPPLY LINES ON THE NORTHEAST COAST.

BP1211APD

A147FX

--95--

BY JIM BECKER

CENTRAL FRONT, KOREA, SUNDAY, MAY 27-(AP)-ALLIED CORPS OFFICERS SAID TODAY THEY BELIEVED THE CHINESE ABILITY TO MOUNT AN OFFENSIVE IN KOREA HAS BEEN CRUSHED "FOR AT LEAST THREE MONTHS."

"IT HAS BEEN A REAL SLAUGHTER," A TOP-RANKING CORPS STAFF OFFICER SAID. "YESTERDAY WAS AN ARTILLERYMAN'S DREAM. THEY FIRED AWAY AND THEN RAISED THEIR SIGHTS A LITTLE AND KEPT ON FIRING FOR EFFECT. THEN THEY TILTED THEM A LITTLE MORE AND LET THE CHINESE HAVE IT AGAIN. THERE WERE CHINAMEN EVERYWHERE THEY FIRED AND THEY SHOT UP EVERY SHELL THEY COULD GET THEIR HANDS ON."

"I NEVER SAW A MILITARY SITUATION CHANGE SO FAST," ANOTHER HIGH OFFICER SAID. "A WEEK AGO WE WERE ON THE DEFENSIVE AND TODAY THEY ARE RUNNING MADLY TO GET OUT. THEY ARE LOSING EQUIPMENT, GUNS, ARTILLERY, SUPPLIES AND EVERYTHING. I DON'T SEE HOW THEY COULD MOUNT ANOTHER OFFENSIVE FOR THREE MONTHS.

"MAYBE THEY'LL LISTEN TO REASON AND GIVE UP THIS WAR."

HW1106PPD NM

MAY 27 1951

A136FX

ATTACK (500)

BY JIM BECKER

EAST CENTRAL FRONT, KOREA, MAY 26-(AP)-IT APPEARED TONIGHT THAT ALLIED COMMANDERS WERE STRIKING A DARING BLOW FOR VICTORY IN KOREA.

UNITED NATIONS TASK FORCES WERE STREAKING NORTH ACROSS PARALLEL 38 IN HOT PURSUIT OF BEATEN AND FLEEING CHINESE.

ALLIED DIVISIONS HAVE TOSSED ASIDE THE CAUTIOUS MANEUVER OF THE SLOW ADVANCE.

ARMORED SPEARHEADS WERE CHARGING UP ROADS AT THREE POINTS ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT ALONE. IN THE WEST, THE SITUATION WAS SIMILAR.

SOUTH KOREANS PLUNGED NORTHEAST TO YANGYANG, A COASTAL VILLAGE SIX MILES NORTH OF 38 ON THE EAST COAST. INLAND 25 MILES, AN AMERICAN TANK INFANTRY TASK FORCE ENTERED INJE, FOUR AND ONE-HALF MILES INSIDE RED KOREA.

NORTHWEST OF CHUNCHON, OTHER UNITS MOVED ACROSS THE BORDER AGAINST ONLY OCCASIONAL TOKEN RESISTANCE.

THESE MIGHTY ARMORED JABS WERE HERDING LITERALLY THOUSANDS OF CHINESE NORTHWARDS. THEY WERE JAMMING THE ROADS TO THE NORTH IN UNPRECEDENTED NUMBERS.

A BRIEFING OFFICER SAID TONIGHT AIR SIGHTINGS WERE "AMAZING." HE SAID, "WE'VE NEVER SEEN ANYTHING LIKE IT BEFORE."

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE KOREAN WAR THE CHINESE WERE MOVING IN THE DAYTIME.

THE ROAD NORTH TO HWACHON WAS CROWDED WITH AN ESTIMATED 10,000 REDS.

OTHER ROADS NORTH WERE EQUALLY JAMMED.

FIGHTER PLANES ROARED DOWN AGAIN AND AGAIN BLASTING THE FLEEING REDS. "THERE WEREN'T ENOUGH PLANES TO GO AROUND," ONE AIR OFFICER

SAID. HE ADDED:
"BEFORE WE ALWAYS SIGHTED THE MEN IN GROUPS OF 1,000 SO AND HORSES AND TRUCKS IN GROUPS OF 100.
"VERY SELDOM ANY MORE THAN THAT. TODAY THERE WERE MANY, MANY MORE TIMES THAT AND WE WERE RIGHT AFTER THEM."
ALWAYS BEFORE THE COMMUNISTS HAVE WAITED UNTIL NIGHTFALL, WHENEVER ALLIED UNITS APPEARED TO BE TRAPPING THEM. THEN THEY "OUTFILTRATED," AS SOME FRONTLINE OBSERVERS CALL IT.
IN ADDITION TO THE INCREDIBLE NUMBER OF CHINESE CLOGGING THE ROADS, OTHERS WERE GIVING UP IN RECORD NUMBERS.
ONE ALLIED UNIT TODAY FOUGHT AN ENGAGEMENT WITH 75 CHINESE AND CAPTURED 50 OF THEM.
THE UNPRECEDENTED CHINESE WITHDRAWAL IS EXPLAINED BY FRONTLINE OBSERVERS:
1--THE HEAVY CHINESE CASUALTY RATE. THE REDS TOOK TREMENDOUS LOSSES IN THEIR SPRING OFFENSIVE EFFORT, 90,000 OR MORE.
2--SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES. EVIDENTLY THE ALMOST YEAR-LONG POUNDING OF COMMUNIST SUPPLY LINES WAS PAYING OFF. COMMUNIST TROOPS CARRIED LESS AMMUNITION INTO THE RECENT BATTLE THAN EVER BEFORE. THEIR FOOD STOCKS WERE VERY LOW.
3--THE SWITCH IN ALLIED ATACTICS. A TOP OFFICER SAID, "AFTER ALL THE PREVIOUS CHINESE OFFENSIVES WE HAVE FALLEN BACK AFTER HURTING THEM BADLY. THEN WE'VE ALWAYS ALLOWED THEM TO STROLL BACK TO THEIR OWN LINE. THIS TIME WE ARE STRIKING OUT FAST AFTER THEM. AND THEY HAVE REACTED LIKE ANY MILITARY FORCE. THEY DON'T LIKE THE ENEMY BEHIND THEM ANY MORE THAN WE DO. SO THEY ARE RUNNING LIKE HELL."

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A137FX
THERE IS GENERAL FRONTLINE APPROVAL OF THE DARING GAMBLE THE EIGHTH ARMY IS TAKING.
"WE'VE GOT TO GET THIS WAR OVER SOME WAY," WAS ECHOED ALL ALONG THE FRONT.

HOWEVER, LURKING IN THE BACKGROUND WAS ONE UNKOWN FACTOR--TWO CHINESE CORPS--PROBABLY 60,000 MEN--WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN COMMITTED TO BATTLE WERE KNOWN TO BE IN THE GENERAL AREA.
BUT ALLIED COMMANDERS UNDOUBTEDLY WERE RELYING ON THEIR MOBILITY TO MEET THIS THRUST, IF IT COMES. ONE OFFICER PUT IT THIS WAY:
"AND ANY TIME YOU GO OUT FOR THE WHOLE POT YOU'VE GOT TO TAKE A CHANCE."
JS834APD NM

A14FX
U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, MAY 26-(AP)-THE EIGHTH ARMY PUT NORTH KOREA BACK ON THE MAP TODAY.
EVER SINCE THE CHINESE LAUNCHED THEIR SPRING OFFENSIVE APRIL 22 AND PUSHED ALLIED FORCES SOUTH, THE MAP SPREAD ALONG THE WALL IN THE ARMY BRIEFING ROOM STOPPED JUST ABOVE PARALLEL 38.
A BRIEFING OFFICER TOLD WAR CORRESPONDENTS:
"GENTLEMEN, TODAY WE WILL PUT NORTH KOREA BACK ON THE MAP. WE WILL ADD 26 MORE MILES TO THE WALL MAP."
THEN SMILING HE SAID:
"OF COURSE, THAT IS NO INDICATION OF FUTURE ARMY PLANS."
BP1215APD NM

A125FX
WEST CENTRAL FRONT, KOREA, MAY 26-(AP)-ALLIED TROOPS TODAY RESCUED 12 AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR NEAR HWACHON.
SEVEN WERE FROM THE U.S. FIRST MARINE DIVISION AND THE REST FROM THE U.S. SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION.
THE SECOND DIVISION MEN WERE CAPTURED IN THE FIGHTING NEAR HANGYE MAY 16 AND 18.
CC725APD NM

A13FX
AERIAL
FIFTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, MAY 26-(AP)-FIFTH AIR FORCE PLANES FLEW 4,539 SORTIES DURING THE PAST WEEK TO HELP BREAK THE BACK OF THE COMMUNISTS' SECOND PHASE OFFENSIVE.
MAJ.GEN.EDWARD J.TIMBERLAKE, ACTING FIFTH AIR FORCE COMMANDER, SAID THE MAJORITY OF THE FLIGHTS DURING THE WEEK MAY 19-25 WERE JUST BEHIND THE ENEMY'S FRONT LINES. THE WEEKLY AIR FORCE SUMMARY SAID MORE THAN 7,000 CASUALTIES WERE INFLICTED ON THE REDS DURING THAT PERIOD.
BP1213APD

A126KX
TOKYO, SUNDAY, MAY 27-(AP)-FAR EAST AIR FORCES HEADQUARTERS TODAY SAID FOUR AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANES WERE LOST TO ENEMY GROUND FIRE DURING THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY.
THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID NO AMERICAN PLANES WERE LOST TO ENEMY GROUND FIRE DURING THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY.
THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID NO AMERICAN PLANES WERE LOST TO ENEMY AIR ACTION IN THAT PERIOD.
HH1027PCS

MAY 27 1951

A71KX
(WEST OUT)
(130)
U.S.10TH CORPS, KOREA, MAY 26-(AP)-LT.GEN.JAMES A.VAN FLEET SURPRISED TWO OF HIS GENERALS TODAY BY AWARDING THEM DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES.
THE GENERALS--LT.GEN.EDWARD M.ALMOND, COMMANDING THE 10TH CORPS, AND MAJ.GEN.CLARK L.RUFFNER, COMMANDING THE SECOND DIVISION--WERE WATCHING GEN.VAN FLEET PREPARE TO PIN D.S.C.'S ON FIVE OTHER MEN.
AT THE LAST MINUTE VAN FLEET POINTED TO THE FIVE-MAN LINE, LOOKED AT THE TWO GENERALS AND ORDERED, "GET OVER HERE."
THEN HE PRESENTED THE SEVEN THE NATION'S SECOND HIGHEST MEDICAL --FOR GALLANTRY DURING THE BIG CHINESE OFFENSIVE AND THE UNITED NATIONS COUNTER-ATTACK THAT BROKE IT.
THE OTHERS HONORED WERE PLATOON SGT.SAM TYBROWSKI, SALINAS, CALIF., CPL.OLIVER B.WALK, 1527 ROSEDALE ST., N.E. WASHINGTON, D.C.; COL. JOHN CHILES, INDEPENDENCE, MO.; MAJ.JAMES E.STACEY, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF., AND LT.JOHN M.MURPHY, 150 MADA ST., STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.
FR501ACS NM

A120KX
PUSAN, KOREA, MAY 27-(AP)-ANDREW W.CORDIER, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, VISITED THE U.N. CEMETERY HERE TODAY AND PLACED WREATHS ON GRAVES OF FALLEN SOLDIERS.
AMONG OTHERS WHO ATTENDED THE CEREMONY WERE LT. GEN. JOHN B. COULTER, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY, MEMBERS OF THE U.N. COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA, AND OFFICIALS OF THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT.
CORDIER VISITED THE DANISH HOSPITAL SHIP JUTLANDIA, THE SWEDISH RED CROSS HOSPITAL AND ETHIOPIAN TROOPS IN TRAINING AT THE U.N. RECEPTION CENTER.
HH957PCS

30.24- 23433

A149FX (SE F)
U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, SUNDAY, MAY 27-(AP)-THE EIGHTH ARMY'S CHIEF CENSOR ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE U.S.THIRD AND SEVENTH DIVISIONS, THE 187TH AIRBORNE REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM AND CANADIAN 25TH BRIGADE COULD BE IDENTIFIED AS TAKING PART IN THE CURRENT ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

THE CENSOR, LT.COL.PHILIP W.HUTTON, SAID SPECIFIC LOCATIONS COULD BE USED ONLY IN REFERENCE TO THE SECOND AND THIRD DIVISIONS. BOTH ARE ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT.

BP1117PPD

B42KX GE
(100)
TOKYO, MAY 26-(AP)-GENERAL HEADQUARTERS TODAY ANNOUNCED DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES HAD BEEN AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO CPL.ROBERT K.IMRIE, 632 H ST., RANDOLPH, MASS., AND 1ST LT.HENRY C.CAMP, JR., 419 BROAD ST., WINDER, GA.

CORPORAL IMRIE, OF THE 2ND DIVISION, SINGLE-HANDEDLY CHARGED AN ENEMY MACHINEGUN POSITION ON NOVEMBER 27 NEAR YONG BONG DONG. HIS ACTION DIVERTED ENEMY FIRE FROM HIS PLATOON BUT HE WAS MORTALLY WOUNDED.

LIEUTENANT CAMP, OF THE 3RD DIVISION, HELD HIS POSITION IN FACE OF A RED BANZAI ATTACK NEAR SAGIMAK ON JANUARY 31. HIS LEADERSHIP AND EXAMPLE STOPPED THE ENEMY WHO WERE LATER DISPERSED, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SAID. CAMP WAS KILLED IN LATER ACTION ON FEBRUARY 13.

FR505ACS

MAY 27 1951

A120FX
(120)
TOKYO, MAY 26-(AP)-~~CATHOLIC REQUIEM~~ SOLEMN HIGH MASS WAS GIVEN AT THE UNITED NATIONS CEMETERY IN KOREA WEDNESDAY, THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

FLAGS OF 15 OF THE UNITED NATIONS FLEW OVER THE CEHATERY. SEVERAL THOUSAND SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS OF MANY NATIONALITIES ATTENDED.

THE MASS WAS PERFORMED BY ARCHBISHOP MAXMILLIAN DEFEURSTENBERG, NEWLY-ARRIVED PAPL NUNCIO. IT WAS DIRECTED BY FATHER (LT.COL.) CHARLES E.MCGREE OF THE THIRD LOGISTICAL COMMAND.

FATHER (COL.) ROBERT J.HEARN, U.S. 10TH CORPS CHAPLAIN, SAID: "THESE MEN HAVE GIVEN THE LAST MEASURE OF DEVOTION, BEYOND WHICH NO MAN CAN GO. THE SKEPTICS AND UNBELIEVERS LOOKING AT THESE CROSSES WOULD SAY THESE MEN'S LIVES WERE FRUITLESS, BUT THESE CROSSES ARE A GLORIOUS SYMBOL OF VICTORY OVER DEATH--FOR DEATH IS NOT THE END OF LIFE, BUT ONLY THE BEGINNING."

JS/CC718APD

B72KX
APW
TOKYO, SUNDAY, MAY 27-(AP)-FORTY SIX MORE NORWEGIAN MEDICAL VOLUNTEERS HAVE BEGUN TRAINING AT A CAMP NEAR OSAKA.

NINE OFFICERS, 11 NURSES AND 26 ENLISTED MEN ARE INCLUDED IN THIS SECOND CONTINGENT OF VOLUNTEERS. THEY WERE MET BY NORWEGIAN MINISTER C. P. RAUSCH AND LT. COL. CHRISTIAN EGER, A MEMBER OF THE FIRST GROUP.

MEMBERS OF THE NORWEGIAN MOBILE ARMY SURGICAL HOSPITAL ARE BEING TRAINED IN THE USE OF AMERICAN EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES.

BQ1058PCS NM

A127KX
TOKYO,SUNDAY,MAY 27-(AP)-FAR EAST AIR FORCES HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY LT. GEN. GEORGE E.STRATEMEYER'S CONDITION WAS UNCHANGED. THE 60-YEAR-OLD FORMER FEAF COMMANDER SUFFERED A HEART ATTACK A WEEK AGO WHILE PLAYING GOLF.

HH1028PCSNM

B48KX Q
TOKYO, MAY 26-(AP)-COL.LAURENCE K.LADUE, 47, DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN HIS SLEEP MAY 23 AT THE U.S. 10TH CORPS COMMAND POST IN KOREA, IT WAS DISCLOSED HERE TODAY.

HE WAS DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE CORPS.

DURING THE RECENT COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE WHICH STRUCK HARD AT 10TH CORPS POSITIONS, LADUE WAS ACTIVE IN THE FIELD, REGROUPING THE ALLIED FORCES THAT SMASHED THE RED DRIVE.

HE JOINED THE CORPS IN FEBRUARY FROM AN ASSIGNMENT WITH THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF IN WASHINGTON.

HE WAS A NATIVE OF ST.LOUIS, MO.

HE IS SURVIVED BY HIS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN AT 15020 RUSSELL ROAD, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

FR557ACS NM

A44FX
TOKYO, MAY 26-(AP)-THE WORLD'S FIRST JET AIR ACE, CAPT.JAMES JABARA, TODAY WAS ORDERED TO DUTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

HE WILL PROBABLY LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON, D.C. WITHIN THREE DAYS.

THE ORDERS CLIMAXED A BUSY WEEK FOR JABARA, OF WICHITA, KAS. HE SHOT DOWN HIS FIFTH AND SIXTH MIG-15 RUSSIAN-TYPE JETS LAST SUNDAY OVER NORTHWESTERN KOREA. HE WAS ORDERED TO JAPAN MONDAY AS AN INSTRUCTOR. AND ON TUESDAY HE WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.

FT210APD

MAY 27 1951

A102 (150)
ROTTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS, MAY 26-(AP)-BELGIAN AND DUTCH VOLUNTEERS SAILED TONIGHT ABOARD THE AMERICAN TROOPSHIP GENERAL LANGVITT TO JOIN COMRADES FIGHTING WITH UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN KOREA.

THE DETACHMENT INCLUDES 154 BELGIANS AND 160 DUTCH. (ALREADY FIGHTING WITH THE U.N. FORCES ARE 900 DUTCH SOLDIERS AND 625 BELGIANS. WITH THE BELGIANS ARE 50 SOLDIERS FROM LITTLE LUXEMBOURG.) THIS WILL BE THE SECOND TIME THAT ADDITIONAL MEN HAVE GONE OUT TO JOIN THE DUTCH UNIT.

COL.E.V.G.A.DE GREEF, BELGIAN DEFENSE MINISTER, ADDRESSED HIS MEN, EMPHASIZING THE FIGHTING TRADITION OF BOTH THE WALLOON AND FLEMISH DIVISIONS OF HIS COUNTRY. DUTCH WAR MINISTER C.STAF ALSO SPOKE AND BROUGHT A FAREWELL MESSAGE FROM QUEEN JULIANA.

CAPT.PHILIPPE MOULART COMMANDS THE BELGIAN TROOPS. HIS DEPUTY IS LT.ETIENNE GAILLY, 1948 WINNER OF THE OLYMPIC MARATHON RACE. THE DUTCH COMMANDER IS CAPT.JOHN LUYKENAAR.

AMONG THE TROOPS IS JOZEF VERSCHAEREN, FROM MECHELEN, BELGIUM, WHO IS TAKING TO HIS TWIN BROTHER ALREADY FIGHTING IN KOREA THEIR PET DOG, MICKEY, A FOX TERRIER.

JB1024PED

A29WX
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY SATURDAY MAY 26)
(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 26-(AP)-THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT TODAY IDENTIFIED 155 ADDITIONAL U.S. CASUALTIES IN KOREA.

LIST NO. 312 REPORTED 27 KILLED, 78 WOUNDED, 36 MISSING AND 14 INJURED IN ACCIDENTS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M., EST, TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 26)

FS343AED

A175WX
(380)

WASHINGTON,MAY 26-(AP)-THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED THE NAMES OF 18 U.S.MARINE PRISONERS OF WAR WHO WERE RESCUED BY UNITED NATIONS FORCES YESTERDAY AT CHUNCHON,KOREA.

WITH ONE EXCEPTION ALL OF THE MEN, WHO WERE CAPTURED DURING THE COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE OF LAST NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, WERE REPORTED IN GOOD PHYSICAL CONDITION. THEY WERE SUFFERING FROM MODERATE MALNUTRITION, HOWEVER.

THE EXCEPTION WAS CPL.THEODORE ROOSEVELT WHEELER OF PHOENIX, WHO WAS BEING TREATED FOR AN ACUTE GASTRIC DISORDER. WHEELER'S WIFE LIVES AT 408-0 N.20TH STREET,APT.24, PHOENIX. HE IS LISTED AS THE SON OF MR.AND MRS.GARNER A.WHEELER, PO BOX 506, WARREN,ARK.

THE OTHER MARINES:

S/SGT.CHARLES LEE HARRISON, 801 N.ELWOOD ST.,TULSA,OKLA.; BROTHER OF DAN M.HARRISON, 2822 EAST FIRST PLACE,TULSA.

M/SGT.GUS H.DUNIS, 4614 DIONA DR.SAN DIEGO,CALIF.

SGT.MORRIS LEE ESTEES, SON OF MR.AND MRS.MORRIS ESTEES, 3000 W.10TH ST.,AMARILLO,TEX.

CPL.CALVIN WINBERRY WILLIAMS, SON OF MR.AND MRS.ROSS J.WILLIAMS, 2904 NORTH BLVD., BATON ROUGE,LA.

PFC.PAUL JONES PHILLIPS, SON OF MRS.DOLLY N.PHILLIPS, 252 CYPRUS MILL RD.,FLORENCE,ALA.

LT.FRANK E.COLD, 1416 E.MOHAWK AVE.,TAMPA,FLA.,SON OF MRS.JEAN N. BROWN, 446 E.SHORE DR.,CLEARWATER BEACH,FLA.

PFC.JOHN ALBERT HARING, SON OF MR.AND MRS.WILLIAM G.HARING, 532 W.CHEMUNG ST.,PAINTED POST,N.Y.

CPL.FREDERICK GLEN HOLCOMB, SON OF MR.AND MRS.RALPH L.HOLCOMB, RD 1, HAMDEN,N.Y.

CPL.CLIFFORD ROY HAWKINS, SON OF MRS.RETTIE M.HAWKINS,PO BOX 38, LORAIN,OHIO.

PFC.THERON L.HILBURN, 4786 WILSON ST., SAN DIEGO,CALIF., SON OF MRS. ADA R.HILBURN, SHONGALOO,LA.

S/SGT.JAMES BERKLEY NASH, SON OF MR.AND MRS.JOHN B.NASH, 1114 NINTH ST.,DURHAM,N.C.

CPL.LEGNARD JAMES MAFFIOLI, 710 WRELTON DR., SAN DIEGO,CALIF., SON OF MR.AND MRS.CLARL C.MAFFIOLI, 1911 GOLDFIELD, SAN DIEGO.

PFC.CHARLES MARTIN KAYLOR, 3538 SECOND ST.,N.E.,MINNEAPOLIS, SON OF MR.AND MRS.CHARLES L.KAYLOR, BOX 487, RT.2, HOPKINS,MINN.

PFC.CHARLES EDWARD QUIRING, 10832 GREVILLEA, INGLEWOOD,CALIF.

SGT.PAUL MCCLELLAN MANOR, SON OF MR.AND MRS.WILLIAM M.MANOR, PATRICK SPRINGS,VA.

SGT.CHARLES WILLIAM DICKERSON, 118 WEST DUFFY ST., SAVANNAH,GA., SON OF MRS.ALBERT NASHIF, PULLMAN MOTEL, SALT LAKE CITY.

CPL.ERNEST ELDRED HAYTON, SON OF MR.AND MRS.ERNEST E.HAYTON, BOX 191, JULIAN,CALIF.

AFTER THEIR CAPTURE THEY WERE TAKEN FIRST TO A POW CAMP NEAR THE MANCHURIAN BORDER, REMOVED IN MARCH TO THE RED CAPITAL OF PYONGYANG, AND LATER TAKEN TO CHUNCHON.

FR151PED

B92KX

SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 26-(AP)-THE PEIPING RADIO TODAY BROADCAST THE NAMES OF THREE MORE U.S.SOLDIERS SUPPOSEDLY HELD AS WAR PRISONERS IN NORTH KOREA.

THE THREE WERE LISTED AS PVT.ALBERT D.FABOR, LUYERNE, (COPY, POSSIBLY LUZERNE OR LUVERNE) IOWA; RODNEY THOMAS, PORTSMOUTH, VA., AND PVT.EDWARD A.JOHNSON OF SIX SPRUCE ST., PITTSBURGH, PA. THE BROADCAST WAS MONITORED AT SAN FRANCISCO BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SD1154ACS NM

A75
(280)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 26)

(ADVANCE) UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 26-(AP)-GEN. MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY TOLD THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY THAT HIS FORCES USED LOUDSPEAKER BROADCASTS AND LEAFLETS TO WARN COMMUNIST FOES IN KOREA THAT THEY FACED CERTAIN DEATH BEFORE THEY BEGAN THEIR OFFENSIVE IN APRIL.

RIDGWAY'S REPORT AS COMMANDER OF UNITED NATIONS FORCES, COVERING KOREA OPERATIONS FROM APRIL 16 TO APRIL 30, WAS TRANSMITTED TO SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE BY THE U.S. DELEGATION TODAY. SINCE THEN, THE U.N. ARMY HAS TURNED THE CHINESE AND NORTH KOREAN COMMUNISTS BACK ACROSS THE 38TH PARALLEL AFTER INFLICTING TENS OF THOUSANDS OF CASUALTIES.

THE RIDGWAY REPORT SAID THAT THE ENEMY HAD EXPANDED HIS EFFECTIVE FORCES IN KOREA TO MORE THAN 70 DIVISIONS FOR THE OFFENSIVE WHICH BEGAN THE NIGHT OF APRIL 22.

AWARE OF THE BUILDUP, RIDGWAY REPORTED "BEGINNING IN MID-APRIL LARGE QUANTITIES OF U.N. LEAFLETS WERE AIR-DROPPED OVER ENEMY TROOPS IN FRONT-LINE POSITIONS AND IN STAGING AREAS TO THE REAR. THE LEAFLETS WARNED THAT THEIR COMMUNIST LEADERS WERE PLANNING ANOTHER MASSIVE ATTACK IN WHICH THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF THEM WOULD BE SACRIFICED WITHOUT PURPOSE EXCEPT TO FURTHER THE CAUSE OF AGGRESSION.

"WHEN THIS ATTACK WAS LAUNCHED LATE IN APRIL, LEAFLETS AND LOUDSPEAKER BROADCASTS WERE USED TO TELL ENEMY SOLDIERS OF THE EXORBITANT PRICE IN LIVES WHICH THEIR OFFICES, ALL ALONG THE LINE, WERE EXPENDING FOR EVERY MILE OF TERRITORY, AND TO SHOW THE ENEMY THAT THE ALTERNATIVE TO THIS CERTAIN DEATH WAS SURRENDER AND HUMANE TREATMENT BY THE U.N. FORCES.

"MORE THAN 355,000,000 (M) LEAFLETS HAVE NOW BEEN DISSEMINATED IN KOREA. RADIO BROADCASTS, IN CONJUNCTION WITH LEAFLETS, HAVE KEPT THE KOREAN PEOPLE INFORMED ON THE RENEWED COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE TO KOREA IN TRMS OF ADDED DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY."

RIDGWAY ALSO REPORTED THAT MORE THAN 90,000 PRISONERS OF WAR NOW RE INTERNED IN A NEW PRISON CAMP ON KOJE-DO ISLAND, SOUTH OF PUSAN.

HIS REPORT SAID ALSO THAT ENEMY GUERRILLA FORCES NOW NUMBER ABOUT 12,000 AND ARE ON THE DEFENSIVE BUT THAT GROUPS UP TO BATTALION SIZE--ABOUT 1,000--HAVE BEEN IN CLASHES IN SOUTH-CENTRAL KOREA.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11 A.M. EST TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 26)

BB721AED

A126KX

WEST OUT 150

SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 26 (AP)-THE HEAVY CRUISER ST.PAUL ARRIVED HERE TODAY AFTER SIX MONTHS OF PROVIDING ALMOST CONTINUOUS FIRE SUPPORT FOR UNITED NATIONS TROOPS ALONG THE SHORE OF KOREA.

THE 13,500-TON SHIP FIRED 27,616 ROUNDS OF EIGHT AND FIVE INCH SHELLS AT COMMUNIST TARGETS WHILE RANGING UP AND DOWN BOTH KOREAN COASTS. HER HEAVY GUNS COVERED THE SECOND RECAPTURE OF INCHON AND THE EVACUATIONS OF HUNGNAM AND WONSAN.

THE ST.PAUL CUT SHORT A NAVAL ROTC MIDSHIPMEN'S CRUISE TO REPORT FOR DUTY SHORTLY AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR. ENTERING KOREAN WATERS LAST NOVEMBER, SHE THEREAFTER WENT INTO ACTION SUPPORTING THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA CAPITAL DIVISION. AT TIMES HER BIG GUNS RANGED UP TO 14 MILES INLAND, SMASHING COMMUNIST TROOP CONCENTRATIONS, SUPPLY CENTERS AND COMMUNICATION LINES.

UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPT.CHESTER C.SMITH, OF BOISE, IDAHO, SHE WAS FLAGSHIP FOR REAR ADM.ROSCOE H.HILLENKOETTER, COMMANDER OF U.S. CRUISER DIVISION ONE, DURING MOST OF HER FAR EASTERN SERVICE.

GG827ACS NM

30.24- 23435

A117 (160)

PARIS, MAY 26-(AP)-LIEUT. GEN. LAURIS NORSTAD SAID TODAY ATLANTIC PACT AIR FORCES PROVED THIS WEEK THEY CAN CLICK INTO INSTANT OPERATION AS A SINGLE DEFENSIVE WEAPON AGAINST ANY AIR ATTACK.

NORSTAD, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR OF WESTERN EUROPE, TOLD NEWSMEN THE THREE-DAY EXERCISE "UMBRELLA" WHICH ENDED YESTERDAY POINTED UP THE NEED FOR "SPEEDING THE INTEGRATION OF THE SEVERAL NATIONS INTO ONE SINGLE AIR FORCE."

AIR FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE, BRITAIN, BELGIUM, HOLLAND AND DENMARK PARTICIPATED IN THE TEST.

NORSTAD NAMED FRENCH GENERAL PIERRE FAY AS HIS CHIEF OF STAFF AND SECOND IN COMMAND OF THE CENTRAL SECTOR AIR FORCES WHICH HAS HEADQUARTERS AT FONTAINEBLEAU. BRITISH AIR VICE MARSHAL THOMAS PIKE WAS APPOINTED DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PLANS AND OPERATIONS, AND U.S. BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM T.THURMAN WAS NAMED DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR ADMINISTRATION.

FIVE ASSISTANT CHIEFS OF STAFF WILL COMPLETE NORSTAD'S STAFF. TWO OF THEM WERE APPOINTED TODAY: FRENCH GENERAL GEORGES DE CHASSEY FOR PLANS AND BELGIAN GENERAL NORBERT LABOUTTE FOR OPERATIONS AND TRAINING.

NORSTAD SAID LESSONS LEARNED DURING THIS WEEK'S EXERCISE WOULD BE PUT TO THE TEST AGAIN IN SEPTEMBER WHEN THE ALLIED AIR FORCES CONDUCT EXERCISE "CIRRUS," A LARGE-SCALE AIR MANEUVER OVER ALL OF EUROPE.

KA1010AED

A107

PARIS, MAY 26-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE INFORMANTS SAID TODAY THAT FIELD MARSHAL LORD MONTGOMERY WON'T BE ABLE TO MEET GEN. OMAR BRADLEY HERE NEXT WEEK BECAUSE OF PREVIOUS ENGAGEMENTS.

BRADLEY HAD SOME UNKIND THINGS TO SAY ABOUT MONTY IN HIS RECENT BOOK ABOUT WORLD WAR II, DURING WHICH BOTH COMMANDED ARMIES UNDER GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER.

LORD MONTGOMERY NOW IS EISENHOWER'S NO. 2 MAN IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC DEFENSE SETUP AND BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE U.S. JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, IS COMING HERE FOR CONFERENCES WITH ALLIED LEADERS.

KA907AED

MAY 27 1951

B50 (160) Q

BONN, GERMANY, MAY 26-(AP)-THE LEGAL FIGHT OF SEVEN CONDEMNED NAZI WAR CRIMINALS TO ESCAPE THE GALLOWS IS BEING PAID FOR BY AN AGENCY OF THE WEST GERMAN GOVERNMENT, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE AGENCY IS KNOWN AS THE "LAW PROTECTIVE OFFICE." IT WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE BONN GOVERNMENT AND GIVEN A BUDGET FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEFENDING ALL GERMANS UNDER TRIAL BY FOREIGN COURTS WHO ARE WITHOUT PERSONAL MEANS.

THE MINISTRY DECLINED TO CONFIRM REPORTS THAT $12,000 HAS ALREADY BEEN SPENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OFFICE SO FAR IN TRYING TO SAVE THE SEVEN.

THESE FOREIGN EXCHANGE FUNDS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE GONE TO THE AMERICAN ATTORNEY, WARREN MAGEE, WHO ON THURSDAY OBTAINED A FIVE-DAY STAY OF EXECUTION FOR THE CONDEMNED MEN FROM A U.S. DISTRICT COURT IN WASHINGTON. THIS REPRIEVE CAME ONLY A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE SEVEN WERE SCHEDULED TO MARCH TO THE GALLOWS IN THE U.S. WAR CRIMES PRISON AT LANDSBERG. THE U.S. SUPREME COURT HAD REJECTED THEIR APPEALS AND OTHER CLEMENCY PLEAS HAD FAILED.

ME815AED

A96

(140)

HEIDELBERG, GERMANY, MAY 26-(AP)-BENJAMIN J. BUTTENWIESER, U.S. ASSISTANT HIGH COMMISSIONER, DECLARED TODAY THAT THE NEW NAZI MOVEMENT IN WESTERN GERMANY "IS A WARNING WHICH WE WOULD IGNORE AT OUR PERIL."

THE NEO-NAZI SOCIALIST EMPIRE PARTY, WHICH POLLED 11 PER CENT OF THE VOTES IN A STATE ELECTION EARLY THIS MONTH, "CANNOT FAIL TO CAUSE SERIOUS MISGIVINGS BOTH IN GERMANY AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD," BUTTENWIESER SAID.

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF GERMAN-AMERICAN CLUBS, BUTTENWIESER CALLED THE EMERGENCE OF THIS NAZI GROUP AN "OMINOUS AND ALARMING SPECTACLE."

HE SAID THE SOCIALIST EMPIRE PARTY "OPENLY AND BRAZENLY ENDORSES CERTAIN PARTS OF THE NAZI PROGRAM AND NUMBERS AMONG ITS LEADERS SOME OF THE VERY LEADERS OF THAT INFAMOUS GANG WHICH BROUGHT SUCH UNTOLD SUFFERING AND RUIN TO GERMANY AND EUROPE."

BB817AED

A52

VERDEN, GERMANY, MAY 26-(AP)-A GERMAN COURT SENTENCED OTTO ERNST REMER, ONE OF HITLER'S GENERALS AND NOW KING PIN IN THE NAZI-STYLE SOCIALIST REICH PARTY, TO FOUR MONTHS IN JAIL YESTERDAY FOR SLANDERING WEST GERMAN CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER.

ADENAUER REQUESTED THAT THE CHARGE BE FILED AGAINST REMER WHO ADMITTED HAVING SAID IN RECENT CAMPAIGN SPEECHES THAT GERMAN CABINET MINISTERS HAD RESERVED QUARTERS IN LONDON FOR FLIGHT IN CASE WEST GERMANY WAS INVADED.

REMER CRUSHED THE 1944 PLOT AGAINST HITLER IN BERLIN. HE IS NOW A LEADER OF THE EXTREME RIGHTIST SOCIALIST REICH PARTY WHICH RECENTLY POLLED NEARLY 400,000 VOTES IN THE LOWER SAXONY STATE ELECTION.

MD539AED

MAY 27 1951

B19 (SEG) (AGENCIES OUT)

(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY MAY 26)

- - -

LIFE ABROAD--XXXIII (350)

- - -

BY RICHARD K.O'MALLEY

(ADVANCE) FRANKFURT, GERMANY,MAY 26-(AP)-HANS SCHMIDT HAS LIVED THROUGH TWO GREAT WARS, SO AERIAL BOMB DEFENSE IS A TANGIBLE AND IMPORTANT THING TO HIM.

HE TALKS FREQUENTLY OF AMERICAN DEFENSESHRNFULLY HOLDS UP A CLIPPING | UP MOBILE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS TO BE MOVED

HE TALKS FREQUENTLY OF AMERICAN DEFENSES AGAINST BOMBING, AND SCORNFULLY HOLDS UP A CLIPPING SAYING AN AMERICAN SKYSCRAPER SET UP MOBILE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS TO BE MOVED FROM FLOUR TO FLOOR BY ELEVATOR IN CASE OF AN AERIAL BLITZ.

"DON'T THEY KNOW," SCHMIDT ASKED, "THAT THE FIRST THING TO GO IN A BOMB RAID IS ELECTRICAL POWER? WHERE WOULD THE ELEVATORS BE THEN, WITH THEIR FIRE EXTINGUISHERS?"

HIS FACE WAS SEAMED IN EARNESTNESS.

"THE BEST THING AMERICA CAN DO," HE SAID, "IS TO HAVE A LOT OF HAND-OPERATED FIRE EXTINGUISHERS WHICH CAN BE HAULED EASILY BY ONE OR TWO MEN. I KNOW."

SCHMIDT ISN'T A CRANK ABOUT AERIAL DEFENSE, BUT HIS THOUGHTS HAVE BEEN FORCIBLY GUIDED ALONG THE CHANNELS OF WAR.

WHEN HE WAS A YOUNG MAN HIS PARENTS DIED, LEAVING HIM A CONSIDERABLE INHERITANCE. SCHMIDT FACED THE WORLD WITH A SOUND FUTURE. THEN CAME

WORLD WAR I AND HE WENT INTO THE ARMY. AT THE WAR'S END HE WAS BROKE. THE FAMILY HOME REMAINED, HOWEVER, AND AT LEAST HE HAD A ROOF OVER HIS HEAD.

SLOWLY, PAINFULLY, HE TRIED TO BRE-BUILD HIS LIFE. HE EVENTUALLY ADVANCED TO A SUPERVISORY POSITION IN AN OFFICE JOB. THE FUTURE, BLEAK IN 1919, BRIGHTENED UP, ALTHOUGH HIS STEP WAS NOT SO SPRINGY AS IT HAD BEEN AND IT WAS HARDER TO BE ENTHUSIASTIC. HE MARRIED, AND FATHERED TWO CHILDREN.

THEN CAME ADOLF HITLER. SCHMIDT KEPT HIS MOUTH SHUT AND DID HIS JOB. HE WAS TOO OLD FOR MILITARY DUTY BUT HE WAS BUSY IN THE BERLIN BLITZES.

FIRST HIS HOME WAS BURNED BY FIRE BOMBS. THEN THE BUILDING WHERE HE WORKED WAS DESTROYED. BUT HE MANAGED TO SEND HIS FAMILY OUT OF TOWN AND HE STAYED ON.

WHEN THE WAR ENDED HE WAS BACK WHERE HE HAD BEEN IN 1919.

NOW, WELL INTO HIS SIXTIES, HE'S STARTING OVER AGAIN.

THIS TIME HE HASN'T ANY ILLUSIONS.

"I AM DOING WHAT I HAVE TO DO," HE SAID. "I AM MAKING THE BEST OF IT. I DON'T PLAN ANY MORE. I JUST HOPE."

HE WORRIES OVER WHAT WILL BECOME OF HIS CHILDREN.

"I TRY TO TELL THEM TO LIVE AS THOUGH WE DIDN'T HAVE A SWORD HANGING OVER US. I KEEP MY MIND ON THE EVERYDAY THINGS. AFTER ALL, THEY ARE THE THINGS WHICH COUNT. NOBODY CAN MANAGE TOMORROW BEFORE IT COMES."

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY MAY 26--MOVED MAY 25)

TA402AES

MAY 27 1951

A60

NIGHT LEAD ELECTION (330)

ROME, MAY 26-(AP)-LOCAL ELECTIONS THROUGHOUT A THIRD OF THE NATION SUNDAY WILL PROVIDE ITALY'S BIGGEST POLITICAL TEST SINCE PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI'S CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS BEAT THE COMMUNIST LED POPULAR FRONT IN THE PARLIAMENTARY RACE OF 1948.

THE PREMIER AND PALMIRO TOGLIATTI, MOSCOW-TRAINED CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY, CLOSED THEIR BITTER CAMPAIGNS FRIDAY. ITALY'S COMMUNIST PARTY, CLAIMING 2,500,000 MEMBERS, IS THE LARGEST OUTSIDE SOVIET RUSSIA. THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS DOMINATE THE GOVERNMENT.

ELECTIONEERING IS FORBIDDEN BY LAW IN THE 48-HOUR PERIOD BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE POLLS. THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER L'UNITA, REFERRING TO RELIGIOUS ASPECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN, CHARGED THAT FINAL ELECTION MEETINGS WILL BE HELD IN ITALIAN CHURCHES SUNDAY MORNING.

THE POLLS OPEN AT 6 A.M. IN 2,735 CITIES AND TOWNS IN 28 PROVINCES FOR MUNICIPAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS. THE PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS WILL BE THE FIRST SINCE 1921. THEY WERE ELIMINATED BY THE FASCISTS.

THE VOTING WILL CARRY OVER UNTIL 2 P.M. MONDAY.

ABOUT 10,000,000 PERSONS ARE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE.

ANOTHER 7,600,000 WILL GO TO THE POLLS IN 1,935 CITIES AND TOWNS JUNE 10. THE REMAINDER OF ITALY'S 7,804 COMMUNITIES WILL MAKE THEIR CHOICES IN THE FALL.

POLITICAL PRIZES IN THE SUNDAY-MORNING BALLOTING INCLUDE CONTROL OF FOUR MAJOR CITIES, VENICE, GENOA, BOLOGNA AND MILAN. ALL EXCEPT MILAN NOW HAVE COMMUNIST ADMINISTRATIONS. ALMOST HALF THE CITIES AND TOWNS INVOLVED ARE RUN BY COMMUNISTS OR SOCIALISTS ALLIED WITH THEM.

THE GIST OF THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGNING HAS BEEN THAT CONTROL OF THESE COMMUNITIES "SHOULD BE RETURNED TO THE ITALIANS." DE GASPERI SAID THE COMMUNISTS HAD SOLD OUT TO A FOREIGN POWER.

TOGLIATTI ATTACKED ITALY'S MEMBERSHIP IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC ALLIANCE. HE CHARGED THE GOVERNMENT IS TURNING OVER THE ITALIAN ARMY TO FOREIGN HANDS.

THE VATICAN NEWSPAPER L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO SAID THAT "ALL COMPREHEND THE SIGNIFICANCE" OF THE ELECTIONS.

"WHEN POLITICS TOUCH THE ALTAR, IT BECOMES A RELIGIOUS FACT THAT REGARDS CATHOLICS AND THE CHURCH," IT SAID.

BISHOPS OF LIGURIA WARNED THAT CATHOLICS VOTING FOR COMMUNISTS WOULD BE EXCLUDED FROM THE SACRAMENTS OF THE CHURCH.

JB747PED

A49 (230)

ROME, MAY 26-(AP)-ITALY'S ARCH POLITICAL FOES--THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT GOVERNMENT PARTY AND THE COMMUNISTS--WILL HAVE THEIR FIRST BIG SHOWDOWN IN THREE YEARS TOMORROW. THE TEST WILL BE LOCAL ELECTIONS THROUGHOUT A THIRD OF THE NATION.

FOLLOWING THE BITTEREST CAMPAIGN SINCE 1948, SOME 10,000,000 (M) VOTERS ARE EXPECTED TO TURN OUT TO PICK COUNCILS IN 2,743 TOWNS AND 28 PROVINCES.

AT STAKE IS CONTROL OF THE "GOTHIC LINE"--STRONG DEFENSE BELT ACROSS NORTHERN ITALY WHERE THE COMMUNISTS NOW CONTROL MOST OF THE CITY AND PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATIONS.

THE ELECTIONS WILL DETERMINE THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE MAJOR CITIES OF MILAN, GENOA, VENICE, BOLOGNA AND FLORENCE.

OF THE 2,743 TOWN COUNCILS UP FOR ELECTION TOMORROW, THE COMMUNISTS NOW CONTROL 1,170--WITH A TOTAL POPULATION OF ALMOST 7,000,000 (M).

ALMOST EVERY MEMBER OF PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI'S "ATLANTIC PACT" GOVERNMENT SPOKE DURING LAST NIGHT'S CAMPAIGN WINDUP. UNDER ITALIAN LAW THERE CAN BE NO STUMPING TODAY.

THE FINAL BROADSIDE AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS WAS TOUCHED OFF BY DE GASPERI. SPEAKING IN MILAN'S DUOMO SQUARE, HE DECLARED HIS GOVERNMENT FOUND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO COLLABORATE WITH THE REDS, WHOM HE ACCUSED OF SELLING OUT THEIR PATRIOTISM FOR A FOREIGN POWER.

IN HIS LAST CAMPAIGN SPEECH, COMMUNIST SECRETARY GENERAL PALMIRO TOGLIATTI CHARGED DE GASPERI'S GOVERNMENT WITH VIOLATING ITALY'S CONSTITUTION AND HOLDING "A MONOPOLY OF POLITICAL LIFE" IN THE COUNTRY.

THE VOTING WILL RUN ALL DAY SUNDAY AND PART OF MONDAY. COUNTING IS EXPECTED TO START MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MD527AED

MAY 27 1951

A95

(140)

ROME, MAY 26-(AP)-HINTS THAT RUSSIAN-ITALIAN NEGOTIATIONS ON WAR REPARATIONS ASSESSED AGAINST THE ROME GOVERNMENT THREATEN TO BREAKDOWN APPEARED IN THE ITALIAN PRESS TODAY.

A STATEMENT FROM "COMPETENT SOURCES" CARRIED BY THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ANSA SAID THAT WIDE DIFFERENCES SEPARATED THE TWO GOVERNMENTS OF THE VALUE OF ITALIAN ASSETS IN ROMANIA BULGARIA AND HUNGARY, AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE REPARATIONS UNDER THE TREATY.

UNDER AN ACCORD SIGNED IN MOSCOW IN DECEMBER, 1948, ITALY AGREED TO A REPARATIONS PAYMENT OF $100,000,000 (M) TO RUSSIA. PAYMENT WAS TO BE IN ITALIAN ASSETS IN THE THREE SATELLITE COUNTRIES AND IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

ANSA SAID ITALY CONTENDS THAT THE ROMANIAN-BULGARIAN-HUNGARIAN ASSETS ARE WORTH MORE THAN THE $100,000,000 (M) TOTAL WHILE RUSSIA CONTENDS THEIR VALUE IS FROM $11,000,000 TO $15,000,000.

BB814AED

30.24- 23437

A66 (LA THOMAS F)
WARSAW, POLAND, MAY 26-(AP)-THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IS ENGAGED IN A WIDESPREAD CLEANUP OF THE UNITED POLISH WORKERS' (COMMUNIST) PARTY.

ARRESTS OF HIGH RANKING LEADERS IN SZCZECIN (STETTIN) YESTERDAY REVEALED FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT THE PRTY HAS BEEN USED FOR IMPROPER PURPOSES AND WERE REGARDED AS AN ADMISSION THAT PREVIOUS PURGES HAD NOT BEEN AS EFFECTIVE AS CLAIMED.

SIX TOP COMMUNISTS WERE JAILED AND SEVEN REMOVED FROM OFFICE ON CHARGES OF THEFT, NEGLIGENT SUPERVISION OF GRAIN PURCHASING, TERRORIZATION OF PEASANTS, AND FORCING CIVIL AUTHORITIES TO CONCEAL THEIR MISDEEDS. ONE OF THOSE ARRESTED WAS CHIEF OF PUBLIC SECURITY.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ARREST SAID SIMILAR SITUATIONS EXIST IN WARSAW, WROCLAW (BRESLAU) AND BIALYSTOK.

BB638AED

A27

MAY 27 1951

BY RICHARD O'REGAN (270)
VIENNA, AUSTRIA, MAY 26-(AP)-FRAGMENTARY REPORTS FROM ROMANIA TONIGHT INDICATED YUGOSLAVIA IS MAKING LITTLE HEADWAY BUCKING RUSSIA'S CONTROL OVER THE RED DANUBE, A MURKY STREAM ONCE CALLED BLUE.

YUGOSLAV DELEGATES ARE ATTENDING A MEETING IN GALATZ OF THE INTERNATIONAL DANUBE COMMISSION TO CONSIDER A DRAFT OF NEW SHIPPING REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE LOWER RIVER FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO THE BLACK SEA.

SINCE 1948, THE COMMISSION HAS BEEN LITTLE BUT A RUSSIAN-RUN ORGANIZATION TO EXTEND MOSCOW'S CONTROL OVER THE RIVER. A 214-MILE STRETCH RUNS THROUGH YUGOSLAVIA, WHICH BROKE AWAY FROM THE SOVIET CONCEPT OF COMMUNISM IN FAVOR OF A NATIONALISTIC BRAND IN 1948.

THE YUGOSLAVS ARE DEMANDING MORE RIGHTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMMISSION AND MORE VOICE IN NAVIGATIONAL RULES, BUT ARE BEING CONSISTENTLY OUTVOTED BY THE RUSSIANS AND THEIR COMINFORM ALLIES FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY, ROMANIA AND BULGARIA.

YUGOSLAV PRESS DISPATCHES INDICATE PREMIER MARSHAL TITO'S REPRESENTATIVES ARE SEEKING-- IF NOTHING MORE-- TO DRIVE A WEDGE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND HER SATELLITES.

ACTIONS OF THE COMMISSION'S SECRETARY, A RUSSIAN NAMED M. MOROZOW, HAVE BEEN DESCRIBED AS "ILLEGAL" BY THE YUGOSLAV NEWS AGENCY TANJUG IN ACCOUNTS FROM GALATZ. TANJUG CHARGED THAT MOROZOW WAS LEADING ALL THE ATTACKS AGAINST YUGOSLAVIA AND THAT HIS ACTIONS THREATENED THE LIFE OF ALL LANDS ON THE DANUBE'S BANKS.

PROTESTING PRESENTATION OF A DRAFT PLAN FOR NAVIGATIONAL RULES BEFORE IT WAS DISCUSSED THOROUGHLY BY A WORKING COMMITTEE, THE BELGRADE NEWSPAPER BORBA DECLARED THE GALATZ MEETING "UNMISTAKENLY CONFIRMS THE INTENTION OF THE SOVIET UNION TO DAMAGE THE INTERESTS OF THE DANUBE PEOPLES INSTEAD OF SERVING THEIR ECONOMIC NEEDS."

TU541PED

A62 (180)
VIENNA, AUSTRIA, MAY 26-(AP)-AUSTRIAN VOTERS APPEARED SPLIT ALMOST EVENLY TODAY ON THE ISSUE OF WHETHER A MILDLY LEFTIST SOCIALIST OR A CHURCH-BACKED CANDIDATE OF THE CONSERVATIVE PEOPLE'S PARTY SHOULD TAKE OVER THE FEDERAL PRESIDENCY FOR THE NEXT SIX YEARS.

THEY WILL MAKE THE DECISION AT THE POLLS TOMORROW. THE ELECTION IS A RUN-OFF BETWEEN THE TWO HIGH MEN OF A SIX-CANDIDATE RACE IN WHICH NONE GAINED A CLEAR MAJORITY MAY 6:

DR.THEODORE KOERNER, 74, WHITE BEARDED LORD MAYOR OF VIENNA AND FORMER GENERAL IN THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN IMPERIAL ARMY WHO IS THE SOCIALIST CANDIDATE.

DR.HEINRICH GLEISSNER, 58, PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR IN AMERICAN-OCCUPIED UPPER AUSTRIA, WHO IS THE CANDIDATE OF THE CONSERVATIVE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

ABOUT 4,500,000 PERSONS ARE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE.

THE 219,000 COMMUNISTS OF AUSTRIA, WHICH LIES ASTRIDE THE IRON CURTAIN, HAVE ORDERS TO SUPPORT KOERNER. A LARGE NUMBER OF THE NATION'S 660,000 INDEPENDENT VOTERS ARE EXPECTED TO BACK GLEISSNER. THE NEW PRESIDENT WILL TAKE OVER THE POST LEFT VACANT LAST DEC.31 BY THE DEATH OF SOCIALIST KARL RENNER.

JB751PED

A97
(110)
PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, MAY 26-(AP)-THE WIFE OF RUDOLF BERAN, ONE TIME CZECHOSLOVAK PRIME MINISTER WHO IN 1947 WAS TRIED AND CONVICTED OF COLLABORATION WITH THE GERMANS DURING THE OCCUPATION, HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO SIX YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR "DECEIT OF OFFICES," THE NEWSPAPER PRACE REPORTED TODAY.

THE TRIAL TOOK PLACE IN THE SOUTH BOHEMIAN TOWN OF STRAKONICE.

MRS. BERANOVA WAS CHARGED WITH PARTICIPATING IN "FINANCIAL MACHINATIONS" OF HER HUSBAND BEFORE THE WAR AND, AFTER HIS SENTENCE, TRYING TO PREVENT THE CONFISCATION OF HIS PROPERTY, VALUED AT 50 MILLION CROWNS $-,000,000 (M) AND

AT 50 MILLION CROWNS $1,000,000 (M) AND BY HIDING PART OF IT.

SHE ALSO WAS ACCUSED OF FOOD HOARDING.

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BB819AED

A91
(140)
PRAGUE, MAY 26-(AP)-MORE THAN 80 ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS FROM ALL VICARATES OF THE PRAGUE ARCHDIOCESE HELD A CONFERENCE AT THE CAPITULAR CONSISTORY, THE OFFICIAL PRESS REPORTED TODAY. SUFFRAGAN BISHOP DR. ANTONIN ELTSCHKNER ALSO WAS PRESENT.

ANTONIN STEHLIK WHO BECAME CAPITULAR VICAR OF THE PRAGUE ARCHDIOCESE AFTER THE EXPULSION OF ARCHBISHOP JOSEF BERAN, TOLD THE PRIESTS TO REALIZE THAT THEIR PLACE IS IN THE RANKS OF THE DEFENDERS OF PEACE AND CALLED ON THEM TO TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN THE PEACE VOTING (FOR A PACT BETWEEN THE FIVE POWERS AND AGAINST THE REMILITARIZATION OF WESTERN GERMANY) WHICH IS STARTING IN THIS COUNTRY TODAY.

"AS A PRIEST MAY NOT HESTITATE WHEN THERE IS DANGER FOR MEN'S SOULS, SO MAY HE NOT HESTITATE NOW WHEN WE ARE FACE TO FACE WITH THE DANGERS OF A NEW WAR" STEHLIK SAID.

BB801AED

A99
MOSCOW, MAY 26-(AP)-U.S. AMBASSADOR ALAN G. KIRK FLEW TO PARIS TODAY FOR CONSULTATIONS WITH VARIOUS CHIEFS OF AMERICAN MISSIONS THERE. HE ALSO EXPECTS TO VISIT LONDON AND THE HAGUE. HIS WIFE ACCOMPANIED HIM.

HIS FLIGHT, PLANNED FOR THE FIRST OF THE WEEK, WAS DELAYED BECAUSE OF PROCEDURAL DIFFICULTIES IN GETTING CLEARANCES. THE AMBASSADOR SAID HE EXPECTED NO TROUBLE ON HIS RETURN JOURNEY EARLY IN JUNE.

BB827AED

A97 (200)
MOSCOW, MAY 26-(AP)-PRAVDA, RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER, TODAY CALLED THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF REQUIRING EXPORTERS TO OBTAIN LICENSES "THE PETTY POLICY OF A GREAT POWER." IT APPEALED FOR GREATER TRADE BETWEEN THE U.S.S.R. AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE PRAVDA ARTICLE CONTENDED THAT THE AUTHORS OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM HAD TRIED "TO SHOW THAT, ALLEGEDLY, TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN STATES OF DIFFERENT POLITICAL SYSTEMS IS IMPOSSIBLE." IT CONTINUED:

"BUT THESE EFFORTS ARE SENSELESS AND STUPID BECAUSE LIFE IS STRONGER, AND TRADE TIES OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY IS GROWING AND EXPANDING."

PRAVDA ASSERTED THAT THERE ARE MANY AMERICAN CAPITALISTS WHO WOULD LIKE TO TRADE WITH ALL EUROPEAN NATIONS; OTHERWISE EXPORT LICENSING WOULD NOT BE NECESSARY.

"THE FOREIGN TRADE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES HITS THE AMERICAN POCKETBOOK HARDEST," THE PAPER SAID. "THERE IS TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA, OF COURSE, BUT IT IS NOTHING LIKE IT ONCE WAS AND NOTHING LIKE IT COULD BE, FOR THE UNITED STATES HAS MANY THINGS RUSSIA WOULD LIKE, AND RUSSIA HAS MANY THINGS THE AMERICAN MARKET WOULD RELISH.

"HOWEVER, THERE APPEAR TO BE NO SIGNS THAT TRADE BARRIERS ARE LOWERING. IN FACT, IT LOOKS AS IF THEY ARE GETTING TIGHTER AND MORE FORMIDABLE ALL THE TIME."

(--0--

THE REQUIREMENT THAT AMERICAN EXPORTERS OBTAIN GOVERNMENT LI

MAY 27 1951

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(THE REQUIREMENT THAT AMERICAN EXPORTERS OBTAIN GOVERNMENT LICENSES FOR THEIR SHIPMENTS HAS BEEN IN EFFECT FOR SOME YEARS. IT IS NOW USED PRIMARILY TO KEEP STRATEGIC MATERIALS IN THE UNITED STATES FROM REACHING IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES.)

JB1OPED

A204
AMS BUDGET (700)
NIGHT LEAD IRAN (SUB BUDGETED LONDON)
BY NEL SLIS

THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS, MAY 26-(AP)-BRITAIN AND THE BILLION DOLLAR ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY ASKED THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE TODAY TO FORCE IRAN TO SUBMIT TO ARBITRATION IN THE PEACE-THREATENING DISPUTE OVER NATIONALIZATION OF OIL.

U.S. AMBASSADOR HENRY F.GRADY HANDED TO THE IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN TEHRAN A NOTE DECLARING THE DISPUTE WAS OF THE UTMOST IMPORANCE TO THE "ENTIRE FREE WORLD" AND STRONGLY URGING A SETTLEMENT BY NEGOTIATION.

THE UNITED STATES PLAINLY WAS WORRIED THAT THE SITUATION MIGHT LEAD TO THE INTERVENTION OF TROOPS FROM BOTH BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

DISPATCHES FROM TEHRAN TOLD OF UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT SOME OF PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH'S NATIONAL BLOC AT LAST WERE WILLING TO SIT DOWN WITH THE BRITISH FOR TALKS.

IT REMAINED TO BE SEEN, HOWEVER, HOW MOSSADEGH AND HIS FIERY FOLLOWERS WOULD REACT TO THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

THESE INCLUDED NOT ONLY BRITAIN'S APPEAL TO THE HAGUE AND THE UNITED STATES' URGING OF NEGOTIATIONS, BUT ALSO THE ANNOUNCEMENT FRIDAY THAT 4,000 BRITISH PARACHUTE TROOPS ARE BEING DISPATCHED TO CYPRUS IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN--WITHIN 1,000 MILES OF THE ABADAN REFINERY IN IRAN.

THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY (AIOC) ASKED THE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE TO APPOINT AN ARBITRATOR TO SETTLE THE DISPUTE.

THE APPLICATION INVOKED ARTICLE 22 OF THE 1933 AGREEMENT BY WHICH IRAN GAVE THE COMPANY THE RIGHT TO EXPLOIT OIL RESOURCES IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE COUNTRY FOR 60 YEARS. THE ARTICLE PROVIDES THAT DIFFERENCES SHALL BE SETTLED BY ARBITRATION AND, IN THE EVENT OF THE TWO PARTIES ARE UNABLE TO AGREE ON A CHOICE OF ARBITRATORS, A THIRD OR A SOLE ARBITRATOR SHALL BE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD COURT AT THE REQUEST OF EITHER PARTY.

A FEW HOURS LATER THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, OWNER OF ABOUT 53 PER CENT OF AIOC'S SHARES, GAVE ITS FULL WEIGHT TO THE APPLICATION WITH A REQUEST THAT THE COURT DECLARE THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT IS OBLIGATED TO SUBMIT THE DISPUTE TO ARBITRATION. FAILING THAT, THE BRITISH SAID IRAN SHOULD BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR AN ACT "CONTRARY TO INTERNATIONAL LAW."

THE 5,000-WORD BRITISH COMPLAINT SAID IRAN APPARENTLY WAS "NOT RES-
09,$8,&" TO A BRITISH OFFER TO NEGOTIATE A SETTLEMENT OF THE ROW.

BRITAIN RESERVED THE RIGHT TO

'THE 5,000-WORD BRITISH COMPLAINT SAID IRAN APPARENTLY WAS "NOT RESPONDING" TO A BRITISH OFFER TO NEGOTIATE A SETTLEMENT OF THE ROW.

BRITAIN RESERVED THE RIGHT TO ASK THE COURT TO TAKE STEPS FOR THE PROTECTION OF HER NATIONALS IN IRAN AND TO PRESERVE THE EXISTING SITUATION -- THAT IS BRITISH OWNERSHIP OF THE COMPANY -- PENDING A FINAL COURT RULING.

SIX DAYS AGO IRAN'S FINANCE MINISTER REJECTED THE OIL COMPANY'S REQUEST TO THE GOVERNMENT TO NAME AN ARBITRATOR. NATIONALIZATION OF OIL WAS BASED ON NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY, HE SAID, AND WAS NOT SUBJECT TO ARBITRATION OR NEGOTIATION. HE DEMANDED LATER THAT THE COMPANY NAME REPRESENTATIVES BY MAY 30 TO HELP CARRY OUT THE LAW.

A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE COURT SAID IRAN IN 1932 RATIFIED ITS ADHERENCE TO THE WORLD COURT AND ACCEPTED ITS JURISDICTION.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID BRITAIN ASKED THE COURT TO DECLARE:

1. ENFORCEMENT OF THE NATIONALIZATION LAW WOULD BE ILLEGAL AND CONTRARY TO INTERNATIONAL LAW.

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A205

2. ARTICLE 22 IS STILL LEGALLY BINDING ON IRAN AND, BY IGNORING IT, IRAN HAS COMMITTED A DENIAL OF JUSTICE.
3. IRAN CANNOT ANNUL OR ALTER THE 1933 AGREEMENT EXCEPT BY AGREEMENT.
4. IRAN SHOULD GIVE FULL SATISFACTION AND INDEMNITY.

A WEEK AGO BRITAIN SENT A NOTE TO IRAN PROPOSING TO SEND A HIGH GOVERNMENT MISSION TO NEGOTIATE SOME KIND OF BRITISH PARTNERSHIP IN THE ENTERPRISE.

ALTHOUGH SHE STILL HAD RECEIVED NO ANSWER TO THAT OFFER, SHE WAS REPORTED FROM LONDON TODAY TO HAVE SENT ANOTHER STATEMENT TO TEHRAN OUTLINING HER POSITION.

THE UNITED STATES NOTE TO IRAN SAID ITS MAY 18 STATEMENT URGING MODERATION AND NEGOTIATION ON BOTH SIDES HAD BEEN MISCONSTRUED BY IRAN AS "INTERFERENCE."

THE NOTE REPEATED THE UNITED STATES STAND AGAINST "UNILATERAL CANCELLATION OF CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIPS AND ACTIONS OF A CONFISCATORY NATURE."

BUT THE U.S. DECLARED ITS BELIEF THAT "THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS A SETTLEMENT CAN BE FOUND WHICH WILL SATISFY THE DESIRES OF THE IRANIAN PEOPLE TO CONTROL THEIR OWN RESOURCES, WILL PROTECT THE LEGITIMATE BRITISH INTERESTS AND WILL ASSURE THE UNINTERRUPTED FLOW OF IRANIAN OIL TO ITS WORLD MARKETS."

THE UNITED STATES, THE NOTE ADDED, HAS A DEEP AND LEGITIMATE INTEREST IN THE CONTROVERSY BECAUSE IT COULD "UNDERMINE THE UNITY OF

THE FREE WORLD."

TEHRAN DISPATCHES LINKED REPORTS THAT THE BRITISH HAD MADE TENTATIVE OFFERS TO ACCEPT NATIONALIZATION OF THE COMPANY IN PRINCIPLE WITH INDICATIONS THAT SOME OF THE MORE MODERATE ELEMENTS BEHIND MOSSADEGH AT LAST WERE FACING UP TO THE PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES OF RUNNING THE COMPANY ON THEIR OWN.

THE MORE VIOLENT NATIONALISTS, HOWEVER, VIEWED WITH UNEASINESS TALK OF COMPROMISES BY WHICH BRITISH EXPERTS MIGHT BE RETAINED TO RUN THE COMPANY.

ATTASH, ONE TEHRAN NEWSPAPER, WAS QUOTED AS SAYING" "WE FEEL THERE IS COMING UP A SITUATION WHICH WE ARE AFRAID MAY COOL DOWN THIS HOLY FIRE OF PATRIOTISM AND LEAD TO DISASTROUS HISTORICAL SLAVERY."

THE BRITISH APPEAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS-SPONSORED COURT CONTAINED A PROVISION THAT THE APPEAL MAY BE WITHDRAWN IF IRAN DOES DECIDE TO NEGOTIATE.

MEANWHILE, THE AIOC DISCLOSED IN LONDON IT HAS DECIDED TO SEND A REPRESENTATIVE TO MEETINGS OF THE IRANIAN OIL NATIONALIZATION BOARD "AS A MEASURE OF RESPECT."

ALTHOUGH THE COMPANY EMPHASIZED THAT THIS REPRESENTATIVE WOULD SIT ONLY AS AN OBSERVER, HIS PRESENCE AT MEETINGS OF THE BOARD, WHICH IS TO CARRY OUT NATIONALIZATION, WOULD KEEP OPEN A POSSIBLE CHANNEL FOR NEGOTIATION. THE COMPANY EMPHASIZED THAT HIS PRESENCE WOULD NOT PREJUDICE ITS CLAIMS FOR ARBITRATION.

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A145

FIRST LEAD WORLD COURT

THE HAGUE, MAY 26-(AP)-THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ASKED THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE TODAY TO APPOINT AN ARBITRATOR TO SETTLE BRITAIN'S OIL DISPUTE WITH IRAN.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OWNS 53 PER CENT OF THE BILLION DOLLAR ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY. IRAN HAS PASSED LAWS FOR NATIONALIZATION OF THE OIL INDUSTRY THERE, INCLUDING ANGLO-IRANIAN, AND HAS CALLED UPON THE COMPANY TO HELP GET THE NATIONALIZATION JOB DONE.

THE COMPANY'S REQUEST WAS FILED FIRST AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SENT A COMMUNICATION SUPPORTING IT LATER IN THE DAY.

THE COMPANY'S COMMUNICATION INVOKED ARTICLE 22 OF THE OIL CONCESSION, DATED APRIL 29, 1933, WHICH PROVIDES THAT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE PARTIES SHALL BE SETTLED BY ARBITRATION.

FAILING AGREEMENT ON THE CHOICE OF ARBITRATORS, THE ARTICLE SAYS, A THIRD OR SOLE ARBITRATOR SHALL BE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD COURT AT THE REQUEST OF EITHER OF THE PARTIES.

BB757AED

D90

THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS, MAY 26-(AP)-A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED TODAY BY THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE ON THE IRANIAN-BRITISH OIL ISSUE: (ABOUT 360)

REFERRING TO THE DECLARATION MADE ON OCTOBER 2, 1930, AND RATIFIED SEPTEMBER 19, 1932, BY WHICH THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN ACCEPTED JURISDICTION OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF JUSTICE BY TERMS OF ARTICLE 36 OF THE STATUTE, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DEPOSITED TODAY AN APPLICATION INSTITUTING PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COURT AGAINST THE IRANIAN IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

THE COURT IS REQUESTED TO DECLARE THAT THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF IRAN ARE UNDER A DUTY TO SUBMIT THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THEMSELVES AND THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, LTD., TO ARBITRATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 22 OF THE CONVENTION CONCLUDED APRIL 29, 1933, BETWEEN THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF PERSIA (IRAN) AND THE ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY, LTD., AND TO ACCEPT AND TO CARRY OUT ANY AWARD ISSUED AS THE RESULT OF SUCH ARBITRATION.

THE COURT IS REQUESTED ALTERNATIVELY TO DECLARE:

ONE--THAT THE PUTTING INTO EFFECT OF THE IRANIAN OIL NATIONALIZATION ACT OF MAY 1, 1952, INSOFAR AS IT PURPORTS TO AFFECT A UNILATERAL ANNULMENT OR ALTERATION OF TERMS OF THE CONVENTION CONCLUDED

ONE--THAT THE PUTTING INTO EFFECT OF THE IRANIAN OIL NATIONALIZATION ACT OF MAY 1, 1951, INSOFAR AS IT PURPORTS TO AFFECT A UNILATERAL ANNULMENT OR ALTERATION OF TERMS OF THE CONVENTION CONCLUDED APRIL 29, 1933, BETWEEN THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF PERSIA AND THE ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY, CONTRARY TO ARTICLE 21 AND ARTICLE 26 THEREOF, WOULD BE AN ACT CONTRARY TO INTERNATIONAL LAW FOR WHICH THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF IRAN WOULD BE INTERNATIONALLY RESPONSIBLE.

TWO--TO DECLARE THAT ARTICLE 22 OF AFORESAID CONVENTION CONTINUES TO BE LEGALLY BINDING ON THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF IRAN AND THAT BY DENYING TO THE ANGLO-IRANIAN COMPANY THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY PROVIDED IN ARTICLE 22 OF AFORESAID CONVENTION, THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF IRAN HAS COMMITTED A DENIAL OF JUSTICE CONTRARY TO INTERNATIONAL LAW.

THREE--TO DECLARE THAT AFORESAID CONVENTION CANNOT LAWFULLY BE ANNULLED OR ITS TERMS ALTERED BY THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF IRAN OTHERWISE THAN AS RESULT OF AN AGREEMENT WITH THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY OR UNDER CONDITIONS PROVIDED IN ARTICLE 26 OF THE CONVENTION.

FOUR--TO ADJUDGE THAT THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF IRAN SHOULD GIVE FULL SATISFACTION AND INDEMNITY FOR ALL ACTS COMMITTED IN RELATION TO THE ANGLO-IRANIAN COMPANY WHICH ARE CONTRARY TO INTERNATIONAL LAW OR THE AFORESAID AGREEMENT AND TO DETERMINE THE MANNER OF SUCH SATISFACTION AND INDEMNITY. (END TEXT).

KA43OPED

MAY 27 1951

A127 (200)

WITH THE HAGUE

LONDON, MAY 26-(AP)-THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY CALLED ON THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE TODAY TO INTERVENE IN ITS DISPUTE WITH IRAN.

THE ACTION WAS A CHALLENGE TO THE SIX-DAY ULTIMATUM WHICH IRAN THURSDAY GAVE THE BRITISH-OWNED COMPANY--TO HELP IN ITS OWN LIQUIDATION OR BE DISSOLVED BY IRAN.

THE COMPANY SPECIFICALLY ASKED THE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD COURT TO APPOINT AN ARBITRATOR TO SETTLE THE DISPUTE, IF POSSIBLE. IN DOING SO, THE COMPANY INVOKED AN ARTICLE OF ITS 1933 AGREEMENT WITH THE TEHRAN GOVERNMENT WHICH THEN GAVE IT THE RIGHT TO EXPLOIT THE COUNTRY'S SOUTHERN OIL REGIONS FOR 60 YEARS.

TEXT OF THE AIOC APPEAL IS EXPECTED LATER TODAY.

MEANWHILE, INFORMED SOURCES REPORTED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS HANDED TO IRAN A 4,000-WORD STATEMENT OF ITS POSITION IN THE OIL DISPUTE.

BRITAIN, HOWEVER, STILL IS AWAITING A FORMAL REPLY TO AN OFFER SHE PUT TO IRAN A WEEK AGO--THAT THE TWO GOVERNMENTS GET TOGETHER AND TALK THE WHOLE THING OVER.

THE BRITISH OFFER INCLUDED AN INTIMATION THIS COUNTRY IS READY TO ACCEPT SOME FORM OF NATIONALIZATION OF THE IRANIAN OIL INDUSTRY.

KA1033AED

A146
FIRST LEAD IRANIAN (220)
BY FRED J.ZUSY

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 26-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES INFORMED IRAN TODAY THE IRANIAN-BRITISH OIL DISPUTE COULD SERIOUSLY WEAKEN THE UNITY OF THE FREE WORLD AND STRONGLY URGED NEGOTIATIONS AIMED AT A SETTLEMENT.

THIS AMERICAN ADVICE WAS GIVEN IN AN AIDE MEMOIRE DELIVERED BY AMBASSADOR HENRY F.GRADY TO FOREIGN MINISTER BAGHER KAZEMI. IT WAS THE SECOND U.S. STATEMENT IN RECENT DAYS ON THE OIL CRISIS, WHICH HAS BROUGHT TENSION NEAR THE BREAKING POINT IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

(IN THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY ASKED THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE TO INTERVENE IN THE DISPUTE, BY APPOINTING AN ARBITRATOR TO WORK ON PROPOSALS FOR A SETTLEMENT. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OWNS 53 PER CENT OF THE BILLION DOLLAR COMPANY, WHICH WOULD BE NATIONALIZED UNDER IRAN'S PRESENT PLANS.)

TODAY'S AIDE MEMOIRE, OR NOTE, SAID THE UNITED STATES "REAFFIRMED ITS STAND AGAINST UNILATERAL CANCELLATION OF CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIPS AND ACTIONS OF CONFISCATORY NATURE." IRAN'S PREMIER, DR.F.MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH TOLD NEWSPAPERMEN YESTERDAY IT WAS IMPERATIVE FOR IRAN TO NATIONALIZE THE OIL INDUSTRY IN ORDER TO RELIEVE POVERTY IN THE COUNTRY.

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THE NOTE SAID THE UNITED STATES IS "CONVINCED THAT THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS A SETTLEMENT CAN BE FOUND WHICH WILL SATISFY THE DESIRES OF THE IRANIAN PEOPLE TO CONTROL THEIR OWN RESOURCES, WILL PROTECT LEGITIMATE BRITISH INTERESTS AND WILL ASSURE UNINTERRUPTED FLOW OF IRANIAN OIL TO ITS WORLD MARKETS."

IRAN, WHICH HAS RUSSIA FOR A NORTHERN NEIGHBOR, IS ONE OF THE VITAL SOURCES OF OIL SUPPLY FOR THE WEST, PARTICULARLY FOR BRITAIN AND HER NAVY.

THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT IS EXPECTED TO REJECT FORMALLY TODAY OR TOMORROW BRITAIN'S LATEST NOTE OFFERING TO SEND A TOP-LEVEL DIPLOMATIC TEAM HERE TO NEGOTIATE THE DISPUTE. MEANWHILE THERE HAS BEEN NO ANSWER FROM THE OIL COMPANY WHICH HAS UNTIL MAY 30 TO APPOINT REPRESENTATIVES TO HELP THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT PLAN THE TAKEOVER.

IRAN'S PREMIER, MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH, TOLD REPORTERS YESTERDAY HIS COUNTRY WILL "FIGHT TO THE END" FOR OIL NATIONALIZATION. HE WARNED THAT ANY BRITISH ATTEMPT TO INTERFERE WOULD "SOON BRING THE ENTIRE FREE WORLD TO THE BRINK OF DISASTER." HE BROKE DOWN IN TEARS AS HE TALKED.

BB635AEC

A183WX (BJT)
0(350) AMS BJT
NIGHT LEAD IRAN

WASHINGTON, MAY 26-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES CALLED TODAY FOR A THREE POINT SETTLEMENT OF THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL CONTROVERSY WHICH WOULD MEET IRAN'S DEMAND FOR NATIONALIZATION OF ITS VAST OIL INDUSTRY.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT DECLARED IN A NOTE TO TEHRAN THAT IT IS CONVINCED NEGOTIATIONS---BETWEEN IRAN AND BRITAIN---CAN PRODUCE A SETTLEMENT WHICH WILL:

1. "SATISFY THE DESIRES OF THE IRANIAN PEOPLE TO CONTROL THEIR OWN RESOURCES."
2. "PROTECT LEGITIMATE BRITISH INTERESTS."
3. "ASSURE UNINTERRUPTED FLOW OF IRANIAN OIL TO ITS WORLD MARKETS."

THE AMERICAN NOTE ADDED THAT A SETTLEMENT ALONG THESE LINES IS "OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE NOT ONLY TO THE WELFARE OF THE TWO POWERS CONCERNED BUT TO THAT OF THE ENTIRE FREE WORLD."

THE IRANIANS WERE WARNED THAT IN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT'S OPINION THE PRESENT CONTROVERSY IF BADLY HANDLED "COULD UNDERMINE THE UNITY OF THE FREE WORLD AND SERIOUSLY WEAKEN IT."

THE OBVIOUS PURPOSE OF THE NOTE, WHICH WAS DELIVERED TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN TEHRAN TODAY BY AMBASSADOR HENRY F.GRADY, WAS TO ASSURE THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT THAT THE UNITED STATES, IN PREVIOUSLY URGING A FRIENDLY NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT, WAS NOT INTERFERING IN IRANIAN AFFAIRS AND TO SAY THAT IT WOULD NOT INTERFERE IN THE FUTURE.

HOWEVER, THE WORDING OF THE NOTE APPEARED TO GO BEYOND THIS OSTENSIBLE AIM AND SAY TO THE IRANIANS THAT THEY CAN COUNT UPON OBTAINING BRITISH AGREEMENT TO THEIR NATIONALIZATION DEMANDS PROVIDED THEY IN TURN SHOW REASONABLE REGARD FOR BRITAIN'S RIGHTS AND CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE FIELDS BY THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY.

THAT GOES BEYOND THE POSITION WHICH THE BRITISH THEMSELVES HAVE PUBLICLY STATED, WHICH IS THAT IRAN HAS FIRM CONTRACT COMMITMENTS ABOUT BRITAIN'S PRESENT OIL FIELD RIGHTS WHICH CAN ONLY BE MODIFIED BY THE AGREEMENT OF BOTH COUNTRIES. HOWEVER, THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS FROM LONDON, WHICH ARE APPARENTLY WELL FOUNDED, THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS IN FACT PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE WITH IRAN ON THE BASIS OF SOME FORM OF NATIONALIZATION, ASSUMING THE NEGOTIATIONS CAN BE EFFECTIVE.

A184WX

THE U.S. NOTE TODAY REAFFIRMED THIS COUNTRY'S "DEEP INTEREST X X X IN THE MAINTENANCE OF THE INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF IRAN," DESCRIBING THIS AS A CARDINAL PRINCIPLE OF UNITED STATES POLICY.

THIS GENERALIZATION HAS BEEN AUTHORITATIVELY INTERPRETED HERE AS A WARNING FOR MOSCOW THAT IN EVENT OF SERIOUS INTERNAL TROUBLE IN IRAN RUSSIA WOULD NOT, IN THE AMERICAN VIEW, HAVE ANY EXCUSE TO INTERVENE.

VXFR232PED

MAY 27 1951

D82WX IRAN OIL TEXT
(410)

WASHINGTON, MAY 26-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A UNITED STATES NOTE TO IRAN ON THE OIL NATIONALIZATION DISPUTE (ABOUT 400)

THE AIDE MEMOIRE OF HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF IRAN, WHICH WAS HANDED TO THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN TEHRAN ON MAY 21, HAS BEEN CAREFULLY CONSIDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IT IS UNFORTUNATE THAT THE PUBLIC STATEMENT MADE BY THIS GOVERNMENT ON MAY 18 HAS BEEN MISCONSTRUED BY THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT AS INTERVENTION IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF IRAN. THE UNITED STATES WISHES TO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT IT DID NOT THEN INTEND, NOR DOES IT NOW INTEND, TO INTERFERE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF IRAN, NOR TO OPPOSE IRAN'S SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OR THE EXPRESSED DESIRES OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO CONTROL OF IRANIAN RESOURCES.

THERE IS, HOWEVER, LEGITIMATE BASIS FOR DEEP AND PROPER INTEREST ON THE PART OF THIS GOVERNMENT IN A SOLUTION OF THE OIL PROBLEM IN IRAN. A SERIOUS CONTROVERSY EXISTS BETWEEN IRAN AND GREAT BRITAIN, A CONTROVERSY WHICH COULD UNDERMINE THE UNITY OF THE FREE WORLD, AND SERIOUSLY WEAKEN IT. THE UNITED STATES IS BOUND TO BOTH COUNTRIES BY STRONG TIES OF FRIENDSHIP AND HAS ATTESTED ITS SINCERE CONCERN FOR THE WELL BEING OF BOTH. IT HAS, THEREFORE, IN VIEW OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MATTER, DISCUSSED THE ISSUES WITH BOTH PARTIES AND HAS STATED PUBLICLY THE PRINCIPLES IT CONSIDERS IMPORTANT IN REACHING A SOLUTION OF THIS CONTROVERSY.

THE UNITED STATES CONTINUES IN ITS FIRM BELIEF THAT AN ISSUE OF THIS KIND CAN BE SETTLED SATISFACTORILY ONLY BY NEGOTIATION BY THE PARTIES

CONCERNED. WHILE THE UNITED STATES HAS URGED UPON BOTH PARTIES THE NEED FOR MODERATION, IT HAS TAKEN NO POSITION ON DETAILS OF ANY ARRANGEMENT WHICH MIGHT BE WORKED OUT. IT HAS, HOWEVER, REAFFIRMED ITS STAND AGAINST UNILATERAL CANCELLATION OF CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIPS AND ACTIONS OF A CONFISCATORY NATION.

THE UNITED STATES IS CONVINCED THAT THROUGH NEGOTIATION A SETTLEMENT CAN BE FOUND WHICH WILL SATISFY THE DESIRES OF THE IRANIAN PEOPLE TO CONTROL THEIR OWN RESOURCES, WHICH WILL PROTECT LEGITIMATE BRITISH INTERESTS, AND WHICH WILL INSURE UNINTERRUPTED FLOW OF IRANIAN OIL TO ITS WORLD MARKETS. SUCH A SETTLEMENT IS, IN THE OPINION OF THIS GOVERNMENT, OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE, NOT ONLY TO THE WELFARE OF THE TWO POWERS CONCERNED BUT TO THAT OF THE ENTIRE FREE WORLD. THE UNITED STATES WISHES TO STATE AGAIN ITS DEEP INTERESTS IN THE WELFARE OF THE IRANIAN PEOPLE AND IN THE MAINTENANCE OF THE INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF IRAN, WHICH IS A CARDINAL PRINCIPLE OF UNITED STATES POLICY.

GG338PED

A133WX (IRAN OIL)
(670) (ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 27)

MAY 27 1951

IRAN-OIL

BY VERN HAUGLAND

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 26-(AP)-IF THE ALLIES LOSE IRAN'S OIL, UNITED STATES OFFICIALS FORESEE GASOLINE RATIONING IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE, BUT NOT THE U.S.

THEY WOULD EXPECT IMMEDIATE AND SERIOUS SHORTAGES OF HEAVY FUEL OILS ALONG THE U.S. EAST COAST, BUT NOT SHORTAGE IN U.S. HOME HEATING OILS.

ABROAD, THEY WOULD LOOK FOR A GENERAL SHORTAGE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IN EUROPE, INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

THESE VIEWS WERE OUTLINED AMID A CONTINUING OIL CRISIS IN IRAN. THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT HAS COMPLETED LEGISLATION TO TAKE OVER ITS BIG OIL FIELDS NOW LEASED TO BRITISH ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY.

RIOTERS DENOUNCING ENGLAND AND THE U.S. HAVE URGED IMMEDIATE STEPS TO CARRY OUT THE NATIONALIZATION PROCESS. THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN THE BRITISH COMPANY UNTIL MAY 30 TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO DISCUSS WAYS OF TURNING OVER THE VAST PROPERTY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRAN OVER THE OIL HAS STIRRED GRAVE CONCERN THAT THE ALLIES COULD LOSE THE OIL, OR THAT WAR COULD DEVELOP. MOST OF IRAN'S OIL NOW GOES TO EUROPE.

IN SEPARATE INTERVIEWS, A.P.FRAME, ACTING DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR OF THE U.S. PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE (PAD), AND RUSSELL B.BROWN, GENERAL COUNSEL FOR THE INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION, OUTLINED PROSPECTS IF THE OIL IS LOST TO THE WEST.

FRAME ALSO IS CHAIRMAN OF THE MILITARY PETROLEUM ADVISORY BOARD, ON LEAVE FROM VICE PRESIDENCY OF THE CITIES SERVICE REFINING CORP., OF NEW YORK CITY. HE WAS DIRECTOR OF REFINING FOR THE WORLD WAR II PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION.

BROWN SAID IT IS URGENT THAT STEEL SUPPLIES FROM THE OIL INDUSTRY BE INCREASED IN VIEW OF THE IRANIAN CRISIS.

HE SAID DOMESTIC OIL OPERATORS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO BUY ENOUGH STEEL TO DRILL 48,000 WELLS THIS YEAR. THE GOVERNMENT'S PRESENT PROGRAM PERMITS 43,000 WELLS.

"WE WOULD BE IN A MUCH SAFER POSITION HERE IF WE HAD MORE RESERVES, IF WE HAD FACILITIES FOR EXPLORING SO THAT OIL WOULD BE READY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION WHEN NEEDED," BROWN SAID.

OF THE 2,000,000 BARRELS OF CRUDE OIL PRODUCED DAILY IN THE MIDDLE EAST, 700,000 BARRELS COME FROM IRAN. THAT NATION EXPORTS 200,000 BARRELS DAILY IN CRUDE FORM, AND REFINES THE REMAINING 500,000 BARRELS AT THE PLANT AT ABADAN. IT IS THIS REFINERY WHICH THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN FROM ITS BRITISH OWNERS, AND WHICH IS THREATENED WITH A COMPLETE SHUTDOWN FOR LACK OF TECHNICIANS TO KEEP IT GOING.

A134WX

FRAME SAID THAT, ASSUMING THE DIFFICULTY IS CONFINED TO IRAN AND DOES NOT SPREAD TO NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES, THE LOSS OF IRAN'S 200,000-BARRELS-A-DAY CRUDE OIL EXPORTS WOULD NOT BE TOO SERIOUS.

"PRODUCTION FROM OTHER MIDDLE EASTERN COUNTRIES--SAUDI-ARABIA, KUWAIT, IRAQ AND OTHERS--COULD MAKE UP THE AMOUNT FAIRLY EASILY," HE SAID.

"BUT THE LOSS OF ABADAN'S REFINED PRODUCTS--THAT'S SOMETHING ELSE AGAIN."

EVEN SO, IT WOULD NOT BE AS GREAT A LOSS AS THE CLOSING OF A 500,000-BARREL-A-DAY REFINERY IN THIS COUNTRY, FRAME SAID.

ABADAN'S OUTPUT CONSISTS OF A MUCH GREATER PROPORTION OF RESIDUAL FUEL OIL, TO MEET THE NEEDS OF SHIPPING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AND INDIAN OCEAN, THAN IN U.S. PLANTS.

FRAME SAID THAT IF THE ABADAN PLANT SHUTS DOWN, OTHER REFINERIES SHOULD BE ABLE TO INCREASE OUTPUT SUFFICIENTLY TO MAINTAIN THE ECONOMY OF WESTERN EUROPE, INDIA AND AUSTRALIA "WITHOUT COMPLETE DISRUPTION."

IF GASOLINE RATIONING WERE REQUIRED, IT WOULD OCCUR IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IN FRANCE--NOT HERE, HE SAID.

FRAME ADDED THAT BETTER DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRODUCTS OF U.S. COMPANIES OPERATING ABROAD, THROUGH A VOLUNTARY AGREEMENT, WOULD "COME REASONABLY CLOSE" TO OFFSETTING ABADAN'S LOSS--EXCEPT IN RESIDUAL FUEL OILS.

A COMMITTEE REPRESENTING 19 AMERICAN OIL COMPANIES WITH FOREIGN ACTIVITIES HAS BEEN CONFERRING WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ON AN AGREEMENT FOR POOLING FACILITIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST AREA.

FRAME SAID THE AGREEMENT WOULD ENABLE THEM TO SERVE THEIR TERRITORY MORE EFFICIENTLY, BY CUTTING DOWN ON DORMANT STOCKS AND ON EXCESSIVE MATERIALS IN TRANSIT.

HE ADDED THAT THE PLAN IS ALMOST READY NOW FOR PRESENTATION TO THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT FOR ANTI-TRUST CLEARANCE.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 27)

ES112AED NM

MAY 27 1951

A122KX
(150)

BANGKOK, MAY 26-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT OF THAILAND TODAY LISTED TWELVE STRATEGIC PRODUCTS IT IS READY TO INCLUDE IN AN EMBARGO OF COMMUNIST CHINA AS SOON AS THE UNITED NATIONS INFORMS THE KINGDOM OF SANCTIONS PLANS.

THE LIST INCLUDED RUBBER, TIN, WOLFRAM, KAPOK, COTTON, CASTOR, SEEDS, TUNGSTEN, MANGANESE, SILICATES, HIDES AND SKINS, AND FOODSTUFFS. THE GOVERNMENT SAID THE POLICE DEPARTMENT HAD SET UP CONTROLS OVER EXPORT OUTLETS.

MEANWHILE, LEADERS OF THE CHINESE COMMUNITY HERE CHALLENGED A STATEMENT OF ASSISTANT U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN RUSK THAT THERE WERE 10,000,000 POTENTIAL CHINESE FIFTH COLUMNISTS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. THE LEADERS NOTED THE LARGEST CHINESE POPULATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA WAS THAILAND'S 3,000,000, AND SAID A MERE HANDFUL WERE COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS. A SPOKESMAN SAID MASS KILLINGS AND PROPERTY CONFISCATIONS IN RED CHINA HAD ERASED ANY FURTIVE LOYALTIES WHICH OVERSEAS CHINESE MIGHT HAVE HAD TO PEIPING.

HH1003PCS NM

A201KX
(120)
TAIPEH,FORMOSA,MAY 26 (AP)-CHIANG KAI-SHEK SAID TODAY THAT ASIA COULD BE STABILIZED ONLY BY THE COOPERATION OF A FREE CHINA AND ITS OLD ENEMY, JAPAN, WHICH MUST BE BOTH PEACEFUL AND DEMOCRATIC.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS MADE THE STATEMENT IN AN INTERVIEW WITH A VISITING JAPANESE, MASAO ~~KAWASAKI~~ KAWASAKI OF KYODO NEWS AGENCY.

"SO LONG AS SOVIET RUSSIA CONTROLS THE CHINA MAINLAND," HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, "THERE CAN BE NO SECURITY FOR JAPAN.

"I HOPE THE JAPANESE PEOPLE UNDERSTAND THAT THE FREE CHINA STRUGGLE AGAINST COMMUNISM WILL VERY GREATLY AFFECT THE FUTURE OF THE PEOPLES OF ASIA."

CHIANG TOLD THE JAPANESE NEWSMAN THAT THE CHINESE ON THE MAINLAND NO LONGER WERE HOSTILE TO JAPAN AND WANTED TO SEE BOTH THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS AND THE RUSSIANS OVERTHROWN.

GG134PCS

A121FX
TAIPEH,MAY 26-(AP)-UNOFFICIAL NATIONALIST REPORTS TODAY SAID GUERRILLAS INTERCEPTED A MOTORIZED COMMUNIST VESSEL OFF SOUTHERN KWANGTUNG PROVINCE MAY 10. THEY SEIZED 40 RIFLES, 12,000 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION AND MORE THAN 2,000 SUMMER UNIFORMS.

FIVE RED GUARDS WERE REPORTED KILLED AND AN UNSPECIFIED NUMBER TAKEN PRISONER.

THERE WERE ALSO FRESH REPORTS OF GUERRILLA ACTIVITY ON THE MAINLAND.

ONE SAID THE NATIONALIST UNDERGROUND FIGHTERS HAD DISRUPTED RED LAND AND RIVER COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CANTON AND SWATOW. SWATOW IS A MAINLAND SEAPORT OPPOSITE FORMOSA.

CC720APD

MAY 27 1951

A121KX
HONG KONG,SUNDAY,MAY 27-(AP)-CHINESE COMMUNISTS KILLED 221 MORE "COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES" IN PEIPING TUESDAY, A BROADCAST FROM THAT RED CAPITAL SAID SATURDAY NIGHT.

IT WAS PEIPING'S SECOND ANNOUNCED MASS EXECUTION. ONLY LAST WEEK, THE COMMUNISTS SAID A PUBLIC EXECUTION THERE IN LATE MARCH TOOK 199 203'.

THE

IT WAS PEIPING'S SECOND ANNOUNCED MASS EXECUTION. ONLY LAST WEEK, THE COMMUNISTS SAID A PUBLIC EXECUTION THERE IN LATE MARCH TOOK 199 LIVES.

THE PEIPING BROADCAST, HEARD HERE LAST NIGHT, SAID ONE OF THOSE EXECUTED WAS CHI CHUNG-MOH, PUPPET RULER OF THE EAST HOPEI "AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT" UNDER THE JAPANESE IN 1935. CHI WAS SERVING A PRISON SENTENCE WHEN THE CHINESE REDS ENTERED PEIPING. THEY REVIEWED HIS CASE AND SENTENCED HIM TO DEATH.

B45 Q
HHIOPCS

HONG KONG, MAY 26-(AP)-REPORTS TO THE INDEPENDENT CHINESE PRESS TODAY SAID 80 "COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES" WERE KILLED BY PURGE SQUADS AT FAHSIEN IN KWANTUNG PROVINCE ON MAY 20.

THE REPORT SAID THE GROUP WAS SHOT AFTER A MASS TRIAL AND ADDED THAT 14 WOMEN WERE SHOT AT WAIYEUNG IN KWANTUNG ON MAY 24. IT SAID THEY WERE "EITHER WIVES OF THE COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES OR EXPLOITRESSES THEMSELVES."

AT THE SAME TIME THE COMMUNIST CHIEF OF THE CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT OF WAIYEUNG WAS SHOT FOR "CORRUPTION" THE REPORT SAID. IT ADDED THAT THREE RAILROAD WORKERS WERE SHOT AT CANTON ON MAY 23 FOR HELPING GUERRILLAS AND SMUGGLERS.

IN CANTON CHINESE RED POLICE HAVE FORMED "12-MAN EAVESDROPPING TEAMS TO "FERRET OUT ANTI-COMMUNISTS AND COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES"
HA741AED NM

B36KX QE
HONG KONG, MAY 26-(AP)-THE CHINESE COMMUNIST NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY MSGR.ANTHONY RIBERI, APOSTOLIC INTERNUNCIO OF THE HOLY SEE IN NANKING, HAD BEEN ACCUSED OF BLOCKING THE "PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT" AMONG THE CHINESE PEOPLE.

THE PHRASE, "PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT," REFERS TO CHINESE COMMUNIST EFFORTS TO CONVERT CHINESE CATHOLICS TO THE SUPPORT OF A STATE-CONTROLLED CHURCH.

XB340ACS NM

A9KX
KX
HONG KONG,MAY 26 (AP)-PRESS REPORTS HERE SAID THE CHINESE REDS HAVE FORMED "EAVESDROPPING TEAMS" IN CANTON TO FERRET OUT SECRET LISTENERS TO THE VOICE OF AMERICA AND OTHER OVERSEAS NEWS BROADCASTS.
GG229PCS NM

B19 (Q)
HONG KONG, MAY 26-(AP)-THE BRITISH FRIEGHTER TAI CHUNG SHAN HAS BEEN DETAINED BY A CHINESE NATIONALIST WARSHIP OFF THE PORT OF SWATOW, ON THE COAST OF SOUTHEASTERN CHINA ABOUT 200 MILES NORTHEAST OF HONG KONG.

THE TAI CHUNG SHAN HAD JUST CLEARED SWATOW HARBOR AFTER TAKING A CARGO TO RED CHINA WHEN THE NATIONALIST SHIP INTERCEPTED HER. IT WAS NOT CLEAR WHETHER THE FREIGHTER WAS BEING TAKEN TO NATIONALIST-HELD FORMOSA.

DETENTION OF THE FREIGHTER BRINGS TO FOUR THE NUMBER OF FOREIGN VESSELS DETAINED BY CHINESE NATIONALISTS DURING THE LAST 30 DAYS.
BB416AED NM

MAY 27 1951

A88
NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 26-(AP)-INDIA WANTS THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS TO BE "CONSULTED" ON TERMS OF A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY, FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCES SAID TODAY.

THESE SOURCES SAID INDIA ALSO WANTS THE TREATY TO ASSURE JAPAN OF COMPLETE SOVEREIGNTY.

THESE VIEWS WERE EXPRESSED AFTER INDIA STUDIED A UNITED STATES DRAFT OF A PROPOSED TREATY FOR JAPAN. IT WAS LEARNED THAT INDIA'S COMMENTS HAVE BEEN COMMUNICATED TO THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT.

THE U.S. HAS SAID IT DOES NOT INTEND TO CONSULT THE RED PEIPING REGIME ON TREATY TERMS SINCE THE PROJECT IS BEING HANDLED THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS AND THE U.S. HAS NO DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATIONS WITH PEIPING.

BB755AED

B44 SEG
NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 26-(AP)-INDIA HAS TOLD THE FORD FOUNDATION IT WOULD WELCOME A FOUR-MONTH STUDY OF INDIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS BY A DELEGATION OF VISITING AMERICANS, AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

HE SAID THE PROPOSAL FOR SUCH AN INVESTIGATION WAS OUTLINED IN A LETTER FROM THE FOUNDATION TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT. THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE LETTER MENTIONED SUPREME COURT JUSTICE WILLIAM O.DOUGLAS, NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER RALPH J.BUNCHE AND DAVID LILIENTHAL, FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, AS POSSIBLE MEMBERS.

THE FORD FOUNDATION IS A PRIVATE INSTITUTION SET UP BY THE HEIRS OF MOTOR MANUFACTURER HENRY FORD TO FOSTER WORLD PEACE AND UNDERSTANDING.
HA738AED

A53KX
(140)
TOKYO,SUNDAY,MAY 27-(AP)-THE RED CHINA RADIO TODAY DECLARED THAT A PEACE TREATY WITH JAPAN AS PROPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES WOULD LEAD TO WAR.
THE PEIPING BROADCAST HEARD HERE QUOTED AN EDITORIAL FROM THE PEOPLES DAILY, OFFICIAL CHINESE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER. IT SAID ADOPTION OF THE RUSSIAN PROPOSALS FOR JAPAN WOULD GUARANTEE PEACE.
THE BROADCAST ASSERTED THE AMERICAN DRAFT FOR A TREATY WOULD MAKE JAPAN "A FULL-FLEDGED AMERICAN COLONY."
"THE TERRITORY OF JAPAN WOULD BE COMPLETELY TURNED INTO A GUN EMPLACEMENT," IT ADDED. "THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN WOULD BECOME CANNON FODDER, THE RESOURCES OF JAPAN WOULD BECOME THE MUNITIONS OF THE AMERICAN AGGRESSORS; AND THE JAPANESE MILITARISTS, WHO ONCE SPREAD DESOLATION OVER ASIA, WOULD TAKE UP THEIR ROLE AS GUNMEN OF THE AMERICAN AGGRESSORS."
THE RED-PROPAGANDA BROADCAST INSISTED THAT PARTIES TO A JAPANESE TREATY SHOULD INCLUDE COMMUNIST CHINA, RUSSIA, THE U.S. AND BRITAIN AS PROPOSED BY RUSSIA. THE U.S. HAS REJECTED THIS PLAN.
HH 524PCS

A122FX
TOKYO,MAY 26-(AP)-TWELVE MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE DIET (PARLIAMENT) HAVE RETURNED FROM A 90-DAY TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES.
THEY REPORTED TODAY TO LT.COL.HUBERT G.SCHENCK OF THE HEADQUARTERS NATURAL RESOURCES SECTION.
ON THEIR TRIP THEY VISITED WASHINGTON, D.C., CALIFORNIA, MARYLAND, NEW YORK, TENNESSEE, LOUISIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA AND HAWAII.
CC721APD

A72FX
TOKYO, MAY 26-(AP)-THE DIPLOMATIC SECTION OF GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SCORED AN UNDIPLOMATIC VICTORY OVER THE JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY--ON A SOLFTBALL FIELD.

OFFICE TODAY--ON A SOFTBALL FIELD.
THE SCORE: 14-3.
FT403APD NM

A123FX
MANILA,MAY 26-(AP)-PLANS FOR A $9,440,000 HOSPITAL TO BE ERECTED IN SUBURBAN QUEZON CITY WILL BE PRESENTED IN WASHINGTON NEXT MONTH.
A DELEGATION FROM THE UNITED STATES VETERANS ADMINISTRATION REGIONAL OFFICE AND THE PHILIPPINES NATIONAL DEFENSE DEPARTMENT IS DUE IN THE AMERICAN CAPITAL BY JUNE 4.
THE PLANS CALL FOR THE ERECTION OF 27 BUILDINGS TO HOUSE 776 PATIENTS. FUNDS FOR THE HOSPITAL WERE VOTED BY CONGRESS IN 1948.
CC722APD

D80
MEXICO CITY, MAY 26-(AP)-MEANS OF GEARING LATIN AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN ECONOMIES CLOSER TOGETHER WILL BE EMPHASIZED AT A MEETING OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (ECLA) OPENING HERE MONDAY.
FOUR OF THE 16 TOPICS UP FOR DISCUSSION DEAL WITH EUROPEAN RELATIONS. BRITAIN, FRANCE AND THE NETHERLANDS ARE MEMBERS OF THE ECLA--A UNITED NATIONS AGENCY--BY VIRTUE OF THEIR TERRITORIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.
THE UNITED STATES IS TO HAVE A DELEGATION HEADED BY MERWIN L. BOHAN. HE IS U.S. DELEGATE TO THE INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, WHICH IS AN INDIRECT OFFSHOT OF THE U.N. AS A DEPENDENCY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES.
ONE OF THE ISSUES TO BE THRESHED OUT HERE IS THE CONTINUED EXISTENCE OF THE ECLA. IT COVERS MUCH THE SAME FIELD AS THE INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL.
THE U.N. WILL BE REPRESENTED AT THE SESSIONS IN MEXICO'S NEW, MODERNISTIC SOCIAL SECURITY BUILDING BY DAVID OWEN, DEPUTY TO SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE. HE WILL MAKE THE OPENING SPEECH.
MT316PED

B21 (Q IN) (340)
DT (ASKED)
MAY 27 1951
OTTAWA, MAY 26-(AP)-EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER L.B.PEARSON SAYS HE DOES NOT KNOW OF ANY ACTION THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT COULD TAKE AGAINST MRS.ROSCOE RODD OF WINDSOR, ONT., WHO IN A RECENT BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW CRITICIZED THE ACTIVITIES OF UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN KOREA.
"EITHER SHE IS GUILTY OF TREASON OR SHE IS NOT," PEARSON SAID YESTERDAY IN TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.
JEAN LESAGE, THE MINISTER'S PARLIAMENTARY ASSISTANT, SAID THAT IT IS A MATTER FOR THE COURTS TO DECIDE.
THE QUESTION WAS RAISED BY HOWARD GREEN, A PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE MEMBER FROM VANCOUVER, B.C., WHO ASKED IF THERE WAS ANY THOUGHT OF ACTION AGAINST PEOPLE LIKE MRS.RODD. HE SAID SHE HAD GONE TO NORTH KOREA AND PLANNED TO COME BACK TO CANADA AND TELL CANADIANS ABOUT THE "TERRIBLE THINGS" OUR TROOPS ARE DOING.
PEARSON SUGGESTED HER POSITION WAS NO DIFFERENT FROM PEOPLE IN CANADA WHO CRITICIZE U.N. ACTIVITIES IN KOREA.
DONALD FLEMING, PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE MEMBER FROM TORONTO, SAID THERE WAS A VAST DIFFERENCE. MRS.RODD HAD GONE INTO A COUNTRY THAT WAS FIGHTING AGAINST CANADA. HER POSITION WAS NO DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF A CANADIAN WHO MIGHT HAVE GONE TO GERMANY DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND RETURNED TO THIS COUNTRY WITH TALES OF ALLIED ATROCITIES, HE SAID.
PEARSON SAID THE POSITION WAS NOT THE SAME. CANADA WAS AT WAR WITH GERMANY, HE SAID, BUT IN KOREA, CANADA AND OTHER NATIONS ARE ENGAGED IN POLICE ACTION.
"I AM NOT TRYING TO DEFEND HER," SAID PEARSON. "I AM SAYING THAT THE SAME OFFENSE IS BEING COMMITTED HERE IN CANADA."
TO THE TWO PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS, BOTH LAWYERS, PEARSON SAID: "I SUGGEST TO YOU LEGAL GENTLEMEN EITHER YHZ HWYOOLVOM

PEARSON SAID: "I SUGGEST TO YOU LEGAL GENTLEMEN EITHER SHE HAS COMMITTED TREASON OR SHE HAS NOT."
GREEN AND FLEMING SUGGESTED ACTION MIGHT HAVE TO BE TAKEN TO PLUG LOOPHOLES IN THE TREASON ACT.
THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER ALSO SAID THAT "NO WORDS HERE COULD EXAGGERATE THE VICIOUSNESS OF HER CONDUCT."
HE SAID THAT MRS.RODD IS A CANADIAN-BORN CITIZEN. AS SUCH, SHE HAD NO GREAT DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING A CANADIAN PASSPORT. WITH THAT PASSPORT AND WITH HER "SYMPATHIES" SHE "PROBABLY HAD NO GREAT DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING A VISA FOR THE U.S.S.R."
JS604PED

A16WX
(350) AMS BUDGET
SECOND NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR INQUIRY
BY ED CREAGH

WASHINGTON, MAY 26-(AP)-THE ARMY'S CHIEF OF STAFF, GEN. J. LAWTON COLLINS, VOICED BELIEF TODAY THAT RUSSIA "IS BEGINNING TO GET CONCERNED" ABOUT INCREASINGLY HEAVY CHINESE COMMUNIST CASUALTIES IN KOREA.

COLLINS SAID ALSO THAT A PEACE SETTLEMENT "IS ALWAYS POSSIBLE" ON THE BASIS OF THE 38TH PARALLEL--THE NORTH-SOUTH KOREAN BOUNDARY JUST RE-CROSSED BY UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN THEIR GREAT COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

WINDING UP TWO DAYS OF TESTIMONY TO SENATE COMMITTEES INVESTIGATING GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S REMOVAL, COLLINS REFUSED TO BUDGE FROM HIS STATEMENT YESTERDAY THAT MACARTHUR "VIOLATED A POLICY" BY SENDING AMERICAN TROOPS CLOSE TO THE MANCHURIAN BORDER LAST FALL.

THE ARMY CHIEF DISCLOSED THAT HE HAS ASKED "A SLIGHT INCREASE" IN THE SIZE OF THE ARMY, WHICH WOULD BRING TOTAL MANPOWER ABOVE THE PRESENT GOAL OF 3,462,000. BUT HE SAID TOTAL STRENGTH WOULD BE UNDER 4,000,000 EVEN WITH THE PROPOSED INCREASE.

COLLINS GAVE THE SENATORS, TOO, HIS OWN ESTIMATE OF RUSSIA'S FIGHTING STRENGTH. MILITARY CENSORSHIP PROMPTLY WAS CLAMPED DOWN ON IT, BUT THE TRANSCRIPT SHOWED COLLINS WOUND UP BY SAYING HE WAS SATISFIED THAT U.S. FORCES IN KOREA AND JAPAN ARE SECURE AGAINST ANY PREDICTABLE ATTACK.

ON THE MATTER OF RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE KOREAN WAR, COLLINS SAID: "I DON'T THINK THEY LIKE TO SEE THEIR CHINESE COMMUNIST FRIENDS GET BEATEN LIKE THEY ARE."

"JUST AS A HUMANITARIAN THING?" ASKED SENATOR HICKENLOOPER (R-IOWA).

"NO X X X I THINK FROM A MILITARY POINT OF VIEW THEY ARE BEGINNING TO GET CONCERNED ABOUT IT," THE GENERAL REPLIED.

HE FINISHED TESTIFYING A SHORT TIME BEFORE HIS SCHEDULED TAKEOFF ON A FLIGHT TO EUROPE, WHERE HE PLANS TO CONFER WITH GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, COMMANDER OF THE COMBINED WESTERN DEFENSE FORCE.

THE SENATE INVESTIGATORS CALLED GEN. HOYT S. VANDENBERG, AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF, AS THEIR WITNESS ON MONDAY. THEY MAY GET AROUND TO QUESTIONING SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON BEFORE THE END OF NEXT WEEK.

COLLINS TESTIFIED THAT BECAUSE MACARTHUR "VIOLATED A POLICY," THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF FEARED HE MIGHT COMMIT SOME OTHER POLICY VIOLATION "OF A MORE SERIOUS NATURE."

HE MADE THE STATEMENT AFTER SENATOR CAIN (R-WASH) TOLD HIM HE HAD UNINTENTIONALLY DONE "A FIRST RATE HATCHET JOB" ON MACARTHUR IN HIS TESTIMONY YESTERDAY.

IN YESTERDAY'S TESTIMONY, COLLINS SAID MACARTHUR WENT AGAINST "A CLEAR DIRECTIVE" FROM THE JOINT CHIEFS THAT "AS A MATTER OF POLICY" ONLY SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS WERE TO BE USED IN THE LAST MILES OF THE UNITED NATIONS' NORTHWARD PUSH.

HE ALSO TESTIFIED THAT THE CHIEFS SUGGESTED MACARTHUR MIGHT CONSIDER HALTING THE U.N.ADVANCE ABOUT FIVE MILES SOUTH OF THE YALU RIVER BOUNDARY.

MACARTHUR'S AIDE, MAJ.GEN.COURTNEY WHITNEY, DENIED IN NEW YORK LAST NIGHT THAT ANY SUCH LIMITATIONS HAD BEEN PUT ON MACARTHUR.

TODAY, APPEARING AGAIN BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEES INVESTIGATING MACARTHUR'S REMOVAL, THE FAST-TALKING COLLINS SAID IT WAS "ABUNDANTLY CLEAR" THAT THE DEPOSED COMMANDER (1) DID NOT FOLLOW A POLICY "CLEARLY ENUNCIATED BY THE CHIEFS," AND (2) DID NOT NOTIFY HIS SUPERIORS OF WHAT HE WAS DOING.

SENATORS MADE MUCH OF THE POINT SINCE MACARTHUR'S CRITICS HAVE CHARGED, AND THE GENERAL HIMSELF HAS DENIED, THAT THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS MIGHT HAVE REFRAINED FROM COMING INTO THE KOREAN WAR IF ALLIED TROOPS HAD HALTED THEIR ADVANCE AT SOME POINT SOUTH OF THE YALU RIVER BOUNDARY.

COLLINS STRESSED THAT HE DID NOT MEAN TO ACCUSE MACARTHUR OF DISOBEYING A MILITARY ORDER.

BUT HE SAID HE STILL HOLDS THE OPINION THAT MACARTHUR DID NOT "FOLLOW A MATTER OF POLICY WHICH HAD BEEN CLEARLY DELINEATED TO HIM IN A DIRECTIVE."

COLLINS SAID FURTHER:

"I THINK THIS WAS ONE INDICATION AMONG MANY OTHERS, WHICH CERTAINLY HAVE BEEN CLEAR, THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR WAS NOT IN CONSONANCE WITH THE BASIC POLICIES. THAT LED US GRADUALLY TO FEAR THAT--JUST AS HE VIOLATED A POLICY IN THIS CASE WITHOUT CONSULTING US--PERHAPS THE THING MIGHT BE DONE IN SOME OTHER INSTANCE OF A MORE SERIOUS NATURE."

A180WX

THE ARMY CHIEF ALSO TESTIFIED THAT PENTAGON RECORDS FAIL TO SHOW MACARTHUR EVER ASKED IN SO MANY WORDS FOR AUTHORITY TO BOMB RED BASES IN MANCHURIA.

COLLINS SAID MACARTHUR "RAISED THE QUESTION" OF MAKING SUCH AIR STRIKES AS EARLY AS LAST NOV. 7, IN A MESSAGE ASKING INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO COPE WITH THE "NEW AND THREATENING DEVELOPMENT" OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST ENTRY INTO THE WAR.

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF "CAREFULLY REVIEWED" THE BOMBING IDEA AND THEN REJECTED IT, COLLINS SAID, ADDING THAT MACARTHUR RAISED THE QUESTION AGAIN IN SUCCEEDING MESSAGES AND THAT THE JOINT CHIEFS AGAIN RULED IT OUT LAST JANUARY.

"IT IS POSSIBLE," COLLINS SAID, "THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR CONSIDERED THESE REFERENCES TO THE SUBJECT TO BE REQUESTS, BUT WE CAN NOT FIND IN THE RECORD ANY SPECIFIC REQUESTS AS SUCH."

COLLINS ASSERTED, HOWEVER, THAT MAC ARTHUR "CLEARLY INDICATED THAT HE THOUGHT IT OUGHT TO BE DONE."

THE USE OF AIR POWER AGAINST THE HOME BASES AND SUPPLY LINES OF THE CHINESE REDS IS A CARDINAL POINT IN MACARTHUR'S PROGRAM FOR SPEEDILY ENDING THE WAR IN KOREA.

COLLINS SAID THE JOINT CHIEFS' REASONS FOR REJECTING THIS COURSE ARE WELL KNOWN. SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL AND GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS, HAD TESTIFIED PREVIOUSLY THAT THIS WOULD BROADEN THE KOREAN CONFLICT AND PERHAPS BRING ABOUT WORLD WAR III.

IN ADDITION, COLLINS READ A 150-WORD STATEMENT ON THE SUBJECT TODAY AND ASKED THAT IT BE KEPT OUT OF THE HEARING TRANSCRIPT RELEASED TO THE PRESS AFTER MILITARY CENSORSHIP. THE TRANSCRIPT NOTED THAT THE STATEMENT WAS DELETED AT THAT POINT.

CENSORSHIP CROPPED UP AGAIN WHEN SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS) SAID HE BELIEVED COLLINS HAD "STATED DEFINITELY" THAT THE JOINT CHIEFS TOLD MACARTHUR ON MARCH 7 THAT HE COULD NOT BOMB NORTH OF THE YALU RIVER, THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN NORTH KOREA AND MANCHURIA. THERE HAD BEEN NO PREVIOUS MENTION OF A MARCH 7 MESSAGE IN THE TRANSCRIPT AS IT REACHED NEWSMEN.

A181WX

WILEY WANTED TO KNOW IF THIS MESSAGE "WAS THE RESULT OF THE CHIEFS OF STAFF'S OWN JUDGMENT, OR WAS IT THE RESULT OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S JUDGMENT, OR BOTH?"

"IT WAS PROBABLY BOTH, SENATOR," COLLINS REPLIED.

QUESTIONED BY SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF), COLLINS TOLD HOW THE JOINT CHIEFS CAME TO APPROVE MACARTHUR'S PLANS FOR LAST SUMMER'S INCHON LANDINGS, ON THE WEST COAST OF KOREA, WHICH BY-PASSED COMMUNIST FORCES IN THE SOUTH AND LED TO APPARENT VICTORY IN THE WAR---UNTIL THE CHINESE CAME IN.

COLLINS SAID HE AND ADMIRAL FORREST SHERMAN, NAVY CHIEF OF STAFF, WERE LEFT "SOMEWHAT IN THE DARK" ON MACARTHUR'S PLANS BEFORE THE LANDING OCCURRED, AND SO WENT TO TOKYO TO FIND OUT WHAT THE GENERAL HAD IN

MIND.
"WE SUGGESTED CERTAIN ALTERNATIVE POSSIBILITIES AND PLACES AND EVERYTHING OF THAT SORT, WHICH GENERAL MACARTHUR LOOKED INTO, AND THEN HE FINALLY GAVE US THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE JOINT CHIEFS APPROVED THE PLAN," COLLINS SAID.
CAIN QUESTIONED COLLINS FOR SOME TIME ON THE QUESTION OF MACARTHUR'S USE OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE FINAL PUSH TO THE YALU.
FINALLY CAIN DEMANDED TO KNOW IF THERE WAS "ANY MANDATORY PROVISION" PREVENTING MACARTHUR FROM DEPLOYING HIS FORCES "AS MILITARY NECESSITY DICTATED."
COLLINS REPLIED THAT THAT THERE WASN'T AND SAID HE WOULDN'T HAVE SUPPORTED SUCH AN ORDER.
"I APPRECIATE YOUR ANSWER," CAIN SAID, "AND I THINK THAT CLEARS THAT MATTER AWAY FOR ALL TIME."
COLLINS TESTIFIED EARLIER THAT MACARTHUR GAVE "MILITARY NECESSITY" AS HIS REASON FOR USING U.S. TROOPS CLOSE TO THE BORDER.
SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) SAID HE FOUND IN THE HEARING RECORDS "20 OR MORE INSTANCES" WHICH INDICATED WASHINGTON HAD TOLD MACARTHUR TO "SLOW DOWN, OR HESITATE PERHAPS" IN FIGHTING THE COMMUNISTS BECAUSE OF PENDING DECISIONS AT LAKE SUCCESS "OR SOME POLITICAL DECISION ON THAT LEVEL."
"IS THAT AN UNFAIR IMPRESSION THAT I HAVE?" HE ASKED.
"YES, SIR; I BELIEVE IT IS UNFAIR, SENATOR," COLLINS ANSWERED.
KNOWLAND QUESTIONED THE PENTAGON'S ORDERS TO MACARTHUR TO GET PERMISSION BEFORE LAUNCHING "ALL OUT BOMBING ATTACK OR ATTACKS AGAINST PYONGYANG," THE NORTH KOREAN COMMUNIST CAPITAL.
"IN THE FIRST PLACE," COLLINS SAID, "WE ARE GOING TO HAVE TO REBUILD THEM, WE ARE GOING TO HAVE TO GIVE THEM CIVIL AID LIKE WE ALWAYS DO," SO THE ORDERS TO MACARTHUR WERE "GO EASY ON THAT UNTIL THE SITUATION DEVELOPS AND YOU THINK IT MUST BE DONE."
KNOWLAND SAID HE WORRIED ABOUT A SITUATION IN WHICH THE OTHER U.N. MEMBERS "ARE ONLY PUTTING IN 10 PER CENT OF WHAT WE ARE PUTTING IN," BUT ON A POLITICAL LEVEL "THEY CAN HOGTIE US AND OBSTRUCT US."
JA615PED

MAY 27 1951

NOTE: FOR COLLINS' TEXT SEE NY TIMES

A132WX
-95-
COLLINS-WOUNDED
WASHINGTON, MAY 26-(AP)-GEN. J. LAWTON COLLINS TOLD SENATORS TODAY THE PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AMONG THE WOUNDED IN THE KOREAN WAR IS "A THIRD LESS" THAN IN WORLD WAR II.
"OUR MEDICAL PEOPLE HAVE DONE A PERFECTLY MARVELOUS JOB--PERFECTLY MARVELOUS," COLLINS SAID.
COLLINS, THE ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, WAS TESTIFYING AT THE SENATE INQUIRY INTO THE DISMISSAL OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WHEN HE WAS ASKED ABOUT CASUALTIES.
GEN. OMAR BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, TOLD THE SENATORS EARLIER THIS WEEK THAT TOTAL CASUALTIES IN KOREA, BOTH BATTLE AND NON-BATTLE, WERE 141,995 WITH 11,292 DEAD.
BRADLEY SAID "NON-BATTLE"CASUALTIES WERE 72,679 BUT NOTED THAT THIS INCLUDED SUCH THINGS AS A MAN'S HAVING A TOOTH PULLED AS WELL AS SERIOUS ILLNESSES AND INJURIES.
COLLINS SAID 90.4 PER CENT OF NON-BATTLE CASUALTIES HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO DUTY IN THE FAR EAST, 4.9 PER CENT WERE REMOVED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR TREATMENT, AND .3 OF ONE PER CENT DIED OF THEIR AILMENTS.
BRADLEY HAD GIVEN THE FIGURE 612 AS THE NUMBER OF DEAD FROM "NON-BATTLE" CAUSES.
COLLINS SAID THAT OF THE BATTLE CASUALTIES -- THAT IS MEN WOUNDED OR LISTED AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER AS MISSING -- 70.2 PER CENT HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO DUTY--57.3 PERCENT TO DUTY IN THE FAR EAST AND 12.9 PER CENT TO DUTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

A133WX
COLLINS SAID THE NON-BATTLE CASUALTY RATE AMONG MEN SERVING IN KOREA IS "EIGHT PER CENT LESS" THAN THE NON-BATTLE CASUALTY RATE IN JAPAN, WHERE THERE IS NO FIGHTING.
HE SAID 20 PER CENT OF THE ARMED FORCES' TOTAL STRENGTH IN JAPAN FROM JULY, 1950, TO LAST MARCH 31 WERE LISTED AS NON-BATTLE CASUALTIES --MEANING THE NUMBER OF MEN WHO RECEIVED TREATMENT FOR ILLNESS OR INJURY AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER, WAS 20 PERCENT OF ALL THE MEN ON DUTY THERE. IT INCLUDES SOME MEN, OF COURSE, WHO DIED OF INJURIES AND ILLNESS.
IN THE SAME PERIOD IN KOREA, COLLINS SAID, "THE SO-CALLED NONBATTLE CASUALTIES AMOUNTED TO ONLY 12 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL U.S.STRENGTH FOR THE PERIOD."
COLLINS TOLD THE SENATORS, "I WILL GUARANTEE THERE HAS BEEN NO CONCEALMENT" OF CASUALTY TOTALS, "NO ATTEMPT TO FOOL THE AMERICAN PUBLIC--WE ARE NOT THAT SILLY."
HE SAID THE OFFICIAL CASUALTY FIGURES FOR THE WORLD WARS--333,734 IN THE FIRST WAR AND 994,893 IN WORLD WAR II--REPRESENT "ONLY BATTLE, TRUE BATTLE CASUALTIES" AND INCLUDE NONE OF THE SO-CALLED NON-BATTLE CASUALTIES, A TERM HE SAID IS MISLEADING.
"IF WE MILITARY, PARTICULARLY OUR MEDICOES, COULD GET AWAY FROM OUR MILITARY LINGO AND TALK PLAIN ENGLISH A BIT MORE, WE WOULD NAME THESE SO-CALLED NON-BATTLE CASUALTIES WHAT THEY REALLY ARE---THAT IS SICK AND INJURED," COLLINS SAID.
HE CALLED THE TERM "SHEER DOGGEREL" WHICH GIVES A MISLEADING PICTURE OF ACTUAL LOSSES BY INCLUDING IN CASUALTY TOTALS MEN WHO HAVE REPORTED TO SICK CALL TO HAVE SOME MINOR AILMENT OR CUT TREATED.
VX223PED

MAY 27 1951

A202WX
(PEACE)
(72W) PEACE-COLLINS
BY J. W. DAVIS
WASHINGTON, MAY 26-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST HIGH COMMAND NOW HAS AN OPPORTUNITY TO CONSIDER WHETHER IT IS WILLING TO LISTEN TO KOREAN PEACE TERMS WORKED OUT BY THE 14 UNITED NATIONS WITH TROOPS IN KOREA.
AN OUTLINE OF THE TERMS WAS PROVIDED PUBLICLY FOR THE FIRST TIME YESTERDAY IN THE TESTIMONY OF GEN. J. LAWTON COLLINS, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, IN THE SENATE MACARTHUR HEARINGS. UP TO THEN, THE MATTER HAD BEEN A SECRET.
IN BROAD OUTLINE, THE UNITED NATIONS WERE SHOWN TO FEEL THAT WITH THE COMMUNIST AGGRESSORS IN KOREA BEING DRIVEN BACK TO THE 38TH PARALLEL, THE COMMUNISTS COULD BE INVITED TO CEASE FIRE AND AGREE TO A SETTLEMENT OF OUTSTANDING ISSUES BY NEGOTIATION.
WHILE THE PEACE PROPOSAL TALK DATED BACK TO MARCH OR EARLIER, DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITIES ATTACHED CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE TO ITS DISCLOSURE AT THIS TIME. IN OTHER WORDS, IT WAS SAID TO BE NOT NECESSARILY A DEAD DOCUMENT BUT ONE WHICH EVEN AS OF NOW PLACES BEFORE COMMUNIST CHINA AND THE RUSSIANS THE BASIS OF A POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT OF THE KOREAN WAR -- A SORT OF PEACE FEELER FROM THE ALLIED SIDE.
EMPHASIS ON THE LIVELINESS OF THE DOCUMENT IS SUPPLIED BY THE FACT THAT TODAY THE ALLIED AND COMMUNIST ARMIES ARE ONCE MORE IN THE CLOSE

NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE 38TH PARALLEL -- THE STARTING LINE OF THE WAR.
THE CEASE-FIRE-AND-NEGOTIATE INVITATION WAS NEVER DELIVERED TO THE COMMUNISTS. INSTEAD, ON MARCH 24, GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ISSUED A STATEMENT OF HIS OWN OFFERING TO MEET THE CHINESE COMMANDER TO TALK PEACE IN THE FIELD. MACARTHUR SAID AT THE SAME TIME THAT IF U.N. ATTACKS SHOULD BE LAUNCHED ON CHINA'S COASTAL AREAS AND MILITARY BASES, THE RED NATION WOULD PROBABLY FACE MILITARY COLLAPSE.
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL, WHEN HE TESTIFIED IN THE HEARINGS ON MACARTHUR'S DISCHARGE FROM COMMAND, SAID THE GENERAL'S MARCH 24 STATEMENT DESTROYED ANY CHANCES FOR A PEACE SETTLEMENT AT THAT TIME.
MARSHALL SAID THE UNITED NATIONS WAS PREPARING AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF READINESS TO DISCUSS A SETTLEMENT -- THE ANNOUNCEMENT TO COME FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN -- WHEN MACARTHUR MADE HIS OWN PEACE-TALK OFFER. "IT BECAME NECESSARY TO ABANDON THE EFFORT," MARSHALL SAID.
WHEN COLLINS WAS ON THE STAND YESTERDAY, SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) ASKED WHY THE U.N. PEACE PLAN WAS NOT SHOWN TO MACARTHUR AND COLLINS SAID HE ASSUMED THE DECISION ON THIS WAS PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S.
AT THE SENATORS' REQUEST, COLLINS READ INTO THE RECORD A DOCUMENT SAYING:

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A203WX
"THE PROPOSED STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT POINTED OUT THAT THE AGGRESSORS IN KOREA HAD BEEN DRIVEN BACK TO THE GENERAL VICINITY FROM WHICH THE UNLAWFUL ATTACK WAS FIRST LAUNCHED AND THAT, THEREFORE, THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVE OF REPELLING NORTH KOREAN AND CHINESE COMMUNIST AGGRESSION AGAINST THE SOUTH KOREAN REPUBLIC HAD BEEN ACHIEVED.
"IT ASSERTED THAT FURTHER UNITED NATIONS OBJECTIVES, SUCH AS UNIFICATION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FREE GOVERNMENT IN ALL OF KOREA, COULD AND SHOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT FURTHER FIGHTING OR BLOODSHED.
"THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS WERE, IN EFFECT, GIVEN AN INVITATION TO CEASE FIRE AND TO AGREE TO A SETTLEMENT OF OUTSTANDING ISSUES BY NEGOTIATION.
"THE STATEMENT THEN WENT ON TO SAY THAT THE KOREAN PEOPLE WERE ENTITLED TO PEACE AND TO ASSISTANCE FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD IN REPAIRING THE RAVAGES OF WAR.
"A SETTLEMENT OF THE KOREAN SITUATION WOULD GREATLY REDUCE INTERNATIONAL TENSION AND WOULD OPEN THE WAY FOR THE PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF OTHER PROBLEMS AS IS ENVISAGED IN THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS.
"THE STATEMENT INCLUDED A WARNING, HOWEVER, THAT IF THE CHINESE REFUSED TO NEGOTIATE, THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD BE COMPELLED TO CONTINUE THE CONFLICT."
COLLINS ADDED: "I DON'T HAVE A COPY OF THE EXACT STATEMENT."
IN TESTIMONY TODAY, COLLINS WAS ASKED BY SENATOR LONG (D-LA) WHETHER AN ULTIMATE SOLUTION TO THE WAR MAY BE WORKED OUT ON THE BASIS OF THE 38TH PARALLEL. COLLINS REPLIED THAT "SOMETHING APPROXIMATING IT, IT IS ALWAYS POSSIBLE."
THE ARMY CHIEF SAID THAT AS HE SEES IT THERE ARE TWO ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS TO THE KOREAN WAR -- EITHER UNIFICATION OF THE ENTIRE COUNTRY OR A RESTORATION OF CONDITIONS THAT EXISTED PRIOR TO THE COMMUNIST AGGRESSION.
UNIFICATION OF ALL KOREA SHOULD BE ACHIEVED IF POSSIBLE, HE SAID, BUT HE ADDED THAT "AS I SEE IT TODAY, UNDER THE CURRENT CIRCUMSTANCES, FROM A MILITARY POINT OF VIEW THAT IS UNLIKELY."
"THE OTHER POSSIBILITY," HE SAID, "WOULD BE TO ARRIVE AT A SOLUTION BASED ON FACTUAL CONDITIONS SOMEWHERE CERTAINLY NOT SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL. THAT WOULD AT LEAST RESTORE THE CONDITIONS THAT EXISTED PRIOR TO THE COMMUNIST AGGRESSION. X X X
"WHILE THAT SECOND SOLUTION WOULD NOT BE AS GOOD A SOLUTION, IN MY JUDGMENT, AS THE FIRST, NEVERTHELESS YOU ARE BACK WHERE YOU STARTED FROM, AT ANY RATE BACK IN THE FIELD OF ARRIVING AT SOME SORT OF A POLITICAL SOLUTION WITHOUT FURTHER WAR."
HE AGREED WITH LONG THAT THIS COUNTRY'S COMMITMENT TO REPEL THE AGGRESSOR DID NOT NECESSARILY ENTAIL CARRYING OUT A UNIFICATION OF KOREA BY MILITARY MEANS.

DC352PED

A67WX
COLLINS-PRESS RELEASE
WASHINGTON, MAY 26-(AP)-GEN. J. LAWTON COLLINS TESTIFIED TODAY THAT HE HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH PUTTING OUT A PRESS RELEASE LAST MONTH WHICH SAID THE REMOVAL OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WAS "BASED ON THE UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATIONS" OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.
HE SAID THE JOINT CHIEFS DID NOT TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN RECOMMENDING THE OUSTER; THAT THEY SIMPLY CONCURRED WITH IT.
TESTIFYING AT THE SENATE INQUIRY INTO THE MAC ARTHUR REMOVAL, COLLINS SAID HE DID NOT THINK ANY OF THE OTHER CHIEFS OF STAFF SAW THE PRESS RELEASE, WHICH WAS ISSUED AT THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT.
APPARENTLY HE REFERRED TO A STATEMENT ISSUED APRIL 19 BY CLAYTON FRITCHEY, THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION, WHICH SAID:
"IN RESPONSE TO INQUIRIES FROM THE PRESS CONCERNING GEN. MACARTHUR'S REFERENCE TO THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, A PENTAGON SPOKESMAN SAID THAT THE WHITE HOUSE HAD AUTHORIZED HIM TO SAY THAT THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE PRESIDENT IN RELIEVING GEN. MACARTHUR WAS BASED UPON THE UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE LRESIDENT'S PRINCIPAL CIVILIAN AND MILITARY ADVISERS INCLUDING THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF."
MACARTHUR HAD ADDRESSED CONGRESS EARLIER THAT DAY AND SAID AMONG OTHER THINGS THAT THE JOINT CHIEFS HAD FULLY SHARED, FROM A MILITARY STANDPOINT, HIS PROPOSALS FOR ECONOMIC AND NAVAL BLOCKADES OF RED CHINA, FOR AIR OPERATIONS ON MANCHURIA AND FOR USING CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS AGAINST THE ENEMY.

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SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) BROUGHT UP THE MATTER AT TODAY'S HEARING. APPARENTLY REFERRING TO THE FRITCHEY RELEASE, ALTHOUGH HE SAID IT HAD BEEN ISSUED ANONYMOUSLY ABOUT APRIL 12, HE TOLD COLLINS:
"NOW, ON OR ABOUT APRIL 12 THERE WAS A PRESS RELEASE, PRESUMABLY FROM THE PENTAGON, BECAUSE IT QUOTED AN UNKNOWN PENTAGON SPOKESMAN, THAT SAID THAT THE ACTION OF THE REMOVAL OF GEN. MACARTHUR, WHICH HAD TAKEN PLACE A DAY OR SO PRIOR TO THAT, HAD HAD THE UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATION OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.

A68WX
"AS I UNDERSTAND YOUR TESTIMONY TODAY, IT WAS A CONCURRENCE OF THE JOINT CHIEFS, BECAUSE YOU HAVE TESTIFIED THAT OF THEIR OWN MOTION THE JOINT CHIEFS MADE NO SUCH RECOMMENDATION.
COLLINS: YES SIR. X X X I WANT TO MAKE IT VERY CLEAR, CERTAINLY I, AND I DON'T BELIEVE ANY OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CHIEFS THEMSELVES, TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, SAW THE PRESS RELEASE. COMMOTION IS SUCH, WE HAVE GOT A TERRIBLY COMPLICATED BUSINESS WE CONDUCT, AND TO MY RECOLLECTION I NEVER SAW THE PRESS RELEASE PRIOR TO THE TIME IT WAS RELEASED.
"I DON'T KNOW WHO IT WAS THAT RELEASED IT. IT MAY HAVE BEEN BY THOSE WHO ISSUE WHAT COMES OUT OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE OFFICE, THE CIVILIAN IN CHARGE OF THAT, AND THE EXACT TECHNICAL CONNOTATION OF RECOMMENDATION MAY NEVER HAVE OCCURRED TO HIM."

JA813PED NM

30.24- 23447

A71WX

(190) COLLINS-CENSOR

WASHINGTON, MAY 26-(AP)-GEN. J. LAWTON COLLINS TOLD SENATORS "ON A CONFIDENTIAL BASIS" TODAY GENERAL MACARTHUR MUST HAVE ANTICIPATED HIS FAMOUS LETTER TO REP. MARTIN (R-MASS) WOULD BE RELEASED TO THE PRESS.

IN MAKING THIS STATEMENT AT COMMITTEE HEARINGS ON MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL, COLLINS INTERJECTED, "WHAT I AM SAYING NOW IS ON A CONFIDENTIAL BASIS."

APPARENTLY THE CENSOR, WHO IS SCREENING A TRANSCRIPT OF THE TESTIMONY BEFORE IT IS RELEASED TO THE PRESS, MISSED THAT POINT. THE ENTIRE EXCHANGE WAS INCLUDED IN THE RELEASED TRANSCRIPT.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS SAID HE MADE UP HIS MIND TO FIRE MACARTHUR WHEN HE SAW THE GENERAL'S LETTER TO MARTIN, HOUSE REPUBLICAN FLOOR LEADER, IN THE NEWSPAPERS. IN THE LETTER MACARTHUR ADVOCATED RELEASING NATIONALIST CHINESE TROOPS FROM FORMOSA TO FIGHT CHINESE COMMUNISTS. THIS IS AGAINST ADMINISTRATION POLICY.

COLLINS WAS ASKED BY SENATOR WILEY (R-WISC) WHETHER A GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DIRECTIVE TO HAVE FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENTS BY MILITARY MEN AND OTHER OFFICIALS CLEARED IN WASHINGTON WAS "MEANT TO CURTAIL THE RIGHT TO WRITE A CONGRESSMAN."

COLLINS REPLIED, "NO, SIR, IT WAS NOT. X X X BUT CLEARLY X X X MR. MARTIN GAVE GENERAL MACARTHUR THE OPTION OF ANSWERING IN A CONFIDENTIAL MANNER OR OTHERWISE, AND GENERAL MACARTHUR IS A SMART MAN, HE DIDN'T REPLY TO SENATOR MARTIN--WHAT I AM SAYING NOW IS ON A CONFIDENTIAL BASIS-THEREFORE HE MUST HAVE ANTICIPATED THAT THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN RELEASED TO THE PRESS."

JA828PED NM

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A85WX

BULLETIN ELIMINATION

WASHINGTON--ELIMINATE COLLINS-CENSOR STORY (A17WX AT 828PED) IT IS BASED ON A QUESTIONABLE INTERPRETATION OF GEN.COLLINS' REMARKS.

THE AP CC917PED

A36WX

MACARTHUR-COLLINS

WASHINGTON, MAY 26-(AP)-GEN. J. LAWTON COLLINS, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, SAID TODAY HE HOPES HIS TESTIMONY REGARDING GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WON'T BE INTERPRETED "AS ANYTHING OF A PERSONAL NATURE."

JUST BEFORE HE LEFT THE WITNESS CHAIR IN THE SENATE INQUIRY COLLINS SAID:

"I WOULD LIKE TO STATE THAT WHILE I HAVE BEEN FORCED TO MAKE COMMENTS WITH RESPECT TO GENERAL MACARTHUR'S MOVEMENTS AND OPERATIONS, THE STATEMENTS THAT I MADE WERE MADE WITH THE UTMOST RESPECT FOR GENERAL MACARTHUR.

"I HOPE NO ONE WILL INTERPRET THEM AS BEING ANYTHING OF A PERSONAL NATURE, BUT ON MATTERS OF JUDGMENT IN WHICH YOU, AS MEMBERS OF THIS COMMITTEE, ARE ENTITLED TO KNOW, AND WHICH I, AS YOUR WITNESS, WAS BOUND TO ANSWER."

JA622PED NM

A11WX

-95-

(140) COLLINS-ARMS AID

WASHINGTON, MAY 26-(AP)-GEN. J. LAWTON COLLINS SAID TODAY THE ARMY HAS SHIPPED $12,500,000 WORTH OF SUPPLIES TO THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS ON FORMOSA SINCE LAST NOVEMBER.

COLLINS, THE ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, SAID $54,000,000 WORTH HAVE GONE TO INDO-CHINA SINCE JUNE, 1949, AND AN ADDITIONAL $2,000,000 WORTH IS BEING PREPARED FOR SHIPMENT THERE.

ALSO, COLLINS SAID, ARMY SUPPLIES VALUED AT $3,000,000 HAVE GONE TO THE PHILIPPINES SINCE JUNE, 1949. HE SAID A "GREAT QUANTITY OF EQUIPMENT AND AMMUNITION" WAS LEFT THERE AFTER WORLD WAR II.

COLLINS GAVE THE FIGURES ON ARMY SHIPMENTS TO THOSE KEY PLACES IN THE FAR EAST TO THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES INVESTIGATING THE DISMISSAL OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

HE EMPHASIZED THE FIGURES DID NOT INCLUDE ANY SUPPLIES SENT BY THE NAVY AND AIR FORCE.

DC435PED

A33WX

(200) ARMY ROTATION

WASHINGTON, MAY 26-(AP)-GEN. J. LAWTON COLLINS TESTIFIED TODAY THE ARMY IS REPLACING BATTLE WEARY TROOPS IN KOREA WITH FRESH ONES FROM THE STATES AT A RATE OF 20,000 MEN A MONTH, BUT THAT DETAILS OF THE ROTATION PLAN MUST BE KEPT SECRET.

HE APPEALED TO CONGRESS MEMBERS NOT TO USE THEIR INFLUENCE TO INTERFERE WITH THE OFFICER'S WHO ARE RUNNING THE PLAN.

"YOU HAVE TO TRUST THE HONESTY AND INTEGRITY OF THE MEN ON THE SPOT," HE SAID, "AND I REALLY ASK YOU NOT TO INTERJECT FOR SPECIAL CASES."

HE GAVE THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES AN EXPLANATION OF HOW THE PLAN HAS BEEN SET UP BY THE U.S. COMMAND IN KOREA.

HE INSISTED THAT IT BE KEPT SECRET, NOT FROM A STANDPOINT OF SECURITY BUT "BECAUSE, VERY FRANKLY, IF WE PUBLISH THIS WHOLE THING, JUST AS IS, EVERY SOLDIER ON THE LINE IS GOING TO START FIGURING OUT WHEN HE GETS HOME, AND THAT IS GOING TO HAVE AN EFFECT ON THE FIGHTING EFFICIENCY OF THIS FORCE."

BESIDES, HE SAID THERE WILL BE CASES WHERE MEN ELIGIBLE FOR RETURN, "PARTICULAR A KEY MAN," WILL HAVE TO WAIT UNTIL A COMPETENT REPLACEMENT IS AVAILABLE.

"WE JUST CANNOT WRECK THE FIGHTING EFFICIENCY OF THE EIGHTH ARMY," HE DECLARED.

BUT HE PROMISED THAT "THE BULK OF THE MEN THAT REALLY TAKE THE POUNDING ARE GOING TO BE ROTATED, AND WE ARE DOING IT NOW, AT THE RATE OF 20,000 A MONTH."

JA611PED

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A17WX

(170) MILITARY MANPOWER

WASHINGTON, MAY 26-(AP)-GEN. J. LAWTON COLLINS TOLD SENATORS TODAY HE HAS ASKED "A SLIGHT INCREASE" IN THE SIZE OF THE ARMY. HE SAID IT WOULD RAISE THE MILITARY MANPOWER IN ALL SERVICES ABOVE THE PREVIOUS GOAL OF 3,462,205, BUT DIDN'T SAY HOW MUCH.

COLLINS, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, SAID THE TOTAL STRENGTH OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCES AND MARINES STILL WOULD BE UNDER 4,000,000, EVEN WITH THE PROPOSED INCREASES.

THE DISCUSSION OF MILITARY MANPOWER CEILINGS CAME DURING THE SENATE INVESTIGATION OF THE FIRING OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

COLLINS SAID THE ARMY ALREADY HAD TRIPLED SINCE START OF THE KOREAN FIGHTING LAST JUNE. HE SAID IT WAS 592,000 BEFORE THE KOREAN FIGHTING AND WAS "APPROXIMATELY 1,550,000 TO 1,600,000 IN ROUND NUMBERS" NOW.

THE 3,462,205 GOAL WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT AFTER PRESIDENT TRUMAN FIXED A ROUND FIGURE OF 3,500,000 FOR THE ARMED SERVICES BY JULY 1 NEXT. ROUGHLY IT WAS TO INCLUDE 1,500,000 IN THE ARMY, AND 1,000,000 EACH IN THE AIR FORCES AND NAVY AND MARINES COMBINED.

JA505PED

A4WX

BULLETIN

COLLINS

WASHINGTON, MAY 25-(AP)-GEN. J. LAWTON COLLINS, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, COMPLETED HIS TESTIMONY AT 3:04 P.M. EST TODAY IN THE SENATE INVESTIGATION OF THE OUSTER OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR. AIR FORCE GEN. HOYT S. VANDENBERG IS TO BE THE NEXT WITNESS AT 9 A.M. EST MONDAY.

DC413PED

A48WX (200)

WASHINGTON, MAY 26-(AP)-GEN. J. LAWTON COLLINS, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, LEFT TONIGHT (5:26 P.M., E.S.T.) BY AIR FOR AN INSPECTION VISIT TO AMERICAN ARMY TROOPS AND INSTALLATIONS IN EUROPE.

THE GENERAL TOOK OFF BY PLANE LESS THAN THREE HOURS AFTER COMPLETING TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATING THE OUSTER OF GEN. MACARTHUR.

HE APPARENTLY PLANS TO BE IN EUROPE ABOUT 10 DAYS TO TWO WEEKS. AN ANNOUNCEMENT SAID HE WOULD MAKE STOP-OVERS OF FROM ONE TO THREE DAYS AT PARIS (THE SUPREME HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER), HEIDELBERG AND SALSBURG IN THE U. S. OCCUPATION ZONES OF GERMANY, AND TRIESTE.

GEN. OMAR BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, PLANS TO LEAVE FOR EUROPE NEXT FRIDAY FOR A QUICK TEN-DAY TRIP DURING WHICH HE WILL CONFER WITH EISENHOWER AND FRENCH AND BRITISH MILITARY LEADERS AT PARIS AND LONDON.

COLLINS' LAST VISIT TO EUROPE WAS ABOUT A YEAR AND A HALF AGO.

TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT SAID HIS TRIP THIS TIME "IS IN LINE WITH THE POLICY OF VISITING THE MAJOR COMMANDS AS FREQUENTLY AS POSSIBLE." SINCE HIS EUROPEAN TRIP HE HAS MADE SEVERAL VISITS TO THE KOREAN WAR ZONE.

HY703PED

A30WX

(300) MACARTHUR-REPUBLICANS

WASHINGTON, MAY 26-(AP)-TWO REPUBLICAN SENATORS DISAGREED TODAY ABOUT GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR--ONE SUGGESTING HE WAS A HARD-TO-GET-ALONG-WITH "MILITARY PRIMA DONNA" AND THE OTHER CONTENDING HE WAS FIRED WITHOUT JUSTIFICATION.

SENATOR MORSE (R-ORE), IN CRITICAL REMARKS, RAISED THE PRIMA DONNA QUESTION AT THE SENATE INQUIRY INTO DISMISSAL OF THE GENERAL.

MORSE ALSO SAID HE THINKS SOME OF THE DOCUMENTS THE SENATORS HAVE SEEN INDICATE MACARTHUR WANTED TO CARRY THE KOREAN WAR "ON TO THE MAINLAND OF CHINA."

SENATOR H. ALEXANDER SMITH (R-NJ) QUARRELED WITH BOTH THE DECISION TO FIRE THE GENERAL AND THE METHOD IN WHICH THE DISMISSAL WAS HANDLED.

SMITH SAID THE REASONS SO FAR GIVEN ARE NOT "A SOUND BASIS" ON WHICH THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF COULD STAND IN THEIR "POSITION AGAINST A MAN WHO HAS BEEN WORKING WITH THEM AND WHICH WE ALL GIVE SUCH GREAT CREDIT TO, X X X AND ABRUPTLY DISMISSED HIM."

IN ANY EVENT, HE SAID, MACARTHUR SHOULD HAVE BEEN GIVEN A CHANCE TO RESIGN. MACARTHUR HAS TESTIFIED HE WOULD HAVE DONE SO IF HE HAD BEEN ASKED TO STEP DOWN.

MORSE, REFERRING TO "THIS SECRET DOCUMENT HERE," WHICH HE SAID CONTAINED EXCHANGES BETWEEN MACARTHUR AND THE JOINT CHIEFS, REMARKED THAT "I THINK" IT INDICATES "THAT HE WANTED TO CARRY THIS WAR MORE ENERGETICALLY FAR UP INTO NORTH KOREA AND THEN ON TO THE MAINLAND OF CHINA."

THE TRANSCRIPT MENTIONED NO REPLY FROM GEN. J. LAWTON COLLINS, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF WHO WAS IN THE WITNESS CHAIR.

AT ANOTHER POINT. MORSE TOLD HIS COLLEAGUES ON THE INQUIRY COMMITTEE:

"MY PRESENT IMPRESSION IS THAT THIS RECORD IS BUILDING UP TO THE CONCLUSION THAT ALTHOUGH THERE WAS A VERY HIGH REGARD FOR MACARTHUR'S MILITARY GENIUS AND HIS GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO THE MILITARY HISTORY OF THIS COUNTRY, NEVERTHELESS IT REACHED THE POINT WHERE IN REGARD TO THIS PARTICULAR OPERATION HE WAS SUFFICIENTLY OUT OF SYMPATHY WITH THE POLICY OF HIS GOVERNMENT THAT YOU WERE NOT GETTING FROM HIM THAT OPEN HANDED FULL COOPERATION THAT THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF HAD TO EXPECT FROM A MEMBER OF THE TEAM."

PRESSED FOR HIS COMMENT, GEN. J. LAWTON COLLINS, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, TOLD THE SENATOR:

"AS A GENERAL PROPOSITION I AGREE WITH YOUR CONCLUSION, AS A GENERAL PROPOSITION."

MORSE: "ONE MIGHT ALMOST THINK THAT HE WAS LOOKED UPON AS A MILITARY PRIMA DONNA."

JA557PED

A31WX

(420) LETTER

WASHINGTON, MAY 26-(AP)-A FATHER'S BITTER LETTER--SAYING HIS BOY WAS KILLED IN KOREA BECAUSE OF A "HATED AND DISHONORABLE" POLICY OF APPEASEMENT--WAS READ AT THE SENATE'S MACARTHUR HEARINGS TODAY.

SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) READ THE LETTER, WHICH HE SAID WAS DELIVERED PERSONALLY TO SENATOR MILLIKIN (R-COLO) BY EUGENE R. GUILD OF GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLO. KNOWLAND SAID GUILD IS A RETIRED ARMY CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY.

GEN. J. LAWTON COLLINS, THE ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, WAS IN THE WITNESS CHAIR WHEN KNOWLAND GOT PERMISSION TO READ THE LETTER. IT FOLLOWS:

"I HAVE JUST BURIED MY SON AT ARLINGTON (NATIONAL CEMETERY), A BOY WHO IN DYING EARNED THE AWARD NEXT IN RANK TO THE MEDAL OF HONOR, THE NAVY CROSS. X X X

"MY SON WAS KILLED BY A PIECE OF METAL; A PIECE OF METAL SHIPPED TO THE ENEMY IN ALL LIKELIHOOD BY OUR SO CALLED ALLIES WHO CONTINUING RECOGNITION AND SUPPORT OF OUR ENEMY WILL LONG LIVE IN INFAMY.

HE WAS KILLED BY A PIECE OF METAL BROUGHT DOWN OVER SUPPLY LINES WE WERE FORBIDDEN TO BOMB, AND MADE INTO AMMUNITION BY POWER FROM KOREAN DAMS WE WERE FORBIDDEN TO DESTROY; A PIECE OF METAL WHOSE TRANSPORTATION WAS PROTECTED BY RED PLANES WE WERE FORBIDDEN TO PURSUE AND SHOOT DOWN.

"THE NAME FOR THE REASON THIS AND OTHER BITS OF METAL WERE TRANSPORTED AND PROTECTED UNTIL THEY COULD KILL THIS BOY AND OTHER THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN BOYS IS A JUSTLY HATED AND DISHONORABLE ONE--IT IS APPEASEMENT.

A32WX

"OUR LEADERS PREFER TO CALL IT BY ANOTHER NAME AND THEY EXCUSE IT ON THE GROUNDS OF EXPEDIENCY. IT HAS, THEY SAY, GIVEN US MORE TIME--WHICH IS BUT A PARAPHRASE OF, 'PEACE IN OUR TIME.' IT HAS, THEY SAY, KEPT US OUT OF A BIG WAR. THOSE EXCUSES ARE BUT ECHOES OF THE WORDS OF THE MAN WITH THE UMBRELLA AT MUNICH.

"THIS BOY, THESE BOYS, FOUGHT AND DIED WITHOUT HOPE OR CHANCE FOR VICTORY. WHEN BEFORE IN OUR HISTORY HAS AMERICA EVER COMMITTED SUCH A CRIME AGAINST ITS FIGHTING SONS? APPEASEMENT TIED ONE OF THEIR HANDS; THE REDS TIED THE OTHER, AND SO SHACKLED THEY DIED.

"THE REASONS FOR PAYING BLACKMAIL ARE ALWAYS COMPELLING, AND THE ALTERNATIVE TO PAYING IT IS ALWAYS HORRIBLE. PAY OR HAVE YOUR HOUSE BURNED DOWN; PAY OR HAVE YOUR CHILD MURDERED. THE REASONS TODAY ARE NO LESS COMPELLING--PAY OR HAVE WORLD WAR III, PAY OR HAVE WASHINGTON

ATOMIC-BOMBED. X X X

"NEVERTHELESS APPEASEMENT OR PAYING BLACKMAIL IS WRONG AND DOES NOT WORK. THE CHILD HELD FOR RANSOM HAS ALREADY BEEN KILLED; THE DECISION TO BURN YOUR HOUSE DOWN HAS BEEN MADE NO MATTER HOW MUCH BLACKMAIL YOU PAY. TODAY THE RUSSIAN DECISION AS TO WHETHER AND WHEN TO ATTACK WILL NOT BE ALTERED BY OUR HAND-TYING APPEASEMENT.

"WE ARE PAYING WITH BELOVED HUMAN LIVES TO BUY TIME THAT WE MIGHT HAVE FOR NOTHING. OUR BLACKMAIL PAYMENTS IN AMERICAN BLOOD PURCHASE NEITHER TIME NOR SECURITY."

WHEN HE FINISHED READING THE LETTER, KNOWLAND ASKED GEN. COLLINS WHETHER HE WANTED TO COMMENT.

"I HAVE NO COMMENT, SIR," COLLINS REPLIED.

ALMOST AT THE SAME TIME, GUILD RECEIVED A POSTHUMOUS AWARD OF A NAVY CROSS TO HIS SON, MARINE LT.JOHN N.GUILD, IN CEREMONIES TODAY AT THE MARINE CORPS SCHOOLS IN QUANTICO,VA. YOUNG GUILD WAS CITED FOR "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM AS A PLATOON LEADER X X X DURING THE ASSAULT AND CAPTURE OF HILL 85 NEAR YOUNGDUNGP'O, KOREA, ON SEPTEMBER 20,1950."

HY740PED NM

A49WX

MACARTHUR-POLITICS

WASHINGTON,MAY 26-(AP)-SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS) SAID TODAY THAT GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S "POSSIBILITIES" IN THE POLITICAL FIELD CANNOT BE DISCOUNTED EVEN THOUGH MACARTHUR HAS DECLARED HE IS NOT A CANDIDATE FOR ANYTHING.

AT THE SENATE HEARING ON MACARTHUR'S OUSTER, WILEY REMARKED:

"A MAN WHO HAS DEMONSTRATED TO THE HEARTS OF AMERICA BY SIMPLY COMING AND TELLING HIS STORY THE WAY HE HAS, AND RECEIVED AS NO OTHER MAN IN HISTORY--IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICA HAS BEEN RECEIVED--YOU CANNOT DISCOUNT HIS POSSIBILITIES."

HY706PED NM

A185WX

WASHINGTON,MAY 26-(AP)-SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS) TOOK A BRIEF LEAVE FROM THE SENATE MACARTHUR INVESTIGATION TODAY TO CELEBRATE HIS 67TH BIRTHDAY.

HE WENT TO HIS OFFICE BETWEEN ROUNDS OF QUESTIONING OF GEN.J.LAWTON COLLINS BECAUSE HIS OFFICE STAFF HAD ARRANGED A PARTY WITH ICE CREAM AND CAKE.

ASKED HOW OLD HE WAS, WILEY QUIPPED:

"I'M A LITTLE PAST FORTY."

HE WAS BORN MAY 26,1884.

FR233PED

MAY 27 1951

A117

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 27)

(ADVANCE) (NY) WASHINGTON, MAY 26-(AP)-THE QUESTION OF HOW TO BRING THE KOREAN WAR TO AN END HELD ATTENTION AT THIS WEEK'S SENATE HEARINGS.

GEN.J.LAWTON COLLINS, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, DISCLOSED THAT A NEW DIRECTIVE IS BEING PREPARED TO GUIDE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN KOREA, BUT DECLINED TO REVEAL ITS CONTENTS.

COLLINS, TAKING THE SAME POSITION AS BRADLEY AND DEFENSE SECRETARY GEORGE C.MARSHALL, DEFENDED THE DISMISSAL OF MACARTHUR AND HELD THAT THE WAR SHOULD BE CONFINED TO KOREA.

A DIGEST OF TESTIMONY BY THIS WEEK'S WITNESSES, COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS TESTIMONY BY MACARTHUR ON RELATED ISSUES:

WAYS TO VICTORY

SEN.HICKENLOOPER (R-IOWA): WHAT ARE WE ATTEMPTING TO DO IN KOREA? WE WANT TO DEFEAT THE ENEMY, YES, BUT HOW ARE WE GOING TO DO IT, WHAT IS OUR OBJECTIVE AND WHAT DO WE CONSIDER A VICTORY OR A DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY?

BRADLEY: FROM THE MILITARY POINT OF VIEW WE HOPE THAT BY INFLICTING SEVERE CASUALTIES ON THE ENEMY AND PROVING TO THEM THAT THEY ARE NOT INVINCIBLE, THAT THEY CANNOT GAIN ANYTHING BY AGGRESSIVE ACTION, THAT IT IS TOO COSTLY A MATTER, THAT THEY HAVE BEEN LET DOWN BY RUSSIA IN GETTING IN IT, THAT THEY WILL BE WILLING TO NEGOTIATE A PEACE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS.

HICKENLOOPER: WHAT WILL THE PEACE CONSIST OF? WHAT WILL THE BASIS FOR THE NEGOTIATIONS BE?

BRADLEY: WELL, THAT I DON'T KNOW.

HICKENLOOPER: IS IT A PART OF OUR OBJECTIVE TO DRIVE THE RED CHINESE AND THE NORTH KOREAN ARMIES CLEAR OUT OF NORTH KOREA?

BRADLEY: AT THE PRESENT TIME THAT IS NOT OUR OBJECTIVE.

HICKENLOOPER: WHAT IS OUR OBJECTIVE? ARE WE GOING TO THE 38TH PARALLEL AND STOP...ARE WE GOING HALFWAY TO THE YALU AND THE BORDER AND STOP?

BRADLEY: WE ARE FIGHTING AN ACTION WITHOUT REGARD TO THE 38TH PARALLEL IF NECESSARY. IN OTHER WORDS, WE ARE NOT AT THE PRESENT TIME CONTAINED AT THE 38TH PARALLEL FROM THE MILITARY POINT OF VIEW. WE ARE TRYING TO INFLICT MAXIMUM CASUALTIES WITH A MINIMUM TO OURSELVES, SO THAT WE CAN GET SOME KIND OF A NEGOTIATION...

A118

SEN.LONG (D-LA): YOU DO NOT FEEL THAT ANY KIND OF PEACE, THAT IS ANYTHING SHORT OF COMPLETE VICTORY, WOULD BE APPEASEMENT, IS THAT CORRECT?

BRADLEY: I THINK THAT SOMETHING SHORT OF DRIVING THEM OUT OF KOREA WOULD BE SATISFACTORY AND WOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED AS APPEASEMENT.

SEN.LONG: D YOU THINK THERE IS SOME POSSIBILITY OF THIS WAR SIMPLY PETERING OUT AROUND THE 38TH PARALLEL EVEN WITHOUT NEGOTIATING A PEACE. IN OTHER WORDS, 974 194:3' &3558,& ?-:(59 5£3 38TH PARALLEL, A LITTLE BELOW, AND THE COMMUNISTS SIMPLY CEASING TO COME DOWN AND ATTACK OUR TROOPS?

BRADLEY: THAT IS A POSSIBILITY WHICH WE HAVE TO CONSIDER. IT PETERED OUT IN GREECE, AND THAT IS ONE WAY IT COULD END HERE.

SEN.MORSE (R-ORE): DO YOU THINK THAT IMPLEMENTING GEN.MACARTHUR'S RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT TO BOMBING AND BLOCKADING WOULD RUN A VERY GREAT RISK OF BRINGING RUSSIA INTO THE WAR?

BRADLEY: YES, I THINK IT WOULD RUN THAT RISK.

SEN.WILEY (R-WIS): AREN'T YOU DEFEATING YOUR OWN PURPOSE WHEN YOU ALLOW THE KOREAN CONFLICT TO DRAG ON INDEFINITELY AND PREVENT AMERICA FROM BEING IN A POSITION TO MEET TROUBLE ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD?

BRADLEY: WE ARE JUST AS ANXIOUS TO END THE WAR IN KOREA AS GEN.MACARTHUR OR ANYONE ELSE IS. THE DIFFERENCE IN OPINION COMES IN HOW MUCH ADDITIONAL RISK YOU SHOULD TAKE IN TRYING TO TAKE ADDITIONAL MEASURES.

(MACARTHUR: I BELIEVE THAT IF YOU CARRY THAT OUT (AIR AND NAVAL ACTION AGAINST COMMUNIST CHINA) YOU STAND THE BEST CHANCE THAT IS POSSIBLE OF ENDING THIS WAR IN THE QUICKEST TIME AND WITH THE LEAST

COST IN BLOOD...
(YOU HAVE GOT A WAR ON YOUR HANDS AND YOU CAN'T JUST SAY 'LET THAT WAR GO ON INDEFINITELY WHILE I PREPARE FOR SOME OTHER WAR,' UNLESS YOU PAY FOR IT BY THE THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN BOYS...

I BELIEVE THAT THE METHODS I HAVE PROPOSED WILL BE COMPLETELY EFFECTIVE. I BELIEVE THAT WE CAN BRING A SUFFICIENT BLOCKADE AND AIR ATTACK TO UNQUESTIONABLY FORCE CHINA TO DIMINISH HER EFFORT IN NORTH KOREA. I BELIEVE--I WOULDN'T ATTEMPT TO PREDICT THE EXACT TIME THAT THAT WOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED, BUT APPLIED LONG ENOUGH, I BELIEVE ITS RESULTS WOULD BE A CERTAINTY.)

--DASH--

GROUND RULES

SEN. GEORGE (D-GA): SO FAR AS YOU KNOW, CHINA IS DOING ABOUT AS MUCH TO US AS SHE CAN AT THIS TIME, IS SHE NOT?

BRADLEY:...THERE ARE A LOT OF THINGS THAT THEY (THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS) CAN DO THAT THEY HAVEN'T DONE YET, SO I DON'T THINK WE COULD SAY THAT CHINA IS AT ALL-OUT WAR AGAINST US YET ANY MORE THAN WE ARE AT ALL-OUT WAR AGAINST THEM.

IN OTHER WORDS, THE CONFLICT IS BEING PLAYED UNDER CERTAIN GROUND RULES WHICH ARE SHORT, IN THE CASE OF BOTH CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES, AS TO WHAT EACH CAN DO TO THE OTHER.

(MACARTHUR: I BELIEVE THAT THE CHINESE NATION, THE RED NATION, IS BRINGING TO BEAR UPON THE CAMPAIGN IN KOREA EVERY POSSIBLE FACILITY IT CAN AMASS...AND THAT THEIR AIM IN KOREA IS THE COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES THERE, AND THAT THEY INTEND TO OCCUPY AND ADMINISTER AND GOVERN...EVERY INCH OF KOREAN TERRITORY.)

--DASH--

MAY 27 1951

RUSSIANS RISK WAR

SEN. HICKENLOOPER: DO YOU BELIEVE THAT THE SOVIET WILL START A THIRD WORLD WAR MERELY BECAUSE IT HAS A TREATY TO DEFEND RED CHINA AGAINST JAPAN--OR WILL IT START A THIRD WORLD WAR, IF IT DOES, IF, AS AND WHEN RED RUSSIA FEELS THAT THE TIME IS PROPITIOUS?

BRADLEY: IT WOULD BE PRETTY HARD TO TRY TO GUESS WHAT THE MEN IN THE KREMLIN ARE THINKING. THEY HAVE A TIMETABLE; THEY MAY BE WILLING TO STEP UP THAT TIMETABLE TO MEET CERTAIN CONDITIONS; AND MY OPINION IS THAT THEY STARTED THIS...THE NORTH KOREANS STARTED IT AT THEIR INSTIGATION...I THINK THE FACT THAT THEY STARTED THIS IS AN INDICATION THAT THEY WERE IN A POSITION NOW WHERE THEY WERE WILLING TO RISK WAR AND, THEREFORE, THEY MUST BE WILLING TO ACCEPT IT...

A123

NOW, NO ONE KNOWS WHETHER OR NOT RUSSIA IS GOING TO COME IN (THE WAR). SOME PEOPLE THINK THAT IF WE BOMB BASES IN MANCHURIA AND CHINA THEY WILL. OTHERS THINK THEY WOULD NOT COME IN.

I DO NOT THINK THAT THEY KNOW--I DO NOT THINK ANYONE KNOWS, OTHER THAN PROBABLY THE 14 PEOPLE IN THE KREMLIN THAT FORM THE POLITBURO.

HOWEVER, OUR FEELING IS THAT AS LONG AS WE ARE NOT SUFFERING TOO MUCH FROM THE AVOIDANCE OF GOING ACROSS AND BOMBING IT, THAT WE SHOULDN'T TAKE THE CHANCE, WHATEVER IT IS.

NOW, IT MAY BE A BIG CHANCE; IT MAY BE A LITTLE CHANCE, NO ONE KNOWS; BUT WE DON'T THINK THE ADVANTAGES OF DOING IT NOW ARE GREAT ENOUGH TO OUTWEIGH THE DISADVANTAGES OF THE POSSIBILITY OF BRINGING RUSSIA INTO THE WAR.

(MACARTHUR: THERE IS NO CERTAINTY THAT ANYTHING THAT HAPPENS IN KOREA WILL INFLUENCE HER (SOVIET RUSSIA)...I DO SAY THE WORST THING WE CAN DO IS TO GO ON INDECISIVELY SACRIFICING THESE MEN, WITH NO DEFINITE END IN SIGHT...

(I BELIEVE IT CAN BE BROUGHT TO A DECISIVE END WITHOUT THE CALAMITY OF A THIRD WORLD WAR. I BELIEVE IF YOU LET IT GO ON INDEFINITELY IN KOREA, YOU INVITE A THIRD WORLD WAR.)

--DASH--

HEARINGS AND SECURITY

SEN.CAIN (R-WASH): YOU STATED, AS DID GEN.MARSHALL, A FEW DAYS AGO, THAT YOU WERE AGAINST TAKING THE WAR TO RED CHINA BECAUSE OF YOUR FEAR THAT RUSSIA WOULD ENTER THE CONFLICT.

THIS, TO MY MIND, ADVISES RUSSIA THAT THE FREE NATIONS INTEND TO RESIST AGGRESSION IN KOREA AND ANYWHERE ELSE, BUT ONLY TO A POINT SHORT OF RISKING WAR WITH RUSSIA...WOULD YOU TELL ME WHY SUCH STATEMENT WILL NOT ENCOURAGE RUSSIA TO INITIATE FURTHER LIMITED BUT VERY DESTRUCTIVE AGGRESSION IN AREAS OTHER THAN KOREA?

BRADLEY: I WOULD LIKE TO SUPPLEMENT WHAT GEN.MARSHALL SAID WHEN HE WAS HERE (AT THE SENATE HEARINGS). I THINK IT IS VERY HARMFUL TO OUR SECURITY AND TO OUR COUNTRY AND TO OUR FUTURE SECURITY TO HAVE TO PASS ON TO RUSSIA ALL OF OUR INTENTIONS, ALL OF OUR THOUGHTS, ALL OF OUR CAPABILITIES.

I WOULD BE PERFECTLY WILLING TO COME UP HERE BEFORE YOUR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE AND ADVOCATE A VERY LARGE APPROPRIATION TO BUY SIMILAR INFORMATION ON RUSSIA; AND I THINK THAT WHAT YOU SAY IS PROBABLY VERY TRUE, THAT WE ARE UNNECESSARILY INCITING RUSSIA TO WAR--MAYBE NOT UNNECESSARILY--BUT IT BECOMES NECESSARY BECAUSE OF THE NATURE OF THESE HEARINGS VERY LARGELY.

IN A WAY IT IS INHERENT IN OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT. WE MUST EDUCATE 154,000,000 PEOPLE INSTEAD OF TRYING TO GET A DECISION OUT OF 14 (POLITBURO MEMBERS).

--DASH--

MAY 27 1951

A124

POLICE ACTION AND STALEMATE

SEN. CAIN: WILL YOU TELL ME, PLEASE, WHAT IS A POLICE ACTION, AND WITH REFERENCE TO KOREA, WHEN DID THAT POLICE ACTION BECOME A WAR?

BRADLEY: I THINK IT MIGHT TAKE A MR.WEBSTER TO DEFINE THE TWO AND CREATE A DISTINCTION BETWEEN THEM.....

AS FAR AS ANY INDIVIDUAL MIXED UP IN THAT WAS CONCERNED, IT WAS WAR FROM THE TIME HE ENTERED THE CONFLICT UNTIL HE GOT OUT OF IT. SO THAT SO FAR AS ANY INDIVIDUAL IS CONCERNED, IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN WAR.

FROM A NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW, WHEN IT CEASES TO BE RECOGNIZED AS A POLICE ACTION AND BECOMES A WAR, I FRANKLY DON'T KNOW.

(MAC ARTHUR: TO ME IT WAS WAR FROM THE DAY I GOT THERE. THE TERM OF POLICE ACTION MAY HAVE BEEN EVOLVED IN THE CONCEPTS THAT IT WAS AN ENDEAVOR TO CLEAR AND POLICE ALL OF KOREA....I HAVE NEVER USED THE TERM MYSELF....WE WERE FIGHTING A VERY, VERY SAVAGE WAR.)

--DASH--

JOINT CHIEFS ON

REMOVING MACARTHUR

BRADLEY: (THE JOINT CHIEFS) SET FORTH THESE (REASONS) FROM A MILITARY POINT OF VIEW:

ONE. THAT BY HIS (MACARTHUR'S) PUBLIC STAYEMENTS AND BY HIS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO US, HE HAD INDICATED THAT HE WAS NOT IN SYMPATHY WITH THE DECISION TO TRY TO LIMIT THE CONFLICT TO KOREA. THIS WOULD MAKE IT DIFFICULT FOR HIM TO CARRY OUT JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF DIRECTIVES. SINCE WE HAD DECIDED TO TRY TO CONFINE THE CONFLICT TO KOREA AND AVOID A THIRD WORLD WAR, IT WAS NECESSARY TO HAVE A COMMANDER MORE RESPONSIVE TO CONTROL FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SECOND REASON ADVANCED BY THE CHIEFS WAS THAT GEN.MACARHUR

HAD FAILED TO COMPLY WITH THE PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE TO CLEAR STATEMENTS ON POLICY BEFORE MAKING SUCH STATEMENTS PUBLIC. HE HAD ALSO TAKEN INDEPENDENT ACTION IN PROPOSING TO NEGOTIATE DIRECTLY WITH THE ENEMY FIELD COMMANDER FOR AN ARMISTICE AND HAD MADE THAT STATEMENT PUBLIC DESPITE THE FACT THAT HE KNEW THE PRESIDENT HAD SUCH A PROPOSAL UNDER CONSIDERATION FROM A GOVERNMENTAL LEVEL.

THE THIRD REASON ADVANCED BY THE CHIEFS WAS THAT "THEY, THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, HAVE FELT AND FEEL NOW THAT THE MILITARY MUST BE CONTROLLED BY CIVILIAN AUTHORITY IN THIS COUNTRY." THEY HAVE ALWAYS ADHERED TO THIS PRINCIPLE AND THEY FELT THAT GEN. MACARTHUR'S ACTIONS WERE CONTINUING TO JEOPARDIZE THE CIVILIAN CONTROL OVER THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES

..... THE DECISION TO RELIEVE GEN. MACARTHUR AND THE TIMING OF THE RELEASE WAS MADE BY THE PRESIDENT, SIR, AND WAS NOT INCLUDED IN THESE VIEWS.....

A125

(MACARTHUR: IF THE PRESIDENT HAD GIVEN A DECISION WHICH WAS EXACTLY CONTRARY TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS I HAD MADE, I WOULD, TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY, HAVE CARRIED THEM OUT COMPLETELY AND ABSOLUTELY.

(MY RECOMMENDATIONS WERE SEEKING DECISIONS, SEEKING POLICY DIRECTIVES. I FELT THAT THE POSITION I WAS IN, THE MILITARY POSITION, WAS UNTENABLE WITHOUT HAVING SOME DIRECTIVE, SOME MISSION WHICH WAS MORE REALISTIC THAN THAT WHICH EXISTED AT THE TIME; AND I FELT, IN ALL CONSCIENCE, I COULD NOT GO ON ORDERING MEN TO THEIR DEATHS BY THE THOUSANDS, IN SUCH A COMPLETE VACUUM OF POLICY DECISION.....

(I RESENT, WITH EVERY FIBER IN MY BODY, ANY INFERENCE THAT CAN BE DRAWN THAT THAT I HAVE BEEN IN ANY DEGREE INSUBORDINATE OR DISRESPECTFUL OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, OR THE POLICIES OF THIS COUNTRY, OR EVEN OF THE POLICIES: AND DIRECTIVES OF THE UNITED COUNTRY NATIONS.)

QUESTIONS OF POLICY

SEN. SALTONSTALL (R-MASS): MAY 27 1951

THERE WAS NO DEFINITE MILITARY, POLITICAL OR DIPLOMATIC POLICY WITH RELATION TO KOREA. IS THAT A FAIR STATEMENT?

BRADLEY: THAT PERTAINED PRIMARILY TO WHETHER OR NOT WE CROSSED THE 38TH PARALLEL IN THE SPRING, AND AT THIS TIME IT WAS PRETTY MUCH UNDERSTOOD THAT WE WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO GET ANY POLITICAL-MILITARY POLICY UNTIL WE HAD BEEN ABLE TO SEE WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO THIS NEXT OFFENSIVE.

IT IS A FACT, OF COURSE, THAT THIS IS STILL A WAIT-AND-SEE PROPOSITION.

COLLINS: RIGHT NOW I WOULD SAY THAT OUR OBJECTIVES WERE TO PUNISH THE COMMUNIST FORCES TO THE VERY MAXIMUM, AND TO HOLD IN KOREA AS MUCH OF KOREA AS POSSIBLE FOR US TO HOLD UNTIL SOME FORM OF SETTLEMENT CAN BE HAD OF THE CONFLICT THERE.

SALTONSTALL:...NOW UP TO THE PRESENT MOMENT THEN THE POLICY HAS BEEN RATHER A NEGATIVE POLICY, HAS IT NOT, TO KILL OFF AS MANY CHINESE AS YOU CAN AND TO PROTECT OUR OWN TROOPS?

COLLINS: TO A CERTAIN EXTENT, THAT IS CORRECT.

SALTONSTALL: BUT YOU DO SAY THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME, THEN, AND YOU ARE THE FIRST WITNESS WHO HAS SAID SO, THAT THERE IS A COURSE OF POLICY NOW BEING STUDIED AND PLANNED WHICH WE COULD SAY WAS AN AFFIRMATIVE POLICY FOR ENDING THE WAR, IS THAT RIGHT, IN KOREA?

COLLINS: WELL, I DO NOT KNOW WHETHER I COULD GO TO THAT EXTENT. THE POINT THAT I MAKE IS THAT THE INSTRUCTIONS UNDER WHICH GEN. (MATTHEW) RIDGWAY IS OPERATING ARE NOW BEING REVIEWED BY THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, AND A DEFINITE NEW DIRECTIVE WILL BE ISSUED TO HIM SHORTLY.

(MACARTHUR: THE INERTIA THAT EXISTS! THERE IS NO POLICY--THERE IS NOTHING, I TELL YOU, NO PLAN, OR ANYTHING.....

(HE (THE ENEMY) ATTACKS TODAY. WE RESIST IT. WE FALL BACK. WE FORM A NEW LINE AND WE SURGE BACK. THEN HE IS RIGHT BACK, WITHIN A WEEK, MAYBE.... WITH HIS INEXHAUSIBLE SUPPLY OF MANPOWER.... THAT IS A NEW CONCEPT IN WAR).

--DASH--

A122

BATTLE TACTICS

(SEN. FULBRIGHT (D-ARK.) QUESTIONED BRADLEY ON TWO MESSAGES SENT BY THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF TO MACARTHUR, SAYING THAT UNITS OF THE 10TH CORPS "APPEARED TO BE EXPOSED," PRIOR TO THE CHINESE ATTACK IN NORTH KOREA.)

FULBRIGHT: NOW I WOULD INTERPRET THAT AS A WARNING TO HIM THAT "YOU HAD BETTER LOOK OUT. IT LOOKS TO US AT LEAST AS IF YOUR FLANKS ARE EXPOSED." IS THAT A CORRECT INTERPRETATION?

BRADLEY: THAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF THIS.....

FULBRIGHT: .... IN EACH INSTANCE, HE (MACARTHUR) DID NOT ACCEPT THE WARNING, OR AT LEAST HE DID NOT CHANGE HIS ACTIONS IN ACCORD WITH THE SUGGESTIONS OR WARNINGS OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF. IS THAT A FAIR AND CORRECT STATEMENT?

BRADLEY: I THINK SO; AND, AS I STATED HERE ONCE BEFORE, IT IS HARD TO SAY WHAT YOU WOULD DO THIS FAR AWAY. BUT I THINK I STATED THAT KNOWING WHAT I KNEW AT THE TIME, I WOULD HAVE DONE IT SOMEWHAT DIFFERENTLY.

COLLINS: WE DID CALL TO GEN. MAC ARTHUR'S ATTENTION IN, I THINK, TWO DIFFERENT MESSAGES THE FACT THAT WE WERE CONCERNED ABOUT THIS GROWING SEPARATION BETWEEN THE 19TH CORPS AND THE 8TH ARMY.

SEN. GEORGE: BUT THE INITIAL DECISION TO SEPARATE THEM AND SEND THEM UP, ONE EAST AND ONE WEST....

COLLINS: WE APPROVED. WE NOT ONLY DIDN'T QUESTION, BUT WE APPROVED, BECAUSE OF THE FACT THAT AT THAT STAGE OF THE GAME THERE WAS NOTHING BUT NORTH KOREANS, AND IT WAS MY OPINION THAT IT WAS A WHOLLY REASONABLE PROPOSITION. MAY 27 1951

SEN. SMITH NOTED THAT ALL TESTIMONY HAD INDICATED MACARTHUR NEVER VIOLATED A MILITARY DIRECTIVE.

COLLINS: THERE WAS ONE SPECIFIC INCIDENT THAT DID OCURR.... ONE OF THE INSTRUCTIONS THAT THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF HAD ISSUED TO GEN. MACARTHUR WAS THAT HE WOULD NOT USE ANYTHING BUT KOREAN TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER (OF MANCHURIA), AND HE DID NOT COMPLY WITH THAT. HE SENT AMERICAN FORCES DIRECTLY TO THE FRONTIER WITHOUT ADVISING US AHEAD OF TIME ON IT, AND WHEN WE ASKED HIM, CHALLENGED HIS DOING THIS, HE SAID THAT HE DID IT BECAUSE OF MILITARY NECESSITY.

THE ACTION HAD ALREADY BEEN TAKEN AND WE DID NOT COUNTERMAND IT, BUT THAT WAS A SPECIFIC EXAMPLE.... IT WAS A CLEAR-CUT DIRECTIVE THAT HE WAS NOT TO EMPLOY TROOPS OTHER THAN SOUTH KOREANS CLOSE TO THE FRONTIER.

A123

(Q TO MACARTHUR: DID I UNDERSTAND YOU CORRECTLY, GENERAL, WHEN YOU SAID HAD YOU KNOWN THE RED CHINESE WERE COMING IN GREAT FORCE, THAT YOU WOULD HAVE HAD EXACTLY THE SAME DISPOSITION OF TROOPS THAT YOU DID HAVE?

(MACARTHUR: I DON'T SEE HOW I COULD HAVE DONE ANYTHING ELSE, SENATOR....

(NOW WHAT WE ACTUALLY DID WAS TO MOVE FORWARD TO ASCERTAIN THE

STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY FORCES. WHEN WE MOVED FORWARD I HAD ALREADY PREPARED AND THE TROOPS HAD IN THEIR HANDS THE ORDER FOR RETREAT IF WE FOUND THE ENEMY IN FORCE. WHAT WE DID WAS REALLY A RECONNAISSANCE IN FORCE. IT WAS THE ONLY WAY WE HAD TO FIND OUT WHAT THE ENEMY HAD AND WHAT HIS INTENTIONS WERE....

(THE CONCEPT THAT OUR FORCES WITHDREW IN DISORDER OR WERE BADLY DEFEATED IS ONE OF THE MOST VIOLENT PREVARICATIONS OF TRUTH THAT EVER WAS MADE. THOSE FORCES WITHDREW IN MAGNIFICENT ORDER AND SHAPE.... THE FORCES IN THE NORTHEAST, THE 10TH CORPS, WERE WITHDRAWN IN THE SAME WAY. THE LOSSES THAT WE HAD IN THAT WITHDRAWAL WERE LESS THAN THE LOSSES WE HAD IN OUR VICTORIOUS ATTACK AT INCHON.)

--DASH--

VIEWS ON INTELLIGENCE

SEN. SMITH (R-NJ): COULD YOU SAY, AS A MILITARY MAN, WHETHER MACARTHUR WAS TO BLAME FOR THE APPARENTLY WRONG INTELLIGENCE IN THE CHINESE COMING INTO NORTH KOREA.

BRADLEY: IT IS HARD FOR US HERE TO KNOW, BECAUSE A LOT OF THAT INTELLIGENCE SHOULD HAVE COME FROM HIS OWN FIELD COMMAND.... BUT CERTAINLY THERE WAS ENOUGH COMING IN TO INDICATE THAT THERE WAS A CONSIDERABLE CHINESE BUILD-UP SOMEWHERE IN NORTH KOREA. X X X AS I SAY, IT IS VERY HARD TO SIT HERE IN WASHINGTON AND SAY HE SHOULD HAVE KNOWN OR JUST WHAT HE DID KNOW....

(MACARTHUR: NOW YOU MUST UNDERSTAND THAT THE INTELLIGENCE THAT A NATION IS GOING TO LAUNCH WAR IS NOT INTELLIGENCE THAT IS AVAILABLE TO A COMMANDER LIMITED TO A SMALL AREA OF COMBAT. THAT INTELLIGENCE SHOULD HAVE BEEN GIVEN ME....

(WE HAD KNOWLEDGE THAT THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAD COLLECTED LARGE FORCES ALONG THE YALU RIVER. THE RED CHINESE AT THT TIME WERE PUTTING OUT ALMOST DAILY STATEMENTS THAT THEY WERE NOT INTERVENING, THAT THESE WERE VOLUNTEERS ONLY. ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF SEPTEMBER OUR SECRETARY OF STATE ANNOUNCED THAT HE THOUGHT THERE WAS LITTLE CHANCE, AND NO LOGIC, IN CHINESE INTERVENTION...IN NOVEMBER OUR CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY HERE HAD SAID THEY FELT THERE WAS LITTLE CHANCE OF ANY MAJOR INTERVENTION....

(WE OURSELVES ON THE FRONT REALIZED THAT THE NORTH KOREAN FORCES WERE BEING STIFFENED AND OUR INTELLIGENCE.... INDICATED THEY THOUGHT FROM 40,000 TO 60,000 MEN MIGHT BE DOWN THERE.)

--DASH--

A124

DANGER IN IRAN

SEN. GEORGE: HOW CAN YOU TELL US THAT WE WON'T GET INTO WAR IF WE GO INTO IRAN TOMORROW WITH THE BRITISH AND SAY THAT YOU MUST NOT TAKE THIS OIL OR YOU MUST NOT NATIONALIZE? WE ARE TAKING CHANCES, GENERAL, EVERYWHERE.

BRADLEY: WE HAVE NO COMMITMENT OF GOING INTO IRAN WITH THE BRITISH. THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF CERTAINLY HAVE NOT MADE ANY SUCH DECISION, AND THAT OUGHT TO BE CLEARED UP....

SEN.BREWSTER: NOW, TO WHAT EXTENT ARE THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, IF YOU FEEL FREE TO STATE, GIVING CONSIDERATION TO THE APPARENT IMMINENCE OF TROUBLE IN IRAN, AS MAKING MORE DESIRABLE THE LIQUIDATION OF OUR PROBLEM IN KOREA?

BRADLEY: WELL, OF COURSE, THE LONGER THE PROBLEM IN KOREA KEEPS UP, THE LESS WE ARE PREPARED TO MEET ANY MOVEMENT ANYWHERE ELSE. I WOULD PREFER NOT TO SAY AS TO IRAN, BECAUSE I AM NOT TOO SURE THAT HAS TOO MUCH APPLICATION IN OUR CASE.

THERE IS A DANGER, OF COURSE, OF THE RUSSIANS MOVING INTO IRAN AND STARTING ANOTHER AGGRESSION. WHETHER OR NOT THAT IS ANY MORE DANGEROUS THAN YUGOSLAVIA OR INDO-CHINA OR SOME OTHER PLACE, I AM NOT PREPARED TO STATE; BUT CERTAINLY IT IS A POINT OF DANGER AND WE WOULD LIKE TO BE IN A BETTER POSITION TO MEET FURTHER AGGRESSION IF IT OCCURRED.

(MACARTHUR WAS NOT QUESTIONED CONCERNING IRAN)

--DASH--

RUSSIA AND THE A-BOMB

BRADLEY:... I THINK WE ALL MUST REALIZE THAT RUSSIA HAS THE BOMB. HOW MANY WE CAN ONLY ESTIMATE FROM CERTAIN SOURCES OF INFORMATION. SHE HAS THE ABILITY TO DELIVER THEM....

I WISH WE COULD FEEL SURE THAT RUSSIA REALIZED THE DESTRUCTIVENESS OF THESE BOMBS, AS WELL AS WE DO, AND WOULD CONSENT TO A PERIOD OF PEACE.

APPARENTLY THEY ARE NOT WILLING TO DO SO, AND THEIR ANNOUNCED INTENTION TODAY IS TO SOME DAY RULE THE WORLD. THEY HAVE ANNOUNCED THAT CAPITALISM AND COMMUNISM CANNOT EXIST IN THE WORLD TOGETHER.

NOW, WHETHER OR NOT WE CAN AVOID A WAR BY A DETERRENT LIKE THE A-BOMB, AND BY BUILDING UP OUR STRENGTH LONG ENOUGH TO LET THEM CHANGE THEIR MINDS AND GET IN A NEW REGIME--MAYBE THE MAN FOLLOWING STALIN WILL HAVE A FALLING-OUT WITH SOMEBODY ELSE AND BY SOME KIND OF TURN-OVER WE WILL HAVE A CONDITION WHERE THEY WILL ABANDON THEIR PRESENTLY ANNOUNCED INTENTION.

AND THAT IS ONE REASON I AM OF THE OPINION WE SHOULD ALWAYS TRY TO AVOID WAR AS LONG AS POSSIBLE, WITH THE HOPE THAT IN THE END WE WILL AVOID IT ALTOGETHER.

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A125

(Q BY SEN. MCMAHON TO GEN. MACARTHUR: ARE WE NOW PREPARED WITH WITHSTAND THAT SURPRISE BLOW (AT AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL CENTERS)?

(MACARTHUR: I SHOULD SAY FROM MY GENERAL KNOWLEDGE THAT WE ARE RATHER INADEQUATELY PREPARED AT THE PRESENT MOMENT...

(MC MAHON: THEREFORE ANY COURSE OF ACTION WHICH MIGHT PRECIPITATE NOW THAT KIND OF A BLOW MUST BE WEIGHED WITH THE GREATEST OF CARE?

(MACARTHUR: CORRECT.

(MCMAHON: HAVE YOU TAKEN THOSE CIRCUMSTANCES INTO CTNSIDERATION WHEN YOU NOW RECOMMEND THAT WE PROCEED ON A COURSE WHICH MAY BRING THE SOVIET UNION INTO THE CONFLICT?

(MACARTHUR: COMPLATE. I BELIEVE THAT IF YOU DO NOT SETTLE SUCCESSFULLY WHAT YOU HAVE STARTED, AND ARE COMMITTED TO, IN KOREA, YOU WILL TEND TO INCITE HIM TO INCREASE NOT ONLY THE TEMPO OF HIS BLOW BUT THE TIME OF HIS BLOW...I DON'T BELIEVE THERE IS ANYTHING THAT YOU COULD DO THAT WOULD ACCELERATE THE TEMPO OF POSSIBLE WAR WITHWIROT

BLOW BUT THE TIME OF HIS BLOW...I DON'T BELIEVE THERE IS ANYTHING THAT YOU COULD DO THAT WOULD ACCELERATE THE TEMPO OF POSSIBLE WAR WITH THE SOVIET THAN TO SHOW WEAKNESS IN THE FAR EAST TODAY.)

--DASH--

VALUE OF FORMOSA

SEN. SPARKMAN (D-ALA): GENM MACARTHUR EXPLAINED IT, AS A RECALL, BY SHOWING THAT IT WOULD BE A VERY DANGEROUS THING (FOR FORMOSA) TO BE IN ENEMY HANDS BECAUSE IT WOULD ADVANCE BOTH THE AIR BASES AND SUBMARINE BASES BY SOMETHING LIKE 90 TO 100 MILES, I BELIEVE; BUT HE SAID THE EFFECT OF THAT WOULD BE VIRTUALLY TO PUSH US BACK TO OUR WESTERN COAST..

BRADLEY: WELL, THAT IS APPARENTLY HIS OPINION. THE JOINT CHIEFS DO NOT GO THAT FAR. / / /IT WOULD BE BAD, YES, BUT NOT THAT BAD.(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 27 SENT MAY 25)

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30.24- 23453

A35WX

(190) (ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 26)

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, MAY 26-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT REPORTED TODAY THAT RUSSIA WILL HAVE ACHIEVED A 25 PER CENT INCREASE IN ITS FOREIGN PROPAGANDA OUTPUT THROUGH RADIO MOSCOW THIS SUMMER.

RADIO MOSCOW'S SCHEDULE HAS DOUBLED ITS ENGLISH LANGUAGE SERVICE TO NORTH AMERICA DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS AND SUBSTANTIALLY STEPPED UP ITS OUTPUT TO WESTERN EUROPE. ONE OF THE LARGEST EUROPEAN INCREASE HAS BEEN IN GERMAN LANGUAGE PROGRAMS TO GERMANY, DOUBLED IN RECENT MONTHS.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PROGRAMS LIKEWISE HAVE BEEN INCREASED, AS HAVE SPANISH LANGUAGE BROADCASTS TO LATIN AMERICA. REPORTS TO INDONESIA HAVE BEEN DOUBLED DURING THE PAST SIX MONTHS AND ARABIC PROGRAMS TO THE MIDDLE EAST HAVE BEEN EXPANDED. WITHIN THE IRON CURTAIN BLOC THE ONLY CHANGE REPORTED WAS A SLIGHT INCREASE IN HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE BROADCASTS.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT ALSO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT RAYMOND SWING, RADIO NEWS COMMENTATOR, WILL JOIN THE STAFF OF ITS OWN VOICE OF AMERICA ORGANIZATION IN NEW YORK AS A SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMENTATOR EFFECTIVE MAY 28.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TONIGHT, SATURDAY, MAY 26).

JA619PED

MAY 27 1951

A47WX

(275) WASHINGTON,MAY 26-(AP)-THE NAVY IS GOING INTO PRODUCTION OF A GUIDED MISSILE FOR ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENSE OF ITS SHIPS.

REAR ADMIRAL M.F.SCHOEFFEL, CHIEF OF NAVY ORDNANCE, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE BLUEPRINT FOR THE WEAPON HAS BEEN TAGGED NO. 1,000,000 AND THAT:

"THIS MARKS THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE GUIDED MISSILE PROGRAM FROM THE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT STAGE INTO THE PRODUCTION STAGE. THE RELEASE OF ORDNANCE DRAWING NO. 1,000,000 WILL HASTEN THE STEP-UP FROM LIMITED PRODUCTION TO PRODUCTION FOR USE IN THE FLEET AS STANDARD EQUIPMENT."

THE NAVY ALREADY HAS ANNOUNCED THE MISSILE WILL BE PRODUCED AT POMONA,CALIF., UNDER CONTRACT WITH CONSOLIDATED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION. THE ONE-MILLIONTH BLUEPRINT NUMBER GIVEN THE GUIDED MISSILE IS THE LATEST ADDITION TO A FILE WHICH BEGAN ON MARCH 14,1885 WHEN DRAWING NO. 1 WAS FOR A FIVE-INCH GUN CARRIAGE FOR THE OLD SAIL-AND-STEAM FRIGATE U.S.S. CHICAGO.

THE NAVY HAS MADE NO ANNOUNCEMENT ON DETAILS OF THE METHOD OF GUIDING THE MISSILE NOR ITS SIZE AND SPEED.

HOWEVER, IT HAS BEEN EXPERIMENTING WITH A VARIETY OF MISSILES INCLUDING THE "AEROBEE" AND "LOON." SOME OF THESE ROCKETS OR JET-POWERED MISSILES HAVE BEEN USED PRIMARILY FOR UPPER AIR RESEARCH, BUT OTHERS HAVE BEEN TESTED FOR USE AS WEAPONS.

AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUIDED MISSILE MUST HAVE SPEED FAR FASTER THAN THE FASTEST BOMBER. IN GENERAL, GUIDANCE SYSTEMS UP TO NOW HAVE BEEN DESIGNED TO ACCOMPLISH TWO THINGS:

(1) A GENERAL RADAR CONTROL DEVICE WHICH SENDS THE MISSILE INTO THE GENERAL AREA OF ITS HIGH-FLYING TARGET; (2) A "HOMING" DEVICE WHICH THEN TAKES OVER CONTROL OF THE MISSILE AND STEERS IT TO THE TARGET, EVEN THOUGH THE ENEMY PLANE MAY TAKE EVASIVE ACTION.

HOMING DEVICES ARE BASED ON SEVERAL IDEAS, AMONG THEM GADGETS WHICH FOLLOW HEAT GIVEN OFF BY THE ENGINES OF A PLANE, SOUND PRODUCED BY THE PLANE, AND OTHER, STILL MORE SECRET METHODS.

HY7PED

A27WX

COLLAPSIBLE JET

WASHINGTON, MAY 26-(AP)-THE ARMY HAS ON ORDER A LITTLE JET-POWERED HELICOPTER THAT FOLDS UP IN A JEEP LIKE A DAY BED IN A WALL.

ACCORDING TO PLANS, TWO MEN, USING ORDINARY TOOLS, WILL BE ABLE TO STOW THE LITTLE HOVER SCOUT IN A JEEP. TWO TINY JET ENGINES, ONE ATTACHED TO EACH ROTOR OF THE PLANE, WILL POWER IT. IT WILL CARRY ONLY ITS PILOT AND A RADIO.

INDICATIONS WERE THE HELICOPTER WILL BE PARACHUTED ALONG WITH AIRBORNE TROOPS. THE ARMY SAID IT SHOULD BE VALUABLE AS A SCOUT OBSERVATION PLANE IN THE EARLY PHASES OF AN AIRBORNE OPERATION.

THE FIRST ONE WILL BE BUILT BY AMERICAN HELICOPTER CO., AT MANHATTAN BEACH, CALIF.

ES345AED

MAY 27 1951

A70WX

(KX F)

(150) TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, MAY 26-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN GOT INTO A WRESTLING MATCH LAST NIGHT--WITH A ROSTRUM.

WHEN HE FINALLY JOSTLED THE SMALL SPEAKING PLATFORM NEARER THE MICROPHONE, THE CROWD AT THE NEW CARTER BARRON AMPHITHEATER BROKE INTO APPLAUSE.

THE PRESIDENT WANTED TO MAKE SURE HE'D BE HEARD.

HE TOLD AN AUDIENCE OF CABINET MEMBERS, DIPLOMATS AND OTHER HIGH OFFICIALS THAT HE HAD IT "ON THE AUTHORITY FROM THE BISHOP OF BERLIN" THAT THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN HAVE BEEN KIDNAPPED FROM BERLIN'S RUSSIAN ZONE.

"THEY CARRY THEM OFF AND THEY ARE NEVER HEARD OF AGAIN," MR.TRUMAN SAID.

THE OCCASION FOR MR.TRUMAN'S SPEECH WAS DEDICATION OF THE AMPHITHEATER TO THE LATE CARTER BARRON, WASHINGTON CIVIC LEADER WHO DIED LAST NOVEMBER.

THE PRESIDENT SPOKE ONLY BRIEFLY. HE SAID A "TERRIBLE NEW DANGER" THREATENS THIS COUNTRY AND OTHERS WHICH HAVE THE SAME FAITH.

"HITLER AND MUSSOLINI NEVER HAD ANYTHING LIKE THE SECRET POLICE OF THE KREMLIN," MR.TRUMAN SAID.

THEN HE TOLD ABOUT THE KIDNAPPED CHILDREN.

ES658AED NM

B4WX Q

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., E.S.T., TODAY SATURDAY MAY 26)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,MAY 26-(AP)-JACK M.OAKEY OF DENVER, A WORLD WAR I OVERSEAS HOSPITAL SERGEANT, IS THE NEW ASSISTANT NATIONAL ADJUTANT OF THE AMERICAN LEGION IN CHARGE OF ITS WASHINGTON OFFICES.

OAKEY'S APPOINTMENT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY NATIONAL COMMANDER ERLE COCKE,JR., TO SUCCEED LEONCE LEGENDRE, WHO DIED MAY 15.

OAKEY HAS SPECIALIZED IN THE REHABILITATION OF VETERANS. HE IS A NATIVE OF CHICAGO AND HAS BEEN THE LEGION'S FIELD SERVICE DIRECTOR, OPERATING OUT OF INDIANAPOLIS, SINCE 1943.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., E.S.T., TODAY SATURDAY MAY 26)

HY421PED

A7WX
(470) PMS BUDGET
H-BOMB
BY ELTON C.FAY
ASSOCIATED PRESS MILITARY AFFAIRS REPORTER
WASHINGTON, MAY 26-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES MAY HAVE GAINED A WIDE NEW LEAD IN THE RACE FOR SUPREMACY IN NUCLEAR WEAPONS. BUT THE QUESTION IS: HOW LONG CAN IT BE HELD?
THE LEAD--INDICATED YESTERDAY IN A TERSE ANNOUNCEMENT OF SECRET EXPERIMENTS COMPLETED RECENTLY AT ENIWETOK--DEPENDS IN GREAT MEASURE ON WHETHER THE ATOMIC SECRECY SYSTEM IS BETTER THAN IT WAS FIVE YEARS AGO.
THE ANNOUNCEMENT INDICATED U.S. SCIENTISTS MAY HAVE FOUND THE ATOMIC "TRIGGER" THAT WILL FIRE SUPERPOWERFUL HYDROGEN BOMBS.
IN THE SUMMER OF 1946 SOVIET ESPIONAGE AGENTS GAINED KEY INFORMATION ON THE MAKING OF ATOMIC BOMBS. BY OFFICIAL AMERICAN ESTIMATES, RUSSIA THEN GAINED A YEAR AND A HALF OF TIME IN HER HITHERTO SLOW SEARCH FOR THE ATOMIC SECRET. SHE PRODUCED AN ATOMIC EXPLOSION IN THE SUMMER OF 1949.
THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT APPARENTLY THINKS ITS SECURITY OF NUCLEAR SECRETS HAS IMPROVED. THE JOINT SENATE-HOUSE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, IN A RECENT REPORT, COMMENTED THAT THE ATOMIC COUNTER-ESPIONAGE SYSTEM HAS NOT BEEN PIERCED SINCE THE 1946 BREAK.
BUT FOR SOME REASON (PERHAPS INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY) THE U.S. NOW APPEARS TO WANT THE WORLD TO KNOW IT IS MAKING PROGRESS TOWARD PRODUCTION OF A HYDROGEN BOMB WHICH COULD BE A TOUSAND TIMES MORE POWERFUL THAN ATOMIC BOMBS.
THE JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT YESTERDAY BY THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AND THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT DIDN'T SPELL OUT THE WORDS "HYDROGEN BOMB." BUT IT MENTIONED "EXPERIMENTS CONTRIBUTING TO THE THERMONUCLEAR WEAPONS RESEARCH," IN SAYING THE LATEST TESTS ON ENIWETOK ISLAND HAD BEEN "SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT." THE H-BOMB IS SUCH A WEAPON.
THAT COULD BE A HINT THAT BY ACTUAL FIELD TEST--USING A RELATIVELY SMALL QUANTITY OF HYDROGEN MATERIAL, LIKE TRITIUM, TOGETHER WITH A CONVENTIONAL ATOMIC BOMB OF PLUTONIUM OR URANIUM--THE WEAPONEERS HAVE LEARNED HOW TO TOUCH OFF AN H-BOMB.
SCIENTISTS HAVE BEEN SAYING SUCH A "TRIGGERING" PROCESS POSED TWO BIG PROBLEMS: (1) HOW TO PRODUCE HEAT IN MILLIONS OF DEGREES (SOME ESTIMATES ON HOW MUCH IS NEEDED TO EXPLODE AN H-BOMB RANGED UP TO 50 MILLION, FARENHEIT); (2) HOW TO PROLONG THE TIME OF THAT HEAT BEYOND THE TINY FRACTION OF A SECOND THAT THE PEAK HEAT OF AN ATOMIC BOMB IS MAINTAINED (IN ORDER TO USE THE A-BOMB AS A "MATCH" TO SET OFF ITS MUCH TOUGHER BIG BROTHER.)

A8WX
IT MAY BE THE AEC-MILITARY EXPERTS ALSO GOT SOME OTHER BADLY NEEDED INFORMATION ON THE IMMENSELY INTRICATE BUSINESS OF DEVISING A HYDROGEN BOMB.
WHEN SCIENTISTS FIRST BEGAN PENCILLING ROUGH SKETCHES OF A FUTURE HYDROGEN BOMB, ONE QUESTION WAS: HOW BIG AND HOW HEAVY WILL IT BE?
WITH ALL OF ITS OWN COMPLEX MECHANISM, INCLUDING EQUIPMENT FOR COOLING THE MATERIAL UNTIL THE MOMENT OF EXPLOSION AND THE NEED TO HAVE A FULL-SIZED STANDARD ATOMIC BOMB FOR PRODUCING THE NECESSARY HEAT AT THE MOMENT OF EXPLOSION, WOULD IT BE TOO BULK TO LOAD INTO ANY EXISTING BOMBER? WOULD THE UNITED STATES, ONCE IT POSSESSED A HYDROGEN BOMB, FIND THERE WAS NO WAY TO FLY IT TO A TARGET?
THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT "INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM RESEARCH ON NUCLEAR DETONATIONS, THE MAJOR PURPOSE OF THE TESTS, IS SECRET."
THIS LEFT UNANSWERED THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE ENIWETOK SERIES INCLUDED TESTS OF PROJECTILES WITH ATOMIC WARHEADS WHICH COULD BE FIRED FROM BIG, LONG RANGE MORTARS OR LAUNCHING RACKS AGAINST AN ENEMY IN THE BATTLEFIELD. REP.OVERTON BROOKS (D-LA) SAID EARLIER THIS WEEK THAT ATOMIC WEAPONS FOR TACTICAL USE ARE READY.
BUT THE ANNOUNCEMENT DID REFER TO BLAST AND HEAT TESTS AGAINST STRUCTURES, AIRPLANES AND OTHER ITEMS. AND, THOUGH IT SAID THIS PROGRAM HAD BEEN COMPLETED, IT SUGGESTED FURTHER EXPERIMENTS IN THE MARSHALL ISLAND PROVING GROUND ARE IN THE OFFING. IT SAID THE PROVING GROUND AND THE AREA AROUND IT WILL REMAIN CLOSED.
THE TIMING OF YESTERDAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT TENDED TO SUBSTANTIATE REPORTS EARLIER IN THE WEEK THAT THE FINAL--AND BIGGEST--TEST BLAST WOULD NOT OCCUR UNTIL EITHER WEDNESDAY OR THURSDAY--LONG AFTER CONGRESSIONAL WITNESSES HAD RETURNED TO THIS COUNTRY.
IF THE EXPLOSION DID NOT TAKE PLACE UNTIL MID-WEEK, IT WAS UNLIKELY ANY DETAILED REPORT ON IT WOULD YET BE IN THE HANDS OF THE FEW CONGRESSMEN WHO CUSTOMARILY RECEIVE SUCH REPORTS.
SU1228PED

MAY 27 1951

A136WX (HIGHTOWER ADV)
(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY MAY 27)
(900) PEACE FEELERS
BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER
(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,MAY 26-(AP)-A CONSIDERABLE MYSTERY HAS BEEN WHIPPED UP IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS OVER WHETHER RUSSIA HAS BEEN PUTTING FORTH PEACE FEELERS FOR A NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT IN KOREA.
THE ANSWER TO THE QUESTION, ACCORDING TO THE BEST INFORMATION OBTAINABLE HERE, IS "PROBABLY NOT, BUT MAYBE." THIS ADMITTEDLY DOES LITTLE TO CLEAR UP THE MYSTERY.
THE DIFFICULTY IS THAT EVEN THE EXPERTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT, THOUGH PRACTICED IN SEEKING HIDDEN MEANINGS IN THE WORDS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, CANNOT SAY EXACTLY WHAT IS A PEACE FEELER UNTIL THEY SEE HOW IT TURNS OUT.
THUS IF IT SHOULD TURN OUT THAT A RECENT CONVERSATIONAL REMARK BY THE SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE AT THE UNITED NATIONS TO TWO AMERICAN OFFICIALS WAS SERIOUSLY INTENDED AND IF NEGOTIATIONS RESULTED, THEN AT SOME FUTURE TIME AND WITH THE WISDOM OF HINDSIGHT IT WOULD BE ACCEPTED BY AUTHORITIES HERE AS HAVING BEEN A PEACE FEELER.
AT THE MOMENT THEY DO NOT THINK IT WAS AND HAVE SO STATED PUBLICLY. YET, WITH THE DEFEAT OF THE LATEST RED CHINESE OFFENSIVE IN KOREA, IT IS CERTAIN THAT EVERY WORD OF POSSIBLE SIGNIFICANCE FROM THE COMMUNIST SIDE IS BEING CAREFULLY EXAMINED HERE AND IN OTHER WESTERN CAPITALS FOR HINTS OF AN OPENING FOR NEGOTIATIONS ON REASONABLE TERMS.
WHAT ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF A GENUINE PEACE FEELER?
AS APPLIED TO THE PRESENT SITUATION THERE SEEM TO BE CHIEFLY TWO IN THE MINDS OF AMERICAN OFFICIALS.
FIRST, ANY MOVE WHICH THE RUSSIANS OR CHINESE COMMUNISTS DESIRE TO BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY SHOULD BE MADE THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS; SECOND, IT SHOULD INDICATE SOME YIELDING IN SUCH COMMUNIST DEMANDS AS RED CHINESE MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS AND ACQUISITION OF FORMOSA.
TWO SO-CALLED PEACE FEELERS RECENTLY HAVE COME TO THE ATTENTION OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT. ON ONE OCCASION SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE JACOB MALIK, RIDING AWAY FROM A U.N. MEETING IN AN AUTOMOBILE WITH TWO AMERICAN DELEGATES, IS REPORTED TO HAVE SUGGESTED THAT THE UNITED STATES LET FORMOSA GO TO RED CHINA AND SO SET ABOUT WINDING UP THE KOREAN WAR.
WAS THIS JUST CONVERSATION? THE STATE DEPARTMENT, AT LEAST, DECIDED IT WAS. MALIK HIMSELF IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE TOLD HIS AUTO-

MOBILE COMPANIONS IT WAS NOT A PEACE FEELER. MOREOVER HE SEEMS TO HAVE INDICATED NO YIELDING ON BASIC COMMUNIST TERMS. HENCE, OFFICIALLY, SECRETARY ACHESON AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAVE SAID THAT THEY KNEW OF NO PEACE FEELERS.

SHORTLY AFTER THE MALIK REPORTS CIRCULATED, WORD SPREAD THAT A SWEDISH BUSINESS MAN HAD RECEIVED A PRIVATE TIP FROM RUSSIA THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WAS INTERESTED IN BRINGING ABOUT AN END TO THE KOREAN FIGHTING.

A137WX

WASHINGTON DISCOUNTED THIS ON THE GROUND THAT IF THE SOVIETS REALLY WANT TO GET THE BALL ROLLING THEY CAN USE THIRD-PARTY GOVERNMENT DIPLOMATS (SWEDISH, SWISS, INDIAN) OR SOME OTHER MORE DIRECT CHANNEL SUCH AS ANY OF THE WESTERN EMBASSIES IN MOSCOW OR THE RUSSIAN EMBASSIES IN WASHINGTON, LONDON OR PARIS.

IN DIPLOMACY THE "FEELER", WHETHER FOR PEACE OR SOME OTHER PURPOSE, IS REGARDED AS A LEGITIMATE AND HIGHLY USEFUL DEVICE. IT ENABLES A GOVERNMENT TO FIND OUT WHAT SOME OTHER GOVERNMENT MAY BE WILLING TO DO WITHOUT FIRST HAVING TO COMMIT ITSELF ON A COURSE OF ACTION.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WHICH LED UP TO THE NAZI-SOVIET PACT IN 1939 WERE PRECEDED BY SOME EXTREMELY SKILLFUL FEELING OUT OPERATIONS ON THE PART OF SOVIET DIPLOMATS IN BERLIN TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE NAZIS WOULD BE INTERESTED IN A DEAL. IT ALL BEGAN, IN FACT, DURING RELATIVELY MINOR SOVIET-GERMAN TALKS OVER A MUNITIONS CONTRACT.

A MORE RECENT EXAMPLE IS SUPPLIED BY THE SOLUTION OF THE BERLIN CRISIS IN 1949. THE RUSSIANS WITH THEIR BERLIN BLOCKADE AND THE WESTERN POWERS WITH THEIR AIRLIFT SEEMED LOCKED IN A COMPLETE STALEMATE. THEN PREMIER STALIN ANSWERED A SERIES OF QUESTIONS FOR AN AMERICAN REPORTER IN WHICH, TALKING ABOUT CONDITIONS FOR A BERLIN SETTLEMENT, HE OMITTED ONE OF THE CONDITIONS ON WHICH RUSSIA HAD PREVIOUSLY INSISTED. AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE PHILIP JESSUP, THEN A U.S. DELEGATE AT U.N. HEADQUARTERS, ASKED MALIK WHETHER THE OMISSION WAS SIGNIFICANT.

IT TOOK MALIK A MONTH TO FIND OUT BUT HIS ANSWER--OBVIOUSLY STRAIGHT FROM MOSCOW--WAS THAT IT WAS "NOT ACCIDENTAL." FROM THIS SLENDER PEG HUNG THE ELABORATE NEGOTIATIONS, INCLUDING A MEETING OF BIG-FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS, WHICH FOLLOWED AND WHICH RESULTED IN BREAKING THE BERLIN CRISIS.

IN STALIN'S INITIAL OMMISSION THE STATE DEPARTMENT DID NOT KNOW WHETHER IT HAD A KIND OF PEACE FEELER ON ITS HANDS OR NOT. SINCE THE RUSSIANS TOOK A MONTH TO REPLY TO JESSUP'S DELIBERATELY CASUAL INQUIRY, PERHAPS THE KREMLIN WAS NOT SURE AT THAT TIME EITHER.

AS THINGS STAND TODAY, OFFICIALS HERE SAY THE RUSSIANS HAVE AMPLE TACTICAL REASON TO CIRCULATE PHONY PEACE FEELERS. SUCH MOVES WOULD FIT INTO THEIR CONTINUING "PEACE" OFFENSIVE WHICH IS DESIGNED TO PROVE THAT THE COMMUNIST WORLD ONLY WANTS PEACE AND THAT THE UNITED STATES IS THE AGGRESSOR IN KOREA. THEREFORE ANYTHING THE SOVIETS SAY PUBLICLY OR PRIVATELY IS STUDIED HERE NOT ONLY FOR ITS POSSIBLE DIPLOMATIC SIGNIFICANCE BUT ALSO FOR ITS PROPAGANDA VALUE TO THEM.

A138WX

AS TO WHETHER THE RUSSIANS REALLY WANT TO WIND UP THE KOREAN CONFLICT, THERE ARE TWO WELL-DEVELOPED THEORIES AMONG OFFICIALS HERE.

ONE IS THAT THEY ARE READY TO SEE THE RED CHINESE ARMIES WRECKED AND TO HAVE AMERICAN FORCES TIED UP IN KOREA INDEFINITELY BECAUSE THEY MAY THEREBY STRENGTHEN THEIR OWN POWER POSITION, ESPECIALLY IN RELATION TO CHINA.

THE OTHER THEORY IS THAT THEY ARE EMBARRASSED AND THEIR RELATIONS WITH CHINA ARE SUFFERING AS A RESULT OF THE RED CHINESE DEFEATS; IF THIS IS TRUE, THEN THEY MIGHT LOGICALLY BE EXPECTED TO TRY TO FIND SOME WAY TO BRING THE CONFLICT TO AN END.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY MAY 27)

ES129AED

A133WX (1,000)

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY MAY 27--EDITORS NOTE DATE)

MOBILIZATION

BY STERLING F.GREEN

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,MAY 26-(AP)-ELEVEN MONTHS AFTER RED AGGRESSION IN KOREA BROKE THE PEACE AND SPURRED THE DRIVE FOR ARMED SECURITY, THE UNITED STATES TODAY IS:

ONLY A MONTH AWAY FROM ITS GOAL OF 3,500,000 FIGHTING MEN.

BETTER ARMED AND EQUIPPED, SIZE OF FORCES CONSIDERED, THAN IN WORLD WAR II.

ALMOST TOOLED UP TO MASS-PRODUCE A COMPLETE ARRAY OF NEW WEAPONS--BIGGER BOMBERS, DEADLIER JETS, THREE NEW TANKS, GUIDED MISSILES, VASTLY IMPROVED RADAR.

WELL ADVANCED IN A PLANT EXPANSION CAPABLE OF SUPPLYING AN ARMY AT LEAST THREE TIMES AS BIG IN CASE OF ALL-OUT WAR.

READY, ON JULY 1, FOR SHORTER RATIONS OF CIVILIAN "HARD GOODS"--65 PERCENT OF LAST YEAR'S STEEL FOR AUTOS, 70 PERCENT FOR WASHERS, REFRIGERATORS, VACUUM CLEANERS AND THE LIKE, AND ONLY 60 PERCENT OF COPPER, 50 PERCENT OF ALUMINUM.

SPENDING AT A BILLION-A-MONTH CLIP FOR ARMS--BUT PLACING CONTRACTS NEARLY FIVE TIMES AS FAST, SO THAT ACTUAL DOLLAR OUTLAYS WILL HIT A CLIP OF THREE, FOUR OR FIVE BILLIONS MONTHLY IN A YEAR OR SO.

READY TO HARNESS PERHAPS 150 "DEFENSE-SUPPORTING" INDUSTRIES--ALSO AS OF JULY 1--IN A METAL ALLOCATION PROGRAM AS TIGHT AS THE LAST WAR'S.

STILL LIVING IN PLENTY, WITH NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCTION AT RECORD LEVELS, PAYCHECKS HIGH AND JOBLESSNESS LOW.

BUT--SITTING UNCERTAINLY ON THE LID OF INFLATION.

TO CALL THIS THE WORK OF ELEVEN MONTHS IS TO SPEAK LOOSELY. THE DEFENSE PROGRAM MADE FUMBLING PROGRESS UNTIL COMMUNIST CHINA JOINED THE KOREAN FOE IN LATE NOVEMBER.

IT HAS BEEN ONLY ABOUT SIX MONTHS SINCE THE WHITE HOUSE DECLARED A NATIONAL EMERGENCY, SET UP THE OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION UNDER CHARLES E.WILSON, AND SHOOK UP OTHER AGENCIES. JUST FIVE MONTHS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE PRICE-WAGE FREEZE.

LOOKING AHEAD, WILSON SEES ONE YEAR OF REAL PINCH FOR CIVILIANS. THE SHORTAGES WILL BE EASING OFF BY MID-1952, HE THINKS. LESS OPTIMISTIC, ERIC JOHNSTON'S ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY FORESEES A STRAIN FOR SIX OR 12 MONTHS LONGER.

MAY 27 1951

A134WX

PRICE CONTROL MACHINERY IS AT A POINT WHICH IT TOOK OPA TWO YEARS TO ACHIEVE. WAGE CONTROLLERS, SET BACK BY BITTER CONTROVERSY, STILL ARE GROPING FOR A POLICY WHICH CAN LAST FOR THE "DURATION."

GRAVE BUT FAMILIAR PROBLEMS LIE JUST AHEAD. PART OF INDUSTRY, FOR EXAMPLE, FEARS THAT RECENT COMMODITY PRICE SAGS, COUPLED WITH BULGING WAREHOUSES AND EXPANDED PLANT CAPACITY, PORTEND A RECESSION AHEAD.

WASHINGTON, ON THE OTHER HAND, WELCOMES THE PRICE LULL. OFFICIALS ARE CERTAIN THAT NEW INFLATIONARY PRESSURE WILL RESULT FROM THIS YEAR'S PROSPECTIVE $37 BILLION RISE IN NATIONAL INCOME, CAUSED BY DEFENSE SPENDING. THIS REPRESENTS MORE CONSUMER BUYING POWER, WITH NO INCREASE IN CONSUMER GOODS TO COMPENSATE.

ON LABOR'S SIDE, THE UNIONS FEAR MASS LAY-OFFS IF CIVILIAN OUTPUT IS THROTTLED DOWN BEFORE ARMS PRODUCTION SURGES UP. GOVERNMENT MEN AGREE THERE WILL BE IDLENESS, BUT CONTEND IT WILL BE SHORT-LIVED.

IN THE END--SOME OFFICIALS SAY--MANPOWER MAY PROVE TO BE A WORSE BOTTLENECK THAN MATERIALS. THEY NOTE THAT IT TAKES TWICE AS MUCH LABOR,

PER DOLLAR'S WORTH OF PRODUCTION, TO MAKE WEAPONS AS IT DOES TO MAKE CONSUMER GOODS.

THEY EXPECT GROWING DIFFICULTY IN HOLDING THE ALREADY WAVERING WAGE LINE. RIVAL PRODUCERS WILL BE BIDDING FOR WORKERS. THEY WILL JOIN WITH UNIONS--AS 1,500 FIRMS ALREADY HAVE DONE--IN APPLYING FOR PAY INCREASES WHICH CRACK THE WAGE CEILING.

THE DANGER OF A FIERCE NEW INFLATIONARY SPIRAL THEREFORE EXISTS, OFFICIALS SAY, EVEN THOUGH LIVING COSTS LAST MONTH SEEMED TO BE FLATTENING OUT AT A LEVEL ABOUT 8 1/2 PERCENT ABOVE LAST JUNE'S.

CONGRESS SEEMS DISINCLINED, HOWEVER, TO TIGHTEN UP THE CONTROL POWERS AS PRESIDENT TRUMAN REQUESTS. IT'S A TOSS-UP NOW WHETHER THE LAW WILL BE EXTENDED ON JUNE 30 MUCH AS IT STANDS, OR WEAKENED.

AS FOR ARMS OUTPUT, TWO FACTORS MAKE IT HARD TO MEASURE THE GAINS--MILITARY SECRECY, AND THE FACT THAT MOST OF THE PROGRESS IS IN TERMS OF "TOOLING UP" RATHER THAN ACTUAL PRODUCTION.

TOOLING-UP IS PERHAPS THE MORE IMPORTANT, BECAUSE THE MAJOR THREAT IS NEITHER NORTH KOREA NOR RED CHINA. IT IS RUSSIA.

THE COUNTRY DOESN'T WANT 50,000 PLANES AND 35,000 TANKS A YEAR. IT WANTS THE CAPACITY TO PRODUCE THEM. RIGHT NOW SOME AIRCRAFT PLANTS ARE WORKING THREE SHIFTS. THE GOAL IS TO HAVE ENOUGH PLANTS SO THAT NONE WILL WORK AROUND THE CLOCK; THEN THERE WILL BE ROOM TO EXPAND SWIFTLY IF RUSSIA STRIKES.

MAY 27 1951

A135WX

THIS TAKES TIME. OFFICIALS QUOTE WILLIAM S.KNUDSEN, THE FIRST PRODUCTION BOSS IN WORLD WAR II: "DO WHAT YOU WILL, IT STILL TAKES NINE MONTHS TO MAKE A BABY."

SOME IMPORTANT BABIES ARE BEING BORN, HOWEVER. CADILLAC, HAVING DONE A RUSH JOB AT CLEVELAND, WILL TURN OUT THE FIRST PRODUCTION-LINE MODELS OF THE COMPLETELY NEW LIGHT TANKS IN A MONTH OR TWO. NOT TOO FAR BEHIND WILL BE THE HEAVILY GUNNED MEDIUMS AT DETROIT AND DEADLY NEW HEAVIES FROM CHRYSLER'S DELAWARE PLANT. THESE TANKS ARE RATED HALF AGAIN AS FAST AND 60 PERCENT MORE POWERFUL THAN THOSE THAT HELPED CRUSH GERMANY AND JAPAN.

JET PLANES, IMPROVED ROCKETS, RECOILLESS WEAPONS, AND INCREDIBLY COMPLEX RADAR ITEMS ARE IN PRODUCTION. SMALL ARMS, MACHINE GUNS, FIELD ARTILLERY, AND AMMUNITION ARE NO PROBLEM. WE'VE GOT THEM.

"THERE'S NO QUESTION THAT OUR FORCES TODAY ARE MORE EFFECTIVE, FROM THE STANDPOINT OF EQUIPMENT, THAN ANYTHING WE PUT IN THE FIELD IN THE LAST WAR," ONE HIGH MOBILIZATION OFFICIALS SAID.

"WE'RE GETTING NEARER TO OUR GOAL--TO MAKE ONE U.S. SOLDIER MORE EFFECTIVE THAN SEVERAL OF THE POTENTIAL ENEMY."

THE B-29 BOMBER, WONDER PLANE OF WORLD WAR II, IS JUST A MEDIUM NOW. THE B-36 HAS A 10,000-MILE RANGE; THE SOON-TO-COME B-47, FIRST ALL-JET STRATEGIC BOMBER, WILL CARRY DESTRUCTION AT 600 MILES AN HOUR.

ONLY ONE FIGHTER PLANE USED IN THE LAST WAR IS STILL PRODUCED. JETS HAVE DISPLACED THEM--BUT THE JETS, TOO FAST FOR HUMAN REFLEXES, NEED COSTLY ELECTRONIC CONTROLS. SOME STEP-UP IN PRODUCTION IS EVIDENT. THE REAL BURST OF PRODUCTION IS DUE THIS FALL AND WINTER.

GUIDED MISSILES ARE BEING TURNED OUT, BUT THERE STILL IS FAR MORE EXPERIMENTATION THAN PRODUCTION.

THE NAVAL SHIP PROGRAM IS MAINLY ONE OF IMPROVING ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES AND INSTALLING MODERN RADAR ON EXISTING VESSELS. BY NOW MOST CARRIERS ARE CARRYING JET PLANES. ALL WILL BE SO EQUIPPED.

STEEL PLANT EXPANSION IS OUTRUNNING THE TIMETABLE. CAPACITY WILL REACH 110 MILLION TONS ANNUALLY BY THE YEAR'S END, A GAIN OF NEARLY 10 MILLION TONS SINCE KOREA. THE GOAL OF 118 MILLION BY THE END OF '52 NOW LOOKS EASY. FINDING THE IRON ORE WILL BE HARDER.

THE ALUMINUM EXPANSION--INTENDED TO DOUBLE U.S. OUTPUT--IS ABOUT ON SCHEDULE. COPPER, THE THIRD BASIC WAR MATERIAL, IS A PROBLEM BECAUSE DOMESTIC OUTPUT IS BELIEVED TO BE CLOSE TO ITS PEAK.

RUBBER STILL IS TIGHT ENOUGH TO PREVENT A RESTORATION OF THE SPARE TIRE TO NEW CARS. BUT OFFICIALS INSIST THAT THE REACTIVATED SYNTHETIC PLANTS ARE COMING IN FAST ENOUGH TO ASSURE AN EASE-UP SOON.

THE WORST PROBLEMS ARE THE ALLOYS--NICKEL, TUNGSTEN, COBALT, CADMIUM AND OTHER STEEL-HARDENERS AND RUST-REGISTERS WHICH ARE VITAL TO JET ENGINES. SOME MILI

AND OTHER STEEL-HARDENERS AND RUST-REGISTERS WHICH ARE VITAL TO JET ENGINES. SOME MILITARY SPECIFICATIONS WILL HAVE TO BE REWRITTEN.

IN GENERAL, OFFICIALS REPORT PRODUCTION IS COMING UP NICELY, BUT NOT FAST ENOUGH TO AVOID A CIVILIAN SQUEEZE.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 27)

RZ110AED MAY 27 1951

D85 (160)

U.N.-KOREA

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 26-(AP)-RUSSIA DEFIED ANEW TODAY THE UNITED NATIONS CALL FOR A WORLDWIDE EMBARGO ON WAR MATERIALS TO RED CHINA.

JACOB A.MALIK, CHIEF RUSSIAN DELEGATE, WROTE THE U.N. THAT HE STILL CONSIDERS THE U.N. EMBARGO RESOLUTION ILLEGAL AND THAT HE WILL NOT EVEN INFORM HIS GOVERNMENT IN MOSCOW OFFICIALLY OF ITS TERMS.

RED CHINA HAS ALREADY DENOUNCED THE EMBARGO CALL VIA THE PEIPING RADIO.

MALIK AND THE SOVIET BLOC COUNTRIES ARGUED IN ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE AND PLENARY MEETINGS LAST WEEK THAT ANY EMBARGO QUESTION SHOULD GO BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL--WHERE RUSSIA COULD HAVE VETOED IT.

IN HIS LETTER TO THE U.N. MALIK AGAIN CHARGED THAT THE RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED "AS A RESULT OF THE EFFORT OF THE U.S. AND THE AGGRESSIVE BLOC IN THE UNITED NATIONS." THE ASSEMBLY VOTE MAY 18 WAS 47 TO 0 WITH EIGHT COUNTRIES ABSTAINING AND THE SOVIET BLOC NOT PARTICIPATING.

MALIK'S LETTER WAS IN RESPONSE TO THE U.N.'S FORMAL CALL FOR COUNTRIES TO REPORT ON OBSERVANCE OF THE RESOLUTION. THE ASSEMBLY'S SANCTIONS COMMITTEE PLANS TO MEET NEXT WEEK TO SET UP A REVIEW BOARD TO PLUG LOOPHOLES IN THE EMBARGO.

A46

(210)

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 26-(AP)-LESTER B. PEARSON, CANADA'S MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, SAID TODAY THAT NEGOTIATING FOR PEACE AND HELPING ROUT WANT IN THE WORLD ARE AS NECESSARY AS MILITARY ACTION TO PREVENT FURTHER WAR.

HE WAS THE NINTH SPEAKER IN A SERIES OF U.N. BROADCASTS ON "THE PRICE OF PEACE" (CBS).

PEARSON WAS A MEMBER OF THE U.N.'S FIRST GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE, WHICH TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY TO GET COMMUNIST CHINA TO AGREE TO A CEASE-FIRE IN KOREA.

"IF U.N. FORCES CAN CONTINUE TO THROW BACK THE AGGRESSORS WITH HEAVY LOSSES," HE SAID, "AND AT THE SAME TIME TO AVOID ANY MEASURES WHICH ARE NOT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY FROM A MILITARY POINT OF VIEW AND WHICH MIGHT LEAD TO THEICONFLICT SPREADING, THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT IN PEIPING MAY DECIDE THAT IT WOULD BE FOLLY FOR THEM TO PERSIST IN THE DESTRUCTIVE COURSE THEY HAVE BEGUN.

"WE MUST HOPE THAT THE DAY WILL COME WHEN THEY WILL REALIZE THAT IT IS NOT CHINA BUT RUSSIA WHICH IS BEING SERVED BY THE AGGRESSION IN KOREA IN WHICH THEY HAVE PARTICIPATED. THEN, THEY MAY BE READY TO

ENTER INTO DISCUSSIONS LEADING TO A SETTLEMENT OF KOREAN AND OTHER FAR EASTERN ISSUES, ON TERMS THAT THE UNITED NATIONS CAN ACCEPT."
PEARSON ADDED "THE ORGANIZATION'S CONCILIATORY FUNCTIONS ARE AS IMPORTANT AS THOSE IN ORGANIZING COLLECTIVE ACTION AGAINST AGGRESSION."
THEN HE SAID THAT THE RICHER COUNTRIES IN THE U.N. MUST HELP STRENGTHEN THE WEAKER PARTS OF THE WORLD AND REMOVE WANT AND SUFFERING AS ANOTHER PART OF THE PRICE OF PEACE: "WE CANNOT HOPE TO RESIDE COMFORTABLY IN A RICH SUBURB SURROUNDED BY SLUMS."
SF654PED

A93 (220)
NEW YORK, MAY 26-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON, IN A RADIO MESSAGE BEAMED TO RUSSIA IN THE LANGUAGE OF JOSEPH STALIN'S NATIVE GEORGIA, DENOUNCED COMMUNIST AGGRESSION TODAY AND PROMISED "THE TRUTH WHICH THE COMMUNISTS FEAR."
THE MESSAGE, READ BY A NATIVE OF GEORGIA, A REGION OF SOUTHERN RUSSIA, WAS BROADCAST BY THE VOICE OF AMERICA.
IT WAS THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF BROADCASTS AIMED TO COMBAT COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA IN THE GEORGIAN LANGUAGE.
UKRAINIAN AND OTHER LANGUAGES OF THE SOVIET PEOPLES ALSO WILL BE USED IN ANTI-COMMUNIST BROADCASTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S TRUTH CAMPAIGN TO RUSSIA.
ACHESON SAID:
"THE VOICE OF AMERICA WILL FROM NOW ON BRING YOU IN YOUR LANGUAGE THE TRUTH WHICH THE COMMUNISTS FEAR AND TRY TO KEEP FROM YOU.
"WE SHALL TELL YOU WHAT GOES ON IN THE WORLD AT LARGE, INCLUDING THE AGGRESSIVE MILITARISTIC ACTIONS IN THE NAME OF PEACE FOR WHICH THE COMMUNIST LEADERS ARE RESPONSIBLE.
"THEIR PLOTS AND THREATS ARE FORCING FREE MEN TO STAND FIRMLY AGAINST THE FURTHER SPREAD OF DESPOTISM.
"THE ULTIMATE GOAL OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THEIR GOVERNMENT IS A PEACEFUL WORLD IN WHICH THERE IS NO STRONG AND NO WEAK, NO MASTER AND NO SLAVE, BUT WHERE ALL MEN CAN LIVE AND WORK FREELY AND HAPPILY WITHOUT WANT OR FEAR AND WITH THE RIGHT TO WORSHIP GOD IN THEIR OWN WAY.
"THIS IS OUR VISION OF THE FUTURE; WE INVITE YOU TO SHARE IT.
"I EXTEND TO YOU GEORGIANS IN THE NAME OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, OUR SINCERE, FRIENDLY GREETINGS."
JB950PED

MAY 27 1951

A48
NEW YORK, MAY 26-(AP)-GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WENT BACK TO THE PACIFIC WARS LAST NIGHT--THE THEATRICAL WARS OF "SOUTH PACIFIC."
THE GENERAL AND HIS WIFE WATCHED THE BROADWAY HIT MUSICAL FROM THE THIRD ROW, CENTER. MACARTHUR WORE EVENING CLOTHES FOR THE FIRST TIME IN YEARS.
"I WASN'T AS NERVOUS OPENING NIGHT AS I WAS TONIGHT," SAID THE SHOW'S STAR, MARY MARTIN. "EVERY TIME WE SPOKE A LINE WE THOUGHT MIGHT HAVE MEMORIES FOR HIM, IT THRILLED US NO END."
THE MACARTHURS, WHO WERE APPLAUDED AS THEY ENTERED AND LEFT THE THEATER, SPENT TEN MINUTES CHATTING WITH MISS MARTIN IN HER DRESSING ROOM.
MD522AED

A37
NEW YORK, MAY 26-(AP)-GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR CLIMAXED HIS ROUND OF NEW YORK CITY'S MAJOR LEAGUE BALL PARKS TODAY BY ROOTING FOR THE DODGERS AT BROOKLYN'S EBBETS FIELD.
"THE DODGERS FOREVER," MACARTHUR SAID AS HE LEFT FOR THE GAME WITH HIS WIFE AND SON ARTHUR, 13.
ALWAYS A ROOTER FOR THE HOME TEAM, MACARTHUR TOLD 25,000 FANS AT THE FIELD THAT WHEN HE HAD SEEN THE GIANTS AND YANKEES PLAY HIS FRIENDS TOLD HIM:
"IF YOU WANT TO SEE A REAL GAME, GO TO BROOKLYN."
THE FANS GAVE HIM A BIG HAND FOR THAT ONE.
THE DODGERS LOST TO THE BOSTON BRAVES. 12 TO 10.
SN624PED

A63 (160)
NEW YORK, MAY 26-(AP)-FOY D.KOHLER, DIRECTOR OF THE VOICE OF AMERICA, SAID TONIGHT THAT POLITICAL AND SOCIAL REVOLUTION WITHIN RUSSIA "IS ABSOLUTELY INEVITABLE."
HE DECLINED TO PREDICT, HOWEVER, WHEN SUCH AN UPHEAVAL MIGHT COME--OR WHAT TYPE OF GOVERNMENT MIGHT FOLLOW IN ITS WAKE.
KOHLER'S REMARKS WERE IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR THE ANNUAL DINNER OF STUDENTS OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY'S RUSSIAN INSTITUTE.
SPEAKING OF IMPRESSIONS HE GATHERED WHILE IN RUSSIA FROM 1947 THROUGH 1949, HE SAID:
"I BELIEVE THE STRONGEST CONVICTION THAT HAS COME OUT OF THIS EXPERIENCE FOR ME--AND ONE I SHARE WITH MANY COLLEAGUES--IS THE CONVICTION THAT A RUSSIAN POLITICAL AND SOCIAL REVOLUTION IS ABSOLUTELY INEVITABLE.
"I HASTEN TO ADD THAT I SHOULD NOT LIKE TO PREDICT WHETHER THAT REVOLUTION WILL TAKE PLACE IN FIVE YEARS, OR IN 25 YEARS, OR ONLY AFTER A HUNDRED YEARS."
THE CHIEF OF THE VOICE OF AMERICA, WHICH BEAMS AMERICAN NEWS PROGRAMS BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN AND ELSEWHERE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, SAID THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE ARE BEGINNING TO REALIZE THAT THEY ARE BEING RULED "NOT BY REVOLUTION BUT BY REACTION."
JB755PED

B22 (SEG)
(200)
MAY 27 1951
NEW YORK, MAY 26-(AP)-THE U.S. HAS "NOTHING TO GAIN AND EVERYTHING TO LOSE" IN AN ALL-OUT WAR WITH CHINA, SAYS SENATOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN (D-LIB-NY).
THE PROPOSALS BY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, ADDS LEHMAN, "PLAINLY SPELL DANGER, DISUNITY, AND DISASTER" FOR THE FREE WORLD.
THE SENATOR, IN A SPEECH LAST NIGHT BEFORE THE SIDNEY HILLMAN FOUNDATION, SAID THAT WESTERN EUROPE FEARS THAT THE U.S. WILL "SLIP INTO" MACARTHUR'S POLICIES.
LEHMAN SAID MACARTHUR HAD FAILED AS A PROPHET, MISSING THESE SEVEN "PREDICTIONS" IN THE LAST 19 YEARS:
1. IN 1932, AS CHIEF OF STAFF, MACARTHUR SAID A SEPARATE AIR FORCE WOULD NEVER BE SUCCESSFUL.
2. IN 1939, HE SAID JAPAN DID NOT COVET THE PHILIPPINES.
3. IN MAY, 1941, HE SAID THAT HALF THE AMERICAN, DUTCH AND BRITISH FORCES THEN IN THE PACIFIC COULD DEFEAT JAPAN IF WAR STARTED.
4. IN FEBRUARY, 1945, HE SAID TWO MORE YEARS AND EARLY RUSSIAN INTERVENTION WOULD BE NEEDED TO DEFEAT JAPAN.
5. IN OCT., 1950, HE PREDICTED AT WAKE ISLAND THAT RED CHINA

WOULD STAY OUT OF KOREA.
6. A MONTH LATER HE SAID AMERICAN TROOPS WOULD BE HOME FOR CHRISTMAS.
7. LAST JANUARY THE GENERAL SUGGESTED TO WASHINGTON IMMEDIATE EVACUATION, SAYING U.S. FORCES COULD NOT HOLD KOREA.
LEHMAN, FORMER NEW YORK GOVERNOR, RECEIVED THE ANNUAL $1,000 SIDNEY HILLMAN FOUNDATION AWARD FOR MERITORIOUS PUBLIC SERVICE.
BB430AED

A186
AMS BJT (400)
NIGHT LEAD DRAFT TEST
NEW YORK, MAY 26-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 175,000 COLLEGE STUDENTS TODAY TOOK THEIR KEEP-STUDYING-OR-START-SOLDIERING TEST.
"IT WAS A CINCH," SAID RICHARD WALD, A 21-YEAR-OLD COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY JUNIOR. HIS VIEW WAS ECHOED BY MANY OTHERS.
HOW HIGH A STUDENT SCORES ON THE TEST CAN DETERMINE WHETHER HE STAYS IN COLLEGE OR GETS DRAFTED.
THE EXAMINATION, FIRST OF ITS KIND AND THE LARGEST MASS QUIZZING EVER HELD IN THIS COUNTRY, TOOK PLACE AT MORE THAN 1,000 CENTERS--MOSTLY COLLEGE CLASSROOMS--ACROSS THE COUNTRY.
THE STUDENTS HAD THREE HOURS TO ANSWER THE 150 QUESTIONS, MOST OF THEM MULTIPLE-CHOICE DEALING WITH SUCH SUBJECTS AS VOCABULARY AND MATHEMATICS.
IT WAS A GENERALLY SERIOUS AND ANXIOUS THRONG THAT FLOCKED TO THE TESTING PLACES IN MOST AREAS. BUT MANY WERE OPTIMISTIC AS THEY EMERGED AT THE END OF THE SESSION.
"I THOUGHT IT WAS EASY," SAID JOHN KRAMER, 20, OF MONTCLAIR, N.J.
"EASIER THAN THE COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMS," SAID A WATERVILLE, ME., STUDENT, WHO WOULDN'T GIVE HIS NAME.
COL.CANDLER COBB, NEW YORK DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE, SAID AFTER A VISIT TO AN EXAMINATION CENTER:
"ALL OF THE BOYS APPARENTLY FELT THAT THE EXAMINATION WAS FAIR."
SOME, HOWEVER, SAID THEY DIDN'T GET THROUGH THE TEST BEFORE THE FINAL WHISTLE.
"THERE JUST WASN'T ENOUGH TIME," SAID BERNARD LEVINE, 20, A CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK SOPHOMORE.
THROUGHOUT THE TEST, PROCTORS STOOD BY TO PREVENT CRIBBING.
SOME SCHOOLS SET ASIDE UP TO 60 CLASSROOMS FOR THE TESTS.
THE EXAMINATION, FORERUNNER OF SIMILAR MASS QUIZZES TO BE HELD FOR OTHER STUDENTS JUNE 16, JUNE 30 AND JULY 13, WILL BE USED ALONG WITH COLLEGE GRADES BY LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS AS A GUIDE TO DETERMINE SCHOLASTIC DEFERMENTS.
SELECTIVE SERVICE HAS RECOMMENDED DEFERMENT FOR JUNIORS WHO ARE IN THE UPPER THREE-FOURTHS OF THEIR CLASS OR SCORE AT LEAST 70 ON THE TEST; FOR SOPHOMORES IN THE UPPER TWO-THIRDS OR WITH A SCORE OF 70; FRESHMEN IN THE UPPER HALF OR WITH A SCORE OF 75.
SENIORS WHO WANT TO GO ON TO GRADUATE SCHOOL SHOULD BE IN THE UPPER HALF OF THEIR CLASS OR SCORE 75 TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR DEFERMENT UNDER THE RECOMMENDATIONS.
STUDENTS, WHO APPLIED FOR DEFERMENT BEFORE THE DEADLINE LAST MIDNIGHT, HAVE ALL BEEN GRANTED DRAFT DELAYS UNTIL AUGUST 20.
BEFORE THEN, RESULTS OF ALL THE TESTS WILL HAVE BEEN TABULATED, AND PUT IN THE HANDS OF LOCAL BOARDS.
QUESTIONS FOR THE TEST WERE PREPARED BY THE STAFF OF EXPERTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL TESTING SERVICE IN PRINCETON, N.J. THE SERVICE WILL USE ELECTRICAL SCORING MACHINES IN GRADING THE PAPERS.
OFFICIALS OF THE EDUCATIONAL TESTING SERVICE DECLINED TO RELEASE ANY OF THE QUESTIONS USED IN THE TEST, BUT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WHO TOOK IT GAVE THESE EXAMPLES OF THE QUESTIONS:
ON THE AVERAGE, ONE LINE OF A NEWSPAPER COLUMN CONTAINS FIVE WORDS AND EACH COLUMN INCH CONTAINS EIGHT LINES. HOW MANY WORDS MUST BE DELETED FROM A 220-WORD DISPATCH TO FILL A FOUR-INCH SPACE? (A) 22 (B) 55 (C) 60 (D) 72 (E) 88. ANSWER--(C).
IF A CERTAIN STRUCTURE CAN CARRY A LOAD OF FOUR TO FIVE TONS, WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF POTATO SACKS WEIGHING 100 POUNDS EACH THAT IT CAN CARRY: (A) 20 (B) 40 (C) 80 (D) 100 (E) 500. ANSWER--(D).
A ------ IS ONE WHO HAS LOST FAITH IN ------. THE CORRECT COMBINATION IS (A) SATIRIST-VANITY (B) CYNIC-HUMANITY (C) SKEPTIC-OBJECTIVITY (D) SYCOPHANT-SOCIETY (E) REALIST-TRUTH. ANSWER--(B).
DM432PED NM

MAY 27 1951

A57AB
(300)
NIGHT LEAD DEFENSE TEST
UTICA, N.Y., MAY 26-(AP)-A MOCK ATOM-BOMB ATTACK STRUCK THIS CENTRAL NEW YORK CITY TODAY AND 2,000 GRIM FIREMEN AND DEFENSE WORKERS FOUGHT A SIX-HOUR BATTLE WITH SIMULATED DISASTER.
THROUGHOUT THE EXERCISE CREWS WENT SERIOUSLY ABOUT THE BUSINESS OF EXTINGUISHING MAKE-BELIEVE FIRES, EVACUATING INJURED AND ISOLATING THE "BOMBED RUINS" OF UTICA'S INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.
LAWRENCE WILKINSON, STATE CIVIL DEFENSE DIRECTOR, CALLED THE OPERATION THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND UNDERTAKEN IN THE UNITED STATES.
HE SAID IT HAD BEEN DESIGNED TO DETERMINE JUST WHAT FORCES A COMMUNITY COULD COUNT ON IN THE EVENT OF AN ACTUAL ATTACK. HE SPECULATED THAT SUCH AN ATTACK WOULD KILL OR INJURE 60,000 OF UTICA'S 106,000 RESIDENTS.
WHEN THE TEST WAS OVER, WILKINSON SAID IT HAD SERVED A MAIN PURPOSE BY GIVING CIVIL DEFENSE PERSONNEL A BETTER APPRECIATION OF THE PROBLEMS OF ATOMIC DEFENSE.
HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE EXERCISE DISPLAYED A STATE OF PREPARED-NESS "FAR SHORT OF MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF AN ATOMIC ATTACK." HE SAID HE WAS EXTREMELY APPREHENSIVE OF WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IN CASE OF AN ATTACK AT THIS TIME."
JAMES SAPANARA, DIRECTOR OF DEFENSE FOR THE UTICA METROPOLITAN AREA, CALLED THE EXERCISE "A SUCCESS, GENERALLY."
A WOMAN WAS KILLED IN AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT ATTRIBUTED INDIRECTLY TO THE EXERCISE.
SHE WAS MRS. LOUISE THOMPSON, 56, OF (266 DORCHESTER ROAD) AKRON, ONio. HER CAR AND A MILK TANK TRUCK COLLIDED AT BRIDGEWATER, ABOUT 25 MILES SOUTH OF UTICA.
STATE POLICE SAID THE CRASH RESULTED WHEN MRS. THOMPSON PULLED OUT TO PASS A LONG LINE OF CARS THAT HAD BEEN SLOWED DOWN BY CIVIL DEFENSE WORKERS AT THE INTERSECTION OF TWO HIGHWAYS.
THE WAIL OF 12 BIG SIRENS LAUNCHED THE EXERCISE.
PEDESTRIANS IN DOWNTOWN UTICA RACED FOR DOORWAYS AND DRIVERS BROUGHT THEIR CARS TO A HALT.
POLICE AND CIVIL DEFENSE CARS SPED THROUGH EMPTY STREETS TO THE SCENE OF THE "TARGET" AREA, 13 BLOCKS THAT RUN THROUGH THE HEART OF UTICA'S INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT.
THE ALL-CLEAR SOUNDED 13 MINUTES LATER AND ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY THE FIRST FIRE TRUCKS, POLICE AND AMBULANCES BEGAN TO ARRIVE AT THE SCENE OF SIMULATED DEVASTATION.
MEANWHILE, OTHER ACTIVITY IN THE CITY RETURNED TO NORMAL.
ADDITIONAL FIRE FIGHTING APPARATUS POURED INTO UTICA FROM ONEIDA COUNTY TOWNS AND SIX OTHER COUNTIES UNTIL A TOTAL OF 72 WERE ON HAND.
X737PED

30.24- 23459

A141AB
(270)
ITHACA, N.Y., MAY 26-(AP)-PROFESSOR PHILIP MORRISON, CORNELL PHYSICIST, DECLARED TONIGHT EASTERN NEWSPAPERS SOFT-PEDALED A RECENT SENATE RESOLUTION CALLING FOR AN ARMISTICE IN KOREA.

MORRISON IS A MEMBER OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE, WHICH WILL MEET IN CHICAGO NEXT WEEKEND TO PLAN A "PEACE FAIR."

HE SAID HE BELIEVED DELEGATES WOULD DEVOTE CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION TO A RESOLUTION INTRODUCED BY SEN. EDWARD JOHNSON (D-COLO) CALLING FOR AN ARMISTICE ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE OUTBREAK OF FIGHTING IN KOREA.

MORRISON SAID "I AM SURPRISED AT THE MANNER IN WHICH EASTERN NEWSPAPERS PLAYED DOWN THE SENATOR'S RESOLUTION CALLING ON THE UNITED STATES TO LEAD THE WAY AMONG MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN DECLARING AN ARMISTICE JUNE 25."

HE SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE HERALD TRIBUNE. HE ALSO SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD USED ITS INFLUENCE WITH NEWSPAPERS TO PRESENT THE RESOLUTION IN A "BAD LIGHT."

IN NEW YORK, THE TIMES AND HERALD TRIBUNE HAD NO COMMENT ON MORRISON'S REMARKS. NEITHER WAS THERE COMMENT FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON.

JOHNSON'S RESOLUTION PROPOSED THAT ALL FORCES BE RETIRED TO OPPOSITE SIDES OF THE 38TH PARALLEL, AND THAT ALL FOREIGNERS, EXCEPTING DIPLOMATS, WITHDRAW FROM KOREA BY DEC.31.

MORRISON HAS DENIED STATE DEPARTMENT ACCUSATIONS THAT THE AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE IS A "COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATION."

MORRISON, WHO PRESIDED AT A CRUSADE RALLY IN WASHINGTON LAST MARCH, SAID THERE HAD BEEN A TREMENDOUS GROWTH IN MEMBERSHIP AND INTEREST IN THE ORGANIZATION. HE SAID 5,500 DELEGATES WERE EXPECTED TO ATTEND THE CHICAGO MEETING.

MORRISON ADDED THAT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., DENVER, COLO., AND KANSAS CITY NOW HAVE THEIR OWN CRUSADE CHAPTERS.

142AED

MAY 27 1951

A20NX (AB F
WESTBROOK, CONN., MAY 26-(AP)-NEAR POHANG-DONG IN KOREA, ON SEPTEMBER 2 LAST YEAR, PRIVATE PRIMO CARNABUCI SUFFERED FACE AND NECK WOUNDS AFTER KILLING THREE ENEMY SOLDIERS.

WHILE BEING TREATED IN THE FIELD, CARNABUCI SAW THAT HIS SQUAD WAS IN DANGER OF BEING OVERWHELMED. HE SHOVED A MEDICAL CORPSMAN ASIDE, GRABBED HIS RIFLE AND RETURNED TO ACTION, HELPING TO WIPE OUT AN ENEMY MACHINE GUN NEST AND TURN THE TIDE OF ATTACK.

HE RECOVERED FROM HIS WOUNDS AND REJOINED HIS OUTFIT. BUT TWO MONTHS LATER ONE OF THOSE TELEGRAMS CAME TO HIS PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. CHARLES CARNABUCI OF THIS TOWN. "MISSING IN ACTION," IT SAID. HE'S STILL MISSING.

TODAY IN A CEREMONY IN THE YARD OF THE CARNABUCI HOME, PRIVATE PRIMO WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR HIS SEPTEMBER 2 HEROISM.

HIS FATHER ACCEPTED THE MEDAL IN HIS BEHALF. THE FATHER KNOWS WHAT IT'S LIKE TO BE MISSING IN ACTION. IT HAPPENED TO HIM IN WORLD WAR I. FRIENDLY BELGIANS HID HIM FROM THE GERMANS FOR SEVEN MONTHS.

THE ELDER CARNABUCI CAME BACK, AND HE BELIEVES HIS SON WILL, TOO.

"I HAVEN'T GIVEN UP HOPE," HE SAID, EMOTION CHOKING HIS VOICE. "I THINK HE'LL COME BACK. BUT WHETHER HE DOES OR NOT, HE'S DONE SOMETHING FOR HIS COUNTRY. GOD BLESS THEM ALL OVER THERE!"

DR524PED

B14 (120)
KX
QUANTICO, VA., MAY 26-(AP)-THE POSTHUMOUS AWARD OF A NAVY CROSS WAS MADE HERE TODAY TO A RETIRED ARMY OFFICER, FATHER OF A YOUNG MARINE OFFICER KILLED IN KOREA.

CAPT.EUGENE R.GUILD, USA (RET.), OF BOX 548, GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLO., ACCEPTED THE DECORATION DURING A REGIMENTAL PARADE AND REVIEW TODAY AT THE MARINE CORPS SCHOOLS HERE£

THE AWARD WAS MADE FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION ON THE PART OF HIS SON, SECOND LT.JOHN N.GUILD, WHO WAS COMMISSIONED IN THE MARINE CORPS ON JUNE 4, 1948, AND WHO WENT TO KOREA WITH THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION.

A CITATION ACCOMPANYING THE NAVY CROSS CITED LT.GUILD FOR "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM AS A PLATOON LEADER. . . IN ACTION AGAINST ENEMY AGGRESSOR FORCES DURING THE ASSAULT AND CAPTURE OF HILL 85 NEAR YONGDUNGPO, KOREA, ON SEPTEMBER 20, 1950."

JS502PED

A54PX
MIDDLEBURG,PA., MAY 26-(AP)-PFC.ROBERT L.SMITH, WHO LOST PARTS OF ALL FOUR OF HIS LIMBS IN THE KOREAN WAR, BECAME A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE LAST NIGHT--IN ABSENTIA.

A MIDDLEBURG HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA WAS PRESENTED TO SMITH'S MOTHER AT COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

SMITH IS IN WALTER REED HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, WHERE HE WILL BE FITTED WITH ARTIFICIAL HANDS AND FEET. HE WAS THE ONLY ABSENTEE OF 31 GRADUATING SENIORS--HIS FORMER CLASSMATES--IN THIS SMALL CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA TOWN.

SMITH QUIT SCHOOL AS A SOPHOMORE TO JOIN THE ARMY.

MAY 27 1951

WJ549AEDNM

A64KX (LA THOMAS F)
TOPEKA, KAS., MAY 26-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS INDICATED HE WILL ATTEND THE 35TH DIVISION REUNION HERE JUNE 8 AND 9.

HARRY COLMERY, PRESIDENT OF THE 35TH DIVISION REUNION CORPORATION, SAID LAST NIGHT THE CONFIRMATION CAME FROM MATTHEW CONNELLY, PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE BY PLANE JUNE 8, ATTEND A RECEPTION AT THE HOME OF HARRY WOODRING, FORMER SECRETARY OF WAR, AND GO TO A BALL AT MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM THAT NIGHT.

THE 35TH IS THE PRESIDENT'S WORLD WAR I OUTFIT.

FR430ACS

B78KX (Q)
CX
LOS ANGELES, MAY 26-(AP)-DAVID BEN-GURION, PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL, LEFT BY PLANE FOR CHICAGO TONIGHT AFTER A THREE-DAY VISIT.

HE IS TOURING THE UNITED STATES URGING SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL'S $500,000,000 BOND ISSUE. BEN-GURION LEAVES NEW YORK FOR ISRAEL NEXT THURSDAY.

GM1218ACS NM

A72CX (BARKLEY)
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M., E.S.T., TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 26)
NIGHT LEAD JEWISH APPEAL
(ADVANCE) CHICAGO, MAY 26-(AP)-VICE PRESIDENT ALBEN W. BARKLEY TONIGHT SAID IT IS "NATURAL AND RIGHT THAT THE PEOPLE OF THIS NATION SHOULD ENCOURAGE AND AID THE DEMOCRACY OF ISRAEL."

ADDRESSING THE NATIONAL ACTION CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL, BARKLEY SAID, "WE PEOPLE OF AMERICA AND THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL HAVE INHERITED AND LIVE IN A COMMON TRADITION--X X X THE ESSENTIAL DIGNITY OF MAN. WE ARE WORKING TOWARD A COMMON GOAL--INDEPENDENCE AND DEMOCRACY.

"WE CANNOT EMPHASIZE TOO STRONGLY THE IMPORTANCE OF FOSTERING X X X DEMOCRATIC IDEALS IN THAT PART OF THE WORLD AS AN EXAMPLE TO ALL OTHER PEOPLE."

DAVID BEN-GURION, ISRAEL PRIME MINISTER, IS SCHEDULED TO SPEAK TO THE CONFERENCE TOMORROW. THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH WILL BE HIS FINAL APPEARANCE IN THE UNITED STATES BEFORE HE RETURNS TO ISRAEL.

MORE THAN 1,000 PERSONS ATTENDED THE OPENING SESSIONS OF THE TWO-DAY MEETING. THE PRIME MINISTER TOMORROW WILL RECEIVE A CHECK FOR SEVERAL MILLION DOLLARS FROM THE FUND RAISERS.

THE APPEAL HAS SET ITS GOAL THIS YEAR AT $203,000,000, (M) TO BE USED FOR THE EVACUATION OF JEWS FROM AREAS WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN LIVING UNDER OPPRESSION.

ILLNESS TODAY PREVENTED ELIEZER KAPLAN, FINANCE MINISTER OF ISRAEL, FROM DELIVERING A SCHEDULED TALK TO THE CONFERENCE. HIS MESSAGE, WAS READ BY DR.JOSEPH L.SCHWARTZ, EXECUTIVE VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL.

(END ADVANCE FOR 7:30 P.M., E.S.T., TODAY, SATURDAY, MAY 26)
JC/AB733PCD NM

MAY 27 1951

A73KX
NITE LEAD (180)
SEATTLE,MAY 26-(AP)-NEARLY 1,700 KHAKI-CLAD WARRIORS CAME HOME TODAY FROM THE BATTLEFIELDS OF KOREA. A NOISY OVATION GLADDENED THEIR RETURN.

THE GI COMBAT VETERANS, ALL WITH AT LEAST SIX MONTHS' DUTY IN KOREA, WERE BROUGHT BACK UNDER THE ARMY'S NEW ROTATION PROGRAM. THEY WERE THE SECOND SUCH GROUP TO PUT IN AT SEATTLE.

THEIR FACES WREATHED WITH GRINS, THEY LINED THE RAILS OF THE TRANSPORT MARINE ADDER AS SHE SLID ALONGSIDE A SEATTLE PORT OF EMBARKATION PIER AT 3 P.M. PDT (5 P.M. EST).

ON THE DOCK WERE BANDS, FANCY-STEPPING BATON TWIRLERS AND ENTERTAINERS--BUT MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL WERE THE FACES OF LOVED ONES THERE TO GREET MANY OF THE MEN AS THEY SET FOOT ONCE MORE ON AMERICAN SOIL.

THE MEN DEBARKED ABOUT 30 MINUTES AFTER THE BIG NAVY TRANSPORT TIED UP. THEY WERE FORCED TO WAIT IMPATIENTLY WHILE CUSTOMS AND MEDICAL INSPECTION FORMALITIES WERE COMPLETED.

THEN CAME A BAND-LED RIDE IN 100 TRUCKS THROUGH DOWNTOWN SEATTLE STREETS TO THE FORT LAWTON PROCESSING CENTER. THOUSANDS OF TOWNSPEOPLE FORMED A "WELCOME LANE" ALONG THE ROUTE, STREWING CONFETTI AND STREAMERS AS THE GI'S PASSED.

AT FORT LAWTON, OFFICIALS WORKED UNDER "FORCED-DRAFT" TO SPEED THE MEN THROUGH THE ROUTINE OF PROCESSING.

THIS COMPLETE, THE RETURNEES WILL CONTINUE ON TO THEIR HOMETOWNS FOR 30-DAY FURLOUGHS BEFORE BEING REASSIGNED.

HH636PCS

A130KX
(WEST OUT) (170)
SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 26-(AP)-NINE CATHOLIC NUNS ARRIVED HERE TODAY FROM THE INTERIOR OF CHINA AND TOLD A STORY OF "INNOCENT PEOPLE EXECUTED BY THE DOZENS EVERY DAY."

"WE SAW THEM KILLED BEFORE OUR EYES," SAID SISTER TERESA, A CHINA MISSIONARY FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS.

THE NUN SAID THE COMMUNISTS HAD TURNED THE PLAYGROUND IN THE MISSION TOWN OF YUALING (HUNAN PROVINCE) INTO A PUBLIC EXECUTION CENTER. AT FIRST, THE SISTERS, SAID, THE COMMUNISTS TOOK THEIR VICTIMS AT NIGHT BUT MEN AND WOMEN NOW ARE DRAGGED OFF IN DAYLIGHT TO BE EXECUTED WITHOUT TRIAL.

"THE TERROR IS RUNNING WILD," SISTER MARIA LORETTA SAID. "THE COMMUNISTS HAVE GONE CRAZY WITH BLOOD-LUST. THEY'RE KILLING STUDENTS, SHOPKEEPERS, LABORERS--JUST ANYHBODY FOR ANY REASON."

THE SISTERS SAID THE COMMUNISTS HAD SEIZED THE YUALING MISSION, SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL BUT THAT THE SISTERS, THEMSELVES, HAD NEVER BEEN MOLESTED. HOWEVER, THE NUNS SAID, THEY WERE KEPT WAITING MONTHS "IN FEAR FOR OUR LIVES" FOR PERMISSION TO LEAVE.

THE NINE SISTERS OF CHARITY RETURNED ON THE PRESIDENT WILSON ENROUTE TO THEIR HOME CONVENT IN NEW JERSEY.

HH/BQ1042PCS

MAY 27 1951

End MAY 26, 1951

START-- MAY 27, 1951

30.24- 23461

A169FX

FIRST LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (340)

BY DON HUTH

TOKYO,MONDAY, MAY 28-(AP)-HUNGRY, BEATEN CHINESE REDS SURRENDERED IN WHOLESALE LOTS ON THE KOREAN WARFRONT TODAY. THE ALLIES SLAMMED SHUT ESCAPE CORRIDORS ON THOUSANDS OF OTHER WOEFUL COMMUNIST SOLDIERS.

THE U.S. 24TH DIVISION CAPTURED 2,000 REDS -- LARGEST SINGLE CHINESE BAG OF THE WAR -- ON THE CENTRAL FRONT NORTHWEST OF CHUNCHON.

"WHEN THE FINAL COUNT IS IN, YOU WILL FIND THAT THE TRAP NETTED WELL OVER 2,000," A SPOKESMAN SAID.

OTHER ALLIED FORCES SURGED BACK INTO HWACHON, SEVEN MILES NORTH OF PARALLEL 38, AND SEIZED TWO OTHER ROAD CENTERS SUNDAY. THE REDS STILL WERE ON THE RUN CLEAR ACROSS THE MOUNTAINOUS PENINSULA, EXCEPT FOR SPORADIC ATTEMPTS AT REARGUARD ACTIONS.

THE COMMUNISTS FLIGHT NORTH OF CHUNCHON WAS SO HASTY THEY ABANDONED 30 TRUCKLOADS OF ARTILLERY AND MORTAR SHELLS. AN ALLIED OFFICER SAID THE REDS WERE SO BADLY DISORGANIZED THEY MIGHT NOT BE ABLE TO MOUNT ANOTHER OFFENSIVE FOR THREE MONTHS.

THE SEALING OF THE ESCAPE ROUTES ACROSS THE RED BORDER ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT EVIDENTLY HAD BEWILDERED ONE OF THE MAIN FORCES USED BY THE CHINESE IN THEIR ILL-STARRED SECOND SPRING OFFENSIVE.

THE MID-DAY DRIVE HAD CARRIED SOUTHWARD FROM INJE, SOME 28 MILES INLAND FROM THE

MAY 28 1951

TH MID-MAY DRIVE HAD CARRIED SOUTHWARD F TM INJE, SOME 28 MILES INLAND FROM THE EAST COAST, DEEP INTO SOUTH KOREA. THE REDS SHATTERED TWO SOUTH KOREAN DIVISIONS IN AN INITIAL SUCCESS.

BUT THE ALLIED FORCES, RECOILING LIKE A STEEL SPRING, SNAPPED SUDDENLY BACK BEHIND TERRIFIC ARTILLERY AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENT. RED CASUALTIES SOARED ABOVE AN ESTIMATED 60,000 BY LAST WEEK. THEY BEGAN STREAMING BACK OVER THE BLOODY RIDGES TO NORTH KOREA.

FIELD DISPATCHES SAID AN ENTIRE CHINESE DIVISION -- BETWEEN 6,000 AND 10,000 MEN -- WAS BELIEVED TRAPPED SOUTHEAST OF HWACHON, IN THE AREA GENERALLY NORTH OF CHUNCHON.

IT WAS A SHORT DISTANCE WEST OF THAT AREA THAT THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY REPORTED MORE THAN 2,000 CHINESE -- HARD-HIT AND HUNGRY -- HAD GIVEN UP. THE 8TH ARMY COMMUNIQUE REPORTED "LARGE" NUMBERS SURRENDERED ELSEWHERE.

ONE FIELD REPORT SAID AMERICAN GIS FED SOME OF THE HUNGRY PRISONERS AND THEN TURNED THEM LOOSE IN THE HILLS TO ENCOURAGE THEIR COMRADES TO QUIT.

AN EIGHTH ARMY BRIEFING OFFICER REPORTED RED CASUALTIES CONTINUED "HEAVY."

TWO U.S. SECOND DIVISION ARMORED FORCES WITHIN ONE HALF HOUR BOTTLED UP BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH ENDS OF AN IMPORTANT ESCAPE ROUTE INTO NORTH KOREA FOR THOUSANDS OF CHINESE. WITH ONLY SLIGHT OPPOSITION THEY SEIZED THE ROAD JUNCTION OF INJE, FOUR MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL AND HYON, FOUR MILES SOUTH OF THE PRE-WAR BOUNDARY.

THE SWIFT MOVEMENT CAUGHT THE TAG END OF A LARGE RED COLUMN STREAKING NORTH THROUGH HYON. ALLIED ARTILLERY, MACHINEGUNS AND SMALL ARMS, SLAUGHTERED THE TRAPPED COLUMN, A POOLED FIELD DISPATCH REPORTED.

THE RED COLUMN WAS ESTIMATED TO NUMBER BETWEEN 5,000 AND 10,000.

INJE IS 28 MILES INLAND FROM THE EAST COAST, HYON 25 MILES.

FARTHER EAST THE U.S. THIRD DIVISION WAS DISCLOSED IN ACTION FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE CURRENT OFFENSIVE. LAST WEEK IT HAD PLUGGED A DANGEROUS GAP IN ALLIED LINES AT SOKSA AND NOW WAS SWEEPING NORTHWARD ACROSS THE NAERICHON RIVER NEAR THE PARALLEL.

ON THE EXTREME EAST COAST SOUTH KOREAN CAPITOL DIVISION TROOPS WERE BACK IN YANGYANG, EIGHT MILES NORTH OF 38.

THE MOUNTING DEBACLE TO CHINESE AND NORTH KOREAN TROOPS ACROSS THE ENTIRE 125-MILE KOREAN FRONT LED SOME HIGH OFFICERS TO ESTIMATE IT WOULD TAKE THREE MONTHS OR MORE FOR THE REDS TO MOUNT ANY NEW OFFENSIVE

AP CORRESPONDENT JIM BECKER QUOTED ONE HIGH OFFICER AS SAYING:

"THE CHINAMAN KNOWS IT WILL TAKE THEM A VERY LONG TIME TO REORGANIZE AFTER THE DISASTER. OF COURSE, HE IS STILL CAPABLE OF STAGING STIFF DELAYING ACTIONS."

BECKER SAID OTHER DIVISION OFFICERS AGREED WITH ESTIMATES FROM THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT THAT THE CHINESE HAVE BEEN SO SEVERELY MAULED THAT THEY WERE INCAPABLE OF OFFENSIVE ACTION FOR "A LONG TIME." THIS WAS THE RESULT OF A NEW ALLIED TACTIC--GO AFTER THE ENEMY THE MINUTE HIS OWN OFFENSIVE WAS CRUSHED.

BAD WEATHER HAS HINDERED THE ALLIES FOR THE PAST TWO DAYS. IT PREVENTED FULL SCALE AIR ATTACKS.

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A21FX

BUT AMERICAN, DUTCH AND FRENCH TROOPS, SPEARHEADED BY TANKS AND BACKED BY MOBILE ARTILLERY, TOOK AFTER THE RETREATING REDS IN HOT PURSUIT.

THE NORTHERN ARM OF THE SECOND DIVISION PINCER CLOSED IN ON INJE AT 4 P.M., SUNDAY. THE SOUTHERN ARM SNAPPED SHUT AT 4:30 P.M.

IN THE CENTER OF THE SLOWLY COMPRESSING TRAP, SOUTH KOREAN FORCES MOVED FORWARD THROUGH A MOUNTAINOUS SECTOR REPORTED SWARMING WITH COMMUNIST STRAGGLERS IN GROUPS OF THREE TO 60.

THE SOUTHERN PINCER ARM FOUGHT THROUGH RED MINEFIELDS AND SPORADIC SNIPER AND MORTAR FIRE TO REACH HYON. THE NORTHERN GROUP FOUGHT ITS WAY INTO INJE WHERE THEY QUICKLY MOPPED UP SNIPERS.

SOUTHWEST OF INJE A LARGE CACHE OF RED AMMUNITION WAS CAPTURED.

ALLIED ENTRY INTO HWACHON IN CENTRAL KOREA WAS MADE AT 2:30 P.M., SUNDAY. THE CHINESE WERE TRYING TO ESCAPE FROM THE CENTRAL AND EAST-CENTRAL FRONTS OVER A ROUTE THAT CUTS NORTHWEST ACROSS THE HWACHON AREA

THIS WOULD CARRY THEM BACK INTO THEIR OLD BUILDUP AND ASSEMBLY GROUNDS BETWEEN CHORWON AND KUMHWA--SPAWNING GROUNDS FOR TWO ILL-FATED CHINESE SPRING OFFENSIVES.

AMERICAN MARINES AND ALLIED FORCES HAD FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO HWACHON AND SEIZED KOREA'S THIRD LARGEST RESERVOIR AND HYDROELECTRIC DAM IMMEDIATELY EAST OF THAT BATTERED TOWN LAST APRIL. THEY HAD TO GIVE IT UP ON APRIL 22 WHEN THE REDS ATTACKED IN FORCE.

THE ALLIED TROOPS WERE BACK IN LESS THAN FIVE WEEKS.

OTHER AMERICAN FORCES CROSSED THE CHOYANG RIVER TWO MILES WEST OF THE HONGCHON-INJE HIGHWAY AND PUSHED TWO MILES NORTH OF THE PARALLEL WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

AN AMERICAN PLATOON CAPTURED TWO LARGE AMMUNITION DUMPS AT CHUNCHON, A HIGHWAY HUB 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL IN CENTRAL KOREA.

NORTHWEST OF CHUNCHON, AND SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL, ELEMENTS OF THE U.S. 24TH DIVISION AND SOUTH KOREAN FORCES SURROUNDED WHAT THEY HOPED WAS A CHINESE DIVISION. IT DEVELOPED THAT THE RINGED REDS WERE IN REGIMENTAL STRENGTH, OR ABOUT 2,000.

FIRST REPORTS FROM THIS ACTION INDICATED A LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS

WERE TAKEN. OTHER SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS REPORTED 150 PRISONERS TAKEN DURING THE DAY.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT ALLIED FORCES SWEPT TO THE 38TH PARALLEL IN STRENGTH AND SENT TANKS STABBING ALMOST TO YONCHON, SEVEN MILES NORTH OF THE BORDER.

AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH SAID EIGHT ALLIED SOLDIERS WHO SURVIVED THE CHINESE APRIL 22 OFFENSIVE WERE LIBERATED. THEIR NAMES WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY DISCLOSED.

GREEK INFANTRYMEN ON THE IMJIN RIVER FRONT, SOME 30 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL, OVERRAN THE HILLS WHERE THE BRITISH GLOUCESTERSHIRE BATTALION MADE ITS DEATH STAND LAST MONTH, RANDOLPH SAID. THEY FOUND ONE DAZED AND WOUNDED ENGLISHMAN WHO HAD BEEN CARED FOR BY A FRIENDLY KOREAN FAMILY FOR 33 DAYS BEHIND ENEMY LINES.

THE REST OF THE BATTALION--EXCEPT FOR 49 WHO FOUGHT THEIR WAY OUT--APPARENTLY WERE EITHER DEAD OR IN CHINESE HANDS.

IN VALLEYS AND RAVINES LAY SMASHED AND BATTERED BRITISH TRUCKS, BREN GUN CARRIERS, BROKEN MACHINEGUNS AND SCATTERED AMMUNITION. BODIES WERE SCATTERED ON HILL CRESTS OR SCOOPED INTO SHALLOW GRAVES WHERE THE CHINESE LATER OCCUPIED THE SAME POSITIONS.

THE DEATH STAND OF THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE BATTALION PROVIDED TIME FOR ALLIED TROOPS IN THE WEST TO WITHDRAW IN THE FACE OF A HUGE CHINESE BLOW THAT EVENTUALLY CARRIED TO THE GATES OF SEOUL BEFORE IT WAS TURNED.

NEAR CHOKSONG, JUST SOUTH OF THE IMJIN, THE ADVANCING GREEKS DISCOVERED ANOTHER ENORMOUS CACHE OF ENEMY ARMS AND AMMUNITION. THERE WERE HUNDREDS OF MACHINEGUNS, SOME OF THEM NEW, SEVERAL HUNDRED TONS OF ARTILLERY AMMUNITION, MOSTLY FOR THE 76-MILLIMETER GUNS. THERE ALSO WAS A LARGE AMOUNT OF CAPTURED AMERICAN AMMUNITION IN GOOD ENOUGH CONDITION TO BE SALVAGED.

THE DUMP--APPARENTLY A SUPPLY CENTER FOR AN ENTIRE CHINESE DIVISION --HAD BEEN ABANDONED.

FIFTH AIRFORCE PLANES FLEW 260 SORTIES BY 6 P.M., SUNDAY WITH CLEARING WEATHER IN THE LATE AFTERNOON AIDING THEIR HAMMER BLOWS AGAINST RED SUPPLY LINES AND TROOP CONCENTRATIONS.

MOST OF THE STRIKES WERE HURLED AT THE KUMHWA-CHUNCHON ASSEMBLY AREA. A FLIGHT OF MARINE FIGHTERS CAUGHT 300 REDS IN THE OPEN NEAR CHORWON AND KILLED OR WOUNDED AN ESTIMATED 200.

U.S. SABRE JETS, PATROLLING THE "MIG ALLEY" SECTOR OF NORTHWEST KOREA, SIGHTED 42 OF THE ENEMY PLANES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE YALU LATE IN THE DAY. EACH TIME THE AMERICAN JETS TRIED TO ATTACK THE RED PLANES STREAKED BACK ACROSS THE RIVER INTO MANCHURIA. ALLIED PLANES ARE FORBIDDEN TO CROSS IT.

HF1052APD

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AP8FX

PROTECTIVE

U.S. 8TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, MAY 27-(AP)-ALLIED TROOPS TODAY ENTERED HWACHON, SEVEN MILES ABOVE PARALLEL 38 ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, AN EIGHTH ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID.

HE SAID AN AMERICAN TASK FORCE ROLLED INTO THE CITY AT 2:30 P.M. HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER HWACHON WAS YET "SECURE."

A FIELD DISPATCH FROM AP WAR CORRESPONDENT TOM BRADSHAW SAID STRONG TANK TASK FORCS OF THE U.S. 2

TANK TASK FORCES OF THE U.S. 2ND DIVISION TODAY CAPTURED THE IMPORTANT ROAD JUNCTION TOWN OF INJE, FOUR AND ONE-HALF MILES NORTH OF 38, AND HYON, FOUR MILES SOUTH OF THE PARALLEL. BOTH ARE ON THE EAST CENTRAL FRONT.

BRADSHAW SAID THE REDS OFFERED ONLY SLIGHT OPPOSITION.

INJE AND HYON ARE ON THE NORTH AND SOUTH ENDS OF THE ROAD WHICH FLEEING COMMUNISTS TROOPS HAD HOPED TO USE AS AN ESCAPE ROUTE INTO NORTH KOREA.

JI434APD NM

A8FX

AMS BUDGET.

THIRD DIVISION (400)

BY WILLIAM C. BARNARD.

TOKYO, MAY 27-(AP)-NOW IT CAN BE TOLD HOW THE U.S. THIRD DIVISION TOOK A MIDNIGHT RIDE AND MADE THE GREATEST FLYING TACKLE OF THE KOREAN WAR.

TWO REPUBLIC OF KOREA (ROK) DIVISIONS COLLAPSED ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT AT THE OUTSET OF THE REDS ILL-FATED MID-MAY OFFENSIVE. THE FIGHTING THIRD, UNDER MAJ. GEN. ROBERT SOULE, THEN PUT THE FLYING TACKLE ON 25,000 CHINESE COMMUNISTS RACING SOUTHWARD.

CENSORSHIP TODAY PERMITTED IDENTIFICATION OF THE THIRD AS THE DIVISION WHICH PREVENTED THE REDS FROM MAKING THE MOST OF A TREMENDOUS BREAKTHROUGH.

HERE'S WHAT HAPPENED;

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ON WEDNESDAY MAY 16, THE CHINESE SMACKED INTO THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT WITH 125,000 MEN.

THE BIGGEST BLOW HIT THE U.S. SECOND DIVISION, EAST OF CHUNCHON, AND TWO ROK DIVISIONS ON THE SECOND'S RIGHT (EAST) FLANK.

THE ROK DIVISIONS WERE ROUTED. CHINESE STREAMED SOUTHWARD.

AN EMERGENCY CALL WENT OUT FOR THE THIRD DIVISION---IN RESERVE ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

THIS WAS THE DIVISION THAT LED THE NORTHWARD SMASH TO THE HAN RIVER ON THE WESTERN FRONT IN FEBRUARY. THIS WAS THE VETERAN, HARD-HITTING OUTFIT THAT PUSHED ON ACROSS THE HAN AND BY-PASSED SEOUL IN A STIRRING DRIVE TOWARD THE THIRTY EIGHTH PARALLEL. AND IT WAS THE THIRD U.S. DIVISION THAT PLAYED A GREAT PART IN STOPPING THE FIRST STAGE OF THE RED SPRING OFFENSIVE THAT BEGAN APRIL 22 ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

NOW, FROM THE EAST CENTRAL FRONT CAME A NEW DESPERATE CALL.

THE DIVISION ANSWERED WITH A DRAMATIC, 70-MILE RIDE ACROSS THE PENINSULA.

THE OBSERVER ON THE EAST CENTRAL FRONT SAW THE BEATEN, DISORGANIZED SOUTH KOREANS, MANY WITHOUT WEAPONS, STREAMING AWAY FROM THE ONRUSHING ENEMY.

THEN THERE WAS THE SUDDEN, HEARTENING SIGHT OF THE THIRD DIVISION, HEADING FOR THE FRONT. HUNDREDS AND HUNDREDS OF VEHICLES, BUMPER TO BUMPER, ROLLED BY---JEEPS, TRUCKS, TANKS AND ARTILLERY AND THE GRIM MEN OF THE THIRD, HEADING FOR A NEW FIGHT. FIRST IN THE LINE WAS THE 15TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

IT HIT THE CHINESE ON MAY 17TH AND 18TH. THE SEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT AND 65TH INFANTRY PUERTO RICAN REGIMENT FOLLOWED.

THE THIRD DIVISION HIT THE LINE NEAR SOKSA, 18 MILES INLAND FROM THE EAST COAST. REPEATED BLOODY ENGAGEMENTS COMPLETELY STALLED THE AMAZED REDS. MEMBERS OF THE ENEMY UNITS HAD FOUGHT THE THIRD ON THE WESTERN FRONT EARLY IN MAY AND HAD NOT EXPECTED IT TO SHOW UP ON THE EAST.

THE DIVISION TOOK SOKSA, MOPPED UP, TOOK COMMAND OF A STRATEGIC PASS THROUGH A 5,000 FOOT RIDGELINE, A PASS DOMINATING NORTH-SOUTH MOVEMENT THROUGH A WILD AND TERRIBLY RUGGED REGION.

NOW THE REDS ARE RUNNING EVERYWHERE. AND THE THIRD DIVISION HAS TURNED FROM HOLE-PLUGGING TO PURSUIT.

HF936APD NM

A100KX (WEST OUT)
(250)

TOKYO, MAY 27-(AP)-SIXTEEN JUBILANT U. S. MARINES, FREE AFTER BEING HELD PRISONERS BY THE CHINESE FOR NEARLY SIX MONTHS, STARTED THE FIRST LEG OF THEIR TRIP HOME, A POOLED FIELD DISPATCH REPORTED TODAY FROM EAST-CENTRAL KOREA. THEIR CAPTORS HAD WALKED THEM MORE THAN 260 MILES.

GAUNT BUT DEVOUTLY THANKFUL AFTER THEIR LONG ORDEAL, THE LEATHER-NECKS WERE DRIVEN TO AN AIR EVACUATION BASE FOR FLIGHT TO PUSAN. THERE THEY WILL BE GIVEN FURTHER PHYSICAL EXAMINATION ABOARD A HOSPITAL SHIP AND THEN SENT HOME.

TWO OTHER MARINES WERE HOSPITALIZED AND AN ARMY MAN SENT BACK TO HIS OWN OUTFIT.

FOUR DAYS AGO THE GROUP WAS SAVED BY A TANK PATROL IN NO-MANS-LAND NEAR CHUNCHON. THE CHINESE RELEASED THEM NEAR ALLIED LINES.

"WE ALL WANTED TO GO TO CHURCH THIS MORNING AS A GROUP," ONE OF THE MARINES SAID. "WE COULDN'T DO IT BECAUSE WE HADN'T FINISHED OUR INTERROGATION YET.

"ANYWAY, WE ASKED THE CAPLAIN TO SAY SPECIAL PRAYERS OF THANKS FOR US--AS WELL AS PRAYERS FOR THOSE THE CHINESE HAVEN'T YET RELEASED.

"NINETEEN CHRISTIANS CAME BACK IN OUR GROUP. THAT'S MORE CHRISTIANS THAN OUR GROUP HAD TO BEGIN WITH. WE KNEW SOMETHING PRETTY BIG WAS TAKING CARE OF US."

THE MARINES SPOKE KINDLY OF THEIR CHINESE CAPTORS. ONE WHO HAD BEEN A PRISONER OF THE JAPANESE AFTER HIS CAPTURE ON WAKE ISLAND IN WORLD WAR II, SAID THERE WAS NO COMPARISON.

"WHEN THE CHINESE HAD FOOD THEY SHARED IT WITH US. AND THEY INSISTED WE DRINK ONLY BOILED WATER," HE EXPLAINED. "WHEN THEY HAD MEDICAL SUPPLIES, THEY TREATED OUR SICK MEN."

THE MARINES HAD BEEN CAPTURED NEAR THE CHANGJIN RESERVOIR IN ACTION EARLY LAST DECEMBER.

A SERGEANT WHO HAS SPENT 28 OF HIS 52 YEARS IN THE MARINE CORPS SAID THE CHINESE WERE "VERY KIND...THEY ASKED US TO BE MORE INTERESTED IN OUR GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS WHEN WE RETURNED. THEY WANTED US TO BELIEVE THAT WALL STREET CAUSED ALL THE WARS."

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THE DISPATCH DID NOT IDENTIFY ANY OF THE MARINES.

BQ443PCS

A33FX

BRITAINS LOST BATTALION.

BY JOHN RANDOLPH.

WESTERN FRONT, KOREA, MAY 27-(AP)-HELP REACHED BRITAIN'S LOST FIRST BATTALION OF THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT--BUT IT CAME A MONTH TOO LATE FOR ALL BUT ONE DAZED AND UNBELIEVING SURVIVOR.

HE WAS PRIVATE LIONEL ESSEX, ENGLISH RIFLEMAN WHO CRAWLED AWAY FROM THE SCENE OF MASSACRE THE NIGHT OF APRIL 25 AND HID WITH A KINDLY KOREAN FAMILY FOR 33 DAYS. A GREEK PATROL FOUND HIM LAST NIGHT IN A POURING RAINSTORM.

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE 49 MEN WHO FOUGHT THEIR WAY BACK FROM THE TRAP LAST MONTH, HE IS THE ONLY KNOWN SURVIVOR OF SOME 600 BRITISHERS WHO BATTLED FOR TWO DAYS AFTER THEY WERE SURROUNDED BY TWO CHINESE CORPS.

THE REST OF THE BATTALION, EXCEPT FOR SOME WHO MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN PRISONER WERE ALSO FOUND TODAY--STILL LYING IN THE HILL TRAP OR SCOOPED INTO SHALLOW GRAVES BY THE CHINESE.

AT THE FOOT OF THE HILL WAS THE WRECKAGE OF THE BATTALION--VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT--BURNED TRUCKS, WRECKED BREN GUN CARRIERS, SCATTERED AMMUNITION AND SMASHED MACHINE GUNS.

ALL OVER THE AREA WERE THE MUTE SYMBOLS THAT ARE FOUND ON ANY BATTLEFIELD--THE EMPTY HELMET AND THE CRUMPLED CLOTH CAPS OF THE DEAD.

PRIVATE ESSEX, WHO HAD BEEN SHOT IN THE ARM AND LEG BY THE CHINESE, WAS RUSHED INTO THE MEDICS FOR EVACUATION.

THIS STORY WAS TOLD BY THE GREEK OFFICER WHO FOUND HIM, MAJ. P. PANTELIS KALAMAKIS OF ATHENS, OPERATION OFFICER OF THE GREEK BATTALION. HE WAS MAKING A PERSONAL RECONNAISSANCE AT THE TIME.

"WE WENT INTO THE VILLAGE OF PAEGAN JUST BELOW THE IMJIN AT 8:30 P.M., SATURDAY," THE MAJOR SAID IN HALTING BUT UNDERSTANDABLE ENGLISH.

"A KOREAN RAN UP AND SHOUTED. HE PULLED OUR SLEEVES. WE FOLLOWED.

"WE WENT IN AND SAW THIS ENGLISHMAN. HE COULD HARDLY BELIEVE. HE WAS THIN, PALE, AND HAIRY."

"HE SAID NEARLY AS I REMEMBER: 'FOR THIS MOMENT, I WAITED. I PRAYED TO GOD YOU'D COME.'

"THEN HE CRIED.

"THEN HE BEGAN TO LAUGH AND I WANTED TO MAKE HIM HAPPY. I STARTED TO SING TO HIM. I SANG A SONG OF YOURS 'BLESS 'EM ALL.'

"HE KNEW SOME WORDS--ENGLISH SOLDIER WORDS. THEY WERE SOMETHING ABOUT BOMBAY. I DON'T REMEMBER THEM ALL."

(THE WORDS ABOUT BOMBAY ARE:
("THE TROOPSHIP WAS LEAVING BOMBAY,
BOUND FOR OL' BLIGHTY SHORE,
HEAVILY LADEN WITH TIME-EXPIRED MEN,
BOUND FOR THE LAND THEY ADORE").

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"WE SAT ON THE FLOOR AND WE SANG AND SANG. HE WAS HAPPY THEN. WE STARTED BACK. THE KOREANS, THEY CARRIED HIM.

"ON THE WAY HE TOLD THE STORY. THEY WERE OUTNUMBERED AND COULD DO NOTHING MORE. THE CHINESE CAME IN AND THIS MAN WAS WOUNDED. HE SAID ONE OF THESE CHINKS RAN UP AND SHOT HIM WHILE HE LAID ON THE GROUND. HE SHOT HIM IN THE ARM AND LEG. HE HAD BEEN SHOT BEFORE IN THE OTHER LEG.

"HE COULD NOT WALK. SO HE PLAYED DEAD. AFTER, WHEN THE CHINESE WENT, HE STARTED TO CRAWL--NOT ON HIS BELLY, BUT ON HIS BACK AND BACKWARD.

"HE COULD NOT SAY HOW FAR BUT NEXT DAY THE KOREANS FOUND HIM.

"THEY TOOK HIM AND FED HIM IN A DUGOUT. THE WOMEN WASHED HIM. THEY WASHED HIS CLOTHES. BUT I THINK THEY TRIED TO HELP HIS WOUNDS. THEY TREATED HIM LIKE A BABY, BUT HE

A34FX

"HE COULD NOT SAY HOW FAR BUT NEXT DAY THE KOREANS FOUND HIM.

"THEY TOOK HIM AND FED HIM IN A DUGOUT. THE WOMEN WASHED HIM. THEY WASHED HIS CLOTHES. BUT I THINK THEY TRIED TO HELP HIS WOUNDS. THEY TREATED HIM LIKE A BABY, BUT HE COULD NOT EAT THEIR FOOD. IT MADE HIM SICK."

"THAT'S ALL I KNOW; FOR THEY SENT HIM BACK FAST."

AS THE GREEK ENTERED THE AREA, A YOUNG BRITISH OFFICER--ONE OF THE GLOUCESTER MEN WHO FOUGHT FREE--WAS ON HAND WITH SEVERAL OF HIS MEN TO SEE WHAT COULD BE DONE TO IDENTIFY THE DEAD.

HE WAS SECOND LT. DENIS WHATMORE, OF 92 SHIPLANE, FARMBOROUGH, HAMPSHIRE, A PLATOON LEADER OF THE AVU
A

HE WASMQ

AS THE GREEK ENTERERBTHE AREA, A YOUNG BRITISH OFFICER--ONE OF THE GLOUCESTER MEN WHO FOUGHT FREE--WAS ON HAND WITH SEVERAL OF HIS MEN TO SEE WHAT COULD BE DONE TO IDENTIFY THE DEAD.

HE WAS SECOND LT. DENIS WHATMORE, OF 92 SHIPLANE, FARMBOROUGH, HAMPSHIRE, A PLATOON LEADER OF THE VANISHED BATTALION.

"OUR COMPANY WAS OVER HERE ON THE HILL ON THE LEFT" HE POINTED OUT WITH A MINE DETECTOR POLE THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A SWAGGER STICK.

"THE OTHER CHAPS WERE ON THE BIG HILL AT THE RIGHT. THE CHINESE

STARTED COMING AND THEY JUST KEPT COMING AND COMING. IT WAS ONE OF THOSE THINGS."

WHATMORE, TALL, LEAN, BLOND AND WEARING SCHOLARLY GLASSES, WAS ONE OF THE FEW WHO SURVIVED THE TRAP BY ATTACKING FROM THE NORTH AND THEN FIGHTING THEIR WAY BACK THROUGH THE CHINESE LINE TO THE WEST. THEY LOST MORE THAN HALF THEIR GROUP BEFORE THEY REACHED SAFETY.

TODAY, HE WALKED OVER THE SAME HILLS AGAIN LOOKING FOR THE BODIES OF HIS COMRADES.

NEARLY 40 WERE REPORTED UNBURIED ON ONE OF THE REMOTE HILLS.

ALMOST ALL FOUND TODAY WERE IN A SHALLOW GRAVE WHERE THE CHINESE HAD PLACED THEM WHEN THEY OCCUPIED THE BRITISH POSITION.

WHEREVER THE LIEUTENANT WALKED AND STOPPED THERE WAS THE SMELL OF DEAD AND THE BUZZING OF BLACK FLIES. THE GRAVES WERE VERY SHALLOW.

SCATTERED ABOUT FROM HILL TO HILL WAS THE DEBRIS OF THE BATTLE:

EMPTY BREN GUN CLIP, EMPTY WOODEN BOXES THAT ONCE HELD HAND GRENADES--THERE WERE ELEVEN OF THESE IN FRONT OF ONE BRITISH FOXHOLE.

THERE WAS WEBBING EQUIPMENT, THE LITTLE SHORT BRITISH BAYONET THAT THE CHINESE DID NOT WANT, EMPTY CASE AFTER CASE OF RIFLE AMMUNITION, MORTAR SHELLS AND FLARES.

HERE AND THERE WERE THE TORN AND SODDEN LETTERS OF THE DEAD FROM THEIR LOVED ONES AT HOME.

"MY OWN DARLING HUSBAND"--ONE WOULD READ. ANOTHER WOULD SAY "DEAR TOM, WE HAVEN'T HEARD FROM YOU."

SOME WERE BIRTHDAY CARDS. THERE WERE PHOTOGRAPHS OF FRIENDS IN THE SERVICE AND SOMETIMES OF A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A CHILD.

MOST OF THESE MEN WERE RESERVISTS--MEN WHO SERVED IN WORLD WAR TWO, MARRIED AFTERWARD WHEN THEY WERE RELEASED AND THEN WERE RECALLED TO FIGHT HALF-A-WORLD AWAY.

DOWN IN THE VALLEY, AMONG THE WRECKED TRUCKS SOME OF THE BRITISH SOLDIERS WITH THE LIEUTENANT HAD FOUND A RAIN WARPED CRICKET BAT. THEY WERE "BOWLING" LITTLE ROCKS TO THE BATSMAN WHO OBLIGED WITH A SERIES OF STROKES."

"FRIGHTFUL THING ABOUT THOSE CHAPS, WASN'T IT?" ONE OF THEM SAID, "I HAD A LOT OF FRIENDS THERE."

HF1157APD MAY 28 1951

ASOPA

BY JIM BECKER.

WITH THE U.S. MARINES, EAST CENTRAL KOREA (DELAYED)--MAY 26-(AP)-THE PIN BOYS GOT EVEN WITH THE BOWLERS TODAY.

AN AMERICAN TANK CREW SAT AT THE PIN BOYS' END OF A BOWLING ALLEY-SHAPED VALLEY. THEY CAUGHT THE CHINESE AS THEY CAME ROLLING DOWN.

TWO BATTALIONS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAD SENT THE CHINESE RUNNING. THE ENEMY POURED RIGHT INTO THE SIGHTS OF THE MARINES' 50-AND 30-CALIBER MACHINE GUNS ON THE TANKS.

THE CHINESE HAD BEEN OCCUPYING RUGGED HILLS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE "BOWLING ALLEY."

THE MARINES SLIPPED THEIR TANK INTO THE ALLEY AND SET UP STATION AT THE END. THEN THE TROOPS BEGAN CLIMBING THE JAGGED PEAKS BEHIND A VICIOUS ARTILLERY AND MORTAR BARRAGE.

THEY WAITED FOR THE CHINESE TO COME RUNNING DOWN THE BACK SLOPES AND INTO THEIR GUNS.

SGT. EARL B. SNYDER OF MOOREFIELD, W.VA., CROUCHED BEHIND THE TANK TURRET WITH A PAIR OF BINOCULARS AND WATCHED FIRST THE HILL TO THE RIGHT AND THE HILL TO THE LEFT.

PFC. JAMES B. STANLEY OF RICHWOOD, W.VA., AND PFC. EDGAR R. PERKINS OF BROWNSVILLE, PA., WERE AT THEIR MACHINE GUN STATIONS. PVT. EDWARD SOKOL OF PHILADELPHIA AND CORPORAL J.C. HOUCK OF LENOR, N.C., KEPT A CAREFUL WATCH.

I TRIED TO STAY OUT OF THE WAY.

THE ARTILLERY AND MORTARS POURED IT ON THE CHINESE ATOP BOTH HILLS. THE CLEAN WHITE PUFFS OF PHOSPHOROUS SHELLS, FLECKED WITH FIRE, ROSE AGAIN AND AGAIN. THE TIME-FUSED HIGH EXPLOSIVE SHELLS BURST 30-FEET OVER THE HEADS OF THE REDS IN UGLY BLACK CLOUDS, RAINING FRAGMENTS ON THEM.

BEHIND US, GRACEFUL JET PLANES DARTED IN AND OUT, GIVING ROCKET AND FIRE BOMB TREATMENT TO THE HILLS.

THEN THE MACHINE GUNS OPENED UP WITH THEIR ANGRY STUTTER. AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN BEGAN CAUTIOUSLY EDGING UP THE SLOPES.

THEY DARTED SKILLFULLY FROM ROCK TO BUSH, EACH MAN FIRING A FEW ROUNDS WHILE A BUDDY DASHED 10 OR 15 YARDS FORWARD.

THE REDS OPENED UP ATOP THE HILL. BULLETS CHURNED UP THE GROUND ON THE SLOPE. A RUSSIAN-MADE "BURP GUN" LET LOOSE LIKE A LOW VOICED ZIPPER BEING ZIPPED IN ANGER.

THEN THE SAME RACKET BEGAN ON THE RIGHT.

"IT'S A WONDER ANYONE IS ALIVE ON THOSE HILLS AFTER THE STUFF WE THREW AT THEM," SAID SNYDER, "BUT THEY SURE ARE."

BUT THE INCREDIBLE FIRE POWER BARRAGE OF THE AMERICANS--IT SOUNDED AS IF A WHOLE COMPANY HAD OPENED FIRE AT ONCE AND ALL THE MEN WERE POURING LEAD AS FAST AS THEY COULD--SOON HAD ITS EFFECT.

A TINY FIGURE, THEN ANOTHER APPEARED ON THE SKYLINE OF THE HILL TO THE LEFT. THEY BEGAN RUNNING IN A ZIGZAG LINE AS IF THEY WERE STRUGGLING UNDER HEAVY LOADS.

MAY 28 1951

AS1FX

"THOSE ARE CHINKS TRYING TO GET AWAY WITH THE AMMO," SHOUTED SOKOL.

"LET ME GET THEM," SAID PERKINS.

"HOLD IT A SECOND, DAMMIT," SAID SNYDER, PEERING INTENTLY THROUGH THE GLASSES. "LET'S MAKE SURE THEY ARE NOT OUR OWN MEN."

SUDDENLY ANOTHER DOZEN MEN TOPPED THE HILL AND BEGAN RUNNING INTO OUR GUN SIGHTS. SNYDER GRABBED STANLEY'S ARM AND SHOUTED:

"THEY ARE CHINKS, ALL RIGHT. THEY'RE WEARING THOSE BROWN UNIFORMS."

BOTH GUNNERS OPENED UP AT ONCE. THE TRACERS WINKED INTO THE HILLS. DUST CLOUDS APPEARED AT THE FEET OF THE RUNNING MEN.

"SHOOT HIGHER, HIGHER," SHOUTED SOME ONE.

THE ROUTE OF THE BULLETS WAS MOVED UP. FOUR OR FIVE MEN FELL. THE GUNS CHATTERED AWAY. STEAM ROSE FROM THE BIG ANGRY-NOSED 50-CALIBER. THE 30-CALIBER BOBBED UP AND DOWN WITH EACH ROUND.

"YOU'RE HITTING THEM. YOU'RE GETTING THEM," SHOUTED SNYDER OVER THE ROAR OF THE GUNS. "GIVE THEM HELL."

THE CHINESE, NOW ABOUT 500 YARDS AWAY, WHEELED AND TRIED TO CHANGE DIRECTION. THE MURDEROUS FIRE CONTINUED TO DROP THEM UNTIL THE SURVIVORS DISAPPEARED OVER THE SLOPE AND RAN FOR ANOTHER VALLEY EXIT.

BUT THERE WAS NO REST FOR THE SMOKING GUNS.

SNYDER SUDDENLY SPOTTED SOME BROWN-SUITED MEN SNEAKING AWAY FROM THE FIGHT ON THE RIGHT.

"GET THOSE B------," HE HOLLERED AND THE REST OF THE LEATHERNECKS TOOK UP THE CRY.

TWO OF THEM DROPPED BEFORE THEY VEERED AWAY FROM THE "BOWLING ALLEY" AND SLIPPED AWAY THROUGH THE BRUSH.

THEN THE QUIET THAT COMES AFTER BATTLE DESCENDED ON THE VALLEY. AMERICANS APPEARED ON THE PEAKS OF THE HILLS TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT.

IT DIDN'T LAST LONG.

THE BLASTING OF OUR GUNS HAD GIVEN US AWAY. FROM SOMEWHERE BEHIND US MORTAR SHELLS WERE SENT TO FIND US. THEY SPLATTERED INTO THE VALLEY WITH A NASTY CRASH.

"LET'S GET THE HELL OUT OF HERE," WAS THE GENERAL CONCENSUS. WE DID.

HF128PRD

30.24- 23465

A151FX

(480)

WESTERN FRONT, KOREA, MAY 27-(AP)-"BY GOD, IF I'M EVER UNHAPPY AGAIN I'M GOING TO LOOK AT A PICTURE OF MYSELF LIKE THIS."

THE SPEAKER WAS AIRFORCE SECOND LT.MELVIN J.SHADDUCK OF ROUTE ONE, CUSHING,MINN. HE WAS SITTING IN A JEEP, SUNKEN AND SHAGGY WITH MORE THAN A MONTH'S GROWTH OF BROWN HAIR AND BEARD.

BUT HIS EYES WERE UNNATURALLY BRIGHT WITH THE FIRST FREEDOM HE HAD TASTED IN 35 DAYS--SINCE HE WAS SHOT DOWN BEHIND ENEMY LINES ON APRIL 22, THE DAY THE CHINESE LAUNCHED THEIR LAST GREAT WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

THE LIEUTENANT IS THE SON OF MR. AND MRS.L.K.SHADDUCK OF 808 EIGHTH STREET, LITTLE FALLS, MINN. HIS WIFE, LILLIAN, LIVES WITH HER MOTHER AT ROUTE ONE, DOWNERS GROVE, MINN.

"IF I EVER KICK AGAIN ABOUT WHAT HAPPENS TO ME I'M JUST GOING TO GET THIS PICTURE OUT AND LOOK AT IT," SAID THE LIEUTENANT. "EVERYTHING'S WONDERFUL RIGHT NOW. I LOVE THE WORLD. I COULDN'T BE HAPPIER IF I LIVED A THOUSAND YEARS."

LESS THAN AN HOUR BEFORE, A GREEK PATROL, PROBING A LITTLE VILLAGE ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE IMJIN RIVER, SAW SEVERAL KOREANS RUNNING UP EXCITEDLY. THEY PULLED THE GREEKS INTO HOUSE, WHERE THEY FOUND SHADDUCK LYING ON A RICE STRAW MAT. HE WAS THIN AND WORN FROM HIS ORDEAL BUT WELL ENOUGH TO WALK.

"I WAS FLYING A MOSQUITO PLANE APRIL 22," HE SAID, "WHEN THE CHINESE CAUGHT ME IN THE AIR WITH A BURST OF 20 MILLIMETER GROUND FIRE."

MOSQUITOS ARE SPOTTER PLANES THAT CONTROL THE MOVEMENTS OF THE FAST FIGHTER AIRCRAFT.

"THE PLANE CAUGHT FIRE, BURNING MY ARM A BIT, AND I HAD TO BAIL OUT. I HAD NO IDEA THE OFFENSIVE WAS TO START THAT NIGHT AND I THOUGHT I WAS NEAR OUR LINES.

"I HEADED SOUTH THAT NIGHT BUT WHEN I GOT TO OUR POSITIONS THE CHINESE WERE THERE AHEAD OF ME. I LAID LOW THAT NIGHT BUT WHEN I STARTED OUT IN THE MORNING I RAN INTO A GROUP OF ABOUT 50 CHINESE AND THAT WAS THAT.

"BY AND LARGE THEY TREATED ME FAIRLY WELL. OF COURSE THEY TOOK MY PISTOL, BUT THEY LEFT ME WITH ALL MY OTHER THINGS. AT FIRST, I GOT THE SAME FOOD THEY DID AND AS LONG AS I WAS WITH A GROUP NOBODY PUSHED ME AROUND. IT WAS ONLY WHEN I WAS WITH ONE OR TWO THAT I GOT CLUBBED A LITTLE. THE FRONT TROOPS WERE BETTER THAN THOSE IN THE REAR ABOUT THAT, TOO."

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A152FX

SHADDUCK WAS MARCHED HITHER AND YON FOR SEVERAL WEEKS. THEN WHEN THE CHINESE BEGAN THEIR NEW RETREAT NORTH THEY SIMPLY ABANDONED HIM WITH SIX OTHER PRISONERS--FIVE AMERICANS AND A TURK.

SHADDUCK STRUCK OUT ALONE AND REACHED THE VILLAGE.

"WHEN THEY CAPTURED ME THEY TALKED EXACTLY LIKE THE SURRENDER LEAFLETS THEY LEAVE FOR OUR TROOPS. THEY SAID WE ARE CHINESE VOLUNTEERS--WE WILL NOT HARM YOU, WE WILL NOT TAKE YOUR PERSONAL POSSESSIONS, AND WE WILL FEED YOU AND GIVE YOU MEDICAL CARE.

"THEY SAID IT IN ENGLISH AS IF THEY HAD MEMORIZED IT.

"LITTLE BY LITTLE THEY TOOK MOST OF MY THINGS IN SPITE OF THEIR PROMISES. THEY DID LEAVE ME MOST OF MY CLOTHES AND ONE ARMY PEN."

SHADDUCK DIRECTED THE GREEKS TO THE SIX OTHER ALLIED SOLDIERS, WHO WERE RETURNED TO ALLIED LINES.

HW713PPD NM

A32FX

FIRST LEAD TIBET.

TOKYO, MAY 27-(AP)-RED CHINA ANNOUNCED WITH MUCH FANFARE TODAY A SWEEPING TREATY FOR THE "LIBERATION" OF TIBET--BUT WHICH, IF EFFECTIVE, GIVES IT A MILITARY STRANGLEHOLD ON THAT GATEWAY TO INDIA. x30

THE TERMS CALLED FOR CONTROL OF TIBET'S NATIONAL DEFENSES BY THE RED ARMY. THEY ALSO FEATURED A SLY RED ATTEMPT TO DIVIDE THE COUNTRY BY ESTABLISHMENT OF A CHINESE AS A RIVAL OF THE RULING DALAI LAMA.

PEIPING RADIO ROLLED OUT A FLOODTIDE OF WORDS ON JUST HOW RED CHINA "WILL CERTAINLY HELP THE TIBETAN PEOPLE IN WIPING OUT THE INFLUENCE OF IMPERIALISM IN TIBET."

A NOTE OF UNCERTAINTY ON JUST HOW TIBET WILL ACCEPT ITS "LIBERATION" WAS DETECTED IN A STATEMENT ISSUED BY CHINA'S ARMY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, CHU TEH:

"IT IS HOPED THAT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF TIBET WILL CARRY OUT THE AGREEMENT ON THE MEASURES FOR THE PEACEFUL LIBERATION OF TIBET IN EARNEST AND DO ALL IT CAN TO HELP THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (COMMUNIST) MARCH INTO TIBET."

BY TREATY, TIBET BECAME A MILITARY DISTRICT OF RED CHINA UNDER A RED GENERAL'S COMMAND THE MOMENT THE TREATY WAS SIGNED--MAY 23.

THE COMMUNIST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, GEN. CHU TEH, WITNESSED THE SIGNING.

MAY 28 1951

BY PEIPING'S OWN ACCOUNT:

RED TROOPS WILL STAY IN THAT "ROOF OF THE WORLD" LAND--ABOUT THE SIZE OF FRANCE AND GERMANY--WHICH THEY INVADED LAST FALL.

(AS MONITORED IN SAN FRANCISCO, THIS TREATY PROVISION READ BLUNTLY: "THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF TIBET SHALL ACTIVELY ASSIST THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION (COMMUNIST) ARMY TO ENTER TIBET AND CONSOLIDATE THE NATIONAL DEFENSES.")

TIBETAN TROOPS WILL BE INTEGRATED IN THE RED ARMY.

RED CHINA TAKES OVER TIBET'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE.

TIBET WILL BANISH "IMPERIALISTIC INFLUENCE AND REVERT TO RED CHINA."

THERE ALSO WAS A HINT THAT TIBET WOULD BE PARTITIONED BETWEEN RIVAL LAMAS.

ONE TREATY PROVISION WAS THAT THE STATUS AND POWER OF THE DALAI LAMA WOULD CONTINUE UNMODIFIED. WITH HIS GOVERNMENT OF PRIESTS, THE DALAI LAMA FLED LHASA AT THE OUTSET OF THE COMMUNIST INVASION. HE WENT TO YATUNG ON THE INDIAN BORDER.

BUT THE TREATY AT THE SAME TIME PROMISED REINSTATEMENT OF THE PANCHEN LAMA WHO HAS BEEN IN EXILE UNDER TUTELAGE OF RED CHINA. BEFORE HE LEFT CHINA HE HAD CONTROLLED WEST TIBET AND THE DALAI LAMA THE EAST.

BUT THE TREATY PROMISED TO ESTABLISH THE PANCHEN LAMA. THE PRESENT CLAIMANT IS A CHINESE WHO HAS NEVER BEEN IN TIBET.

CHINESE RED PLANS FOR TWO LAMAS SUGGEST A SHREWD ATTEMPT AT PARTITION.

THE DALAI LAMA HAS LONG BEEN THE TEMPORAL AND SPIRITUAL LEADER OF ALL TIBET. THE CURRENT PANCHEN LAMA SOUGHT TO TAKE OVER SPIRITUAL LEADERSHIP BUT NEVER WAS ABLE TO GAIN POWER SO LONG AS THE DALAI LAMA REMAINED IN LHASA.

THE DALAI LAMA'S FLIGHT FROM LHASA AND ENTRY THERE OF CHINESE REDS GAVE THE COMMUNISTS THEIR OPPORTUNITY TO BACK THEIR PANCHEN PUPPET.

IN ADDITION TO THESE SIX TREATY PROVISIONS, PEIPING RADIO, AS MONITORED IN TOKYO, ANNOUNCED THESE FOUR:

TIBET'S RELIGION--LAMAISM, A FORM OF BUDDHISM--ITS CUSTOMS AND HABITS WILL REMAIN INTACT; THE REVENUE OF THE LAMA TEMPLES WILL BE UNDISTURBED. (RED CHINA OBVIOUSLY WANTS TO AVOID TROUBLE WITH THE LAMAS ALTHOUGH

SHE HAS SHOWN NO COMPUNCTION IN DEALING SHARPLY WITH THE CHRISTIAN MISSIONS WITHIN RED CHINA ITSELF.)

TIBETAN "COLLABORATORS" WHO SEVER THEIR RELATIONS WITH "IMPERIALISTS AND THE KUOMINTANG" (CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S CHINESE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT PARTY) SHALL NOT BE PUNISHED. (THIS WAS AN OBVIOUS ATTEMPT TO GUARD AGAINST INSURRECTION BY WEENING AWAY ANY DISSIDENTS FROM OLD TIES.)

THE TIBETAN GOVERNMENT WILL CONDUCT REFORMS "VOLUNTARILY AND NOT UNDER DURESS."

TIBETANS "UNDER GUIDANCE OF THE CENTRAL RED CHINA GOVERNMENT" WILL CONDUCT THEIR OWN AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT.

RED CHINA DID NOT DIGNIFY THE OCCASION EITHER WITH THE NO. 1 COMMUNIST, MAO TZE-TUNG, NOR THE RED PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER, CHOU EN-LAI.

THE BROADCAST SAID LIE WEI-HAN SIGNED FOR RED CHINA AND THAT THE TIBETAN PLENIPOTENTIARY WAS NGA BOU.

PEIPING RADIO CALLED IT "A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT."

USING A DAZZLING DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS, THE RED ARMY ROUTED TIBETAN'S TROOPS LAST OCTOBER WITHOUT EVEN A FIGHT.

THE RED VENTURE NEVER WAS COMPLETELY ENDED. THE REDS SET UP A BORDER GOVERNMENT FOR TIBET IN THE NEIGHBORING CHINESE PROVINCE OF SIKANG.

A TIBET DELEGATION HAS BEEN IN PEIPING FOR WEEKS NEGOTIATING FOR SOME DEGREE OF AUTONOMY.

PEIPING RADIO CALLED THE SWEEPING TREATY PROVISIONS A "PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT."

PEIPING SAID, HOWEVER, THAT WHILE CHAIRMAN MAO WAS NOT PRESENT AT THE SIGNING HE DID HOLD A RECEPTION ON THE EVENING OF THE 24TH TO CELEBRATE "THE AGREEMENT ON MEASURES FOR THE PEACEFUL LIBERATION OF TIBET."

THIS WAS ONE OF FEW OCCASIONS RECENTLY WHEN THE REPORTEDLY AILING MAO WAS PLACED IN THE PUBLIC EYE. THE LAST PREVIOUS ONE WAS THE BIG COMMUNIST MAY DAY PARADE.

(AS MONITORED IN SAN FRANCISCO, THE ACCOUNT OF THE CELEBRATING RECEPTION HAD THE PANCHEN NGO ERH-TEHNI AND HIS DEPUTY ADVISOR, JIAYA BUDDHA, PRESENT. CONSPICUOUSLY NOT MENTIONED WAS THE DALAI LAMA. HE REPORTEDLY WAS REPRESENTED BY A "DELEGATION."

(BUT THE PEIPING BROADCAST SAID REPEATED TOASTS WERE PROPOSED TO THE "UNITY" OF THE TWO LAMAS, AS WELL AS TO THE HEALTH OF CHAIRMAN MAO AND "THE GREAT UNITY OF ALL THE NATIONALITIES IN CHINA."

(BOTH THE PANCHEN LAMA AND THE SO-CALLED DELEGATION OF THE DALAI LAMA WERE SAID TO HAVE PAID COURTESY CALLS DURING THE AFTERNOON OF MAY 24 ON BOTH CHAIRMAN MAO AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF CHU.)

MAY 28 1951

A9

HONG KONG, MAY 27-(AP)-PEIPING RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY A "PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT" WITH TIBET. DETAILS AS RECEIVED HERE INDICATED THAT THE COMMUNIST CHINESE GOVERNMENT HAS WON ALMOST COMPLETE CONTROL OVER THE CONQUERED MOUNTAIN LAND.

RED CHINESE ARMIES INVADED TIBET LAST FALL AND SENT THE TIBETAN ARMY INTO FLIGHT WITH A DAZZLING DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS. THE RULING DALAI LAMA AND HIS GOVERNMENT OF PRIESTS FLED TO YATUNG, ON THE INDIAN BORDER. A TIBETAN DELEGATION JOURNEYED TO PEIPING FOR PEACE AND SETTLEMENT TALKS.

TODAY'S PEIPING BROADCAST SAID THE AGREEMENT PROVIDED FOR:

1. MAINTENANCE OF "THE SATUS QUO (EXISTING) GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE."

2. REORGANIZATION OF THE TIBETAN ARMY INTO THE RED ARMIES.

3. RECONCILIATION BETWEEN THE DALAI LAMA AND THE PANCHEN LAMA. THE PANCHEN LAMA, A CLAIMANT TO THE RULING POST IN TIBET, HAS BEEN RAISED IN CHINA AND HAS HAD CHINESE BACKING.

4. PLACING ALL TIBETAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN THE HANDS OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

5. A PROGRAM OF CULTURE AND EDUCATION (PROBABLY COMMUNIST INDOCTRINATION) FOR TIBET UNDER CONTROL OF THE COMMUNISTS.

FD1242PED

A59FX

JABARA JET ACE (225)

BY FRANK H. KING.

TOKYO, MAY 27-(AP)-CAPT. JAMES JABARA, THE WORLD'S FIRST JET ACE, HEADED TOWARD THE UNITED STATES AND THE ARMS OF HIS WIFE TONIGHT.

WEARING A BORROWED UNIFORM THAT "DOESN'T FIT VERY WELL," HE LEFT HANEDA AIR BASE AT 11:30 P.M., (8:30 A.M., SUNDAY, E.S.T.)

HE BORROWED THE UNIFORM, A SUMMER ONE, AFTER MISPLACING HIS OWN.

"I MAY LOOK TACKY BUT I FEEL GREAT," HE SAID IN A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION JUST BEFORE DEPARTURE, "MY WIFE WILL BE AT TRAVIS AIRFORCE BASE AT FAIRFIELD-SUISUN, CALIFORNIA, WAITING FOR ME.

"IF THE WINDS ARE OKAY WE'LL GET IN AT 9 P.M., MAY 28, SAN FRANCISCO TIM."

JABAR

TIME."

JABARA SCORED A DOUBLE-KILL ON SUNDAY, MAY 20, IN NORTH KOREA WHEN HE DOWNED TWO ENEMY MIGS. THAT RAN HIS TOTAL TO SIX KILLS--ONE PAST THE ACE-MAKING MINIMUM. HE HAD EARNED ACE-RATING IN WORLD WAR II WITH NINE GERMAN PLANES DESTROYED. HE ALSO SHARED CREDIT WITH ANOTHER FLIER FOR A 10TH GERMAN PLANE.

JABARA WAS RUSHED BACK TO JAPAN IMMEDIATELY AFTER BECOMING A JET ACE OVER KOREA.

HE WAS DECORATED WITH A DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS AND TURNED INTO AN INSTRUCTOR.

WASHINGTON ORDERED HIM BACK TO THE STATES FOR STILL UNDISCLOSED DUTY.

"I PHONED MY WIFE THREE TIMES IN THE LAST THREE DAYS," HE SAID. "SHE KNEW I WAS COMING HOME--A FORT WORTH PAPER TOLD HER--I DON'T KNOW WHICH ONE."

MRS. JABARA WAS AT THE HOME OF HER PARENTS (206 S. KENTUCKY ST.) IN MCKINNEY, TEXAS.

"SHE FLEW OUT TO CALIFORNIA AND IS STAYING WITH HER SISTER AND BROTHER-IN-LAW. HE'S CHIEF PHARMACIST'S MATE HOWARD STILES OF THE U.S.S. WARRICK STATIONED AT MARE ISLAND.

"EVEN IF WE HAVE TO GO COMMERCIAL, SHE'S FLYING BACK TO WASHINGTON WITH ME."

HE115PPD

MAY 28 1951

A143FX (NAMES)

V(200)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SUNDAY, MAY 27)

(ADVANCE) TOKYO,MAY 27-(AP)-THE NAMES OF 18 U.S. MARINE PRISONERS OF WAR WHO WERE RESCUED FRIDAY AT CHUNCHON, KOREA, AFTER BEING ABANDONED BY FLEEING CHINESE COMMUNISTS, WERE ANNOUNCED HERE TONIGHT.

THE NAME OF A GI PRISONER-OF-WAR RESCUED WITH THEM WAS STILL WITHHELD PENDING NOTIFICATION OF NEXT OF KIN THAT HE IS SAFE.

THE MARINES:

S/SGT. CHARLES L.HARRISON, 801 ELWOOD ST., TULSA, OKLA.
M/SGT. GUS H.DUNIS, 4614 BIONA DR., SAN DIEGO,CALIF.
SGT. MORRIS ESTEES, 3000 W. 10TH ST., AMARILLO, TEXAS.
CPL. COLVIN W.WILLIAMS, 2904 NORTH BLVD., BATON ROUGE,LA.
PFC. PAUL J.PHILLIPS, 252 CYPRUS MILL RD., FLORENCE, ALA.
LT.FRANK E.COLD, 1416 E.MOHAWK AVE., TAMPA, FLA.
PFC. JOHN HARING, 532 CHUMENG ST., PAINTED POST,N.Y.
CPL. FREDERICK HOLCOMB, HAMDEN,N.Y.
CPL.CLIFFORD HAWKINS, LORAIN, OHIO.

30.24- 23467

PFC. THERON L.HILBURN, 4786 WILSON ST., SAN DIEGO,CALIF.
S/SGT.JAMES B.NASH, 1114 NINTH ST., DURHAM,N.C.
CPL.LEONARD J.MAFFIOLI, 1761-1/2 GLENWOOD DR., SAN DIEGO,CALIF.
PFC. CHARLES M.KAYLOR, 3538 SECOND ST., N.E., MINNEAPOLIS.
PFC. CHARLES E.QUIRLING, 10832 CREVILLE ST., INGLEWOOD,CALIF.
SGT.PAUL M.MANOR, PATRICK SPRINGS,VA.
SGT. CHARLES W.DICKERSON, TOPEKA DR., TARZANA,CALIF.
CPL. ERNEST E.HAYTON, BOX 199, JULIAN,CALIF.
CPL. THEODORE R.WHEELER, 1435 E. INDIAN SCHOOL RD., PHOENIX.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SUNDAY, MAY 27)
WH141PPD NM

B21KX (Q)
(140)
TOKYO, MAY 27-(AP)-PILOTS OF 16 JET F-84S WERE DECORATED TODAY FOR INFLICTING 700 RED CASUALTIES AND DESTROYING 50 VEHICLES NEAR INJE IN EAST-CENTRAL KOREA.
FOUR GOT THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS; 12 AIR MEDALS.
MAJ. GEN. EDWARD P. TIMBERLAKE, JR., U. S. FIFTH AIR FORCE COMMANDER, TOLD THE MEN THAT LT. GEN. JAMES VAN FLEET, U. S. EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER, "CALLED ME AND SAID THAT THE EIGHTH ARMY IS AS PROUD OF YOUR 16-MAN FLIGHT AS THE AIR FORCE MUST BE."
AMONG THE FLIGHT LEADERS GETTING THE FCS WAS CAPT. EUGENE H. MACMURRAY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
AIR MEDALS OR OAK LEAF CLUSTERS TO THE AIR MEDAL WENT TO:
SECOND LT. HENRY J. SULLIVAN, MONTGOMERY, ALA.; LT. ROGER L. COOPER, CLEVELAND, OHIO; SECOND LT. CLIFFORD C. CALLOWAN JR., MARIANNA, FLA.; CAPT. MARSHAL M. BARTON, MEMPHIS, TENN.; SECOND LT. JOHN E. BRIDGES, ROCK HILL, S. C.; LT. JAMES C. SCHEUER, ELKHART, IND.; LT. LESTER K. SWEAT, PLANT CITY, FLA.; AND LT. WILLIAM Y. SMITH, HOT SPRINGS, ARK.
(STREET ADDRESSES NOT AVAILABLE).
BQ431PCS NM MAY 28 1951

AP7FX
TOKYO, MAY 27-(AP)-A COMMUNIST ROAD MINE OVER WHICH HUNDREDS OF VEHICLES HAD PASSED SAFELY EXPLODED IN KOREA SATURDAY, KILLING AN AUSTRALIAN WAR CORRESPONDENT AND A CANADIAN OFFICER.
THE VICTIMS WERE DEREK PEARCY OF REUTERS AND LT. JOE LEVINSON. THEIR BRITISH DRIVER, JOHN BLACKWELL, WAS SERIOUSLY INJURED.
PEARCY WAS KILLED ON HIS 25TH BIRTHDAY, 17 DAYS AFTER HE RETURNED TO THE WAR FRONT FROM JAPAN. H LIVED AT 10 CARR ST., WAVERTON,

PEARCY WAS KILLED ON HIS 25TH BIRTHDAY, 17 DAYS AFTER HE RETURNED TO THE WAR FRONT FROM JAPAN. HE LIVED AT 10 CARR ST., WAVERTON, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.
THE MINE EXPLODED NEAR THE COMMAND POST OF THE CANADIAN 25TH BRIGADE.
PEARCY WAS EMPLOYED BY REUTERS SHORTLY AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR. HE LEFT REUTERS TO JOIN THE JAPAN NEWS, BUT RETURNED TO THE NEWS AGENCY MAY 1. HE WENT BACK TO KOREA MAY 9.
HIS PARENTS WERE INFORMED OF THE TRAGEDY IN MELBOURNE, WHERE THEY HAD DOCKED FROM A SEA TRIP ABROAD.
FUNERAL SERVICES FOR THE CORRESPONDENT WILL BE HELD IN THE BRITISH PLOT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CEMETARY IN PUSAN, MONDAY.
LT. GEN. JAMES A. VAN FLEET, U.S. EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER, SENT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO REUTERS:
"MY DEEPEST SYMPATHY FOR THE RECENT UNFORTUNATE DEATH OF MR. DEREK PEARCY. HIS LOSS WILL BE FELT BY ALL EIGHTH ARMY."
CY418APD NM

A65FX
WITH THE U.S. MARINES IN KOREA, MAY 27-(AP)-A FRIGHTENED AND TIRED COMMUNIST SOLDIER GAVE HIMSELF UP TODAY AT THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION COMMAND POST.
HE WAS A NORTH KOREAN.
"WHAT ARE YOU DOING IN THE CHINESE ARMY?" HE WAS ASKED.
"I WENT TO CHINA TO AVOID BEING DRAFTED IN NORTH KOREA," HE SAID
"THEN THE CHINESE DRAFTED ME."
HE135PPD

A130KX
(WEST OUT)
(160)
SEOUL, MAY 27-(AP)-A UNITED NATIONS PLANE CRASHED TODAY SHORTLY AFTER TAKING OFF FROM SEOUL CITY AIRFIELD BUT THE SEVEN PASSENGERS ESCAPED INJURY.
THE CO-PILOT, WALTER RISTAU, SEATTLE, WASH., WAS RUSHED BY HELICOPTER TO A HOSPITAL. EXTENT OF HIS INJURIES WAS NOT DETERMINED.
ABOARD THE PLANE WERE: ANDREW W. CORDIER, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO U. N. SECRETARY GENERAL TRYGVE LEI; MAJ. W. H. ELLERY, 29TH BRITISH BRIGADE; BRIAN MEREDITH, U. N. INFORMATION OFFICER, OF OTTAWA, CANADA; COL. WALTER HENSEY, JR., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, CHIEF OF THE KOREAN EQUITY AID DIVISION; DR. HDRAGOSLAV PROTITCH, PRINCIPAL DIRECTOR OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS SECTION OF THE U. N.; AND CONSTANTINE STAVROUPLOULOS, PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF U. N. COMMI

STAVROUPOULOS, PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF U. N. COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA.
THE PLANE, TAKING THE PARTY BACK TO TAEGU AFTER VISITING THE WAR FRONT, APPARENTLY DEVELOPED ENGINE TROUBLE. IT CRASHED INTO A SANDBANK NEAR THE HAN RIVER AND WAS BADLY DAMAGED.
THE PILOT, J. C. DENMAN, ST. PAUL, MINN., ESCAPED INJURY.
BQ633PCS NM

A97KX (FX)
WEST OUT
MAY 28 1951
TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 27-(AP)-GOVERNOR K.C. WU OF FORMOSA, ONE OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S TOP ADVISORS, DECLARED TODAY THAT THE KOREAN WAR IS MERELY THE PRELUDE TO WORLD WAR III. HE PREDICTED THE WORLD CONFLICT WOULD COME NEXT YEAR.
IN A SPEECH BEFORE NATIONALIST JUDICIAL AND OTHER OFFICIALS WU SAID HE BELIEVED SOVIET RUSSIA WOULD START THE NEW WORLD CONFLICT AS SOON AS PREMIER STALIN IS CONVINCED RUSSIA CAN MATCH THE U.S. IN ATOMIC POWER.
JQ434PCS

A98KX
WEST OUT
TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 27-(AP)-THE CHINA UNION PRESS TODAY ESTIMATED THAT AT LEAST 300,000 PERSONS WERE EXECUTED IN COMMUNIST CHINA'S GREAT PURGE THUS FAR IN MAY.
OF THIS NUMBER, THE PRO-NATIONALIST AGENCY DECLARED, 20,000 WERE SLAIN IN THE FIRST HALF OF MAY IN FOUR SOUTHERN PROVINCES, ACCORDING TO UNDERGROUND SOURCES. THE PROVINCES WERE KWANTUNG, KWANGSI, HUNAN AND HOPEH.
BQ435PCS

A104FA
(CHA1025)
HONG KONG, MAY 27-(AP)-COMMUNIST CHINA'S OFFICIALS NEWS AGENCY HAS ISSUED EXPLICIT INSTRUCTIONS ON "HOW TO HOLD SUCCESSFUL ACCUSATION MEETINGS IN CHURCH."

THE INSTRUCTIONS, RELEASED TODAY, SAID THE MEETINGS WERE "ESSENTIAL" IF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES OF RED CHINA WERE TO "LIQUIDATE ALL IMPERIALIST INFLUENCE."

THE RELIGIOUS ACCUSATION MEETINGS ARE EQUIVALENT TO THE RED "STRUGGLE MEETINGS" USED TO DENOUNCE LANDLORDS PRIOR TO THE RE-DISTRIBUTION OF LAND. ONLY NOW THEY ARE BEING DIRECTED AGAINST CHRISTIAN CHURCH LEADERS AND THEIR FOLLOWERS SUSPECTED OF SYMPATHY FOR THE UNITED STATES.

THE INSTRUCTIONS SAID FIRST IT WAS NECESSARY TO OVERCOME FEELINGS THAT IT WAS "UN-CHRISTIAN" TO ATTEND ACCUSATION RALLIES AND PUBLIC TRIALS.

THEN THE INSTRUCTIONS TOLD HOW TO ORGANIZE "ACCUSATION COMMITTEES," WRITE OUT THE ACCUSATIONS IN CLEAR, FORCEFUL TERMS. IT WARNED THAT LONG SPEECHES SHOULD BE SHORTENED, AMBIGUOUS STATEMENTS MADE CLEAR, AND "VAGUE SPEECHES SHOULD BE MADE MORE SUBSTANTIAL."

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CHURCH TRIALS SHOULD BE MADE PUBLIC AND SENT TO LEADING NEWSPAPERS. "EVIDENCE" AGAINST THE ACCUSED--SUCH AS LETTERS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ARMS OR RADIO SETS--SHOULD BE PUBLICLY EXHIBITED IF AVAILABLE, THE INSTRUCTIONS DECLARED.

THE COMMUNISTS ONCE ASSERTED THERE WOULD BE FREEDOM OF RELIGION IN RED CHINA, BUT THERE WAS NO HINT OF TOLERANCE IN THEIR PRESENT INSTRUCTIONS.

SUCCESSFUL ACCUSATIONS AGAINST CHRISTIANS BELIEVED OF PRO-WESTERN LEANINGS SHOULD BE FACTUAL, NON-SENTIMENTAL, SPOKEN FROM THE HEART, COMPLETELY FRANK AND SINCERE AND "SHOULD STAND FIRM ON THE PEOPLE'S STANDPOINT."

THE REDS USE THE WORD "PEOPLE" IN LIEU OF THE WORD COMMUNISM.

THE INSTRUCTIONS EMPHASIZED THAT THE "ATMOSPHERE MUST BE MADE STERN WHEN CONDUCTING ACCUSATION MEETINGS." THE ORDER OF APPEARANCE OF THE ACCUSERS SHOULD BE MADE IN SUCH A WAY AS TO "AROUSE TENSION FIRST, THEN RELAXATION AND FINALLY TENSION AGAIN...HAND CLAPPINGS MAY BE USED TO STRESS THE MOST EXCITING PHASE OF THE ACCUSATIONS."

THE MEETINGS MUST BE HELD WITH THE FULLEST "ASSISTANCE AND GUIDANCE" FROM COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT ORGANS AND PRIVATE GROUPS, THE NEWS AGENCY SAID TO AROUSE "PATRIOTIC ARDOUR AND POLITICAL UNDERSTANDING."

CHURCH WORKERS, IT INSISTED MUST TAKE FULL AND ACTIVE PART IN THE COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY SUPPRESSION PROGRAM, RESIST THE UNITED STATES AND AID NORTH KOREA.

MAY 28 1951

CV-HF408PPD

A67FX
MANILA, MAY 27-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINES WILL INSIST THAT A JAPANESE CONFESSION OF "WAR GUILT" BE INCLUDED IN THE PREAMBLE OF THE FORTHCOMING PEACE TREATY, A SOURCE SAID TODAY.

THERE IS NO SUCH CLAUSE IN THE DRAFT TREATY SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES TO THE PHILIPPINES AND OTHER NATIONS WHO FOUGHT JAPAN, THE SOURCE SAID. HE IS A MEMBER OF THE PHILIPPINES COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT ELPIDIO QUIRINO TO STUDY THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL.

HE ASKED NOT TO BE IDENTIFIED BY NAME.

HE138PPD NM

A39
PARIS, MAY 27-(AP)-GENERAL J.LAWTON COLLINS, U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, ARRIVED HERE TODAY FOR A TWO-WEEK INSPECTION TOUR OF EUROPE.

COLLINS, WHO TOUCHED DOWN IN A MILITARY AIRCRAFT, WILL SEE GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, CHIEF OF THE ATLANTIC ARMY, THEN VISIT MILITARY CENTERS IN EUROPE.

HE PRECEDES BY SEVERAL DAYS, GENERAL OMAR BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE U.S. JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.

RP311PED

D76 (1,000)
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SUNDAY, MAY 27)
BY MICHAEL GOLDSMITH

(ADVANCE)..GENEVA, MAY 27-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE URGED TODAY AN IMMEDIATE AND DRASTIC REVALUATION OF EUROPEAN CURRENCIES TO "TURN THE MOUNTING TIDE OF INFLATION."

A SPECIAL REPORT BY THE COMMISSION DECLARED THAT AN INCREASE IN THE DOLLAR VALUE OF STERLING AND OTHER WEST EUROPEAN CURRENCIES WAS THE ONLY CONCEIVABLE ALTERNATIVE TO "THE VASTLY DISTURBING PROCESS" OF PERMITTING INFLATION TO RUN ITS COURSE.

THE REPORT ALSO SUGGESTED THAT ANY REVALUATION UNDERTAKEN NOW SHOULD BE REVERSABLE AT NEED, "SINCE IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE ONCE MORE TO ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH FIXED EXCHANGE RATES IN A FLUCTUATING WORLD ECONOMY."

THE REPORT WAS A LAST-MINUTE ADDITION TO THE COMMISSION'S ANNUAL SURVEY, PUBLISHED A WEEK AGO, WHICH WARNED OF THE "MENACING PROBLEM" OF ACCELERATING WORLDWIDE INFLATION AND ASSERTED THAT THE 30 PER CENT DEVALUATION OF MOST EUROPEAN CURRENCIES IN 1949 WAS PROVED EXCESSIVE BY SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.

TODAY'S REPORT ADVISED THE WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES THAT JOINT ACTION TO RESTORE SUBSTANTIALLY THE DOLLAR VALUE OF THEIR CURRENCIES WOULD RADICALLY LOWER THEIR IMPORT PRICES WITHOUT NECESSARILY HARMING THEIR EXPORTS. REVALUATION COULD THUS BE EXPECTED TO CHECK INFLATION AND SIMULTANEOUSLY IMPROVE THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, THE REPORT SAID, ALTHOUGH ADDITIONAL INTERNAL AUSTERITY MEASURES WOULD ALSO BE NECESSARY.

UNLESS EUROPEAN CURRENCIES ARE REVALUED NOW, THE REPORT WARNED, THE PRESENT SPIRAL OF RISING PRICES AND INCOMES WILL "VERY PROBABLY CONTINUE TO DEVELOP."

"THE IMPACT OF EVEN A MODEST APPRECIATION OF EUROPEAN CURRENCIES WOULD HELP TO BREAK THIS SPIRAL. A MORE DRASTIC REVISION MIGHT WELL UNDO SOME OF THE PAST DAMAGE."

A SUDDEN COLLAPSE OF WORLD RAW MATERIAL PRICES "WOULD, OF COURSE, COMPLETELY ALTER THE OUTLOOK," THE REPORT SAID, BUT SUCH A COLLAPSE IS HIGHLY UNLIKELY IN VIEW OF GROWING SHORTAGES AND WORLDWIDE REARMAMENT.

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THE REPORT WAS PREPARED BY THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION'S LEADING ECONOMISTS, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HAL B.LARY OF WEATHERFORD, TEXAS, HEAD OF THE COMMISSION'S RESEARCH AND PLANNING DIVISION. IT IS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE COMMISSION, OPENING HERE ON MAY 29, WITH DELEGATES FROM THE UNITED STATES AND EVERY EUROPEAN COUNTRY EXCEPT SPAIN TAKING PART.

THE EXPERTS SAID A SIMULTANEOUS REVALUATION BY WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WOULD RESULT IN AN IMMEDIATE DROP IN THE PRICES PAID BY WESTERN EUROPE FOR ITS MAJOR RAW MATERIAL IMPORTS FROM THE DOLLAR AREA, INCLUDING COTTON, TOBACCO, GRAIN, TIMBER, SUGAR AND MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS. THE PRICES OF THESE IMPORTS WOULD FALL "BY ALMOST THE FULL AMOUNT" OF THE REVALUATION, THE REPORT PREDICTED.

RAW MATERIAL IMPORTS FROM THE OVERSEAS AREAS OF STERLING AND OTHER WEST EUROPEAN CURRENCIES WOULD ALSO REGISTER SUBSTANTIAL PRICE DECLINES IN TERMS OF EUROPEAN CURRENCIES, THE REPORT SAID, BECAUSE THEIR DOLLAR PRICES WOULD REMAIN STATIC OR RISE "ONLY MODERATELY." THE PRESENT PRICES OF THESE PRODUCTS, WHICH INCLUDE RUBBER, WOOL, TIN, COPPER, COCOA AND COFFEE, "HAVE ALREADY RISEN FAR ABOVE PRODUCTION COSTS."

THE EXPERTS GAVE NO PRECISE INDICATION OF WHAT THEY REGARDED AS THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS REVALUATION RATE. BUT THEY PREDICTED THAT A 30 PER CENT REVALUATION OF WEST EUROPEAN CURRENCIES WOULD CAUSE IMPORT PRICES FROM ALL AREAS TO DROP BY AN AVERAGE OF 20 PER CENT. WITH THE

GREATEST FALLS CENTERED ON "THE COMMODITIES WHICH HAVE RECENTLY SHOWN THE MOST EXTREME PRICE INCREASES."

ADDITIONAL AUSTERITY MEASURES WOULD, HOWEVER, BE REQUIRED TO CONTROL DOMESTIC INFLATION, THE EXPERTS SAID, IF THE BENEFITS OF REVALUATION ARE NOT TO BE LOST. SUCH MEASURES WOULD INCLUDE CONSIDERABLY HIGHER TAXES TO OFFSET INCREASING DEFENSE EXPENDITURES--COMBINED WITH MORE ENERGETIC ACTION AGAINST TAX EVASION--AS WELL AS DOMESTIC PRICE AND WAGE CONTROLS AND RATIONING OF CRITICAL CONSUMER GOODS. THERE WOULD ALSO HAVE TO BE SHARP CONTROLS OF INVESTMENT POLICY "DESIGNED TO CURB CAPITAL OUTLAYS OF A NON-ESSENTIAL NATURE AND TO COMBAT THE HOARDING OF RAW MATERIALS AND OTHER GOODS."

THE REPORT ASSERTED THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT, UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS, BE ABLE TO INCREASE ITS EXPORTS TO OVERSEAS MARKETS SUFFICIENTLY TO REPLACE THE EUROPEAN EXPORTS MADE MORE EXPENSIVE BY REVALUATION. BUT IT WARNED THAT ONE OF THE LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF REVALUATION WOULD BE THE LOSS TO EUROPE OF "SOME OF THE EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITIES NOW PRESENTED TO DEVELOP EXPORT FOOTHOLDS IN THE DIFFICULT UNITED STATES MARKET."

THIS LOSS MIGHT BE REGRETTED WHENSTHE PRESENT CONDITIONS OF SHORTAGE CAME TO AN END, THE REPORT DECLARED. BUT THE EXPERTS STRESSED THAT THE FUTURE "FLEXIBILITY" OF EUROPEAN CURRENCY RATES IN TERMS OF DOLLARS WAS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF THEIR PROPOSAL AND WOULD PERMIT RENEWED DEVALUATION WHEN THE NEED AROSE THROUGH CHANGING ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

"IT IS NOW CLEAR," THE REPORT DECLARED, "THAT THE ENDEAVOR TO SET RIGID EXCHANGE RATES IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE WAR, BEFORE A SUFFICIENT DEGREE OF STABILITY HAD DEVELOPED IN WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE, UNNECESSARILY DEPRIVED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES OF READY ACCESS TO ONE OF THE MOST USEFUL MEANS OF ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THEIR DOMESTIC ECONOMIES AND EXTERNAL CONDITIONS, AND THAT, AT THE TIME OF DEVALUATION IN 1949, THEY FAILED TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE OPPORTUNITY THEN PROVIDED TO INITIATE MORE FLEXIBLE POLICIES.

"MAINTENANCE OF EXCHANGE STABILITY PREUPPOSES THAT THERE IS ALSO A REASONABLE STABILITY IN BASIC ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. EXCHANGE CEASES TO BE A VIRTUE WHEN IT BECOMES A MEANS THROUGH WHICH THE SHOCK OF PRICE AND INCOME FLUCTUATIONS ABROAD IS TRANSMITTED TO THE DOMESTIC PRICE AND INCOME STRUCTURE.

"WHEN CONFIDENCE IN CURRENT STABILITY IS DESTROYED THROUGH PROGRESSIVE INFLATION, THE VERY POSSIBILITY OF ORDERLY AND SUSTAINED ECONOMIC PROGRESS IS ERIOUSLY IMPAIRED, AS THE EXPERIENCE OF FRANCE AND ITALY IN RECENT DECADES TENDS TO BEAR OUT.

"CONFIDENCE IN THE VALUE OF MONEY WOULD BE FAR BETTER MAINTAINED IN THE LONG RUN, IF THE EXPERIENCE MIGHT SHOW THAT CURRENCIES COULD MOVE UP AS WELL AS DOWN AS PART OF A POLICY DESIGNED TO MAINTAIN TERNAL MONETARY STABILITY. AS IT IS, THE PREMATURE FIXING OF EXCHANGE RATES HAS PLAYED QUITE UNNECESSARILY INTO THE HANDS OF SPECULATIVE FORCES."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5 P.M., EST, SUNDAY, MAY 27--MOVED MAY 26).

KA255PED

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A47

(470) FOURTH DIVISION

BY DONALD DOANE

BREMERHAVEN, GERMANY, MAY 27-(AP)-A FORMER GERMAN WHO SURVIVED HITLER'S CONCENTRATION CAMPS LED 1,300 AMERICAN SOLDIERS ASHORE HERE TODAY TO BEGIN A BIG REINFORCEMENT OF U.S. TROOPS GUARDING WESTERN EUROPE.

THEY WERE PART OF THE FOURTH INFANTRY DIVISION, THE FIRST TO ARRIVE OF FOUR NEW AMERICAN DIVISIONS BEING SENT TO GERMANY TO BOLSTER THIS WESTERN DEFENSE LINE AGAINST THE THREAT OF COMMUNIST ATTACK.

TOP COMMANDERS OF GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S NORTH ATLANTIC COMMAND WELCOMED THE TROOPS AS THEY MARCHED OFF THE U.S. TRANSPORT GENERAL PATCH TO THE CHEERS OF A WAITING CROWD.

"YOU COME TO PRESERVE THE PEACE," SAID GEN. ALPHONSE JUIN OF FRANCE, COMMANDER OF ALL ALLIED ARMY FORCES IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR OF EUROPE.

THE FIRST ENLISTED MAN ASHORE WAS GERMAN-BORN PRIVATE EDWIN STERNBERG OF 6513 THREE CHOPT ROAD, RICHMOND, VA. HIS JEWISH BIRTH COST HIM FOUR YEARS IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP. EMIGRATING TO AMERICA AFTER THE WAR HE WAS DRAFTED AND SENT BACK TO HIS HOMELAND AS A SOLDIER.

DESPITE THE BLARING BAND AND THE GLITTERING PENNANTS WHICH DECORATED THE BIG U.S. PORT HERE, THERE WAS A GRIMLY EARNEST AIR ABOUT THE TROOPS AS THEY POURED OFF THE SHIP IN A DRIZZLING RAIN.

THEY STOOD STIFFLY AT ATTENTION IN MILITARY FORMATION BEFORE AN IMPOSING ARRAY OF GENERALS WHO FLEW HERE TO GREET THEM.

"WE AND OUR ALLIES ARE HERE TO MAINTAIN A SECURE MILITARY FOUNDATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GERMANY AND ALL WESTERN EUROPE," THEY WERE TOLD BY GEN. THOMAS T.HANDY, COMMANDER OF ALL U.S. FORCES IN EUROPE.

"YOU ARE A GUARANTEE TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT THAT THEY HAVE THE SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THAT THEY CAN RE-BUILD A PEACEFUL AND DEMOCRATIC GERMANY WITHOUT INTERFERENCE FROM THE EAST.

"TODAY ONE OF THE GREATEST DETERRENTS TO SOVIET AGGRESSION IS THE PRESENCE OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN GERMANY."

A48

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WHEN ALL FOUR OF THE NEW AMERICAN DIVISIONS ARRIVE, THE UNITED STATES WILL HAVE SIX BATTLE-READY DIVISIONS IN GERMANY. COMBINED WITH THE TROOPS OF OTHER WESTERN ALLIES, THIS WILL MAKE A TOTAL WESTERN FORCE OF AT LEAST 13 DIVISIONS IN THIS VITAL AREA.

AT PRESENT, THERE ARE ONLY TWO COMPLETE AMERICAN DIVISIONS IN GERMANY A LITTLE OVER THREE BRITISH DIVISIONS, THREE FRENCH DIVISIONS, ONE DIVISION FROM BELGIUM AND BRIGADES FROM DENMARK AND NORWAY.

ALL THE WELCOMING GENERALS STRESSED THE PEACEFUL PURPOSES OF THE TROOP REINFORCEMENTS.

"YOUR ARRIVAL IN GERMANY THREATENS NO ONE," SAID GEN.JUIN.

"WE HOPE OUR MISSION HERE WILL CONTINUE TO BE ONE OF PEACE," SAID THE FOURTH DIVISION COMMANDER, MAJOR GEN.HARLAN N.HARTNESS. "BUT IF IT TURNS OUT TO BE OTHERWISE, I ASSURE YOU THAT THE FOURTH DIVISION WILL GIVE A GOOD ACCOUNT OF ITSELF."

THE FOURTH DIVISION HAD A HEROIC COMBAT RECORD IN THE NORMANDY INVASION OF THE LAST WAR.

THERE ARE STILL VETERANS FROM ITS SECOND WORLD WAR BATTLES IN ITS RANKS TODAY. LIKE SERGEANT ANDREW JONES, OF CLOVER, SOUTH CAROLINA, WHO LANDED WITH THE DIVISION IN NORMANDY ON D-DAY 1944.

"I'M GLAD TO COME BACK," HE SAID. "MOST OF THE MEN ARE PROUD TO BE HERE. WE THINK THAT OUR MOST IMPORTANT JOB IS PROBABLY RIGHT HERE IN EUROPE."

SOME ARE VETERANS OF PACIFIC WARFARE LIKE SERGEANT HAY C.PHARISS OF NEWPORT, ARKANSAS, WHO WAS CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE ON CORREGIDOR.

"I'M GLAD TO BE HERE INSTEAD OF IN KOREA," HE SAID.

BUT MOST OF THE FOURTH DIVISION MEMBERS ARE YOUNGSTERS WITH ONLY ABOUT A YEAR OF ARMY SERVICE AND NO COMBAT EXPERIENCE.

GENERAL HARTNESS, WHO WAS ASSISTANT COMMANDER OF THE 26TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN EUROPE DURING THE LAST WAR, ACKNOWLEDGED THE COMPARATIVE INEXPERIENCE OF HIS TROOPS.

"BUT THEY ARE GOOD MEN," HE DECLARED. "THEY CAN FIGHT RIGHT NOW

IF THEY HAVE TO."
ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS OF THE DIVISION ARE EN ROUTE FROM NEW YORK. THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION WILL LEAVE SOON, FOLLOWED BY TWO OTHER DIVISIONS WHICH HAVE NOT YET BEEN IDENTIFIED.
NO ANNOUNCEMENT HAS BEEN MADE OF WHERE THE NEW AMERICAN TROOPS WILL BE QUARTERED EXCEPT THAT IT WILL BE SOMEWHERE IN WESTERN GERMANY THEY WENT BY TRAIN TONIGHT TO A TEMPORARY CAMP IN SANDHOFEN NEAR MANNHEIM.
GEN.HANDY CAUTIONED THE SOLDIERS ABOUT HOW THEY SHOULD CONDUCT THEMSELVES IN GERMANY:
"ACT IN GERMANY AS YOU WOULD IN YOUR HOME TOWN."
VS405PED

A88
--95--
SECOND LEAD AUSTRIAN
BY RICHARD O'REGAN
VIENNA, MAY 27-(AP)-DR.THEODOR KOERNER, 78, A GRANDFATHERLY VETERAN SOCIALIST WHO IS A BITTER ANTI-COMMUNIST, WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC TONIGHT.
KOERNER WAS NAMED PRESIDENT FOR SIX YEARS IN A NECK-AND-NECK RUN-OFF ELECTION IN WHICH A CONSERVATIVE OPPOSED HIM. THE TALLY ANNOUNCED BY THE INTERIOR MINISTRY TONIGHT WAS:
KOERNER, 2,172,806 VOTES.
DR.HEINRICH GLEISSNER, 58, A CIVIL SERVANT AND LIFE-LONG MEMBER OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY, 2,004,290.
KOERNER IS A WHITE-HAIRED FORMER GENERAL IN THE OLD AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN IMPERIAL ARMY. HE HAS BEEN A LIFE-LONG SOCIALIST AND FIGHTER FOR THE WORKING MAN. SINCE THE WAR HE HAS BEEN LORD MAYOR OF VIENNA.
HE SUCCEEDS ANOTHER SOCIALIST, THE LATE DR. KARL RENNER, WHO DIED LAST NEW YEAR'S EVE. LIKE RENNER, KOERNER IS PRO-WESTERN, HE DISOWNED THE COMMUNISTS, WHO DECIDED TO VOTE FOR HIM AFTER THEIR OWN CANDIDATE HAD FAILED TO GET MORE THAN FIVE PER CENT IN THE FIRST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION MAY 6.
KOERNER IS EXPECTED TO TAKE HIS OATH OF OFFICE JUNE 20. HE DECLINED TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT REGARDING HIS VICTORY EXCEPT TO SAY HE IS "VERY HAPPY."
DR.ADOLF SCHAERF, SOCIALIST VICE-CHANCELLOR WHO WAS WITH KOERNER WHEN THE ELECTION RESULTS WERE ANNOUNCED AT THE INTERIOR MINISTRY, SAID:
"KOERNER WILL CONTINUE THE TRADITION OF OLD AUSTRIA AND WORK FOR THE AUSTRIA OF TOMORROW."
KOERNER'S ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY IS NOT EXPECTED TO MEAN ANY IMMEDIATE CHANGE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA, A TINY COUNTRY LYING ASTRIDE THE IRON CURTAIN AND OCCUPIED BY THE TROOPS OF RUSSIA AND THE WEST. HIS POST IS LARGELY AN HONOR AND DOES NOT CARRY ANY GREAT POLITICAL AUTHORITY.
THE PRESENT AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT IS A COALITION OF 16 SOCIALIST AND SEVEN PEOPLE'S PARTY CABINET MINISTERS. THE VICE-CHANCELLOR SAID THE GOVERNMENT CAN BE EXPECTED TO RESIGN AS A MATTER OF FORM AFTER KOERNER TAKES OFFICE.
THE PRACTICE IS FOR THE NEW PRESIDENT TO ASK THE LEADER OF THE COUNTRY'S STRONGEST PARTY TO NOMINATE A CABINET. DR.LEOPOLD FIGL, THE PRESENT CHANCELLOR, IS HEAD OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY. FIGL IS EXPECTED TO PROPOSE THA KOERNER APPO

EXPECTED TO PROPOSE THAT KOERNER APPOINT THE SAME GOVERNMENT NOW IN POWER.
DR.OSKAR HELMER, SOCIALIST INTERIOR MINISTER, SAID THE SOCIALISTS PROBABLY WILL NOT ASK FOR NEW PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS AS A RESULT OF THE SURPRISING NATION-WIDE VOTE FOR KOERNER. GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR PARLIAMENT ARE SCHEDULED FOR THE FALL OF 1953.

A103
KOERNER'S ELECTION WAS A SURPRISE BECAUSE THREE WEEKS AGO HE OBTAINED FEWER VOTES THAN GLEISSNER IN THE FIRST ELECTION AMONG SIX CANDIDATES. AT THAT TIME HE GOT 1,682,881 VOTES, OR 39.2 PER CENT, TO GLEISSNER'S 1,725,451, OR 40.1 PER CENT.
AUSTRIA'S COMMUNIST VOTERS--219,969 STRONG--CAST THEIR BALLOTS FOR KOERNER IN THE RUN-OFF. THEY UNQUESTIONABLY HELPED SWING THE ELECTION IN HIS FAVOR TO GIVE HIM 52 PER CENT OF THE VALID VOTES.
BUT THE MORE SURPRISING THING ABOUT KOERNER'S FOLLOWING WAS THE SIZEABLE SUPPORT HE RECEIVED FROM THE NATION'S 660,000 INDEPENDENTS, MOSTLY RIGHTWINGERS, DISSATISFIED ELEMENTS AND NEO(NEW)-NAZIS. A MAJORITY OF THESE VOTERS APPEARED TO HAVE SUPPORTED KOERNER OR TO HAVE CAST INVALID BALLOTS. SUCH BALLOTS TOTALED 188,000, MORE THAN DOUBLE WHAT THEY WERE IN THE MAY 6 ELECTION.
JUBILANT SOCIALISTS SET OFF VIENNA'S OLD AIR RAID WARNING SYSTEM TO MARK THE ELECTION OF THEIR LORD MAYOR TO THE PRESIDENCY. SCHAERF SAID THE ELECTION SHOWED THE PEOPLE HAD "MAINTAINED THEIR GOOD JUDGMENT AND REJECTED THE FASCISM OF 1934." HE WAS REFERRING TO THE REGIME OF CHANCELLOR ENGELBERT DOLLFUSS, IN WHOSE GOVERNMENT GLEISSNER WAS A CIVIL SERVANT.
KOERNER IS PERHAPS THE MOST POPULAR MAN IN AUSTRIA'S CAPITAL, A STRONGHOLD OF SOCIALISM, WHERE HIS PERSONAL MODESTY AND HIS DEVOTION TO WORKERS' INTERESTS HAVE WON HIM COUNTLESS FRIENDS.
ALTHOUGH A MEMBER OF AN ARISTOCRATIC FAMILY, KOERNER NEVER HAS USED THAT PART OF HIS NAME WHICH DENOTES HIS RANK. HE WAS BORN THEODOR KOERNER VON SIEGRINGEN, THE SON OF AN ARTILLERY OFFICER IN THE IMPERIAL ARMY.
AS AN OFFICER, KOERNER PAID LITTLE ATTENTION TO THE FORMALITIES OF RANK, NEVER WORE HIS DECORATIONS AND WAS KNOWN TO FELLOW-OFFICERS AS COMMONER KOERNER.
IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, HE SERVED IN SERBIA AND ITALY AND ROSE TO THE POST OF CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN ITALY. WHEN THE WAR ENDED WITH HIS COUNTRY'S DEFEAT, KOERNER TOOK OFF HIS UNIFORM AND BECAME A CONTRIBUTOR TO THE SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER ARBEITER ZEITUNG.
THROUGH THIS ACTIVITY, HE WON THE ATTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AND ENTERED THE DEFENSE MINISTRY. IN 1925, HE WAS ELECTED VIENNA'S REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UPPER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT AND WAS CHAIRMAN OF THAT BODY WHEN IT WAS DISSOLVED BY THE DOLLFUSS REGIME IN 1934.
KOERNER REMAINED A PRIVATE CITIZEN DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION, REFUSING A NAZI SUGGESTION THAT HE RE-ENTER THE MILITARY SERVICE. DURING THIS TIME, HE STUDIED RUSSIAN AND HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE LANGUAGE WAS VALUABLE WHEN THE RED ARMY OCCUPIED VIENNA IN 1945.
A HURRIED MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL PROPOSED HIM AS LORD MAYOR AND, A FEW DAYS LATER, THE RUSSIANS ACCEPTED HIM AND HIS ADMINISTRATION OF THE CAPITAL. HE WAS ELECTED FORMALLY TO THE CITY COUNCIL A FEW MONTHS LATER IN THE FIRST VIENNESE POSTWAR ELECTION. THE COUNCIL AGAIN NAMED HIM LORD MAYOR.
A BACHELOR, KOERNER LIVES ALONE AND DOES HIS OWN MARKETING. HE FREQUENTLY RIDES VIENNA'S CROWDED STREETCARS AND IMPRESSES HIS WORKING CLASS SUPPORTERS WITH HIS OWN SIMPLICITY.
(NO PICKUP)
BD700PED

A118
(150)
PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, MAY 27-(AP)-FOUR MEN CONVICTED OF HIGH TREASON, MURDER AND OTHER CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH BY THE STATE COURT IN GOTTWALDOV, MORAVIA, YESTERDAY, THE OFFICIAL CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY ANNOUNCED.
THE FOUR WERE MEMBERS OF A GROUP ACCUSED OF "CARRYING OUT

30.24- 23471

DANGEROUS TERRORIST ACTIVITIES IN THE GOTTWALDOV DISTRICT FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS WITH THE INTENTION OF INTIMIDATING THE WORKING PEOPLE," THE AGENCY SAID.

"BY THE MURDERS OF PEACEFUL CITIZENS, ROBBERIES, TERRORIST ATTACKS AGAINST PUBLIC FUNCTIONARIES AND SABOTAGE OF THE NATIONAL PROPERTY, THE DEFENDANTS TRIED TO DISRUPT THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REGIME AND, FINALLY, TO MAKE POSSIBLE THE RETURN OF THE CAPITALIST REGIME IN OUR COUNTRY."

TWO OTHERS MEMBERS OF THE GROUP WERE SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT. THE REST OF THE DEFENDANTS--WHOSE NUMBER WAS NOT GIVEN--GOT SENTENCES ARRANGING FROM 4 TO 25 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT. ALL WERE DEPRIVED OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND THEIR PROPERTY WAS CONFISCATED.
BD804PED

A3

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, MAY 27-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY TWO HUNGARIAN SOLDIERS AMBUSHED A YUGOSLAV BORDER GUARD ON THE NIGHT OF MAY 23-24 NEAR THE VILLAGE OF BACKI BREG. ALTHOUGH WOUNDED THE YUGOSLAV SOLDIER RETURNED THE FIRE AND THE HUNGARIANS RETIRED TO THEIR OWN TERRITORY, THE REPORT SAID.

IT WAS THE LATEST IN A LONG SERIES OF REPORTED BORDER INCIDENTS, WHICH THE NEWSPAPER BORBA SAID LATELY HAVE INCREASED IN FREQUENCY. THE FOREIGN MINISTRY IS PREPARING A PROTEST TO THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT.
ML1020PED

MAY 28 1951

A12

OIL BUDGET (670

BY ROBERT B.HEWETT

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 27-(AP)-THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY (AIOC) MADE A CONCILIATORY GESTURE TODAY BY OFFERING TO SEND ITS RESIDENT MANAGER TO LISTEN IN AT ONE MEETING ONLY OF THE OIL NATIONALIZATION BOARD.

THE BILLION DOLLAR BRITISH COMPANY THUS REPLIED BY HALF MEASURES TO THE IRANIAN ULTIMATUM THAT IT HELP CARRY OUT ITS OWN NATIONALIZATION BY WEDNESDAY OR BE TAKEN OVER WITHOUT CONSULTATION.

MEMBERS OF THE OIL BOARD DECLARED AIOC'S APPEAL YESTERDAY TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE TO APPOINT AN ARBITRATOR IN THE WORLD-SHAKING DISPUTE WAS "RIDICULOUS" AND THE "DESPERATE ACT OF A DROWNING MAN."

"THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY NO LONGER EXISTS," SAID ONE MEMBER.

COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS CALLED MASS MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY FOR TUESDAY "TO FIGHT IMPERIALISTIC OIL COMPANIES."

ALL THESE MOVES SEEMED TO PRESAGE A NEW CRISIS FOR WISPY PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH --A CRISIS IN WHICH WESTERNERS HERE SAW A POSSIBLE COUP D'ETAT GROWING OUT OF THE PRESENT INSTABILITY AS THE GREATEST DANGER.

SUPPORTING AIOC'S APPEAL TO THE WORLD COURT AT THE HAGUE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT RESERVED THE RIGHT TO TAKE MEASURES TO PRESERVE HER PRESENT STATUS IN IRAN. THE GOVERNMENT OWNS 53 PER CENT OF AIOC. IF BRITAIN MOVED HER PARACHUTE TROOPS, PRESENTLY DESTINED FOR CYPRUS IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, INTO SOUTHERN IRAN TO PROTECT HER PROPERTY AND NATIONALS RUSSIA MIGHT MAKE A SIMILAR MOVE IN THE NORTH.

GEORGE MIDDLETON, COUNSELOR OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY DELIVERED A NOTE TO THE FOREIGN MINISTRY TODAY FORMALLY NOTIFYING IRAN OF THE BRITISH REFERENCE OF THE CASE TO THE WORLD COURT. THE NOTE REPORTEDLY MADE IT CLEAR THAT BRITAIN, DESPITE THIS STEP, STILL PREFERS TO SETTLE THE DISPUTE BY NEGOTIATION.

MOSSADEGH, HOLED UP IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING FOR 14 DAYS FOR FEAR OF THE SAME ASSASSINATION FATE THAT MET FORMER PREMIER ALI RAZMARA. WAS IN A PRECARIOUS FINANCIAL STATE. HIS GOVERNMENT IS LIVING ON A HAND-TO-MOUTH BUDGET BECAUSE ITS OIL ROYALTIES STOPPED WITH PASSAGE OF THE NATIONALIZATION LAW 25 DAYS AGO.

MEANWHILE, SOME OF HIS FANATICAL FOLLOWERS ARE GETTING UNEASY AND ARE POINTING OUT THAT THOUGH HE FATHERED THE NATIONALIZATION LAW AND HAS BEEN PREMIER FOR FOUR WEEKS THE AIOC MAINTAINS ITS PRIVATE OPERATIONS UNMOLESTED.

NATIONALISTIC MOSLEMS HAVE THREATENED A HOLY WAR AND HAVE DECLARED THEY WOULD BURN DOWN ABADAN REFINERY, THE WORLD'S LARGEST, IF A SINGLE BRITISH SOLIDER SETS FOOT IN IRAN.

THE TEHRAN GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED ARRANGING FOR TANKS, ARMORED CARS AND SPECIAL TROOPS TO MAINTAIN ORDER IN THE CAPITAL AND ELSEWHERE WHEN THE FRONT ORGANIZATIONS OF THE OUTLAWED TUDEH (COMMUNIST) PARTY ATTEMPT THEIR MASS DEMONSTRATIONS TUESDAY.

AIOC'S CHAIRMAN, SIR WILLIAM FRASER, IN A LETTER TO IRAN'S FINANCE MINISTER ANNOUNCED THAT THE COMPANY'S RESIDENT MANAGER, N.R. SEDDON, WOULD ATTEND ONE MEETING OF THE OIL BOARD AS A "MEASURE OF RESPECT TO THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT AND IRANIAN PARLIAMENT."

HE WILL NOT BE EMPOWERED TO PARTICIPATE IN PUTTING THE COMPANY TO DEATH, AS IRAN ORDERED, BUT ONLY TO LISTEN AND REPORT BACK TO THE COMPANY.

SIR WILLIAM REITERATED THE COMPANY'S WILLINGNESS TO TRY AND RESOLVE THE DISPUTE BY DISCUSSION AND AGREEMENT, BUT DECLARED IRAN'S ONE-SIDED ACTION IN TRYING TO TAKE OVER THE COMPANY WITHOUT DISCUSSION WAS A BREACH OF ITS 60-YEAR CONTRACT, SIGNED IN 1933.

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A13

WHAT MOSSADEGH WOULD DO IF HE FOUND AIOC'S OFFER UNSATISFACTORY WAS NOT KNOWN. BUT ONE QUALIFIED INFORMANT SAID HE MIGHT ASK THE DISTRICT COURT IN KUHZISTAN PROVINCE IN SOUTHERN IRAN FOR AN ORDER TO THE OIL COMPANY TO TURN OVER ITS PROPERTY.

NEWSPAPER SPECULATION SAID GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS MIGHT GIVE DIRECT ORDERS TO COMPANY EMPLOYES ON WEDNESDAY.

ONE GLIMMER OF LIGHT WAS IN HINTS FROM BOTH BRITISH AND IRANIAN SOURCES OF POSSIBLE NEGOTIATIONS. SOME OF MOSSADEGH'S NATIONAL FRONTERS WERE GROWING AWARE OF THE PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES OF EXPLOITING THEIR OWN OIL RESOURCES WITHOUT FOREIGN TECHNICAL HELP.

U.S. AMBASSADOR HENRY F. GRADY, IN A STATE DEPARTMENT NOTE SATURDAY, AGAIN URGED NEGOTIATIONS UPON IRAN. GRADY WARNED THAT THE DISPUTE COULD SERIOUSLY WEAKEN THE FREE WORLD DESPITE AMERICAN EFFORTS FOR SEVERAL YEARS TO STRENGTHEN IRAN AGAINST HER SOVIET NEIGHBOR.

THE NOTE CAME MUCH CLOSER TO STAMPING OFFICIAL AMERICAN APPROVAL ON IRAN'S DEMAND FOR NATIONALIZATION BY DECLARING THAT "THROUGH NEGOTIATION A SETTLEMENT CAN BE FOUND WHICH WILL SATISFY THE DESIRES OF THE IRANIAN PEOPLE TO CONTROL THEIR OWN RESOURCES."

BUT IT ALSO SAID NEGOTIATIONS COULD "PROTECT LEGITIMATE BRITISH INTERESTS" AND KEEP IRAN'S OIL MOVING INTO WORLD MARKETS.

THERE HAVE BEEN UNCONFIRMED REPORTS HERE FOR SEVERAL DAYS THAT THE BRITISH HAVE INTIMATED TO IRANIAN OFFICIALS THEY WOULD ACCEPT SOME FORM OF NATIONALIZATION IN PRINCIPLE, PERHAPS WITH THE CONDITION THAT THE BRITISH COULD STILL HAVE A HAND IN THE OPERATIONS.
DA1111AED

A10

KARACHI, PAKISTAN, MAY 27-(AP)-AHMAD ALI KHAN, ASSISTANT EDITOR OF THE PAKISTAN TIMES AT LAHORE, AND ABDUL GHAYUR, A SENIOR EMPLOYE, HAVE BEEN ARRESTED IN THE COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW THE

PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT. THE PAKISTAN TIMES IS AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE DAILY.
MORE THAN TWO DOZEN TOPP COMMUNISTS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED SO FAR IN THE CONSPIRACY NEARTHED IN ARMY RANKS

CONSPIRACY UNEARTHED IN ARMY RANKS LAST MARCH 9. THE ROUNDUP IS CONTINUING IN THE PUNJAB. FAIZ AHMAD FAIZ, EDITOR OF PAKISTAN TIMES, WAS ARRESTED ON MARCH 9.
ED1243PED

A14
AMMAN, JORDAN, MAY 27-(AP)-ELECTION OF A NEW PARLIAMENT WILL START AUG. 29, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. FORTY DEPUTIES AND 20 SENATORS, THE SAME NUMBER AS IN THE LAST PARLIAMENT, WILL BE CHOSEN.
KING ABDULLAH DISSOLVED PARLIAMENT MAY 3 BECAUSE IT WAS UNABLE TO ENACT A BUDGET PREPARED BY PREMIER SAMIR PASHA RIFAI.
DA112PED

A80
TEL AVIV, ISRAEL, MAY 27-(AP)-THE ISRAELI-SYRIAN MIXED ARMISTICE COMMISSION WILL MEET TOMORROW NEAR THE BORDER TO DISCUSS TERMS FOR SETTLING THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, IT WAS LEARNED OFFICIALLY TODAY.
MAJGEN. WILLIAM E.RILEY, UNITED NATIONS CHIEF-OF-STAFF IN PALESTINE, WILL PRESIDE AT THE MEETING. IT WILL BE THE FIRST TIME THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF SYRIA AND ISRAEL HAVE MET SINCE THE RECENT SERIES OF FRONTIER CLASHES BETWEEN LAKE TIBERIAS (SEA OF GALILEE) AND LAKE HULEH. THE FIGHTING WAS ENDED BY THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL'S CEASE-FIRE ORDER.

DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS COMPLETE QUIET HAS PREVAILED IN THE TROUBLE AREA. HOWEVER, ISRAEL LODGED A NEW PROTEST WITH THE MIXED ARMISTICE COMMISSION TODAY REGARDING THREE REPORTED FLIGHTS BY SYRIAN PLANES OVER THE DEMILITARIZED FRONTIER ZONE. AN ISRAELI MILITARY SPOKESMAN SAID TWO PLANES HAD PARTICIPATED IN EACH OF THE FLIGHTS.
THE FRONTIER CLASHES BEGAN SOON AFTER ISRAEL STARTED DRAINING THE HULEH SWAMPS. THE DRAINAGE WORK NOW HAS STOPPED, UNDER ORDERS FROM THE SECURITY COUNCIL.
VS530PED

A25WA (BUT)
AMS BUDGET (600)
MACARTHUR
BY EDWIN B.HAAKINSON

MAY 28 1951

WASHINGTON, MAY 27-(AP)-GEN. HOYT VANDENBERG COMES UP TOMORROW AS THE FIFTH WITNESS IN THE MACARTHUR INVESTIGATION, TO GIVE AN AIRMAN'S VIEW ON THE OUSTER OF THE FAR EAST COMMANDER.
WITH THE STAND OF THE HIGH COMMAND IN GENERAL--AND OF THE ARMY IN PARTICULAR--ALREADY IN THE HUGE RECORD OF THE HEARINGS, ALL SIGNS POINT TO CLOSE QUESTIONIONG OF THE AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF ON THE PROPOSAL TO CARRY THE AERIAL WAR ACROSS THE KOREAN BORDER INTO MANCHURIA.
THAT WAS A CARDINAL ITEM IN THE WAR PLAN WHH GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR URGED SO OPENLY AND PERSISTENTLY HE WAS FIRED FOR IT.
MACARTHUR'S CONTENTION WAS THAT MORE AGGRESSIVE TACTICS--INCLUDING AIR OPERATIONS TO DENY THE COMMUNIST AGGRESSORS "SANCTUARY" BEHIND THE FRONTIER, USE OF CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS FROM FORMOSA FOR A SECOND FROT, AND A BLOCKADE OF THE CHINA COAST--WERE THE WAY OUT OF A "STALEMATE" TO VICTORY.
THE WHITE HOUSE AND DEFENSE DEPARTMENT VIEW IS THAT SUCH WIDENING OI THE KOREAN WAR CARRIES LITTLE IF ANY PROMISE OF SUCCEEDING BETTER THAN PRESENT STRATEGY, AND DOES CARRY A GRAVE THREAT OF BRINGING ON WORLD WAR III.

SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO) SAID TODAY THAT "PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOOK THE RISK OF A THIRD WORLD WAR WHEN HE MOVED INTO KOREA."
THE SENATE GOP POLICY LEADER DISAGREED WITH GEN.OMAR BRADLEY'S TESTIMONY THAT MILITARY DISCLOSURES IN THE INVESTIGATION MIGHT INCITE RUSSIA TO WAR.
"IF WE ARE WEAK ANYWHERE, THE RUSSIANS KNOW IT ALREADY," HE SAID ON NBC'S TELEVISION PROGRAM, "METT THE PRESS."
"I DON'T THINK THE RUSSIANS WILL GO TO WAR," HE STATED, BUT ADDED THAT HE BELIEVES THE ADMINISTRATION'S FOREIGN POLICY "RISKS WAR AT EVERY MOMENT."
CONGRESS, TAFT SAID, HAS A RIGHT TO KNOW JUST WHAT WAS SAID AT A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE PRECEDING MACARTHUR'S DISCHARGE.
HE REFERRED THERE TO AN UNSUCCESSFUL GOP EFFORT TO FORCE BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, TO DIVULGE THE CONVERSATIONS.
THE POLITICAL EFFECT OF GEN.MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL "WILL BE EXCEEDINGLY ADVERSE TO PRESIBENT TRUMAN," TAFT SAID. "AND-THE-NET RESULT WILL BE HARMFUL TO HIM IF HE RUNS AGAIN."
FROM AN OVERALL STANDPOINT, TAFT SAID, THE SENATE INVESTIGATION OF MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL HAS BEEN "VERY FAIR." IT HAS BROUGHT PUBLIC ATTENTION TO THE FAR EAST PROBLEM," TAFT ADDED, AND "OUGHT TO BE CONTINUED."
WHILE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS XOMMITTEES, JOINTLY INVESTIGATING THE MACARTHUR OUSTER, READIED QUESTIONS FOR VANDENBERG'S APPEARANCE (9 A.M. EST), SOME OF THEM SUGGESTED THE LAWMAKERS OUGHT TO AGREE ON A TARGET BEFORE THEY SHOOT INQUIRIES AT MANY MORE WITNESSES.
ALTHOUGH THE CLOSED-DOOR INQUIRY IS ON ITS 19TH DAY, ONLY FOUR WITNESSES HAVE BEEN HEARD AND ARMED SERVICES CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-MGAA SAID COMMITTEEMEN

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(GA) SAID COMMITTEMEN HAVE "ASKED THAT ABOUT 100 WITNESSES BE HEARD."
ALL OF THIS CAUSED SENATOR HUNT (D-WYO), ONE OF THE 26 COMMITTEEMEN, TO TELL A REPORTER "SO FAR, WE HAVE NOT EVEN FORMALLY DECIDED WHAT WE'RE TRYING TO DO."
"APPARENTLY NO ONE DOUBTS THEAUTHORITY OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO RELIEVE GENERAL MACARTHUR, INCLUDING THE GENERAL HIMSELF," HUNT SAID. "I DOUBT THAT ANYBODY SERIOUSLY BELIEVES WE COULD PUT THE GENERAL BACK IN HIS VARIOUS COMMANDS."
HUNT ALSO NOTED THAT UNLIKE MOST CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS, THE JOINT COMMITTEES HAVE NO FORMAL DIRECTIVE OR RESOLUTION REQUIRING A REPORT, RECOMMENDATIONS OR ANYTHING SPECIFIC.
ASKED ABOUT THIS, RUSSELL SAID "THERE UNDOUBTEDLY WILL BE SOME FINDINGS X X X SOME KIND OF A REPORT."
QUESTIONING UP TO DATE, WHICH HAS PRODUCED A RECORD CERTAIN TO CONTAIN MORE THAN 1,000,000 294$', AND THE FEW VOTES TAKEN, INDICATE THAT THE INVESTIGATING GROUP IS SPLIT INTO THREE OR POSSIBLY MORE GROUPS.
"I AM HOPING THAT WE CAN COME UP WITH UNANIMOUS OR AT LEAST A STRONG MAJORITY AGREEMENT UPON CERTAIN FUNDAMENTAL FACTS," RUSSELL SAID, BUT ADDED HE WOULD NOT BE SURPRISED IF THERE WERE "THREE DIFFERENT REPORTS."

IN THREE VOTES ON CONDUCT OF THE INQUIRY, DEMOCRATS VOTED TOGETHER ONCE, REPUBLICANS EXCEPT SENATOR MORSE OF OREGON VOTED TOGETHER ONCE, AND PARTY LINES SPLIT ON THE THIRD.
IN ANY EVENT, RUSSELL SAID THE GROUP WOULD PUSH AHEAD THIS WEEK WITH THE ORIGINAL WITNESSES SCHEDULED.
ADMIRAL FORREST P.SHERMAN, TOP NAVY OFFICER, IS TO FOLLOW VANDENBERG. NEXT WILL BE SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON, CERTAIN TO BE QUESTIONED AT

30.24- 23473

GREAT LENGTH ABOUT ADMINISTRATION POLICIES AND STATE DEPARTMENT ACTIONS IN KOREA, CHINA AND THE FAR EAST AND HIS DIFFERENCES WITH MACARTHUR POLICIES AND PROPOSALS.

RUSSELL SAID HE PROBABLY WILL ASK A SUBCOMMITTEE TO PASS UPON SUGGESTIONS TO HEAR SCORES OF WITNESSES NOT YET INVITED.

A26WX

HE SAID MAJ. GEN. COURTNEY WHITNEY, AIDE TO MACARTHUR AND FREQUENTLY HIS SPOKESMAN SINCE THE INQUIRY GOT UNDER WAY, HAD BEEN ADDED TO THIS GROWING LIST.

THE ROSTER ALREADY INCLUDES NUMEROUS PAST AND PRESENT MILITARY, DIPLOMATIC AND GOVERNMENT LEADERS. AMONG THEM ARE FORMER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE LOUIS JOHNSON, ADMIRAL LOUIS DENFELD, FORMER CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, AND OTHER PAST LUMINARIES OF THE WASHINGTON AND PACIFIC SCENES. BOTH JOHNSON AND DENFELD RESIGNED THEIR HIGH POSTS DURING CONTROVERSIES.

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AT THE OUTSET OF THE INVESTIGATION MAY 3, CHAIRMAN RUSSELL SAID IT WOULD DEAL WITH THE OUSTER OF MACARTHUR AND THE "FACTS WHICH ARE NECESSARY TO PERMIT THE CONGRESS TO DISCHARGE ITS PROPER FUNCTIONS AND MAKE DIRECT DECISIONS ON THE PROBLEM OF WAR AND PEACE IN THE FAR EAST AND INDEED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

MACARTHUR, THE INITIAL WITNESS, CONCEDED THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAD AUTHORITY TO RELIEVE ANY COMMANDER BUT INSISTED HE DID NOT KNOW WHY HE HAD BEEN RELIEVED AND EMPHATICALLY DENIED TO HAD BEEN INSUBORDINATE OR HAD FAILED TO CARRY OUT DIRECTIVES AND POLICIES.

MACARTHUR SHARPLY CRITICIZED FAILURE OF WASHINGTON OFFICIALS TO ACCEPT PROPOSALS WHICH HE SAID WOULD BRING THE KOREAN WAR TO A PROMPT AND VICTORIOUS END. HE CLAIMED THESE MEASURES HAD APPROVAL AT ONE TIME OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AND ALL OTHER COMPETENT MILITARY LEADERS.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL, LIKE MACARTHUR A FIVE-STAR GENERAL, TESTIFIED THAT THE MACARTHUR PROPOSALS MIGHT HAVE TOUCHED OFF WORLD WAR III BY BRINGING RUSSIA INTO THE KOREAN FIGHT.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN ASSUMED FULL PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR REMOVING MACARTHUR, IN SPEECHES AND NEWS CONFERENCES. HE SAID THE ACTION HAD BEEN UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR ABOUT A YEAR. THAT WAS REVISED LATER TO SINCE LAST AUGUST, ABOUT THE TIME MACARTHUR WROTE TO THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS LAYING GREAT STRESS ON THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE CHINESE NATIONALIST STRONGHOLD OF FORMOSA.

GEN.J.LAWTON COLLINS, WHO COMPLETED TWO DAYS OF TESTIMONY LATE SATURDAY, ADDED TO THE ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT OF REASONS FOR THE MACARTHUR OUSTER.

A STANDOUT FRONT IN HIS TESTIMONY WAS HIS INSISTENCE THAT MACARTHUR HAD VIOLATED A KNOWN POLICY BY USING NON-ASIATIC TROOPS CLOSE TO MANCHURIA JUST BEFORE THE CHINESE REDS CAME INTO THE WAR IN FORCE AND THAT IT WAS FEARED HE MIGHT DO SOMETHING ELSE OF THE SORT UNDER "MORE SERIOUS" CIRCUMSTANCES.

COLLINS WAS MORE BLUNT THAN PREVIOUS WITNESSES IN DISCUSSING SHARP DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TOP PENTAGON MILITARY LEADERS AND MACARTHUR AS A THEATER COMMANDER. AS A RESULT HE RAN INTO SOME SHARP QUESTIONS FROM SENATORS CAIN (R-WASH), WILEY (R-WIS), KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) AND HICKENLOOPER (R-IA).

COLLINS SAID THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF CONSIDERED POSSIBLE BOMBING OF TARGETS IN MANCHURIA AND CHINA AT THE TIME CHINESE REDS ENTERED THE KOREAN WAR, AND REJECTED THE IDEA.

A92WX

COLLINS' INSISTENCE THAT MACARTHUR HAD "VIOLATED A POLICY" IN SENDING U.S. TROOPS CLOSE TO THE MANCHURIAN BORDER LED CAIN TO TELL HIM:

"ON YESTERDAY (FRIDAY), GENERAL COLLINS, I THINK YOU UNINTENTIONALLY, AND I EMPHASIZE THAT WORD, UNINTENTIONALLY DID A FIRST RATE HATCHET JOB ON GENERAL MACARTHUR; AND CERTAINLY YOU LED THE NATION TO BELIEVE THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR VIOLATED A FIELD DIRECTIVE, A FIELD ORDER WHEN, IN MY OPINION HE DID NO SUCH THING."

COLLINS SAID HE HAD INCORRECTLY REFERRED TO "A DIRECTIVE, OR WORDS TO THAT EFFECT" BUT LATER HAD CORRECTED THIS TO "A POLICY" OF THE JCS.

BUT THE ARMY LEADER STUCK TO HIS GUNS, SAYING:

"I THINK THIS WAS ONE INDICATION AMONG MANY OTHERS, WHICH CERTAINLY HAVE BEEN CLEAR, THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR WAS NOT IN CONSONANCE WITH THE BASIC POLICIES THAT LED US GRADUALLY TO FEAR THAT JUST AS HE VIOLATED A POLICY IN THIS CASE WITHOUT CONSULTING US, PERHAPS THE THING MIGHT BE DONE IN SOME OTHER INSTANCE OF A MORE SERIOUS NATURE."

COLLINS TOLD CAIN FURTHER:

"I DID NOT INTEND X X X TO ACCUSE GENERAL MACARTHUR OF INSUBORDINATION OR ANYTHING OF THAT SORT."

IN AN EXCHANGE WITH HICKENLOOPER, COLLINS SAID HE DID NOT KNOW MACARTHUR WAS TO BE OUSTED UNTIL PRESIDENT TRUMAN ASKED FOR RECOMMENDATIONS BUT COLLINS MADE IT PLAIN IT WAS NO SURPRISE TO HIM.

"YOU CAN ASK IT 10 DIFFERENT WAYS," COLLINS TOLD HICKENLOOPER "AND I'M GOING TO GIVE YOU THE SAME ANSWER."

WILEY IN A LONG SERIES OF QUESTIONS TRIED TO GET COLLINS TO CONCEDE THAT SOME OF THE DIRECTIVES AND POLICIES FOR MACARTHUR ACTUALLY CAME FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

COLLINS EACH TIME INSISTED THERE ALSO WAS A MILITARY SIDE TO IT OR THEY CAME DOWN FROM THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) SAID TODAY THAT SECRETARY MARSHALL AND GEN. BRADLEY "HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO TELL US JUST WHAT IS OUR OBJECTIVE IN KOREA."

SENATOR SPARKMAN (D-ALA) REPLIED THAT THE OBJECTIVE, "A FREE AND UNITED KOREA," ALREADY HAD BEEN SET BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

SPARKMAN AND BRIDGES, ALONG WITH SENATORS O'MAHONEY (D-WYO) AND KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) DEBATED THE ISSUES IN THE SENATE INVESTIGATION OF THE FIRING OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, ON THE RADIO (STATION WINX).

KNOWLAND CONTENDED THAT MACARTHUR HAD TRIED TO ATTAIN A "FREE, UNITED AND NON-COMMUNIST KOREA" BUT HAD BEEN HANDICAPPED BECAUSE HE RECEIVED NO "PRECISE" DIRECTIVES FROM THE U.N.

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O'MAHONEY SAID THAT THE U.N. WAS "HAVING ALMOST AS MUCH DIFFICULTY IN AGREEING ON A (KOREAN) POLICY AS WE HAVE IN THE SENATE." FOR HIMSELF, HE SAID, HE WOULD "GO AS FAR AS I COULD IN DRIVING THEM (THE COMMUNISTS) OUT OF KOREA" WITHOUT RUNNING THE CHANCE OF LOSING THE SUPPORT OF THIS COUNTRY'S ALLIES.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SUNDAY, MAY 27)

CZ/ES622PED

A170WX

(250)

JOHNSON

WASHINGTON, MAY 27-(AP)-SENATOR JOHNSON (D-COLO SAID TONIGHT THE COMMUNISTS HAVE INDICATED THEY ARE INTERESTED IN A CEASE-FIRE IN KOREA.

JOHNSON PUT THIS INTERPRETATION ON COMMUNIST REACTION TO HIS SENATE RESOLUTION CALLING FOR A CEASE-FIRE JUNE 25. COMMUNIST NEWSPAPERS HAVE GIVEN THE RESOLUTION BIG COVERAGE.

"THAT SHOWS THEY ARE INTERESTED," JOHNSON TOLD A REPORTER. "AND THAT IS ENCOURAGING--IF WE ARE GOING TO WORK OUT PEACE, THEY WILL HAVE

TO BE INTERESTED. PEACE ISN'T A ONE-MAN JOB."
THE COLORADO SENATOR ALSO SAID THERE IS A "TREMENDOUS AND GROWING REACTION" IN FAVOR OF THE RESOLUTION IN THIS COUNTRY.
HE SAID HE IS VERY ENCOURAGED BY AN INFLUX OF TELEPHONE CALLS, TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS FROM "CHURCH PEOPLE, LABOR UNIONS, AND JUST PLAIN PEOPLE WHO WANT TO GET THIS WAR STOPPED."
JOHNSON'S RESOLUTION, PENDING BEFORE THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, WOULD RECOMMEND THAT THE UNITED NATIONS PROCLAIM THE CEASE-FIRE AND WITHDRAW THEIR OWN TROOPS SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL IN KOREA. AT THE SAME TIME THE UN WOULD CALL ON COMMUNISTS TO KEEP THEIR FORCES NORTH OF THE PARALLEL, FORMERLY THAT BORDER BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND NORTH KOREA.
THE RESOLUTION, INTENDED TO EXPRESS THE SENTIMENT OF THE SENATE, WOULD CALL FOR ALL FOREIGN TROOPS TO LEAVE KOREA BY DEC. 31, LEAVING KOREA DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS AS IT WAS BEFORE THE WAR.
JOHNSON SAID THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE WILL BE TIED UP FOR SOME TIME BY HEARINGS ON GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL BUT HE WILL PUSH HIS PROPOSAL AT THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY.
HE SAID HE HASN'T RECEIVED ANY REACTION FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT OR OTHERS IN THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION BUT THAT BOTH THE ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL MACARTHUR HAVE SAID "THEY DIDN'T WANT TO GET IN FULL-SCALE WAR WITH CHINA OR IN WORLD WAR III."
HE SAID HIS RESOLUTION CONFLICTS NEITHER WITH THE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM NOR MACARTHUR'S VIEWS AND OFFERS "ONE WAY TO END THE WAR."
CZ1206AED

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A113WX
(430)
BY CHARLES MOLONY
WASHINGTON, MAY 27-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND SAID TODAY THE GROWTH OF WORLD TRADE IS BEING HAMPERED BY UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, INCLUDING CONTROLS WHICH LIMIT THE EXCHANGE OF ONE COUNTRY'S MONEY FOR ANOTHER'S.
A 160-PAGE REPORT ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY BY ITS DIRECTORS URGED SPEEDY "RELAXATION OR REMOVAL" OF THESE RESTRICTIONS, DECLARING THAT WOULD RESULT IN GREATER PRODUCTIVE EFFICIENCY AND MORE GOODS AND SERVICES BEING OBTAINED FROM LIMITED WORLD RESOURCES.
OFFICIALS NOTED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THE FUND'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT SPECIFY THAT NONE OF THE 49 MEMBER COUNTRIES MAY KEEP RESTRICTIONS ON EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS AFTER MARCH, 1952, WITHOUT THE FUND'S APPROVAL.
A.N.OVERBY OF THE UNITED STATES, ACTING BOARD CHAIRMAN, SAID THAT "ALTHOUGH DUE CAUTION IS REQUIRED, MANY MEMBER COUNTRIES" ARE NOW ABLE AND "SHOULD MAKE FURTHER PROGRESS TOWARD" EASING OR DROPPING EXCHANGE RESTRICTIONS.
NO COUNTRIES WERE CITED BY NAME IN THE REPORT, BUT A FUND STATEMENT LAST DECEMBER PUT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CEYLON AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA IN THAT CLASS. OFFICIALS INDICATED THE SAME GOES FOR MANY OTHER COUNTRIES.
THE FUND REPORT, SECOND IN AN ANNUAL SERIES ON THE EXCHANGE RESTRICTION SITUATION, ARGUED THAT CONDITIONS ARE FAVORABLE FOR RELAXATION AND REMOVAL OF CURBS DESPITE EXISTENCE OF POLITICAL TENSION AND A WIDESPREAD REARMAMENT MOVEMENT.
IN SUPPORT OF THAT, IT CONTENDED:
WORLD TRADE AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, PARTICULARLY AS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE REST OF THE WORLD, ARE NOW NEARER A BALANCE THAN IN MANY YEARS, PROVIDING A SOLID FOOTING FOR UNRESTRICTED DEALINGS.
MANY COUNTRIES WHICH IN THE EARLY POSTWAR PERIOD COULDN'T AFFORD TO RISK UNRESTRICTED CURRENCY EXCHANGE BECAUSE THEY WERE SHORT ON GOLD AND DOLLARS HAVE MANAGED TO REBUILD THEIR RESERVES OF SUCH UNIVERSALLY DESIRED "MONEY," AND WOULD HAVE A CUSHION AGAINST SUDDEN, SHORT-LIVED DRAINS.

A114WX
THERE IS LESS REASON NOW THAN IN A LONG TIME TO FEAR THAT LARGE UNEMPLOYMENT WOULD RESULT IF DOMESTIC INDUSTRIES WERE SUBJECTED TO GREATER COMPETITION FROM FOREIGN GOODS. UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS, THERE WOULD BE "VERY LITTLE, IF ANY, DANGER TO THE LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT."
COUNTRIES ENGAGED IN REARMAMENT WOULD NOT HAVE TO CUTBACK CIVILIAN HOME CONSUMPTION SO MUCH IF THEY COULD OBTAIN MORE GOODS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES. COUNTRIES NOT SO ENGAGED WOULD HAVE INCREASED ACCESS TO NEEDED RESOURCES.
THE REPORT SAID THAT THE FUND, WHILE OBJECTING TO RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED FOR ECONOMIC PURPOSES AND NOT ACTUALLY NECESSARY RECOGNIZES THE RIGHT OF MEMBER COUNTRIES TO KEEP CONTROLS FOR STRATEGIC PURPOSES.
AN EXAMPLE OF STRATEGIC-PURPOSE CONTROLS IS THE VIRTUAL BAN THE U.S. HAS MAINTAINED UNDER A LICENSING SYSTEM FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS TO PREVENT SHIPMENT OF WAR-POTENTIAL GOODS TO THE SOVIET BLOC. THE U.S. HAS NO RESTRICTIONS ON EXCHANGE EXCEPT FOR STRATEGIC PURPOSES; THEIR ONLY USE NOW IS AGAINST RED CHINA.
FS/CZ749PED

MAY 28 1951

A115WX
(300)
BEEF-CONTROLS
WASHINGTON, MAY 27-(AP)-PRICE DIRECTOR MICHAEL V.DISALLE SAID TODAY "WE ARE BRINGING THE PRICE OF BEEF BACK WITHIN THE REACH OF PEOPLE."
HE DEFENDED HIS RECENT PRICE ROLLBACK ORDER AND SCOFFED AT A CATTLEMAN'S CHARGE THAT THE WHOLE PROGRAM "IS A HOAX ON THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."
DISALLE APPEARED WITH JOE G.MONTAGUE, GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE TEXAS SOUTH-WESTERN CATTLE RAISER'S ASSOCIATION, ON TELEVISION (NBC).
ALSO PUTTING DISALLE'S ROLLBACK ORDER ON THE PAN WAS HERSCHEL D. NEWSOM, MASTER OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE. THE FARM ORGANIZATION LEADER ARGUED THAT PRICE CONTROLS SHOULD BE ELIMINATED UNLESS THEY ARE ACCOMPANIED BY RATIONING. NEWSOM AND SENATOR MAYBANK (D-SC) APPEARED IN A (NBC) RADIO INTERVIEW.
"IF WE ARE GOING TO HAVE PRICE STABILIZATION, WE HAVE GOT TO CONTROL THE PRICE OF BEEF," DISALLE SAID. BEEF, HE ADDED, INCREASED 50 PER CENT IN PRICE SINCE JANUARY, 1950.
MONTAGUE CAME BACK WITH FIGURES WHICH HE SAID SHOWED THAT THE EXPENSE OF RAISING CATTLE ALSO HAD SPIRALED. FOR INSTANCE, HE SAID, COTTONSEED CAKES HAVE INCREASED TO $100 FRO $60 A TON "IF YOU CAN FIND THEM."
THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION (OPS) EFFECTED A 10 PER CENT ROLLBACK IN CATTLE PRICES A WEEK AGO. ADDITIONAL ROLLBACKS OF 4 1/2 PER CENT EACH ARE SCHEDULED FOR AUG. 1 AND OCT. 1.
JUST BEFORE THE OTHER ROLLBACKS GO INTO EFFECT, MONTAGUE SAID, THE MARKETS WILL BE GLUTTED WITH CATTLE AS RANGEMEN SEEK TO GET THE TOP PRICE BEFORE THE CUTS. AND AFTER THAT, HE ADDED, A SHORTAGE OF MEAT WILL RESULT BECAUSE THERE WON'T BE ENOUGH LEFT TO SUPPLY THE DEMAND. HE CITED FIGURES IN AN EFFORT TO PROVE THAT THE 10 PER CENT ROLLBACK ACTUALLY WAS AN 18 PER CENT ONE.
DISALLE SAID THE ROLLBACK FIGURES WERE REACHED AFTER EXHAUSTIVE STUDIES AND INTERVIEWS WITH LIVESTOCK FOLK. HIS OFFICE, HE SAID, WAS FORCED INTO THE ACTION IN ORDER TO HALT AN INFLATIONARY SPIRAL AND RETURN THE PRICE OF BEEF TO A POINT WHERE HOUSEWIVES CAN AFFORD TO BUY IT.
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30.24- 23475

A87WX

WASHINGTON, MAY 27-(AP)-SECRETARY OF COMMERCE SAWYER SAID TODAY AMERICANS WILL HAVE TO DO WITHOUT SOME THINGS SO THAT OUR "OVERSEAS PARTNERS" CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH GOODS THEY MUST HAVE.

THEY NEED A VARIETY OF THINGS, HE SAID, TO "PLAY THEIR PROPER ROLE IN OUR COMMON MOBILIZATION."

"THE CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN, WHICH WILL BECOME EFFECTIVE ON JULY 1, WILL NOT OVERLOOK THE EXPORT NEEDS OF THIS COUNTRY AND THOSE TO WHOM EXPORTS ARE TO GO," SAWYER SAID ON A TELEVISION (NBC) PROGRAM.

"HERE, AS ELSEWHERE, THE DECISIONS ARE NOT EASY. NOBODY, OR AT LEAST VERY FEW PEOPLE, WILL BE SATISFIED. IT IS NECESSARY TO MAKE DECISIONS WHICH HURT OR AT LEAST WHICH GREATLY INCONVENIENCE MANY PEOPLE. THIS IS TRUE BECAUSE OF MANY MATERIALS THERE SIMPLY ISN'T ENOUGHT TO GO AROUND.

"IT WOULD BE PLEASANTER TO AVOID MAKING THESE DIFFICULT DECISIONS BUT COMPLETE CHAOS AND ULTIMATE DISASTER WOULD FOLLOW ANY SUCH FAILURE TO MEET THE SITUATION."

THE COMMERCE CHIEF SAID FOREIGN COUNTRIES REQUIRE FROM THE UNITED STATES "SUCH DIVERSE ITEMS AS LOCOMOTIVES AND MINING EQUIPMENT."

SAWYER SAID HE WAS PROUD OF HIS DEPARTMENT'S WORK IN HANDLING EXPORT CONTROLS, ASSERTING THAT "NATIONAL SECURITY HAS NOT BEEN NEGLECTED," HE REMARKED:

"I HAVE LONG SINCE PROHIBITED THE EXPORT TO THE SOVIET BLOC OF ALL COMMODITIES WHICH MIGHT CONTRIBUTE TO THEIR WAR POTENTIAL.

"I CUT OFF ALL EXPORTS TO THE NORTH KOREAN AGGRESSORS AT THE OUTBREAK OF FIGHTING IN KOREA, AND RESCINDED ALL OUTSTANDING EXPORT LICENSES TO CHINA LONG BEFORE THE CHINESE REDS ENTERED THE CONFLICT."

SPEAKING ON THE SAME PROGRAM, AMBASSADOR JOHN E.PEURIFOY, HOME FROM ATHENS FOR CONSULTATION, DECLARED TODAY THAT "THE SOVIET THREAT CONTINUES TO MENACE GREECE." HE SAID THE GREEK NATION CONTINUES TO NEED ECONOMIC AND MILITARY HELP FROM THE U.S.

PEURIFOY DECLARED THAT GREECE IS A FREE NATION TODAY WITH THE HELP OF THE U.S. BUT SAID IT IS "NOT OUT OF THE WOODS YET, AND WILL NOT BE WITHOUT OUR HELP."

AT THE SAME TIME, HE SAID, THE GREEKS HAVE COME A LONG WAY IN SELF-HELP SINCE 1947 AND WILL CONTINUE TO MAKE PROGRESS TOWARD MEETING THEIR OWN REQUIREMENTS.

07550PED

MAY 28 1951

A84WX

(150) (ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SUNDAY, MAY 27)

ISRAEL

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 27-(AP)-SUPPORTERS OF BILLS TO AUTHORIZE ECONOMIC AID TO ISRAEL REPORTED TODAY THAT 155 HOUSE MEMBERS HAD SIGNED A DECLARATION URGING EARLY ACTION.

THE DECLARATION WAS SUBMITTED TO DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN LEADERS OF THE HOUSE. IT SAID:

"THE UNITED STATES SHOULD NOW GRANT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL IN ORDER TO ASSIST IT IN ABSORBING ITS LARGE INFLUX OF IMMIGRATION AND IN DEVELOPING ITS NATURAL RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES, SO THAT, WITH ITS SECURITY AND INDEPENDENCE THUS STRENGTHENED, ISRAEL MAY BECOME A MILITARY, ECONOMIC AND IDEOLOGICAL BASTION FOR THE FREE WORLD IN THE MIDDLE EAST, AIDING IN THE MAINTENANCE OF WORLD PEACE, SECURITY AND LIBERTY AND THEREBY PROMOTING THE GENERAL WELFARE AND SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY SUNDAY MAY 27)

ES538PED

A16WX

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, SUNDAY, MAY 27)

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, MAY 27-(AP)-THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT TODAY IDENTIFIED 299 ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES IN KOREA.

A NEW LIST (NO. 313) REPORTED 75 KILLED, 118 WOUNDED, 53 MISSING IN ACTION AND 53 INJURED IN ACCIDENTS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SUNDAY, MAY 27)

SU125PED

(320)

CHICAGO,MAY 27-(AP)-NATIONALS OF 33 NON-COMMUNIST NATIONS HAVE BEEN INVITED TO MEET IN CHICAGO JUNE 8 TO EVOLVE THEIR VERSION OF A CHARTER FOR A FEDERAL UNION OF DEMOCRACIES.

THE THREE-DAY CONVENTION, TO WIND UP JUNE 10 WITH A PUBLIC RALLY, IS BEING PLANNED BY THE CHICAGO CHAPTER OF THE ATLANTIC UNION COMMITTEE, A GROUP WHICH ADVOCATES FEDERATION OF NATIONS.

THE SPONSORS HOPE THAT THE CHICAGO AFFAIRS WILL COINCIDE WITH CONGRESSIONAL CONSIDERATION OF A RESOLUTION PENDING IN BOTH HOUSES WHICH WOULD ASK PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO APPOINT A COMMITTEE TO EXPLORE WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES THE POSSIBILITIES OF SETTING UP AN INTERNATIONAL FEDERAL BODY.

THE RESOLUTION IS SPONSORED BY SEVERAL MEMBERS OF EACH HOUSE, INCLUDING SEN.KEFAUVER (D-TENN) AND REP.WALTER JUDD (R-MINN).

THE ATLANTIC UNION COMMITTEE IS HEADED BY OWEN ROBERTS, FORMER JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT AND NOW DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL OF LAW.

THE CHICAGO CHAPTER IS HEADED BY DR.HAROLD UREY, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PHYSICIST. THE CHICAGO CONCLAVE PLANS ARE BEING DIRECTED BY JULIAN J.STEEN, EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CHAPTER AND PRESIDENT OF THE CHICAGO SCHOOL FOR ADULTS.

STEEN SAID TODAY HE HOPES THE MEETING WILL BE "A REAL GRASS ROOTS CONVENTION."

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NONE OF THE DELEGATES PARTICIPATING, STEEN EMPHASIZED, WILL HAVE ANY STATUS AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THEIR HOME NATIONS. THEY WILL BE PRIVATE CITIZENS WHO ARE IN THE UNITED STATES UNOFFICIALLY SOME ARE POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES; OTHERS ARE ON PRIVATE BUSINESS.

SEVERAL U.S. CITIZENS INTERESTED IN ATLANTIC UNION COMMITTEE AIMS WILL BE SELECTED AS DELEGATES, STEEN SAID.

HE SAID IT IS PLANNED TO USE AS A POINT OF DEPARTURE IN CONSIDERATING THE CHARTER, THE ILLUSTRATIVE CONSTITUTION FOR A SUPRA-NATIONAL GOVERNMENT PRESENTED BY AUTHOR CLARENCE STREIT IN HIS BOOK, UNION NOW.

"WE HOPE, HOWEVER, THAT THE CONVENTION WILL COME UP WITH AN ENTIRELY ORIGINAL CHARTER COUNTAINING ANY PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS WHICH WILL BE VALUABLE HELP IN SETTING UP AN EVENTUAL UNION OF NATIONS," STEEN SAID.

HE SAID THE MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED "IN MUCH THE SAME MANNER AS WAS THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1787."

K421PCD

A78CX

(280) (ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SUNDAY, MAY 27)

BY ALTON L.BLAKESLEE
ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE REPORTER

(ADVANCE)..CHICAGO,MAY 27-(AP)-JJEP, TRUCK AND OTHER VEHICLE ACCIDENTS NOW OUT-RANK DISEASES AS A CAUSE OF NON-BATTLE CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY, DR.LOWELL T.COGGESHALL REPORTED TONIGHT.

SINCE 1936, THE WAR ON GERMS HAS BROUGHT SUCH GOOD CONTROL THAT ONE-TIME KILLER DISEASES NOW ARE "REGARDED WITH RELATIVELY MINOR CONCERN," HE TOLD THE OPENING MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN BACTERIOLOGISTS.

DR.COGGESHALL IS DEAN OF THE DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

IN KOREA, HE WARNED, ONE URGENT UNSOLVED PROBLEM IS A LIVER DISEASE THAT POSSESSES "ALL THE CHARACTERISTICS NECESSARY FOR A REAL TROUBLE MAKER."

THIS DISEASE IS SCHISTOSOMIASIS. IT IS CAUSED BY A FLUKE, OR MICROSCOPIC ORGANISM, TRANSMITTED TO MAN THROUGH SNAILS.

WATER RICE PADDIES AND PRIMITIVE SANITATION IN SOUTHERN KOREA OFFER AN EXCELLENT BREEDING GROUND FOR THESE PARASITES, HE SAID. THEY ALSO ARE RIFE IN SOUTHERN CHINA AND WOULD BE A MAJOR MEDICAL PROBLEM IF THE WAR WERE EXTENDED THERE.

THE PARASITES OFTEN ENLARGE THE LIVER AND SPLEEN AND THE PATIENT DIES OF INFECTION OR EXHAUSTION. THERE IS NO WAY OF IMMUNIZING AGAINST THE DISEASE OR OF TREATING IT SATISFACTORILY, HE SAID.

DYSENTERY IS ANOTHER IDSEASE THAT TAKES TOO MANY MEN OUT OF ACTION, HE ADDED, AND THERE ARE NOT YET WAYS TO VACCINATE TROOPS AGAINST IT.

DR.COGGESHALL DECLARED MORE BASIS SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IS NEEDED TO SOLVE THESE AND OTHER PROBLEMS. SOVIET RUSSIA HAS STARTED A VAST TRAINING PROGRAM IN BASIC SCIENCES, HE SAID, AND THIS SHOULD BE A WARNING THAT THE UNITED STATES ALSO MUST TRAIN MORE RESEARCH SCIENTISTS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SUNDAY, MAY 27).

K427PCD

B35CX Q

MAY 28 1951

(140)

CHICAGO, MAY 27-(AP)-DAVID BEN-GURION, PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL, SAID TODAY, "WE ARE THE ONLY PEOPLE SOUTH OF TURKEY WILLING AND CAPABLE OF FIGHTING FOR HUMAN LIBERTY AND DEMOCRACY."

HE SPOKE AT THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL NATIONAL ACTION CONFERENCE WHERE HE RECEIVED CHECKS FOR $15,735,000 (M) TO SUPPORT ISRAEL'S IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT PROGRAMS.

THE ARAB STATES, WHO HE SAID ARE RECEIVING ARMS FROM BOTH ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES, "WILL NEVER LIFT A FINGER EITHER FOR OR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES OR RUSSIA." HE TOLD MORE THAN 1,000 JEWISH LEADERS FROM 40 STATES:

"EVEN A CHILD IN THE MIDDLE EAST KNOWS THAT IF SYRIA, LEBANON, IRAQ, EGYPT AND SAUDI ARABIA USE THEIR ARMS, IT WILL BE AGAINST US."

RUDOLPH G. SONNEBORN OF NEW YORK, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE APPEAL, PRESENTED THE CHECKS TO BEN-GURION. THEY WERE PART OF THE $44,000,000 (M) WHICH HAS BEEN RAISED. THE GOAL IS $200,000,000 (M).

BA27

ARRIVING IN NEW YORK BY PLANE, BEN-GURION TOLD REPORTERS HIS RECEPTION IN THE UNITED STATES WAS "MAGNIFICENT."

THE PRIME MINISTER, ENDING HIS NATIONWIDE TOUR ON BEHALF OF THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT'S $500,000,000 (M) INDEPENDENCE BOND ISSUE, SAID HE FELT THE ISSUE "WILL BE SUBSCRIBED."

K102AED

A70PX

NAZIS (200)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, SUNDAY, MAY 27)

(ADVANCE) PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27-(AP)-TOTALITARIAN MOVEMENTS, WHICH WERE FORCED INTO UNDERGROUND ACTIVITY AS THE RESULT OF THE ALLIED VICTORY, NOW POSE A SERIOUS THREAT TO THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONS OF THE WORLD, DR.MAURICE D.PERLZWEIG SAID TODAY.

DR.PERLZWEIG, DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF THE WORLD JEWISH CONFERENCE, ADE THE STATEMENT IN A PREPARED ADDRESS TO THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE PHILADELPHIA COUNCIL OF THE CONGRESS.

DR.PERLZWEIG, WHO RECENTLY VISITED SIX CONTINENTS, SAID THE FASCIST INFLUENCE IS GREATEST IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES AND IN GERMANY.

HE SAID THAT FORMER NAZI LEADERS ARE EXERTING GREAT INFLUENCE ON GOVERNMENT POLICIES IN SEVERAL LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES. HE STATED THAT THEY NOT ONLY OCCUPY POSITIONS OF GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY, BUT PUBLISH GERMAN-LANGUAGE PERIODICALS WHICH ARE ANTI-AMERICAN, ANTI-DEMOCRATIC AND ANTI-SEMITIC.

HE CITED THE 25 PER CENT VOTE RECEIVED BY TWO STRONGLY-NATIONALISTIC GERMAN PARTIES IN A RECENT ELECTION IN LOWER SAXONY AND THE NEAR VICTORY OF A PRO-HITLER REGIME IN BOLIVIA AS "STRIKING EXAMPLES OF THE UPSURGE OF ANTI-DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS." HE SAID THAT ONLY A MILITARY REVOLUTION PREVENTED THE PRO-HITLER FORCES FROM TAKING OVER IN BOLIVIA.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, SUNDAY, MAY 27)

B58KX (Q) NO452PED NM

MAY 28 1951

(130)

PX

MANHATTAN, KAS., MAY 27-(AP)-MILTON S. EISENHOWER TONIGHT SAID A 30-YEAR "ERA OF CONFUSION" FOR AMERICA IS ENDING, "AND A NEW PERIOD OF CLARITY AND NOBILITY OF PURPOSEIN WORLD COOPERATION IS BEGINNING."

EISENHOWER, PRESIDENT OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, GAVE THE COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS FOR 950 GRADUATES AT KANSAS STATE COLLEGE WHERE HE WAS PRESIDENT SEVEN YEARS BEFORE GOING TO PENNSYLVANIA LAST JULY.

AMERICA'S CONFUSION AND "SULLEN COMPLACENCY" BEGAN WHEN THE FRONTIER VANISHED AFTER 300 YEARS OF UNMATCHED MATERIAL PROGRESS, EISENHOWER SAID.

A NEW FRONTIER "OF THE MIND AND THE SPIRIT" IS OPENING, HE SAID. THE CONFUSION IS LIFTING BECAUSE "MOST AMERICANS ARE BEGINNING TO SEE THAT THE STRUGGLE TODAY IS FOR INTELLECTUAL EMPIRE AND THAT WE WILL NOT WIN THE STRUGGLE MERELY BY BOASTING OF MATERIAL ACHIEVEMENTS."

B01028PCS

B3 Q

(120)

NEW YORK, MAY 27-(AP)-REP.JACOB J.JAVITS (REP-LIB, NY) CHARGED TODAY THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE ISRAELI-SYRIAN DISPUTE INDICATES IT IS READY "TO TURN THE NEAR EAST OVER TO THE BRITISH."

THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS HAS ORDERED ISRAEL TO CEASE, TEMPORARILY, ITS DRAINAGE OF THE HULEH SWAMP AREA IN NORTHERN PALESTINE. SYRIA MAINTAINS THE ISRAELI ACTION CONSTITUTES MILITARY IMPROVEMENT OF A DE-MILITARIZED ZONE. THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED ITS ACCORD WITH THE U.N. ORDER.

BY BACKING THE U.N. MOVE, JAVITS SAID, THE DEPARTMENT REVEALED A "NEW DEPARTURE IN FOREIGN POLICY" AND IS "SLOWLY AND COMPLETELY SUBORDINATING ITS POLICY TOWARD ISRAEL TO THE BRITISH."

JAVITS, SPEAKING AT THE 15TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE SYNAGOGUE COUNCILS OF YESHIVA UNIVERSITY, URGED SUPPORT OF A $150,000,000 (M) GRANT-IN-AID BILL FOR ISRAEL, NOW PENDING IN CONGRESS.

VS413PED

30.24- 23477

A73

NEW YORK, MAY 27-(AP)-GEN. OMAR BRADLEY SAID TODAY THAT "WARS CAN BE PREVENTED JUST AS SURELY AS THEY ARE PROVOKED."

HE MADE THE ASSERTION IN A MESSAGE RECEIVED BY THE JEWISH WAR VETERANS' OF THE U.S. DURING THEIR ANNUAL MEMORIAL SERVICE HONORING JEWISH SERVICE MEN WHO DIED FIGHTING FOR THEIR COUNTRY.

GEN.BRADLEY'S MESSAGE SAID "WE MUST LEARN HOW MEN MIGHT LIVE AS CHARITABLY TOGETHER IN PEACE AS THEY DIED FOR EACH OTHER IN WAR."

A MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY OF DEFENSE GEORGE MARSHALL STRESSED THE COMMON FAITH OF MEN WHO "HAVE WORSHIPED THEIR GOD IN VARIOUS WAYS BUT HAVE BEEN UNITED UNDER A COMMON AMERICAN UNIFORM IN SERVICE TO THE IDEALS OF THEIR COUNTRY."

SN5PES

A11

AUSTIN BUDGET (450)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY SUNDAY MAY 27)

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

MAY 28 1951

(ADVANCE)..UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 27-(AP)-WARREN AUSTIN, CHIEF U.S.DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ADVISED COMMUNIST PEACE PROPAGANDISTS TONIGHT TO GO PEDDLE THEIR PAPERS IN MOSCOW AND PEIPING.

HE USED MORE DIPLOMATIC LANGUAGE. BUT THAT WAS THE MAIN IDEA IN A LONG LETTER HE WROTE TO FREDERIC JOLIOT-CURIE, FRENCH ATOM SCIENTIST AND COMMUNIST LEADER. THE U.S.DELEGATION MADE THE TEXT PUBLIC HERE AT ABOUT THE TIME THE LETTER WAS DUE TO REACH JOLIOT-CURIE IN PARIS.

AUSTIN'S LETTER ANSWERED AN APPEAL FROM THE FRENCH SCIENTIST TO SUPPORT APPEARANCE OF A DELEGATION FROM THE COMMUNIST-DOMINATED WORLD PEACE COUNCIL BEFORE THE U.N. TO ARGUE ITS PROGRAM. THE COUNCIL RECENTLY FRAMED A NEW SOVIET-INSPIRED "PEACE PROGRAM" IN BERLIN.

"IF YOUR DELEGATION HONESTLY DESIRES TO MAKE A CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE," AUSTIN WROTE, "I SUGGEST THAT IT VISIT MOSCOW AND URGE THE SOVIET RULING CIRCLE (REPEAT CIRCLE, SINGULAR) TO ABIDE BY THE (U.N.) CHARTER AND THE OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS TO WHICH IT IS PLEDGED.

"YOUR DELEGATION COULD THEN PROCEED TO PEIPING, AND URGE THE RULING CIRCLE (CQ) THERE TO END THE AGGRESSION IN KOREA, WITHDRAW ITS FORCES, AND LET THE KOREAN PEOPLE ORGANIZE THE INDEPENDENT, UNIFIED AND DEMOCRATIC NATION THE U.N.SEEKS FOR THEM.

"IN MOSCOW, YOU COULD URGE THE LEADERS OF WORLD COMMUNISM TO ABANDON THEIR DELCARED AIMS OF TAKING OVER OTHER PEOPLE'S COUNTRIES BY THE WELL-KNOWN TOTALITARIAN TACTICS WHICH LED HITLER TO DISASTER.

"TELL THEM THERE WILL NOT BE A WAR UNLESS THEY DECIDE TO PRECIPITATE IT; THAT THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD WANT REAL PEACE WITH FREEDOM AS DEFINED IN THE U.N.CHARTER; BUT THAT THEY WILL NOT PAY BLACKMAIL TO AGGRESSORS.

"IN PEIPING YOU COULD TELL THE LEADERS THAT THEY CANNOT SHOOT THEIR WAY INTO THE U.N. REMIND THEM THAT IT WAS ONLY THE SOVIET UNION THAT BLOCKED A SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION GIVING FORMAL GUARANTEES ON THE SECURITY OF CHINA'S BORDERS."

JOLIOT-CURIE'S LETTER NAMED SEVERAL EUROPEAN COMMUNISTS AND FELLOW-TRAVELERS WHO WOULD BE ON THE DELEGATION PROPOSED TO ARGUE THE SOVIET LINE ON PEACE PROPOSALS HERE.

AUSTIN TOLD THE FRENCHMAN THAT ALL THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL PROPOSALS "HAVE ALREADY BEEN DEBATED AT LENGTH WITH THE SOVIET SPOKESMEN WHO ORIGINALLY PUT THEM FORWARD IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

"AFTER EXHAUSTIVE DEBATE, THE U.N. REJECTED THESE PROPOSALS.

"ARE YOU SUGGESTING THAT MR. (ANDREI) VISHINSKY (SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER) AND MR. 'JACOB) MALIK (SOVIET CHIEF DELEGATE) HAVE NOT ADEQUATELY ARGUED THE CASES FOR THE PROPOSALS YOU HAVE BORROWED FROM THEM? "AUSTIN ASKED.

HE SAID THAT HONEST COOPERATION BY THE SOVIET UNION UNDER U.N. MEMBERSHIP OBLIGATIONS WAS ALL THAT WAS NEEDED NOW TO ASSURE WORLD PEACE.

AUSTIN TOLD JOLIOT-CURIE THAT HE DID NOT DOUBT MANY OF HIS FOLLOWERS SINCERELY WANTED PEACE BUT THEY "DO NOT YET REALIZE THAT THEY ARE BEING USED TO ADVANCE THE INTERESTS OF SOVIET IMPERIALIST POWER."

ALTHOUGH JOLIOT-CURIE ATTENDED SEVERAL EARLY SESSIONS OF THE U.N. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, DELEGATION SOURCES SAID HE AND AUSTIN HAD NOT MET. THE FRENCH SCIENTIST HAS SINCE BEEN REMOVED AS HEAD OF HIS COUNTRY'S ATOMIC PILE PROJECT.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY SUNDAY MAY 27)

ED-DA1255PED

C14-S11NY

MAY 28 1951

NEW YORK, MAY 27-(AP)-GEN. OMAR BRADLEY, IN A MESSAGE TODAY TO THE JEWISH WAR VETERANS OF THE U.S., SAID "WARS CAN BE PREVENTED JUST AS SURELY AS THEY ARE PROVOKED."

BRADLEY'S MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED BY THE WAR VETERANS' ORGANIZATION DURING OBSERVANCE OF ITS 56TH ANNUAL MEMORIAL SERVICE HONORING JEWISH SERVICE MEN WHO DIED FIGHTING FOR THEIR COUNTRY.

THE PRE-MEMORIAL DAY CEREMONIES FEATURED A PARADE DOWN FIFTH AVENUE IN WHICH SOME 2,900 MARCHERS TOOK PART. LATER, SERVICES WERE HELD AT TEMPLE EMANU-EL.

BRADLEY'S MESSAGE, READ TO THE TEMPLE ASSEMBLY, ADDED THAT "WE MUST LEARN HOW MEN MIGHT LIVE AS CHARITABLY TOGETHER IN PEACE AS THEY DIED FOR EACH OTHER IN WAR."

ANOTHER MESSAGE, FROM SECRETARY OF DEFENSE GEORGE MARSHALL, STRESSED THE COMMON FAITH OF MEN WHO "HAVE WORSHIPED THEIR GOD IN VARIOUS WAYS BUT HAVE BEEN UNITED UNDER A COMMON AMERICAN UNIFORM IN SERVICE TO THE IDEALS OF THEIR COUNTRY."

DAVID BEN-GURION, PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL, ALSO SENT A MESSAGE, SAYING:

"WE IN ISRAEL WHO FOUGHT OUR WAR OF INDEPENDENCE FOR THE VERY SAME PRINCIPLES, FIND A DEEP KINSHIP WITH THOSE SOLDIERS YOU ARE HONORING."

MAY 28 1951

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MAY 27, 1951

START--MAY 28, 1951

30.24-23479

A103KX
95

SECOND NIGHT LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP

BY DON HUTH

TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 29-(AP)-ALLIED TROOPS TRAPPED AND DESTROYED TWO CHINESE RED DIVISIONS IN CENTRAL KOREA IN THE PAST FOUR DAYS, THE EIGHTH ARMY REPORTED TODAY.

BUT THE COSTLY RED STAND--12,974 KILLED OR WOUNDED, 5,028 CAPTURED--IN THE CENTER MAY HAVE ALLOWED THE BULK OF THE COMMUNISTS TO SLIP BACK NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL. TODAY THE REDS HAD STOPPED THEIR HEADLONG RETREAT AND EVEN COUNTER-ATTACKED IN PLACES.

THE TWO RED DIVISIONS WERE ENCIRCLED AND ELIMINATED AS A FIGHTING FORCE NORTHWEST OF CHUNCHON 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL, FROM FRIDAY NIGHT THROUGH MONDAY.

"THE ENEMY POCKET IN THIS AREA HAS BEEN CLEANED UP EXCEPT FOR A FEW SCATTERED COMMUNIST GROUPS," AN EIGHTH ARMY OFFICER SAID.

MORE THAN EIGHT MILES INSIDE RED KOREA, NORTH OF THIS SCENE OF SLAUGHTER, 300 REDS WERE KILLED LAST NIGHT BY AN ALLIED ARMORED FORCE. THE FORCE ATTACKED AND DROVE OFF REDS WHO HAD PUSHED U.S. INFANTRYMEN FROM HIGH GROUND NORTH OF HWACHON.

A PRISONER HAUL OF 2,558 WAS MADE MONDAY BY ALLIED FORCES WHO HAVE DRIVEN THE REDS FROM VIRTUALLY ALL TERRITORY GAINED IN THE REDS' TWO TURNED-BACK SPRING OFFENSIVES.

RED RESISTANCE STIFFENED YESTERDAY AND TODAY ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT AROUND INJE AND HYON AND ON THE CENTRAL FRONT NEAR HWACHON. THE COMMUNISTS SHOWED SIGNS OF STANDING STILL AND TRYING TO HALT THE GENERAL ALLIED PUSH ACROSS THE 38TH PARALLEL INTO NORTH KOREA.

AN EIGHTH ARMY STAFF OFFICER SAID COSTLY RED DELAYING ACTIONS PROBABLY HAVE PERMITTED MANY TROOPS TO ELUDE UNITED NATIONS TRAPS.

THE ALLIES WERE HAMPERED BY MUD. THE REDS WERE ABLE TO SLIP UP ROADS AND TRAILS BEFORE THE SLOSHING ALLIES COULD CUT THEM.

BYPASSED REDS STILL WERE SURRENDERING. THE REPORT ON MONDAY'S BAG OF 2,558 PRISONERS WAS INCOMPLETE. ALL THOSE WERE SEIZED IN THE CHUNCHON AREA ALONE.

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THIS IS A QUICK LOOK ACROSS THE FRONT:

EAST COAST--REPUBLIC OF KOREA (ROK) TROOPS MET SCANT RESISTANCE IN A PUSH NEARLY 15 MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL.

EAST-CENTRAL--THE REDS STOPPED AND FOUGHT AROUND INJE, NORTH OF 38, AND HYON, SOUTH OF IT--POINTS ABOUT 25 MILES INLAND. ONE U.S. UNIT HAD TO GIVE GROUND SOUTHWEST OF INJE.

CENTRAL--A RED REGIMENT TRIED TO REINFORCE COMMUNISTS NEAR ALLIED-HELD HWACHON, EIGHT MILES NORTH OF 38. AIR ATTACKS BROKE UP THE EFFORT.

WEST-CENTRAL--ALLIED PATROLS PROWLED INTO NORTH KOREA BEYOND OYNGPYONG.

WEST--U.S. 25TH DIVISION TANK-INFANTRY PATROLS THRUST INTO NORTH KOREA BEYOND YONCHON AND ROUTED A RED FORCE, AIDED BY ALLIED ARTILLERY. GREEK AND SOUTH KOREAN PATROLS RAN INTO HEAVY RED FIRE NORTH OF MUNSAN AND NEAR KORANGPO, POINTS NORTHWEST OF SEOUL.

BRIGHT SUNSHINE TODAY WAS DRYING OUT THE ROADS--AND OPENING THE WAY FOR HEAVY ALLIED AIR ATTACKS.

THE RED REINFORCEMENT EFFORT BROKEN UP NEAR HWACHON WAS THE FIRST SUCH ATTEMPT REPORTED SINCE THE RED RETREAT BEGAN LAST WEEK.

HWACHON IS AT THE WEST END OF THE 11-MILE-LONG HWACHON RESERVOIR. A FIELD DISPATCH SAID A STRONG RED ATTACK THIS MORNING AT THE EAST END NEAR YANGGU STALLED AN ALLIED ADVANCE. HALF OF AN ATTACKING FORCE OF 200 REDS WAS KILLED NEAR YANGGU LAST NIGHT.

RED TROOPS SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL IN THE EAST-CENTRAL AREA STILL WERE TRYING TO SLIP BACK NORTH. ONE GROUP OF 1,700 WAS OBSERVED MOVING NORTHWEST FROM THE HYON AREA.

ALLIED TROOPS HAD TO FIGHT THROUGH A ROADBLOCK NORTHWEST OF HYON ON THE ROAD TOWARD INJE. THE REDS USED HEAVY MORTAR FIRE. SOUTHEAST OF HYON, THE ADVANCING U.S. THIRD DIVISION MET ONLY LIGHT RESISTANCE.

THERE WERE REPORTS FROM THE INJE AREA THAT THE ALLIED PUSH NORTH-EASTWARD HAS BOGGED DOWN.

U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE PLANES SPOTTED 225 VEHICLES MOVING SOUTH TOWARD RED LINES MONDAY NIGHT AND CLAIMED THEY DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 80. ONE B-26, PILOTED BY CAPT.JOHN B.POLLOCK (2498 PRINCETON ROAD) CLEVELAND, OHIO, KNOCKED OUT 10 TRUCKS OF A 50-TRUCK CONVOY.

FIFTH AIR FORCE PILOTS CLAIMED THEY KILLED OR WOUNDED 1,850 REDS YESTERDAY.

PURSUING UNITED NATIONS FORCES WERE DRIVING FOUR TO 14 MILES INSIDE NORTH KOREA ACROSS THE 125-MILE WIDE PENINSULA. THE ALLIED POSITIONS WERE ABOUT THE SAME THEY OCCUPIED JUST BEFORE THE FIRST RED HAMMER BLOW THE NIGHT OF APRIL 22.

IN ONE WEEK THE EIGHTH ARMY OFFENSIVE HAS ELIMINATED RED PENETRATIONS RANGING UP TO 25 MILES BELOW THE 38TH PARALLEL. THE TOTAL RED GAINS WERE FROM 30 TO 40 MILES.

HOWEVER, FIELD DISPATCHES SAID 3,000 CHINESE WERE IN ACTION MONDAY NIGHT AGAINST U.S.TROOPS ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, WEST OF HWACHON RESERVOIR. THAT WAS ROUGHLY SEVEN MILES NORTH OF THE OLD POLITICAL BOUNDARY.

FRONTLINE OFFICERS BELIEVED CHINESE REARGUARDS WERE ATTEMPTING ONLY TO SLOW THE ALLIED ADVANCE. THEY EXPECTED NOTHING MORE THAN A LOCAL ENEMY COUNTERATTACK.

OTHER RED REARGUARDS INCLUDING MANY NORTH KOREANS, TRIED TO STOP THE ALLIED ADVANCES ON BOTH THE WESTERN AND EASTERN FLANKS OF THE BATTLELINE.

A POOLED DISPATCH FROM THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT QUOTED AN OFFICER AS SAYING "THE ROUT PHASE OF THE CHINESE RETREAT SEEMS TO HAVE ENDED."

"THE ENEMY," HE SAID, "APPARENTLY HAS WITHDRAWN THE BULK OF THE CHINESE TROOPS. NORTH KOREANS ARE BEING THROWN INTO THE LINE AND THEY ARE SLOWING OUR ADVANCE."

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ALLIED TROOPS PUSHING NORTHWEST TOWARD YANGGU ON THE EASTERN END OF THE SPRAWLING HWACHON RESERVOIR GAINED ONLY TWO AND ONE-HALF MILES DURING THE DAY. THEY WERE HIT BY SMALL ARMS AND MORTAR FIRE.

THE ALLIES IN INJE WERE UNDER SHARP RED ARTILLERY FIRE. INJE, IS FOUR MILES NORTH OF 38 AND 28 MILES INLAND FROM THE EAST COAST.

THE OTHER RED REARGUARDS INCLUDING MANY NORTH KOREANS, TRIED TO STOP THE ALLIED ADVANCES ON BOTH THE WESTERN AND EASTERN FLANKS.

THE NUMBER OF CHINESE PRISONERS TAKEN MONDAY DROPPED OFF SHARPLY AFTER SUNDAY'S RECORD OF 3,016. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN BETWEEN MAY 20 AND MAY 27 EXCEEDED 5,000. MOST OF THEM WERE CHINESE.

LT.GEN.JAMES A.VAN FLEET, U.S. EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER, SAID FLATLY THAT THE ENEMY "LOST HIS NERVE" AND RETREATED AFTER FAILING TO CRACK THE ALLIED DEFENSES ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT IN THE SECOND SPRING OFFENSIVE MAY 16.

THE UNITED NATIONS FIELD COMMANDER CAUTIONED THAT HE DOES NOT NECESSARILY THINK THIS MEANS THE WAR IS OVER.

VAN FLEET TOLD CORRESPONDENTS DURING A FRONTLINE INSPECTION THAT THE CHINESE ARMY "STILL HAS PLENTY OF RESERVES AND GREAT LATENT CAPABILITIES" AND "CAN SMASH US AGAIN IF HE WANTS TO."

THE STIFFEST RED RESISTANCE MONDAY WAS NORTH OF STRATEGIC HWACHON, EIGHT MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL.

A COMMUNIST SCREENING FORCE FOUGHT STUBBORNLY TO COVER THE RETREAT OF THOUSANDS OF CHINESE AND NORTH KOREANS.

ALLIED AIR, ARTILLERY AND GROUND FORCES SMASHED AT THEM CONTINUALLY AT THEIR HEELS. COMMUNIST REINFORCEMENTS PUSHED SOUTH TO HELP COVER THE WITHDRAWAL.

DISPATCHES DELAYED BY CENSORS INDICATED AMERICAN UNITS ON THE EAST CENTRAL FRONT FACED A STIFF FIGHT NORTH OF INJE ABOVE THE EXPANDING CHOYANG RIVER BRIDGEHEAD.

ALLIED TROOPS DISCOVERED ABOUT 200 TRUCKLOADS OF ENEMY AMMUNITION STRUNG OUT FOR TWO MILES ALONG THE CHOYANG RIVER. THE VAST ARMS DEPOT WAS FOUND ONE MILE NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL.

ALLIED FORCES WHO BLOCKED BOTH ENDS OF THE INJE-HYON ROAD SUNDAY, BATTLED LONG AND BLOODILY MONDAY WITH ENEMY UNITS LINING RIDGES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE HIGHWAY. HYON IS FIVE MILES SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL AND ABOUT 25 MILES INLAND FROM THE EAST COAST. AMERICAN AND DUTCH TROOPS HAMMERED NORTH OF HYON, ENDEAVORING TO DESTROY RED GROUPS TRYING TO USE THE BLOCKED ESCAPE ROUTE.

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A194KX

FRONTLINE REPORTS SAID THE HILLS IN THE HYON SECTOR SWARMED WITH SMALL POCKETS OF REDS. MANY SURRENDERED WHEN THEY REALIZED THEY WERE CUT OFF. OTHERS WERE DEMORALIZED BY DEVASTATING AIR AND ARTILLERY STRIKES. MOST OF THESE REDS WERE NORTH KOREANS WHO HAD BEEN LEFT BEHIND IN THE RUGGED HILLS TO COVER THE CHINESE WITHDRAWAL.

DUE SOUTH OF HYON THE U.S. THIRD DIVISION COMBED THROUGH RIDGES HUNTING OUT REDS WHILE SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS HOPPED UP FARTHER WEST.

ALONG THE EXTREME EAST COAST, SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS PUSHED UP THE COASTAL HIGHWAY WITH ALLIED WARSHIPS PROVIDING ARTILLERY SUPPORT. SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS CAPTURED SOKCHO, 14 MILES NORTH OF PARALLEL 38. ONE RED BATTALION OFFERED RESISTANCE FARTHER SOUTH NEAR OCCUPIED YANGYANG.

ON THE WESTERN END OF THE COMBAT ZONE AN AMERICAN STAFF OFFICER SAID HE BELIEVED THE CHINESE ARMIES WERE HIDING DURING THE DAY TO ESCAPE AIR ATTACKS AND ARTILLERY, AND RETREATING AT NIGHT.

AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH REPORTED ALLIED TANKS ADVANCED NINE MILES NORTH OF PARALLEL 38 TO A POINT NORTH OF YONCHON. THEY MET ONLY SLIGHT RESISTANCE.

EVERYWHERE ALONG THE WESTERN FRONT THE REDS WERE EITHER WITHDRAWING OR TRYING TO SLOW THE ALLIED PUSH WITH SMALL REARGUARD ACTION. THE ADVANCING AMERICANS LIBERATED TWO MORE AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO HAD BEEN CAPTURED BY THE CHINESE LAST MONTH. THIS BROUGHT TO 10 THE NUMBER OF ALLIED SOLDIERS FREED IN THE LAST TWO DAYS IN THE WEST.

RANDOLPH SAID THAT AS THE TANKERS ADVANCED NORTH OF YONCHON THEY ENCOUNTERED LIGHT BUT INEFFECTIVE ENEMY FIRE.

ABOUT 30 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL, SOUTH KOREAN, AMERICAN AND GREEK PATROLS CROSSED THE IMJIN RIVER AND FANNED NORTH LOOKING FOR REDS. ALLIED TROOPS WERE BROUGHT UP FLUSH TO THE SOUTH BANK OF THE IMJIN.

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS STILL TABULATED CHINESE PRISONERS ON THE BASIS OF INCOMPLETE REPORTS. OFFICERS AT VAN FLEET'S HEADQUARTERS SAID THE WHOLESALE SURRENDERS WERE A "CUMULATIVE EFFECT" OF (1) INTENSE ALLIED FIREPOWER, (2) RAPID PURSUIT BY U.N. UNITS, (3) LACK OF FOOD AND DISILLUSIONMENT.

TO COUNTER THE PROPAGANDA EFFECT ON THEIR KOREAN DEBACLE, THE COMMUNIST RADIO AT PEIPING RUSHED OUT A COUNTER CLAIM THAT 46,302 ALLIED TROOPS WERE KILLED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED BETWEEN APRIL 22 AND MAY 21. THE BROADCAST SAID THE ALLIES WERE HURLED BACK 31 TO 43 MILES BUT ACTUALLY THE RED RETREAT HAS WIPED OUT ALL OF THOSE ALLEGED GAINS.

FIFTH AIRFORCE PLANES FLEW 520 SORTIES BY DUSK AND KILLED OR WOUNDED AN ESTIMATED 450 COMMUNISTS. OKINAWA-BASED B-29S HIT PYONGYANG'S "DOWNTOWN" AIRPORT ON THE STREETS OF THE RED CAPITAL AND YANGYU AIRSTRIP 25 MILES NORTH.

THREE U.S. SABRE JETS TANGLED BRIEFLY WITH EIGHT ENEMY MIGS IN NORTHWEST KOREA AND DAMAGED ONE WITHOUT DAMAGE TO THEMSELVES.
GG/XZ11 2PCS

A103FX

SECOND LEAD ~~KOREAN~~ WAR ROUNDUP (200)

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

TOKYO, MAY 28-(AP)-COMMUNIST RESISTANCE STIFFENED TODAY AS UNITED NATIONS TROOPS PUSHED DEEPER INTO RED KOREA AFTER TAKING THE WAR'S GREATEST BAG OF PRISONERS.

BUT LT.GEN. JAMES A.VAN FLEET SAID THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAD LOST THERE NERVE AND RETREATED WHEN THEY COULDN'T CRACK THE U.S.SECOND DIVISION.

"HE (THE ENEMY) LOST HIS NERVE. HE JUST QUIT AND HAULED OUT," ADDED THE U.N.GROUND COMMANDER.

U.S.EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED 3,000 REDS SURRENDERED SUNDAY ANOTHER 2,000 WERE TAKEN LAST WEEK.

MOST OF THE 5,000 WERE CAPTURED IN A GREAT BOX-LIKE TRAP, 25 MILES ACROSS AND TEN MILES DEEP. THE LID OF THE TRAP IS THE HWACHON RESERVOIR WITH U.N.FORCES ANCHORED AT EACH SIDE IN INJE AND HWACHON. BOTH ARE IN NORTH KOREA.

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U.N.FORCES DROVE NEW PRONGS MONDAY ACROSS THE 38TH PARALLEL, ALREADY PUNCTURED AT HALF A DOZEN POINTS. SOUTH KOREANS SMASHED INTO SAKCHANG, 4 1/2 MILES NORTH OF THE PARALLEL AND 10 MILES WEST OF HWACHON. AMERICANS MOVED UP ON THEIR WESTERN FLANK.

REDS PUT UP STIFFENING RESISTANCE AGAINST ADVANCING FORCES MONDAY. AND FEWER SURRENDERED.

A STRONG ALLIED TASK FORCE SHOVED TEN MILES BEYOND CAPTURED INJE INTO NORTH KOREA. IT WAS TURNED BACK BY WITHERING FIRE FROM A RED ROAD BLOCK NEAR THE VILLAGE OF HANGYE, NINE MILES NORTH OF THE PARALLEL. THIS U.N. FORCE HAD DRIVEN FROM ANOTHER HANGYE, 27 AIR MILES SOUTH, FROM WHICH THE ALLIED COUNTEROFFENSIVE JUMPED OFF LAST WEEK.

WITH ISOLATED EXCEPTIONS, THE REDS WERE IN FULL RETREAT.

BUT THE RETREAT, "FAST AS IT IS," SAID LT. GEN. JAMES A. VAN FLEET, DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN ANY END TO THE WAR.

"HOW FAR HE (THE ENEMY) WILL RETREAT I DO NOT KNOW," THE U.N. GROUND COMMANDER SAID. "HE STILL HAS PLENTY OF RESERVES AND GREAT LATENT CAPABILITIES. HE CAN SMASH US AGAIN IF HE WANTS TO. BUT THERE'S NO DENYING HIS TROOPS HAVE LOW MORALE RIGHT NOW AND THEY ARE VERY WEARY AND ILL-FED."

AN EIGHTH ARMY SPOKESMAN ATTRIBUTED THE MASS SURRENDERS TO THE "CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF THE LONG AND INTENSE FIRE TO WHICH THE ENEMY WAS SUBJECTED SINCE THE START OF THEIR LAST OFFENSIVE, THE RAPID PURSUIT BY U.N.FORCES WHICH CUT OFF LARGE POCKETS OF THE ENEMY, AND THE REDS' LACK OF FOOD AND DISILLUSIONMENT."

REDS ABANDONED HUGE STORES OF AMMUNITION IN THEIR FLIGHT. AIRMEN REPORTED THE RED RETREAT "IN CENTRAL KOREA RESEMBLED A ROUT," THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES SAID.

THE ALLIED ADVANCE CUT OFF ESCAPE ROUTES AND MAY HAVE KNOCKED THE REDS OUT AS A SERIOUS THREAT FOR AT LEAST THREE MONTHS, U.S. EIGHTH ARMY OFFICERS SAID.

THE ALLIED ADVANCE WAS GENERAL ACROSS THE 125-MILE FRONT. IT PUNCTURED THE 38TH PARALLEL BOUNDARY OF RED KOREA ON ALMOST EVERY MAIN HIGHWAY.

HWACHON, SEVEN MILES INSIDE RED KOREA ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, AND INJE, FOUR MILES ABOVE THE BORDER ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT, WERE FIRMLY IN UNITED NATIONS HANDS. BOTH ARE KEY TOWNS ON RED ESCAPE HIGHWAYS.

SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS WERE BACK IN YANGYANG, EIGHT MILES NORTH OF PARALLEL 38 ON THE EAST COAST.

IN THE WEST TANKS LED A TASK FORCE ALMOST TO YONCHON, SIX MILES

30.24- 23481

ACROSS THE BORDER AND 35 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL. OTHER TANKS RUMBLED THROUGH YONGPYONG, 32 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL AND A MILE ACROSS THE BORDER.

SOUTH OF THE BORDER A KEY ESCAPE ROUTE WAS SEALED WHEN AMERICANS CAPTURED HYON, A ROAD JUNCTION ON THE EAST CENTRAL FRONT, SOUTHEAST OF INJE.

U.N. TANKS AND INFANTRY PUSHED NORTH MONDAY FROM ALL CAPTURED TOWNS.

A39FX

A U.S. TENTH CORPS BRIEFING OFFICER SAID A TANK AND INFANTRY FORCE STREAMED NORTH OF INJE. HE ADDED:

"WE ARE CONTINUING TO COUNTERATTACK AND ALSO CHOP UP AND ELIMINATE BYPASSED ELEMENTS."

U.S. SECOND DIVISION OFFICERS REPORTED TWO GROUPS OF CHINESE WERE AMBUSHED SOUTHEAST OF INJE SUNDAY. "WE SLAUGHTERED THEM," THE OFFICERS REPORTED. BETWEEN 500 AND 1,000 WERE IN EACH GROUP.

SOUTHEAST OF HWACHON A CHINESE DIVISION--BETWEEN 6,000 AND 10,000 MEN--WAS REPORTED FIGHTING DESPERATELY TO ESCAPE BEFORE AMERICAN TROOPS SEALED THEIR LAST AVENUE TO THE NORTH.

THE U.S. SECOND, SEVENTH, THIRD, 24TH AND 25TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS, THE FIRST CAVALRY AND THE FIRST MARINES WERE IN THE ADVANCE. SO WERE BRITISH, FRENCH, TURKISH, GREEK, DUTCH, CANADIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIAN, SOUTH AFRICAN AND OTHER U.N. UNITS.

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CLEARING WEATHER ENABLED AIR FORCES TO ROAR BACK TO THE ATTACK MONDAY AFTER TWO DAYS OF BAD FLYING CONDITIONS.

THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES REPORTED FIRE BOMBS AND STRAFING FORCED 300 REDS TO SURRENDER TO GROUND TROOPS NEAR HWACHON SUNDAY.

FLARE-DROPPING PLANES CAUGHT BETWEEN 3,000 AND 4,000 REDS FLEEING NORTH OF HWACHON RESERVOIR SUNDAY NIGHT WITH ABOUT 500 PARK ANIMALS. THE ANIMALS, LOADED WITH AMMUNITION, BLEW UP WHEN THEY WERE HIT.

RED ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS SHOT DOWN TWO F-4U MARINE PLANES SUNDAY.

U.S. SUPERFORTS FLEW THROUGH FLAK MONDAY AND BOMBED TWO AIR STRIPS. ONE WAS PYONGYANG'S NOVEL "DOWNTOWN AIRSTRIP." THIS IS A STREET WIDENED IN THE CENTER OF THE RED CAPITAL FOR USE OF THE COMMUNIST AIR FLEET WHICH HAS NEVER GOTTEN INTO ACTION.

DESPITE MASSES OF REDS REPORTED KILLED, TRAPPED OR SURRENDERED, EIGHTH ARMY OFFICERS CAUTIONED THAT THE COMMUNISTS WERE STILL CAPABLE OF PUTTING UP A FIGHT.

BUT THEIR FLIGHT WAS SO PRECIPITATE IN MANY CASES THEY MADE NO ATTEMPT TO DESTROY ARMS AND AMMUNITION BROUGHT WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY DOWN BOMB-RIDDLED ROADS TO THE FRONT.

LARGE CACHES OF AMMUNITION WERE CAPTURED SOUTHWEST OF INJE, IN AND NEAR CHUNCHON 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL, AND NEAR CHOKSONG ON THE WEST CENTRAL FRONT.

THE CHOKSONG AMMUNITION DUMP, INCLUDING USABLE AMERICAN ARTILLERY SHELLS, WAS CAPTURED BY GREEK INFANTRYMEN. THE GREEKS OVERRAN THE HILLS WHERE THE BRITISH GLOUCESTERSHIRE BATTALION WAS CUT TO PIECES LAST MONTH.

THEY FOUND ONE WOUNDED ENGLISHMAN WHO HAD BEEN CARED FOR BY A KOREAN FAMILY FOR 33 DAYS. HE IS THE 50TH KNOWN SURVIVOR OF THE BATTALION.

ALL OF THE OTHER 550 IN THE BATTALION PRESUMABLY WERE KILLED OR CAPTURED.

THE VALLEYS AND RIDGES WHERE THEY MADE THEIR DEATH STAND WERE LINED WITH SHALLOW GRAVES SCOOPED OUT BY THE CHINESE, AND LITTERED WITH THE DEBRIS OF WARFARE.

CY232APD NM

A121KX

TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 29-(AP)-EASY LIVING FOR ALLIED OCCUPATION PERSONNEL GOT A JOLT TODAY FROM GENERAL MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY'S HEADQUARTERS.

THE ALLIED COMMANDER ORDERED HOUSEWIVES OF THE OCCUPATION TO BEGIN PAYING THE SALARIES OF THEIR SERVANTS AFTER JULY 1.

THE SERVANTS' SALARIES HAVE BEEN PAID BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SINCE THE SURRENDER.

MOST OCCUPATION HOUSEWIVES ARE ALLOWED TWO SERVANTS. THE SALARIES, AVERAGE ABOUT $25 A MONTH.

FR1011PCS

A81KX

(120)

TOKYO,TUESDAY,MAY 29-(AP)-FAR EAST NAVAL HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THE 102-DAY SIEGE BOMBARDMENT OF WONSAN CAUSED AN ESTIMATED 9,20(COMMUNIST CASUALTIES.

THE FIGURES WERE GIVEN BY REAR ADM.ALLEN E.SMITH, COMMANDER OF TASK FORCE 95. IT'S MISSION HAS BEEN TO BLOCKADE AND BOMBARD BOTH EAST AND WEST COASTS OF KOREA.

ADM.SMITH SAID THAT IN ADDITION, GUNS OF U.N. CRUISERS, GDESTROYERS, FRIGATES AND OCCASIONALLY EVEN THE MIGHTY 16-INCH BATTERIES OF FIRST THE BATTLESHIP MISSOURI, THEN THE NEW JERSEY, HAD DESTROYED OR DAMAGED: 345 VEHICLES, 615 ENEMY OCCUPIED BUILDINGS, 115 RAILROAD CARS AND 79 AMMUNITION AND SUPPLY DUMPS.

THE SIEGE OF WONSAN, AN EAST COAST PORT, BEGAN FEB. 16. SINCE THAT TIME U.N. WARSHIPS DESTROYED MORE THAN 50 COMMUNIST SMALL CRAFT (INCLUDING SAMPANS) AND DAMAGED 230. THE LIGHT CRUISER MANCHESTER DESTROYED TWO SAMPANS MONDAY.

.10732PCS

MAY 29 1951

B99KX Q
CO NY

TOKYO,MAY 28 (AP)-FAR EAST AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY A RUSSIAN-MADE MIG-15 JET PLANE MADE SEVEN PASSES AT AN AMERICAN B-26 LIGHT BOMBER BUT THE BOMBER KEPT RIGHT ON GOING, COMPLETED ITS MISSION AND RETURNED SAFELY TO BASE.

THE MISSION WAS AN ATTACK ON A 15-TRUCK CONVOY IN THE SINANJU AREA.

THE PILOT, LT.BEN J.ROTH, 1536 GRACE AVE., LAKEWOOD, O., STUCK TO HIS MISSION, TAKING EVASIVE ACTION EVERYTIME THE MIG CAME IN.

S/SGT.HOWARD S.WILLIAMS, DERBY, NEW YORK, STRAFED AND DAMAGED THREE TRUCKS. THE NAVIGATOR, CAPT.WILLIAM H.BYRON, 325 W. 93RD ST., NEW YORK CITY, SAW FIVE TRUCKS BLOW UP. SIX OTHERS WERE BADLY DAMAGED BY MACHINE GUN FIRE.

GG1228PCS NM

B57KX (Q)

TOKYO, MAY 28-(AP)-FAR EAST AIR FORCES HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY MORE THAN 300 REDS SURRENDERED YESTERDAY NEAR THE HWACHON RESERVOIR IN KOREA RATHER THAN WITHSTAND ANOTHER PUMMELING BY U.S.FIFTH AIR FORCE WARPLANES AND MASSED ARTILLERY.

THE SURRENDER WAS DESCRIBED BY CAPT. EDSEL L.GEORGE, 18470 STAHELIN ROAD, DETROIT, A T-6 MOSQUEITO PILOT. THE SURRENDER CAME AS A FLIGHT OF FIGHTER AIRCRAFT CIRCLED ABOVE THEM PRIOR TO AN AIR STRIKE.

CAPT.GEORGE SAID "WE HAD BEEN ORBITING AROUND THE AREA WITH THIS FLIGHT OF FIGHTERS WAITING FOR THE ARTILLERY TO CEASE FIRING.

"APPARENTLY THE CHINESE GUESSED WHAT WAS IN STORE FOR THEM BECAUSE WHEN THE ARTILLERY BARRAGE STOPPED THEY CAME DOWN FROM THE HILLS WAVING WHITE FLAGS AND HOLDING THEIR ARMS OVER THEIRHEADS."

GG758ACS

B56KX Q
DT
TOKYO, MAY 28-(AP)-THE ARMY TODAY TOLD HOW A GI SAVED A KOREAN CHILD FROM DROWNING.
PFC JOSEPH H.TUCKER OF PONTIAC, MICH., WAS ON MILITARY POLICE DUTY, GUARDING A BRIDGE AS STREAMS OF REFUGEES MOVED SLOWLY BY.
SUDDENLY HE HEARD THEM SHOUT AND SCREAM. HE SAW A CHILD BEING SWEPT ALONG BY THE SWIFT RIVER.
TUCKER PLUNGED IN. HIS HEAVY CLOTHING BOGGED HIM DOWN, BUT HE SAVED THE CHILD.
CC755ACS

B20KX (Q)
TOKYO,MAY 28-(AP)-DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES WERE PINNED YESTERDAY ON TWO MORE PILOTS WHO TOOK PART IN AN AIR STRIKE LAST SATURDAY THAT INFLICTED ABOUT 700 CASUALTIES ON COMMUNISTS IN KOREA.
THE PILOTS, WHO BOTH FLY F-51 MUSTANGS, ARE CAPT. LLOYD W.SIMPSON, 16 E. MAIN ST., BAY SHORE, N.Y., AND LT. FRANK M. WARD, 3455 BEULAH ROAD, COLUMBUS, O. BOTH ARE MEMBERS OF THE 67TH TACTICAL RECONN-AISSANCE WING, FIFTH AIR FORCE.
THEIR CITATION SAID THE PILOTS, FLYING AN ARMED RECONNAISSANCE MISSION, STRAFED AN ENEMY COLUMN IN AN ACTION WHICH "PLACED THEIR AIRCRAFT BETWEEN FRIENDLY ARTILLERY BATTERIES AND THE TARGET IN AN AREA OF LOW VISIBILITY."
VR216ACS NM ASKT

MAY 29 1951

B18KX (GQ)
(SO CAROLINAN)
TOKYO,MAY 28-(AP)-MAJ. AMOS L.SLUDER OF SUMTER, S.C., BELIEVED TO BE THE FIRST U.S. PILOT CASUALTY OF THE KOREAN WAR, HAS BEEN AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR HIS DARING AND COURAGE
SLUDER WAS SHOT DOWN LEADING A FLIGHT OF F-80 JETS IN AN ATTACK NEAR SASONG ON 90 ENEMY ARMORED VEHICLES.
INFORMED OF THE AWARD, COL.WILLIAM T.SAMWAYS, SLUDER'S GROUP COMMANDER, SAID:
"BY THIS EXTRAORDINARY SHOW OF DARING AND COURAGE, MAJOR SLUDER SET AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE TO THE YOUNGER AND LESS EXPERIENCED PILOTS WHO LOOKED TO HIM FOR LEADERSHIP."
VR211ACS NM ASKT

A89FX
VAN FLEET (200)
BY JOHN RANDOLPH
WESTERN FRONT, KOREA, MAY 28-(AP)-LT. GN. JAMES A. VAN FLEET SAID TODAY THE CHINESE COMMUNIST ARMY LOST ITS NERVE AND RETREATED WHEN IT COULDN'T CRACK THE U.S. SECOND DIVISION ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT.
"THE ENEMY HAD A VERY FINE INITIAL ADVANTAGE," THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER SAID ON A FRONTLINE VISIT. "BUT THE SECOND DIVISION PUT UP SUCH A WONDERFUL FIGHT THAT HE COULDN'T PRESS IT. HE LOST HIS NERVE. HE JUST QUIT AND HAULED OUT."
THE GENERAL SAID HE DID NOT THINK THE PRESENT CHINESE RETREAT --AS FAST AS IT IS--NECESSARILY MEANS THE END OF THE WAR.
"HOW FAR HE WILL RETREAT I DO NOT KNOW. HE STILL HAS PLENTY OF RESERVES AND GREAT LATENT CAPABILITIES. HE CAN SMASH US AGAIN IF HE WANTS TO, BUT THERE'S NO DENYING HIS TROOPS HAVE LOW MORALE RIGHT NOW AND THEY ARE VERY WEARY AND ILL-FED."
VAN FLEET DECORATED SEVERAL MEN OF THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION. AMONG THEM WAS LT. TYLEE N. JAMES, 1548 CABRILLO ST., VENICE, CALIF., FOR EXTREME GALLANTRY IN ACTION.
THE GENERAL ALSO PRAISED THE GREEK BATTALION WHICH IS SERVING AS PART OF THE SEVENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.
"I JUST WISH WE HAD MORE GREEK BATTALIONS OVER HERE--MAYBE A BRIGADE." VAN FLEET SAID. "IF WE HAD ENOUGH OF THEM WE COULD GET THIS WAR OVER WITH."
HE SAID THE GREEKS WERE FINE FIGHTERS WHO "MARCH TO THE SOUND OF GUNS."
CX/U1S56APD

A100FX
HERO (250)
U.S.7TH DIVISION, KOREA, MAY 28-(AP)-IT WAS MAY 20 AND HIS FIRST DAY UNDER FIRE. HIS COMPANY WAS IN A BITTER FIGHT.
SUDDENLY A BULLET WHIZZED BY AND HIT ANOTHER GI STANDING NEARBY.
HE RUSHED OVER TO THE FALLEN SOLDIER AND STARTED BANDAGING THE WOUND. THEN A CHINESE GRENADE LANDED ONLY A FOOT AWAY.
THE TALL BLONDE SOLDIER CALMLY PICKED IT UP AND WAS ABOUT TO THROW IT. BUT IT EXPLODED, MANGLING HIS RIGHT ARM.
A FEW SECONDS LATER A MORTAR FRAGMENT CAUGHT HIM IN THE BACK.
THAT WAS THE FIRST DAY IN COMBAT FOR PVT. KENNETH W.SELLS OF MIDDLESBORO, KY. HE WAS A MILITARY POLICEMAN WHO HAD VOLUNTEERED FOR DUTY WITH A RIFLE COMPANY. ONLY FIVE DAYS BEFORE HE HAD BEEN ASSIGNED TO COMPANY K OF THE 17TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.
AND ON THAT FIRST DAY HE EARNED HIS COMBAT INFANTRY MAN'S BADGE, THE PURPLE HEART, AND A RECOMMENDATION FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR.
THEY STILL TALK ABOUT IT.
HOW HE WALKED DOWN THE HILL FROM THE BATTLE, CRADLING HIS BLOODY RIGHT ARM.
HOW, WHEN SOMEONE OFFERED HIM A CIGARETTE, HE SMILED AND SAID, "THANKS, I'VE GOT MY OWN."
HOW, WHEN THE GRENADE WENT OFF, ALL HE SAID WAS, "I'M HIT."
HIS BUDDIES WILL TELL YOU ABOUT SELLS.
"HE SAVED MY LIFE," SAID PFC REUBEN KEMP OF BURLINGTON, VT. "THAT GUY SURE HAS GUTS."
"SOME GUYS HOLLER LIKE MAD FOR A STRETCHER WHEN THEY GET A LITTLE SCRATCH," SAID MATTHEW EVANS OF ESTALLINE, TEX. "BUT NOT SELLS. HE JUST GOT UP AND ASKED WHICH WAS THE WAY TO THE AID STATION."
BP651APD

MAY 29 1951

A142LX
FOLLOW U.S. 7TH DIVISION (120
MIDDLESBORO, KY., MAY 28-(AP)-PVT. KENNETH W. SELLS, WHO HAS EARNED A RECOMMENDATION FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR, WAS CALLED BACK TO ARMY SERVICE IN OCTOBER, 1950, HIS MOTHER SAID HERE TODAY.
MRS. IRA SELLS, THE MOTHER, SAID SHE RECEIVED A TELEGRAM FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY YESTERDAY, INFORMING HER THAT KENNETH HAD BEEN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED. SHE DID NOT KNOW DETAILS.
MRS. SELLS SAID SHE HAD NOT KNOWN KENNETH WAS IN COMBAT SERVICE. SHE SAID SHE HAD NOT HEARD FROM HIM IN QUITE A WHILE.
SELLS HAD BEEN IN THE RESERVES. HE SERVED WITH THE 88TH DIVISION IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR, AND SAW ACTION AT TRIESTE, ITALY.
SELLS LANDED IN KOREA ON CHRISTMAS DAY, 1950.
HE WAS BORN IN WATERLOO, IOWA, AND RESIDED FOR SEVERAL YEARS IN LOS ANGELES, CALIF., WHERE HE ATTENDED SCHOOL. HE AND HIS MOTHER CAME TO MIDDLESBORO ABOUT TWO AND ONE-HALF YEARS AGO.
FI1123A D NM

B19KX (Q) (EXC WESTERN LGU)
APW
U.S. FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,KOREA,MAY 28-(AP)-TWO ALLIED INFANTRY UNITS THAT HAVE SERVED WITH THE U.S. FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION IN KOREA HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED TO WEAR THE BLACK AND GOLD "HORSE PATCH" INSIGNIA OF THE DIVISION.
THEY ARE THE 21ST THAILAND INFANTRY REGIMENT AND THE GREEK EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.
VR213ACS

30.24- 23483

B55KX (Q)

FIRST LEAD AIR (130)

U.S.5TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, MAY 28-(AP)-THREE AMERICAN F-86 SABRE JETS CAUGHT EIGHT RUSSIAN-MADE MIG-15 JETS 10 MILES SOUTH OF THE YALU RIVER TODAY AND DAMAGED ONE IN A BRIEF AIR BATTLE.

THE SABRE JETS RETURNED TO BASE UNSCATCHED.

LT.WILLIAM H.GALLUP OF SOUTH NORFOLK, VA., SAID:

"THEY DIDN'T REALLY WANT TO FIGHT--WE WERE JUST BETWEEN THEM AND THE YALU."

LT.COL. GLENN T.EAGLESTON OF ALHAMBRA, CALIF., DAMAGED THE MIG BEFORE THE REDS BROKE OFF THE BATTLE. THE FIGHT LASTED LESS THAN FIVE MINUTES.

BY 6 P.M. MONDAY THE 5TH AIR FORCE HAD FLOWN 520 SORTIES.

TACTICAL AIRCRAFT CONTINUED THEIR HEAVY POUNDING OF FLEEING RED TROOPS NORTH OF THE ALLIED LINES. THE 5TH AIR FORCE REPORTED 450 RED TROOP CASUALTIES IN MORE THAN 100 CLOSE-SUPPORT MISSIONS.

NIGHT FLYING XXX FIRST GRAF B29

GG752ACS

MAY 29 1951

B29KX (GQ) (NIGHT FLYING AHD)

(180)

U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, KOREA MAY 28-(AP)-NIGHT FLYING BOMBERS AND FIGHTER PLANES DESTROYED OR DAMAGED AT LEAST 150 COMMUNIST VEHICLES OVER NIGHT.

THE VEHICLES WERE TRYING TO MOVE TROOPS AND SUPPLIES WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF A PROTECTIVE CLOUD COVER WHICH HAD BEEN AFFORDED THEM THE PAST TWO DAYS.

ABOUT 700 VEHICLES WERE ATTACKED DURING THE NIGHT. ONE OBSERVATION PLANE PILOT, CAPT. MARSHAL E. GROOVER, BALL GROUND, GA., REPORTED SIGHTING BETWEEN 3,000 AND 4,000 ENEMY TROOPS WITH 500 PACK ANIMALS MOVING NORTH NEAR THE HWACHON RESERVOIR.

"WE WORKED FIVE FLIGHTS (20 PLANES) OR FIGHTERS IN ONE HOUR," GROOVER SAID.

"THE FIGHTERS KILLED OR WOUNDED AT LEAST 300 ENEMY TROOPS AND A COUPLE HUNDRED PACK ANIMALS.

"THE PACK ANIMALS EVIDENTLY WERE LOADED WITH AMMUNITION BECAUSE WHEN THEY WERE HIT THEY BLEW UP."

FIFTH AIR FORCE TACTICAL AIRCRAFT MOUNTED 55 EFFECTIVE SORTIES DURING THE NIGHT.

DURING DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY THE FIFTH AIR FORCE MOUNTED 368 EFFECTIVE SORTIES AGAINST COMMUNIST TARGETS.

ET321ACS

B30KX (GQ)

(130)

WESTERN FRONT, KOREA, MAY 28-(AP)-ANDREW W. CORDIER, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL TRYGVE LIE, SAID TODAY AFTER A TOUR OF THE KOREAN WAR FRONT:

"THE WAR SITUATION IS IMPROVING RAPIDLY THE U.N. FORCES ARE SHOWING A MARVELOUS X X X SPIRIT OF TEAMWORK."

CORDIER WAS ACCOMPANIED BY THREE OTHER UNITED NATIONS OFFICIALS:

DRAGOSLAV PROTITCH OF YUGOSLAVIA, PRINCIPAL DIRECTOR OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS SECTION; CONSTANTINE STAVROPOULES, PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF THE U.N. COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA, AND BRIAN MEREDITH OF CANADA, U.N. INFORMATION OFFICER.

THEY WERE FOUR OF THE SEVEN PASSENGERS ABOARD A U.N. PLANE WHICH CRASHED YESTERDAY, SHORTLY AFTER TAKING OFF FROM THE SEOUL CITY AIRFIELD. THE PLANE'S CO-PILOT, WALTER RISTAU OF SEATTLE, WAS THE ONLY ONE INJURED.

THE PARTY IS HERE TO VISIT U.N. TROOPS AND STUDY RELIEF NEEDS. THEY HAVE VISITED TROOPS FROM THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, LUXEMBOURG, BELGIUM, ETHIOPIA, THAI (SIAM), GREECE AND TURKEY. THEY ALSO VISITED THE DANISH HOSPITAL SHIP JUTLANDIA AND THE SWEDISH HOSPITAL UNIT.

ET325ACS NM

B39KX (Q)

APW (120)

PUSAN, KOREA, MAY 28-(AP)-MRS. MAUDE MARTIN OF LONDON ARRIVED TODAY AFTER FIVE DAYS AND NIGHTS OF PLANE TRAVEL TO VISIT HER WOUNDED SON, A PATIENT ABOARD THE DANISH HOSPITAL SHIP JUTLANDIA.

THE SON, LT. EDWARD MARTIN, 21, OF THE FIRST MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, WAS WOUNDED IN THE BACK AND STOMACH DURING A CHINESE ATTACK. HE WAS TAKEN TO THE JUTLANDIA APRIL 20.

MRS. MARTIN WHO LIVES AT NELL GWYN HOUSE, SLOANE ST., LONDON, WAS ACCOMPANIED TO PUSAN FROM TOKYO BY A BRITISH ARMY OFFICER AND A BRITISH RED CROSS NURSE.

SHE WAS MET HERE BY COMMODORE KAI HAMMERICK, SKIPPER OF THE JUTLANDIA, WHO TOOK HER TO THE VESSEL.

MARTIN, IN CRITICAL CONDITION, HAS UNDERGONE FOUR OPERATIONS.

A67FX

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 28-(AP)-CHINESE COMMUNIST TROOPS WOUNDED IN KOREA AND HOSPITALIZED IN SOUTH CHINA ARE TRYING TO ESCAPE TO HONG KONG AND MACA, THE NATIONALIST DEFENSE MINISTRY SAID TODAY.

AS A RESULT, THE REDS HAVE CLAMPED NEW RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL TO THOSE PLACES.

BP425APD NM

MAY 29 1951

A11KX (BJT)

AMS BUDGET (570)

TIBET (PRECEDE TOKYO DAY)

BY FRED HAMPSON

HONG KONG,MAY 28 (AP)-COMMUNIST CHINA'S "TREATY" GIVING IT CONTROL OF REMOTE TIBET IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE RED PRESSURE ON INDIA, WHICH IS RIGHT NEXT DOOR.

THAT LOFT, CRAGGY AND MYSTERIOUS LAND OF THE LAMAS--OR PRIESTLY RULING CLASS--HAD ITS MYSTERY DEEPENED BY THE IRON CURTAIN.

BY THE TREATY SIGNED IN PEIPING ON MAY 23 AND ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT, RED CHINA TAKES OVER TIBET'S NATIONAL DEFENSE, FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE.

OBSERVERS POINT OUT THAT TIBET GIVES THE COMMUNISTS A BASE NOT SO MUCH FOR MILITARY ACTION AGAINST INDIA BUT FOR PROPAGANDA, INFILTRATION AND CONCESSIONS. TIBET IS TOO MOUNTAINOUS FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

THESE OBSERVERS BELIEVE THAT INDIA SOON WILL FEEL COMMUNIST PRESSURE IN MANY FORMS AND, ONE DAY, WILL REGRET IT DID NOT TAKE A FIRM STAND FOR A FREE AND INDEPENDENT TIBET.

A LARGE BODY OF FAR EAST OPINION HOLDS THAT INDIA WAS THE ONLY NATION THAT MIGHT HAVE DETERRED PEIPING. INDIA CHOSE NOT TO ACT.

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE REMOTE LAND OF THE LAMAS REMAINS TO BE SEEN. NO ONE, HOWEVER, EXPECTS TIBET TO REMAIN THE ALMOST INDEPENDENT RELIGIOUS STATE IT WAS WHEN THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS WERE IN POWER IN CHINA.

REPORTS INDICATE THAT PEIPING "DIPLOMACY" WORKED WHERE ITS MILITARY FORCES FAILED. THE RED ARMIES THAT WENT INTO TIBET LAST FALL ACCOMPLISHED LITTLE, DESPITE PEIPING'S VICTORY CLAIMS. THE ARMY, STALLED BY THE HIGH MOUNTAINS AND THE COLD, HALTED IN THE BORDER REGION.

THE REDS THEN WORKED THEIR WILL IN TIBET BY GETTING CONTROL OF THREE GROUPS.

THE FIRST GROUP WAS THAT REPRESENTED BY THE PANCHEN LAMA, WHO WAS CHASED OUT OF TIBET BY THE RIVAL DALAI LAMA IN 1923. TWO NON-HEREDITARY LINES OF SUCCESSION FOR THE RULER OF TIBET WERE ESTABLISHED IN THE 15TH CENTURY. ONE IS KNOWN AS THE PANCHEN LAMA AND THE OTHER AS THE DALAI LAMA. BOTH ARE SUPPOSED TO BE LIVING REINCARNATIONS OF BUDDHA. THE DALAI LAMA IS THE SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL RULER. THE PANCHEN LAMA IS CONSIDERED BY SOME TO BE EQUAL TO THE DALAI LAMA AS A SPIRITUAL RULER.

A12KX

THE PRESENT PANCHEN LAMA IS A CHINESE BOY IN HIS TEENS. HE WAS COURTED BY THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS AS SOON AS THEY FOUND HIM AT THE TIME THEY CAPTURED TSINGHAI PROVINCE IN NORTHWEST CHINA. HIS ADVISERS DECIDED HE WOULD GO COMMUNIST.

NOW HE WILL BE SENT TO TIBET. THIS MAY BE A RED MANEUVER FOR REVIVING THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE TWO LAMAS. SUCH A DISPUTE COULD LEAD TO ELIMINATING THE LAMAS FROM POWER AND CONSOLIDATING THAT OF THE COMMISSARS.

(A PEIPING BROADCAST HEARD AT SAN FRANCISCO SAID THERE WOULD BE NO CHANGE IN THE DALAI LAMA'S POWERS AND EXPRESSED HOPE THE TWO FACTIONS WOULD "UNITE FOREVER.")

THE SECOND GROUP INCLUDES SOME OF THOSE AROUND THE DALAI LAMA, ALSO A BOY IN HIS TEENS. HE FLED THE CAPITAL OF LHASA WHEN THE REDS THREATENED TIBET, BUT TWO DELEGATES WHO SIGNED THE AGREEMENT IN PEIPING ARE SUPPOSED TO BE HIS MEN.

THE THIRD GROUP WAS READY MADE BY THE COMMUNISTS THEMSELVES. IT IS CALLED "THE PEOPLES GOVERNMENT OF THE AUTONOMOUS TIBETAN AREA."

IT WAS SET UP LAST YEAR IN NEIGHBORING SIKANG PROVINCE AFTER THE MILITARY INVASION FAILED. THIS GOVERNMENT WAS TO INFILTRATE INTO TIBET. IT HAD MADE SOME PROGRESS WHEN THE PEIPING NEGOTIATION PROVIDED A SHORT CUT TO CONTROL.

(THE PEIPING RADIO, HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AT SAN FRANCISCO, WAS LOADED TODAY WITH COMMENTS ON WHAT IT CALLED "THE PEACEFUL LIBERATION OF TIBET."

(AN EDITORIAL IN THE PEIPING PEOPLES DAILY, OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY, SAID THE TREATY REPRESENTED A VICTORY OVER BRITISH AND U.S."IMPERIALISM."

(THE EDITORIAL ASSERTED THAT "IMPERIALISTS AND THEIR LACKEYS" TRIED TO "ORGANIZE ARMED INTERVENTION IN TIBET AS THEIR CAPITAL FOR ENGINEERING THE THIRD WORLD WAR."

(THE EDITORIAL SAID THAT "WE DO NOT INVADE ANY COUNTRY BUT SEEK TO LIVE IN PEACE WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES.") MAY 29 1951

GG251PCS

A21FX

PMS BUDGET

TIBET (450)

TOKYO,MAY 28-(AP)-RED CHINA HAS ANNOUNCED IT IS TAKING OVER TIBET--UNDER THE GUISE OF A TREATY OF "LIBERATION."

THE PEIPING RADIO IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE SAID THE TERMS PROVIDE FOR RED CHINESE CONTROL OF TIBET'S NATIONAL DEFENSE, FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE.

THE CHINESE RED ARMY INVADED THE LOFTY HIMALAYAN LAND OF THE BUDDHIST LAMAS (PRIESTS) LAST OCTOBER. TIBET'S RAG-TAG TROOPS WERE ROUTED IN EASTERN TIBET WITHOUT PUTTING UP A MAJOR FIGHT BUT THE CHINESE WERE UNABLE TO TAKE LHASA, THE CAPITAL.

WITH HIS PRIESTLY GOVERNMENT, THE 17-YEAR-OLD DALAI LAMA--TIBET'S SPIRITUAL-TEMPORAL RULER--FLED OVER THE WINDY, SNOW-MANTLED PASSES FROM HIS CAPITAL AT LHASA TO YATUNG ON THE INDIAN BORDER.

THE CHINESE DIDN'T CHASE HIM. INSTEAD, THEY SET UP A BORDER GOVERNMENT FOR TIBET IN THE NEIGHBOR CHINESE PROVINCE OF SIKANG. THEN THEY SET ABOUT ARRANGING "PEACE" TERMS WITH A TIBETAN DELEGATION AND PUSHING FORWARD A CLAIMANT TO POWER--THE RIVAL PANCHEN LAMA, WHO HAS NEVER BEEN IN TIBET SO FAR AS IS KNOWN.

THE TREATY ANNOUNCED WITH MUCH FANFARE BY PEIPING SUNDAY PROMISED TO ESTABLISH THE PANCHEN LAMA IN POWER. BUT THE BROADCAST HINTED CLEARLY AT A PARTITION OF TIBET. IT SAID ALSO THAT THE STATUS AND POWER OF THE DALAI LAMA WOULD CONTINUE UNCHANGED.

HOW THIS WAS TO BE ACHIEVED WAS NOT EXPLAINED.

THE TREATY PROVISIONS WOULD PLAGE ALL THE MOUNTAIN COUNTRY SQUARELY UNDER THE RED THUMB. IT PROVIDES:

TIBETAN TROOPS WILL BE "INTEGRATED" INTO THE RED ARMY.

TIBET WILL BANISH "IMPERIALISTIC INFLUENCE AND REVERT TO RED CHINA."

RED CHINA WILL HANDLE TIBET'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE.

TIBET'S RELIGION--OF BUDDHIST ORIGIN--AND ITS CUSTOMS WILL REMAIN UNCHANGED. THE REVENUE OF THE LAMA TEMPLES WILL NOT BE DISTURBED.

TIBETANS "UNDER GUIDANCE OF THE CENTRAL RED CHINA GOVERNMENT" WILL CONDUCT THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT.

A22FX

PEIPING TRUMPETED THAT THIS WAS "A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT." (BUT A PEIPING BROADCAST HEARD IN SAN FRANCISCO ASSERTED BALDLY "THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF TIBET SHALL ACTIVELY ASSIST THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATIO

A22FX

PEIPING TRUMPETED THAT THIS WAS "A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT." (BUT A PEIPING BROADCAST HEARD IN SAN FRANCISCO ASSERTED BALDLY "THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF TIBET SHALL ACTIVELY ASSIST THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION (RED) ARMY TO ENTER TIBET AND CONSOLIDATE THE NATIONAL DEFENSES.")

THE BROADCAST SAID LIE WEI-HAN SIGNED FOR RED CHINA AND NGA BOU, TIBETAN PLENIPOTENTIARY, SIGNED FOR TIBET. ALTHOUGH RED CHINA'S LEADER MAO TZE-TUNG DID NOT WITNESS THE SIGNING, PEIPING SAID HE HELD A RECEPTION MAY 24 TO CELEBRATE THE TREATY.

CHU TEH, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF RED CHINA'S ARMY, ISSUED A STATEMENT WITH AN UNDERTONE OF UNCERTAINTY AS TO JUST HOW TIBET WOULD ACCEPT "LIBERATION."

"IT IS HOPED," HE SAID, "THAT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF TIBET WILL CARRY OUT THE AGREEMENT ON THE MEASURES FOR THE PEACEFUL LIBERATION OF TIBET IN EARNEST AND DO ALL IT CAN TO HELP THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY MARCH INTO TIBET."

CY1251APD NM MAY 29 1951

A66FX

RED (WITH TOKYO-TIBET--170)

BY SPENCER MOOSA

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 28-(AP)-A FORMER HIGH CHINESE NATIONALIST OFFICIAL SAID TODAY RUSSIA IS PLANNING TO INCORPORATE NEARLY ONE-THIRD OF CHINA INTO THE SOVIET UNION.

YOLBARS "TIGER" KHAN, REFUGEE NATIONALIST GOVERNOR OF SINKIANG, SAID FIVE NORTHWEST PROVINCES WERE INVOLVED. HE SAID THEY ARE SINKIANG SHENSI, KANSU, NINGHSIA AND TSINGHAI.

THE FIVE PROVINCES TOTAL ABOUT 1,305,000 SQUARE MILES. THAT'S MORE THAN 29 PER CENT OF CHINA'S LAND MASS; MORE THAN ONE-THIRD THE SIZE OF THE UNITED STATES. SINKIANG ALONE IS MORE THAN TWICE AS BIG AS TEXAS.

YOLBARS, BALD AND BEARDED MOSLEM WHO FLED THE COMMUNIST MAINLAND MAY 1, SAID RUSSIAN TROOPS WERE STATIONED IN ALL FIVE PROVINCES. HE SAID THE SOVIETS PLANNED TO MAKE THE PROVINCES A BASE FOR THE EVENTUAL CONQUEST OF SOUTHEAST ASIA AND INDIA.

A MILITARY HIGHWAY, HE REPORTED WAS BEING BUILT UNDER SOVIET DIRECTION BETWEEN TIHWA, CAPITAL OF SINKIANG, AND LHASA, CAPITAL OF TIBET.

YOLBARS SAID 400,000 CHINESE HAS BEEN CONSCRIPTED FOR MILITARY TRAINING IN RUSSIA AND "FUTURE EMPLOYMENT IN BATTLEGROUNDS CHOSEN BY THE KREMLIN."

BP424APD

A56

WITH TOKYO-TIBET

NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 28-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE INDIAN CIRCLES HERE CONSIDER THE NEW CHINESE-TIBETAN TREATY IMPOSES "FAIRLY STIFF TERMS ON THE TIBETANS AND RAISES MORE QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED."

30.24- 23485

OFFICIALS SAID, HOWEVER, THEY WOULD AWAIT REPORTS ON THE TREATY FROM THE INDIAN AMBASSADOR IN PEIPING BEFORE COMMETING PUBLICLY. NEWS OF THE TREATY WAS FRONTPAGED IN INDIAN NEWSPAPERS TODAY.

SOUCES HERE MADE THESE COMMENTS ON THE TREATY:

1. IT APPARENTLY RELEGATES THE DALAI LAMA, WHO HAS BEEN THE SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL RULER OF TIBET FOR GENERATIONS, TO A MERELY TEMPORAL POSITION. IT FOISTS OVER HIM THE PANCHEN LAMA, HIS TRADITIONAL OPPONENT. THE CURRENT PANCHEN LAMA, WHO HAS NEVER BEEN IN TIBET, HAS LONG SOUGHT TO TAKE OVER SPIRITUAL LEADERSHIP BUT WAS NEVER ABLE TO DO SO AS LONG AS THE DALAI LAMA REMAINED IN LHASA, THE TIBETAN CAPITAL. THE PANCHEN LAMA HAS LONG BEEN RESIDING IN TERRITORY CONTROLLED BY THE CHINESE.

2. THE AGREEMENT SAYS COMMUNIST CHINESE ENTERED TIBET LATE IN OCTOBER "TO LIBERATE 3,000,000 TIBETANS FROM IMPERIALISTIC OPPRESSION." IT NO DEMANDS THAT THE TIBETANS "SEVER PREVIOUS RELATIONSHIPS X X X WITH OTHER IMPERIALISTS." THESE SOURCES WONDER TO WHAT "IMPERIALISTS" THE TREATY REFERS. SO FAR AS THEY KNOW, THERE IS NO IMPERIALIST POWER OPERATING IN THE LAND-LOCKED "ROOF OF THE WORLD" BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA.

3. THE AGREEMENT REFERS TO MILITARY COMMISSIONS BEING SENT TO TIBET TO RECRUIT AND TRAIN TIBETANS AS "PART OF THE CHINESE PEOPLES LIBERATION ARMY." THE SOURCES SAID THE TIBETANS ARE A PEACEFUL PEOPLE OPPOSED TO MILITARIZATION AND ADDED THIS CLAUSE APPEARED, ON THE FACE OF IT, TO HAV BEEN "IMPOSED ON UNWILLING TIBETANS IN PEIPING.'

WW633AED

A56

MAY 29 1951

NIGHT LEAD COLLINS

PARIS, MAY 28-(AP)-U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF GEN. J.LAWTON COLLINS CONFERRED TODAY WITH GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER AND A SERIES OF IMPORTANT PARIS PERSONALITIES.

HE SAW GEN. JEAN CLEMENT BLANC, CHIEF OF STAFF OF FRENCH LAND FORCES; DEFENSE MINISTER JULES MOCH AND U.S. AMBASSADOR DAVID K. BRUCE. TONIGHT HE HAD A DINNER ENGAGEMENT WITH GEN.EISENHOWER AND HIS DEPUTY, FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY.

BD753PED

PARIS, MAY 28-(AP)-GEN.DWIGHT EISENHOWER CONFERRED AT LENGTH TODAY WITH U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF GEN.J.LAWTON COLLINS, WHO FLEW HERE YESTERDAY FOR A TWO-WEEK INSPECTION TOUR IN EUROPE.

THE ATLANTIC ARMY COMMANDER ALSO ARRANGED A LUNCHEON TODAY WITH ADM.ALAN G.KIRK, U.S.AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW. IT WAS NOT LEARNED WHETHER GEN.COLLINS WOULD ATTEND THE LUNCHEON.

ADM.KIRK, WITH MRS.KIRK, ARRIVED BY AIR FROM MOSCOW SATURDAY, TO BEGIN A SERIES OF VISITS TO WEST EUROPEAN CPITALS.

WD833AED

A9

PARIS, MAY 28-(AP)-ADM. ALAN G. KIRK, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, SAID TODAY HE KNOWS OF NO CHANGE IN RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE WEST.

AN EMBASSY SPOKESMAN SAID KIRK HAD NOT SEEN PRIME MINISTER STALIN BEFORE LEAVING ON HIS CURRENT TWO-WEEK VISIT IN EUROPEAN CAPITALS.

THE SPOKESMAN QUOTED KIRK AS SAYING HE IS "NOT AWARE THAT MOSCOW IS ANY MORE WILLING TO NEGOTIATE NOW THAN BEFORE."

FH436PED

SS

(250)

BY JOHN RODERICK

PARIS, MAY 28-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES SUGGESTED TODAY THAT EVEN THE FISH WON'T BITE AT RUSSIA'S PEACE PROPAGANDA LINE.

THE OBSERVATION CAME FROM AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE PHILIP JESSUP DURING ANOTHER FRUITLESS MEETING OF DEPUTIES SEEKING TO DRAW UP AN AGENDA FOR A BIG FOUR CONFERENCE.

JESSUP SAID HE HAD BEEN LISTENING TO SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI GROMYKO "MELODIOUSLY" EXPRESSING THE THEME THAT RUSSIA IS "A GREAT PEACEFUL POWER."

MAY 29 1951

"THE ONLY POSSIBLE VALUE OF THE THEME," SAID JESSUP DRYLY, "IS IF MR. GROMYKO GOES SWIMMING IN SHARK-INFESTED WATERS, HE COULD WEAR IT ON A CARD AROUND HIS NECK. EVEN THE SHARKS WOULDN'T SWALLOW THAT!"

THE CRACK PRODDED THE SOVIET DELEGATE INTO A REPLY IN KIND. HE AGREED, HE SAID, THAT IT WAS UNFORTUNATE WHEN A DEFENSELESS PERSON FALLS AMONG SHARKS, "BUT IF THERE WERE ANY AROUND THE MEANS SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO BREAK THEIR TEETH IN THE EVENT THEY SHOULD BITE."

GROMYKO SUGGESTED IF THE WEST YIELDS TO RUSSIA'S INSISTENCE THAT THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY BE PLACED ON THE AGENDA, THERE WOULD BE PROGRESS TOWARDS ENDING WAR--AND THE DANGER OF SHARKS.

THE TREATY, AND COUPLED WITH IT THE ISSUE OF U.S. BASES OVERSEAS, REMAINS THE LAST BIG SNAG IN THE WAY OF A BIG FOUR GET-TOGETHER TO THRASH OUT THE TENSIONS BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.

MOST OTHER SUBJECTS, INCLUDING THE DEMILITARIZATION OF GERMANY, WHICH PROMPTED RUSSIA TO PROPOSE THE BIG FOUR MEETING LAST NOVEMBER, HAVE BEEN PLACED ON THE LIST OF SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED. SOME OF THEM APPEAR AS DISAGREED ITEMS.

THE DEPUTIES WENT INTO THEIR 12TH WEEK OF HAGGLING TODAY AND WILL MEET AGAIN TOMORROW.

WW729AED

A69 (110)

WITH TEHRAN

THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS, MAY 28-(AP)-THE IRANIAN MINISTER HERE, HOSSEIN NAVAB, THIS MORNING PAID WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS "A FRIENDLY VISIT" TO THE REGISTRY OF THE WORLD COURT.

NAVAB REFUSED TO DISCUSS THE NATURE OF HIS VISIT BUT DENIED THAT HE BROUGHT THE ANSWER FROM HIS TEHRAN GOVERNMENT TO A WORLD COURT CABLE ASKING THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE REPLY TO BRITAIN'S COMPLAINTS OVER THE PROPOSED NATIONALIZATION OF THE ANGLO-IRANIAN COMPANY'S OIL PROPERTIES IN IRAN.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRAN BOTH HAVE SIGNED THE "OPTIONAL CLAUSE" OF THE COURT'S STATUTE ACCEPTING COMPULSORY JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE IN ANY DISPUTE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW. THIS WOULD OBLIGATE IRAN TO COME BEFORE THE COURT.

WW729AED

B42 (Q)

MAY 29 1951

(250)

BERLIN, MAY 28-(AP)-A TOUGH CREW OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS CHECKING EVERY TRUCK THAT ENTERS WEST BERLIN HAS ALREADY PUT A SHARP CRIMP IN EAST-WEST SMUGGLING, U.S. OFFICIALS SAID TODAY.

IN LESS THAN A WEEK OF OPERATION, THE MILITARY POLICE HAVE DISCOVERED A SERIES OF MANEUVERS GERMAN SHIPPERS WERE USING TO SNEAK STRATEGIC MATERIALS INTO THE RUSSIAN ZONE FOR EVENTUAL DELIVERY TO RED CHINA.

ONE SHIPMENT CONSIDERED HIGHLY USEFUL FOR WAR PURPOSES WAS CAUGHT AND SEIZED.

DETAILS OF THE EARLY EXPERIENCES ARE BEING WITHHELD UNTIL COUNTER MEASURES TO PREVENT REPETITION ARE DRAFTED, THE OFFICIALS SAID.

AMONG THE MEASURES MAY BE A NEW SYSTEM OF CARGO PAPERS. MILITARY POLICE TEAMS SIMILAR TO THAT ASSIGNED TO BERLIN ARE CHECKING TRAFFIC ALSO ON THE WEST ZONE BORDERS DAY AND NIGHT.

THE CREWS ARE ALERTED ESPECIALLY FOR SHIPMENTS OF STEEL, MACHINERY, POWER PLANT EQUIPMENT, CHEMICALS, AND MINING AND FARMING MACHINERY.

THESE ARE THE ITEMS THE COMMUNIST CHINA TRADE MISSION IN EAST BERLIN HAS BEEN ESPECIALLY ANXIOUS TO GET FROM THE WEST GERMAN WORKSHOP.

THE RED MISSION WAS REPORTED BY EAST GERMAN CIRCLES TODAY TO HAVE AVERAGED MORE THAN $1,000,000 A MONTH IN ILLEGAL TRADE WITH WEST GERMANY SINCE THE START OF THIS YEAR.

THESE INFORMED QUARTERS SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD ISSUED ORDERS TO THE EAST GERMAN COMMUNIST TRADE MINISTRY TO HELP THE CHINESE WHEREVER POSSIBLE.

THE CHINESE TRADE GROUP, ONCE ONLY A HANDFUL, HAS EXPANDED TO MORE THAN 40 PERSONNEL, NOT COUNTING DOZENS OF GERMANS WHO ARE ESPECIALLY EMPLOYED.

THE BERLIN SOURCES SAID THE CHINESE REDS WERE OFFERING WEST GERMAN FIRMS PAYMENT IN DOLLARS FOR THE STRATEGIC MATERIALS AND AT PRICES ABOVE THE WORLD MARKET.

MOST OF THE TRADE, THEY SAID, IS HANDLED BY THE SOVIET ZONE "FOREIGN TRADE ASSOCIATION," WHICH WAS SET UP BY THE RUSSIANS AS THE GO-BETWEEN.

THE DEALS ARE HANDLED TWO WAYS: SMUGGLING BY TRUCK INTO EAST BERLIN OR THE EAST ZONE, AND DIRECT SHIPMENT TO DUTCH, BELGIAN, SWISS OR CZECH POINTS FOR TRANSSHIPMENT TO CHINA.

BB747AED

A68

BERLIN, MAY 28-(AP)-RUSSIAN ZONE RAILWAY WORKMEN DISCOVERED A SPLIT RAIL THIS MORNING IN TIME TO PREVENT A POSSIBLE WRECK OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY TRAIN ENROUTE FROM WEST GERMANY.

THE TRAIN WAS EASED OVER THE SPLIT AT A CREEP OF LESS THAN TWO MILES AN HOUR UNTIL THE LAST COACH WAS SAFELY ACROSS.

THE INCIDENT OCCURRED AT POTSDAM NEAR THE RUSSIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS. WHAT CAUSED THE RAIL SECTIONS TO PART WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

WW727AED

A81

BERLIN, MAY 28-(AP)-WEST BERLIN POLICE ROUNDED UP 71 COMMUNIST AGITATORS OVER THE WEEKEND AND HELD THEM ON CHARGES OF DISTURBING THE PEACE.

THE AGITATORS WERE ARRESTED WHILE HARANGUING PEOPLE ON THE STREETS TO JOIN THE SOVIET ZONE IN THE JUNE 3 PLEBISCITE DEMANDING A PEACE TREATY THIS YEAR.

WW828AED

A97 100

HOF, GERMANY, MAY 28-(AP)-SEVEN CZECH URANIUM MINERS ESCAPED FROM A COMMUNIST LABOR CAMP AND SURRENDERED TO WEST GERMAN AUTHORITIES IN THIS BORDER TOWN, POLICE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE MEN SAID THEY HAD BEEN INMATES OF THE CAMP OBERSCHLAGWERT, BETWEEN KARLSBAD AND MARIENBAD IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. THEY REPORTED THEY ESCAPED THROUGH A MINE VENTILATING SHAFT AND CAME HERE BY A ROUNDABOUT ROUTE THROUGH THE SOVIET ZONE OF GERMANY.

OBERSCHLAGWERT, THE FUGITIVES SAID, NOW HOLDS 1,400 PRISONERS, INCLUDING 300 FORMER GERMAN SS (NAZI ELITE GUARD) AND POLICEMEN. THE CZECHS WERE TURNED OVER TO U.S. AUTHORITIES HERE.

WD935AED

MAY 29 1951

A57

(190)

BONN, MAY 28-(AP)-WEST GERMANS ARMED WITH PISTOLS, RIFLES AND MACHINE GUNS NOW FACE THE SOVIET-BACKED "PEOPLE'S POLICE" ACROSS THE IRON CURTAIN.

FEDERAL INTERIOR MINISTER ROBERT LEHR TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT FIRST UNITS OF A NEW 10,000 STRONG BORDER PROTECTION POLICE FORCE NOW ARE IN POSITION ON THE SOVIET FRONTIER IN BAVARIA.

THEY WILL SOON BE JOINED BY OTHERS ON THE EAST-WEST FRONTIER FROM THE BALTIC TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THE FORCE WAS APPROVED BY THE WESTERN ALLIES AS A COUNTER TO THE MILITARY STYLE "VOLKSPOLIZEI" OR "PEOPLE'S POLICE" SET UP BY THE RUSSIANS IN THEIR ZONE.

UNTIL NOW LOCAL FORCES ALONG THE BORDER HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR ORDER ON THE TURBULENT DIVIDING LINE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST GERMANY.

THE ACTIVITIES OF SMUGGLERS, THE INFILTRATION OF RED AGENTS INTO THE WEST AND THE ROUGH TACTICS OF YOUNG TOUGHS OF THE EASTERN POLICE MADE A UNIFIED FRONTIER FORCE NECESSARY, IN THE OPINION OF BONN OFFICIALS.

DEDICATING A NEW POLICE BARRACKS HERE TODAY, LEHR SAID THAT 46,000 GERMANS HAD VOLUNTEERED FOR THE FORCE. HE ADDED THAT A FURTHER 1,200

ARE BEING TRAINED, 3,500 MORE WILL BEGIN THEIR TRAINING IN JULY AND THE REMAINDER A MONTH LATER.
HE SAID THEIR ARMS ARE GERMAN ARMY WEAPONS BOUGHT BACK FROM THE FRENCH WHO HAD CAPTURED THEM.
BD758PED

AG3
BONN, MAY [illegible]-(AP)-WEST GERMAN CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER WILL LEAVE FOR ROME ON JUNE 14, FOR AN OFFICIAL VISIT, THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.
HE WILL STAY IN ROME THREE DAYS.
THIS WILL BE ADENAUER'S THIRD OFFICIAL VISIT ABROAD. LAST MONTH HE VISITED PARIS TO SIGN THE SCHUMAN PLAN. THEN HE WENT TO STRASBOURG WHEN WEST GERMANY WAS ADMITTED TO THE MINISTER'S COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN ASSEMBLY.
WW831AED

B64 (Q)
HAMBURG, GERMANY, MAY 28-(AP)-THE GERMAN FREIGHTER MAI RICKMERS SEIZED BY CHINESE NATIONALISTS FIVE WEEKS AGO, HAS BEEN RELEASED, THE RICKMERS SHIPPING COMPANY SAID HERE TODAY.
A SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED THAT THE SHIP HAS BEEN RELEASED BY THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS IN KEELUNG, FORMOSA AND IS NOW ON HER WAY TO HONG KONG FOR RELOADING.
HE SAID IT WAS LIKELY THAT PART OF THE CARGO WHICH THE CHINESE HAD PROCLAIMED CONTRABAND WAS CONFISCATED. THE COMPANY HAS ONLY RECEIVED A TELEGRAM FROM THE CAPTAIN SAYING THE SHIP WAS FREED ON MAY 23.
THE SHIP WAS ORIGINALLY HEADING FOR DAIREN AND TAKU-BAR WITH 1,400 TONS OF STEEL FOR RED CHINA. THE COMPANY SAID THE STEEL SHOULD HAVE BEEN UNLOADED AT HONG KONG BUT BRITISH AUTHORITIES THERE HAD GIVEN SPECIAL PERMISSION TO TAKE THE CARGO TO TAKU-BAR FOR SHIPMENT TO TIENTSIN.
P1039AED

B31 Q
PG PX KX
MAY 29 1951
HEIDELBERG, GERMANY, MAY 28-(AP)-TWO UNITED STATES AIR FORCE OFFICERS KILLED IN TRAINING CRASHES RECENTLY WERE IDENTIFIED TODAY BY U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS.
LT.JAMES M.PAFFORD, JR., DIED MAY 24 OF INJURIES RECEIVED WHEN HIS F-84 JET FIGHTER PLANE CRASHED WHILE TAKING OFF DURING AIR MANEUVERS AT FLORENNES, BELGIUM. HE FORMERLY LIVED IN WILKES BARRE, PA. HIS WIFE, MRS.VERA PAFFORD, LIVED WITH HIM IN MUNICH.
LT.RALPH A.PRIES ALSO WAS KILLED MAY 24 WHEN HIS PLANE CRASHED NEAR SILENBACH, GERMANY, ON A ROUTINE TRAINING FLIGHT. HE FORMERLY LIVED AT (1719 NORTH MAXON ROAD) EL MONTE, CALIF. HIS WIFE LIVED WITH HIM AT FUERSTENFELDBRUCK, GERMANY.
VS709PED

NIGHT LEAD AUSTRIAN
BY RICHARD O'REGAN
VIENNA, AUSTRIA, MAY 28-(AP)-AUSTRIA'S NEWLY ELECTED SOCIALIST PRESIDENT, DR.THEODOR KORNER, SAID TODAY HE WILL DO EVERYTHING IN HIS POWER TO OBTAIN FREEDOM AND PROSPERITY FOR HIS OCCUPIED COUNTRY.
THE 78-YEAR-OLD BITTER FOE OF COMMUNISM WAS VOTED YESTERDAY INTO THE OFFICE LEFT VACANT BY THE DEATH LAST NEW YEAR'S EVE OF PRESIDENT DR.KARL RENNER, ANOTHER SOCIALIST.
IN A STATEMENT TO THE PRESS, KORNER SAID HE HAS ASSIGNED HIMSELF THE MAJOR TASK OF CONVINCING THE WORLD THAT AUSTRIA SHOULD HAVE "COMPLETE FREEDOM FROM OCCUPATION AND A SPEEDY CONCLUSION OF A STATE TREATY."
THE WHITE-BEARDED FORMER GENERAL OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN IMPERIAL ARMY PLEDGED HIMSELF TO ABIDE BY HIS COUNTRY'S CONSTITUTION AND TO "ACT INSTEAD OF TALK." THE PRESIDENCY IS LARGELY A POST OF HONOR WITH LITTLE POLITICAL AUTHORITY.
KOERNER, WHO HAS SERVED AS VIENNA'S LORD MAYOR SINCE THE WAR, DEFEATED HIS CONSERVATIVE PEOPLE'S PARTY OPPONENT, DR.HEINRICH GLEISSNER, IN A RUNOFF ELECTION BY A VOTE OF 2,172,306 TO 2,004,290.
KOERNER RAN SECOND IN THE FIRST ELECTION THREE WEEKS AGO, WITH 1,682,881 VOTES TO GLEISSNER'S 1,725,451. BUT NONE OF THE SIX CANDIDATES IN THAT ELECTION GAINED A MAJORITY SO A RUNOFF ELECTION WAS CALLED.
THE COMMUNISTS SWUNG THEIR VOTES TO KOERNER IN THE RUNOFF, BUT KOERNER IS EXPECTED TO IGNORE THE REDS.
KOERNER PROBABLY WILL TAKE HIS OATH OF OFFICE JUNE 20 FOR A SIX-YEAR TERM. PEOPLE'S PARTY CHANCELLOR, DR.LEOPOLD FIGL, IS EXPECTED TO PROPOSE REAPPOINTMENT OF THE PRESENT COALITION OF 16 SOCIALISTS AND SEVEN CONSERVATIVE MINISTERS.
KA236PED

A23
PMS BJT
AUSTRIAN (550)
MAY 29 1951
BY RICHARD O'REGAN
VIENNA, MAY 28-(AP)-AUSTRIA'S NEW SOCIALIST PRESIDENT, 78-YEAR-OLD DR.THEODOR KOERNER, PLEDGED HIMSELF TODAY TO ABIDE BY HIS COUNTRY'S CONSTITUTION AND TO "ACT INSTEAD OF TALK."
KOERNER, A BITTER ANTI-COMMUNIST AND VIENNA'S LORD MAYOR SINCE THE WAR, DEFEATED THE PEOPLE'S PARTY (CONSERVATIVE) CANDIDATE, DR.HEINRICH GLEISSNER, IN A RUNOFF ELECTION YESTERDAY.
SPEAKING BRIEFLY FROM THE BALCONY OF THE VIENNA CITY HALL THIS MORNING, KOERNER SAID:
"I PROMISE YOU I WILL NOT DESTROY THE CONFIDENCE YOU HAVE PLACED IN ME. I DO NOT WISH TO TALK BUT TO ACT.
THE WHITE-BEARDED FORMER GENERAL OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN IMPERIAL ARMY CAN BE EXPECTED TO FOLLOW TWO AIMS AFTER HE TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE, PROBABLY ON JUNE 20.
FIRSTLY, HE HAS SAID IN CAMPAIGN STATEMENTS HE WILL DEVOTE THE SIX YEARS OF HIS PRESIDENTIAL TERM TO THE FERVENT HOPE OF ALL AUSTRIANS--ATTAINMENT OF LIBERATION FROM THE OCCUPATION TROOPS OF RUSSIA AND THE WEST.
SECONDLY, HE WILL UNDOUBTEDLY REJECT ALL ATTEMPTS BY AUSTRIA'S COMMUNIST PARTY TO CAPITALIZE UPON THE HELP THEY GAVE HIM IN HIS ELECTION. THE PRO-WESTERN KOERNER SAID PREVIOUSLY HE DID NOT WANT THE RED VOTE.
HIS SOCIALIST PARTY ALSO REFUSED ALL SUGGESTIONS OF COOPERATION WITH THE COMMUNISTS.
KOERNER SUCCEEDS ANOTHER SOCIALIST, THE LATE DR.KARL RENNER, WHO DIED LAST NEW YEAR'S EVE. THE PRESIDENCY CARRIES LITTLE POLITICAL AUTHORITY AND IS LARGELY A POST OF HONOR.
SOCIALIST VICE-CHANCELLOR ADOLF SCHAERF SAID LAST NIGHT, HOWEVER, THAT AUSTRIA'S GOVERNMENT WOULD CONFORM TO TRADITION AND RESIGN AFTER KOERNER TAKES OFFICE. THE PRESENT CHANCELLOR, PEOPLE'S PARTY LEADER DR.LEOPOLD FIGL, IS EXPECTED TO PROPOSE REAPPOINTMENT OF THE PRESENT COALITION REGIME OF 16 SOCIALIST AND SEVEN PEOPLE'S PARTY MINISTERS.
DR.OSKAR HELMER, SOCIALIST INTERIOR MINISTER, SAID DESPITE KOERNER'S VICTORY, THE SOCIALISTS PROBABLY WILL NOT ASK FOR NEW PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS. AUSTRIA'S NEXT GENERAL ELECTION IS SCHEDULED FOR THE FALL OF 1953.

A24
THE VOTE YESTERDAY WAS 2,172,806 FOR KOERNER AND 2,004,290 FOR GLEISSNER. IN THE FIRST ELECTION THREE WEEKS AGO, WITH SIX CANDIDATES,

KOERNER RAN SECOND WITH 1,682,881 VOTES TO GLEISSNER'S 1,725,451.
THE COMMUNISTS TOLD THE 219,000 VOTERS WHO SUPPORTED THEIR EARLIER CANDIDATE TO SWING TO KOERNER IN THE RUNOFF. IN EARLY NEWSPAPERS TODAY THEY TRUMPETED THAT WITHOUT THEIR SUPPORT KOERNER--WHO WON BY A MAJORITY OF ONLY 168,516 VOTES--WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ELECTED.
THE REDS STATISTICALLY WERE CORRECT, BUT THE NATURE OF THE ELECTION AND THE SUPPORT THE VETERAN SOCIALIST OBTAINED FROM INDEPENDENT VOTERS INDICATED THAT HIS SUCCESS WAS DUE MORE TO HIS PERSONALITY AND REPUTATION.
KOERNER'S LIFELONG DEVOTION TO WORKERS' INTERESTS AND HIS PERSONAL MODESTY HAVE HELPED TO MAKE HIM THE MOST POPULAR MAN IN AUSTRIA'S CAPITAL. A MEMBER OF AN ARISTOCRATIC FAMILY, HE ROSE IN WORLD WAR ONE TO THE POST OF CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN ITALY.
AFTER HIS COUNTRY'S DEFEAT, KOERNER BECAME A CONTRIBUTOR TO THE SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER ARBEITER ZEITUNG AND LATER ENTERED THE DEFENSE MINISTRY. HE WAS ELECTED VIENNA'S REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UPPER PARLIAMENTARY HOUSE IN 1925 AND WAS THAT BODY'S CHAIRMAN WHEN CHANCELLOR ENGELBERT DOLLFUSS DISSOLVED IT IN 1934.
KOERNER STAYED IN RETIREMENT DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION. THE CITY COUNCIL NAMED HIM LORD MAYOR IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE LIBERATION OF THE CAPITAL. A FEW MONTHS LATER HE WAS FORMALLY ELECTED TO THE COUNCIL IN VIENNA'S FIRST POSTWAR ELECTION AND THE COUNCIL AGAIN NAMED HIM LORD MAYOR.

SL401AED

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graz, austria, may 28-(ap)-workers dismantling the

wreck of an american bomber which crashed near st. lorenzen during

the second world war discovered today the remains of an american

flyer identified as sgt. charles b. canghey.

the austrain press agency reported that the identification

was made from documents and the identification tag on the body.

it did not give canghey's home town.

other members of the plane's crew are believed to

have parachuted before it crashed in a forest near st. lorenzen.

the body was taken to the st. lorenzen churchyard to await

instructions from american authorities.

mp/02305/1900

A36 160
MOSCOW, MAY 28-(AP)-PRAVDA ATTACKED PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REQUEST TO
THE U.S. CONGRESS FOR $8,500,000,000 (B) FOR FOREIGN MILITARY AND
ECONOMIC AID AS A "PROGRAM OF FURTHER EXPANSION OF AMERICAN AGGRESSIVE
POLICY."
AN EDITORIAL IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN BY THE AUTHORITATIVE
POLITICAL COMMENTATOR Y.VIKTOROV CALLED THE PROGRAM A "MORE
OPPRESSIVE MARSHALL PLAN," CALCULATED TO "FURTHER ENSLAVEMENT OF THE
MARSHALLIZED AND AMERICANIZED COUNTRIES AND AT FURTHER INTENSIFICATION
OF AMERICAN CONTROL OVER THE SATELLITES."
THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM, PRAVDA COMMENTED, SHOULD NOT BE CALLED
THE "PROGRAM OF MUTUAL ASSURANCE OF SECURITY" -- AS TRUMAN TERMED IT
-- BUT INSTEAD SHOULD BE NAMED THE "PROGRAM OF ASSURANCE OF
AGGRESSION."
TRUMAN, THE NEWSPAPER CONTINUED, IN HIS MESSAGE "DOES NOT SPARE
EITHER FALSE ASSURANCE OF PREPAREDNESS FOR A PEACE SETTLEMENT OF
DIFFICULTY QUESTIONS NOR SLANDEROUS ATTACKS ON THE U.S.S.R. AND
OTHER PEACE-LOVING COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES.
"BUT LIES HAVE SHORT LEGS AND TRUMAN WAS UNABLE TO PRODUCE EVEN ONE
PROOF OF SOVIET AGGRESSIVENESS," THE EDITORIAL ASSERTED.
WD838AED

MAY 29 1951

SECOND NIGHT LEAD OIL

By Fred Zusy

Tehran, Iran, May 28--(AP)--A new feeling of tenseness gripped Tehran on the eve of country-wide "anti-imperialist demonstrations planned by a Communist front group.

Tanks rumbled down the main streets of the capital, and army trucks brought hundreds of troops into the city to reinforce the regular police force, already alerted for the demonstrations.

The occasion will be the 18th anniversary of the signing of the rich

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oil concession to [redacted] Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., which Parliament in a heat of nationalistic emotion voted less than a month ago to end.

Agitators say oil nationalization has been "in name only."

The demonstrations are sponsored by the Society To Fight Imperialistic In Iran, Oil Companies, which Western observers have tagged as a Communist front group, and are advertised to last for three weeks. Despite the announced identity of the backers, the event is expected to be the biggest show that the outlawed and Communist Tudeh Party will have made since it was forced underground in 1949. The reason for outlawing Tudeh was the unsuccessful attempt to [redacted]Shah assassinate Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, publicly blamed but never legally pinned on the Communist-controlled group.

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Tomorrow's demonstrations will be staged in Tehran and other Tudeh strongholds, including the oil center of Abadan; Isfahan, industrial center; and Tabriz, capital of agricultural Azerbaijan Province which was ruled briefly by a Soviet-led people's government five years ago. Some said Abadan, site of Anglo-Iranian's huge refinery in Southern Iran, also might be a trouble spot tomorrow, with workers reportedly in a striking mood. However, the Abadan area has been under martial law since the April rioting.

[redacted] for the widely-heralded demonstrations came as the government of [redacted] fiery nationalist Premier Mohammed Mossadegh spurned pleas by Britain to take the British-Iranian dispute over nationalizing oil to The International Court Of Justice (World Court) at The Hague. Foreign Minister Bagher Kazami sent a message to The Hague saying:

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"I hereby declare the Iranian Government is of the opinion that the International Court Of Justice is not competent to handle this matter and when the full text of the complaint reaches us, we shall give a detailed reply."

U.S. Ambassador Henry F. Grady visited Mossadeghfor more than an hour today at the premier's request. Grady later conferred with Sir Francis M. Shepherd, British ambassador. There was immediate speculation that Mossadegh was trying to press Grady into the role of unofficial negotiator [redacted] between the government and Britain but with the stubborn stand that any set-

[redacted]lement must be on Mossadegh's terms.

So far, those terms have meant carrying out the nationalization law as it stands with all oil revenues going to Iran, [redacted] with possibly some of the present employes being retained to help run the company.

Mossadegh's long-time drive for oil nationalization finally put him into the premiership, but Western observers say it appears to have put on a delicate spot. As one of these observers put it, "he has drummed up these people to a fever-hot pitch, and if he wanted to--which is in the realm of possibilities--he might find it difficult to put out the fire."

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The shah also is on a spot. It is generally agreed he could not boot Mossadegh out if he wanted to because that would make the premier a great martyr. For similar reasons the monarch could not dissolve Parliament because of probable repercussions.

In a sense, the United States, which has been trying for several years to build Iran up against the danger of Communism from Russia just across the border, [redacted] is on a spot, too. The present Iranian government seems to have adopted this attitude toward the U.S.:"You don't want to see this country in the hands of the Soviets, do you? Well then, you had better help us get

what we want."

There was one one favorable note--Iran agreed it is all right for

N. R. Seddon, Anglo-Iranian resident manager, to sit down with the Parlia-

mentary Oil Nationalization Board for one meeting, listen to their arguments,

plans or suggestions, and then report them back to his [redacted] company.

AIOC SAID SEDDON WOULD SIT MERELY AS AN OBSERVER NOT AS A DELEGATE,
TO DISCUSS HOW THE BRITISH WOULD BE OUSTED. AIOC DISPUTES THE LEGAL-
ITY OF IRAN'S ONE-SIDED NATIONALIZATION, WITHOUT DISCUSSION OR NEGOTIA-
TION.

HASIBI ADDED THAT IF THE WEDNESDAY MEETING "WAS NOT SATISFACTORY
WE WILL PROCEED TO ENFORCE A SECRET DECISION BY THE BOARD FOR TAKING
OVER."

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OWNS NEARLY 53 PER CENT OF THE OIL COMPANY'S
SHARES.

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12

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID BRITAIN IN A ROUNDABOUT FASHION HAD
INDICATED FOR THE FIRST TIME A WILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT THE PRINCIPLE
OF NATIONALIZATION. A REPORT TO THIS EFFECT HAD BEEN LACKING OFFICIAL
CONFIRMATION FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID GEORGE MIDDLETON, COUNSELOR AT THE BRITISH
EMBASSY, GAVE THE FOREIGN MINISTER ON SUNDAY A COPY OF A STATEMENT MADE
BY A BRITISH GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN IN LONDON LAST FRIDAY. THE STATEMENT
SAID BRITAIN DID NOT DENY THE RIGHT OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT TO
NATIONALIZE OIL IN PRINCIPLE, BUT FELT THIS COULD BE DONE ONLY
THROUGH AGREEMENT BY BOTH SIDES AND IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO SAFEGUARD
THE CONTINUED FLOW OF OIL TO WORLD MARKETS. BRITAIN GETS ABOUT A THIRD
OF HER OIL FROM IRAN.

TEHRAN NEWSPAPERS SAID THE WORLD COURT IS NOT THE LEAGUE OF
NATIONS-SPONSORED BODY THAT IS MENTIONED IN THE 1933 OIL CONCESSION AS
COMPETENT TO SETTLE DISPUTES UNDER THE CONTRACT. BUT A DIFFERENT BODY

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SET UP BY THE UNITED NATIONS.
THEY SAID THE WORLD COURT IS COMPETENT TO HANDLE DISPUTES ONLY BETWEEN COUNTRIES, NOT BETWEEN A COUNTRY AND A PRIVATE COMPANY.
(THE OLD PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE WAS ABOLISHED BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN 1946. THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE, CREATED AS ITS SUCCESSOR, IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER WHICH IRAN SIGNED. THE CHARTER PROVIDED THAT THE NEW COURT WOULD ASSUME JURISDICTION IN CASES ARISING UNDER TREATIES WHICH PROVIDED FOR APPEALS TO THE OLD COURT.)
FH413PED

MAY 29 1951

A92

FIRST LEAD IRANIAN (120)
BY FRED J.ZUSY

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 28-(AP)-IRAN REFUSED TODAY TO RECOGNIZE THE JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT IN THE DISPUTE WITH BRITAIN OVER NATIONALIZATION OF IRANIAN OIL RESOURCES.

DEPUTY PREMIER HOSSEIN FATEMI ANNOUNCED THAT THE IRANIAN FOREIGN OFFICE REJECTED A NOTIFICATION FROM THE WORLD COURT OF THE COMPLAINT LODGED THERE SATURDAY BY BRITAIN AND THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY. THE BRITISH EARLIER HAD NOTIFIED IRAN OF REFERRAL OF THE DISPUTE TO THE WORLD COURT AT THE HAGUE, ASKING THAT THE UNITED NATIONS-SPONSORED BODY NAME AN ARBITER.

THE DEPUTY PREMIER SAID FOREIGN MINISTER BAGHER KAZAMI INFORMED THE COURT IRAN WOULD NOT SEND A REPRESENTATIVE FOR ANY HEARING ON THE MATTER.

IRAN'S COMMUNISTS WERE MOVING TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF HEATED NATIONALIST EMOTIONS STIRRED BY THE OIL DISPUTE.

RED FRONT ORGANIZATIONS SCHEDULED COUNTRY-WIDE MASS MEETINGS TOMORROW TO "FIGHT IMPERIALISTIC OIL COMPANIES." THE GOVERNMENT, HEADED BY PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH, REPORTEDLY WAS ARRANGING FOR TANKS, ARMORED CARS AND SPECIAL TROOPS TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

MEANWHILE NON-COMMUNIST MOSLEM FANATICS, WHO HAVE THREATENED A HOLY WAR AGAINST THE BRITISH-CONTROLLED ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, GREW MORE RESTIVE.

THEY POINTED OUT THAT ALTHOUGH MOSSADEGH FATHERED THE NATIONALIZATION LAW--WHICH OSTENSIBLY SEIZED THE PROPERTIES OF THE BILLION DOLLAR AIOC--26 DAYS AGO, THE COMPANY IS STILL DOING BUSINESS WITHOUT INTERFERENCE.

MOSSADEGH IS IN FURTHER TROUBLE BECAUSE THE COMPANY STOPPED PAYING ROYALTIES AFTER PASSAGE OF THE LAW. THESE ROYALTIES MAKE UP MOST OF IRAN'S INCOME AND CONSEQUENTLY THE GOVERNMENT IS LIVING FROM HAND TO MOUTH.

OBSERVERS FEARED THAT IN THE PRESENT UNSETTLED ATMOSPHERE, EITHER OF THE TWO EXTREMIST GROUPS MIGHT STAGE A LIGHTNING COUP AND SEIZE CONTROL OF THE COUNTRY.

THE AIOC MADE A CONCILIATORY GESTURE YESTERDAY TO TRY TO CALM THE TROUBLED WATERS. BOARD CHAIRMAN SIR WILLIAM FRASER, IN A LETTER TO IRAN'S FINANCE MINISTER, ANNOUNCED THAT THE COMPANY'S RESIDENT MANAGER, N.R.SEDDON, WOULD ATTEND ONE MEETING OF THE OIL NATIONALIZATION BOARD "AS A MEASURE OF RESPECT TO THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT AND THE IRANIAN PARLIAMENT."

THE GOVERNMENT HAD GIVEN THE COMPANY UNTIL MAY 30 TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO THE BOARD TO HELP IT WITH THE DETAILS OF TAKING OVER THE COMPANY'S HOLDINGS. THE COUNTER-OFFER SAID ONLY THAT THE REPRESENTATIVE WOULD BE AN OBSERVER AND WOULD REPORT PROCEEDINGS BACK TO LONDON. HE WAS GIVEN NO AUTHORITY TO HELP WITH THE NATIONALIZATION.

SIR WILLIAM REITERATED THE COMPANY'S WILLINGNESS TO TRY TO RESOLVE THE DISPUTE BY DISCUSSION AND AGREEMENT, BUT DECLARED IRAN'S ONE-SIDED ACTION IN TRYING TO TAKE OVER THE COMPANY WITHOUT SUCH DISCUSSION WAS A BREACH OF ITS 60-YEAR CONTRACT SIGNED IN 1933.

GEORGE MIDDLETON, COUNSELOR OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY, ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY NOTIFIED THE IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALLY THAT BRITAIN HAS REFERRED THE DISPUTE TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT AT THE HAGUE AND ASKED THAT UNITED NATIONS-SPONSORED BODY TO APPOINT A SOLE ARBITER.

MEMBERS OF THE OIL NATIONALIZATION BOARD DENOUNCED THE APPEAL TO THE COURT AS "RIDICULOUS" AND THE "DESPERATE ACT OF A DROWNING MAN."

"THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY NO LONGER EXISTS," SAID ONE MEMBER.

U.S. AMBASSADOR HENRY F.GRADY ALSO TRIED TO SMOOTH THE SITUATION. HE DELIVERED A NOTE SATURDAY SAYING THAT "THROUGH NEGOTIATION A SETTLEMENT CAN BE FOUND WHICH WILL SATISFY THE DESIRES OF THE IRANIAN PEOPLE TO CONTROL THEIR OWN RESOURCES."

HINTS THAT SUCH NEGOTIATIONS MIGHT TAKE PLACE CAME FROM BOTH BRITISH AND IRANIAN SOURCES. THEY SAID SOME OF MOSSADEGH'S NATIONAL FRONTERS WERE GROWING AWARE OF THE PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES OF EXPLOITING OIL RESOURCES WITHOUT FOREIGN TECHNICAL HELP.

SL342AED

A113

FOLO TEHRAN

LONDON, MAY 28-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER HERBERT MORRISON INTENDS TO MAKE A STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TOMORROW ON THE IRANIAN OIL DISPUTE.

THE DECISION TO MAKE THE STATEMENT WAS MADE AT A CABINET MEETING TODAY.

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A103 120

DAMASCUS, SYRIA, MAY 28-(AP)-THE JOINT SYRIAN-ISRAELI ARMISTICE COMMISSION MET TODAY AT ROSH PINA IN AN EFFORT TO SETTLE ISSUES WHICH HAVE LED TO FIGHTING BETWEEN JEWS AND ARABS IN THE LAKE HULEH REGION. ROSH PINA IS BETWEEN LAKE HULEH AND THE SEA OF GALILEE.

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID SYRIA IS DEMANDING THAT ALL SWAMP DRAINAGE ACTIVITY BY THE ISRAELIS BE HALTED IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE ALONG THE SYRIAN-ISRAELI FRONTIER AS DIRECTED BY THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL. ISRAEL HAS HALTED OPERATIONS ON ARAB LAND BUT IS CONTINUING ON JEWISH-OWNED ACRES. MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM RILEY, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE U.N. OBSERVERS IN PALESTINE, PRESIDED AT THE MEETING.

THE ISRAELIS SAY THEY ARE DRAINING THE SWAMPS TO IMPROVE HEALTH CONDITIONS IN THE AREA. SYRIA CONTENDS IT WILL EXPOSE A VULNERABLE FLANK TO ATTACK FROM ISRAEL.

WD958AED

MAY 29 1951

A151

RANGOON, BURMA, MAY 28-(AP DVICES FROM THE CHINESE-BURMA BORDER AREA SAID TODAY CHINESE COMMUNI S BURNED THE TOWN OF KYUKOK AND CAPTURED THE CAPTAIN OF THE BURMESE ARMY GARRISON. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HERE.

THE COMMUNISTS ATTACKED KYUKOK TWICE, SETTING FIRE TO THE MARKET AND RESIDENTIAL AREAS, BORDER ADVICES SAID. THIRTY PERSONS WERE SAID TO BE MISSING. BURMESE AUTHORITIES MAINTAIN MILITARY AND CUSTOMS OUTPOSTS AT KYUKOK, WHERE GOODS ARE STORED PRIOR TO SHIPMENT TO CHINA. KYUKOK IS A NORTHERN SHAN STATES BORDER TOWN OPPOSITE WANTING, IN CHINA'S YUNNAN PROVINCE.

P1247PED

A61

(140)

ROSH PINNA, ISRAEL, MAY 28-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS CHIEF-OF-STAFF IN PALESTINE SAID TODAY THE SYRIAN-ISRAELI ARMISTICE COMMISSION IS NOT AUTHORIZED TO DISCUSS THE HULEH SWAMP DRAINAGE PROJECT. THIS WORK IS THE FOCAL POINT OF BORDER CLASHES BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

THE CHIEF, MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM E. RILEY, ARRIVED BY PLANE TODAY TO PRESIDE AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.

HE SAID THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL'S DECISION HALTING TEMPORARILY THE ISRAELI DRAINAGE PROJECT WAS TAKEN TO SAFEGUARD THE INTERESTS OF ARAB LANDOWNERS ON SEVEN ACRES IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE AFFECTED. HE EMPHASIZED THE U.N. IS NOT OPPOSED TO THE HULEH PROJECT IN PRINCIPLE.

TODAY'S MEETING WAS THE FIRST THE MIXED COMMISSION HAS HELD SINCE THE FRONTIER CLASHES BROKE OUT. THE ISRAELI DELEGATION ASKED THAT THE SYRIANS SIGN THE U.N.-SPONSORED CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT, WHICH IS ALREADY BEING OBSERVED BY BOTH SIDES. RILEY STATED HE HAD A PROMISE FROM THE SYRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER TO RESPECT THE CEASE-FIRE.

NO AGENDA HAS BEEN FIXED FOR 84 COMPLAINTS RAISED BY BOTH COUNTRIES.

BDSO7PED

MAY 29 1951

Rosh Pinna, Israel, May 28--(AP)--Maj. Gen. William E. Riley, United Nations chief-of-staff in Palestine, said today that the Syrian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission is not authorized to discuss Huleh Swamp drainage project, focal point of border clashes between the two countries.

Riley arrived by plane today at this Galilean mountain town near the Syrian-Israeli frontier to preside at a meeting of the commission.

He said the U.N. Security Council's decision halting temporarily the Israeli drainage project was taken to to safeguard the interests of Arab landowners on seven acres in the demilitarized zone. He emphasized that U.N. is not opposed to the Huleh project in principle.

Today's meeting was the first the mixed commission has held since the frontier clashes broke out. The Israeli delegation requested that the Syrians sign the cease-fire agreement, which is already being observed by both sides. Riley stated he had a promise from the Syrian defense minister to respect the cease-fire, which the Syrian delegation added is binding.

No agenda has been fixed for 84 complaints, mostly civil, raised by both countries. At the request of the Syrian delegation, the commission adjourned to next week at the Syrian custom house at Jisr Banat Yacub.

MAY 29 1951

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B43 (QL)
KX FOR FX-APW
NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 28-(AP)-INDIA EXPORTED GOODS WORTH 20,000,000 RUPEES ($4,200,000) TO COMMUNIST CHINA IN THE 11 MONTHS ENDED LAST FEBRUARY, THE COMMERCE MINISTER TOLD PARLIAMENT TODAY.
MOST OF THE TRADE--17,000,000 RUPEES WORTH--CONSISTED OF SACKING.
COMMERCE MINISTER H.K.MAHATAB SAID INDIA'S EXPORTS TO HONG KONG DURING THE SAME PERIOD TOTALLED 85,000,000 RUPEES ($17,850,000) AND THAT HE DID NOT KNOW HOW MUCH OF THAT HAD BEEN RE-EXPORTED TO RED CHINA. EXPORTS TO HONG KONG WERE MOSTLY RAW COTTON, MANUFACTURED JUTE, TOBACCO, COAL AND COKE.
BB749AED

B32 (Q)
(KX FOR FX-APW)
SINGAPORE, MAY 28-(AP)-THE UNLOADING OF 750 TONS OF RUBBER ORIGINALLY DESTINED FOR COMMUNIST CHINA WAS COMPLETED TODAY FROM THE PANAMANIAN-REGISTERED STEAMER NORBAY.
BRITISH OFFICIALS ORDERED THE RUBBER TRANSFERRED ASHORE AFTER THEY BANNED FURTHER SHIPMENTS OF THE PRODUCT TO RED CHINA. THE NORBAY WILL LEAVE FOR HONG KONG LATER THIS WEEK.
THE GOVERNMENT HERE IS BUYING THE NORBAY'S RUBBER.
ALSO TO BE UNLOADED HERE ARE 3,700 TONS OF RUBBER ABOARD THE BRITISH SHIP NANCY MOLLER. THIS CARGO ALSO WAS SCHEDULED TO GO TO THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS. THE SHIP WAS TURNED BACK TO SINGAPORE UPON ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RUBBER EXPORT BAN, AFTER SHE HAD SAILED FOR HONG KONG AND CHINA.
BB553AED

A5WX
AMS BUDGET (800)
NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR INQUIRY
BY DON WHITEHEAD
MAY 29 1951
WASHINGTON,MAY 28-(AP)-GEN.~~HOYT~~ VANDENBERG TOLD SENATORS TODAY THERE'S A GOOD CHANCE THE UNITED STATES CAN AVOID ANOTHER WORLD WAR AND ALSO WIN A NEGOTIATED PEACE IN KOREA WITHOUT BOMBING RED BASES IN MANCHURIA.
BUT THE AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF TEMPERED THIS OPTIMISM BY SAYING THE U. S. NOW HAS ONLY A "SHOESTRING AIR FORCE" WHICH CANNOT BE THROWN INTO KOREA IN FORCE WHILE THERE IS ADANGER ELSEWHERE OF ATTACK FROM RUSSIA.
HE URGED THAT THE AIR FORCE BE KEPT INTACT AND NOT USED IN A BROADER WAR AGAINST CHINA AS PROPOSED BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.
VANDENBERG GAVE THIS TESTIMONY TO THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES IN THEIR STUDY OF THE REASONS BEHIND THE OUSTER OF MACARTHUR FROM HIS FAR EAST COMMANDS.
HE SAID HE AGREED WITH THE OTHER JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF THAT MACARTHUR HAD TO BE DISMISSED FOR HIS OPPOSITION TO ADMINISTRATION WAR POLICY.
A SHORT TIME BEFORE, RUSSIA'S JACOB A.MALIK SAID THROUGH A SPOKESMAN AT NEW YORK THAT TALK OF RUSSIAN PEACE FEELERS AT THIS STAGE OF THE KOREAN WAR WERE "COMPLETELY GROUNDLESS."
THE CHIEF SOVIET DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS LET IT BE KNOWN THAT HIS DENIAL WAS TO APPLY "FULLY" TO ALL REPORTS THAT THE SOVIET WANT TO DISCUSS AN END TO THE WAR ALONG THE 38TH PARALLEL IN KOREA.
VANDENBERG ARGUED THE AIR FORCE MUST BE KEPT IN READINESS TO MEET ANY ATTACK THAT MIGHT BE LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIANS. DISCUSSING THE MACARTHUR PROPOSAL TO BOMB RED CHINA AND MANCHURIA, HE SAID:
"IN MY OPINION, WE CANNOT AFFORD TO X X X PECK AT THE PERIPHERY AS LONG AS WE HAVE A SHOESTRING AIR FORCE."
AGAIN HE SAID: "I BELIEVE THERE ARE REASONABLE CHANCES OF SUCCESS IN ACHIEVING A NEGOTIATED PEACE WITHOUT ENDANGERING THAT ONE POTENTIAL THAT WE HAVE, WHICH HAS KEPT THE PEACE SO FAR, WHICH IS THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE."
AT ANOTHER POINT, VANDENBERG STATED HE BELIEVES THE CHANCES FOR AVOIDING AN ALL-OUT WAR ARE GOOD "UP TO TODAY." HE SAID THE ATOMIC BOMB FIGURES IN HIS ESTIMATE OF THESE CHANCES.
THE AIR FORCE CHIEF WENT ON TO SAY THE AIR FORCE DOESN'T HAVE THE STRENGTH AT THIS TIME TO BOMB THE RED BASES IN THE FAR EAST AND AT THE SAME TIME BE IN READINESS TO MEET THE DANGER OF ATTACKS AT HOME AND IN OTHER AREAS OF THE WORLD.

A6WX
MACARTHUR HAS TOLD THE SENATORS THAT HIS ARMY COULD HAVE BEATEN THE CHINESE REDS LAST FALL IF HE COULD HAVE USED THE FULL WEIGHT OF HIS AIR POWER. AND HE INSISTED THE CHINESE COULD BE BEATEN INTO SURRENDER NOW WITH ONLY A SLIGHT INCREASE IN AIR POWER.
BUT VANDENBERG DECLARED THAT WITH THE AIR FORCE AVAILABLE TO MACARTHUR LAST FALL THE ATTACKS HE PROPOSED "WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN IN ANY WAY DECISIVE."
VANDENBERG SAID THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE IS THE "SOLE DETERRENT" THAT IS KEEPING RUSSIA FROM GOING TO WAR--AND "IF WE EMASCULATE IT" WITH HEAVY LOSSES IN BOMBING CHINA AND MANCHURIA THEN THIS DETERRENT WILL BE LOST.
THE GENERAL TESTIFIED FOR TWO AND A HALF HOURS AND WILL RETURN TOMORROW (9 A.M., EST) TO COMPLETE HIS TESTIMONY. HE WILL BE FOLLOWED TO THE STAND WEDNESDAY BY ADMIRAL FORREST SHERMAN, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.
VANDENBERG EMPHASIZED THAT ALTHOUGH HE NOW IS OPPOSED TO THE MACARTHUR PLAN FOR BOMBING RED BASES, HE MAY CHANGE HIS MIND IN THE FUTURE IF THE GLOBAL SITUATION CHANGES.
"THE QUESTION BETWEEN GEN.MACARTHUR AND THE CHIEFS OF STAFF, AS I FEEL IT," HE SAID, "HAS TO DO WITH THE TIMING."
MACARTHUR HAS SAID THAT HE BELIEVED THE JOINT CHIEFS AT ONE TIME WERE IN ACCORD WITH HIS VIEWS ON FIGHTING THE WAR.
SENATOR SMITH (R-NJ) ASKED VANDENBERG IF HE THOUGHT MACARTHUR HAD MISREPRESENTED THE THINKING OF THE JOINT CHIEFS.
"I THINK GEN.MACARTHUR IS TOO FINE A MAN," VANDENBERG REPLIED. "I DO BELIEVE THAT HE MUST HAVE MISUNDERSTOOD."
DISCUSSING AIR COMBAT IN KOREA, VANDENBERG SAID THE REDS ARE USING A RUSSIAN-MADE JET PLANE THAT HAS AN ENGINE "SUPERIOR TO ANY WE HAVE" AT THIS TIME.
CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) OF THE INQUIRY GROUP BROUGHT UP THE SUBJECT AND ASKED FOR A COMMENT.
MAY 29 1951
VANDENBERG SAID: "THE INDICATION IS, MR.CHAIRMAN, THAT THEY HAVE A JET ENGINE IN THE MIG 15 THAT IS SUPERIOR TO ANY JET ENGINE THAT WE HAVE TODAY.
"OUR TRAINING IS SUPERIOR AND OUR GUNNERY CONTROL IN THE AIRCRAFT IS SUPERIOR, WHICH GIVES US AN ADVANTAGE, EVEN THOUGH THEY HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF SPEED AND CLIMB AND OPERATIONS AT ALTITUDE."
VANDENBERG SAID THE AMERICAN AIRMEN ARE KNOCKING DOWN ENEMY JETS WITHOUT LOSSES THEMSELVES BECAUSE OF SUPERIOR GUNNERY EQUIPMENT AND PILOT TRAINING.
"OUR PILOTS," HE SAID, "ARE AT THE PRESENT TIME MUCH SUPERIOR IN TACTICS AND TECHNIQUE OF AIR FIGHTING, IN MY OPINION. THEY ARE BETTER TRAINED AND THEIR ARMAMENT IS SUPERIOR. I THINK THOSE ARE THE TWO FACTORS."

A7WX
HE SAID THE RUSSIAN-MADE JET ENGINE IS A "VERY MARKED IMPROVEMENT OF THE ALMOST OBSOLESCENE JET ENGINE THAT WAS SOLD TO THE RUSSIANS

SEVERAL YEARS AGO."

"IT WAS MADE AND DEVELOPED IN RUSSIA," HE ADDED, "POSSIBLY WITH THE HELP OF GERMAN TECHNICIANS; BUT ANY THOUGHT THAT WE MIGHT HAVE THAT IT IS DUE SOLELY TO THOSE GERMAN TECHNICIANS IS FALLACIOUS.

"THE QUANTITIES IN WHICH THEY ARE NOW APPEARING ON THE FRONT, BOTH IN WESTERN EUROPE AND IN THE FAR EAST, WOULD INDICATE THAT MASS PRODUCTION METHODS OF VERY EXCELLENT AIRCRAFT ARE NOW A CAPABILITY OF THE RUSSIANS."

VANDENBERG SAID AMERICAN AND BRITISH DESIGNERS ARE "DOING EVERYTHING POSSIBLE" TO TURN OUT BETTER JET ENGINES.

QUESTIONED BY SENATOR LYNDON JOHNSON (D-TEX), VANDENBERG SAID THE AIR FORCE WOULD HAVE TO "ROUGHLY DOUBLE" ITS STRATEGIC AIR FORCE TO CARRY OUT MACARTHUR'S PROPOSED AIR PROGRAM IN KOREA.

JOHNSON SAID: "THAT AIR POWER, OF COURSE, IS NOT AVAILABLE NOW?"

VANDENBERG REPLIED: "IT IS NOT."

HE WENT ON TO SAY THE AIR FORCE HAS THE ABILITY TO MAKE A "REASONABLE DEFENSE" OF AMERICAN CITIES AGAINST ATOMIC ATTACK IN CASE OF WAR WITH RUSSIA---BUT "NOT TOMORROW."

HE EXPLAINED THE STRATEGIC EFFORT "IS OKAY" FOR THE TIME BEING BUT THAT IT WON'T BE ENOUGH "BY ANY STRETCH OF THE IMAGINATION" BECAUSE OF THE LENGTH OF TIME REQUIRED TO BUILD UP A BIG AIR FORCE.

VANDENBERG CONCEDED THAT THE ADOPTION OF MACARTHUR'S PROPOSALS TO CARRY THE WAR TO RED CHINA "WOULD NOT NECESSARILY MEAN WAR" WITH RUSSIA. HE SAID THE ATTACKS, HOWEVER, "WOULD INCREASE THE DANGER" OF SUCH A CONFLICT.

IF THE WHOLE U.S. AIR FORCE IS USED AGAINST CHINA AND MANCHURIA, VANDENBERG SAID, THEN THEIR MAIN CITIES COULD BE DESTROYED.

BUT HE ADDED "THE ATTRITION THAT WOULD INEVITABLY BE BROUGHT UPON US WOULD LEAVE US IN MY OPINION, AS A NATION, NAKED FOR SEVERAL YEARS TO COME."

HE SAID THE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY WOULD NOT BE ABLE "UNTIL ALMOST 1953" TO DO VERY MUCH ABOUT REPLACING PLANES LOST IN A WAR AGAINST ANY MAJOR OPPOSITION."

HE DISCLOSED THAT THE PROPOSED AIR FORCE STRENGTH OF 95 GROUPS IS ONLY A "STEPPING STONE" TOWARD THE AIR FORCE "THAT WE BELIEVE IS NECESSARY." PART OF HIS ANSWER WAS CENSORED FROM THE TRANSCRIPT WHICH IS MADE PUBLIC, AND IT DID NOT DISCLOSE THE SIZE OF THE AIR FORCE HE BELIEVED WOULD BE NEEDED.

QUESTIONED BY SENATOR GREEN (D-RI), VANDENBERG SAID HE DOUBTS THE CHINESE REDS SEIZED ANY LARGE NUMBER OF AMERICAN-MADE PLANES FROM THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS. HE SAID ALMOST ALL THE COMBAT PLANES BEING USED BY THE CHINESE WERE MADE IN RUSSIA.

A48WX

GREEN ASKED WHETHER THE UNITED STATES WOULD HAVE TO GIVE LOGISTICAL SUPPORT TO THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS IF THEY INVADED THE CHINESE MAINLAND FROM FORMOSA. MACARTHUR HAS URGED GIVING SUCH SUPPORT.

VANDENBERG REPLIED THAT IN HIS OPINION THIS COUNTRY WOULD HAVE TO GIVE HELP "BOTH IN THE AIR AND WITH SEA POWER AND WITH X X X LOGISTIC SUPPLIES."

DISCUSSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BOMBING RAID ON RED BASES IN MANCHURIA, VANDENBERG SAID: "X X SINCE THE MAJORITY OF THIS EQUIPMENT COULD BE SUPPLIED BY RUSSIA X X X EVEN THOUGH WE DEVASTATED COMPLETELY MANCHURIA, WHICH IS OUR CAPACITY TO DO X X X THE RUSSIANS X X X COULD KEEP THE FIGHTING GOING OVER THERE BY SUPPLYING ALL THE ESSENTIALS THAT WERE NEEDED."

VY723PED

(Note: See my items for testimony text

A181WX

(120) VANDENBERG-MACARTHUR SPEECH

WASHINGTON,MAY 28-(AP)-GEN.HOYT S.VANDENBERG SAID TODAY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IS "TOO FINE A MAN" TO HAVE MISREPRESENTED TO CONGRESS THE VIEWS OF THE CHIEFS OF STAFF ON HIS KOREAN WAR STRATEGY PROPOSALS.

"I DO BELIEVE HE MUST HAVE MISUNDERSTOOD," VANDENBERG SAID OF MACARTHUR'S CONTENTION IN A SPEECH TO CONGRESS THAT MILITARY MEN GENERALLY ENDORSED HIS IDEAS.

MACARTHUR SAID IN A SPEECH ON APRIL 19 THAT HE HAD UNDERSTOOD THE U.S. JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF "FULLY SHARED" HIS VIEWS FROM THE MILITARY STANDPOINT.

SINCE SENATE HEARINGS BEGAN ON MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL, THREE OF THE FOUR MEMBERS OF THE JCS HAVE TESTIFIED THEY DIDN'T SHARE THEM. THE FOURTH, ADMIRAL FORREST P.SHERMAN OF THE NAVY, HAS NOT YET BEEN HEARD.

JK824PED

A148WX

(170) VANDENBERG-DEFENSE

WASHINGTON,MAY 28-(AP)-GEN.HOYT S.VANDENBERG EXPRESSED BELIEF TODAY THE UNITED STATES IS "RELATIVELY SAFE FROM AIR ATTACK" AT PRESENT BUT SAID: "TOMORROW, IN MY OPINION, WE WILL NOT BE."

THE AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF GAVE THESE VIEWS AT SENATE HEARINGS ON THE DISMISSAL OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR. HE TOLD THE SENATORS:

"BECAUSE WE ARE RELATIVELY SAFE FROM AIR ATTACK TODAY, AN AIR FORCE OF A CERTAIN SIZE CAN PROTECT THE UNITED STATES AND KEEP THE BALANCE OF POWER IN OUR FAVOR.

"TODAY WE ONLY HAVE ONE JOB THAT WE WOULD HAVE TO DO IF WE GOT INTO A MAJOR WAR WITH RUSSIA, AND THAT IS TO LAY WASTE THE INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL OF THAT COUNTRY. TOMORROW WHEN THEY HAVE DEVELOPED THEIR LONG RANGE AIR FORCE AND THEY HAVE MORE ATOMIC WEAPONS, WE HAVE TWO JOBS.

"WE WOULD HAVE TO PUT INTO FIRST PLACE THE JOB OF DESTROYING THE RUSSIAN AIR POTENTIAL THAT COULD UTILIZE ATOMIC BOMBS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, AND LAY WASTE THE INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL. TODAY THE AIR DEFENSES OF THIS COUNTRY ARE ABOUT ADEQUATE. TOMORROW THEY WILL NOT BE NEARLY ADEQUATE ENOUGH."

JK1241PED

A33WX

(400) PMS BUDGET

MAY 29 1951

KOREA PLANES

BY ELTON C.FAY
ASSOCIATED PRESS MILITARY AFFAIRS REPORTER

WASHINGTON, MAY 28-(AP)-MODERN, ELECTRONICALLY-AIMED ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS -- AND NOT THE SPECTACULAR RUSSIAN DESIGNED MIG 15 JET FIGHTERS -- ARE TAKING THE HEAVIEST TOLL OF AMERICAN PLANES IN THE KOREAN WAR.

OF THE MORE THAN 200 U.S. AIR FORCE PLANES LOST TO ENEMY ACTION IN 11 MONTHS OF WAR, THE GREAT MAJORITY HAS BEEN DOWNED BY FIRE FROM THE GROUND -- EVERYTHING RANGING FROM RIFLE FIRE TO HEAVY FLAK. BECAUSE THE AIR FORCE GUARDS SUCH DETAILS, THE PROPORTION OF AIRCRAFT LOST TO FLAK AND TO ENEMY PLANES MAY NOT BE STATED.

THE REDS' GROUND GUNNERS, USING RADAR-DIRECTED WEAPONS, HAVE HIT B-29 BOMBERS AT ALTITUDES WELL ABOVE 20,000 FEET IN AIR RAIDS DURING RECENT WEEKS.

THIS RADAR EQUIPMENT, LIKE THE PLANES THE CHINESE AND NORTH KOREAN FORCES USE, IS PRESUMED OF RUSSIAN MANUFACTURE AND MUCH OF IT PROBABLY WAS COPIED FROM THE SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNTS OF RADAR EQUIPMENT GIVEN THE SOVIETS BY THE U.S. AND BRITAIN DURING WORLD WAR II, WHEN THE THREE WERE ALLIES.

THE QUALITY OF COMMUNIST ANTIAIRCRAFT WORK RAISES A QUESTION, LIKE THAT INVOLVING THE ENEMY JET FIGHTER PLANES, ABOUT WHO OPERATES

30.24- 23495

THE RADAR-CONTROLLED GUNS. HIGHLY SKILLED TECHNICIANS, NOT USUALLY FOUND AMONG THE PEASANT SOLDIERS OF ASIA, ARE NEEDED TO OPERATE AND KEEP RADAR AIMING EQUIPMENT IN REPAIR.

INFORMATION REACHING HERE INDICATES THAT RADAR-DIRECTED FLAK BATTERIES ARE NOT MERELY ISOLATED AFFAIRS, SPOTTED AROUND AT STRATEGIC POINTS. ONE NORTH KOREAN TARGET CITY, WHICH AIR FORCE BOMBERS VISIT FREQUENTLY, HAS SEVERAL SCORE SUCH BATTERIES RINGING THE CITY. SIMILAR, ALTHOUGH PRESUMABLY WEAKER, DEFENSES ARE FOUND AT NORTH KOREAN AIRFIELDS WHICH THE ENEMY IS ATTEMPTING TO KEEP IN OPERATION, ALTHOUGH THEY ARE UNDER ALMOST DAILY ATTACK BY UNITED NATIONS PLANES.

MOREOVER, THERE IS BELIEF THAT THE BIG COMMUNIST CHINA AIRFIELDS IN MANCHURIA -- AND ELSEWHERE IN CHINA -- HAVE THE SAME MODERN FLAK PROTECTION. IT IS AT THOSE FIELDS THAT THE POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS CHINESE RED AIR FORCE IS BASED -- THE MIGS WHICH MAKE THEIR BRIEF, TESTING SORTIES NEAR THE YALU RIVER AND PRESUMABLY TWO-ENGINED BOMBERS CAPABLE OF HITTING U.N. POSITIONS ANYWHERE IN SOUTH KOREA OR EVEN IN JAPAN.

BUT AMERICAN PILOTS SO FAR HAVE NO FIRST HAND INFORMATION ON THE FLAK SITUATION BEYOND THE YALU. THE CURRENT BAN ON OPERATING AIRCRAFT OVER MANCHURIA, A MAJOR POINT IN THE DEBATE OVER THE OUSTING OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, WILL LEAVE THAT AN UNKNOWN SITUATION UNLESS THE REDS CHOOSE TO MAKE MASS AIR ATTACKS ON U.N. TROOPS AND THE U.N. AIR FORCE IS ORDERED TO RETALIATE.

ANTIAIRCRAFT HITS AT ALTITUDES ABOVE 20,000 FEET COMPARE FAVORABLY WITH SOME OF THE BEST AA DEFENSES OF WORLD WAR II.

GERMAN HEAVY FLAK -- SOME OF THE BEST OF THAT WAR -- WAS EFFECTIVE AT ALTITUDES OF BETWEEN 15,000 AND 25,000 FEET. THAT HIGH ALTITUDE FIRE WAS RADAR-AIMED.

CZ453AED

A11WX

MAY 29 1951

(550) PMS BUDGET

KOREAN

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, MAY 28-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS SAID TODAY A 14 NATION KOREAN TRUCE STATEMENT PREPARED IN MARCH COULD STILL SERVE AS AN APPROACH TO NEGOTIATIONS IF THE CHINESE AND KOREAN REDS ARE INTERESTED.

WHETHER THE TERMS FOR PEACE NOW WOULD BE THE SAME AS THOSE WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS ALLIES WITH TROOPS IN KOREA HAD DECIDED ON FOR LAST MARCH, HOWEVER, IS ANOTHER QUESTION. AUTHORITIES SAID IT COULD NOT BE ANSWERED WITHOUT A FURTHER REVIEW OF THE SITUATION WHICH EVIDENTLY WOULD BE UNDERTAKEN IF THERE WAS REASON TO THINK THE REDS WERE INTERESTED IN OPENING TALKS.

MEANWHILE THE MILITARY HIGH COMMAND IS COMPLETING A NEW DIRECTIVE TO GEN. MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY, THE U.N. COMMANDER, WITH THE AIM OF CONTINUING MAXIMUM PRESSURE ON RED FORCES IF THEY DO NOT AGREE TO SOME REASONABLE SETTLEMENT PROMPTLY.

PREPARATION OF THIS DIRECTIVE, PLUS THE FACT U.N. TROOPS HAVE SMASHED THE LATEST COMMUNIST SPRING OFFENSIVE AND ARE ONCE MORE FIGHTING NEAR THE 38TH PARALLEL, IS REGARDED HERE AS MEANING THAT THE KOREAN WAR HAS ENTERED A NEW STAGE. THIS HAS PRODUCED NO NOTICEABLE REACTION IN WASHINGTON, BUT ABROAD IT HAS BROUGHT A NEW WAVE OF SPECULATION OVER POSSIBLE PEACE FEELERS AND TRUCE NEGOTIATIONS.

WEEKEND SPECULATION IN PARIS AND LONDON ABOUT POSSIBLE PEACE DEVELOPMENTS OR SOME NEW APPEAL TO THE COMMUNISTS FOUND NO SUPPORT AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIALS TOLD A REPORTER THEY KNEW OF NO CONSIDERATION EITHER OF A NEW JOINT TRUCE PROPOSAL OR OF A REVIEW OF THE OLD--BUT POSSIBLY STILL GOOD-PROPOSAL.

HOWEVER, SENATOR JOHNSON (D-COLO) SAID LAST NIGHT THE COMMUNISTS HAVE SHOWN INTEREST IN A CEASE-FIRE WHICH HE PROPOSED IN A SENATE RESOLUTION. [redacted]. COMMUNISTS NEWSPAPERS, HE TOLD A REPORTER, HAVE GIVEN THE RESOLUTION PROMINENT DISPLAY. HE TERMED THAT "ENCOURAGING."

JOHNSON'S RESOLUTION CALLS ON THE UNITED NATIONS TO PROCLAIM THE CEASE-FIRE AND WITHDRAW U.N. FORCES SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL IN KOREA. AT THE SAME TIME, THE U.N. WOULD ASK THE COMMUNISTS TO KEEP THEIR TROOPS NORTH OF THAT OLD DIVIDING LINE BETWEEN SOUTH AND NORTH KOREA. ALL FOREIGN TROOPS WOULD LEAVE KOREA BY DEC. 31, LEAVING KOREA SPLIT IN TWO PARTS AS IT WAS BEFORE THE WAR. THE RESOLUTION IS STILL PENDING IN COMMITTEE.

IT WAS GEN.J.LAWTON COLLINS, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, WHO TOLD SENATORS INVESTIGATING GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL APPROXIMATELY WHAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN WOULD HAVE SAID IN A PROJECTED PEACE STATEMENT TWO MONTHS AGO. WHILE THE PROPOSAL WAS STILL UNDER STUDY, MACARTHUR OFFERED TO TALK TERMS WITH HIS OPPOSITE MEMBER IN THE FIELD IN KOREA BUT COUPLED HIS OFFER WITH A WARNING THAT FAILURE OF THE CHINESE TO ACT MIGHT CAUSE THE U.N. TO BROADEN THE WAR AGAINST THEM AND BRING ON RED CHINA'S COLLAPSE.

MR.TRUMAN HAS SAID MACARTHUR'S ISSUANCE OF THAT STATEMENT SHORTLY AFTER BEING TOLD THE PRESIDENT WAS PLANNING TO MAKE ONE WAS THE INCIDENT WHICH LED HIM DIRECTLY TO OUST MACARTHUR.

COLLINS SAID THE PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENT--WHICH HAD BEEN WORKED OUT BY THE UNITED STATES WITH 13 OTHER ALLIED GOVERNMENTS--POINTED OUT THAT THE AGGRESSORS IN KOREA HAD BEEN DRIVEN BACK TO THE AREA FROM WHICH THEIR ATTACK WAS LAUNCHED AND THEREFORE THE U.N. OBJECTIVE OF REPELLING AGGRESSION AGAINST SOUTH KOREANS HAD BEEN ACHIEVED.

A12WX

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"IT ASSERTED," COLLINS CONTINUED, "THAT FURTHER UNITED NATIONS OBJECTIVES, SUCH AS UNIFICATION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FREE GOVERNMENT IN ALL OF KOREA COULD AND SHOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT FURTHER FIGHTING OR BLOODSHED."

THOSE WERE THE ESSENTIALS--A TRUCE ALONG THE 38TH PARALLEL FOLLOWED BY NEGOTIATIONS ON POLITICAL QUESTIONS OF KOREA'S FUTURE.

AT THE TIME, U.N. TROOPS HAD JUST FOUGHT THEIR WAY BACK TO THE 38TH PARALLEL AND WERE STANDING READY TO CROSS. THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS WERE KNOWN TO BE PREPARING A GREAT OFFENSIVE WHICH THEY DID NOT LAUNCH UNTIL SOME WEEKS LATER.

THERE IS, THEREFORE, A GREAT DIFFERENCE AS WELL AS A GREAT SIMILARITY IN THE SITUATION UNDERLYING ANY TRUCE TALKS WHICH MIGHT BE MADE NOW AS COMPARED WITH THAT TWO MONTHS AGO.

THE SIMILARITY IS THAT THE FIGHTING IS ONCE MORE ALONG THE 38TH PARALLEL. THE GREAT DIFFERENCE IS THAT IT IS THERE BECAUSE U.N. FORCES HAVE SMASHED TWO SUCCESSIVE MAJOR EFFORTS BY THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS TO DRIVE SOUTH. IN A WORD, THE REDS ARE IN A MUCH WEAKER MILITARY POSITION NOW THAN THEY WERE TWO MONTHS AGO.

CZ307AED

A45WX

WASHINGTON, MAY 28-(AP)-AMBASSADOR JOHN FOSTER DULLES CONFERRED AT THE WHITE HOUSE TODAY WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON PRIOR TO A TRIP TO EUROPE FOR FURTHER TALKS ON THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY.

A WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT THE DISCUSSIONS DEALT WITH MATTERS LIKELY TO COME UP IN DULLES' TALKS WITH BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY MORRISON

IN LONDON, AND FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER SCHUMAN IN PARIS CONCERNING THE TREATY.

DULLES, THE PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IN THE TREATY NEGOTIATIONS, PLANS TO LEAVE FOR LONDON ON SATURDAY. HE WILL SPEND A WEEK IN ENGLAND AND THE FIRST DAYS OF THE FOLLOWING WEEK IN PARIS.

WX711PED

A112 (1,080)

(NOTE TO EDITORS--AS A SUGGESTED FEATURE FOR YOUR MEMORIAL DAY PAPERS, WE ARE MOVING BELOW KIRK SIMPSON'S FAMOUS STORY ON THE BURIAL OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER. TO ILLUSTRATE THE OBVIOUS PARALLELS BETWEEN 1921 AND 1951, WIREPHOTO IS MOVING TONIGHT A PICTURE SHOWING ROWS OF CROSSES IN A KOREAN MILITARY CEMETERY. WE ALSO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO A RECENT PICTURE TAKEN AT THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER, MOVED BY WIREPHOTO AS NY7 MAY 26. - THE AP)

--DASH--

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(EDITOR'S NOTE--THIRTY YEARS AGO, AMERICA BURIED HER UNKNOWN SOLDIER, HOPING THERE WOULD BE NO MORE OCCASION FOR SUCH CEREMONIES. A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WASHINGTON STAFF, KIRKE L. SIMPSON, CAUGHT THE SPIRIT OF THAT OCCASION WITH A SERIES OF STORIES THAT GAINED WORLD-WIDE ACCLAIM. ON THIS MEMORIAL DAY, WE REPRODUCE BELOW THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE STORY THAT GAINED A PULITZER PRIZE FOR SIMPSON.)

WASHINGTON, NOV.11, 1921-(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-UNDER THE WIDE AND STARRY SKIES OF HIS OWN HOME-LAND AMERICA'S UNKNOWN DEAD FROM FRANCE SLEEPS TONIGHT, A SOLDIER HOME FROM THE WARS.

ALONE, HE LIES IN THE NARROW CELL OF STONE THAT GUARDS HIS BODY; BUT HIS SOUL HAS ENTERED INTO THE SPIRIT THAT IS AMERICA. WHEREVER LIBERTY IS HELD CLOSE IN MEN'S HEARTS, THE HONOR AND THE GLORY AND THE PLEDGE OF HIGH ENDEAVOR POURED OUT OVER THIS NAMELESS ONE OF FAME, WILL BE TOLD AND SUNG BY AMERICANS FOR ALL TIME.

SCROLLED ACROSS THE MARBLE ARCH OF THE MEMORIAL RAISED TO AMERICAN SOLDIER AND SAILOR DEAD, EVERYWHERE, WHICH STANDS LIKE A MONUMENT BEHIND HIS TOMB, RUNS THIS LEGEND: "WE HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT THESE DEAD SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN."

THE WORDS WERE SPOKEN BY THE MARTYRED LINCOLN OVER THE DEAD AT GETTYSBURG. AND TODAY WITH VOICE STRONG WITH DETERMINATION AND RINGING WITH DEEP EMOTION, ANOTHER PRESIDENT ECHOED THAT HIGH RESOLVE OVER THE COFFIN OF THE SOLDIER WHO DIED FOR THE FLAG IN FRANCE.

GREAT MEN IN THE WORLD'S AFFAIRS HEARD THAT HIGH PURPOSE REITERATED BY THE MAN WHO STANDS AT THE HEAD OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. TOMORROW THEY WILL GATHER IN THE CITY THAT STANDS ALMOST IN THE SHADOW OF THE NEW AMERICAN SHRINE OF LIBERTY DEDICATED TODAY. THEY WILL TALK OF PEACE; AND OF THE CURBING OF THE HAVOC OF WAR.

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THEY WILL SPEAK OF THE WAR IN FRANCE, THAT ROBBED THIS SOLDIER OF LIFE AND NAME AND BROUGHT DEATH TO COMRADES OF ALL NATIONS BY THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS. AND IN THEIR EARS WHEN THEY MEET MUST RING PRESIDENT HARDING'S DECLARATION TODAY BESIDE THAT FLAG-WRAPPED, HONOR-LADEN BIER:

"THERE MUST BE, THERE SHALL BE, THE COMMANDING VOICE OF A CONSCIOUS CIVILIZATION AGAINST ARMED WARFARE."

ALL DAY LONG THE NATION POURED OUT ITS HEART IN PRIDE AND GLORY FOR THE NAMELESS AMERICAN. BEFORE THE FIRST CRASH OF THE MINUTE GUNS ROARED ITS KNELL FOR THE DEAD FROM THE SHADOW OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT, THE PEOPLE WHO CLAIM HIM AS THEIR OWN WERE TROOPING OUT TO DO HIM HONOR. THEY LINED THE LONG ROAD FROM THE CAPITOL TO THE HILLSIDE WHERE HE SLEEPS TONIGHT; THEY FLOWED LIKE A TIDE OVER THE SLOPES ABOUT HIS BURIAL PLACE. THEY CHOKED THE BRIDGES THAT LEAD ACROSS THE RIVER TO THE FIELDS OF THE BRAVE, IN WHICH HE IS THE LAST COMER.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES--ALL PLAYED THEIR PART IN THE THRILLING SPECTACLE AS THE CORTEGE ROLLED ALONG. AND JUST BEHIND THE CASKET, WITH ITS FADED FRENCH FLOWERS ON THE DRAPED FLAG, WALKED THE PRESIDENT, THE CHOSEN LEADER OF A HUNDRED MILLION, IN WHOSE NAME HE WAS CHIEF MOURNER AT HIS BIER. BESIDE HIM STRODE THE MAN UNDER WHOM THE FALLEN HERO HAD LIVED AND DIED IN FRANCE, GEN. PERSHINGS, WEARING ONLY THE SINGLE MEDAL OF VICTORY THAT EVERY AMERICAN SOLDIER MIGHT WEAR AS HIS ONLY DECORATION.

BEHIND CAME THE CARRIAGE IN WHICH RODE WOODROW WILSON, ALSO STRICKEN DOWN BY INFIRMITIES AS HE SERVED IN THE HIGHEST PLACE OF THE NATION, JUST AS THE HUMBLE PRIVATE RIDING IN SUCH STATE AHEAD HAD GONE DOWN BEFORE A SHELL OR BULLET. FOR THAT DEAD MAN'S SAKE, THE FORMER PRESIDENT HAD PUT ASIDE HIS DREAD OF SEEMING TO PARADE HIS PHYSICAL WEAKNESS AND RISKED HEALTH, PERHAPS LIFE, TO APPEAR AMONG THE MOURNERS FOR THE FALLEN.

AFTER PRESIDENT HARDING AND MOST OF THE HIGH DIGNITARIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAD TURNED ASIDE AT THE WHITE HOUSE, THE PROCESSION, HEADED BY ITS SOLID BLOCKS OF SOLDIERY AND THE BATTALIONS OF SAILOR COMRADES, MOVED ON WITH PERSHING, NOW FLANKEDHBY SECRETARIES WEEKS AND DENBY, FOR THE LONG ROAD TO THE TOMB.

AHEAD, THE WHITE MARBLE OF THE AMPHITHEATER GLEAMED THROUGH THE TREES. PEOPLE IN THOUSANDS WERE MOVING ABOUT THE GREAT CIRCLE. DOWN BELOW THE PLATFORM PLACED FOR THE CASKET, IN A STONE VAULT, LAY WREATHS AND GARLANDS. ABOVE THE PLATFORM GATHERED MEN WHOSE NAMES RING THROUGH HISTORY--BRIAND, FOCH, BEATTY, BALFOUR, JACQUES, DIAZ AND OTHERS--IN A BRILLIANT ARRAY OF PLACE AND POWER. THEY WERE FOLLOWED BY OTHERS, BARON KATO FROM JAPAN, THE ITALIAN STATESMEN AND OFFICERS, BY THE NOTABLES FROM ALL COUNTRIES GATHERED HERE FOR TOMORROW'S CONFERENCE AND BY SOME OF THE OLDER FIGURES IN AMERICAN LIFE TOO OLD TO WALK BESIDE THE APPROACHING FUNERAL TRAIN.

AT THE ARCH WHERE THE CHOIR WAITED THE HEROIC DEAD, COMRADES LIFTED HIS CASKET DOWN AND, FOLLOWED BY THE GENERALS AND THE ADMIRALS, WHO HAD WALKED BESIDE HIM FROM THE CAPITOL, HE WAS CARRIED TO THE PLACE OF HONOR. AHEAD MOVED THE WHITE-ROBED SINGERS, CHANTING SOLEMNLY. CAREFULLY THE CASKET WAS PLACED ABOVE THE BANKED FLOWERS AND THE MARINE BAND PLAYED SACRED MELODIES UNTIL THE MOMENT THE PRESIDENT AND MRS.HARDING STEPPED TO THEIR PLACES BESIDE THE CASKET.

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MR.HARDING SHOWED STRONG EMOTION AS HIS LIPS FORMED THE LAST WORDS OF THE ADDRESS. HE PAUSED, THEN WITH RAISED HAND AND HEAD BOWED, WENT ON IN THE MEASURED, ROLLING PERIOD OF THE LORD'S PRAYER. THE RESPONSE THAT CAME BACK TO HIM FROM THE THOUSANDS HE FACED, FROM THE OTHER THOUSANDS OUT OVER THE SLOPES BEYOND, AROSE LIKE A CHANT. THE MARBLE ARCHES HUMMED WITH THE SOLEMN SOUND.

THEN THE FOREIGN OFFICERS WHO STAND HIGHEST AMONG THE SOLDIERS OR SAILORS OF THEIR FLAGS CAME ONE BY ONE TO THE BIER TO PLACE GOLD AND JEWELED EMBLEMS FOR THE BRAVE ABOVE THE BREAST OF THE SLEEPER. ALREADY, AS THE GREAT PRAYER ENDED, THE PRESIDENT HAD SET THE AMERICAN SEAL OF ADMIRATION FOR THE VALIANT, THE NATION'S LOVE FOR BRAVE DEEDS AND THE COURAGE THAT DEFIES DEATH, UPON THE CASKET. SIDE BY SIDE HE LAID THE MEDAL OF HONOR AND THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.

THE CASKET, WITH ITS WEIGHT OF HONORS, WAS LOWERED INTO THE CRYPT. A ROCKING BLAST OF GUNFIRE RANG FROM THE WOODS. THE GLITTERING CIRCLE OF BAYONETS STIFFENED TO A SALUTE TO THE DEAD. AGAIN THE GUNS SHOUTED THEIR MESSAGE OF HONOR AND FAREWELL. AGAIN THEY BOOMED OUT; A LOYAL COMRADE WAS BEING LAID TO HIS LAST, LONG REST.

HIGH AND CLEAR AND TRUE IN THE ECHOES OF THE GUNS, A BUGLE LIFTED THE OLD, OLD NOTES OF TAPS, THE LULLABY FOR THE LIVING SOLDIER, IN DEATH HIS REQUIEM. LONG AGO SOME FORGOTTEN SOLDIER POET CAUGHT ITS MEANING CLEAR AND SET IT DOWN THAT SOLDIERS EVERYWHERE MIGHT KNOW

ITS MESSAGE AS THEY SING TO REST:
"FADES THE LIGHT;
"AND AFAR
"GOETH DAY, COMETH NIGHT,
"AND A STAR,
"LEADETH ALL, SPEEDETH ALL,
"TO THEIR REST."

THE GUNS ROARED OUT AGAIN IN THE NATIONAL SALUTE. HE WAS HOME, THE UNKNOWN (CAP U), TO SLEEP FOREVER AMONG HIS OWN.
BD1156PED

A54WX (NL JAFFE)
MAY 29 1951
(400) NIGHT LEAD JAFFE-AMERASIA
WASHINGTON,MAY 28-(AP)-PHILIP J.JAFFE, KEY FIGURE IN THE MUCH INVESTIGATED "AMERASIA" SECRET DOCUMENTS CASE, WAS ACQUITTED TODAY OF CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS.

FEDERAL JUDGE JAMES W.MORRIS RULED THAT JAFFE WAS JUSTIFIED IN REFUSING TO ANSWER QUESTIONS BEFORE A SENATE COMMITTEE DURING LAST YEAR'S INVESTIGATION INTO CHARGES OF COMMUNISM-IN-GOVERNMENT.

JAFFE'S ACQUITTAL WAS THE 13TH IN 19 CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS TRIALS HERE THIS YEAR. THERE HAVE BEEN FOUR CONVICTIONS AND ONE JURY DISAGREEMENT.

IN HIS DECISION, JUDGE MORRIS DECLARED:

"I CANNOT REACH ANY OTHER CONCLUSION BUT THAT THE DEFENDANT HAD REASONABLE GROUND FOR APPREHENSION THAT THE TESTIMONY SOUGHT FROM HIM WOULD EXPOSE HIM TO PROSECUTION FOR OR CONVICTION OF A CRIME AGAINST THE UNITED STATES."

THE JUDGE SAID JAFFE HAD CLAIMED "THE PRIVILEGE GRANTED HIM BY THE FIFTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION"--IMMUNITY AGAINST ANSWERING QUESTIONS WHICH MIGHT INCRIMINATE HIM--AND "SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN REQUIRED TO GIVE SUCH TESTIMONY."

JUDGE MORRIS NOTED THAT LOUIS BUDENZ, A ONE-TIME COMMUNIST, HAD SWORN DURING THE SENATE INQUIRY THAT JAFFE WAS KNOWN TO HIM AS A "SOVIET ESPIONAGE AGENT."

THE COURT SAID JAFFE HAD NO RIGHT TO CLAIM IMMUNITY IN CONNECTION WITH ANY PAST OFFENSE FOR WHICH HE COULD NO LONGER BE PROSECUTED, BUT DECLARED:

"CLEARLY, HOWEVER, HIS PREVIOUS INDICTMENT AND PUNISHMENT WOULD NOT BE A BAR TO PROSECUTION FOR VIOLATION OF TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE...."GATHERING OR DELIVERING DEFENSE INFORMATION TO AID A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.'"

JAFFE, NOW 54 AND A NATURALIZED U.S. CITIZEN WHO WAS BORN IN RUSSIA, WAS FINED $2,500 AFTER FEDERAL AGENTS RAIDED THE NEW YORK OFFICES OF AMERASIA MAGAZINE IN 1945 AND SEIZED HUNDREDS OF CONFIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT WARTIME DOCUMENTS.

A55WX
THE ORIGINAL CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ESPIONAGE WAS REDUCED TO CONSPIRACY TO REMOVE U.S. DOCUMENTS ILLEGALLY.

JAFFE WAS EDITOR OF AMERASIA, AN ORGAN DEVOTED TO FAR PACIFIC AFFAIRS. HE WAS ARRESTED WITH FIVE OTHERS, INCLUDING TWO STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS. EMMANUEL S.LARSEN, ONE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT DEFENDANTS, PLEADED NO DEFENSE AND JAFFE PAID HIS $500 FINE.

THE OTHER DEFENDANTS WERE EITHER NOT INDICTED OR WERE CLEARED.

SENATOR MCCARTHY (R-WISC) USED THE AMERASIA INCIDENT AS A KEY CASE IN HIS CHARGES THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT WAS INFESTED WITH COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS.

EVEN AS JAFFE WON HIS ACQUITTAL, A NEARBY COURTROOM WAS THE SCENE OF STILL ANOTHER CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS TRIAL--THE 20TH THIS YEAR--WITH MARCEL SCHERER AS THE DEFENDANT.

SCHERER HAS BEEN LINKED IN TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE WITH STORIES OF RED EFFORTS TO INFILTRATE THE WARTIME RADIATION LABORATORY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

APPEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE LAST JUNE 21, SCHERER REFUSED TO ANSWER SCORES OF QUESTIONS. TWENTY-SIX OF THE REFUSALS WERE MADE COUNTS IN THE INDICTMENT.

HIS TRIAL IS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED TOMORROW.
RZ751PED

A107WX (120)
WASHINGTON,MAY 28-(AP)-THE AIR FORCE TODAY ANNOUNCED THE RESIGNATION OF COL.GERALDINE P.MAY, FIRST DIRECTOR OF WOMEN IN THE AIR FORCE (WAF).

SHE WILL LEAVE THE SERVICE JUNE 11, THE AIR FORCE SAID, FOR PERSONAL REASONS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT ELABORATE.

COLONEL MAY JOINED THE MILITARY SERVICE IN 1942 AND WAS A MEMBER OF THE FIRST OFFICER CANDIDATE CLASS OF THE WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS. SHE SERVED AS STAFF DIRECTOR FOR THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND DURING WORLD WAR II AND IN 1948, AFTER THE AIR FORCE BECAME AN INDEPENDENT SERVICE, SHE BECAME THE FIRST DIRECTOR OF THE WAF.

SHE WAS BORN IN NEW YORK, ATTENDED SCHOOL IN TACOMA, WASH., BRYN MAWR COLLEGE IN PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

THE AIR FORCE SAID THAT HER SUCCESSOR WILL BE NAMED SHORTLY.
RZ1103PEDNM

MAY 29 1951

A52WX (290)
NIGHT LEAD DRAFT CALL
WASHINGTON,MAY 28-(AP)-THE ARMY ISSUED A DRAFT CALL TODAY FOR 15,000 MEN IN JULY.

THIS IS THE SMALLEST NUMBER REQUESTED FOR ANY ONE MONTH SINCE THE NEW SELECTIVE SERVICE PROGRAM BEGAN.

THE ARMY DRAFTED 80,000 MEN IN JANUARY AND THE SAME NUMBER IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH. IT DREW 40,000 A MONTH IN APRIL AND MAY, FIXED A TOTAL OF 20,000 FOR JUNE AND 22,000 FOR AUGUST OF THIS YEAR.

REDUCED CASUALTIES IN KOREA AND INCREASING VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENTS, THE ARMY SAID, ARE THE MAIN FACTORS IN THE DECLINING DRAFT FIGURES.

UNDER THE PRESENT PROGRAM, AT THE END OF AUGUST, 377,000 MEN WILL HAVE BEEN DRAFTED INTO THE ARMY THIS YEAR. THE NAVY, MARINE CORPS AND AIR FORCE HAVE NOT CALLED ON SELECTIVE SERVICE FOR DRAFTEES IN 1951.

THE NAVY--THE ONLY SERVICE STILL CALLING ENLISTED RESERVISTS INDIVIDUALLY--SAID TODAY IT WILL ORDER UP 3,000 NON-RATED RESERVISTS A MONTH STARTING IN AUGUST.

THESE MEN WILL GET A MAXIMUM ELEVEN WEEKS BOOT TRAINING, THE NAVY SAID, ALTHOUGH SOME WITH PRIOR ACTIVE SERVICE WILL GET LESS. THEY WILL ALL SERVE A TOTAL 21 MONTHS ACTIVE DUTY.

BOOT TRAINING WILL BE GIVEN AT NEWPORT, R.I., GREAT LAKES, ILL., SAN DIEGO, CALIF. AND BAINBRIDGE, MD.

IN ADDITION, THE NAVY SAID IT WILL CALL 3,000 RESERVE PETTY OFFICERS IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER. THEY WILL BE FROM THE FOLLOWING RATES:

FIRE CONTROL TECHNICIANS, FIRE CONTROLMEN, PERSONNEL MEN, SHIPS SERVICEMEN, INTERIOR COMMUNICATIONS TECHNICIANS AND DENTAL TECHNICIANS IN THE GRADES OF CHIEF, FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD CLASS PETTY OFFICER.

QUARTERMASTERS, RADARMEN, SONARMEN AND ELECTRICIANS MATES IN THE GRADES OF CHIEF, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PETTY OFFICERS.

BOILERMEN IN THE GRADES OF FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD CLASS PETTY OFFICER.

GUNNERS MATES, MACHINISTS MATES, PIPE FITTERS AND DAMAGE CONTROLMEN IN THE GRADES OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PETTY OFFICER.
RZ738PED

A62WX (UMT & LABOR)
(550) NIGHT LEAD DRAFT-UMT
BY WILMOT HERCHER
WASHINGTON, MAY 28-(AP)-A SENATE-HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REACHED AGREEMENT ON A NEW DRAFT BILL TODAY AND LAID THE FOUNDATION FOR UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING (UMT) IN THE UNITED STATES.
THE COMPROMISE LEGISLATION WOULD DROP THE MINIMUM DRAFT AGE FROM 19 YEARS TO 18 1/2 AND KEEP THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM GOING UNTIL JULY 1, 1955.
IT WOULD ALSO SET UP THE FRAMEWORK FOR UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING, WITH THE PROVISO THAT CONGRESS SHALL TAKE A SECOND, LONG LOOK AT THE IDEA BEFORE PUTTING ANY PROGRAM INTO EFFECT.
BEFORE THE DEADLOCK ON THE SENATE-HOUSE BILLS CAN BE BROKEN COMPLETELY, HOWEVER, THE COMPROMISE MEASURE MUST BE APPROVED BY BOTH CHAMBERS.
SENATOR RUSSELL (D-GA), CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE, AND REP. VINSON (D-GA), HEAD OF A SIMILAR COMMITTEE IN THE HOUSE, EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT THE MACHINERY FOR UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING (UMT) WOULD BE IN EFFECT BY THE END OF THIS YEAR.
THE ACTUAL TRAINING PROGRAM IS NOT EXPECTED TO START UNTIL THE END OF THE KOREAN EMERGENCY.
RUSSELL CALLED THE AGREEMENT ON UMT "RATHER HISTORIC BUSINESS". HE SAID MANY AUTHORITIES BELIEVE THAT IF THE UNITED STATES HAD HAD A UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING PROGRAM 40 YEARS AGO IT MIGHT HAVE PREVENTED WORLD WARS I AND II.
BOTH HE AND VINSON SAID THEY WERE SURE THE SENATE AND HOUSE WOULD APPROVE THE COMPROMISE. THE CONFERENCE REPORT PROBABLY WILL BE ACTED ON IN THE SENATE THURSDAY OR FRIDAY. VINSON PLANS TO CALL IT UP IN THE HOUSE NEXT WEEK.
THE PRESENT DRAFT LAW EXPIRES JULY 9. DROPPING THE DRAFT AGE FROM 19 TO 18 1/2 MAKES ABOUT 500,000 MORE YOUTHS ELIGIBLE FOR MILITARY SERVICE, BUT THE CONFEREES PREDICTED THAT FEW YOUNGER THAN 19 WOULD BE INDUCTED FOR A LONG TIME, IF EVER. THE BILL PROVIDES THAT ALL THOSE AVAILABLE IN THE 19 TO 26 YEAR GROUP MUST BE CALLED FIRST.
UNDER THE COMPROMISE, A FIVE-MEMBER COMMISSION ON NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING WOULD HAVE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE UMT PROGRAM. THIS AUTHORITY WOULD NOT EXTEND TO THE SPECIFIC DETAILS OF MILITARY TRAINING.

A63WX MAY 29 1951
THE COMMISSION WOULD BE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT, BUT WOULD HAVE TO BE CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE. THREE WOULD BE CIVILIANS WITH NOT MORE THAN TWO FROM ANY ONE OF THE MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES. TWO WOULD BE ACTIVE OR RETIRED MILITARY MEN.
WITHIN FOUR MONTHS AFTER MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION WERE FONRIEMD, THEY WOULD BE REQUESTED TO SUBMIT LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEES OF BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.
IT IS AT THIS POINT THAT CONGRESS WOULD TAKE ITS SECOND LOOK AT UMT.
INDIVIDUAL UMT TRAINEES WOULD GET THEIR DRILLING EITHER IN THE ARMY, NAVY OR AIR FORCE. THEY WOULD BE LIABLE FOR A TOTAL OF EIGHT YEARS OF SERVICE, COUNTING TIME IN THE RESERVES. THUS IF THEIR TRAINING PERIOD LASTED SIX MONTHS, AS PROVIDED IN THE COMPROMISE BILL, THEY WOULD HAVE TO SPEND AN ADDITIONAL SEVEN YEARS AND SIX MONTHS IN THE RESERVES. PAY DURING TRAINING WOULD BE $30 A MONTH.
LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS WOULD INDUCT YOUNG MEN INTO UMT, BEGINNING AT AGE 18. A DEFERMENT SYSTEM WOULD BE ESTABLISHED ALONG THE LINES OF THAT NOW APPLICABLE TO THE DRAFT.
OTHER POINTS SETTLED TODAY BY THE CONFEREES INVOLVED THE LENGTH OF SERVICE OF MEMBERS OF THE INACTIVE AND VOLUNTEER RESERVES. THEY AGREED THESE RESERVES MUST BE RELEASED AT THEIR OWN REQUEST AFTER SERVING 17 MONTHS IF THEY PREVIOUSLY HAD HAD ONE YEAR'S SERVICE IN WORLD WAR TWO. THE PROVISION APPLIES TO BOTH ENLISTED MEN AND OFFICERS. IT WOULD NOT APPLY TO NATIONAL GUARDSMEN AND ORGANIZED RESERVISTS.
THESE OTHER PROVISIONS HAD BEEN AGREED ON EARLIER BY THE CONFEREES:
REGISTRATION OF ALL YOUTHS AT AGE 18. DRAFT BOARDS WOULD HAVE TO CLASSIFY THEM BEFORE THEY REACHED 18 1/2.
A MANPOWER CEILING OF 5,000,000 FOR THE ARMED SERVICES. THE SENATE HAD VOTED FOR 4,000,000; THE HOUSE BILL HAD NO LIMIT. THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION GOAL IS 3,500,000.
REQUIRE DRAFTEES TO SERVE 24 MONTHS. THE PRESENT PERIOD NOW IS 21 MONTHS.
CONTINUATION FOR TWO MORE YEARS OF PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY TO HOLD VOLUNTEERS FOR A PERIOD BEYOND THEIR TERM OF ENLISTMENT.
JA820PED

A65WX (TOP & CRIME) MAY 29 1951
(340) AMS BUDGET
SECOND NIGHT LEAD CONTROLS-ROUNDUP
BY ROGER D. GREENE
WASHINGTON, MAY 28-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT TODAY NOTIFIED TIRE MANUFACTURERS THEY MUST GET ALONG ON PRESENT REDUCED RUBBER RATIONS UNTIL AT LEAST OCT. 1.
THE SPARE TIRE WILL NOT BE RESTORED TO NEW PASSENGER CARS.
MEANWHILE THE NATION'S AUTO DEALERS WON SOME SUPPORT IN A PLEA TO CONGRESS TO EASE CREDIT TERMS FOR AUTO BUYERS.
TWO MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE--REPS. PATMAN (D-TEX) AND BROWN (D-GA)--SPOKE OUT IN FAVOR OF MORE LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS AFTER HEARING COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT'S "REGULATION W."
AS FOR RUBBER, THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY TOLD INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES THAT UNTIL THE NATION'S RUBBER STOCKPILES ARE BUILT UP TO A SAFE LEVEL "THERE CAN BE NO INCREASE IN THE ALLOCATION OF RUBBER FOR CIVILIAN USE."
NPA'S DICTUM QUASHED THE HOPES OF SOME RUBBER COMPANIES THAT THE BAN ON THE EXTRA TIRE ON NEW CARS MIGHT BE LIFTED IN VIEW OF THE INCREASED PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER BY REACTIVATED PLANTS.
"THE STOCKPILE SITUATION IS STILL CRITICAL, AND WE'RE PUTTING EVERY POUND WE CAN GET INTO IT," NPA RUBBER DIRECTOR LELAND E. SPENCER TOLD INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES.
THE AGENCY ALSO PLANS TO ISSUE AN ORDER NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY FOR CONTROLLING STEEL CONSUMPTION BY AUTO MANUFACTURERS IN THE JULY-AUGUST-SEPTEMBER QUARTER.
THE ORDER IS EXPECTED TOCUT STEEL TONNAGE FOR PASSENGER CARS AND STATION WAGONS TO 65 PER CENT OF THE EARLY 1950 USAGE. THE PRESENT ORDER PERMITS 75 PER CENT.
IN ANOTHER MOVE, THE GOVERNMENT TODAY BANNED PROCESSORS OF FARM PRODUCTS FROM PROFITING ON INVENTORIES BY APPLYING THE RISING COST OF THINGS THEY BUT TO THE STOCKS THEY ALREADY HAVE ON HAND.
THE ACTION BY THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION IS EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY. IT APPLIES TO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SELLING BELOW PARITY AND WHICH MAY RISE IN PRICE. FARM PRODUCTS SELLING BELOW PARITY ARE EXEMPT FROM PRICE CONTROL.
THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT IS DUE TO ANNOUNCE NEW PARITY FIGURES TOMORROW. PARITY IS A FORMULA DESIGNED TO GIVE THE FARMER A FAIR RETURN FOR WHAT HE SELLS IN RELATION TO THE PRICES OF WHAT HE BUYS.
AFFECTS PROCESSED PRODUCTS SUCH AS CANNED VEGETABLES AND FRUITS, CANNED SOUPS AND BABY FOODS, POULTRY, DAIRY PRODUCTS, EVAPORATED MILK AND THE LIKE. The OPS order
ON CAPITOL HILL, MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE HEARD NUMEROUS COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE

AND THE LIKE.
ON CAPITOL HILL, MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE HEARD NUMEROUS COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE "REGULATION W" CURBS ON INSTALLMENT CREDIT.

THE REGULATION REQUIRES A ONE-THIRD DOWN PAYMENT AND A 15-MONTH PAY BACK ON MANY INSTALLMENT PURCHASES, INCLUDING AUTOMOBILES. IT WAS IMPOSED BY THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD IN A MOVE TO COMBAT INFLATION BY TIGHTENING CREDIT.

PATMAN CALLED THE REGULATION "UNFAIR" AS APPLIED TO CAR SALES.

"I'M IN FAVOR OF HAVING CREDIT TERMS LIBERALIZED SO DOWN PAYMENTS OF ONLY 25 PERCENT WILL BE REQUIRED AND BUYERS CAN HAVE 21 MONTHS FOR REPAYMENT," PATMAN SAID. HE HAS BEEN A CONSISTENT CRITIC OF REGULATION W.

ALTON M.COSTLEY OF EAST POINT,GA., REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE DEALERS ASSOCIATION, TOLD THE COMMITTEE THE FEDERAL REGULATION HAS SLOWED DOWN THE SALES OF BOTH NEW AND USED CARS.

HE SAID THAT DURING THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD FROM OCT. 1,1950, TO MARCH 31,1951, INSTALLMENT CREDIT FOR CARS DROPPED $271,000,000.

COSTLEY URGED THE COMMITTEE TO WRITE IN EASIER TERMS IN REVISING THE 1950 DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT--THE BACKBONE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S CONTROLS PROGRAM--WHICH PRESIDENT TRUMAN WANTS STRENGTHENED.

BOTH THE SENATE AND HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE ARE CONDUCTING HEARINGS ON THE ADMINISTRATION'S REQUEST FOR A TWO-YEAR EXTENSION OF THE ACT, WHICH EXPIRES JUNE 30.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE, PRESIDENT TRUMAN CONFERRED WITH HIS TOP CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS AND REFLECTED CONCERN OVER RECENT CRITICISM OF THE ACT ON CAPITOL HILL.

HOUSE SPEAKER SAM RAYBURN (D-TEX) TOLD NEWSMEN THAT MR.TRUMAN URGED HIS LEADERS TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO PREVENT THE CONTROLS LEGISLATION FROM EXPIRING.

IN OTHER DEVELOPMENTS:

1. THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF FARMER COOPERATIVES ASKED THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE TO LET WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS DIE.

JOHN J.RIGGLE, REPRESENTING THE COUNCIL, SUGGESTED THAT SOME OF THE MONEY NOW USED FOR PRICE AND WAGE REGULATION SHOULD BE USED FOR "A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM OF VOLUNTARY MOBILIZATION AGAINST INFLATION."

MAY 29 1951

A205WX

SENATOR CAPEHART (R-IND) COMMENTED:

"THE AMERICAN PEOPLE CAN STOP INFLATION ANY TIME THEY WANT TO. ALL THEY HAVE TO DO IS QUIT BUYING."

2. PRESIDENT WILLIAM H.RUFFIN OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS FIRED A NEW BLAST AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT'S ENTIRE CONTROLS PROGRAM IN TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE.

RUFFIN HAD PREVIOUSLY AIRED HIS VIEWS BEFORE THE SENATE BANKING GROUP.

3. THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION (DPA) PREDICTED THAT ABOUT 40 PERCENT OF THE NATION'S TOTAL STEEL OUTPUT WILL BE USED IN THE DEFENSE EFFORT IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1951 (CORRECT).

4. THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY (NPA) BEGAN A 13-STATE CHECKUP ON REPORTED VIOLATIONS OF ITS MATERIAL CONTROLS--MOSTLY CASES OF HOARDING AND "GRAY MARKET" SALES OF METAL BY FLY-BY-NIGHT OPERATORS WHO CHARGE MORE THAN THE REGULAR MARKET PRICE.

5. PRESIDENT W.D.LAWSON OF THE AMERICAN COTTON SHIPPERS ASSOCIATION TOLD THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE THAT FEDERAL PRICE CEILINGS ON COTTON ARE "UNWORKABLE AND IMPRACTICABLE TO ENFORCE."

LAWSON SAID IF THE CEILINGS ARE CONTINUED, THE COTTON MARKETING SYSTEM MAY BE DESTROYED.

6. THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION RELAXED RETAIL AND WHOLESALE PRICE CONTROLS ON MANUFACTURED GOODS TO PERMIT ADJUSTMENTS IN LINE WITH CHANGES IN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

OFFICIALS SAID THE MOVE WILL PROBABLY MEAN MORE PRICE CUTS THAN INCREASES.

MANUFACTURERS HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO SET PRICE CEILINGS AT PRE-KOREA WAR LEVELS, WITH ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSEQUENT COST INCREASES, BY JULY 2.

IN ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT, THE GOVERNMENT CALLED ON SHOE MANUFACTURERS TODAY TO COMPUTE NEW CEILING PRICES, BUT OFFICIALS SAID LITTLE CHANGE IS EXPECTED IN THE AVERAGE RETAIL COST OF SHOES.

THE ORDER IS EFFECTIVE JUNE 4, HOWEVER, SHOE MANUFACTURERS ARE NOT COMPELLED TO USE THE NEW CEILINGS UNTIL JULY 2. UNTIL THEN, THEY MAY CONTINUE TO USE PRICES UNDER THE GENERAL FREEZE ORDER COVERING THE PERIOD FROM LAST DEC. 19 THROUGH JAN. 25.

THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION SAID THE REGULATION WILL MEAN ROLL-BACKS FOR SOME MANUFACTURERS WHO RAISED THEIR PRICES RAPIDLY AFTER THE KOREAN OUTBREAK. IT WILL MEAN INCREASES FOR THOSE WHOSE PRICES WERE NOT RAISED IN KEEPING WITH THE RISE IN COSTS OF LABOR AND RAW MATERIALS.

THE ORDER DOES NOT APPLY TO FOOTWEAR MADE OF FELTED, KNITTED OR WOVEN FABRICS NORMALLY NOT PRODUCED BY A SHOE MANUFACTURER. NOR DOES IT APPLY TO RUBBER FOOTWEAR NORMALLY PRODUCED BY RUBBER MANUFACTURERS.

B77AIBED

B46WX

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON,MAY 28-(AP)-A ROMANIAN AIRCRAFT DESIGNER AND HIS FAMILY, WHO ESCAPED FROM THEIR COMMUNIST-THREATENED COUNTRY IN A BOMBER WHICH HE BORROWED FOR THE PURPOSE, MAY REMAIN IN THIS COUNTRY PERMANENTLY.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY SIGNED A BILL PERMITTING MICREA GROSSU, 47, HIS WIFE LUCIA, 43, AND THEIR SON, MIRCEA JOHN, 8, TO STAY IN THE U.S.

THE GROSSUS NOW LIVE IN YOUNGSTOWN,OHIO, WHERE GROSSU IS A DESIGNER AND ENGINEER.

JK811PED

B75WX Q

MAY 29 1951

(150)

WASHINGTON, MAY 28-(AP)-MARCEL SCHERER, WHO HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS "ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST TRUSTED MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY," WENT ON TRIAL TODAY ON CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS CHARGES.

THE CASE IS BEING HEARD BY U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE BURNITA S. MATTHEWS WITHOUT A JURY.

SCHERER FACES A 52 COUNT INDICTMENT BASED ON HIS REFUSAL TO ANSWER QUESTIONS PUT TO HIM BY THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE LAST SUMMER.

BENJAMIN GITLOW, A ONE TIME COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER, TOLD THE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE YEARS AGO THAT SCHERER HAD HELD ALL KINDS OF POSITIONS IN THE PARTY AND WAS ONE OF ITS OLDEST AND MOST TRUSTED MEMBERS.

SCHERER, 54, AND A NATIVE OF RUMANIA IS A FORMER ORGANIZER OF THE FEDERATION OF ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, CHEMISTS AND TECHNICIANS. SOME SCIENTISTS EMPLOYED AT THE WAR TIME RADIATION LABORATORY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BELONGED TO THIS ORGANIZATION.

JA1153AED

A7WX

WASHINGTON, MAY 28-(AP)-THE NAVY IS READY TO BEGIN LARGE-SCALE PRODUCTION OF A GUIDED MISSILE FOR ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENSE OF SHIPS.

ANNOUNCING THIS SATURDAY, REAR ADMIRAL M.F.SCHOEFFEL SAID:

"THE RELEASE OF ORDNANCE DRAWING NO. 1,000,000 (BLUEPRINT FOR THE WEAPON) WILL HASTEN THE STEP-UP FROM LIMITED PRODUCTION TO PRODUCTION FOR USE IN THE FLEET AS STANDARD EQUIPMENT."

THE MISSILE WILL BE PRODUCED AT POMONA, CALIF., UNDER A NAVY CONTRACT WITH CONSOLIDATED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION.

C7239AED

A106WX

WASHINGTON,MAY 28-(AP)-ROSWELL L.GILPATRIC, 44-YEAR-OLD NEW YORK CITY LAWYER, WAS SWORN IN AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE TODAY BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL.

SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE FINLETTER AFTERWARDS ANNOUNCED A REORGANIZATION WITHIN HIS OFFICE, ASSIGNING GILPATRIC GENERAL SUPERVISION OF POLICIES RELATING TO PURCHASING AND MATERIEL PROGRAMS.

GILPATRIC SUCCEEDS HAROLD C.STUART, OF TULSA, OKLA., WHO RESIGNED TO RETURN TO PRIVATE LAW PRACTICE.

RZ11PED

B53WX

(110) MALONE

WASHINGTON, MAY 28-(AP)-SENATOR MALONE (R-NEV) DECLARED TODAY THAT SOME FORCES IN THIS COUNTRY WANT TO SUBJUGATE THE UNITED STATES TO AN INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

SPEAKING ON THE SENATE FLOOR, HE ATTACKED THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ATLANTIC UNION COMMITTEE. HE SAID SEVERAL STATES WHICH HAD PASSED RESOLUTIONS ENDORSING THE ORGANIZATION LATER HAD RESCINDED THE ACTION WHEN THEY LEARNED MORE ABOUT IT.

"THE UNIONISTS," HE SAID, "WHO OBVIOUSLY WORK IN CLOSE HARMONY WITH SECRETARY DEAN ACHESON, WILL SHORTLY HAVE GENERAL EISENHOWER LEAVE THE UNIONISTS' MILITARY PROGRAM IN EUROPE LONG ENOUGH TO COME TO WASHINGTON TO SUPPORT THE NEXT PART OF THEIR SCHEME, THE SENDING OF ANOTHER 10 BILLION DOLLARS OF AMERICAN TAXPAYERS' MONEY TO EUROPE."

EG1138PED

MAY 29 1951

A78WX (GOLD STAR) (CO FOLO)

(200) WASHINGTON,MAY 28-(AP)-DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF AMERICAN GOLD STAR MOTHERS ARE BEING REQUIRED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE GROUP'S HISTORY TO SIGN A PLEDGE OF LOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

MRS.ELEANOR D.BOYD, LONG BEACH, CALIF., PRESIDENT OF THE ORGANIZATION, SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THE PLEDGE IS BEING INVOKED "IN AN EFFORT TO COMBAT SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCES WHICH HAVE TRIED TO GET CONTROL."

"YOU MIGHT THINK AN ORGANIZATION OF MOTHERS WHO LOST THEIR SONS IN WAR WOULD BE THE LAST TO SUCCUMB TO COMMUNISTIC INFLUENCES BUT THAT IS NOT NECESSARILY SO," MRS.BOYD SAID.

"THE LINE OF SUBVERSIVE ATTACK IS TO SAY, 'YOU POOR DEAR, YOU SACRIFICED YOUR SON AND WHAT DID YOUR GOVERNMENT DO FOR YOU?' THAT ARGUMENT IS BOUND TO FIND SOME ACCEPTANCE."

MRS.BOYD SAID EVERY DELEGATE, AS SHE REGISTERS, SOLEMNLY SWEARS TO SUPPORT AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION AGAINST ALL ENEMIES, FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC.

EACH DELEGATE ALSO SWEARS SHE DOES NOT ADVOCATE, NOR DOES SHE BELONG TO A POLITICAL PARTY THAT ADVOCATES THE OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT BY VIOLENCE.

MRS.BOYD SAID THAT 300 DELEGATES HAVE REGISTERED SO FAR WITH "NOT ONE PROTEST." SHE SAID ABOUT 1,200 MORE ARE EXPECTED TOMORROW FOR CONFERENCE SESSIONS WHICH CONTINUE THROUGH NEXT SUNDAY.

MRS.BOYD ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT THE ORGANIZATION WILL OPEN THE ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT OF ITS FIRST HOME FOR GOLD STAR PARENTS AT TOYON RANCHO, OJAI, CALIF., JUNE 24.

RZ924PED

A105WX

(100)

TOBIN-MACARTHUR

WASHINGTON,MAY 28-(AP)-DANIEL J.TOBIN, PRESIDENT OF THE AFL TEAMSTERS, SAID TODAY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SHOULD BE RETURNED TO JAPAN AS A DIPLOMAT BECAUSE THE JAPANESE PEOPLE TRUSTED HIM.

"IT IS A PITY HE BLUNDERED BUT HE CAN STILL BE RECLAIMED AS CAN A RACEHORSE WHICH SOMETIMES STRAINS THE MUSCLES OF ITS LEG BUT IS VERY OFTEN BROUGHT BACK TO A NO. 1 PLACE IN RACING," TOBIN SAID IN THE JUNE ISSUE OF "THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER."

"WHY NOT MAKE MACARTHUR, WITH HIS GREAT INTELLIGENCE AND HIS LEADERSHIP AND HIS MASTERY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, TOP MAN REPRESENTING OUR GOVERNMENT IN JAPAN?"

TOBIN, A CLOSE FRIEND OF THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, HAS BEEN COOL TOWARD PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

RZ1058PED

A3WX (NAZIS & BJT)

NAZIS (110)

WASHINGTON,MAY 28-(AP)-FEDERAL JUDGE WALTER M.BASTIAN TODAY STAYED THE EXECUTION OF SEVEN CONDEMNED NAZI WAR CRIMINALS UNTIL TUESDAY, JUNE 5.

IN ANNOUNCING THE ACTION, HE SAID HE HAD RECEIVED A "FEW THREATS" BECAUSE OF A FIVE-DAY STAY HE ISSUED LAST THURSDAY. TODAY'S ACTION EXTENDED THE PREVIOUS ORDER.

BASTIAN GRANTED THE STAY WHILE HE CONSIDERS THE QUESTION OF WHETHER HIS COURT HAS JURISDICTION TO REVIEW THE CASE. THE GOVERNMENT CONTENDS IT DOES NOT SINCE THE NAZIS WERE CONVICTED BY A MILITARY COURT. THEIR ATTORNEY ARGUED THEY CANNOT BE EXECUTED SINCE THE WEST GERMAN CONSTITUTION FORBIDS CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

THE SEVEN NAZIS ARE IN PRISON AT LANDSBERG, GERMANY.

HY417PED

MAY 29 1951

A71PG

NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR

PITTSBURGH, MAY 28-(AP)-GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IS QUOTED IN THE CURRENT ISSUE OF THE PITTSBURGH COURIER, NATIONAL NEGRO WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, AS SAYING ANY SEGREGATION OF TROOPS IN HIS COMMAND WAS DICTATED BY WASHINGTON.

THE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED A COPYRIGHTED INTERVIEW OBTAINED FROM MACARTHUR IN WHICH HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING:

"IN MY COMMANDS, IF SEGREGATION EXISTS X X X IT EXISTS AS IT MAY HAVE BEEN DICTATED FROM WASHINGTON. AND CERTAINLY DISCRIMINATION NEVER EXISTED. ANY STATEMENTS TO THE CONTRARY, FROM ANY SOURCE, ARE PROPAGANDA AND UNFOUNDED."

IN WASHINGTON, ARMY OFFICIALS HAD NO COMMENT ON MACARTHUR'S REMARKS.

MACARTHUR WAS DECLARED TO HAVE SAID HIS ONLY CRITICISM OF NEGRO TROOPS WAS THAT "THEY DIDN'T SEND ME ENOUGH OF THEM." HE ADDED:

"I DID NOT CREATE NEGRO UNITS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES. THEY WERE CREATED IN WASHINGTON AND SENT TO ME AS ALREADY ORGANIZED JIM CROW UNITS. I DID NOT ASK FOR MEN BY RACE, I DID NOT ASK FOR NEGRO OR WHITE MEN. I ASKED WASHINGTON FOR 'MEN'. I ACCEPTED WHAT WASHINGTON SENT ME."

THE COURIER SAID THE GENERAL MADE THE STATEMENTS IN ANSWER TO ACCUSATIONS HE WAS AN ADVOCATE OF WHITE SUPREMACY AND THAT JIM CROW UNITS WERE MAINTAINED IN HIS COMMAND DESPITE A PRESIDENTIAL ORDER TO THE CONTRARY.

D903PED

30.24- 23501

B31DA (Q)
(270)
ANNAPOLIS,MD.,MAY 28-(AP)-A BROWN-HAIRED, RUDDY-COMPLEXIONED YOUNGSTER, WHOSE FATHER WON THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR AFTER SACRIFICING HIS LIFE IN WORLD WAR II, WILL GRADUATE FROM THE NAVAL ACADEMY ON JUNE 1.

JOHN PHILIP CROMWELL,JR., 22-YEAR-OLD MIDSHIPMAN OF PALO ALTO, CALIF., WAS THE PROUD GUEST OF HONOR AT ACADEMY CEREMONIES HONORING HIS FATHER LAST NOV. 17--SEVEN YEARS TO THE DAY AFTER CAPT.CROMWELL GAVE UP HIS LIFE.

THE YOUNG MAN, A SIX-FOOT, 160-POUNDER, LIKE MOST MIDSHIPMEN ADMITS THAT SPORTS ARE HIS FIRST LOVE. HE'S ALL SET FOR A SEA-FARING LIFE. THE THINGS HE LIKES MOST ARE SWIMMING, WATER POLO, NAVIGATION AND NAVAL HISTORY.

BUT HE SHYLY SAYS HE DID BETTER ATHLETICALLY AT HIGH SCHOOL IN PALO ALTO THAN AT THE ACADEMY.

HIS FATHER REFUSED TO LEAVE HIS FLAGSHIP, THE SCULPIN, AFTER GIVING THE ORDER TO ABANDON SHIP OFF TRUK BECAUSE HE WAS AFRAID JAPANESE TORTURE MIGHT PRY LOOSE IMPORTANT SECRETS HE ALONE POSSESSED.

"HE STOICALLY REMAINED ABOARD THE MORTALLY WOUNDED VESSEL AS SHE PLUNGED TO HER DEATH," AFTER DAMAGE FROM ENEMY DEPTH CHARGES AND BATTERIES, THE CAPTAIN'S CITATION SAID.

CEREMONIES DEDICATING BRONZE PLAQUES, TO ARODN THE ROOM USED BY CROMWELL IN ACADEMY DAYS, WERE THE FOURTH IN A SERIES OF 17 FOR DECEASED ACADEMY GRADUATES WHO WON THE NATION'S HIGHEST AWARD IN THE LAST WAR.

THE CAPTAIN, A NATIVE OF HENRY, ILL., IS SURVIVED BY HIS WIDOW, MRS.MARGARET R.CROMWELL (1602 HAMILTON AVE.) PALO ALTO, CALIF.; A BROTHER, FREDERICK CROMWELL, WHO IS A BURLINGTON, IA., ATTORNEY; AND A SISTER, MRS.DOROTHEY CREBS, ST.PAUL MINNESOTA.

YOUNG CROMWELL SAYS HE HAS PUT IN FOR CRUISER DUTY WHEN HE BECOMES AN ENSIGN THIS WEEK. HE WAS RATED AS A MIDSHIPMAN SECOND PETTY OFFICER FOR THE FIRST TWO-THIRDS OF HIS SENIOR YEAR AND FIRST PETTY OFFICER FOR THE LAST THIRD.

ER534AED NM

MAY 29 1951

B87KX (NY FLIER) Q
(110)
SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 28-(AP)-A NAVY FLIER FROM NEW YORK FOUND A NEW USE OVER KOREA FOR THE METAL TAIL HOOK ON HIS CORSAIR PLANE.

ORDINARILY IT IS USED ONLY TO STOP THE PLANE WHEN LANDING ON THE DECK OF AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER.

CAPT.GEORGE E.MOUZAKIS, OF 61-66 80TH STREET) REGO PARK, NEW YORK, WAS ON A FLIGHT YESTERDAY OVER KOREA FROM HIS CARRIER, THE U.S.BATAAN, WHEN HE SPOTTED SOME COMMUNIST TELEPHONE LINES. HE SWEPT DOWN LOW, LOWERED THE HOOK AND RIPPED LOOSE THE ENEMY'S COMMUNICATIONS.

A NAVY DISPATCH FROM THE BATAAN TO PEARL HARBOR HEADQUARTERS REPORTED THE ACTION TODAY. NAVY DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS RELEASED IT HERE

"I'LL HAVE TO PATENT THAT IDEA," MOUZAKIS WAS QUOTED AS SAYING ON HIS RETURN TO THE BATAAN.

JM953PCS NM ASKED

A84KX
TRAVIS AIR BASE, CALIF., MAY 28-(AP)-AMERICA'S FIRST JET PLANE ACE OF THE KOREAN WAR, CAPT.JAMES JABARA OF WICHITA, KAS., IS EN ROUTE HOME TODAY.

OFFICIALS AT THE BIG AIR BASE HERE SAID CAPTAIN JABARA WAS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE AT 2 A.M. (E.S.T.) TUESDAY. HIS WIFE WILL BE ON HAND TO GREET HIM AS HE STEPS FROM THE AIR TRANSPORT.

JABARA, 27, SLATED FOR DUTY SOMEWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES, WAS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN SIX RUSSIAN BUILT MIGS IN COMBAT OVER KOREAN BATTLEFIELDS.

A VETERAN OF WORLD WAR II, HE HAD 9 1/2 VICTORIES TO HIS CREDIT IN THAT ACTION.

JM738PCS NM

A19CX (BJT)

A19 "

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TONIGHT, MONDAY, MAY 28)

(ADVANCE) (UN) ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., MAY 28-(AP)-WARREN R.AUSTIN, CHIEF U.S. DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, SAID TONIGHT THE UNITED STATES WOULD DISCLOSE SOON HOW MANY TROOPS IT WOULD EARMARK FOR USE BY THE U.N. IN FUTURE EMERGENCIES.

THIS WAS THE FIRST OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO A GLOBAL EMERGENCY FORCE, ALTHOUGH THE U.S. ORIGINATED THE UNITING FOR PEACE RESOLUTION UNDER WHICH THE PROPOSED U.N. ARMY IS BEING SET UP.

AUSTIN MADE HIS DECLARATION IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE 42ND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ROTARY INTERNATION).

UNDER THE UNITING-FOR-PEACE PLAN, APPROVED LAST FALL BY 51 NATIONS, ALL MEMBERS OF THE U.N. ARE CALLED UPON TO REPORT WHAT FORCES THEY ARE PREPARED TO ORGANIZE, TRAIN AND EQUIP FOR SERVICE AS U.N. UNITS. THE PLAN IS DESIGNED FOR LONG-RANGE PREPARATION AND IS NOT INTENDED TO PLAY ANY PART IN THE PRESENT FIGHTING IN KOREA.

IN ANNOUNCING THAT THE U.S. WOULD RESPOND PROMPTLY TO THIS APPEAL, AUSTIN SAID:

"I SHALL BE ABLE VERY SOON TO TRANSMIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, A SPECIFIC STATEMENT OF THE TYPES AND STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL ARMED FORCES WHICH WILL BE MAINTAINED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN ACCORDANCE WITH OUR CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESSES, FOR SERVICE AS UNITED NATIONS UNITS."

AUSTIN AGAIN PLEDGED THE UNITED STATES TO CONTINUED SUPPORT OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY, DESPITE WHAT HE TERMED AN ORGANIZED CAMPAIGN BY BOTH COMMUNIST IMPERIALISTS AND PSEUDO-NATIONALISTS ALL OVER THE WORLD TO DISCREDIT THE CONCEPT OF COLLECTIVE ACTION.

"RIGHT NOW," HE SAID, "MISGUIDED PSEUDO-NATIONALISTS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES ARE SOWING DISSENSION AMONG THE FREE NATIONS, CASTING DOUBT ON THE WORTH OF THE STRUGGLE AGAINST COMMUNIST IMPERIALISM IN KOREA, AND BELITTLING UNITED NATIONS EFFORTS TO BUILD COLLECTIVE STRENGTH AGAINST THE SCOURGE OF WAR.

"THEREFORE, NOW IS THE TIME TO CONSOLIDATE OUR UNITY, AND TO REMEMBER WHAT HAPPENED TO THE WORLD WHEN IT FAILED TO BUILD THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR COLLECTIVE DEFENSE."

AUSTIN ADDED:

"PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III IS OUR IMMEDIATE AIM. X X X WORLD WAR III CAN BE PREVENTED IF THE FREE NATIONS WILL MAINTAIN EFFECTIVE MILITARY ELEMENTS COORDINATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RESOLUTION, UNITING FOR PEACE."

AUSTIN DECLARED THE MAJOR AIM OF THE COMMUNIST "PEACE OFFENSIVES" IS TO TRY TO PREVENT THE U.N. FROM TAKING STEPS TO PREVENT FUGURE AGGRESSION.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TONIGHT, MONDAY, MAY 28).

MAY 29 1951

B63NR
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., MAY 28-(AP)-THE RABBINICAL COUNCIL OF AMERICA TODAY ASKED CONGRESS TO GRANT $150,000,000 (M) TO AID ISRAEL BECOME "A CITADEL OF DEMOCRACY IN THE NEAR EAST."

A RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE COUNCIL'S 15TH ANNUAL CONVENTION IN THE BREAKERS HOTEL SAID THIS AID IS PROVIDED IN BILLS NOW PENDING IN CONGRESS. IT ASKED THAT THE LAWS BE SPEEDILY APPROVED.

RABBI ISRAEL GERSTEIN OF PASSAIC, N.J., INTRODUCED THE RESOLUTION

WHICH ALSO TERMED ACTION OF 156 CONGRESSMEN WHO SIGNED A REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OF THE BILL" A SINCERE AND ELOQUENT EXPRESSION OF FRIENDSHIP" FOR ISRAEL.

THE COUNCIL APPROVED ANOTHER RESOLUTION ASKING THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT TO ABOLISH THE EMERGENCY REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH IT HAS HELD ALLEGED LEADERS OF A PLOT TO TOSS A SMOKE BOMB INTO PARLIAMENT.

COUNCIL PRESIDENT RABBI SAMUEL BERLIANT SAID "THESE MISLED YOUTHS ARE BEING HELD INCOMMUNICADO AND DENIED X X X OPEN HEARING IN COURT." HE URGED AN END TO THE REGULATIONS AS PROOF TO JEWS AND THE WORLD "THAT EVERY ACCUSED PERSON IN ISRAEL WILL BE X X X AFFORDED A FAIR TRIAL."

SOME 300 MODERN ORTHODOX RABBIS AND GUESTS ARE ATTENDING THE MEETING.

FF939PED

A118

FIRST LEAD DI SALLE (130)

NEW YORK, MAY 28-(AP)-PRICE STABILIZER MICHAEL V. DI SALLE DECLARED TONIGHT THE ADMINISTRATION WANTS TO LICENSE ALL BUSINESSES SO THEY CAN BE PUT OUT OF OPERATION IF THEY VIOLATE CONTROLS.

HE SAID THE LICENSING PROGRAM WAS ONE OF THE IMPORTANT ADDITIONS TO PRESENT PRICE CONTROL LEGISLATION THAT WOULD BE ASKED BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

IF ALL BUSINESSES ARE LICENSED, HE SAID, "WE CAN HAVE A MEANS OF SUSPENDING BUSINESSES FROM OPERATING IF THEY VIOLATE THE REGULATIONS.

DISALLE APPEARED WITH REP. ALBERT M. COLE (R-KAS.) ON AN AMERICAN BROADCASTING SYSTEM TELEVISION PROGRAM, "ON TRIAL."

DISALLE SAID ANOTHER IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE ADDITION TO BE ASKED WOULD BE A FREEZE ON PARITY--"TO BE FROZEN AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MARKETING SEASON."

SEVERAL "MINOR" AMENDMENTS TO CLARIFY POINTS OF CONFUSION UNDER EXISTING REGULATIONS ALSO WOULD BE SOUGHT IF THE PRICE CONTROL LAW IS CONTINUED, HE SAID.

HE SAID THE NATION'S SUPPLY OF CONSUMER GOODS "IS POSSIBLY THE HIGHEST IT HAS BEEN IN HISTORY." HE PREDICTED THE SUPPLY WOULD REMAIN AMPLE IN "THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE."

HE ADDED THAT, IN FIGHTING INFLATION, PRICE CONTROLS ALONE "CAN'T DO THE JOB--WE MUST HAVE STRONG FISCAL AND TAX POLICIES AND THE OTHER CONTROLS."

EARLIER, DISALLE TOLD A LUNCHEON MEETING THAT HE TOOK THE JOB OF PRICE STABILIZATION DIRECTOR WITH THE STIPULATION THAT HE WOULD REMAIN AS LONG AS IT SUITED "THE PLEASURE OF THE PRESIDENT."

DISALLE SAID X X X SECOND GRAF PVS (A59).

BD/K1202AED

MAY 29 1951

A59

(120)

NEW YORK, MAY 28-(AP)-MICHAEL V. DI SALLE, PRICE STABILIZATION DIRECTOR, SAID TODAY HE ASSUMED THAT OFFICE WITH A STIPULATION HE WOULD REMAIN SO LONG AS IT SUITED "THE PLEASURE OF THE PRESIDENT."

DI SALLE SAID HE EXPECTED TO HOLD THE JOB ONLY TWO WEEKS, BUT THAT "AFTER THE CANNONADING STARTED WITH THE ISSUANCE OF MEAT REGULATIONS," PRESIDENT TRUMAN TELEPHONED HIM TO SAY:

"MIKE, YOU ARE DOING ALL RIGHT, STICK BY YOUR GUNS."

DI SALLE SPOKE AT A LUNCHEON GIVEN HIM BY THE COAT AND SUIT BUYERS ASSOCIATION.

DI SALLE SAID THAT UNLESS BEEF IS ADEQUATELY CONTROLLED "WE MIGHT AS WELL GIVE UP IN OUR ATTEMPTS TO STABILIZE OUR ECONOMY. X X X WE CANNOT--ABSOLUTELY--LIVE HALF CONTROLLED AND HALF UNCONTROLLED."

BD201PED

A55 (110)

NEW YORK, MAY 28-(AP)-THE VOICE OF AMERICA HAS STARTED BROADCASTS AIMED AT PREMIER STALIN'S NATIVE GEORGIA, A REGION IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

THE FIRST BROADCAST IN GEORGIAN, BEAMED TO RUSSIA SATURDAY NIGHT, INCLUDED A MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON, WHO SAID:

"THE VOICE OF AMERICA WILL FROM NOW ON BRING YOU IN YOUR LANGUAGE THE TRUTH WHICH THE COMMUNISTS FEAR AND TRY TO KEEP FROM YOU.

"WE SHALL TELL YOU WHAT GOES ON IN THE WORLD AT LARGE, INCLUDING THE AGGRESSIVE MILITARISTIC ACTIONS IN THE NAME OF PEACE FOR WHICH THE COMMUNIST LEADERS ARE RESPONSIBLE. X X X"

UKRAINIAN AND OTHER LANGUAGES OF THE SOVIET UNION WILL BE USED IN OTHER VOICE BROADCASTS.

WW631PAED

A37

(230)

NEW YORK, MAY 28-(AP)-MORE THAN A HALF BILLION PEOPLE HAVE COME UNDER THE DOMINATION OF THE SOVIET BRAND OF COMMUNISM SINCE THE END OF WORLD WAR II, AND WITH THE CAPITULATION OF TIBET TO COMMUNIST CHINA, SOVIET COMMUNISM NOW DOMINATES AN AREA OUTSIDE THE SOVIET UNION OF ABOUT 4,000,000 SQUARE MILES.

WITH THE SOVIET UNION'S 8,700,000 SQUARE MILES AND ITS POPULATION OF ROUGHLY 200,000,000 MILLION, STALINIST COMMUNISM DOMINATES 12,700,000 OF THE EARTH'S 58,000,000 SQUARE MILES OF LAND MASS, AND ROUGHLY 750,000,000 OF THE EARTH'S 2,300,000,000 (B) PEOPLE.

THE LINEUP:

COUNTRY	POPULATION	AREA (SQ. MI.)	
TIBET	3,000,000	470,000	
CHINA	450,000,000	3,032,000	
NORTH KOREA	8,000,000	48,500	
VIETMINH (NORTHERN INDOCHINA)	---	---	X
EAST GERMANY	18,000,000	41,400	
POLAND	23,000,000	121,000	
HUNGARY	10,000,000	36,000	
ROMANIA	17,000,000	91,600	
BULGARIA	7,000,000	42,800	
ALBANIA	1,150,000	10,600	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	12,500,000	49,300	
TOTALS	549,650,000	3,943,000	

X ESTIMATES UNAVAILABLE

(NOT INCLUDED IN THIS LIST IS YUGOSLAVIA WHICH, WHILE STILL COMMUNIST, HAS BROKEN AWAY FROM MOSCOW DOMINATION. YUGOSLAVIA'S POPULATION IS 15,750,000; ITS AREA ABOUT 100,000 SQUARES MILES.)

BD639PED

MAY 29 1951

B6 (SEGC)

NEW YORK, MAY 28-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE ISRAELI-SYRIAN DISPUTE, SAYS REP. JACOB J. JAVITS (REP-LIBERAL-NY), INDICATES THE U.S. IS READY "TO TURN THE NEAR EAST OVER TO THE BRITISH."

JAVITS, SPEAKING AT THE 15TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL OF YESHIVA UNIVERSITY, SAID YESTERDAY THAT AMERICAN SUPPORT OF A UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL ORDER REPRESENTS A "NEW DEPARTURE IN FOREIGN POLICY."

THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAS ORDERED ISRAEL TO CEASE, TEMPORARILY, ITS DRAINAGE OF A NORTHERN PALESTINE SWAMP AREA DISPUTED WITH SYRIA.

JAVITS URGED SUPPORT OF A $150,000,000 (M) GRANT-IN-AID BILL FOR ISRAEL, NOW PENDING IN CONGRESS.

BB258AED

30.24- 23503

B13 (SLGC)
(150)
NEW YORK, MAY 28-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER DAVID BEN-GURION SAYS HE BELIEVES THE $500,000,000 (M) BOND ISSUE FOR ISRAEL "WILL BE SUBSCRIBED."
BEN-GURION MADE THE STATEMENT TO NEWSMEN LAST NIGHT AS HE ARRIVED BY PLANE FROM CHICAGO AFTER A NATION-WIDE TOUR IN BEHALF OF THE BONDS FOR THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT.
THE ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER SAID HIS RECEPTION IN THIS COUNTRY HAS BEEN "MAGNIFICENT."
IN CHICAGO YESTERDAY, HE RECEIVED CHECKS FOR $15,735,000 (M) TO SUPPORT ISRAEL'S IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT PROGRAMS. THE PRESENTATION WAS MADE AT THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL NATIONAL ACTION CONFERENCE, WHICH HE ADDRESSED.
THE CHECKS WERE PRESENTED BY RUDOLPH G. SONNEBORN, OF NEW YORK, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE APPEAL. THE CHECKS WERE PART OF $44,000,000 (M), WHICH HAS BEEN RAISED TO DATE. THE GOAL IS $200,000,000.
BB342AED

D123 WX (COCHRANE FROM AYE) (BF)
(200)
MAY 29 1951
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, MONDAY, MAY 28)
SHIPS
(ADVANCE)..(WX)..NEW YORK, MAY 28-(AP)-VICE-ADMIRAL E. L. COCHRANE, CHAIRMAN OF THE FEDERAL MARITIME BOARD, SAID TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES MUST BUILD MERCHANTS SHIPS SPEEDY ENOUGH TO OUTRUN RUSSIAN SUBMARINES IN THE EVENT OF A NEW WORLD WAR.
COCHRANE SAID SOVIET SUBMARINES MAY HAVE MADE USELESS THE CONVOY SYSTEM OF OCEAN TRAFFIC AS IT OPERATED IN WORLD WAR TWO.
"WE KNOW THAT POTENTIAL ENEMY SUBMARINES ARE CAPABLE OF HIGH SPEEDS AND WIDE CRUISING RADIUS," COCHRANE SAID. "THEREFORE, THEY WOULD HAVE NO TROUBLE IN PACING THE FASTEST CONVOYS RUN AT WORLD WAR TWO SPEEDS."
IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR A MARITIME INDUSTRY DINNER, COCHRANE SAID ALSO THAT NEW AERIAL BOMBING EFFICIENCY WOULD MAKE IT DANGEROUS TO EMPLOY THE WARTIME CONVOY SYSTEM.
"SHIPS CARRYING MEN AND MATERIALS THROUGH DISPUTED WATERS MAY NEED TO MOVE INDEPENDENTLY, TO FOLLOW DIFFERENT ROUTES," HE SAID. "THEY MUST BE SELF-CONTAINED TO REPEL SINGLE ATTACKERS, AND FAST ENOUGH TO MINIMIZE THE DANGER FROM SUBMARINES."
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, MONDAY, MAY 28)
JA357PED

A198
AMS BUDGET (420)
NIGHT LEAD U.N.-KOREAN
BY FRANCIS W. CARPENTER
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 28-(AP)-SOVIET DELEGATE JACOB A. MALIK TODAY KNOCKED DOWN AS "COMPLETELY GROUNDLESS" REPORTS THAT HE OR THE SOVIET UNION HAD PUT OUT KOREAN PEACE FEELERS TO THE UNITED STATES, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY.
IN A TERSE COMMENT ISSUED THROUGH A SOVIET DELEGATION SPOKESMAN, MALIK THUS PUT THE CLINCHER ON A SERIES OF DENIALS FROM ALL SIDES. THE RUMORS HAD PERSISTED EVEN THOUGH THE UNITED STATES, U.N. AND OTHER OFFICIALS HAD INSISTED THE SOVIET UNION AND MALIK WERE NOT MAKING ANY PEACE BIDS.
DELEGATES FAMILIAR WITH RUSSIAN THINKING SPECULATED THAT MALIK'S ACTION WAS INTENDED TO CLEAR THE WAY FOR ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES AND THE U.N. POLICIES IN KOREA DURING JUNE, WHEN HE WILL BE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL. THEY REASONED HE COULD NOT LOGICALLY ASSAIL THE U.S. WHILE REPORTS WERE FLYING AROUND THAT HE WANTED TO TALK PEACE WITH THE AMERICANS.
THESE DELEGATES RECALLED THAT MALIK TIED UP THE SECURITY COUNCIL DURING HIS LAST TERM AS PRESIDENT LAST AUGUST. WITH CHINESE COMMUNIST ARMIES IN RETREAT AND THE U.N. FORCING AHEAD, THE DELEGATES WONDERED WHAT TACK MALIK WOULD TAKE THIS TIME IN THE COUNCIL PRESIDENT'S CHAIR.
THE PEACE FEELER REPORTS FIRST APPEARED IN FORCE EARLIER IN MAY. THEN MALIK GRINNED BROADLY AND REPLIED "NO COMMENT" OR ASKED WHAT THE AMERICAN DELEGATE, WARREN R. AUSTIN, HAD SAID ABOUT THEM. TOLD THAT AUSTIN DENIED ANY PEACE FEELERS HAD BEEN MADE, MALIK LAUGHED AND SAID "THEN I DENY THEM TOO." BUT HE HAD REMAINED FORMALLY SILENT UNTIL HIS SPOKESMAN PASSED OUT HIS COMMENT TODAY.
MALIK HAD HAD TIME TO GET INSTRUCTIONS FROM MOSCOW ON HIS ANSWER--AND PERHAPS ON WHAT TO DO IN JUNE.
A REPORT SPREAD LAST WEEK THAT A SOVIET CITIZEN HAD WRITTEN A RESIDENT OF A NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRY SUGGESTING THE SOVIET UNION WOULD BE WILLING TO TALK ABOUT STOPPING THE WAR ON THE 38TH PARALLEL IN KOREA. THE NON-COMMUNIST CITIZEN SENT THE LETTER ON TO HIS FOREIGN OFFICE. ITS CONTENTS FOUND THEIR WAY TO SVEN GRAFSTROEM, SWEDISH DELEGATE HERE AND A MEMBER OF THE U.N. GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE, WHICH HAS BEEN ATTEMPTING VAINLY TO MAKE CONTACT WITH PEIPING. GRAFSTROEM SAID HE REGARDED THE LETTER AS UNOFFICIAL AND DID NOT ATTACH IMPORTANCE TO IT.
THERE ALSO HAD BEEN A REPORT THAT MALIK RODE INTO NEW YORK FROM LAKE SUCCESS RECENTLY WITH TWO JUNIOR MEMBERS OF THE U.S. DELEGATION AND SUGGESTED THE TWO COUNTRIES COULD GET TOGETHER AND END THE WAR.
MALIK'S AIDE SAID THE COMMENT OF "COMPLETELY GROUNDLESS" APPLIED "FULLY" TO BOTH THOSE ACCOUNTS.
THE RUSSIANS HAVE REFRAINED FROM TAKING ANY POSITION THAT WOULD TIE MOSCOW DIRECTLY WITH THE CHINESE COMMUNIST WAR EFFORT, ALTHOUGH THE AMERICAN REPEATEDLY HAVE SAID MOSCOW IS DIRECTING THE CHINESA COMMUNISTS IN THE WAR.
MT-SH130PED
MAY 29 1951

A150
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 28-(AP)-THE NORTH KOREAN GOVERNMENT CHARGED IN A STATEMENT CIRCULATED TO U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBERS TODAY THAT THE U.S. FORGED DOCUMENTS IN AN ATTEMPT TO PROVE THAT NORTH KOREA INVADED SOUTH KOREA.
PAK HEN EN, NORTH KOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER, SAID TWO ALLEGED ARMY ORDERS FOR THE INVASION--WHICH U.S. DELEGATE WARREN AUSTIN SUBMITTED TO THE U.N.--WERE "CRUDE FORGERIES FABRICATED BY THE AMERICAN COMMAND."
A SIMILAR STATEMENT BY NAM IR, WHO SIGNED AS CHIEF OF THE NORTH KOREAN GENERAL STAFF, WAS ALSO CIRCULATED. BOTH DOCUMENTS, DATED MAY 18, ARRIVED HERE IN RUSSIAN LATE LAST WEEK BUT THE U.N. TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT DID NOT MAKE THEM AVAILABLE UNTIL TODAY.
P1245PED

A164
-95-
U.N.-KOREAN
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 28-(AP)-RUSSIA'S JACOB A. MALIK SAID TODAY THROUGH A SPOKESMAN THAT REPORTS OF RUSSIAN PEACE FEELERS TO THE UNITED STATES ARE "COMPLETELY GROUNDLESS."
THE COMMENT OF THE CHIEF SOVIET DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CAME SEVERAL DAYS AFTER REPORTS WERE PUBLISHED HERE THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE INTERESTED IN TALKING ABOUT ENDING THE KOREAN CONFLICT ALONG THE 38TH PARALLEL AND HAD MADE OVERTURES TO AMERICAN DELEGATES.
ASKED IF THE RUSSIAN DENIAL OF PEACE MOVES APPLIED TO ONE PART OF THE REPORTS OR TO ALL, THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE DENIAL WAS MEANT TO APPLY "FULLY."
WR126PED

A44

(150)

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 28-(AP)-WARREN R. AUSTIN, U.S.DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, THINKS SPONSORS OF COMMUNIST-INSPIRED PEACE APPEALS SHOULD ADDRESS THEM TO MOSCOW AND PEIPING--NOT TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

ANSWERING A BID FROM FREDERIC JOLIOT-CURIE, FRENCH ATOM SCIENTIST AND COMMUNIST LEADER, TO SUPPORT APPEARANCE OF A DELEGATION FROM THE COMMUNIST-DOMINATED WORLD PEACE COUNCIL BEFORE THE U.N., AUSTIN SAID:

"IF YOUR DELEGATION HONESTLY DESIRES TO MAKE A CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE, I SUGGEST THAT IT VISIT MOSCOW AND URGE THE SOVIET RULING CIRCLE TO ABIDE BY THE (U.N.) CHARTER AND THE OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS TO WHICH IT IS PLEDGED.

"YOUR DELEGATION COULD THEN PROCEED TO PEIPING AND URGE THE RULING CIRCLE THERE TO END THE AGGRESSION IN KOREA, WITHDRAW ITS FORCES AND LET THE KOREAN PEOPLE ORGANIZE THE INDEPENDENT, UNIFIED AND DEMOCRATIC NATION THE U.N. SEEKS FOR THEM."

AUSTIN'S LETTER WAS MADE PUBLIC YESTERDAY. MAY 29 1951

ED550AED

-END-

MAY 28, 1951

START-MAY-29-1951

30.24- 23505

A63WX (TOP)
SECOND NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR-VANDENBERG
BY DON WHITEHEAD
WASHINGTON,MAY 29-(AP)-GEN.HOYT S.VANDENBERG TODAY WARNED SENATORS THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT HAVE ADEQUATE MILITARY SECURITY BEFORE 1954 AND HE CALLED FOR A GIANT AIR FORCE BIG ENOUGH TO ENFORCE PEACE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
THE AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF TESTIFIED THE UNITED STATES WON'T EVEN BEGIN TO HAVE MILITARY SECURITY UNTIL 1953--AND THE DANGER PERIOD IS "FROM TODAY UNTIL ABOUT 1954."
VANDENBERG DECLARED HE COULD NOT QUITE AGREE WITH SENATOR LONG (D-LA) WHO QUOTED DEFENSE MOBILIZATION CHIEF CHARLES E.WILSON AS SAYING THAT THIS COUNTRY WILL HAVE "A REASONABLE MARGIN OF SECURITY" IN 1953.
"I WOULD NOT SAY THAT IN 1953 EVERYTHING WOULD BE LOVELY BY A LONG SHOT," HE ADDED.
VANDENBERG SAID THE UNITED STATES IS "RELATIVELY SAFE TODAY" FROM AN ATOMIC BOMB ATTACK AND THE U.S. AIR FORCE NOW HAS THE POWER AND ATOMIC WEAPONS TO DELIVER A KNOCKOUT BLOW AT RUSSIAN INDUSTRY IN CASE OF WAR.
BUT HE ADDED THE AIR FORCE STRENGTH WILL NOT BE ENOUGH ON SOME FUTURE "TOMORROW" WHEN RUSSIA BUILDS UP HER LONG RANGE AIR FORCE AND ATOMIC STOCKPILE.
HE SAID THE U.S. AIR FORCE MUST BE ABLE IN WAR TO SMASH RUSSIAN INDUSTRIAL CENTERS AND AT THE SAME TIME DESTROY THE SOVIET AIR FORCE WITH SWIFT BLOWS.
VANDENBERG GAVE THESE VIEWS AT THE SENATE INQUIRY INTO THE OUSTER OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR. HE COMPLETED HIS TESTIMONY LATE IN THE DAY AND WILL BE FOLLOWED TO THE STAND TOMORROW (9 A.M., EST) BY ADMIRAL FORREST SHERMAN, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.
THROUGHOUT THE DAY, VANDENBERG HAMMERED ON THE IDEA OF A BIGGER, STRONGER AIR FORCE TO MEET THE THREAT OF RUSSIA'S GROWING AIR STRENGTH.
HE PICTURED THE FUTURE AMERICAN AIR FORCE IN THE SAME ROLE WHICH THE BRITISH NAVY PLAYED IN HISTORY FOR SO MANY YEARS.
"THE BRITISH NAVY, WHICH WAS SUPERIOR AT ONE TIME TO ALL THE COMBINED NAVIES OF THE WORLD," HE SAID, "KEPT THE PEACE FOR A LONG PERIOD OF TIME.

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A64WX
"X X X MY ONLY HOPE IS THAT THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE CAN BE BUILT TO A POINT WHERE IT CAN DO A SIMILAR JOB FOR THE FREE NATIONS OF THE WORLD. X X X I BELIEVE IT TO BE THE GREATEST POWER FOR PEACE THAT THE UNITED STATES CAN POSSIBLY HAVE."
HE CONCEDED THE AIR FORCE THIS YEAR HAS RECEIVED ALL THE MONEY FROM CONGRESS THAT IT CAN SPEND EFFICIENTLY. BUT HE INSISTED THE MONEY WAS NOT PROVIDED SOON ENOUGH.
AND AGAIN HE REJECTED THE PROPOSAL BY GENERAL MACARTHUR TO BOMB RED SUPPLY BASES IN CHINA AND MANCHURIA. HE CLAIMED AMERICAN FLIERS WOULD RUN INTO "A HORNET'S NEST" OF RUSSIAN PLANES OUTSIDE OF KOREAN BORDERS AND U.S. LOSSES WOULD FAR OUTWEIGH ANY GAINS.

VANDENBERG SAID THERE WAS A BELIEF AT THE START OF THE KOREAN WAR THAT RUSSIA WAS MORE LIKELY TO INTERVENE THAN THE CHINESE.
"BUT WITH THOSE VIEWS AND RECOGNIZING THE VERY EVIDENT RISKS," HE SAID, "WE ALL BELIEVED AND CONCURRED THAT SOMEWHERE, SOMETIME, WE HAD TO STOP BEING PUSHED AROUND, AND TO AFFORD SOME HOPE TO THOSE PEOPLE WHO LINED THEMSELVES UP WITH US, THAT THEY COULD EXPECT SOME ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES.
"GENERAL MACARTHUR CONCURRED IN THAT AND THAT IS MY UNDERSTANDING."

AT ANOTHER POINT, VANDENBERG SAID HE DID NOT MEAN TO IMPLY IN TESTIFYING YESTERDAY THAT THE U.S. STRATEGIC AIR STRENGTH WOULD HAVE TO BE DOUBLED TO CARRY OUT MACARTHUR'S PLANS TO BOMB RED BASES.
"I BELIEVE THOSE WORDS WERE SOMEWHAT PUT IN MOUTH," HE SAID.
"X X X THERE IS NO INTENTION ON MY PART TO SAY OR TO IMPUTE THAT WHAT GENERAL MACARTHUR HAS ADVOCATED IS SOMETHING THAT COULDN'T BE DONE WITH THE FORCE THAT HE ADVOCATED."
HE WENT ON TO SAY THAT HE WAS CONCERNED OVER THE AIR FORCE'S GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND FOR THAT REASON COULD NOT GO ALONG WITH MACARTHUR'S PROPOSAL. PREVIOUSLY HE HAS SAID THE AIR FORCE COULD NOT AFFORD TO DISPERSE ITS STRENGTH WITH AN ALL-OUT BOMBING OF MANCHURIA.

~~HE~~ RECALLED PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S ADVICE TO THIS NATION: "WALK SOFTLY, BUT CARRY A BIG STICK."
THEN THE GENERAL ADDED:
"TODAY, THE UNITED STATES HAS THE OPPORTUNITY OF CARRYING A BIG STICK, AND CAN WALK SOFTLY; X X X THAT BIG STICK IS THE OFFENSIVE STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE.
"TO DATE, INSTEAD OF A BIG STICK, IT IS A FAIRLY LARGE CLUB; BUT TOMORROW, IT IS LIABLE TO BE A WILLOW WAND.
"AS THE POWER OF THE RUSSIAN AIR FORCE INCREASES, AND THEIR STOCKPILE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS INCREASES, THE JOB OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE BECOMES ROUGHLY DOUBLED."
VANDENBERG DID NOT SAY--OR THE CENSORS OF THE TESTIMONY DELETED--HOW BIG AN AIR FORCE THE GENERAL BELIEVED THIS COUNTRY SHOULD HAVE. CONGRESS HAS AUTHORIZED A 95-GROUP FORCE BUT IT WILL BE ONLY ABOUT 87 GROUPS STRONG BY JUNE 30.
AT ONE POINT, SENATOR GEORGE (D-GA) REFERRED TO THE PROPOSED AIR FORCE BUILDUP AS BEING ON "A GIGANTIC SCALE."
BUT VANDENBERG SAID: "NO, SIR, THE GOALS THAT I SET IN TERMS OF EQUIPMENT, MONEY OR PEOPLE ARE NOT IN MY OPINION AS GREAT AS WOULD BE INDICATED IN YOUR STATEMENT."
VANDENBERG GAVE THIS TESTIMONY TO THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITEES IN THEIR INQUIRY INTO THE OUSTER OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

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VANDENBERG SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE WAR WITH RUSSIA IS INEVITABLE ALTHOUGH "I MUST CONFESS THAT MY HOPE FOR A PEACEFUL WORLD SITUATION is rather limited."
THEN UNDER QUESTIONING BY SENATOR SMITH (R-NJ), THE [redacted]-STAR GENERAL TOLD THE COMMITTEES:
1. HE IS OPPOSED TO THE ADMISSION OF RED CHINA INTO THE UNITED NATIONS "UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES."
2. HE BELIEVES THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA, THE CHINESE NATIONALIST STRONGHOLD, HAS STRATEGIC VALUE TO THE UNITED STATES AND HE WOULD OPPOSE RED CONTROL OF THE ISLAND.
WITH THESE VIEWS, VANDENBERG SIDED WITH OTHER MILITARY LEADERS--INCLUDING GEN.MACARTHUR--IN OPPOSING U.N. MEMBERSHIP FOR RED CHINA OR RED CONTROL OF FORMOSA AS THE BASIS FOR PEACE DISCUSSIONS IN KOREA.
SENATOR MCMAHON (D-CONN) BROUGHT UP THE MACARTHUR PROPOSAL THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD "GO IT ALONE" IN KOREA IF NECESSARY IN CARRYING THE WAR TO RED CHINA.
VANDENBERG SAID ONE FACTOR IN FOLLOWING THE MACARTHUR COURSE WOULD BE THE POSSIBILITY OF LOSING AIR BASES IN FRIENDLY COUNTRIES.
HE ESTIMATED WITH AN "OFF-THE-CUFF" GUESS THAT THE U. S. AIR FORCE WOULD HAVE TO BE FIVE OR SIX TIMES LARGER IF IT HAD TO FIGHT A WAR WITHOUT FOREIGN BASES FROM WHICH TO LAUNCH ATTACKS.
SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) SAID A STUDY OF MESSAGES EXCHANGED BETWEEN MACARTHUR AND THE PENTAGON LAST DECEMBER INDICATED TO HIM THAT THE JOINT CHIEFS--AND NOT MACARTHUR--FIRST RAISED THE QUESTION OF A POSSIBL EVACUATION OF ALLIED TROOPS FROM KOREA.

GEN.OMAR BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JCS, AND GEN.J.LAWTON COLLINS, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, BOTH HAVE TESTIFIED THIS POSSIBILITY WAS FIRST RAISED IN A GLOOMY MESSAGE FROM MACARTHUR.

KNOWLAND FOR THE FIRST TIME READ INTO THE RECORD A PARAPHRASED MESSAGE FROM THE JOINT CHIEFS TO MACARTHUR LAST DEC. 29 WHICH SAID IN PART: "COMMENTS BY CINCFE (MACARTHUR) WERE REQUESTED AS TO CONDITIONS WHICH MIGHT DETERMINE A DECISION TO EVACUATE KOREA. IT WAS STATED THAT UPON THE RECEIPT OF HIS COMMENTS, CINCFE WOULD BE PROVIDED A DEFINITE DIRECTIVE."

IN REPLY, KNOWLAND SAID, MACARTHUR TOLD THE JCS THAT NAVAL AND AIR POWER WERE ONLY BEING USED IN PART IN KOREA WHILE THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS ON FORMOSA AND GUERILLAS ON THE CHINESE MAINLAND WERE BEING IGNORED.

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A46WX

MACARTHUR SUGGESTED THAT IF THE GOVERNMENT MADE A POLITICAL DECISION "TO RECOGNIZE THE STATE OF WAR FORCED UPON THE UNITED STATES BY CHINA," THEN ACTION COULD BE TAKEN TO:

A. BLOCKADE THE CHINA COAST.

B. DESTROY WITH NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENT CHINA'S INDUSTRIAL CENTERS.

C.OBTAIN REINFORCEMENTS FROM FORMOSA AND PERMIT THE NATIONALISTS TO INVADE VULNERABLE SPOTS ON THE CHINA MAINLAND.

VANDENBERG SAID THESE PROPOSALS BY MACARTHUR WERE CONSIDERED WHEN THE JOINT CHIEFS TENTATIVELY CONSIDERED A 16-POINT WAR PROGRAM JAN. 12 WHICH BRADLEY AND SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL HAVE SAID WAS BASED ON THE POSSIBILITY OF AN EVACUATION OF KOREA.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER (R-IOWA) RAISED THE POINT THAT A DEFINITION OF MILITARY AND POLITICAL OBJECTIVES IS NEEDED IN THE KOREAN WAR.

VANDENBERG THEN READ FROM A REPORT SUPPLIED TO THE COMMITTEE BY THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF WHICH SAID:

"ON 13 FEBRUARY, 1951, THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF MET WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND INFORMALLY DISCUSSED THE KOREAN SITUATION.

"DURING THE COURSE OF THE DISCUSSION IT BECAME APPARENT TO THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE WOULD PREFER NOT TO EXPRESS POLITICAL OBJECTIVES WITH RESPECT TO KOREA UNTIL MILITARY CAPABILITIES THERE WERE ESTABLISHED.

"ON THE OTHER HAND, THE CONSENSUS OF THE OPINIONS OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF WAS THAT A POLITICAL DECISION WAS REQUIRED BEFORE THERE COULD BE SUITABLE DETERMINATION OF MILITARY COURSES OF ACTION."

VANDENBERG SAID HE AGREED "IN GENERAL" WITH THE STATEMENT.

THEN HICKENLOOPER DECLARED MACARTHUR'S POSITION WAS THAT SUCCESSFUL MILITARY OPERATIONS COULD NOT BE DECIDED UPON UNTIL "THE POLITICAL PEOPLE DEFINE WHAT THE OBJECTIVES ARE--AND THOSE OBJECTIVES HAVE NOT BEEN CLEARLY DEFINED AS YET."

VANDENBERG SAID HE AGREED BUT HE ADDED SOMETIMES THE ATMOSPHERE FOR MAKING POLITICAL DECISIONS DEPENDS ON MILITARY SITUATIONS.

"SOMETIMES,"HE SAID, "AS IN THIS INSTANCE, THERE ARE TIMES WHEN THE ATMOSPHERE IS MORE RIPE FOR THAT SORT OF THING AND THERE ARE TIMES WHEN THE MILITARY SITUATION MAKES IT LESS ADVANTAGEOUS, SO BOTH CONDITIONS I THINK HAVE TO BE TAKEN INTO IT. IT CANNOT BE STATED FLATLY THAT ONE MUST COME FIRST OR THE OTHER MUST COME FIRST. IT DEPENDS UPON, IT SEEMS TO ME, BOTH THE MILITARY AND THE DIPLOMATIC ATMOSPHERE."

LAST WEEK BRADLEY SAID ON THIS POINT THAT IT WAS AGREED GENERALLY THAT POLITICAL DECISIONS WOULD HAVE TO WAIT ON AN ALLIED VICTORY OVER THE BIG RED SPRING OFFENSIVE WHICH NOW HAS BEEN BEATEN BACK BY THE U. N. ARMY.

AT ONE POINT, SENATOR HICKENLOOPER (R-IOWA) SAID SHARPLY THAT VANDENBERG HAD BEEN AS CRITICAL OF U. S. POLICY IN KOREA AS MACARTHUR HAD BEEN. HICKENLOOPER WONDERED WHETHER VANDENBERG SHOULD RESIGN OR BE RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND.

VANDENBERG ACKNOWLEDGED WRITING LAST MARCH IN "AIR FORCE" MAGAZINE THAT U. S. AIR POWER IN KOREA WAS LEFT JUST ABOUT USELESS "WHEN THE UNITED NATIONS IN AN EFFORT TO AVOID A DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE WITH THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS HALTED OFFENSIVE ACTION AT THE YALU RIVER."

BUT HE DECLARED "I WAS EXPLAINING A RESULT FROM MILITARY ACTION. I WAS NOT ADVOCATING IT."

VANDENBERG HAS SAID THAT HE AGREED WITH THE OTHER JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF THAT MACARTHUR SHOULD BE DISMISSED BECAUSE OF HIS OPPOSITION TO ADMINISTRATION WAR POLICY. HE SAID YESTERDAY HE OPPOSED BOMBING OF RED BASES IN MANCHURIA BECAUSE IT WOULD LEAVE U. S. AIR DEFENSES "NAKED."

A215WX

GIVING HIS VIEWS ON A KOREAN PEACE, VANDENBERG SAID HE WAS AN ADVOCATE OF A "BALANCE OF POWER" IN THE WORLD ALTHOUGH HE AGREED IN GENERAL WITH MACARTHUR'S STATEMENT THAT "IN WAR THERE CAN BE NO SUBSTITUTE FOR VICTORY."

HE SAID SOME PEOPLE BELIEVE COMPLETE VICTORY MEANS TO WIPE OUT "THE POTENTIAL OF A COUNTRY TO ENGAGE IN WAR FOR PERHAPS MANY YEARS."

OTHERS, HE SAID, BELIEVE IN A COMBINATION MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC VICTORY "WITHOUT COMPLETELY KNOCKING OUT, EMASCULATING, RUINING, KILLING OFF ALL OF YOUR ENEMIES."

HE ADDED THAT "COMPLETE VICTORY" TO HIM WOULD MEAN: "THE UNIFICATION OF NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA UNDER A DEMOCRATIC FORM OF GOVERNMENT WITH A TREATY OF SOME SORT WITH THE CHINESE X X X."

AND THEN HE SAID: "OFTEN IT SEEMS TO ME THERE ARE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOMETHING LESS THAN THE COMPLETE ANNIHILATION OR DESTRUCTION OF A NATION."

ON THE SUBJECT OF A BIGGER AIR FORCE, VANDENBERG MADE IT CLEAR THAT THE PRESENT 95-GROUP GOAL IS ONLY A WAY-STATION IN THE FINAL GOAL OF THE AIR FORCE. AN AIR GROUP--OR WING--IS COMPOSED NOW OF 18 TO 75 PLANES--DEPENDING ON THE TYPE AIRCRAFT AND ITS MISSION.

HE SAID THE AIR FORCE IS THE BIG DETERRENT TO RUSSIA GOING TO WAR BECAUSE IT HOLDS THE THREAT OF DEVASTATING "THE INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL OF ANY GREAT NATION ON THE GLOBE."

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HE ADDED:

"TOMORROW, IF THE RUSSIAN AIR FORCE HAS THE ATOMIC BOMBS AND THE ABILITY TO DELIVER THEM, WE HAVE TO HAVE AN AIR FORCE THAT CAN TAKE THE ATTRITION THAT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO DESTROY THAT AIR FORCE, AND DESTROY IT PROMPTLY; AND AFTER THAT, HAVE A SUFFICIENT AIR FORCE LEFT TO DESTROY THE MANUFACTURING POTENTIAL OF RUSSIA, AND TO DO WHAT WE CALL POLICING ACTION AFTER THAT, TO INSURE THAT IT WAS NOT REBUILT.

"THEREFORE, WHILE WE HAVE A FAIRLY LARGE CLUB, IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE, THAT (FUTURE) TOMORROW, WHICH IS THE DATE AT WHICH THEY WILL HAVE SUFFICIENT ATOMIC BOMBS, AND AIRCRAFT TO DELIVER THEM, WE WILL NOT HAVE, IN MY OPINION, A SUFFICIENT AIR FORCE."

VANDENBERG'S TESTIMONY ON RUSSIAN AIR STRENGTH WAS SHARPLY CENSORED BUT HE DID DISCLOSE THE SOVIETS ARE BUILDING A LONG-RANGE BOMBER FORCE.

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) OF THE INQUIRY GROUP DREW THIS TESTIMONY FROM VANDENBERG, AND THEN THE SENATOR ASKED:

"IS YOUR STATEMENT TO BE CONSTRUED AS A WARNING TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT WE CANNOT IN ANY WISE RELAX IN OUR PROVIDING THE AIR FORCE WITH THE ESSENTIAL WEAPONS OF WAR AND THE MEN TO MAN THEM, OR IS IT A PREDICTION OF GLOOM FOR THE FUTURE THAT THIS CONTEST IS SET UP IN SUCH A WAY THAT WE CAN'T HOPE TO WIN IT?"

30.24- 23507

VANDENBERG REPLIED: "I DIDN'T INDICATE THAT WE WOULDN'T HAVE IT OR THAT WE COULDN'T HAVE IT. I MEANT TO INDICATE THAT WE MUST HAVE IT, BUT THAT IT IS GOING TO REQUIRE A GREATER AIR FORCE THAN WE HAVE PLANNED TODAY."

A216WX

LATER, RUSSELL TOLD REPORTERS THAT VANDENBERG'S CALL FOR GREATLY INCREASED AIR STRENGTH WAS "BASED ON THE GLOOMIEST OUTLOOK." HE ADDED IF THE TENSION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE FREE WORLD LESSENS, THEN THESE PLANS FOR A HUGE AIR FORCE CAN BE "SAFELY REDUCED."

BUT AS MATTERS NOW STAND, RUSSELL SAID, THE FREE WORLD HAS NO CHOICE BUT TO PUSH AHEAD.

QUESTIONED BY SENATOR CONNALLY (D-TEX), CHAIRMAN OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, VANDENBERG CONCEDED THE RUSSIANS KNOW MORE ABOUT THE U.S. AIR FORCE THAN THIS COUNTRY KNOWS ABOUT THEIR AIR POWER.

"THEY KNOW MUCH BETTER THAN WE DO," VANDENBERG SAID.

CONNALLY SUGGESTED "EITHER KEEP THEM MORE IGNORANT OF OUR AFFAIRS OR FIND OUT MORE ABOUT THEIRS."

THEN CONNALLY ADDED: "IT IS A PRETTY HARD POKER GAME WHEN ONE FELLOW IS SITTING THERE WITH A HAND YOU CAN SEE, AND ANOTHER ONE, YOU CAN'T SEE."

SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) QUESTIONED VANDENBERG CRITICALLY ABOUT THE SENDING OF F-84 JET PLANES TO NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY NATIONS WHILE THERE IS A SHORTAGE OF THIS TYPE PLANE IN KOREA.

"IN THE WAR WHICH WE ARE FIGHTING AND AMERICANS WERE DYING OVER THERE," BRIDGES DECLARED, "WHILE WE NEEDED AND YOU HAD REQUESTS FOR MODERN AIRPLANES, WE REFUSED THEM IN KOREA, YET WE SENT THEM TO THESE FOREIGN OTHER COUNTRIES."

VANDENBERG ARGUED THERE WERE "VARIOUS REASONS" FOR DELIVERIES OF THE F-84 TO THE TREATY COUNTRIES, SOME MILITARY AND SOME POLITICAL. HE SAID THE NEEDS IN KOREA WERE CONSIDERED BY THE JOINT CHIEFS IN APPROVING SHIPMENTS.

HE SAID: "THE SMALL QUANTITIES OF AIRCRAFT GOING TO OTHER COUNTRIES WOULD NOT AFFECT THE OVERALL PROPOSITION OF EQUIPPING UNITS (IN KOREA) UNIT BY UNIT TO ANY GREAT EXTENT." (SEE N.Y. TIMES for full text.)

HY348PED NM BJTS MAY 30 1951

16WX

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FIFTH LEAD MACARTHUR INQUIRY

WASHINGTON,MAY 29-(AP)-GEN.HOYT VANDENBERG TOLD SENATORS TODAY HE THINKS THE HOPE FOR A PEACEFUL WORLD IS "RATHER LIMITED," BUT HE DOES NOT REGARD WAR WITH RUSSIA AS INEVITABLE.

THE NATION'S TOP AIR OFFICER SAID THE UNITED STATES MUST, FOR SAFETY'S SAKE, MAINTAIN AN AIR FORCE ABLE TO DESTROY RUSSIA'S AIR POWER "AND DESTROY IT PROMPTLY."

HE SAID HE ADVOCATES SUCH AN AIR FORCE "TO PREVENT WORLD WAR III, RATHER THAN TO GET READY FOR IT."

TESTIFYING AT THE SENATE'S MACARTHUR INQUIRY, VANDENBERG ALSO SAID:

1. HE IS OPPOSED TO CONSIDERING ADMISSION OF COMMUNIST CHINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS AS A BARGAINING POINT IN ANY DISCUSSION OF A SETTLEMENT OF THE KOREAN WAR.

2. HE PERSONALLY IS OPPOSED TO TURNING OVER FORMOSA TO THE CHINESE REDS. FORMOSA IS THE PACIFIC ISLAND STRONGHOLD OF THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS.

3. IN HIS OPINION FORMOSA IS STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT TO THE UNITED STATES.

4. THE UNITED NATIONS IS "A WONDERFUL EFFORT" BUT SOME DIFFERENT ORGANIZATION WOULD BE "MORE LIKELY TO MAKE A COHESIVE INSTRUMENT FORCIBLY MAINTAINING PEACE."

VANDENBERG DESCRIBED THE U.S. AIR FORCE AS THE "BIG STICK," OR AT LEAST THE "FAIRLY LARGE CLUB" GUARDING THE WORLD AGAINST A NEW GLOBAL WAR. HE SAID THE PRESENT FORCE MAY BECOME ONLY A "WILLOW WAND" AS RUSSIA INCREASES HER AIR POWER AND STOCKPILES ATOMIC WEAPONS.

VANDENBERG, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE AIR FORCE, WAS IN THE WITNESS CHAIR FOR THE SECOND DAY AT HEARINGS BY THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES ON THE DISMISSAL OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FROM HIS COMMANDS.

WHILE QUESTIONING HIM, SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) READ INTO THE RECORD A DOCUMENT SHOWING MACARTHUR TOLD THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF LAST DEC. 30 THAT U.S. NAVAL AND AIR POWER WAS BEING ONLY PARTLY UTILIZED IN KOREA, AND THAT "THE POTENTIAL OF THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS ON FORMOSA AND GUERRILLA ACTION ON (CHINA) MAINLAND WERE BEING IGNORED."

MACARTHUR ALSO SAID THEN:

"FURTHER, WERE THE GOVERNMENT TO MAKE A POLITICAL DETERMINATION TO RECOGNIZE THE STATE OF WAR FORCED UPON THE UNITED STATES BY CHINA AND TO TAKE APPROPRIATE RETALIATORY MEASURES, THE UNITED STATES COULD:

"A. BLOCKADE THE COAST OF CHINA;

"B. DESTROY THROUGH NAVAL GUN FIRE AND AIR BOMBARDMENT CHINA'S INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY TO WAGE WAR;

"C. SECURE APPROPRIATE REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE NATIONALIST GARRISON ON FORMOSA; AND

"D. RELEASE EXISTING RESTRICTIONS UPON THE FORMOSA GARRISON FOR DIVERSIONARY ACTION--POSSIBLY LEADING TO COUNTERINVASION X X X AGAINST VULNERABLE AREAS OF THE CHINESE MAINLAND."

KNOWLAND SAID IT WAS MACARTHUR'S REPLY TO A JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF MESSAGE OF DEC. 29.

THE JOINT CHIEFS HAD TOLD MACARTHUR THAT "DEFLATION OF THE MILITARY AND POLITICAL PRESTIGE OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS" WAS IMPORTANT TO THE NATIONAL INTEREST. THEY ALSO ASKED MACARTHUR'S VIEWS AS TO "CONDITIONS WHICH MIGHT DETERMINE A DECISION TO EVACUATE KOREA."

THERE HAS BEEN SOME CONTROVERSY AT THE HEARINGS AS TO WHETHER MACARTHUR OR THE JOINT CHIEFS FIRST SUGGESTED THE POSSIBILITY KOREA MIGHT HAVE TO BE EVACUATED, AFTER THE CHINESE REDS ENTERED THE WAR LAST NOVEMBER.

KNOWLAND SAID THE DEC. 29 MESSAGE FROM THE JOINT CHIEFS INDICATED TO HIM THAT THE FIRST SUGGESTION CAME FROM THE JOINT CHIEFS.

IN REPLY TO A QUESTION BY KNOWLAND, VANDENBERG SAID THE PROPOSALS MACARTHUR OUTLINED DEC. 30 WERE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT BY THE JOINT CHIEFS WHEN THEY TENTATIVELY APPROVED A 16-POINT KOREAN WAR PROGRAM JAN. 12, INCLUDING POSSIBLE STEPS IF IT BECAME NECESSARY TO PULL TROOPS OUT OF KOREA.

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IN OTHER HIGH SPOTS:

1. VANDENBERG CONCEDED UNDER QUESTIONING BY SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) THAT SOME CALLS FOR F-84 FIGHTER PLANES FOR KOREA HAVE GONE UNFILLED WHILE DELIVERIES OF THIS TYPE OF CRAFT WERE MADE TO NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY NATIONS. BUT VANDENBERG SAID--"I COULDN'T GO ALONG WITH THE IMPLICATION" THERE WERE MANY CASUALTIES IN THE AIR FORCE BECAUSE OF USE OF OBSOLESCENT AIRPLANES.

2. SENATOR HUNT SUGGESTED "BETTER FINESSE COULD HAVE BEEN USED" IN FIRING MACARTHUR, BUT GOT NO REPLY FROM VANDENBERG.

3. VANDENBERG, ASKED BY HUNT IF HE HAS "MORE CONFIDENCE" IN AIR FORCE PERFORMANCE UNDER A NEW COMMANDER IN KOREA, SAID IT "SEEMED SOUNDER TO HAVE SOMEONE X X MORE NEARLY IN CONSONANCE WITH GOVERNMENT POLICY."

4. SENATOR JOHNSON (D-TEX) ASKED VANDENBERG WHETHER HE IS CONVINCED THE COURSE BEING FOLLOWED IN KOREA IS THE ONE "MOST LIKELY TO GIVE US VICTORY, X X X WITH THE LEAST LOSS OF MATERIAL AND LIVES."

"AT THE PRESENT MOMENT, YES, SIR," THE GENERAL SAID.

ON THE MACARTHUR ISSUE, HE HAD A SHARP EXCHANGE WITH SENATOR HICKENLOOPER (R-IOWA) WHO DECLARED THAT VANDENBERG HAD BEEN JUST AS CRITICAL OF KOREAN POLICE AS MACARTHUR EVER WAS. HICKENLOOPER SUGGESTED THAT RAISED A QUESTION AS TO WHETHER VANDENBERG SHOULD RESIGN OR BE REMOVED AS CHIEF OF THE AIR FORCE. VANDENBERG DENIED HE HAD DISAGREED WITH ANY UNITED NATIONS POLICY.

A171WX

AT ANOTHER POINT, VANDENBERG GAVE HIS DEFINITION OF WHAT WOULD BE "COMPLETE VICTORY" IN KOREA. IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS FROM SENATOR HUNT (D-WYO), HE SAID HE WOULD REGARD IT AS COMPLETE VICTORY IF THERE WAS UNIFICATION OF KOREA UNDER A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT AND "SOME SORT OF" A KOREAN-CHINESE TREATY.

IN HIS DISCUSSION OF THE U.S. AIR FORCE ROLE IN THE PRESENT WORLD SITUATION, VANDENBERG HARKED BACK TO PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S ADVICE REGARDING THE UNITED STATES: "WALK SOFTLY, BUT CARRY A BIG STICK." THEN VANDENBERG SAID:

"TODAY, THE UNITED STATES HAS THE OPPORTUNITY OF CARRYING A BIG STICK, AND CAN WALK SOFTLY; BUT PEOPLE WILL REALIZE THAT THAT BIG STICK IS THE OFFENSIVE STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE.

"TO DATE, INSTEAD OF A BIG STICK, IT IS A FAIRLY LARGE CLUB; BUT TOMORROW, IT IS LIABLE TO BE A WILLOW WAND.

"AS THE POWER OF THE RUSSIAN AIR FORCE INCREASES, AND THEIR STOCKPILE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS INCREASES, THE JOB OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE BECOMES ROUGHLY DOUBLED."

VANDENBERG SAID THE U.S. AIR FORCE NOW IS A DETERRENT TO WAR "BECAUSE OF ITS ABILITY TO DEVASTATE THE INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL OF ANY GREAT NATION ON THE GLOBE."

THEN HE ADDED:

"TOMORROW, IF THE RUSSIAN AIR FORCE HAS THE ATOMIC BOMBS AND THE ABILITY TO DELIVER THEM, WE HAVE TO HAVE AN AIR FORCE THAT CAN TAKE THE ATTRITION THAT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO DESTROY THAT AIR FORCE, AND DESTROY IT PROMPTLY; AND AFTER THAT, HAVE A SUFFICIENT AIR FORCE LEFT TO DESTROY THE MANUFACTURING POTENTIAL OF RUSSIA, AND TO DO WHAT WE CALL POLICING ACTION AFTER THAT, TO INSURE THAT IT WAS NOT REBUILT.

"THEREFORE, WHILE TODAY WE HAVE A FAIRLY LARGE CLUB, IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, THAT TOMORROW, WHICH IS THE DATE AT WHICH THEY WILL HAVE SUFFICIENT ATOMIC BOMBS, AND AIRCRAFT TO DELIVER THEM, WE WILL NOT HAVE, IN MY OPINION, A SUFFICIENT AIR FORCE."

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A172WX

VANDENBERG WENT INTO A DISCUSSION OF RUSSIAN AIR STRENGTH WITH THE SENATORS BUT MUCH OF WHAT HE SAID WAS HEAVILY CENSORED. HOWEVER, ONE STATEMENT LEFT IN WAS THIS: "THEY (THE RUSSIANS) ARE BUILDING A LONG RANGE AIR FORCE."

THE HEARINGS ARE BEING CONDUCTED BEHIND CLOSED DOORS BUT A STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF WHAT IS SAID IS GIVEN TO NEWSMEN AFTER GOING THROUGH CENSORS.

SENATOR RUSSELL (D-GA), WHO IS PRESIDING AT THE JOINT HEARINGS BY THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES, ASKED VANDENBERG:

"DO I UNDERSTAND THAT DESPITE OUR REARMAMENT PROGRAM, THE DISPARITY BETWEEN OUR AIR AND RUSSIAN AIR IS INCREASING RATHER THAN THE GAP BEING NARROWED BY OUR EFFORTS?"

VANDENBERG: "NO, SIR. I BELIEVE THAT THE GAP IS IN PROCESS OF BEING DECREASED; BUT THE DIFFICULTY IN THIS PROBLEM IS SOMEWHAT AS I STATE, LIKE THIS:

"THEY HAVE THE INITIATIVE. THEY CAN, WHEN THEY DECIDE, OR IF THEY DECIDE TO MOVE, THEY CAN PICK A DATE WHICH IS ADVANTAGEOUS TO THEM, AND A PLACE OR PLACES.

"THE UNITED STATES, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAS TO BE EQUALLY READY AT ALL PLACES, AND FROM NOW ON OUT."

VANDENBERG'S EXCHANGE WITH HICKENLOOPER OVER WHETHER HE HAS DISAGREED WITH KOREAN POLICY WAS CENTERED ON PUBLISHED WRITINGS OF THE AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF.

HE ACKNOWLEDGED WRITING IN A MAGAZINE ARTICLE LAST March THAT U.S. AIR POWER WAS MADE JUST ABOUT USELESS "WHEN THE UNITED NATIONS IN AN EFFORT TO AVOI A DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE WITH THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS HALTED OFFENSIVE ACTION AT THE YALU RIVER."

A138WX

BUT HE TOLD HICKENLOOPER:

"I WAS EXPLAINING A RESULT FROM MILITARY ACTION. I WAS NOT ADVOCATING IT."

HICKENLOOPER CONTENDED THAT VANDENBERG'S COMMENTS, PUBLISHED IN "AIR FORCE" MAGAZINE, TOGETHER WITH OTHER STATEMENTS HE SAID HE WOULD PRODUCE LATER, WERE "JUST AS CRITICAL OF U.N. POLICY X X X AS ANYTHING THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR EVER SAID."

A139WX

VANDENBERG WAS IN THE WITNESS CHAIR FOR THE SECOND DAY BEFORE THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES. THEY ARE INVESTIGATING MACARTHUR'S DISMISSAL FROM HIS FAR EASTERN COMMANDS AND THE POLICY DIFFERENCES INVOLVED IN THE DISMISSAL.

ON YESTERDAY, VANDENBERG SAID THAT AS A MEMBER OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF HE CONCURRED IN THE DECISION THAT MACARTHUR SHOULD BE RELIEVED.

A140WX

TODAY, HICKENLOOPER TOLD HIM:

"NOW LET ME ASK YOU THIS, BECAUSE YOU RECOMMENDED OR CONCURRED IN HIS (MACARTHUR'S) WITHDRAWAL, SHOULDN'T YOU RESIGN YOUR COMMISSION OR GET OUT OF THE SERVICE OR BE RECALLED FOR CRITICIZING U.N. POLICY?

"AND I AM NOT ADVOCATING THAT, GENERAL, BEAR IN MIND, BUT I AM SAYING THAT YOU CONCURRED IN GENERAL MACARTHUR'S RECALL ON THE BASIS THAT THERE WAS A CUMULATIVE DISAGREEMENT WITH POLICY.

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A141WX

"NOW WHAT ABOUT YOUR OWN SITUATION, AND I THINK THERE ARE SOME OTHER STATEMENTS WE CAN BRING UP WHERE YOU HAVE BEEN IN DISAGREEMENT WITH POLICY."

VANDENBERG SAID HIS PUBLISHED STATEMENT "IS FACTUAL WHEN YOU CONSIDER THE POINT OF TIME TO WHICH I WAS TALKING."

"AT THAT TIME," HE SAID, "THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES WERE UP CLOSE TO THE YALU. THERE WAS VERY LITTLE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE YALU AND THE FRONT LINE WHERE AIR POWER COULD OPERATE AGAINST THEM, AND I WAS SIMPLY MAKING A FACTUAL STATEMENT THAT WHEN THAT CONDITION OCCURS, YOUR AIR POWER IS RELATIVELY INEFFECTIVE."

A142WX

EARLIER, VANDENBERG HAD TESTIFIED IT WAS MADE CLEAR TO MACARTHUR THAT A JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF STUDY LAST JANUARY -- EMBRACING SOME POINTS OF MACARTHUR'S PROPOSED KOREAN STRATEGY -- WAS ONLY A TENTATIVE THING. HE SAID THAT AS HE RECALLS HE AND GEN.J.LAWTON COLLINS, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, MADE THAT CLEAR ON A VISIT TO TOKYO.

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VANDENBERG SAID HE AND COLLINS DISCUSSED THE JAN. 12 JCS STUDY WITH MACARTHUR IN TOKYO, AND ALSO DISCUSSED A LETTER TO MACARTHUR FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN OUTLINING THE POLITICAL ISSUES INVOLVED.

"AT ONE TIME," HE CONTINUED, "GENERAL MACARTHUR INDICATED THAT EVERYTHING WAS NOW CLEAR TO HIM, THAT THE PRESIDENT'S DIRECTIVE NOW MADE IT ABUNDANTLY CLEAR TO HIM X X X

"GENERAL COLLINS IMMEDIATELY SAID, 'NO, GENERAL MACARTHUR, THAT IS NOT A DIRECTIVE. THAT IS FOR BACKGROUND?"

HICKENLOOPER ASKED VANDENBERG WHAT DIFFERENCE THERE WAS BETWEEN ALLOWING U.S. PLANES TO SHOOT DOWN ENEMY AIRCRAFT WHILE IN "HOT PURSUIT" ACROSS THE YALU RIVER, AND ALLOWING THEM TO ATTACK RED PLANES ON THE GROUND ACROSS THE YALU.

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN ONCE APPROVED A PLAN FOR UNITED NATIONS AIR FIGHTERS TO CROSS THE YALU WHEN IN "HOT PURSUIT" OF ENEMY PLANES. THIS POLICY WAS NEVER PUT INTO FORCE, HOWEVER, BECAUSE OTHER UNITED NATIONS WITH FORCES IN KOREA WOULD NOT APPROVE IT.

IN REPLY TO HICKENLOOPER'S QUESTION, VANDENBERG SAID HE THOUGHT THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCE. HE WENT ON:

"THE THEORY AND THE THOUGHT, AS I UNDERSTAND IT, BEHIND THE HOT PURSUIT WAS THAT THEY COULD GO OVER FOR SIX OR EIGHT MILES, WHILE THEY WERE ENGAGED IN A DOGFIGHT TO CONTINUE THE DOGFIGHT; THAT DISTANCE IN THE AIR AT SIX OR SEVEN HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR IS A MATTER OF SECONDS.

"THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THAT AND A DETERMINED ATTACK PRESSED FORWARD ON THE GROUND WHERE A GREAT MANY INDIVIDUALS COME UNDER FIRE IS A DIFFERENT PROPOSITION, I THINK, IN THE REACTION OF THE PEOPLE THAT ARE BEING ATTACKED."

SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) CITED FIGURES SHOWING THAT AS OF MAY 13 ALLIED PLANE LOSSES IN KOREA TOTALLED 212 WHILE RED PLANE LOSSES AMOUNTED TO ONLY 149. KNOWLAND ASKED WHY "OUR LOSSES WERE SUBSTANTIALLY HEAVIER THAN THE COMMUNIST LOSSES IN THE AIR."

VANDENBERG SAID THE UNITED NATIONS AIR ACTIVITY WAS "INFINITELY GREATER," AT LEAST 500 PER CENT, AND THAT THE COMMUNIST AIR FORCES HAD NOT OPERATED AGAINST UNITED NATIONS GROUND TROOPS.

"OUR AIR POWER IS ASSISTING THE FRONT LINE TROOPS, GOING INTO THE FACE OF VERY HEAVY GROUND FIRE, GROUND FLAK, SMALL ARMS' FIRE," VANDENBERG SAID.

"THEY ARE OPERATING AT PRACTICALLY TREE-TOP LEVEL WHERE ALMOST A HAND GRENADE CAN BRING THEM DOWN, AND THE LOSSES THAT WE GET IN ADDITION TO THAT ARE THE LOSSES WHEN WE DELIBERATELY GO UP ALONG THE YALU RIVER AND ARE EXPOSED TO ATTACK ALONG THE RIVER."

THE SENATORS EXPECT TO HEAR ADMIRAL FORREST SHERMAN, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, TOMORROW. SHERMAN WILL BE THE FINAL MEMBER OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF TO TESTIFY.

TENTATIVE PLANS ARE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON TO TAKE THE WITNESS CHAIR ON THURSDAY.

WHEN FIRST BEFORE THE SENATORS YESTERDAY, VANDENBERG SAID HE CONCURRED IN THE DECISION TO DISMISS MACARTHUR FROM HIS COMMANDS.

VANDENBERG ALSO SAID HE WAS OPPOSED AT THIS TIME TO MACARTHUR'S RECOMMENDATION THAT CHINESE RED BASES IN MANCHURIA BE BOMBED. HE SAID THAT WOULD MEAN PUTTING INTO KOREA PLANES NEEDED ELSEWHERE AND WOULD LEAVE THE NATION "NAKED" AGAINST AIR ATTACK.

MACARTHUR, WHEN TESTIFYING BEFORE THE SENATORS, CONTENDED THAT ABOUT ALL IT WOULD REQUIRE WAS A "LOOSING" OF THE AIR POWER ALREADY IN THE FAR EAST.

SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO) TOLD REPORTERS HE COULDN'T SEE ANY LOGIC IN VANDENBERG'S CONTENTION THE U.S. WOULD NEED TO DOUBLT ITS PRESENT STRATEGIC AIR POWER IN ORDER TO ADOPT THE MACARTHUR AIR STRATEGY.

KNOWLAND READ FROM AN ARTICLE BY GEN.CARL A.SPAATZ, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE AIR FORCE, IN NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE. HE QUOTED SPAATZ AS HAVING WRITTEN THAT "THE PRESENT RESTRICTIVE POLICY IN KOREA IS EXTREMELY DANGEROUS," AND THAT:

"THIS RAISES THE QUESTION WHETHER BOMBING CHINESE COMMUNIST BASES A LINES OF COMMUNICATION IN MANCHURIA WOULD SPARK ANOTHER WORLD WAR. PERSONALLY, I DO NOT BELIEVE IT WOULD. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT OTHER ACTIONS -- RE-CREATION OF GERMAN MILITARY MIGHT, FOR EXAMPLE -- WOULD BE JUST AS PROVOCATIVE OR EVEN MORE SO. X X X

"THE RUSSIAN COMMUNISTS MAY GAIN THE KNOW-HOW TO DEFEAT US IN THE AIR. AND MEANWHILE, THE UNITED NATIONS GROUND FORCES MUST CONTINUE TO MEET FULL-SCALE ATTACK BY GREATLY SUPERIOR NUMBERS OF SOLDIERS WHO MOVE FREELY AND SAFELY TO THE YALU RIVER."

AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF SPAATZ' ARTICLE, KNOWLAND ASKED VANDENBERG WHETHER HE BELIEVES "THESE RUSSIAN MIG FIGHTERS ARE GAINING VALUABLE EXPERIENCE AGAINST OUR BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS IN KOREA?"

VANDENBERG: "YES, SIR, I THINK THAT ANY TIME ANYBODY ENGAGES IN COMBAT WITH AN ENEMY WITH MORE KNOW-HOW, AND THEY CAN AFFORD TO TAKE THE LOSSES, THOSE PEOPLE WHO LIVE ARE BOUND TO LEARN.

"OF COURSE, THAT IS A TWO-WAY STREET, TOO, BECAUSE WE ALSO ARE GAINING BATTLE EXPERIENCE.

KNOWLAND: "BUT NOT AGAINST WHATEVER LATEST BOMBERS THE SOVIET MAY HAVE."

VANDENBERG: NO; BUT THE DIFFICULTY OF SHOOTING DOWN A JET AIRPLANE AT HIGH SPEED -- WITH RELATIVELY THE SAME OR GREATER SPEED AND MANEUVERABILITY. IS VERY ESSENTIAL."

MACARTHUR, WHEN TESTIFYING BEFORE THE SENATORS, READ FROM THE JAN. 12 DOCUMENT IN SAYING HE UNDERSTOOD THE JOINT CHIEFS SHARED HIS STRATEGY VIEWS.

THE DOCUMENT LISTED AS POSSIBLE MOVES AIR RECONNAISSANCE OVER MANCHURIA AND RED CHINA, A NAVAL AND ECONOMIC BLOCKADE OF THE CHINA COAST, AND USE OF THE FORMOSA-BASED CHINESE NATIONALIST FORCES.

A133WX

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL AND HHE JOINT CHIEFS HAVE TOLD THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES THAT THE PROGRAM--WHICH INCLUDED 12 OTHER POINTS--WAS GIVEN ONLY TENTATIVE APPROVAL AND NEVER GOT OUT OF THE STUDY STAGE.

THEY SAID THE PROGRAM WAS FOR USE MAINLY IF IT BECAME NECESSARY TO PULL GROUND FORCES OUT OF KOREA. IN JANUARY IT LOOKED AS THOUGHT THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES MIGHT HAVE TO PULL OUT.

AT TODAY'S SESSION, SENATOR HICKENLOOPER (R-IOWA) ASKED VANDENBERG IF THERE WAS ANY NOTIFICATION TO MACARTHUR THAT THESE TENTATIVE PROPOSALS HAD BEEN WITHDRAWN.

VANDENBERG REPLIED: "NO, SENATOR HICKENLOOPER. I AM OF THE OPINION THAT WE EXPLAINED TO GENERAL MACARTHUR WHEN WE WERE DISCUSSING (THEM) THAT THEY WERE TENTATIVE AND WERE DRAWN UP BASED UPON CONDITIONS AS REPORTED IN HIS MESSAGE TO THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF."

THIS WAS A REFERENCE TO A MACARTHUR MESSAGE TO THE JOINT CHIEFS SAYING IT MIGHT BE NECESSARY TO EVACUATE KOREA.

"AS I RECALL," VANDENBERG SAID, "IT WAS MADE CLEAR THAT THEY WERE BASED UPON CONDITIONS WHICH AT THE TIME GENERAL COLLINS AND I ARRIVED THERE APPEARED TO HAVE DISSIPATED TO SOME EXTENT."

HICKENLOOPER SAID IT SEEMED TO HIM TO BE CLEAR THAT "AT NO TIME WAS GENERAL MACARTHUR EVER TOLD THAT THESE TENTATIVE PROPOSALS ANI THE ACTIONS PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN WERE EVER WITHDRAWN, CHANGED OR ALTERED."

TAFT SAID IN AN INTERVIEW HE WAS TOLD RECENTLY BY VANDENBERG HIMSELF THAT AS MANY AS 1,000 U.S. PLANES HAD BEEN USED IN ATTACKS ON THE CHINESE REDS IN KOREA.

"IF THEY CAN BOMB IN KOREA, I DON'T SEE WHY THEY CAN'T FLY A LITTLE FURTHER AND BOMB IN MANCHURIA OR WHY THERE HAVE TO BE SO MANY MORE OF THEM TO DO THE JOB," TAFT SAID.

THE OHIOAN SAID HE FEARS THE MILITARY MEN WHO HAVE OPPOSED MACARTHUR'S PROPOSAL TO BLOCKADE CHINA, BOMB MANCHURIA AND USE CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS ARE "FOLLOWING THE ADMINISTRATION LINE" RATHER THAN EXPRESSING INDEPENDENT MILITARY THINKING IN THE SENATORIAL INQUIRY.

ON THE OTHER HAND, SENATOR SPARKMAN (D-ALA) SAID HE DOESN'T THINK THERE IS ANY QUESTION BUT THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S DISMISSAL OF MACARTHUR WAS JUSTIFIED.

"I BELIEVE THE TESTIMONY AMPLY SHOWS THAT MACARTHUR COULD NOT ABIDE BY THE DECISIONS OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, WHO AFTER ALL WERE HIS SUPERIORS," SPARKMAN TOLD A REPORTER.

"MARSHALL, BRADLEY, COLLINS AND VANDENBERG HAVE MADE A GOOD CASE IN POINTING OUT THAT THEIRS IS A GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY IN CONTRAST TO MACARTHUR'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR ONE THEATER. THEY HAVE SHOWED THAT THEY WORKED AS A UNIT --WERE IN AGREEMENT ON THE DECISIONS REACHED."

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL, GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, AND GEN. J. LAWTON COLLINS, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, ALL HAVE OPPOSED MACARTHUR'S PROGRAM. MACARTHUR HAS SAID IT WAS HIS UNDERSTANDING THAT, FROM A MILITARY STANDPOINT, THE JOINT CHIEFS HAD IN THE PAST AGREED WITH HIM.

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THE COMMITTEES HOPE TO CONCLUDE WITH VANDENBERG TODAY AND TAKE ON ADM. FORREST SHERMAN, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, IN AN ALL-DAY MEMORIAL DAY SESSION TOMORROW.

SENATOR RUSSELL (D-GA), CHAIRMAN OF THE INQUIRY GROUP, SAID HE HOPES SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON WILL TESTIFY THURSDAY.

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER (R-IOWA), A MEMBER, SAID HE EXPECTS ACHESON TO FACT "SEVERAL ROUNDS" OF QUESTIONING. MEMBERS WILL BE LIMITED TO 30 MINUTES ON EACH TURN, BUT THERE IS NO LIMIT ON THE NUMBER OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR QUESTIONING. WITH WITNESSES OTHER THAN ACHESON, EACH SENATOR'S ROUND IS HELD TO 15 MINUTES.

SPARKMAN SAID HE ASSUMES THE REPUBLICANS WILL BE "LOADED FOR BEAR" AGAINST ACHESON, BUT BELIEVES THE SECRETARY WILL BE ABLE TO "TAKE CARE OF HIMSELF."

"I THINK THE TESTIMONY SO FAR HAS NOT DISCLOSED ANY REAL BASIC DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ACHESON AND THE MILITARY, WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF FORMOSA," HE SAID.

REP. LAWRENCE H. SMITH (R-WISC) SAID, MEANWHILE, HE IS AGAINST ANY MOVE TO RECALL MACARTHUR FOR REBUTTAL TESTIMONY, AS THE SENATE COMMITTEE HAS CONTEMPLATED. HE TOLD A REPORTER RECALL OF THE GENERAL WOULD RESULT ONLY IN NEEDLESS ARGUMENT.

"BY THIS TIME THE ISSUE HAS BEEN SHARPLY DRAWN BETWEEN THE MACARTHUR VIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S VIEW," SMITH SAID. "NOW THE PEOPLE WILL HAVE TO JUDGE WHICH POSITION IT WANTS TO SUPPORT. IT IS AS SIMPLE AS THAT."

SMITH, A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, IS A MACARTHUR SUPPORTER.

VANDENBERG TOLD THE COMMITTEES YESTERDAY THE UNITED STATES CANNOT AFFORD TO COMMIT ITS FULL AIR POWER TO BOMB MANCHURIA BECAUSE THE LOSSES INVOLVED MIGHT "LEAVE US, AS A NATION, NAKED FOR SEVERAL YEARS TO COME."

MACARTHUR HAD CONTENDED HIS PROPOSALS FOR BOMBING NORTH OF THE YALU RIVER COULD BE CARRIED OUT WITH MODEST ADDITIONS TO THE AIRPOWER NOW COMMITTED TO THE FAR EAST.

VANDENBERG SAID THAT WHILE HE REGARDS THE PRESENT PLANE STRENGTH THERE AS SUFFICIENT TO HELP PROMOTE "REASONABLE CHANCES" OF GAINING A NEGOTIATED PEACE, THE U.S. HAS ONLY A "SHOE STRING" AIR FORCE SO FAR AS WORLD RESPONSIBILITIES GO.

HE SAID THE FULL WEIGHT OF AMERICAN POWER COULD LEVEL CHINA'S SUPPLY BASES AND CITIES, BUT MIGHT NOT WIN A VICTORY EVEN THEN. IT WOULD TAKE DOUBLE THE PRESENT STRATEGIC AIRPOWER NOW AVAILABLE, TO CARRY OUT THE MACARTHUR PLAN, HE TESTIFIED.

INSTEAD, HE SAID, THE UNITED STATES MUST KEEP AN AIR RESERVE AVAILABLE TO MEET ANY THREATENED ATTACKS BY RUSSIA ELSEWHERE.

THE PRESENT GOAL OF 95 AIR GROUPS IS ONLY A "INTERIM TARGET", VANDENBERG SAID. TOP U.S. AIR STRENGTH IN WORLD WAR TWO WAS 200 AIR GR A GROUP IS A VARIABLE NUMBER OF PLANES, RANGING FROM A FEW HEAVY BOMBERS TO SCORES OF FIGHTERS.

THE AIR FORCE PLANS TO HAVE 87 COMBAT WINGS IN OPERATION BY JUNE 30 AND REACH THE 95-WING GOAL IN THE FALL OF 1952. PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS ASKED CONGRESS FOR $19,800,000,000 (B) FOR AIR OUT OF A $60,700,000,000 (B) MILITARY BUDGET FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1.

IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS BY SENATOR LYNDON JOHNSON (D-TEX), VANDENBERG SAID REGARDLESS OF HOW MUCH MONEY CONGRESS PUTS INTO IT, IT WILL TAKE TWO AND A HALF TO THREE YEARS TO BUILD AN AIR FORCE CAPABE OF DEFENDING FAR EASTERN BASES, WESTERN EUROPE, THE UNITED STATES ITSELF AND STILL BE ABLE TO TAKE THE STRATEGIC AIR OFFENSIVE.

DESCRIBING THE U.S. AIR FORCE AS "THE ONE THING THAT HAS, UP TO DATE, KEPT THE RUSSIANS FROM DECIDING TO GO TO WAR," VANDENBERG SAID IT SHOULDN'T BE USED TO "PECK AT THE PERIPHERY" OF SOVIET POWER IN MANCHURIA.

HE SAID THAT AS OF TODAY, THE UNITED STATES ITSELF IS RELATIVELY SAFE FROM AIR ATTACK, BUT IT WON'T BE WHEN RUSSIA HAS DEVELOPED ITS LONG RANGE AIR FORCE AND HAS MORE ATOMIC BOMBS.

VANDENBERG CONTENDED THERE IS NOT SUFFICIENT AIRPOWER AVAILABLE TODAY TO CARRY OUT U.S. COMMITMENTS IN EUROPE, ADDING THAT ALL OF THE COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC AIR DEFENSE ARE GOING TO HAVE TO LIFE THEIR SIGHTS ONE-THIRD OR ONE-HALF ABOVE PRESENT GOALS.

MACARTHUR HAD CONTENDED HIS PROPOSALS WOULD NOT INCITE THE RUSSIANS TO WAR, ASSERTING THAT THEY WOULD PICK THE TIME THEY THINK MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TO THEM, REGARDLESS OF WHAT THE UNITED STATES DOES.

SENATOR GREEN (D-RI) ASKED IF MACARTHUR'S PROGRAM MIGHT NOT SET OFF WORLD WAR III.

"THAT WOULD ~~DEPEND ENTIRELY UPON THE DECISION~~ OF THE PEOPLE IN RUSSIA -- THAT IN MY OPINION IT WOULD NOT NECESSARILY MEAN WAR BECAUSE IT DEPENDS ON WHETHER OR NOT THEY FEEL THAT THE GREATEST ADVANTAGE WOULD BE GAINED FROM HAVING WAR AT THAT TIME," VANDENBERG REPLIED.

MAY 30 1951

R7WX

VANDENBERG SAID MACARTHUR IS "TOO FINE A MAN" TO HAVE ATTEMPTED TO MISLEAD CONGRESS WITH HIS STATEMENT THAT THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF APPROVED HIS PROPOSALS FOR BROADENING THE KOREAN WAR.

"I DO BELIEVE HE MUST HAVE MISUNDERSTOOD," VANDENBERG SAID. GENERAL BRADLEY HAS TESTIFIED THE POINTS MACARTHUR ADVOCATED WERE AMONG 16 THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF STUDIED FOR POSSIBLE USE IF U.S. FORCES HAD TO QUIT KOREA.

VANDENBERG SAID THERE WERE NO PERSONAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MACARTHUR AND THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF. HE SAID IT WAS EVIDENT, HOWEVER, THAT MACARTHUR DID NOT SEE "EYE TO EYE" WITH WASHINGTON AUTHORITIES ON POLICIES.

VANDENBERG SAID HE BELIEVED THE JOINT CHIEFS DID NOT INITIATE THE MOVE FOR MACARTHUR'S OUSTER--BUT ONLY CONCURRED IN IT--BECAUSE THERE WERE OTHER THAN MILITARY QUESTIONS INVOLVED.

HE SAID HE JOINED IN THE DECISION "RELUCTANTLY AND REGRETFULLY".

DC436AED NM HKUP

30.24- 23511

A100WX

JETS-GERMAN SCIENTISTS (300)

WASHINGTON,MAY 29-(AP)-SENATOR HICKENLOOPER (R-IOWA) SAID TODAY "ONE INDIVIDUAL IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT" BLOCKED MILITARY EFFORTS TO BRING TRAINED GERMAN SCIENTISTS HERE AFTER THE WAR.

HICKENLOOPER DID NOT NAME THE MAN, BUT SAID HE WAS NOT TALKING ABOUT THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

"HE MUST HAVE BEEN AN AWFULLY POWERFUL MAN TO OVERRIDE THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND EVERYBODY ELSE IN THE DEPARTMENT," OBSERVED SENATOR CONNALLY (D-TEXAS).

HICKENLOOPER BROUGHT THE MATTER UP IN QUESTIONING OF GEN.HOYT VANDENBERG, CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF, DURING HEARINGS ON THE OUSTER OF GEN.MACARTHUR.

VANDENBERG HAD TESTIFIED EARLIER TO THE EXCELLENCE OF THE JET ENGINE IN THE RUSSIAN-BUILT MIG-15 FIGHTER BEING USED IN KOREA. HE SAID GERMAN SCIENTISTS HAD AIDED RUSSIA IN JET DEVELOPMENT.

HICKENLOOPER RECALLED THERE WAS A PROPOSAL TO BRING A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF TRAINED GERMAN SCIENTISTS TO THIS COUNTRY TO WORK ON ROCKET AND JET PROGRAMS.

VANDENBERG REPLIED THAT "WE GOT SOME, ABOUT THAT TIME."

HICKENLOOPER SAID HE FELT THE ARMED SERVICES DID EVERYTHING THEY COULD TO OBTAIN "THIS VAST LORE OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE."

HICKENLOOPER: "I RAISE THAT QUESTION INDICATING THAT AT LEAST THE MILITARY, AT THAT TIME, REALIZED THE TREMENDOUS VALUE WHICH THEY MIGHT GET, TO THIS COUNTRY, BUT ACCORDING TO MY INFORMATION, THE COMPLETION OF THAT PROGRAM HAD A LOT TO PROMISE FOR US, BUT WAS BLOCKED IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT."

CONNALLY: "WHO BLOCKED THEM?"

HICKENLOOPER: "MY INFORMATION IS IT WAS BLOCKED BY ONE INDIVIDUAL IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT. I DON'T MEAN THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

CONNALLY: "WHAT MAN?"

HICKENLOOPER: "I DIDN'T NAME THE MAN. I DON'T KNOW ABOUT CENSORSHIP, AND I DON'T KNOW ALL THE FACTS, AND I DON'T THINK IT WOULD BE FAIR TO NAME HIS NAME. I HAVE IT HERE ON THIS MEMORANDUM, BUT I SHALL NOT MAKE HIS NAME AVAILABLE FOR THE RECORD AT THIS MOMENT."

CONNALLY: "HE MUST HAVE BEEN AN AWFULLY POWERFUL MAN TO OVERRIDE THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND EVERYBODY ELSE IN THE DEPARTMENT."

HICKENLOOPER: "HE WAS JUST POWERFUL ENOUGH TO BLOCK THIS THING, I AM SURE."

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A139BA

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MAY 30 1951

BOSTON,MAY 29-(AP)-REP. KENNEDY (D-MASS) TODAY QUOTED GEN. MACARTHUR AS SAYING THAT THE PRESENT METHOD OF FIGHTING IN KOREA "CANNOT LEAD TO ANY FINAL DECISION REGARDLESS OF HOW MANY CHINESE COMMUNISTS ARE KILLED."

AFTER CONFERRING FOR TWO HOURS WITH MAC ARTHUR AT HIS NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS, KENNEDY SAID THE GENERAL TOLD HIM:

"WE HAVE NOT HURT HIM (THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS) VITALLY, AND WE ARE LOSING HEAVILY OURSELVES. THE POOL OF AMERICAN BLOOD IS GETTING DEEPER."

KENNEDY'S REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE WAS CONTAINED IN A STATEMENT ISSUED FROM HIS BOSTON OFFICE.

KENNEDY SAID THE GENERAL DECLARED THAT THE MOST SAVAGE FIGHTING HE HAS EVER SEEN HAS BEEN IN THE KOREAN WAR.

HE QUOTED THE GENERAL AS SAYING THAT "WE MUST HIT THE ENEMY IN ITS DISTRIBUTIVE CENTERS IN MANCHURIA WITH OUR AIR POWER AND USE OUR NAVAL POWER FOR BLOCKING THEIR COAST."

MAC ARTHUR SAID THAT OUR FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE IN EUROPE "IS NOT THE ELBE OR RHINE RIVERS BUT THE YALU RIVER," KENNEDY ADDED. "IF WE DO NOT WIN IN KOREA, WE CAN LOSE IN EUROPE."

HE SAID THE GENERAL APPARENTLY DOES NOT BELIEVE THE RUSSIANS WILL RESORT TO FORCE IN EUROPE BECAUSE THEY ARE MAKING PROGRESS IN ASIA "WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT OR LOSING A SOLDIER."

KENNEDY SAID THE GENERAL BELIEVES RUSSIAN DISPOSITIONS IN SIBERIA ARE DEFENSIVE AND THAT OUR BOMBING OF MANCHURIA WOULD NOT AFFECT THEIR DECISION TO BEGIN AN AGGRESSIVE WAR.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REPRESENTATIVE WAS THE FIRST CONGRESSMAN TO CONFER WITH THE GENERAL SINCE HIS APPEARANCE BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

ES104AED NM

A116KX

MAY 30 1951

SECOND NIGHT LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (230)

BY DON HUTH

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30-(AP)-THE BIG ALLIED OFFENSIVE TUESDAY RIPPED 26 MILES OR MORE DEEP INTO NORTH KOREA, SLAMMING SHUT THE LAST RED ESCAPE ROUTES ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT.

IT APPEARED, HOWEVER, THAT MOST OF THE COMMUNIST FORCES THAT STRUCK SOUTH ON THAT FRONT IN THEIR SECOND SPRING OFFENSIVE LAREADY HAD PULLED OUT.

THE CUT-OFF WAS ACHIEVED MAINLY BY SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS, WHO HAD BEEN HARD HIT WHEN THE REDS SPRANG THEIR BIG MAY DRIVE.

ONE FORCE OF SOUTH KOREANS, RACING UP THE EAST COAST, SEIZED THE TOWN OF KANSONG, 26 MILES NORTH OF PARALLEL 38. THIS STOPPED UP ONE ESCAPE ROUTE, A ROAD LEADING NORTHEAST FROM THE FRONT TO THE COAST.

OTHER SOUTH KOREANS CAPTURED HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING THE HWACHON DAM, ABOUT SEVEN MILES INTO NORTH KOREA ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, AND REACHED THE SOUTH AND WEST BANKS OF THE RESERVOIR. THIS GAVE THEM COMMAND OF OTHER ROUTES LEADING FROM THE EAST-CENTRAL SECTOR.

BETWEEN HWACHON RESERVOIR AND THE EAST COAST, A U.S. TANK FORCE HELD STRATEGIC INJE. ALL VEHICLES MUST PASS THROUGH INJE TO GET INTO NORTH KOREA FROM THE EASTERN FRONT.

A STRONG U.S. TANK FORCE TRIED TO MOVE UP THE NORTHEAST ROAD FROM INJE TOWARD KANSONG AND WAS STOPPED COLD 10 MILES FROM INJE BY FIERCE COMMUNIST RESISTANCE, A FIELD DISPATCH SAID.

BACK IN TOKYO AFTER A TWO-DAY VISIT TO KOREA, GENERAL MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY SAID THE ALLIES HAD CAPTURED NEARLY 10,000 REDS SINCE APRIL 22 IN INFLICTING "A MAJOR, SEVERE DEFEAT" ON THE COMMUNISTS.

RIDGWAY CAUTIONED A NEWS CONFERENCE, HOWEVER, THAT THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAD FIVE ARMIES WHICH STILL COULD LOOSE AN OFFENSIVE. FIELD DISPATCHES SEEMED TO UNDERSCORE HIS WORDS.

THE REDS WERE STIFFENING ALL ALONG THE 125-MILE FRONT. BUT STILL THE ALLIED TROOPS POUNDED ON IN NORTH KOREA, AP CORRESPONDENT STAN CARTER REPORTED FROM U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS. GAINS OF FROM ONE TO FOUR MILES WERE REPORTED IN SCATTERED SECTORS.

THE RAINS, WHICH HAD HELPED TO SHIELD THE RED RETREAT, ABATED AND IN CLOUDY WEATHER ALLIED WARPLANES RAINED DESTRUCTION ON THE BACKTRACKING ENEMY.

THE FAR EAST AIR FORCE ESTIMATED THAT AIR FORCE AND NAVY PLANES INFLICTED APPROXIMATELY 1,000 CASUALTIES. ABOUT 900 SORTIES WERE FLOWN.

NIGHT BOM ERS REPORTED MORE THAN 800 COMMUNIST VEHICLES AND SAID AT LE 60 WERE DESTROYED. MOST OF THE MOVEMENT WAS NORTH, AWAY FROM

0 NIGHT BOMBERS REPORTED HEAVY MOVEMENT OF TRAFFIC BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES. THEY ATTACKED MORE THAN 800 COMMUNIST VEHICLES AND SAID AT LEAST 60 WERE DESTROYED. MOST OF THE MOVEMENT WAS NORTH, AWAY FROM THE FRONT.

ENEMY RESISTANCE WAS HEAVY TO LIGHT ALONG THE WESTERN FRONT, WHERE THE ALLIES WERE ACROSS THE 38TH PARALLEL. ONE PRONG WAS AIMED MENAINCINGLY AT KUMHWA, RED BASE 20 MILES NORTH OF THE OLD BOUNDARY BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA.

SOUTH KOREANS ON THE EXTREME WEST CROSSED THE IMJIN RIVER AND RAN INTO AN ENEMY BATTALION. THIS CROSSING WAS MADE SOUTH OF KORANGPO, 28 MILES NORTHWEST OF SEOUL.

A FEW MILES TO THE EAST, A U.S. ARMY DIVISION SENT PATROLS TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF YONCHON, SIX MILES INSIDE NORTH KOREA. BUT AN ENEMY REGIMENT DUG IN ON HILLS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ROAD CHECKED THE ADVANCE.

THE REDS WERE SENSITIVE TO THIS THRUST SINCE YONCHON LIES ON THE ROAD TO ANOTHER BIG COMMUNIST BASE, CHORWON, ABOUT 13 MILES WEST OF KUMHWA.

FARTHER EAST, ELEMENTS OF A U.S. DIVISION REACHED THE HANTAN RIVER, BUT THE DISTANCE OF ITS PENETRATION WAS CENSORED. THIS FORCE MET LITTLE RESISTANCE.

EAST OF THIS HANTAN ADVANCE UNITED NATIONS TROOPS MOVED NORTH MORE THAN TWO MILES TO A POINT WHICH CARTER SAID WAS "HIGH ABOVE THE PARALLEL." THE DISTANCE NORTH WAS NOT GIVEN, BUT THIS THRUST WAS THE ONE WHICH WAS MENACING KUMHWA.

THE HARDEST FIGHTING APPEARED TO BE AROUND HWACHON RESERVOIR ON THE CENTRAL FRONT EAST OF THE PUSH TOWARD KUMHWA.

AN EIGHTH ARMY BRIEFING OFFICER SAID THE ALLIES NOW "ARE IN A POSITION OVERLOOKING THE DAM." HE SAID ARTILLERY FIRE COULD KEEP THE ENEMY FROM CROSSING THE DAM, WHICH IS ALSO A ROAD OF RETREAT.

A134KX MAY 30 1951

THE COMMUNISTS WERE OUT IN LARGE NUMBERS IN THE HILLS WEST OF THE DAM, BUT THE BRIEFING OFFICER SAID THEY WERE BELIEVED TO BE ONLY DELAYING TROOPS. SOUTH KOREANS SKIRMISHED WITH SMALL RED FORCES IN THIS AREA.

COMMUNIST RESISTANCE WAS STRONG NORTH AND WEST OF THE ALLIED-HELD TOWN OF HWACHON, FOR WHICH THE RESERVOIR IS NAMED. THE REDS THREW IN SEVERAL COUNTERATTACKS WHICH WERE REPULSED.

NORTH KOREAN COMMUNISTS, REPLACING THE RETREATING CHINESE REDS IN THE LINE, WERE FIGHTING MUCH BETTER ON THE HWACHON FRONT.

"THESE KOREANS," ONE ALLIED OFFICER SAID, "STICK IN THEIR HOLES AND FIGHT A LOT LONGER THAN THE CHINESE. WE'VE BEEN THROWING GRENADES BACK AND FORTH AT EACH OTHER ALL DAY. THEY ARE WAITING FOR US TO CLOSE WITH THEM AND DIG THEM OUT HAND TO HAND."

ALLIED FORCES EAST OF THE RESERVOIR GROUND OUT SOME GAINS, BUT WERE FORCED BACK FROM ONE HILL POSITION BY AN ATTACK BY POSSIBLY 1,000 ENEMY TROOPS.

THERE WAS BLOODY HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING HERE, WHERE U.S. TROOPS WERE WITHIN FOUR MILES OF YANGGU AT THE EASTERN TIP OF THE RESERVOIR.

RED KOREANS ATTACKED BEFORE DAYLIGHT AND THE AMERICANS COUNTER-ATTACKED AT DAWN. THE FIGHTING SWIRLED THROUGH THE WOODS AT POINT-BLANK RANGE. WHEN THE FIGHTING ENDED THE AMERICANS HELD THE LAST RIDGES ON THE PASS LEADING TO YANGGU.

ENEMY TROOPS CUT OFF IN THE HWACHON AREA HAD MADE GOOD THEIR ESCAPE OVER THE HILLS AND FEW PRISONERS WERE BEING TAKEN NOW. THE ENGHTH ARMY ESTIMATED 18,000 CHINESE WERE KILLED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED IN THE FOUR-DAY BATTLE ALONG THE CENTRAL FRONT. THE U.S. 24TH DIVISION, FIRST TO ENTER THE WAR, CAPTURED POSSIBLY 3,000 ENEMY TROOPS.

THE STRONG ALLIED TASK FORCE THAT HAD THRUST UP THE ROAD FROM INJE TOWARD THE EAST COAST WAS STOPPED 20 MILES SHORT OF A LINKUP WITH SOUTH KOREANS ON THE EAST COAST, FIELD REPORTS SAID. CENSORSHIP OBSCURED DETAILS OF THE OPERATION.

THE EIGHTH ARMY BRIEFING OFFICER REPORTED THE SOUTH KOREANS ENTERED KANSONG TUESDAY WITHOUT A FIGHT. HE HAD NO INFORMATION AS TO WHETHER THE SOUTH KOREANS HAD PUSHED ON BEYOND KANSONG.

SEA AND AIR BLOWS WERE FALLING ON COMMUNIST SUPPLY LINES FAR BEHIND THE FRONT.

A135KX

SUPERFORTS FROM JAPANESE BASES PLASTERED THE RAILWAY YARDS AT KOWON, NEAR THE EAST COAST 22 MILES NORTH OF THE RUBBLED PORT OF WONSAN. OTHER B-29S RANGED FAR NORTH AND ATTACKED A KEY RAILWAY BRIDGE SOUTH OF KANGGYE NEAR THE YALU RIVER BOUNDARY OF MANCHURIA.

OTHER PLANES DESTROYED LARGE STORES OF AMMUNITION AND FUEL IN SKIP BOMBING ATTACKS ON TUNNELS WHICH THE ENEMY WAS USING FOR SUPPLY DUMPS BEHIND THE FRONT.

ALLIED WARSHIPS OFF THE EAST COAST KEPT UP THE BOMBARDMENT OF WONSAN AND OTHER COMMUNICATION CENTERS ALONG THE SHORE.

(NO PICKUP) M

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MAY 30 1951

A160KX (KOREAN)

SECOND LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (130)

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30-(AP)-SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS STABBED FORWARD A DOZEN MILES TUESDAY AGAINST LITTLE OR NO OPPOSITION TO SEIZE THE EAST COAST PORT OF KANSONG, 26 MILES INSIDE NORTH KOREA.

OTHER UNITED NATIONS FORCES ON THE CENTRAL FRONT GAINED CONTROL OF AN IMPORTANT RIDGE OVERLOOKING THE ESCAPE ROUTE FOR THOUSANDS OF KOREAN AND CHINESE REDS AT THE EASTERN END OF THE HWACHON RESERVOIR.

THE ALLIED PUSH WAS DESIGNED TO SLAM THE DOOR ON RED TROOPS STILL SOUTH OF THE RESERVOIR, SAID A POOLED DISPATCH.

THE ALLIES WERE WITHIN FOUR MILES SOUTHEAST OF YANGGU ON THE LAST RIDGELINE LEADING TO THAT STRATEGIC TOWN.

THE REDS FOUGHT BITTERLY TO DELAY THE ALLIED TROOPS ON THE MOUNTAINOUS CENTRAL FRONT BUT GAINS OF AS MUCH AS 4,500 YARDS (ALMOST THREE MILES) WERE SCORED BY POWERFUL ALLIED TANK AND ARTILLERY-SUPPORTED TASK FORCES.

TWO CHINESE DIVISIONS WERE WIPED OUT IN A FOUR DAY BATTLE ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL. THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY SAID THE CHINESE LOST 18,000 MEN--KILLED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED--IN THE SINGLE BATTLE.

SMALLER, BUT EQUALLY STUBBORN FIGHTS RAGED ACROSS KOREA NORTH OF 38. ALLIED TROOPS WERE HELD TO LIMITED GAINS. STIFFEST ACTION WAS IN THE CENTER OF THE PENINSULA WHERE U.N. TROOPS TRIED TO SEAL OFF HWACHON RESERVOIR.

SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS WERE STRUNG ALONG THE SOUTH BANK OF THE RESERVOIR ABOUT FOUR MILES EAST OF THE DAMSITE. U.S. MARINES WERE ON THE WESTERN END. AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN FIGHTING THROUGH STRONG OPPOSITION GAINED ONE MILE TUESDAY IN THEIR DRIVE TO REACH ITS EASTERN END.

FIELD DISPATCHES REPORTED ALLIED TROOPS BEHIND THE FIGHTING FRONT KNIFED FIVE MILES UP THE HYON-INJE ROAD TO LINK WITH AMERICANS FIGHTING SLOWLY SOUTHWARD.

BUT A STRONG FORCE MOVING NORTHWEST OF INJE FOUGHT FOR TWO DAYS TO REACH AND CAPTURE A MINOR ROAD JUNCTION THREE AND A HALF MILES FROM THE DEATH-RIDDEN TOWN.

A DELAYED AND HEAVILY CENSORED DISPATCH FROM AP CORRESPONDENT TOM BRADSHAW SAID A POWERFUL U.N. TASK FORCE BOGGED DOWN MONDAY NORTH-EAST OF INJE.

"ALLIED CASUALTIES IN INJE ITSELF WERE HEAVY," BRADSHAW REPORTED. REDS POURED SPORADIC FIRE FROM THE SURROUNDING HILLS INTO THE TOWN--"A LEVELED AREA OF MUD HUTS INTERSPERSED WITH DEAD CHINESE AND HORSES."

"THE UNGODLY SMELL OF DEAD FLESH" HUNG OVER INJE. "AND ALONG THE STREETS OF THE TOWN LAY BODIES OF CHINESE COMMUNISTS SO BATTERED BY THE PASSING VEHICLES THAT THEY COULD HARDLY BE RECOGNIZED AS HUMAN BEINGS."

BRADSHAW REPORTED THE TASK FORCE HAD RUMBLED ACROSS THE BODIES IN THE NIGHT "WITH A DULL CRUNCHING OF HUMAN BONES."

REDS LINING THE HILLS NORTHEAST OF THE TOWN SLOWED THE TANKS TO A CRAWL WITH A SERIES OF ROAD BLOCKS AND HEAVY MORTAR AND AUTOMATIC WEAPON FIRE, AND FINALLY HALTED IT.

OTHER ARMORED UNITS RAN INTO THE SAME TROUBLE AS THEY HEADED NORTHWEST TOWARD YANGGU, 10 MILES AWAY ON THE END OF HWACHON RESERVOIR. AP CORRESPONDENT JIM BECKER REPORTED AMERICANS HACKED OUT ONE MILE TUESDAY AGAINST RUGGED OPPOSITION.

NORTH KOREANS FOUGHT THROUGHOUT THE DAY, BECKER REPORTED, CONCENTRATING "INTENSE, HIGHLY ACCURATE MORTAR FIRE AND VERY HEAVY ANTI-TANK FIRE ON THE AMERICANS."

"THESE KOREANS STICK IN THEIR HOLES AND FIGHT A LOT LONGER THAN THE CHINESE," ONE AMERICAN OFFICER SAID. "WE'VE BEEN THROWING GRENADES BACK AND FORTH AT EACH OTHER ALL DAY.

A112FX

"THEY ARE WAITING FOR US TO COME IN AND DIG THEM OUT HAND TO HAND.

"AND THEY HAVE PLENTY OF GOOD MORTAR SUPPORT. IT IS ALWAYS DIFFICULT TO MAKE PROGRESS AGAINST WELL PLACED MORTAR BARRAGES."

ANOTHER OFFICER SAID HE THOUGHT AN ENTIRE RED DIVISION BLOCKED THE ROAD TOWARD YANGGU.

SOUTH KOREANS ADVANCED TO THE SOUTHERN BANKS OF THE 20 MILE LONG RESERVOIR.

AT ITS WESTERN TIP U.S. MARINES WERE ENGAGED IN SHARP, FIERCE FIGHTS WITH RED KOREANS EAST, WEST AND NORTH OF THE TOWN OF HWACHON. HWACHON IS THE CENTRAL SPEARHEAD OF THE 125 MILE U.N. BATTLELINE.

COMMUNIST TROOPS THREW UP STIFF DEFENSES AGAINST EVERY OTHER U.N. PENETRATION TO THE WEST. SOUTH KOREANS IN YONGONG HAD TO CALL FOR AIR STRIKES BEFORE THEY COULD MOVE AT ALL AGAINST TWO RED BATTALIONS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT, ARMORED PATROLS MONDAY PROBED THROUGH YONCHON, SIX MILES NORTH OF 38 AND 35 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL. BUT WHEN INFANTRY MOVED UP TUESDAY THEY FOUND COMMUNISTS ON THE HILLTOPS EVERYWHERE. THE REDS OPENED UP WITH 76-MM. FIELD GUNS AND AN ARTILLERY BATTLE FLARED.

AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH REPORTED THESE REDS APPARENTLY WERE FIGHTING TO BLOCK AMERICANS FROM THEIR CHORWON ASSEMBLY AREA.

NASTY HILL FIGHTS DEVELOPED ALL ALONG THE FRONT.

NONE, HOWEVER, APPROACHED THE SCOPE OF THE FOUR DAY BATTLE ON THE CENTRAL FRONT WHERE TWO CHINESE DIVISIONS WERE ELIMINATED.

THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY SAID 12,974 REDS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE NORTHWEST OF CHUNCHON. ANOTHER 5,028 WERE CAPTURED.

AMERICANS AND SOUTH KOREANS SURROUNDED AND HACKED TO PIECES TWO FULL CHINESE DIVISIONS IN THIS BATTLE. A BRIEFING OFFICER SAID ONLY A FEW SCATTERED RED UNITS SURVIVED.

BUT THE COSTLY CHINESE STAND MAY HAVE ALLOWED THE BULK OF RETREATING RED FORCES TO SLIP BACK ACROSS THE 38TH PARALLEL AND ESCAPE PURSUING U.N. FORCES.

THE ALLIED COUNTERATTACK HAD PUSHED THE REDS BACK 30 TO 40 MILES. IT VIRTUALLY WIPED OUT GAINS THE COMMUNISTS MADE IN TWO COSTLY SPRING OFFENSIVES. THE REDS, BY EIGHTH ARMY ESTIMATES, PAID NEARLY 150,000 CASUALTIES FOR THOSE TEMPORARY GAINS.

THE U.N. COMEBACK DRIVE HAD CARRIED THE ALLIES NORTH ACROSS 38 AT ALMOST EVERY MAJOR ROAD CROSSING. THE DEEPEST PENETRATION WAS ON THE EAST COAST. THERE SOUTH KOREANS WERE DUG IN TUESDAY MORNING AT SOKCHO, 14 MILES NORTH OF THE PARALLEL, UNDER THE SUPPORTING GUNS OF U.S. WARSHIPS STANDING OFFSHORE.

THE NAVY ANNOUNCED THAT FARTHER NORTH BLOCKADING WARSHIPS HAVE KILLED OR WOUNDED MORE THAN 9,200 REDS IN THEIR SIEGE OF WONSAN, NOW IN ITS FOURTH MONTH. NAVAL GUNS ALSO WERE CREDITED WITH KNOCKING OUT 79 AMMUNITION AND SUPPLY DUMPS, 615 BUILDINGS, 345 VEHICLES AND 115 RAILROAD CARS.

BRIGHT SUNSHINE TUESDAY BROUGHT ALLIED WAR PLANES OUT IN FORCE. THEY SWEPT OUT IN MORNING ATTACKS ON TROOPS AND SUPPLIES BACK OF THE LINES.

A35FX

SOME SMASHED AT COMMUNISTS PUTTING UP A STIFFENING FIGHT ACROSS THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT.

FIELD REPORTS SAID U.N. TANK-LED PATROLS RAN INTO TROUBLE PROBING OUT IN THREE DIRECTIONS FROM INJE, EASTERN ANCHOR OF THIS SECTOR FOUR MILES NORTH OF 38.

THE ALLIED NORTHEASTWARD DRIVE WAS REPORTED BOGGED DOWN. REDS STOPPED U.N. PATROLS DRIVING NORTHWESTWARD TOWARD YANGGU AT THE EASTERN END OF HWACHON RESERVOIR. COMMUNISTS PUT UP A STIFF FIGHT SOUTHEAST OF INJE AGAINST U.N. TROOPS TRYING TO CLOSE THE GAP BETWEEN INJE AND HYON, SOUTH OF THE BORDER.

AT THE WESTERN END OF THE RESERVOIR, BATTLES FLARED NORTH, WEST AND EAST OF HWACHON.

ALONG THE EXTREME WESTERN FRONT, SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS RAN INTO STIFF OPPOSITION AFTER FORDING THE IMJIN RIVER. THE ACTION WAS WEST OF MUNSAN AND NORTHWEST OF SEOUL. FOR A TIME HEAVY HAZE CUT OFF THE SOUTH KOREANS FROM ARTILLERY SUPPORT.

RED TROOPS CHECKED GREEK AND SOUTH KOREAN ATTEMPTS TO CROSS THE RIVER NEAR THE 38TH PARALLEL AROUND KORANGPO. ALLIED INFANTRY AND TANK PATROLS DRIVING UP THE ROAD FROM UIJONGBU PUSHED TOWARD YONCHON IN A SERIES OF SMALL BUT FURIOUS FIGHTS.

(V220APD)

MAY 30 1951

A59KX

NIGHT LEAD TASK FORCE (850)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH WAS HEAVILY CENSORED. EIGHT PARAGRAPHS AND FOUR LINES, PRESUMABLY DEALING WITH THE CURRENT STATUS OF A POWERFUL ALLIED TASK FORCE FIGHTING NORTHEAST OF INJE, WERE DELETED. THE REMAINDER IS A GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE TASK FORCE'S BATTLE TO REACH INJE, FOUR MILES INSIDE RED KOREA ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT, BEFORE IT STRUCK OUT TO THE NORTH).

BY TOM BRADSHAW

INJE, RED KOREA, MAY 29-(AP)-A POWERFUL ALLIED TASK FORCE THAT TRIED TO SMASH THROUGH ENEMY TERRITORY WAS STOPPED COLD 10 MILES NORTHEAST OF INJE.

THE REDS BATTLED STUBBORNLY FOR EVERY INCH OF THE ROAD.

THE POWERFUL TANK AND INFANTRY TASK FORCE WAS STRIKING UP THE INJE-KANSONG ROAD LEADING TO THE SEA OF JAPAN.

(SOUTH KOREAN FORCES TUESDAY SEIZED KANSONG, ABOUT 30 MILES FROM INJE ON THE EAST COAST ROAD).

THE OPERATION STARTED LAST THURSDAY WHEN THE TASK FORCE OF TANKS AND SUPPORTING INFANTRY BARRELED UP THE HONGCHONG-INJE ROAD.

THE TASK FORCE HAD TO FIGHT ITS WAY THROUGH FOUR MILES OF ENEMY ROADBLOCKS AND AMBUSHES BEFORE REACHING THE SOUTH BANK OF THE CHOYANG RIVER. THE REDS WERE FIGHTING DESPERATELY TO KEEP THE ROUTE OPEN FOR THEIR OWN RETREAT.

A COMPANY OF INFANTRYMEN WAS SENT ACROSS THE RIVER TO CLEAN OUT A POCKET OF REDS. THEN THE TANKS RUMBLED ACROSS.

THE TASK FORCE BATTLED ITS WAY OVER A STEEP MOUNTAIN PASS AND DOWN INTO INJE--FOUR MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL.

THE GOING WAS ROUGH ALL THE WAY. THE REDS WERE WELL ARMED. SOME CARRIED AMERICAN WEAPONS CAPTURED IN THEIR LAST OFFENSIVE.

SIX TANKS WERE KNOCKED OUT BY NAZOOKAS SHOOTING DOWN FROM A SHARP BLUFF OVERLOOKING THE ROAD.

ONE TANK LEADER--A YOUNG FIRST LIEUTENANT WHO HAD BEEN ON MORE PATROLS INTO ENEMY TERRITORY THAN THE NUMBER OF HIS YEARS--WAS LED TO THE REAR, BABBLING INCOHERENTLY. A BAZOOKA STRUCK HIS TANK AND KILLED MOST OF THE CREW.

COMMUNISTS WERE DUG IN ON EVERY HILL AROUND THE TOWN OF INJE. ONE HILL LOOMING UP IMMEDIATELY BEHIND THE TOWN'S ONE CHURCH WAS HONEYCOMBED WITH BUNKERS, PILL BOXES, TRENCHES.

TANK GUNS POUNDED THOSE EMPLACEMENTS TO ASSIST SWEATING GI'S WHO SLOWLY WORKED THEIR WAY UP TO THE TOP. AFTER A FOUR-HOUR BATTLE THE HILL WAS IN FRIENDLY HANDS.

MAY 30 1951

A60KX

BACK DOWN THE ROAD AMERICAN ENGINEERS BUILT A PONTOON BRIDGE ACROSS THE CHOYANG RIVER FOR THE TRUCKS AND JEEPS TO COME ACROSS. THE ENGINEE WORKED WITH SNIPER BULLETS SINGING AROUND THEIR HEADS.

A SUPPLY TRUCK MAKING THE DASH FROM INJE BACK TO HANGYE--ABOUT 21 MILES--HAD TO RUN A GANTLET OF ENEMY SNIPER FIRE AND THE SAME FOUR-MILE ROADBLOCK THAT HAD FAILED TO STOP THE TANK.

ONE CONVOY OF 22 TRUCKS WAS HIT HARD. THE DRIVER OF ONE HAD TO KNOCK CHINESE FROM HIS PATH AS HE RODE DOWN THE ROAD. THE BULLET-RIDDLED WRECK OF THE OTHER (FIGURES CENSORED OUT) TRUCKS LINED THE ROAD.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 26, THE MAIN BODY OF THE "FLYING" COLUMN FORMED ALONG THE ROAD NEAR HANGYE. GROUPS OF MEN SAT AROUND FIRES IN A STEADY RAIN AND SWEATED OUT THE OPERATION AHEAD.

AN MP MOVED FROM GROUP TO GROUP GIVING FINAL INSTRUCTION.

"DON'T ABANDON YOUR VEHICLE," HE SAID, "AS LONG AS THE DAMN THING WILL STILL RUN."

A BLONDE SOLDIER LOOKED UP AT HIME AND ASKED:

"WHAT DO I DO IF THEY SHOOT ME?"

"PUT IT ON AUTOMATIC PILOT," CAME BACK THE ANSWER, "AND DROP DEAD."

AT ONE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON THE COLUMN FINALLY BEGAN MOVING. EXACTLY TEN HOURS LATER THE TRUCKS AND JEEPS CRAWLED INTO A BIVOUAC AREA ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE CHOYANG.

AN INTERMITTENT RAIN FELL.

WEARY MEN CLIMBED OUT OF THEIR VEHICLES AND TRIED TO FIND A DRYING SPOT TO SLEEP. BUT THE RAIN SEEMED TO REACH THEM EVEN UNDER THE TRUCKS AND TRAILERS. SOME GAVE UP THE IDEA OF SLEEP AND OPENED CANS OF C-RATION.

NO FIRE COULD BE LIT BECAUSE OF THE SNIPERS IN THE SURROUNDING HILLS. THE MEN ATE COLD BEEF AND HAM.

JUST THREE HOURS AFTER THEY REACHED THE BIVOUAC AREA THE MEN WERE ALERTED AGAIN. ONCE MORE THEY STOOD AROUND FOR HOURS WHILE THE INFANTRY CLEARED THE ROAD AHEAD. IT WAS ALMOST DARK WHEN THE COLUMN STARTED MOVING NORTH.

THE RIDE THROUGH THE BLACK NIGHT WAS ROUGH ON THE NERVES.

BOB SCHUTZ, ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER AND I WERE RIDING IN A JEEP WITH THE MPS.

HALFWAY FROM THE RIVER TO INJE THE COLUMN STOPPED AT A SECTION OF ROADS WITH A STEEP BLUFF RISING ON ONE SIDE AND A SHEER DROP TO THE RIVER BED ON THE OTHER.

LIKE MOST OF THE MANY STOPS THIS ONE WAS BECAUSE OF A COMMUNIST AMBUSH. A SMALL GROUP OF REDS WERE TOSSING HAD GRENADES DOWN ON THE CONVOY FROM THE ROADSIDE CLIFF.

A61KX

WHEN THE TROUBLE WAS CLEARED UP BY THE INFANTRY THE CONVOY SWEPT DOWN THE ROAD ONCE AGAIN. SHORTLY THEY CAME TO ANOTHER STOP. THE ROAD HAD CAVED IN ON A CURVE, CARRYING A TRUCK DOWN WITH IT. TWO MEN WERE TRAPPED IN THE TRUCK CAB. ONE DIED QUICKLY. THE OTHER LASTED THREE HOURS BUT THERE WAS NO WAY TO LIFE THE HEAVY TRUCK FROM HIM.

AT DAWN SUNDAY THE COLUMN REACHED INJE. THE TANKS AND INFANTRY OF THE TASK FORCE WERE BATTLING TO GAIN CONTROL OF THE HIGH GROUND ALONG THE ROAD LEADING TO KANSONG.

THE TOWN OF INJE WAS A PILE OF RUBBLE. THE BODIES OF COMMUNISTS AND DEAD PACK ANIMALS LITTERED THE MAIN STREET. THE SMELL OF DEAD FLESH WAS OVERPOWERING. TIRED, HUNGRY MEN MOVED FAR ENOUGH AWAY FROM THE NEAREST CORPSE BEFORE OPENING A CAN OF

THE NEAREST CORPSE BEFORE OPENING A CAN OF RATIONS.

ALL DAY THE COLUMN WAITED IN INJE WHILE THE REDS STILL IN THE HILLS AROUND THE TOWN SENT AN OCCASIONAL MORTAR ROUND OR FIRED BULLETS DOWN AMONG THE CLUSTER OF MEN AND TRUCKS.

SIX MORTAR SHELLS DROPPED ALONG THE RIVER BANK WHERE SOME OF THE GIS WERE WASHING OFF THE DUST OF THE ROAD. SOME WERE HIT BY SHRAPNEL.

FOR MORE, LONG, TEDIOUS HOURS THE MEN WAITED TO MAKE THEIR DASH TO THE SEA.

LT.GEN.EDWARD M.ALMOND, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.TENTH CROPS, FLEW INTO THE LITTLE EMERGENCY AIRSTRIP ON THE EDGE OF THE TOWN. HE CONFERRED WITH FRONT LINE OFFICERS.

ALLIED JETS AND PROPELLER-TYPE FIGHTER PLANES CAME DOWN TO DROP JELLIED GASOLINE AND BOMBS ON THE HILLS LESS THAN A MILE FROM THE AIRSTRIP.

(FINAL THREE PARAGRAPHS DELETED BY CENSORS)

FR634PCS

MAY 30 1951

A128FX

TASK FORCE (400)

BY TOM BRADHASW

EAST CENTRAL FRONT, KOREA, MAY 28-(DELAYED AND HEAVILY CENSORED). --(AP)--A TANK-LED ALLIED TASK FORCE CRASHED DOWN A COMMUNIST-HELD ROAD SUNDAY AND FOUGHT ITS WAY INTO BATTERED INJE, 4 1/2 MILES NORTH OF PARLLEL 38.

STUBBORN RED TROOPS STOPPED THE FORCE TODAY IN THE HILLS NORTHEAST O THE TOWN.

TO PAVE THE WAY FOR THE FORCE, COMBAT ENGINEERS BUILT A PONTOON BRIDGE UNDER FIRE ACROSS THE CHOYANG RIVER.

ON THE WAY TO INJE, TWO TANKS AND FOUR VEHICLES WENT OVER THE SIDE OF THE TORTUOUS MOUNTAIN ROAD. TWO MEN WERE KILLED AND SEVEN INJURED.

SLOWLY THE LONG CONVOY WOUND INTO THE TOWN. COMMUNIST FIRE WAS HEAV BUT RELATIVELY FEW CASUALTIES WERE INFLICTED UNTIL INJE WAS REACHED.

IT WAS A LONG, ROUGH JOURNEY, FILLED WITH THE HORRORS OF WAR.

THERE WERE THE CHINESE DEAD COVERING THE ROAD, AND A DULL CRUNCHING OF HUMAN BONES AS THE VEHICLES GROUND OVER THEM.

THERE WAS THE UNGODLY SMELL OF DEAD FLESH, AND THE LONG WAITS IN THE DARKNESS, NOT KNOWING WHEN OR WHERE THE REDS MIGHT STRIKE.

THE ALLIED SOLDIERS FOUND INJE A LEVELED AREA OF MUD HUTS. ALONG THE STREETS LAY THE BODIES OF CHINESE SOLDIERS, SO BATTERED BY PASSING VEHICLES THAT THEY COULD HARDLY BE RECOGNIZED AS HUMAN BEINGS.

THE SMELL OF DEAD SOLDIERS AND PACK ANIMALS SO COVERED THE AREA THAT IT WAS HARD TO EAT.

INJE WAS SECURED 24 HOURS AFTER THE OPERATION BEGAN.

BUT WHILE THE TOWN WAS CONSIDERED TO BE IN ALLIED HANDS, THE HILLS AROUND IT WERE FULL OF COMMUNISTS. THEY SPRAYED THE TASK FORCE WITH HEAVY MACHINEGUN, AUTOMATIC WEAPONS AND MORTAR FIRE.

WITH INJE SECURED, THE LONG TASK FORCE CRAWLED AHEAD.
BUT THE CHINESE AND NORTH KOREANS SPIKED THE ALLIED EFFORT.
GROUPS OF RETREATING REDS, APPARENTLY REALIZING THE DIRECTION AND AIM OF THE MOVE, DUG IN ON A HILL NORTHEAST OF INJE AND RESISTED EVERY EFFORT THE TASK FORCE MADE TO CRASH THEIR LINES.
ALLIED FIGHTER-BOMBERS POUNDED THE HILLS WITH JELLIED GASOLINE, ROCKETS AND MACHINEGUN FIRE.
BUT EVERY TIME THE AMERICAN GUNS STOPPED FIRING, THE REDS BEGAN AGAIN, INFLICTING MORE DAMAGE ON THE SORELY DEPLETED TASK FORCE.

A129FX
BETWEEN THE SHARP CHATTER OF ENEMY WEAPONS AND THE REASSURING RETURN FIRE THERE WERE MOMENTS OF HUMOR.
PFC ROBERT WALSH, 2720 DECATURE AVE., THE BRONX, N.Y., AND PFC JOSEPH (THE RUSSIAN) ROMENICK, 108 MCKIBBEN ST., BROOKLYN, HAD A SPIRITED ARGUMENT--ABOUT THE MERITS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE BOROUGHS.
THERE WAS PITIFUL CONTRAST TO ANOTHER SOUND HEARD IN INJE--THE LOVE CALLS OF BIRDS CHIRPING IN THE WARM SPRING WEATHER.
BP/CC803APD NM

MAY 30 1951

A43FX
(490)
BY JIM BECKER
WITH THE U.S. MARINES IN EAST-CENTRAL KOREA,MAY 29-(AP)-I HAD A CHINESE RED SOLDIER ON MY HANDS TODAY. I THOUGHT FOR A WHILE I WOULD HAVE TO TAKE HIM HOME WITH ME. ONLY BY SUBTERFUGE WAS I ABLE TO RID MYSELF OF HIM.
I FOUND HIM THIS MORNING. YOU MIGHT EVEN SAY I CAPTURED HIM.
THERE HE WAS COWERING IN THE BUSHES AS I WALKED BY. HE STOOD UP WITH HIS HANDS RAISED AND SMILED. I DIDN'T HAVE A GUN BUT HE DIDN'T EITHER. HE LOOKED LIKE HE WAS ABOUT 11 YEARS OLD, SO I FIGURED I COULD HANDLE HIM.
THERE WE WERE--A SCARED CHINESE AND A FRIGHTENED REPORTER, FACE TO FACE.
I MOTIONED TO HIM TO COME WITH ME AND HE PADDED ALONG SILENTLY, GRINNING LIKE MAD.
I TOOK HIM TO MY JEEP AND PUT HIM IN THE FRONT SEAT. I DIDN'T WANT HIM SITTING IN THE BACK.
ALL THE WHILE I WAS DRIVING, I KEPT ONE EYE ON JUNIOR AND THE OTHER ON THE ROAD. HE NEVER MADE A MOVE AND HE NEVER STOPPED GRINNING.
FIRST I STOPPED SOME MARINE INFANTRYMEN COMING DOWN THE ROAD.
"YOU WANT A PRISONER?" I ASKED.
"WHAT WOULD WE DO WITH HIM?" ONE ASKED. "YOU TAKE HIM BACK TO THE REAR."
SO I STARTED BACK TO THE REAR WITH MY GRINNING CAPTIVE. AT THE NEXT CROSS ROADS I MET AN MP (MILITARY POLICEMAN).
I STOPPED THE JEEP AND POINTED TO LAUGHING BOY:
"HERE'S A PRISONER FOR YOU."
"I DON'T WANT HIM," SAID THE MP. "TAKE HIM TO THE REAR. AND MOVE ON, YOU ARE BLOCKING TRAFFIC."
DOWN THE ROAD WE WENT--OLD HAPPINESS BOY AND HIS PRIVATE CHAUFFEUR.
AFTER ABOUT A MILE, I PASSED A PRISONER OF WAR (POW) PROCESSING POINT FOR A BATTALION.
I STOPPED THE JEEP, MOTIONED TO MY CAPTIVE TO WAIT, AND WENT INSIDE.
THERE WAS A CORPORAL SITTING ON A BOX. IN THE BACK WERE A BATCH OF FORLORN-LOOKING CHINESE IN ASSORTED UNIFORMS.
"I'VE GOT A PRISONER OUTSIDE IN THE JEEP, A BRAND NEW, FRESHLY CAUGHT CHINAMAN," I TOLD THE CORPORAL.
"WHO ARE YOU?" HE ASKED.
I TOLD HIM.
"WE ONLY PROCESS PRISONERS CAPTURED BY OUR OWN BATTALION. TAKE HIM BACK TO THE REAR," HE SAID.

A44FX
OUT IN THE JEEP, MY SMIRKING PASSENGER WAS STILL WAITING. HE SEEMED TO BE ENJOYING THE RIDE.
IT WAS BEGINNING TO LOOK LIKE I HAD ACQUIRED A PERMANENT PASSENGER. I TRIED ONE MORE MP, WITHOUT MUCH HOPE, AND HE MERELY POINTED AND SAID:
"TAKE HIM TO THE REAR."
YOU'VE GOT TO USE YOUR HEAD IN THESE SITUATIONS. A SHORT DISTANCE DOWN THE ROAD I PASSED A REGIMENTAL COMMAND POST. I DROVE RIGHT INSIDE.
THERE WAS A POW STOCKADE BUT I KNEW THEY WOULDN'T WANT JUNIOR.
SO I DROVE RIGHT UP TO THE S-2 (INTELLIGENCE) TENT. THE JOB OF THE INTELLIGENCE SECTION IS TO QUESTION PRISONERS OF WAR.
I MOTIONED TO THE LAUGHING LAD TO GET OUT OF THE JEEP AND FOLLOW ME. HE CAME ALONG QUIETLY.
I CIRCLED AROUND TO THE REAR OF THE TENT, LOOKED CAREFULLY IN ALL DIRECTIONS AND THEN OPENED THE FLAP AND SHOVED MY CAPTIVE, STILL GRINNING, INSIDE.
I HOPE THEY HAVE BETTER LUCK GETTING RID OF HIM THAN I DID.
CC3APD

A71KA
MAY 30 1951
(120)
BY JOHN RANDOLPH
WESTERN FRONT, KOREA, MAY 29-(AP)-WORRIES OF A WAR CORRESPONDENT, INACCURATE BATTLE STORY DIVISION:
AMERICAN DIVISION TANKERS RETURNED FROM A PATROL SEVERAL DAYS AGO AND REPORTED STIRRING ACTION.
THEY SAID A CHINESE SELF-PROPELLED GUN CREW TRIED TO AMBUSH THEM BUT THEY BLASTED THE GUN INTO SILENCE.
THEN THEY SURPRISED A COMMUNIST TANK FORDING A STREAM AND KNOCKED IT OUT BEFORE IT COULD FIRE A SHOT.
"YOU COULD SEE THE GUYS JUMPING OUT OF IT AFTER WE HIT THEM," ONE TANKER SAID.
THE QUICK ALLIED ADVANCE EXPOSED THE FULLY STORY.
THE SELF-PROPELLED GUN WAS ONLY A RUSTY BULLDOZER ABANDONED IN SOME PREVIOUS RETREAT.
AND THE TANK WAS A TANK ALL RIGHT--IT WAS ONE OF THE BRITISH HAD BURNED AND ABANDONED SEVERAL MONTHS EARLIER.
FR710PCS

B44KX (Q)
(-150)
TOKYO, MAY 29-(AP)-"THE VOICE," A C-47 SKYTRAIN, CIRCLED OVER COMMUNIST TROOPS ON THE KOREAN FRONT. THE VOICE OF CHINESE AND KOREAN INTERPRETERS BOOMED OUT THROUGH A LOUDSPEAKER:
"WE DO NOT WANT TO KILL YOU. LAY DOWN YOUR ARMS AND COME OUT INTO THE OPEN ROADS AND VALLEYS. THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES WILL NOT HARM YOU. THEY WILL GIVE YOU RICE."
THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES TODAY SAID 1,800 REDS THUS WERE PERSUADED TO SURRENDER TO ALLIED GROUND TROOPS SUNDAY ON THE CHUNCHON AND INJE FRONTS.
CAPT.ROBERT K.DAVIS, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., CIRCLED HIS LOUDSPEAKER PLANE AT 3,500 FEET OVER RED TROOPS.
ONLY A FEW REDS FLED. WHEN ALLIED GROUND TROOPS REACHED THE OTHERS THE COMMUNISTS SHOWED SAFE CONDUCT PASSES DROPPED BY OTHER ALLIED PLANES.
THE INTERPRETERS WERE DIRECTED BY CAPT.FRANK STANFIELD, WASHINGTON, D.C. CREW CHIEF OF THE PLANE WAS SGT.RALPH B.BAHR, ROCHESTER, N.Y.
VR612ACS NM

A154FX
-95-
TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30-(AP)-SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS PLUNGED FORWARD 12 MILES ON KOREA'S EAST COAST TUESDAY TO CAPTURE THE ROAD JUNCTION OF KANSONG, 26 MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL.
THE SOUTH KOREANS ADVANCED ALMOST WITHOUT OPPOSITION, A POOLD FIELD DISPATCH FROM THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT SAID.
OTHER ALLIED TROOPS IN CENTRAL KOREA ADVANCED TO WITHIN FOUR MILES OF YANGGU AT THE EASTERN TIP OF THE HWACHON RESERVOIR, THE DISPATCH SAID, AGAINST STIFF RESISTANCE. SOME U.N. TROOPS GAINED AS MUCH AS 4,500 YARDS IN THE SAME SECTOR.
THE PUSH ON YANGGU WAS DESIGNED TO SLAM SHUT A TRAPON RED TROOPS STILL SOUTH OF SPRAWLING HWACHON RESERVOIR ITSELF.
THE ALLIES NOW CONTROL THE LAST RIDGELINE ON THE PASS LEADING TO YANGGU FROM THE SOUTHEAST.
JW908APD NM

A124KX
(140)
TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30-(AP)-THE MONSOON IS BEGINNING IN KOREA, BRINGING WITH IT TORRENTIAL RAINS. THEY ARE EXPECTED TO SLOW DOWN THI UNITED NATIONS GROUND AND AIR FORCES.
JUNE BRINGS ON A THREE-MONTH RAINY MONSOON WHEN ONLY TWO TO FOUR DAYS OF BLUE SKIES A MONTH CAN BE EXPECTED. (MONSOON LITERALLY MEANS SEASON BUT IS GENERALLY ACCEPTED AS THE WORD FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS' RAINS BORNE ON WINDS FROM THE SOUTHWEST)
POUNDED BY THE SUMMER RAINS, KOREA'S ROADS TURN TO RIVERS OF MUD, BOGGING DOWN HEAVY TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OF THE U.N. FORCES.
FOR THE AIR FORCE, THE SUMMER IS THE WORST OPERATIONAL SEASON OF THE YEAR. DURING EACH OF THE THREE MONTHS IT IS ESTIMATED THERE WILL BE NINE TO 12 DAYS WHEN AIR OPERATIONS WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE, SEVEN TO NINE DAYS WHEN THE WEATHER WILL BE FAVORABLE, WITH THE REMAINDER ALLOWING ONLY LIMITED OPERATIONS.
SEOUL HAS AN AVERAGE RAINFALL OF ABOUT 4 1/2 INCHES IN JUNE, MORE THAN 15 IN JULY, ABOUT 10 IN AUGUST AND 5 IN SEPTEMBER.
FR959PCS

MAY 30 1951

A37FX
TOKYO, MAY 29-(AP)-THE FIRST USO UNIT OF THE KOREAN WAR HAS ARRIVED NEAR THE FRONTLINES TO ENTERTAIN TROOPS.
THE EIGHT-MEMBER CAMP SHOW GROUP VISITED HOSPITALS IN JAPAN FOR TWO DAYS, THEN PROCEEDED TO KOREA. THE THREE GIRLS AND FIVE MEN IN THE UNIT ARE GIVING TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, MOST OF THEM IN FORWARD AREAS.
ANOTHER ENTERTAINMENT UNIT, A 15-MEMBER GROUP, ALSO HAS ARRIVED IN KOREA TO GIVE VARIETY SHOWS FOR THE SOLDIERS.
CV227APD

B30KX (Q)
APW (120)
PUSAN, KOREA, MAY 29-(AP)-A YOUNG AUSTRALIAN WAR CORRESPONDENT AND A CANADIAN OFFICER, KILLED WHEN A COMMUNIST LAND MINE EXPLODED SATURDAY, WERE BURIED TODAY IN THE UNITED NATIONS CEMETERY AT PUSAN.
THEY WERE DERECK PEARCY, REUTER CORRESPONDENT OF SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, AND LT. JOSEPH LEVISON, 21, A CANADIAN PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER. THE TRAGEDY OCCURRED ON PEARCY'S 25TH BIRTHDAY.
A PARTY OF BRITISH TROOPS FIRED A SALUTE AND A BUGLER PLAYED "THE LAST POST" AT THE END OF THE SIMPLE SERVICES. WAR CORRESPONDENTS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY, THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH COMMAND, AND THE BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN DELEGATIONS IN PUSAN ATTENDED.
PEARCY WAS THE 14TH ALLIED CORRESPONDENT KILLED IN THE KOREAN WAR. THREE OTHERS ARE MISSING AND TWO ARE PRISONERS.
VR442ACS

A38FX
TOKYO, MAY 29-(AP)-THE NORTH KOREAN PYONGYANG RADIO BROADCAST YESTERDAY THAT TWO SOUTH KOREANS WOULD BE EXECUTED FOR SPYING AND "ANTI-PEOPLES' ACTIONS."
THE BROADCAST SAID FOUR OTHERS WERE SENTENCED TO 15 TO 20 YEARS.
THE RED RADIO SAID ALL SIX WERE CAUGHT SENDING INFORMATION FROM SEOUL TO THE SOUTH KOREAN ARMY.
RED FORCES QUIT SEOUL UNDER ALLIED PRESSURE LAST MARCH.
CV228APD

B61KX (Q)
(160)
TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30-(AP)-PFC.ROBERT K.HOTCHKISS OF (174 CARLISLE ST.) NEW HAVEN, CONN., OWES HIS LIFE TO SOMEONE HE PROBABLY WILL NEVER KNOW.
THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION REPORTED HERE TODAY THAT THE 18-YEAR-OLD GI, A MEMBER OF THE EIGHTH CAVALRY REGIMENT, WAS ASSAULTING A HILL WITH HIS UNIT IN KOREA WHEN HIS RIFLE JAMMED.
"JUST AS I BENT DOWN TO KICK THE BOLT OPEN," HE SAID, "A NORTH KOREAN JUMPED OUT OF THE BUSHES AND GRABBED ME AROUND THE NECK, TRYING TO SLIT MY THROAT WITH A BAYONET.
"I POINTED MY RIFLE OVER MY SHOULDER AND PULLED THE TRIGGER, BUT NOTHING HAPPENED."
JUST AS HOTCHKISS THOUGHT HE WAS THROUGH, "SOMEONE SHOOT THE NORTH KOREAN AND WOUNDED HIM IN THE SHOULDER. I GRABBED THE BAYONET OUT OF HIS HAND AND KILLED HIM."
AFTER THE HILL WAS TAKEN, THE YOUNG SOLDIER SEARCHED THE COMPANY FOR THE MAN WHO SAVED HIS LIFE. BUT NO ONE KNEW WHO HAD FIRED THE TIMELY SHOT.
"I GUESS I'LL NEVER KNOW WHO HE IS, BUT HE'S THE BEST FRIEND I'VE EVER HAD," HOTCHKISS SAID.
FR920PCS

B45KX (Q)
(150)
BY SPENCER MOOSA
TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 29-(AP)-NATIONALIST CHINESE AUTHORITIES TODAY SAID THEY WERE HOLDING THE BRITISH BLOCKADE RUNNER FONG MIN.
OFFICIALS SAID THE FONG MIN WAS CARRYING CHEMICALS. A NATIONALIST WARSHIP INTERCEPTED IT MAY 22 NEAR THE RED CHINESE PORT OF FOOCHOW.
OTHER OFFICIAL REPORTS SAID ANOTHER BRITISH SHIP, THE TAI CHUNG SHAN, WAS RELEASED MAY 26, TWO DAYS AFTER A NATIONALIST WARSHIP STOPPED IT BETWEEN THE MAINLAND PORTS OF AMOY AND SWATOW. THE REPORTS SAID AN INSPECTION SHOWED THE SHIP WAS NOT CARRYING STRATEGIC WAR MATERIALS.
MEANWHILE THE NATIONALISTS COMPLETED THE UNLOADING OF THE WEST GERMAN FREIGHTER MAI RICKMERS, SEIZED OFF THE RED CHINA COAST APRIL 26.
THE MAI RICKMERS, FIRST SHIP TO FLY THE WEST GERMAN FLAG IN FAR EASTERN WATERS, CARRIED VALUABLE CARGO INCLUDING RADIO RECEIVERS AND OTHER ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES, PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MEDICAL GOODS.
VR610ACS

MAY 30 1951

A97FX
TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 29-(AP)-THE CHINA UNION PRESS TODAY REPORTED MORE THAN 50 UNITED NATIONS PRISONERS OF WAR ARRIVED IN CANTON FROM KOREA MAY 6.
THE NATIONALIST AGENCY SAID THE PRISONERS WERE SENT TO CANTON TO BEAR OUT RED CHINESE CLAIMS OF A GREAT COMMUNIST VICTORY IN KOREA.
BP61APD

30.24- 23517

A101FX

HONG KONG, MAY 29-(AP)-NEWSPAPER REPORTS FROM CANTON TODAY SAID AT LEAST 20 PRIVATELY-OWNED FACTORIES IN THAT RED CHINESE CITY CLOSED IN THE PAST MONTH BECAUSE OF LACK OF MATERIALS.

THE WESTERN EMBARGO WAS PARTIALLY BLAMED.

BP617APD

A99FX

HONG KONG, MAY 29-(AP)-THERE'S NO SUCH THING AS A GOOD "COUNTER-REVOLUNTIONARY"--EVEN A DEAD ONE.

THAT'S THE CONSIDERED OPINION OF 21 CHINESE REDS WHO SIGNED A LETTER TO THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER SIN WEN JIH PAO IN SHANGHAI.

THEY SAID UNDERTAKERS SHOULD REFUSE TO HANDLE THE BODIES OF PURGE VICTIMS BECAUSE "IT'S NOT RIGHT TO SPEND MONEY OR ENERGY ON ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE."

THE LETTER ALSO SAID "IT IS WRONG FOR ANYONE, REGARDLESS OF RELATIONSHIP, TO EXPRESS CONDOLANCES OR LAMENT OVER THE BODIES OF EXECUTED COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES."

BP614APD

A45FX

MAY 30 1951

TROOPS-NARCOTICS (280)

BY WILLIAM JORDEN

TOKYO,MAY 29-(AP)-WHILE UNITED NATIONS TROOPS BATTLE TO DESTROY THE COMMUNIST FORCES, ARMY MEDICS BEHIND THE LINES ARE WAGING A RELENTLESS FIGHT AGAINST DRUG ADDICTION.

THEY SAY THEY ARE WINNING.

THE MEDICAL AUTHORITIES DENY PUBLISHED STORIES THAT USE OF DRUGS HAS BECOME A MAJOR PROBLEM AMONG TROOPS IN JAPAN AND KOREA.

MAJ.GEN.EDGAR H.HUME, SURGEON GENERAL OF THE FAR EAST COMMAND, EXPRESSED SURPRISE WHEN INFORMED SUCH STORIES HAD BEEN CIRCULATED. "NO SUCH MAJOR PROBLEM EXISTS," HE SAID.

PROVOST MARSHAL STATISTICS SHOW DRUG VIOLATIONS FAR DOWN THE LIST OF VIOLATIONS FOR WHICH SOLDIERS ARE ARRESTED IN JAPAN. FOR EXAMPLE, BETWEEN OCT. 1, 1950, AND MARCH 1, THERE WERE 173 CASES INVOLVING POSSESSION OF NARCOTICS. THIS WAS 1.3 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL 12,828 ARRESTS OF MILITARY PERSONNEL IN THAT PERIOD.

HUME SAID ADMISSIONS TO ARMY HOSPITALS OF DRUG ADDICTS WERE "NORMAL AND ABOUT THE SAME AS EXPERIENCED IN ANY CIVILIAN HOSPITAL IN THE UNITED STATES."

THE FACT THAT THERE IS SOME USE OF DRUGS BY ALLIED SOLDIERS IS NOT CONSIDERED SURPRISING. THE FAR EAST HAS LONG BEEN NOTORIOUS FOR ITS WIDESPREAD USE OF OPIUM, HEROIN, COCAINE AND OTHER DRUGS. BUT ARMY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AGENTS, WORKING CLOSELY WITH KOREAN AND JAPANESE POLICE, SAY THEY HAVE SUCCEEDED IN CHOPPING OFF MAJOR SUPPLY CHANNELS TO U.N. TROOPS.

"FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL, THERE HAS BEEN DRUG ADDICTION IN THE ORIENT," ONE HIGH EIGHTH ARMY OFFICER SAID. "THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE IN PORT CITIES, AND ANYONE IS SUSCEPTIBLE.

"BUT I CAN TELL YOU THERE IS LESS DRUG ADDICTION HERE (IN KOREA) THAN IN ANY OTHER PLACE IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD.

"AND MOST IMPORTANT, DRUG ADDICTION AMONG UNITED NATIONS FORCES IS PRACTICALLY NIL."

HUME SAID THE LAST SIGNIFICANT DRUG PROBLEM INVOLVING AMERICAN SOLDIERS THAT HE KNEW OF BROUGHT THE CONVICTION OF THREE GIS IN KOBE MORE THAN A YEAR AGO.

SINCE THE KOREAN WAR BEGAN, U.S. ARMY AGENTS AND THE JAPANESE AUTHORITIES HAVE INCREASED THEIR VIGILANCE. THE WAR ITSELF HELPED CONTROL IN CHINA AND NORTH KOREA FROM THE JAPAN TRAFFIC.

V

IN KOREA,SIMILAR DRIVES HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT.

"DOPE USED TO BE OBTAINABLE FROM ANY STREET PEDDLER OR IN HOUSES WHERE ONE COULD BUY ANY KIND OF NARCOTIC HE WANTED," AN EIGHTH ARMY NARCOTIC CONTROL OFFICER SAID. "BUT WE HAVE SOUGHT OUT AND DESTROYED THESE SOURCES. AND THE DOPE HOUSES HAVE BEEN FORCED TO MOVE SO FAST AND FREQUENTLY THAT THEY HAVE LOST THEIR CONTACTS AND DISAPPEARED.

"IT'S NOW A MATTER OF UP-A-BACK-ALLEY DEALS."

AVAILABLE STATISTICS SHOW THE SUPPLIES OF NARCOTICS HAVE DECREASED BY 80 PER CENT SINCE SEPTEMBER.

A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR TO THE DECREASE IS THE TOUGH ATTITUDE TAKEN BY THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT TOWARD DRUG SELLERS.

"THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT MAKES A DISTINCTION BETWEEN SELLING NARCOTICS TO OTHER KOREANS AND TO U.N. SOLDIERS," AN AMERICAN OFFICER EXPLAINED. "THEY CONSIDER SELLING DRUGS TO U.N. SOLDIERS AS SABOTAGE AND THAT IS A TREASON CHARGE."

THE ARMY ITSELF DEALS HARSHLY WITH ANY SOLDIER CAUGHT USING, SELLING OR POSSESSING DRUGS.

A SURVEY OF DRUG CASES IN JAPAN SHOWS THE AVERAGE SENTENCE IMPOSED BY COURTS MARTIAL IN DRUG CASES IS A DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE, FORFEITURE OF ALL PAY AND ALLOWANCES AND CONFINEMENT AT HARD LABOR FOR 18 MONTHS.

VR517ACS NM ASKT

MAY 30 1951

A198KX

TOKYO,WEDNESDAY,MAY 30 (AP)-THE NEW COMMANDERS OF THE U.S.FAR EAST AIR FORCES AND THE U.S.FIFTH AIR FORCE ARRIVED IN TOKYO LAST NIGHT BY PLANE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THEY WERE LT.GEN.OTTO P.WEYLAND, WHO REPLACES LT.GEN.GEORGE E. STRATEMEYER AS FEAF COMMANDER, AND MAJ.GEN.FRANK F.EVEREST WHO WILL TAKE OVER THE FIFTH AIR FORCE FROM LT.GEN.EARLE E.PARTRIDGE.

GEN.PARTRIDGE WILL RETURN TO THE U.S. TO HEAD THE AIR FORCE DEVELOPMENT COMMAND. GEN.STRATEMEYER HAS BEEN IN AN AIR FORCE HOSPITA NEAR TOKYO SINCE MAY 20 FOLLOWING A HEART ATTACK.

GG1232PCS

A106WX (130)

WASHINGTON,MAY 29-(AP)-THE ARMY TODAY ANNOUNCED THE COMMANDERS OF THREE CORPS ACTIVATED SINCE THE KOREAN HOSTILITIES STARTED.

LT.GEN.JOHN W.LEONARD WAS NAMED TO COMMAND THE 18TH AIRBORNE CORPS AT FORT BRAGG,N.C.

MAJ.GEN.WITHERS A.BURRESS, NOW COMMANDER OF THE 6TH CORPS AT CAMP ATTERBURY,IND. WAS APPOINTED COMMANDER OF THE 7TH CORPS AT FORT MEADE,MD.

THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE 6TH CORPS IS MAJ.GEN.PAUL W.KENDALL, FORMER DEPUTY COMMANDER OF U. S. FORCES IN AUSTRIA.

THE CORPS COMMAND AT FORT MEADE HAS NOT BEEN FILLED SINCE IT WAS ESTABLISHED LAST JANUARY. THE 18TH AIRBORNE CORPS WAS ACTIVATED EARLY THIS MONTH. ITS NEW COMMANDER, GEN.LEONARD, IS A VETERAN OF BOTH WORLD WARS IN THE LAST OF WHICH HE COMMANDED THE 9TH ARMORED DIVISION IN EUROPE.

HY1056PED

A2FX

SECOND LEAD RIDGWAY

TOKYO,WEDNESDAY,MAY 30-(AP)-GEN. MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY DECLARED TODAY ALLIED TROOPS HAD CAPTURED NEARLY 10,000 RED TROOPS SINCE APRIL 22 AND INFLICTED "A MAJOR, SEVERE DEFEAT" ON THE COMMUNISTS IN KOREA.

BUT THE SUPREME COMMANDER, JUST BACK FROM A VISIT TO THE FRONT, SAW NO END TO THE FIGHTING, SAYING:

"WITH THEM (THE COMMUNISTS) THERE IS NO COMPROMISE, AND FOR US THERE IS NO CHOICE."

RIDGWAY TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE IT WAS THE STAND OF THE U.S. SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION IN EAST CENTRAL KOREA THAT INFLICTED THE DEFEAT ON THE REDS. THE SECOND ONCE BEFORE SAVED THE EIGHTH ARMY FROM

DISASTER IN NORTH KOREA BY A SIMILAR STAND.
"WE HAVE LEARNED FROM PRISONER OF WAR REPORTS," RIDGWAY SAID, "THAT DESERTION HAS BECOME A DEFINITE AND SERIOUS PROBLEM FOR THE COMMUNISTS WELL BACK INTO THEIR REAR AREAS."

THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER RETURNED TO TOKYO THIS AFTERNOON AFTER A TWO-DAY VISIT TO KOREA. HE IMMEDIATELY CALLED THE FIRST NEWS CONFERENCE SINCE HE REPLACED GENERAL MACARTHUR.
RIDGWAY SAID THAT DESPITE THEIR SEVERE LOSSES, THE COMMUNISTS STILL HAVE THE CAPACITY FOR OFFENSIVE ACTION. HE SAID THE REDS COULD EMPLOY FIVE CHINESE ARMIES "WHOSE EXACT STRENGTH WE DON'T KNOW."

A149FX MAY 30 1951
THE GENERAL SAID THERE WERE SEVERAL ROUTES COMMUNIST ARMIES COULD TAKE IN ANY FURTHER DRIVE SOUTHWARD. BUT HE SAID HISTORY AS WELL AS THE EXPERIENCE OF THE KOREAN WAR POINTED TO THREE LIKELY CHOICES:
1. ALONG THE CHORWON-SEOUL AND KUMHWA-SEOUL ROADS.
2. THROUGH THE VALLEYS TO THE EAST OF SEOUL.
3. AROUND THE EAST END OF THE HWACHON RESERVOIR DOWN KOREA'S HILLY CENTRAL SPINE.

THE FIGHTING ALLIED COMMANDER, STILL WEARING COMBAT BOOTS AND FATIGUE PANTS AFTER HIS KOREAN TRIP, LEFT NO DOUBT HE FELT HIS ARMIES COULD AGAIN STOP ANY SUCH RED DRIVE.
RIDGWAY SAID THE COMMUNIST COMMANDERS' CONDUCT OF THE KOREAN WAR INDICATED TO HIM "THEIR UNCHANGING DETERMINATION TO CONTINUE THIS UTTERLY UNWARRANTED, WANTON USE OF ARMED FORCES TO ACHIEVE THEIR ENDS."
HE APPEARED TO HAVE NO REASON TO FORESEE ANY EARLY END TO THE KOREAN CONFLICT. THE ONLY POSSIBILITIES FOR AN END TO THE FIGHTING SEEMED TO BE FURTHER BATTERING INTO SUBMISSION OF THE RED ARMIES OR A CHANGE OF POLICY ON THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF COMMUNIST POWER -- IN PEIPING OR MOSCOW.
RIDGWAY SAID THE COMMUNISTS' CONDUCT OF THE KOREAN CAMPAIGN, WITH "CYNICAL DISREGARD FOR THE LIVES OF THEIR OWN MEN," GAVE THE WORLD A CLEAR VIEW "OF THE FATE THAT WOULD BEFALL US AND ALL OTHER FREE PEOPLES IF THEY ARE SUCCESSFUL."
"WITH THEM THERE IS NO COMPROMISE," HE SAID GRIMLY, "AND FOR US THERE IS NO CHOICE."

UM1122PPD NM

A118KA
PRECEDE TOKYO SWEETSER (A62KX)
TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF., MAY 29-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.LUTHER W. SWEETSER JR., ARRIVED TODAY FROM TOKYO, TIGHTLIPPED ABOUT HIS REMOVAL AS COMMANDER OF AN AIR FORCE LIGHT BOMBER WING.
HE WAS RELIEVED TWO WEEKS AGO.
THE STOCKY GLENDALE, CALIF., FLIER MERELY SMILED. HE TOLD REPORTERS HE HAD NOTHING TO SAY WHEN ASKED FOR COMMENT ON TODAY'S EXPLANATORY STATEMENT IN TOKYO BY LT.GEN.EARLE H.PARTRIDGE, ACTING COMMANDER OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES.
THAT STATEMENT SAID:
"GENERAL SWEETSER, AFTER A CONSIDERABLE PERIOD OF TIME, WAS UNABLE TO ACHIEVE THE MAXIMUM COMBAT POTENTIAL FROM HIS 452ND LIGHT BOMB WING.
"I FELT X X X THAT UNDER DIFFERENT LEADERSHIP, THE 452ND'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE AIR WAR IN KOREA WOULD BE SUBSTANTIALLY ENHANCED."
SWEETSER SAID THIS WAS THE FIRST HE HAD SEEN OR HEARD OF PARTRIDGE'S STATEMENT, ALTHOUGH THE LATTER HAD RELIEVED SWEETSER OF HIS COMMAND MAY 10--NEARLY THREE WEEKS AGO.
HE WAS SUCCEEDED BY COL.BROOKS A.LAWHON.
GEN.PARTRIDGE'S STATEMENT SAID THAT "SINCE THERE WAS NO OTHER POSITION IN THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES IN WHICH GEN.SWEETSER'S PARTICULAR ABILITIES AND RANK WERE REQUIRED HE HAS BEEN ROTATED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR FURTHER ASSIGNMENT."
THERE HAD BEEN REPORTS IN THE U.S.THAT THE GENERAL HAD BEEN RELIEVED BECAUSE HE HAD URGED CREW REPLACEMENTS AND BETTER LOGISTIC SUPPORT. AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS MADE NO COMMENT ON THIS.
FR638PCS

A7FX MAY 30 1951
AMS IN (240)
TOKYO,MAY 29-(AP)-THE U.S. FAR EAST AIR FORCE SAID TODAY BRIG.GEN. LUTHER W.SWEETSER WAS RELIEVED TWO WEEKS AGO AS COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE 452ND LIGHT BOMBARDMENT WING BECAUSE HE "WAS UNABLE TO ACHIEVE THE MAXIMUM COMBAT POTENTIAL" FROM HIS WING.
LT.GEN.EARLE E.PARTRIDGE, ACTING COMMANDER OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES, MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN RESPONSE TO QUERIES ABOUT GEN. SWEETSER'S RELIEF. GENERAL PARTRIDGE'S STATEMENT SAID:
"GENERAL SWEETSER, AFTER A CONSIDERABLE PERIOD OF TIME, WAS UNABLE TO ACHIEVE THE MAXIMUM COMBAT POTENTIAL FROM HIS 452ND LIGHT BOMB WING.
"I FELT, AS FIFTH AIR FORCE COMMANDER, THAT UNDER DIFFERENT LEADERSHIP THE 452ND'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE AIR WAR IN KOREA WOULD BE SUBSTANTIALLY ENHANCED. THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 452ND ALWAYS HAVE HAD THE WILLINGNESS, THE EXPERIENCE, AND THE FUNDAMENTAL ABILITY TO INCREASE MATERIALLY THEIR EFFECTIVENESS IN BATTLE. THEREFORE, AS FIFTH AIR FORCE COMMANDER, I REPLACED GENERAL SWEETSER."
THE STATEMENT ADDED THAT "SINCE THERE WAS NO OTHER POSITION IN THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES IN WHICH GENERAL SWEETSER'S PARTICULAR ABILITIES AND RANK WERE REQUIRED HE HAS BEEN ROTATED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR FURTHER ASSIGNMENT."

UM1145PPD NM

A74KX (280)
PRECEDE TRAVIS AFB DAY JABARA
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 29-(AP)-CAPT.JAMES JABARA, THE WORLD'S FIRST JET FIGHTER ACE WITH SIX RUSSIAN-MADE MIGS TO HIS CREDIT IN KOREA, SAID TODAY THE DAY OF THE AIR FORCE "GLAMOUR BOYS" IS OVER.
"THIS (AIR COMBAT) IS JUST A BUSINESS," JABARA TOLD REPORTERS WHO INTERVIEWED HIM AT BREAKFAST A FEW HOURS AFTER HIS RETURN BY PLANE. "IT'S WHAT WE'RE TRAINED FOR--JUST LIKE YOU MIGHT BE TRAINED FOR ANY BUSINESS."
THE 27-YEAR-OLD, FIVE FOOT, SIX-INCH AIR FORCE CAREER OFFICER WAS ORDERED BACK TO THIS COUNTRY FOR AN UNDISCLOSED ASSIGNMENT.
WITH HIM AT BREAKFAST WAS HIS WIFE, NINA, WHO LEFT THEIR TWO SMALL CHILDREN WITH HER PARENTS AT MCKINNEY, TEX. THE COUPLE PLANNED TO SPEND TWO DAYS HERE BEFORE JABARA REPORTS IN WASHINGTON. JABARA'S FATHER AN IMMIGRANT SYRIAN, OPERATES A GROCERY STORE AT WICHITA, KAS.
JABARA BECAME AN ACE FOR THE SECOND TIME ON MAY 20 WHEN HE SHOT DOWN HIS FIFTH AND SIXTH MIGS IN A BIG JET BATTLE IN KOREA. IN WORLD WAR II, FLYING PROPELLER-DRIVEN P-51S, HE ALSO ACHIEVED AN ACE'S RATING WITH 9 1/2 PLANES TO HIS CREDIT, INCLUDING 5 1/2 IN THE AIR. (HE SHARED ONE KILL WITH A COLLEAGUE.)
HE SAID JET PLANE FIGHTING IS TOUGHER THAN WORLD WAR II FIGHTING. "IT'S THEIR SPEED--IT KEEPS YOU TENSE, MORE ALERT."
HE CAST HIS PERSONAL VOTE FOR THE U.S. F-86 SABRE JET OVER THE MIG JET.
"THE MIGS ARE LIGHTER AND SMALLER--SOMETHING LIKE THE OLD 51S--AND THEY CLIMB FASTER. BUT THE F-86 IS BUILT RUGGED, BETTER IN A DIVE.
"WE USUALLY MEET AT ALTITUDE--ABOUT 35,000 FEET--AND END UP LOW, DOWN IN THE TREE TOPS.

30.24- 23519

"LONGEST JET FIGHT I WAS IN LASOED ABOUT 10 MINUTES. WE WENT ROUND AND ROUND, AND I JUST GOT A DAMAGE ON HIM. BUT THAT'S EXTRAORDINARY. MOST OF THE TIME IT'S TWO MINUTES. A HEAD-ON PASS LASTS ABOUT TWO, THREE SECONDS."

HE SPENT SIX MONTHS IN JAPAN AND KOREA AND FLEW 63 MISSIONS. TWO DAYS AFTER THE MAY 20 AIR BATTLE, HE WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS--THE SECOND HIGHEST HONOR THE NATION CAN GIVE ITS FIGHTING MEN.

FR/JQ720PCS

MAY 30 1951

JABARA (280)
BY WILLIAM J. WAUGH

TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF., MAY 29-(AP)-CAPT. JAMES JABARA, THE WORLD'S FIRST JET ACE, ARRIVED FROM KOREA THIS MORNING AND FOR NEARLY FIVE MINUTES KISSED HIS PRETTY WIFE---TO THE DELIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPHERS.

OBVIOUSLY EXCITED, THE FIVE-FOOT, SIX-INCH CAPTAIN FROM WICHITA, KAS., SAID "I'M MORE NERVOUS TONIGHT" THAN WHEN DOGFIGHTING WITH MIG JETS OVER KOREA.

JABARA, THE TOP JET PILOT OF THE KOREAN WAR, WAS CREDITED WITH SIX RUSSIAN-MADE MIGS. IN WORLD WAR II HE SHOT DOWN 9 1/2 GERMAN PLANES. FIVE KILLS MAKE AN ACE.

JABARA, WHO FLEW F-86 SABRE JETS, ARRIVED AT 12:04 A.M.

MRS. JABARA, WHO CAME TO SAN FRANCISCO YESTERDAY FROM HER MCKINNEY, TEX., HOME WAS AT THE AIRFIELD A FULL HOUR BEFORE HER HUSBAND ARRIVED.

ASKED IF SHE OBJECTED TO HIS FLYING THE FAST JETS, SHE SAID:
"IF IT MAKES HIM HAPPY LET HIM FLY THEM."

AS THE PLANE ROLLED TO A HALT, SHE WAVED FRANTICALLY TO HER HUSBAND WHO GRINNED BROADLY AND WAVED FROM A WINDOW.

JABARA PLACED AN ORCHID LEI AROUND HIS WIFE'S NECK AND PASSIONATELY EMBRACED HER.

CAMERAMEN ASKED THEM TO REPEAT.

WITHOUT A WORD THE JABARAS AGAIN EMBRACED, FOR SEVERAL MINUTES.

ONE OF THE CAMERAMEN SHOUTED "PICK HER UP AGAIN."

JABARA LIFTED HIS WIFE INTO HIS ARMS AND STARTED TO WALK OFF.

A REPORTER TOLD MRS. JABARA SHE CERTAINLY WAS A GOOD SPORT.

"IT WAS A PLEASURE," SHE SAID WITH A SOFT TEXAS DRAWL.

THE JABARAS WILL STAY IN SAN FRANCISCO TWO DAYS. THEN THE CAPTAIN REPORTS FOR DUTY AT AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN THE PENTAGON, WASHINGTON, D.C.

CY225APD

A109WA (CAA)
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 PM, EST., TODAY, TUESDAY, MAY 29)

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, MAY 29-(AP)-THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT TODAY IDENTIFIED 131 ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES IN KOREA.

A NEW LIST (NO. 315) REPORTED 21 COMBAT DEATHS, 47 WOUNDED, 38 MISSING IN ACTION AND 25 INJURED IN ACCIDENTS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 PM, EST., TODAY, TUESDAY, MAY 29)

CZ204PED

B29 (Q)

LONDON, MAY 29-(AP)-TODAY'S NORTH KOREAN COMMUNIQUE AS CARRIED BY MOSCOW RADIO:

UNITS OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH CHINESE VOLUNTEERS BEAT OFF FIERCE COUNTERATTACKS OF THE ENEMY ON ALL FRONTS AND INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY HEAVY LOSSES IN MAN POWER AND EQUIPMENT.

ON SOME SECTORS THE AMERICAN-BRITISH INVADERS HAVE SUCCEEDED IN ADVANCING NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL.

ON MAY 29 ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERYMEN BROUGHT DOWN FIVE ENEMY PLANES.

(END)

FH742PED

A104 (140)

NEW YORK, MAY 29-(AP)-BRIG. GEN. JOHN H.MICHAELIS SAID TODAY THAT COMMUNIST DEFEATS IN KOREA "MAY LEAD TO A REVOLUTION IN CHINA."

THE KOREAN WAR HERO, ON HIS WAY TO JOIN GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER IN EUROPE, SAID UNITED NATIONS' VICTORIES ARE PUTTING ON THE CHINESE ECONOMY "A GREATER AND GREATER STRAIN."

HE TOLD THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB THAT U.S. TROOPS IN KOREA ARE AT "THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF PROFESSINALISM I HAVE EVER SEEN."

ON THE CONTRARY, MICHAELIS ADDED, CHINESE TROOPS FIGHT BECAUSE THEY ARE AFRAID NOT TO, AND HAVE TO BE TAKEN BACK TO MANCHURIA EVERY SO OFTEN FOR A NEW DOSE OF COMMUNIST INDOCTRINATION.

MICHAELIS SAID ONE OF THE REASONS THE U.N. STILL ISIN KOREA IS BECAUSE OF THE LATE GEN. WALTON H. WALKER'S FORESIGHT IN TRAINING THE EIGHTH ARMY BEFORE THE NORTH KOREAN INVASION.

WALKER'S STRESS ON FIELD TRAINING IS PAYING OFF TODAY, MICHAELIS SAID. WALKER WAS KILLED IN A JEEP ACCIDENT IN KOREA.

FH1053PED

MAY 30 1951

A119(CQ) (380)

(ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE, EXPECTED ABOUT 9:30 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY TUESDAY, MAY 29)

WITH TEHRAN IRANIAN

(ADVANCE) LONDON, MAY 29-(AP)-BRITAIN PLEADED WITH IRAN TODAY TO NEGOTIATE THE TENSE IRANIAN OIL ISSUE IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF GOOD WILL, "TAKING FULL ACCOUNT OF THE DANGEROUS POTENTIALITIES OF THE PRESENT SITUATION."

THE BRITISH STATEMENT, DELIVERED BY FOREIGN SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, REJECTED ONE-SIDED IRANIAN ACTION IN NATIONALIZING THE GIANT ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, AND SAID BRITAIN IS READY TO ACCEPT SOME FORM OF NATIONALIZATION OF HER OIL INTERESTS IN IRAN.

THE BID TO TEHRAN CAME AS TENSION ROSE IN IRAN OVER THE OIL ISSUE. TANKS AND TROOPS POURED INTO TEHRAN AS IRAN'S GOVERNMENT BRACED FOR COMMUNIST-INSPIRED "ANTI-IMPERIALIST" DEMONSTRATIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

MOSCOW ISSUED ANOTHER PROPAGANDA BLAST ON THE ISSUE TODAY. ITS LITERARY GAZETTE CHARGED BRITAIN WITH TRYING TO BLACKMAIL IRAN AND FRIGHTEN THE IRANIANS WITH MILITARY FORCE.

MORRISON TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT BRITAIN'S AMBASSADOR, SIR FRANCIS SHEPHERD, HAS INFORMED IRAN THAT BRITAIN IS READY FOR SOME FORM OF NATIONALIZATION OF IRANIAN OIL PROVIDED THE ACTION IS "SATISFACTORY IN OTHER RESPECTS."

HOWEVER, HE SAID, SO FAR THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT "HAS NOT SEEN FIT TO RESPOND IN ANY WAY TO (BRITAIN'S) REPEATED SUGGESTIONS OF NEGOTIATION." ON THE CONTRARY, HE SAID, IRAN HAS INDICATED SHE INTENDS TO GO AHEAD ON HER OWN WITH THE NATIONALIZATION PROGRAM.

BRITAIN'S GOVERNMENT CONTROLS THE ANGLO-IRANIAN COMPANY, SOLE EXPLOITER OF IRANIAN OIL. THE IRANIAN MAJLIS (PARLIAMENT) HAS PUSHED THROUGH A NATIONALIZATION LAW TAKING OVER THE BRITISH HOLDINGS.

MORRISON TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT COULD NOT ACCEPT A ONE-SIDED ACTION BY IRAN, WHOSE GOVERNMENT HAS INDICATED IT WOULD GO AHEAD ON ITS OWN WITH THE NATIONALIZATION PROGRAM. HE SAID BRITAIN IN PARTICULAR "NOTED WITH SATISFACTION THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAVE SPOKEN PUBLICLY AGAINST THE UNILATERAL CANCELLATION OF CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIPS AND ACTIONS OF A CONFISCATORY NATURE."

MORRISON'S PREPARED STATEMENT GAVE AN ACCOUNT OF THE DISPUTE WHICH FLARED AFTER THE MOSSADEGH GOVERNMENT BEGAN ITS CAMPAIGN TO TAKE

OVER BRITAIN'S BILLION-DOLLAR OIL COMPANY. THEN HE TOLD THE HOUSE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT "EARNESTLY HOPES WISER COUNSELS, TAKING FULL ACCOUNT OF THE DANGEROUS POTENTIALITIES OF THE PRESENT SITUATION, WILL PREVAIL IN TEHRAN AND THAT NEGOTIATIONS CAN BE INITIATED IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF REASON AND GOOD WILL."

(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE, EXPECTED ABOUT 9:30 A.M., EST, TODAY, TUESDAY,MAY 29.)

B1033AED MAY 30 1951

A121 (210)

MOSCOW, MAY 29-(AP)-THE LITERARY GAZETTE TODAY MADE A BLISTERING ATTACK ON BRITAIN'S ROLE IN IRAN AND CHARGED THE BRITISH WITH TRYING TO "BLACKMAIL" THE IRANIANS IN THE CURRENT OIL NATIONALIZATION DISPUTE.

(THE SOVIET PRESS HAS BEEN CARRYING FREQUENT ATTACKS OF THIS SORT, OFTEN MENTIONING THE EXISTENCE OF THE 1921 RUSSIAN-IRANIAN TREATY WHICH GIVES THE RUSSIANS THE RIGHT TO INTERVENE IN IRAN IF SOVIET SECURITY IS CONSIDERED THREATENED.)

THE GAZETTE, LABELLING ITS ARTICLE AN ANSWER TO READERS' QUESTIONS, SAID BRITAIN WAS TRYING TO FRIGHTEN THE IRANIANS WITH MILITARY FORCE, AND IT MENTIONED THE ALERT ORDER GIVEN THE BRITISH 16TH PARACHUTE TROOP BRIGADE. IT WENT ON TO SAY THAT THE CONCESSIONS GRANTED TO BRITAIN IN 1933 TO EXPLOIT IRANIAN OIL WERE FORCED UPON IRAN AT A TIME WHEN THE SHAH WAS "HOPELESSLY MUDDLED AND IN DEBT."

IT ADDED THAT THE BRITISH, AT THE URGING OF WINSTON CHURCHILL AS FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, BOUGHT CONTROLLING SHARES IN THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, THUS "TURNING THE COMPANY INTO A WEAPON OF IMPERIALIST POLICY."

IT SAID THAT THEREAFTER THE COMPANY RAN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND POLICE IN IRAN, "CONTROLLING THE LAND AND EVEN THE SKIES THROUGH WHICH PLANES FLY."

ANGLO-IRANIAN STOCKHOLDERS, IT SAID, MADE "UNHEARD OF PROFITS" WHICH PAID STOCKHOLDERS GENEROUSLY BUT LEFT "ONLY CRUMBS FROM THE MASTERS' TABLE" FOR THE IRANIANS.

THE ARTICLE ADDED THAT THE IRANIAN PEOPLE NOW DEMAND THAT IRANIAN OIL "SHALL NOT FALL INTO THE HANDS OF THE STILL MORE GREEDY ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE, THE AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS."

B1039AED

A2 (200)

AMS BUDGET

NIGHT LEAD IRAN

BY FRED ZUSY

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 29-(AP)-COMMUNIST-FRONT DEMONSTRATORS, ESTIMATED AT 100,000, PARADED IN TEHRAN TONIGHT, RAISING CLENCHED FIST SALUTES, AND CHANTING "KICK BRITISH AND AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS OUT."

THE DEMONSTRATION, BIGGEST EVER STAGED BY LEFTISTS IN TEHRAN, WAS ORGANIZED ON THE 18TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF IRAN'S CONCESSION TO THE BRITISH-OWNED ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY (AIOC).

DESPITE THE OUTBURST, WITH ITS OVERTONES OF A POSSIBLE COMMUNIST COUP, THE FIRST OPTIMISTIC SIGN IN WEEKS CAME IN THE IPASSE OVER IRAN'S NATIONALIZATION OF THE B

COUP, THE FIRST OPTIMISTIC SIGN IN WEEKS CAME IN THE IMPASSE OVER IRAN'S NATIONALIZATION OF THE BRITISH COMPANY.

PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH, FATHER OF THE NATIONALIZATION LAW, LEFT HIS BARRICADED OFFICE IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING AND HAD LUNCH WITH HENRY F.GRADY AND SIR FRANCIS SHEPHERD, THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH AMBASSADORS.

IT WAS REPORTED LATER THAT MOSSADEGH TOLD GRADY AT THE LUNCHEON THAT IRAN DOES NOT INTEND TO SEIZE THE OIL PROPERTIES BY FORCE, BUT THAT HE INSISTED BRITAIN MUST TURN OVER THE AIOC HOLDINGS TO IRAN.

RELIABLE SOURCES SAID THE PREMIER SEEMED TO REGARD GRADY AS A "SAVIOUR" WHO COULD PERSUADE THE BRITISH TO SIGN OVER THE COMPANY'S HOLDINGS.

AN AIR OF PESSIMISM AMONG FOREIGN OBSERVERS FOLLOWED THE MEETING, EVEN THOUGH EARLIER THEY HAD CONSIDERED IT ENCOURAGING THAT MOSSADEGH RELENTED ENOUGH TO MEET THE TWO AMBASSADORS. ON OCCASION HE HAS EVEN REFUSED TO RECEIVE SIR FRANCIS, ALTHOUGH HE ADMITTED GRADY FOR A TALK YESTERDAY.

IT WAS THE SECOND TIME HE HAD LEFT HIS REFUGE AGAINST ALLEGED THREATS OF ASSASSINATION SINCE MAY 13. THE OTHER TIME WAS WHEN HE WANTED TO TAKE A BATH.

ON THE OTHER HAND, AFTERNOON NEWSPAPERS SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAS NAMED A THREE-MAN COMMITTEE TO GO TO SOUTHERN IRAN TO CARRY OUT THE NATIONALIZATION LAW.

THIS REPORT WAS ON THE EVE OF THE EXPIRATION OF AN ULTIMATUM FOR THE COMPANY TO SEND A REPRESENTATIVE TOMORROW TO DISCUSS HOW BRITISH INTEREST IN THE COMPANY WILL BE LIQUIDATED. THE COMPANY HAS PROMISED TO SEND ONLY AN OBSERVER TO THE MEETING.

(FOREIGN MINISTER HERBERT MORRISON TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BRITAIN HAS TAKEN "APPROPRIATE STEPS" TO PROTECT BRITISH LIVES AND PROPERTY IN IRAN AGAINST ATTACK, SEIZURE OR SABOTAGE. HE DECLARED THE GOVERNMENT HAD "EVERY RIGHT AND INDEED THE DUTY" TO DO THAT. HE WAS ASSURED OF SUPPORT BY CONSERVATIVE LEADER WINSTON CHURCHILL. A BRITISH PARACHUTE BRIGADE HAS BEEN ORDERED TO CYPRUS, WITHIN 1,000 MILES FLYING DISTANCE OF THE OIL FIELDS.

(MORRISON SAID IRAN HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT BRITAIN WOULD AGREE TO SOME FORM OF NATIONALIZATION BUT "COULD NOT ACCEPT" A UNILATERAL CANCELLATION OF AIOC'S CONTRACT WITHOUT NEGOTIATION.

(BRITISH OIL EXPERTS WERE REPORTED WORKING ON A PLAN TO GIVE IRAN FORMAL OWNERSHIP OF AIOC'S ASSETS IN IRAN IN RETURN FOR COMPENSATION AND CONTINUED BRITISH CONTROL OF PRODUCTION AND MARKETING.

MAY 30 1951

A3.

(THE LITERARY GAZETTE, IN THE FIRST SOVIET PRESS REACTION SINCE THE DISPUTE HAS COME UP, GAVE FULL SUPPORT TO THE IRANIANS. IT DECLARED BRITAIN WAS TRYING TO BLACKMAIL IRAN BY AN APPEAL TO THE WORLD COURT AND TRYING TO FRIGHTEN HER WITH MILITARY FORCE.)

ARMY TRUCKS AND TANKS WITH HUNDREDS OF TROOPS WERE ON HAND TO ENFORCE ORDER AS THE LEFTISTS MOVED FROM SIDE STREETS TOWARD THE SQUARE IN FRONT OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING. TEHRAN MERCHANTS HAD THEIR WINDOWS BOARDED UP.

FEW FOREIGNERS WERE IN SIGHT, FOR WESTERN EMBASSIES HAD WARNED THEIR NATIONALS TO STAY OFF THE STREETS.

SOME OF THE MARCHERS CARRIED HAMMERS. ONE SIGN SHOWED A WORKER WITH A HAMMER SLAYING A TWO-HEADED SNAKE--THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

A MINIATURE OIL DERRICK ON A TRUCK LED THE MARCHERS.

DEMONSTRATION LEADERS AT A KICK-OFF RALLY DEMANDED THAT THE TUDEH (COMMUNIST) PARTY BE ALLOWED TO OPERATE FREELY. IT HAS BEEN OPERATING UNDERGROUND SINCE IT WAS OUTLAWED MORE THAN TWO YEARS AGO FOLLOWING AN ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE SHAH.

MOSSADEGH WAS REPORTED CONSIDERING REMOVING THE BAN ON THE PARTY ON THE THEORY THAT IT WOULD BE EASIER TO CONTROL IF IT IS IN THE OPEN. WESTERNERS, HOWEVER, FEARED HE HAD PLAYED INTO COMMUNIST HANDS BY HIS NATIONALISTIC ATTACKS ON THE OIL COMPANY WHICH HAVE AROUSED IRAN'S IMPOVERISHED 15,000,000 PEOPLE.

30.24- 23521

NOW SOME OBSERVERS QUESTION WHETHER HE IS ABLE TO CONTROL THE STORM HE HAS WHIPPED UP.

A NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT CALLING ITSELF THE IRANIAN NATIONALIST PARTY DISTRIBUTED LEAFLETS CALLING FOR A BIGGER DEMONSTRATION THAN THAT OF THE LEFTISTS. IT PROMISED A "FIGHT UNTIL VICTORY OR DEATH" AGAINST BOTH COMMUNISTS AND "FOREIGN INTRIGUERS."

OTHER LEFTIST RALLIES WERE CALLED TODAY IN ABADAN, THE BIG REFINERY CITY; ISFAHAN, AN INDUSTRIAL CENTER; AND TABRIZ, CAPITAL OF AZERBAIJAN THE NORTHERN PROVINCE ONCE RULED BY A PUPPET COMMUNIST REGIME.

ABADAN, SCENE OF BLOODY RIOTS AND STRIKES LAST APRIL, WAS REPORTED UNEASY WITH SOME WORKERS AGAIN IN A MOOD FOR A WALKOUT. SOME OF THE OIL COMPANY'S WORKERS HAVE BEEN BOASTING THAT NEXT WEEK THEY WOULD BE TELLING THEIR BRITISH SUPERVISORS WHAT TO DO.

TH LOWER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT VOTED TODAY TO EXTEND MARTIAL LAW IN THE OIL FIELD DISTRICTS. THE SENATE HAS YET TO ACT. MARTIAL LAW, DECLARED LAST APRIL, TECHNICALLY EXPIRED MAY 27, BUT THE TROOPS HAVE NOT BEEN WITHDRAWN.

THE OIL COMPANY ANNOUNCED IT HAD AUTHORIZED THE WIVES AND CHILDREN OF BRITISH AND PAKISTAN EMPLOYES TO LEAVE ABADAN AT COMPANY EXPENSE. SOME BRITISH TECHNICAL EMPLOYES WERE REPORTED RESIGNING BECAUSE OF THE UNSETTLED SITUATION.

G430PED

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A131

FIRST LEAD IRANIAN (480)

BY FRED ZUSY

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 29-(AP)-A DEMONSTRATION BY 50,000 PERSONS IN TEHRAN TODAY OPENED A COMMUNIST-FRONT BARRAGE AGAINST THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS KEYED TO THE EXPLOSIVE OIL ISSUE. TANKS AND TROOP-TRUCKS PATROLLED THE TENSE CAPITAL.

IT WAS THE BIGGEST COMMUNIST-FRONT DEMONSTRATION THUS FAR IN TEHRAN, AND IT WAS THE SIGNAL FOR OTHER DEMONSTRATIONS PLANNED AT KEY POINTS THROUGHOUT IRAN, CALLED BY THE COMMUNIST TUDEH PARTY AS A PROTEST AGAINST "BRITISH-AMERICAN IMPERIALISM."

TEHRAN NEWSPAPERS REPORTED THE GOVERNMENT NAMED A THREE-MAN COMMITTEE TO GO TO KHUZISTAN, SITE OF BRITISH OIL OPERATIONS IN SOUTHWEST IRAN, AND "IMPLEMENT" THE OIL NATIONALIZATION LAW RECENTLY PASSED BY PARLIAMENT. THE NEWSPAPERS SAID THE IRANIAN MINISTER OF ECONOMY WILL BE KHUZISTAN'S PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR.

(DISPATCHES THUS FAR RECEIVED DID NOT MAKE CLEAR WHAT THE COMMITTEE'S INSTRUCTIONS WOULD BE, BUT IT SEEMED LIKELY THIS WAS A STEP IN FORMALLY TAKING OVER THE HOLDINGS OF THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY.)

THE LOWER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT, MEETING WHILE THE DEMONSTRATORS GATHERED, VOTED TO EXTEND IRAN'S MARTIAL LAW TO SEVEN POINTS IN KHUZISTAN PROVINCE, WHERE THE OIL INDUSTRY IS CENTERED. HOWEVER, ARMY UNITS ORDERED INTO THE AREA AT THE TIME OF THE APRIL RIOTS AGAINST THE BRITISH NEVER HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN. THE PRIOR MARTIAL LAW DECLARATION, WHICH THEORETICALLY EXPIRED SUNDAY, STILL WAS BEING ENFORCED THERE.

THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, CHIEF TARGET OF THE DEMONSTRATORS, ANNOUNCED IT WAS AUTHORIZING THE WIVES AND CHILDREN OF ITS BRITISH, PAKISTANI AND INDIAN EMPLOYES TO QUIT ABADAN, THE OIL PORT, "ON LEAVE" AT COMPANY EXPENSE. HOLDINGS OF THE COMPANY, CONTROLLED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, ARE MARKED FOR NATIONALIZATION BY THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT.

N.R.SEDDON, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMPANY IN IRAN, WAS TO SEE THE IRANIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE TOMORROW -- THE DEADLINE OF AN ULTIMATUM TO THE COMPANY TO CONFER WITH THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT ON HOW THE LIQUIDATION OF THE FIRM'S HOLDINGS WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED.

U.S. AMBASSADOR HENRY F.GRADY ARRANGED A LUNCHEON MEETING, MEANWHILE, WITH SIR FRANCIS SHEPHERD, THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, AND F.MOHAMME MOSSADEGH, IRAN'S NATIONALIST PREMIER WHO HAS SPARKED THE NATIONALIZATION PROGRAM. THIS MEETING WAS TO BE THE FIRST MEETING OF THE THREE TOGETHER, AND IN VIEW OF GRADY'S OFFER TO MEDIATE THE DISPUTE, WAS LOOKED UPON BY SOME AS AN OPTIMISTIC SIGN THAT INFORMAL TALKS COULD WIDEN INTO FORMAL NEGOTIATIONS.

(IN LONDON, FOREIGN SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON IMPLORED THE IRANIANS TO CONSIDER THE DANGEROUS POTENTIALITIES OF THE SITUATION AND NEGOTIATE IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF GOOD WILL. HE EXPRESSED BRITISH WILLINGNESS, UNDER CERTAIN UNSPECIFIED CONDITIONS, TO ACCEPT SOME FORM OF NATIONALIZATION OF THE BRITISH OIL HOLDINGS.)

THE TUDEH PARTY, BENT ON ITS BIGGEST DEMONSTRATION SINCE IT WAS OUTLAWED AND FORCED UNDERGROUND IN 1949, PEGGED TODAY'S TURNOUTS TO THE 18TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING BY BRITAIN AND IRAN OF THE 60-YEAR OIL CONCESSION ALLOWING THE BRITISH TO BE THE SOLE EXPLOITERS OF IRAN'S RICH OIL DEPOSITS. PARLIAMENT, IN A WAVE OF NATIONALIST FERVOR, VOTED A MONTH AGO TO END THE CONCESSION.

AUTOMOBILES EQUIPPED WITH LOUD SPEAKERS TOURED TEHRAN'S STREETS URGING THE PEOPLE TO TURN OUT FOR THE RALLY TO HEAR FLAMING ANTI-AMERICAN AND ANTI-BRITISH SPEECHES IN FRONT OF THE TWO EMBASSIES. THE SPEAKERS ALSO MADE A BIG POINT OF THEIR DEMAND THAT THE TUDEH PARTY AGAIN BE ALLOWED TO OPERATE OPENLY AND FREELY.

THE TUDEH PARTY SET RALLIES ALSO FOR THE PERSIAN GULF PORT OF ABADAN, FOR ISFAHAN, AN INDUSTRIAL CENTER, AND FOR TABRIZ, CAPITAL OF THE NORTHWESTERN PROVINCE OF AZERBAIJAN ON RUSSIA'S BORDER WHICH, FIVE YEARS AGO, WAS HELD FOR A TIME BY COMMUNIST SEPARATISTS. THE SPONSORING GROUP FOR THE RALLIES IS THE SOCIETY TO FIGHT IMPERIALISTIC OIL COMPANIES IN IRAN (CAPS S, F, I, O, C, I), WHICH OBSERVERS SAY IS THE TUDEH PARTY'S FRONT.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS WERE ADVERTISED AS PLANNED TO LAST THREE WEEKS.

MEANWHILE THE BRITISH-IRANIAN OIL DISPUTE REMAINED DEADLOCKED FOLLOWING IRAN'S FLAT REJECTION YESTERDAY OF STEPS BY BRITAIN TO TAKE THE CASE TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (WORLD COURT) AT THE HAGUE.

U.S. AMBASSADOR HENRY F. GRADY VISITED FIERY NATIONALIST PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR YESTERDAY AT THE PREMIER'S REQUEST. GRADY LATER CONFERRED WITH SIR FRANCIS M. SHEPHERD, BRITISH AMBASSADOR. THERE WAS SPECULATION THAT MOSSADEGH WAS TRYING TO PRESS GRADY INTO THE ROLE OF UNOFFICIAL NEGOTIATOR BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND BRITAIN--BUT WITH THE STUBBORN STAND THAT ANY SETTLEMENT MUST BE ON MOSSADEGH'S TERMS.

SO FAR, THESE TERMS HAVE MEANT CARRYING OUT THE NATIONALIZATION LAW AS IT STANDS WITH ALL OIL REVENUES GOING TO IRAN, AND WITH POSSIBLY SOME OF THE PRESENT EMPLOYES BEING RETAINED TO HELP RUN THE COMPANY.

TODAY MOSSADEGH ACCEPTED AN INVITATION TO LUNCH AT THE U.S. EMBASSY WITH GRADY AND SHEPHERD. THIS WAS VIEWED AS A POSSIBLE OPPORTUNITY TO EASE THE TENSION.

B934AED

MAY 30 1951

paris, may 29-(ap)-russian deputy foreign minister andrei gromyko asserted today that "the american people are having to pay a high [redacted] toll as a result of u.s. aggression in korea."

he referred to a statement made in washington last week by gen. omar bradley that the american forces had suffered approximat 140,000 casualties in the korean war.

(general bradley told the u.s. senate investigating comm
u.s. casualties totaled 141,955, including both battle and illne
said gromyko,"evidently those who took action against korea in the beginning got giddy heads and that explains their continuing aggression."

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gromyko spoke long and bitterly against american "aggression" at today's sixty-third meeting of the deputy foreign ministers of russia, the united states, britain and france. the deputies still are trying to arrange a program for a meeting of their chiefs, but spend most of their meeting time in accusations or propaganda speeches.

the american representative, ambassador-at-large phillip jessup,declared today that russia doesn't really want the foreign ministers to meet but "is interested only in how nearly she can come to distorting an agenda to the point where it looks like a communist wall poster."

the delegates adjourned today until thursday.

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B33 Q
KX
LONDON, MAY 29-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN AND THE NETHERLANDS EXCHANGE VIEWS TODAY ON DRAFTING A PEACE TREATY WITH JAPAN.
TALKS TOOK PLACE AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE BETWEEN A BRITISH GROUP LED BY CHARLES JOHNSON, HEAD OF THE JAPANESE AND PACIFIC DEPARTMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE, AND A DUTCH DELEGATION LED BY BARON G.E.VAN ITTERSUM, HEAD OF THE FAR EASTERN DIVISION OF THE DUTCH FOREIGN OFFICE.
THE MEETING WAS A PRELUDE TO ANGLO-AMERICAN TALKS ON A JAPANESE TREATY NEXT MONDAY. AMERICA WILL BE REPRESENTED BY JOHN FOSTER DULLES PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S AMBASSADOR AT LARGE.
G806PED

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A92
(220)
BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND, MAY 29-(AP)-THIRTEEN MEN SUSPECTED OF BEING MEMBERS OF THE UNDERGROUND IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (IRA) WERE ROUNDED UP IN PREDAWN POLICE RAIDS TODAY AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST VIOLENCE WHEN KING GEORGE VI VISITS BELFAST THIS WEEKEND.
THE MEN WERE ARRESTED UNDER A "SPECIAL POWERS ACT" WHICH PERMITS THEM TO BE HELD UNTIL AFTER THE ROYAL VISITORS HAVE SAFELY COME AND GONE.
SIMILAR ACTION, INVOLVING A SMALLER NUMBER OF MEN, WAS TAKEN LAST YEAR WHEN QUEEN ELIZABETH VISITED BELFAST.
THE IRA IS A MILITANT GROUP WHICH IN THE PAST HAS STAGED REBELLIONS AND HAS BEEN BLAMED FOR CAMPAIGNS OF SPORADIC BOMBING AGAINST BRITISH INSTALLATIONS.
IT WAS UNCERTAIN THE KING WOULD BE ABLE TO GO AHEAD WITH HIS VISIT. HE IS ILL WITH INFLUENZA AND ALREADY HAS CANCELLED PLANS TO ATTEND THE DERBY, BRITAIN'S PREMIER HORSE RACE, TOMORROW. HIS DOCTORS DECLINED TO SPECULATE WHETHER HE WOULD RECOVER SUFFICIENTLY TO GO THROUGH WITH THE BELFAST VISIT.
THE IRA IS BACKING A CAMPAIGN TO UNITE PROTESTANT NORTHERN IRELAND --WHICH IS PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM--WITH THE PREDOMINANTLY ROMAN CATHOLIC IRISH REPUBLIC. IT WAS SUSPECTED OF THROWING A SMALL BOMB IN THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN DUBLIN LAST WEEK. A PAINT CAN FULL OF GASOLINE ALSO WAS FOUND LAST NIGHT NEAR A POLICE STATION HERE BUT POLICE SAID THEY ATTACHED "NO SIGNIFICANCE" TO IT.
WB901AED

A179
PRECEDE PARIS DAY
FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 29-(AP)-GEN. J. LAWTON COLLINS, U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, ARRIVED HERE TODAY BY AIR TO INSPECT AMERICAN TROOPS.
HE IS TO GO TO SALZBURG, AUSTRIA, FRIDAY, THEN TO TRIESTE SUNDAY.
COLLINS WAS MET BY GEN. THOMAS T.HANDY, COMMANDER OF U.S. FORCES IN EUROPE, AND OTHER HIGH RANKING U.S. OFFICERS. THE CHIEF OF STAFF TO WATCH U.S. TROOPS IN A NIGHT COMBAT PROBLEM WEDNESDAY NIGHT AT THE OLD GERMAN ARMY TRAINING GROUNDS AT GRAFENWOEHR, AND MAY WATCH A DAWN FIELD PERFORMANCE THE NEXT MORNING.
ML140PED

A155
(110)
PARIS, MAY 29-(AP)-GEN. J.LAWTON COLLINS, U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF DECLARED TODAY THE DEFEAT OF AGGRESSION IN KOREA SHOULD PROVE THAT "MILITANT COMMUNISM DOES NOT PAY."
"THERE IS NO QUESTION," COLLINS TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE, "THAT CHINESE COMMUNISTS ARE BEING VERY BADLY BEATEN IN KOREA, IN LOSS OF BOTH LIFE AND MATERIAL.
"WE CERTAINLY HAVE REASON TO HOPE THAT THIS DEFEAT WILL DETER THEM

30.24- 23523

(THE COMMUNISTS) FROM ANY POSSIBLE AGGRESSION HERE AND IN THE MIDDLE EAST."
COLLINS DECLINED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTION ON WHAT HE THOUGHT OF EUROPE'S CONTRIBUTION TO WESTERN DEFENSE. "THA IS FOR OTHERS TO STUDY," HE SAID, "I AM IN EUROPE PURELY T

EUROPE'S CONTRIBUTION TO WESTERN DEFENSE. "THAT IS FOR OTHERS TO STUDY," HE SAID, "I AM IN EUROPE PURELY TO INSPECT U.S. TROOPS STATIONED HERE."
ME-ML1211PED

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WEST LEAD SAAR

BONN, GERMANY, MAY 29-(AP)-THE WEST GERMAN GOVERNMENT TODAY COMPLAINED TO THE WESTERN ALLIES AGAINST FRENCH ACTIONS IN THE COAL-RICH SAAR.

A PROTEST NOTE WAS SENT TO THE ALLIED HIGH COMMISSION ON THE EVE OF AN IMPORTANT PARLIAMENT DEBATE ON THE SAAR QUESTION.

THE NOTE, INFORMED SOURCES SAID, REMINDED THE ALLIES OF THEIR PROMISE THAT THE SAAR'S FINAL STATUS WOULD NOT BE DECIDED UNTIL A PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY IS WORKED OUT.

THE 900-SQUARE-MILE SAAR BASIN IS FRENCH-OCCUPIED AND THE PRODUCTS OF ITS STEEL MILLS AND COAL MINES GO TO FRANCE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGH ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED LAST YEAR WITH THE SAAR GOVERNMENT.

A RECENT BAN ON THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE REGION FANNED INTO NEW FLAMES SMOLDERING GERMAN RESENTMENT OVER CONTINUED FRENCH CONTROL OF THE AREA.

PARLIAMENT WILL DEBATE TOMORROW A SERIES OF MOTIONS ACCUSING THE FRENCH OF USING "POLICE STATE METHODS" TO CRUSH THE "BACK TO GERMANY" MOVEMENT IN THE SAAR.

THE SOCIALIST OPPOSITION HAS DEMANDED GOVERNMENT ACTION TO HALT WHAT IT CALLS FRENCH ATTEMPTS TO ALIENATE THE SAARLANDERS FROM GERMANY.

JA511PED

A136
(500)
(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, MAY 30)
BY GEORGE BOULTWOOD
(ADVANCE) BONN, GERMANY, MAY 29-(AP)-CHARGES THAT THE FRENCH HAVE USED "POLICE STATE METHODS" TO CRUSH A BACK-TO-GERMANY MOVEMENT IN THE SAAR WILL BE AIRED HERE TOMORROW IN WHAT IS EXPECTED TO BE A HEATED PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE.
GOVERNMENT AND OPPOSITION PARTIES WILL BRING BEFORE THE WEST GERMAN BUNDESTAG (LOWER HOUSE) A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS DEMANDING ACTION BY THE GOVERNMENT TO STOP "THE ALIENATION OF THE SAAR PEOPLE FROM GERMANY."

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THUS THE SAAR QUESTION HAS CROPPED UP AGAIN TO OUR RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY, JUST WHEN THE LONG SOUGHT RAPPROCHEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES SEEMED CLOSER THAN EVER BEFORE.
THE 900 SQUARE MILE COAL-RICH SAAR TERRITORY IS FRENCH-OCCUPIED, AND PRODUCTS OF ITS STEEL MILLS AND MINES WILL GO TO FRANCE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGH AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED LAST YEAR.
THE TERRITORY AND ITS POPULATION OF NEARLY 1,000,000 (M) HAVE CHANGED HANDS BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY SEVERAL TIMES. IN 1935 THE INHABITANTS VOTED OVERWHELMINGLY TO GO BACK TO HITLER'S REICH. THE FIRST POSTWAR ELECTIONS IN 1947 PUT INTO POWER PARTIES FAVORING ECONOMIC TIES WITH FRANCE.
THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE WAS ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED FOR LAST MONTH BUT WAS POSTPONED SO AS NOT TO DISTURB THE ATMOSPHERE OF CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER'S FIRST VISIT TO PARIS.
SINCE THEN THE SAAR REGIME HAS BANNED THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND FANNED GERMAN ANGER ANEW. POLITICIANS OF ALL COMPLEXIONS HAVE HARPED ON THE THEME "THE SAAR IS GERMAN AND MUST REMAIN GERMAN."
THE ALLIES HAVE DECLARED THAT THE FINAL STATUS OF THE SAAR CAN ONLY BE DECIDED BY A PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY. BUT THE BONN REGIME CLAIMS THAT SUCH FRENCH ACTIONS AS SPONSORING THE SEPARATE ADMISSION OF THE SAAR TO THE EUROPEAN ASSEMBLY ARE AIMED AT PREJUDICING THE DECISION IN FAVOR OF THE FRENCH.
THE FRENCH ANSWERED, IN A LETTER FROM FOREIGN MINISTER ROBERT SCHUMAN TO SAAR MINISTER-PRESIDENT JOHANNES HOFFMANN, THAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY REPRESENTED ELEMENTS WHO WERE WORKING AGAINST THE AUTONOMOUS SAAR REGIME, ENDANGERING PUBLIC ORDER AND DISTURBING FRENCH-GERMAN RELATIONS.
THIS INTERVENTION BY THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER UPSET THE GERMANS STILL MORE.
THE ADENAUER GOVERNMENT IS TRYING TO PURSUE A MIDDLE COURSE OF STICKING UP FOR GERMAN INTERESTS IN THE SAAR WHILE AVOIDING ANY ACTION THAT WOULD RUFFLE FRENCH-GERMAN RELATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAVE DECLARED HOPEFULLY THAT THE DISPUTE WILL NOT AFFECT EARLY RATIFICATION OF THE SCHUMAN PLAN.
BUT THE SOCIALIST OPPOSITION, HEADED BY VIOLENTLY OUTSPOKEN KURT SCHUMACHER, WILL HAVE NONE OF THIS MODERATION. SCHUMACHER REJECTED AN APPEAL BY ADENAUER FOR KID-GLOVE HANDLING OF THE QUESTION TOMORROW OTHER SOCIALISTS ARE OUT TO KILL THE SCHUMAN PLAN IF THEY CAN, AND THEY SEE THE SAAR DEBATE AS A MEANS OF WHIPPING UP OPPOSITION TO THE COAL-STEEL POOL.
WHILE ADENAUER IS EXPECTED TO MAKE A COMPARATIVELY MILD STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT, THE SOCIALISTS AND RIGHTWINGERS ARE SURE TO PROMOTE ACRIMONIOUS AND STRONGLY NATIONALISTIC VIEWS.
(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.--MOVED MAY 28.)
BD133AED

A185
BONN, GERMANY, MAY 29-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL WEST GERMAN REPORT SAID TODAY APPROXIMATELY 300,000 PERSONS ARE MINING URANIUM FOR THE RUSSIANS IN EAST GERMANY.
THE REPORT SAID THE RUSSIANS HAVE SUNK 250 SHAFTS IN SAXONY IN THEIR SEARCH FOR URANIUM, USED IN MANUFACTURE OF THE ATOM BOMB.
MUCH VALUABLE EQUIPMENT AND MUNITIONS ARE BEING TURNED OUT IN THE SOVIET ZONE FOR SHIPMENT TO RUSSIA, THE REPORT ADDED.
ML153PED

MAY 30 1951

Bonn, Germany, May 29 -(ap)- ~~President~~ Harry C. Byrd, president of the university of maryland today conferred honorary degrees on west german president theodor huess, chancellor konrad adenauer and u.s. high commissioner john j. mccloy.

Similarly honored were rector hans von kress of the free university of berlin and rector ernst friesenhahn of the university of bonn where the presentations were made.

McCloy was honored for furthering the establishment of a democratic government for germany. ~~Professor~~ Referring to the degrees conferred on adenauer and huess, byrd said his university ~~members~~ wished to express appreciation of "the high type of leadership that the german peoples have themselves selected."

A123 (100)
COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, MAY 29-(AP)-DENMARK'S DEFENSE MINISTRY PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT TODAY A DEFENSE PROGRAM WHICH WOULD GIVE THIS COUNTRY A COMBAT-TRAINED FORCE OF 100,000 MEN, EXCLUSIVE OF HOME GUARD FORCES.
SUBMITTING THE PLAN, DEFENSE MINISTER HARALD PETERSEN SAID REORGANIZATION OF THE NATION'S DEFENSES IS SCHEDULED FOR COMPLETION IN THE BUDGET YEAR OF 1953-54, WHEN DENMARK'S ANNUAL MILITARY EXPENSES WILL REACH 555,000,000 KRONER ($76,560,000.) EXPENDITURES FOR DEFENSE THIS YEAR ARE ESTIMATED AT 425,000,000 KRONER ($59,500,000.)
THE GOVERNMENT PLANS TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF CONSCRIPTED FORCES BY 2,000 MEN A YEAR STARTING THIS FALL. SINCE 1945, SOME 16,000 YOUNG DANES HAVE BEEN DRAFTED FOR MILITARY SERVICE.
B1043AED

A207 (180)
ROME, MAY 29-(AP)-ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS TODAY CARRIED A STORY OF A RUSSIAN WOMAN WHO, THEY SAID, LEAPED FROM A MOVING TRAIN TO FREEDOM RATHER THAN GO BACK TO THE SOVIET UNION.
THE NEWSPAPERS DESCRIBED ANNA POLONSKA, 45, AS THE KASENKINA OF ITALY, COMPARING HER LEAP WITH THAT OF OKSANA STEPANOVA KASENKINA, WHO JUMPED FROM A SOVIET CONSULATE WINDOW IN NEW YORK TO ESCAPE THE RUSSIANS.
THE NEWSPAPERS GAVE THIS ACCOUNT:
MRS.POLONSKA AND HER PEASANT HUSBAND, NIKOFOR, HAD BEEN SHIFTED FROM ONE REFUGEE CAMP TO ANOTHER AFTER THE WAR, FINALLY WINDING UP AT THE ST.ANTONIO CAMP NEAR SALERNO. AFTER MANY MONTHS SHE BECAME HOMESICK FOR HER RELATIVES IN ROSTOV ON THE DON, AND SPOKE OF RETURNING. HER HUSBAND TRIED TO TALK HER OUT OF IT, BUT SHE MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO RETURN AS A VOLUNTARY REPATRIATE.
RUSSIAN EMBASSY OFFICIALS IN ROME PREPARED THE DOCUMENTS. ON MAY 20 SHE WAS TAKEN TO A RAILROAD TRAIN AND SOON DISCOVERED SHE WAS UNDER GUARD. THE GUARDS BEGAN TO QUESTION HER CLOSELY AND SHE BECAME TERRIFIED OF WHAT HER FATE MIGHT BE BACK IN RUSSIA. SUDDENLY SHE JUMPED FROM THE TRAIN.
SHE WAS UNINJURED IN THE LEAP. ITALIAN POLICE HELD HER FOR SEVERAL DAYS PENDING THE ARRIVAL OF DOCUMENTS WHICH WOULD PERMIT HER TO RETURN TO THE REFUGEE CAMP. SHE WAS SENT BACK TO SALERNO SUNDAY.
"HERE," SHE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, "I AM AT LEAST FREE."
WB257PED

A108 (180)
NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 29-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER NEHRU SAID TODAY IT WOULD BE BETTER FOR THE WAR-THREATENED WORLD IF NATIONAL LEADERS AND NEWSPAPERS HELD THEIR FIRE DURING THE NEXT CRITICAL FEW MONTHS.
IN A 75-MINUTE SPEECH DEFENDING HIS PROPOSED AMENDMENT WHICH WOULD RESTRICT PRESS FREEDOM IN INDIA, NEHRU SAID:
"WE LIVE IN A PERILOUS AGE. IT WILL BE GOOD IF ALL STATESMEN OF THE WORLD CONTROLLING THE DESTINIES OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE KEEP QUIET FOR A FEW MONTHS. BETTER STILL, IF THE PRESS OF THE WORLD KEEP QUIET FOR A FEW MONTHS. THIS WILL ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF PEACE.
HE SAID RECENT PRESS CRITICISM OF THE AMENDMENT WHICH SEEMS CERTAIN TO PASS THE INDIAN PARLIAMENT WAS "ENTIRELY UNFAIR TO MY GOVERNMENT." HE ADDED:
"THE HEAVY HAND OF MY GOVERNMENT WILL BE USED TO SUSTAIN THE UNITY AND INTEGRITY OF INDIA, AMENDMENT OR NO AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION."
OFFICIAL SOURCES SAY NEHRU WANTS THE RESTRICTION TO CONTROL ANY SITUATION WHICH MAY ARISE IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER ELECTIONS SHOULD THE COMMUNISTS OR RELIGIOUS FACTIONS MAKE VIOLENT SPEECHES. IN HIS SPEECH TODAY HE DECLARED:
"THE ELECTION SCHEDULED FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER IS LIKELY TO RELEASE A DANGEROUS SITUATION THREATENING EVERYTHING SACRED, EVERYTHING FOR WHICH WE HAVE STOOD."
RO3GAED

A95
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, MAY 29-(AP)-HERNAN SANTA CRUZ OF CHILE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, SAID TODAY HE WAS "FULL OF OPTIMISM" THAT THERE WOULD SOON BE A TRUCE IN KOREA.
IN AN OPENING ADDRESS TO THE 1951 UN ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE, HE CALLED FOR "A VIGOROUS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY" BY THE UNITED NATIONS. HE PROPOSED EMERGENCY AID FOR INDIA AND OTHER FAMINE AREAS, AND MORE ENERGETIC LONG-RANGE UNITED NATIONS ACTION TO AID UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES.
WB908AED

30.24- 23525

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, MAY 29-(AP)-YUGOSLAV DELEGATES HAVE FORCED INDEFINITE ADJOURNMENT OF A MEETING OF THE MOSCOW-RUN DANUBE RIVER CONTROL COMMISSION, A YUGOSLAV REPORT INDICATED TONIGHT.

THE COMMISSION, WHICH YUGOSLAVIA IS ATTENDING AS A FULL MEMBER, HAS BEEN MEETING AT GALATZ, ROUMNIA, SINCE MAY 23. REPORTS FROM ROMANIA HAVE INDICATED THAT ONE PURPOSE OF THE MEETING HAS BEEN TO EXTEND MOSCOW'S CONTROL OVER THE DANUBE, EUROPE'S LONGEST RIVER.

THE YUGOSLAVS HAVE OPPOSED ALL ATTEMPTS BY THE COMMISSION'S RUSSIAN SECRETARY AND THE PRO-MOSCOW STATES OF THE BALKANS TO RAILROAD THROUGH SHIPPING REGULATIONS WHICH MARSHAL TITO'S DELEGATES INSIST WOULD DAMAGE YUGOSLAVIA'S ECONOMY.

A GALATZ DISPATCH OF THE YUGOSLAV AGENCY TANJUG SAID INDEFINITE ADJOURNMENT OF THE COMMISSION WAS ORDERED AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION. THE CONFERENCE PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN ADJOURNED FROM FRIDAY TO MONDAY.

TANJUG SAID THE ADJOURNMENT WAS ORDERED "BECAUSE THE WORKING COMMITTEE DID NOT COMPLETE ITS STUDY OF THE DRAFT FOR GENERAL NAVIGATIONAL REGULATIONS."

THIS DRAFT, OFFERED BY THE RUSSIAN SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION, WAS FIRST POINT OF THE AGENDA. LAST WEEK, THE YUGOSLAVS ACCUSED THE RUSSIAN SECRETARY OF TRYING TO RAILROAD THE DRAFT THROUGH WITHOUT CONSIDERING THE WISHES OF ANY OF THE BALKAN STATES.

JAARSPED

A94
BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, MAY 29-(AP)-A YUGOSLAV ARMY CAPTAIN PLEADED GUILTY TODAY TO CHARGES OF HIGH TREASON AND ESPIONAGE ON BEHALF OF THE SOVIET-LED COMINFORM.
HE WAS LJUDEVIT KOVAC, WHO TOLD THE COURT HE HAD WORKED WITH CZECH AGENTS IN SMUGGLING MILITARY INFORMATION OUT OF THE COUNTRY TO COMINFORM REPRESENTATIVES.
KOVAC WAS ONE OF FOUR DEFENDANTS ON TRIAL. THE OTHERS INCLUDE A SECRETARY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK MILITARY ATTACHE HERE. THE SECRETARY AND KOVAC WERE ARRESTED IN A PUBLIC PARK IN NEIGHBORING ZEMON LAST MONTH WHILE ALLEGEDLY SWAPPING MILITARY INFORMATION.
WB906AED

A40
VIENNA, AUSTRIA, MAY 29-(AP)-FIVE AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE KILLED LAST NIGHT IN WESTERN AUSTRIA WHEN A PRIVATELY-OWNED JEEP COLLIDED WITH A PARKED TRUCK NEAR SALZBURG ARMY HEADQUARTERS. NAMES WERE WITHHELD PENDING NOTIFICATION OF NEXT OF KIN.
RQ644PED

A184
ATHENS, MAY 29-(AP)-PRESS DISPATCHES SAID TODAY 50 BULGARIAN SOLDIERS INVADED GREEK TERRITORY NORTHWEST OF DRAMA SUNDAY AND FIRED ON A GREEK BORDER PATROL, KILLING ONE SOLDIER AND WOUNDING ANOTHER. A TEAM FROM THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE BALKANS IS INVESTIGATING THE INCIDENT.
ML151PED

MAY 30 1951

A51
NIGHT LEAD NEHRU (160)
NEW DELHI, INDIA,MAY 29-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER NEHRU SAID TODAY WORLD PEACE WOULD BE ADVANCED IF NEWSPAPERS AND STATESMEN WOULD JUST KEEP QUIET FOR A FEW MONTHS.
HE WAS SPEAKING IN PARLIAMENT IN SUPPORT OF HIS AMENDMENT TO LIMIT FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN INDIA.
EDITORS IN THE COUNTRY HAVE ASSAILED THE MEASURE, BUT IT WAS VIRTUALLY ASSURED OF APPROVAL LATE TODAY WHEN NEHRU'S GOVERNING CONGRESS PARTY ENDORSED ALL FEATURES OF THE PROPOSAL AND PROMISED NO PARTY MEMBERS WOULD OFFER ANY CHANGES WHEN IT COMES UP FOR PASSAGE.
THE CONGRESS PARTY HAS 240 SEATS IN THE 325-MEMBER PARLIAMENT.
IN HIS SPEECH, NEHRU DECLARED:
"WE LIVE IN A PERILOUS AGE. IT WILL BE GOOD IF ALL STATESMEN OF THE WORLD CONTROLLING THE DESTINIES OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE KEEP QUIET FOR A FEW MONTHS. BETTER STILL, IF THE PRESS OF THE WORLD KEEPS QUIET FOR A FEW MONTHS. THIS WILL ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF PEACE."
NEHRU SAID CRITICISM OF THE AMENDMENT WAS UNFAIR AND ADDED:
"THE HEAVY HAND OF MY GOVERNMENT WILL BE USED TO SUSTAIN THE UNITY AND INTEGRITY OF INDIA, AMENDMENT OR NO AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION."
RQ745PED

Jerusalem, May 29-(a)-Foreign minister moshe sharett told the israeli knesset (parliament) tonight the united nation s security council esolution on the syrian-israeli dispute in the north was "morally harmful." The security council, acting after a series of armed border clashes between israeli and syrian troops on the northern frontier of isr ordered israel to stop portions of its drainage program in the huleh swamp area, focal point of the border dispute.

Sharett repeated that israel would abide by the security council decision, but he said that the sponsors of the resolution yielded to "aggression" and was seeking to appease it.

"Just as the policy of appeasement on an international scale did not bring about world peace, similarly the attempt to revive this poli in miniature in the middle east will not be able to create an atmosphere of compromise and will not bring about a desire on the part of the arabs for peace with israel," he said.

On the contrary, he told parliament, the resolution will "hinder peace between the arab world and israel and will also extend the area of controversy in the middle east."

He said the resolution resulted in a stiffened and dangerous attitude on behalf of the arab league, made up of seven arab neighbors of israel, and brought about "the largest troop movements that the middle east ever witnessed."

Sharett saidtension still exists on the syrian-israeli border, but he announced that israel is "firmly determined to bring the huleh reclamation project to a successful termination in spite of all difficulties and obstacles."

He added that israel hoped that the u.n. staff in the middle east could resolve the dispute soon so that the work could be resumed.

wr 312p 01920 secon d 1830amr

B91 (Q)

(150)

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30-(AP)-AUSTRALIA'S CABINET HAS CONFIRMED DEATH SENTENCES AGAINST FOUR JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS CONVICTED ON MANUS ISLAND. PRIME MINISTER ROBERT G. MENZIES SAID THE SENTENCES WOULD BE CARRIED OUT "IMMEDIATELY" ON MANUS.

THE CONDEMNED MEN ARE LT. GEN. TAKUMA NISHIMURA, CONVICTED OF KILLING 110 AUSTRALIAN AND 35 INDIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN 1942, LT. YUTAKA SUZUKI, LT. TAKAHIKO TSUAKI AND WARRANT OFFICER IPACHI MIYAMOTO.

MENZIES SAID THE CABINET, ON THE ADVICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, HAD COMMUTED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT DEATH SENTENCES PASSED ON SEVEN OTHER WAR CRIMINALS. THE CABINET IS STILL STUDYING ONE OTHER CASE.

THE PRIME MINISTER SAID 56 OTHER SENTENCES, INCLUDING 16 FOR LIFE IMPRISONMENT AND SEVEN FOR 15 YEARS, HAD BEEN CONFIRMED.

ALL THE PRISON SENTENCES ARE BEING SERVED ON MANUS.

MENZIES SAID ALL THE WAR CRIMES TRIALS ON MANUS ARE NOW COMPLETE. EXECUTIONS HAD BEEN DELAYED, HE SAID, WHILE THE GOVERNMENT CONSIDERED REPRESENTATIONS FROM THE VATICAN AND FROM ASAI KENKYO, BUDDHIST PRIEST AT MANUS.

MT151AED

MAY 30 1951

B46

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, MAY 29-(AP)-NEW ZEALAND'S GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY IT WOULD USE EXISTING EXPORT CONTROL REGULATIONS TO ENFORCE THE UNITED NATIONS BAN ON SHIPMENT OF STRATEGIC GOODS TO COMMUNIST CHINA.

THIS CABINET DECISION WAS ANNOUNCED BY EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER FREDERICK W. DOIDGE, WHO SAID COMMODITIES FALLING WITHIN THE BANNED CATEGORY WOULD BE DETERMINED IN CONSULTATION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES APPLYING THE EMBARGO.

RB837AED

A100FX

HONG KONG, MAY 29-(AP)-A HONG KONG NEWSPAPER TODAY REPORTED THAT TWO MESSENGERS BOYS WERE ARRESTED IN COMMUNIST CANTON MAY 23 FOR "REACTIONARY ACTIVITIES."

THEY WERE ACCUSED BY OTHER MESSENGER BOYS OF POCKETING ALL THE TIPS INSTEAD OF SHARING THEM.

BP616APD

A74KX

HONOLULU, MAY 29-(AP)-FIFTY THOUSAND FLOWER LEIS, WOVEN BY HAWAII'S SCHOOL CHILDREN, WERE PLACED TODAY ON THE GRAVES OF 14,000 VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II IN THE NATIONAL CEMETERY OF THE PACIFIC.

THE MASSIVE FLORAL TRIBUTE SPREAD ACROSS THE WHITE CROSSES AND GREEN GRASS IN PUNCHBOWL CRATER, OVERLOOKING HONOLULU, FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF MEMORIAL DAY TOMORROW.

A SPECIAL SERVICE WILL BE HELD TOMORROW MORNING ABOARD THE HULK OF THE BATTLESHIP ARIZONA. IT WAS SUNK IN THE DEC.7, 1941 JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR WITH HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE. LATER THE HULK WAS RE-FLOATED.

FR714PCS

(300) (ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, TUES MAY 29)

CAIN

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 29-(AP)-SENATOR CAIN (R-WASH) TODAY URGED THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO TAKE ALL POSSIBLE ECONOMIC AND DIPLOMATIC STEPS TO KEEP BRITISH OFFICIALS FROM TURNING OVER 40 TRANSPORT PLANES TO THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

A HONG KONG COURT HAS RULED THAT THE PLANES, FORMERLY THE PROPERTY OF A CIVIL AIR LINE HEADED BY AN AMERICAN, MAJ. GEN. CLAIRE L. CHENNAULT, BELONG TO THE CHINESE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT.

IN A LETTER TO SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON, CAIN SAID:

"I HAVE READ WITH GREAT PERSONAL DISTRESS THE DECISION OF THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES IN HONG KONG TO TURN OVER TO THE CHINESE COMMUNIST REGIME AIRPLANES BELONGING TO AN AMERICAN CITIZEN AND A VALIANT HERO OF WORLD WAR II, GENERAL CLAIRE CHENAULT.

"IT APPEARS OBVIOUS THAT THE TORTURED INTERPRETATION OF BRITISH RECOGNITION OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS GIVEN IN HONG KONG REPRESENTS A DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO APPEASE THE CHINESE REDS."

CAIN ADDED THAT "SUCH ACTION BY THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES IS IN CLEAR VIOLATION OF THE LETTER AND SPIRIT OF THE UNITED NATIONS EMBARGO RESOLUTION." NOW, THE SENATOR ASKED, "CAN A NATION JUSTIFY HANDING 40 TRANSPORT PLANES OVER TO OUR ENEMIES AT THIS TIME?"

CAIN TOLD ACHESON HE BELIEVES "THE TIME HAS COME WHEN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE MUST EXERT SUFFICIENT PRESSURE ON OUR BRITISH ALLIES IN MATTERS OF THIS SORT TO CONVINCE THEM BEYOND ANY DOUBT THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES WILL NO LONGER TOLERATE CONTINUED APPEASEMENT OF THE ENEMY NOR PERMIT THE CONTINUED FLOW OF MILITARILY IMPORTANT SUPPLIES THROUGH BRITISH HANDS TO THE REGIME THAT HAS BROUGHT TO THE MOTHERS AND FATHERS OF AMERICA OVER 140,000 CASUALTIES."

IN HIS REFERENCE TO 140,000 CASUALTIES, CAIN WAS USING FIGURES WHICH SENATORS WERE SUPPLIED LAST. THE FIGURE INCLUDES WHAT THE ARMY CALLS NON-BATTLE CASUALTIES.

THE OFFICIAL CASUALTY FIGURE, INCLUDING ONLY THOSE WHICH THE ARMY CLASSES AS DIRECTLY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE FIGHTING, ARE NEARLY 67,000.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, TUESDAY MAY 29)

DC403AED

MAY 30 1951

A81WX (PLANES & TRANSFER)

WASHINGTON,MAY 29-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY IT EXPECTS LEGAL MANEUVERS TO BLOCK, AT LEAST FOR ONE YEAR, ANY POSSIBLE TRANSFER OF 40 TRANSPORT PLANES IN BRITISH HONG KONG TO COMMUNIST CHINA.

AND FURTHER, THE DEPARTMENT SAID, IT UNDERSTANDS THE PLANES COULD NOT BE "EXPORTED" TO COMMUNIST CHINA EVEN IF THE LEGAL STEPS FAIL--BECAUSE OF A UNITED NATIONS EMBARGO AGAINST SHIPMENT OF MILITARY MATERIALS TO THE CHINESE REDS.

A HONG KONG COURT HAS RULED THAT THE PLANES, FORMERLY THE PROPERTY OF A CIVIL AIR LINE HEADED BY U.S. MAJ.GEN.CLAIRE L.CHENNAULT, BELONG TO THE CHINESE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT.

SENATOR CAIN (R-WASH) IN A LETTER TO SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON TODAY URGED THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO TAKE ALL POSSIBLE STEPS TO KEEP BRITISH OFFICIALS FROM SURRENDERING THE PLANES TO THE COMMUNISTS.

STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER MICHAEL J.MCDERMOTT SAID CHENNAULT'S COMPANY, WHICH STILL CLAIMS THE PLANES, CAN APPEAL TO THE HONG KONG SUPREME COURT AND POSSIBLY TO THE BRITISH PRIVY COUNCIL.

CAIN WROTE ACHESON, "IT APPEARS OBVIOUS THAT THE TORTURED INTERPRETATION OF BRITISH RECOGNITION OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS GIVEN IN HONG KONG REPRESENTS A DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO APPEASE THE CHINESE REDS."

JK934PED

A14WX

(600) PMS BUDGET

UMT-DRAFT

BY JOE HALL

WASHINGTON, MAY 29-(AP)-ADVOCATES OF UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING WERE CONFIDENT TODAY THE NATION EVENTUALLY WILL GET A UMT PROGRAM OUT OF A COMPROMISE BILL AGREED UPON BY A SENATE-HOUSE COMMITTEE.

THE GROUP YESTERDAY WORKED OUT A DRAFT-UMT MEASURE UNDER WHICH CONGRESS HAS TO VOTE AGAIN ON SOME ASPECTS OF UMT BEFORE THE SIX-MONTH TRAINING PROGRAM COULD BE SET IN MOTION.

THE BILL ALSO WOULD EXTEND THE DRAFT LAW FOR FOUR YEARS AND LOWER THE INDUCTION AGE FROM 19 TO 18 1/2. THE PRESENT ACT EXPIRES JULY 9. THE NEW BILL SETS UP A 5,000,000 (M) MANPOWER CEILING ON THE ARMED FORCES, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COAST GUARD.

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) OF THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE SAID HE WAS CONFIDENT CONGRESS WILL APPROVE THE THREE MATTERS WHICH IT MUST PASS ON BEFORE UMT CAN BEGIN TO OPERATE.

CHAIRMAN VINSON (D-GA) OF THE HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE SAID THE MACHINERY FOR UMT SHOULD BE ALL READY BY THE END OF THIS YEAR.

HOWEVER, NONE OF THE LAWMAKERS EXPECT THE PRESIDENT OR DEFENSE DEPARTMENT TO TRY TO PUT THE TRAINING PROGRAM INTO EFFECT UNTIL AFTER THE KOREAN WAR, WHICH BROUGHT ON THE PRESENT EMERGENCY CALL-UP, ENDS.

THE SENATE PROBABLY WILL TAKE UP THE COMPROMISE BILL THURSDAY OR FRIDAY. THE HOUSE MAY ACT NEXT WEEK.

THE UMT ISSUE WAS THE PRINCIPAL POINT IN DISPUTE LEFT FOR THE CONFEREES YESTERDAY. THEY HAD BEEN STRUGGLINGQWITH SOME 20 POINTS OF DISAGREEMENT SINCE APRIL 17.

THE COMPROMISE REQUIRES LATER CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL, NOT ON THE TRAINING PROGRAM ITSELF, BUT ON THREE POINTS CONNECTED WITH THE OPERATION OF UMT. NO YOUTH COULD BE TAKEN FOR TRAINING UNTIL CONGRESS APPROVES PROPOSALS ON:

1. A CODE OF CONDUCT. THIS INVOLVES A SYSTEM OF MILITARY JUSTICE APPLYING TO TRAINEES; IT WOULD BE MILDER THAN IN THE REGULAR ARMED SERVICES.
2. DEATH AND DISABILITY BENEFITS.
3. RECOMMENDATIONS DEALING WITH THE SAFETY, HEALTH, WELFARE AND MORALS OF THE TRAINEES.

ALL OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS WOULD COME FROM A FIVE-MEMBER COMMISSION NAMED BY THE PRESIDENT, WITH SENATE CONFIRMATION, TO EXERCISE GENERAL SUPERVISION OVER THE TRAINING. THREE COMMISSIONERS WOULD BE CIVILIANS, TWO ACTIVE OR RETIRED MILITARY MEN. ACTUAL OPERATION WOULD BE UNDER THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT.

RUSSELL, LONG A UMT ADVOCATE, SAID HE COULD NOT IMAGINE CONGRESS VOTING DOWN ANY OF THE THREE POINTS.

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A15WX

OTHER CONFEREES AGREED THAT ACCEPTANCE OF THE CONFERENCE REPORT WOULD BRING UMT CLOSER THAN EVER BEFORE IN U.S. HISTORY. IT HAS BEEN URGED MANY TIMES, BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL AND OTHERS, ALL THE WAY BACK TO PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON.

SENATOR LYNDON JOHNSON (D-TEX), ONE OF THE CONFEREES AND A UMT BACKER, SAID THE COMPROMISE VERSION "GIVES THE UNITED STATES THE ASSURANCE OF A UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING PROGRAM BUT RETAINS CERTAIN CONTRESSIONAL CONTROLS."

THE CONFEREES ALSO:

1. AGREED THAT MEMBERS OF THE INACTIVE AND VOLUNTEER RESERVE WHO HAVE SERVED A YEAR IN WORLD WAR TWO MUST BE LET OUT AFTER 17 MONTHS

OF A SECOND TOUR OF DUTY. THIS MIGHT BRING EARLIER RELEASE FROM ACTIVE DUTY TO ABOUT 200,000 RESERVISTS.

THE PROVISION DOES NOT APPLY TO ORGANIZED RESERVISTS OR NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.

2. ACCEPTED A HOUSE AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE TO REGULATE THE SALE OF LIQUOR AND BEER AT ANY MILITARY INSTALLATION.

THE COMPROMISE BILL EXTENDS TO 24 MONTHS THE PRESENT 21-MONTH PERIOD OF SERVICE REQUIRED FOR INDUCTEES.

FEW IF ANY YOUTHS OF 18 1/2 YEARS ARE LIKELY TO BE DRAFTED IN THE NEAR FUTURE; THE MEASURE PROVIDES THE 19 THROUGH 25 GROUP MUST BE EXHAUSTED FIRST.

A TRAINEE UNDER UMT COULD GET HIS INSTRUCTION EITHER FROM THE ARMY, AIR FORCE OR NAVY.

INDUCTION OF YOUTHS FOR TRAINING WOULD BE HANDLED BY LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS. THEY COULD BE CALLED AT 18 BUT COULD APPLY FOR DEFERMENTS JUST AS DO REGISTRANTS NOW. THE ELIGIBILITY OF DEFERRED TRAINEES COULD EXTEND BEYOND AGE 19 TO AS LATE AS 35.

THE TRAINEES WOULD BE PAID $30 A MONTH DURING THEIR SIX MONTHS IN CAMP. AT THE END OF THE PERIOD, THEY WOULD GO INTO THE RESERVES FOR SEVEN AND ONE-HALF YEARS.

IN THE COMPROMISE, THE SENATE ACCEPTED ALL OF THE HOUSE PROVISIONS DEALING WITH DEFERMENT OF HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE STUDENTS.

THUS THE MEASURE GIVES DEFERMENT TO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS UNTIL THEY GRADUATE OR REACH AGE 20.

COLLEGE STUDENTS ORDERED TO REPORT FOR INDUCTION DURING AN ACADEMIC YEAR WOULD GET A MANDATORY DEFERMENT UNTIL THE END OF THAT YEAR. ANY FURTHER DEFERMENTS WOULD BE UP TO THEIR LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS, WHICH WOULD TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE STUDENTS' STANDING IN SCHOOL, THEIR GRADES IN THE SELECTIVE SERVICE TEST RECENTLY GIVEN COLLEGE STUDENTS, OR OTHER FACTORS. THE RESULTS OF THAT TEST WOULD NOT BE BINDING ON THE DRAFT BOARDS, BUT WOULD BE USED AS GUIDANCE IN CONSIDERING A STUDENT'S DEFERMENT.

THE CONFEREES DROPPED A SENATE PROVISION FOR SELECTION OF 75,000 HIGHLY-QUALIFIED STUDENTS IN THE NEXT THREE YEARS TO RETURN TO SCHOOL AFTER COMPLETION OF THEIR BASIC TRAINING.

JK325PED

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A52WX

DRAFT CALL

WASHINGTON, MAY 29-(AP)-THE ARMY ASKED YESTERDAY FOR THE DRAFT OF 15,000 MEN IN JULY, THE SMALLEST CALL SINCE THE NEW SELECTIVE SERVICE PROGRAM BEGAN LAST SEPTEMBER.

REDUCED CASUALTIES IN KOREA AND INCREASING VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENTS WERE CREDITED FOR THE LOW QUOTA.

THE ARMY DRAFTED 80,000 MEN IN EACH OF THE FIRST THREE MONTHS THIS YEAR. IT DREW 40,000 A MONTH IN APRIL AND MAY, FIXED A QUOTA OF 20,000 FOR JUNE AND 22,000 FOR AUGUST.

THE OTHER SERVICES HAVE NOT TAKEN ANY DRAFTEES THIS YEAR.

628AED

49WX

WASHINGTON, MAY 29-(AP)-A PLEDGE OF LOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT IS BEING REQUIRED OF DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION OF AMERICAN GOLD STAR MOTHERS BECAUSE, ITS PRESIDENT SAYS, "SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCES HAVE TRIED TO GET CONTROL."

THE ORGANIZATION IS COMPOSED OF MOTHERS WHO HAVE LOST SONS IN WAR. SOME 1,500 DELEGATES ARE EXPECTED FOR ITS NATIONAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD HERE FROM TODAY THROUGH SUNDAY.

MRS. ELEANOR D. BOYD OF LONG BEACH, CALIF., ORGANIZATION PRESIDENT, TOLD REPORTERS YESTERDAY SUBVERSIVE ELEMENTS HAVE TRIED TO INFILTRATE THE GROUP. ACCORDINGLY, SHE SAID, A LOYALTY PLEDGE IS BEING REQUIRED OF DELEGATES. SHE SAID THERE HAD BEEN NO PROTESTS AGAINST THE ACTION.

DC250AED

B60WX Q

NY RELAY SOUTH

WASHINGTON, MAY 29-(AP)-THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION SAID TODAY PAYMENTS IN THE SECOND SPECIAL LIFE INSURANCE DIVIDEND FOR WORLD WAR II VETERANS, WHICH STARTED APRIL 23, NOW TOTAL $55,000,000.

THE AGENCY SAID ABOUT 675,000 CHECKS HAVE BEEN ISSUED.

THE DIVIDEND WILL TAKE A YEAR TO COMPLETE, SINCE PAYMENTS ARE MADE AFTER THE ANNIVERSARY DATE OF EACH POLICY. BECAUSE OF THE VAST AMOUNT OF ACCOUNTING REQUIRED IN THE 3,000 DIFFERENT RATES INVOLVED, THE TIME LAG BETWEEN ANNIVERSARY AND PAYMENT IS ABOUT FOUR MONTHS.

THE TOTAL DIVIDEND IS $685,000,000, FOR THE THREE YEARS BETWEEN THE 1948 AND THE 1951 ANNIVERSARY DATES. IT WILL BE PAID TO HOLDERS OF 8,200,000 POLICIES.

THE FIRST DIVIDEND ON NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE WAS PAAID LAST YEAR, FOR THE PERIOD FROM THE START OF THE PROGRAM IN OCTOBER, 1940, THROUGH THE 1948 ANNIVERSARY OF EACH POLICY. IT TOTALED $2,800,000,000(B), PAID TO MORE THAN 16,000,000 VETERANS.

SOME VETERANS HAVE COMPLAINED THAT PAYMENTS ON THE SECOND DIVIDEND HAVE NOT YET STARTED IN THEIR AREAS.

VA SAID THIS IS AN ERRONEOUS ASSUMPTION BASED ON RECOLLECTIONS OF THE FLOOD OF CHECKS IN THE INITIAL DIVIDEND. SINCE THE TIMETABLE FOR THE SECOND DIVIDEND IS GEARED TO THE POLICY ANNIVERSARY, EACH VETERAN CAN CALCULATE ROUGHLY THE DATE HIS OWN CHECK WILL ARRIVE.

CZ1105AED

MAY 30 1951

A60 (270)

NEWBURGH, N.Y., MAY 29-(AP)-NIGHT TRAINING IN PLANE SPOTTING WILL BE GIVEN TO 210,000 CIVILIAN VOLUNTEER MEMBERS OF THE GROUND OBSERVER CORPS IN A 36-HOUR EXERCISE SET TO START SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 23.

TWENTY-THREE STATES WILL PARTICIPATE.

ABOUT 8,000 OBSERVATION POSTS AND 26 FILTER CENTERS WILL BE MANNED IN THE NORTHEAST, GREAT LAKES AND WEST COAST REGIONS. U.S. AIR FORCE PLANES WILL MAKE SPECIAL FLIGHTS THROUGHOUT THESE AREAS.

THE NIGHT TRAINING, ORDERED BY THE AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, IS THE FIRST FOR THE OBSERVERS SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1949.

THE PLANS WERE ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT BY THE EASTERN AIR DEFENSE FORCE, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT STEWART AIR FORCE BASE HERE.

THE BASE HERE WILL DIRECT THE EXERCISE IN 18 STATES. THE WESTERN AIR DEFENSE FORCE, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT HAMILTON AIR FORCE BASE, SAN RAFAEL, CALIF., WILL DIRECT OPERATIONS IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON STATE. THE NEWLY-ORGANIZED CENTRAL AIR DEFENSE FORCE WILL DIRECT THE EXERCISE IN MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN FROM ITS HEADQUARTERS AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

THESE THREE FORCES OPERATE UNDER THE AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, WHICH WILL HAVE ALL-OVER DIRECTION FROM ITS HEADQUARTERS AT ENT AIR FORCE BASE, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

THE EXERCISE WILL PROVIDE EXPERIENCE FOR CIVILIAN VOLUNTEERS WHO HELP THE AIR DEFENSE COMMAND IN DETECTING AND REPORTING THE MOVEMENTS OF LOW-FLYING AIRCRAFT.

"OPERATION LOOKOUT," CONDUCTED BY THE CONTINENTAL AIR COMMAND IN SEPTEMBER, 1949, WAS THE LAST OPPORTUNITY GIVEN THE GROUND OBSERVERS TO SPOT AIRCRAFT AT NIGHT. THE EASTERN AND WESTERN AIR DEFENSE FORCES HAVE HELD SEVERAL EXERCISES IN RECENT MONTHS, BUT THEY WERE NOT HELD SIMULTANEOUSLY AND THEY DID NOT INCLUDE NIGHT OPERATIONS.

STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE EXERCISE ARE:
MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT, RHODE ISLAND, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE, PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND, WEST VIRGINIA, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, WASHINGTON, OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.
THE FILTER CENTERS TO PARTICIPATE ARE: BANGOR, ME.; MANCHESTER, N.H.; NEW HAVEN, CONN.; SYRACUSE, N.Y.; ALBANY, N.Y.; WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.; BUFFALO, N.Y.; TRENTON, N.J.; BALTIMORE, MD.; HARRISBURG, PA.; PITTSBURGH, PA.; RICHMOND, VA.; CANTON, OHIO; COLUMBUS, OHIO; GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.; SOUTH BEND, IND.; CHICAGO, ILL.; GREEN BAY, WISC.; MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; SEATTLE, WASH.; SPOKANE, WASH.; PORTLAND, ORE.; OAKLAND, CALIF.; PASADENA, CALIF., AND SANTA ANA, CALIF.
OBSERVATION POSTS, ABOUT EIGHT MILES APART, ARE MANNED BY A MINIMUM OF 25 CIVILIAN VOLUNTEERS. FILTER CENTERS, LOCATED IN CITIE WITH GOOD TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS, ARE OPERATED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE AIR FORCE BY GROUPS OF ABOUT 500 VOLUNTEERS EACH.
WHENEVER A PLANE IS SEEN OR HEARD IN THE VICINITY OF AN OBSERVATION POST, THE OBSERVERS TELEPHONE TO THEIR FILTER CENTER WITH ALL INFORMATION AVAILABLE. THIS INFORMATION, ALONG WITH DATA FROM OTHER OBSERVATION POSTS, IS PLOTTED ON A MAP. AFTER SCREENING (FILTERING), THE UCFORMATION IS RELAYED TO AN AIR FORCE GROUND CONTROL VNTERCEPT UNIT, WHERE AIRCRAFT ARE IDENTIFIED AS EITHER "FRIENDLY" OR "UNKN

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CONTROL INTERCEPT UNIT, WHERE AIRCRAFT ARE IDENTIFIED AS EITHER "FRIENDLY" OR "UNKNOWN."
IF THE AIRCRAFT CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED, FIGHTER-INTERCEPTORS ARE SENT TO MAKE POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION.
THE VOLUNTEERS IN THE GROUND OBSERVER CORPS ARE MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL DEFENSE ORGANIZATIONS IN THE VARIOUS STATES. THE OBSERVER CORP: IS SPONSORED AND DIRECTED BY THE AIR FORCE.
THE TRAINING IN THE NORTHEAST IS SCHEDULED FROM 8 A.M. (EST) SATURDAY, JUNE 23, TO 5 P.M. (EST) SUNDAY, JUNE 24.
IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION IT WILL BE FROM 6 A.M. (EST) JUNE 23 TO 3 P.M. (EST) JUNE 24.

MD749AED

A49WX (PAYROLL)
FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT (330)
WASHINGTON,MAY 29-(AP)-THE FEDERAL CIVILIAN PAYROLL NOW PROBABLY EXCEEDS THE $8,300,000,000 (B) ANNUAL RATE REACHED AT THE WORLD WAR II PEAK, A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE REPORTED TODAY.
THE GROUP IS THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL EXPENDITURES HEADED BY SENATOR BYRD (D-VA).
IT SAID THE PAYROLL COST IN MARCH, LATEST MONTH FOR WHICH FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE, WAS $693,235,000 (M). THIS CONVERTS TO AN ANNUAL RATE OF $8,300,000,000 WHICH WAS THE ALL-TIME RECORD SET IN THE WAR.
THE GOVERNMENT CONTINUED TO ADD EMPLOYES AT A RATE OF 1,500 A DAY IN APRIL, INDICATING THAT THE COST HAS EXCEEDED THE RECORD BY NOW, THE COMMITTEE SAID.
ON MAY 1, THERE WERE 2,409,121 EMPLOYES ON THE FEDERAL PAYROLL AS COMPARED WITH AN AVERAGE OF ABOUT 3,500,000 AT THE PEAK IN WORLD WAR II
THE HIGHER COST IS EXPLAINED BY FEDERAL PAY RAISES SINCE 1945, THE BYRD COMMITTEE SAID.
THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT, SPURRED BY THE DEFENSE MOBILIZATION PROGRAM, ADDED 32,349 CIVILIANS IN APRIL, BRINGING ITS TOTAL TO 1,182,423 ON MAY 1.
MEANWHILE, SENATOR OLIN JOHNSTON (D-SC) ANNOUNCED HE WILL OFFER LEGISLATION WHICH HE SAID WOULD BLOCK PLANS TO HIRE 400,000 ADDITIONAL FEDERAL EMPLOYES.
HE TOLD A MEETING OF EMPLOYES OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY THAT THE AMENDMENT WOULD ESTABLISH AN ABSOLUTE CEILING OF 2,500,000 ON FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT.
JOHNSON SAID FEDERAL AGENCIES NOW EXPECT TO HAVE 2,900,000 EMPLOYES BY JUNE, 1952.
THE SENATOR IS CHAIRMAN OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE AND HEADS A SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE EFFECTIVE UTILIZATION OF MANPOWER BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.
HE SAID THE CEILING SHOULD BE IN EFFECT UNTIL A STUDY HAS BEEN MADE OF RECENT FEDERAL MANPOWER PRACTICES, ESPECIALLY THOSE OF THE MILITARY SERVICES SINCE THE KOREAN WAR BEGAN.
DURING WORLD WAR II THERE WERE 2,600,000 CIVILIAN WORKERS TO SUPPORT 14,000,000 MEN IN UNIFORM, JOHNSTON SAID. BUT HE ADDED THAT THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE NOW WANT 1,600,000 CIVILIANS TO SUPPORT 3,500,000 OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.
HIS AMENDMENT WOULD FIX A CEILING OF 1,250,000 CIVILIAN WORKERS FOR THE ARMED FORCES.

HY740PED

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A147WX (NAZIS, WILSON, CONROLS)
DEFENSE SHIPMENTS
WASHINGTON, MAY 29-(AP)-MOBILIZATION CHIEF CHARLES E.WILSON TODAY ORDERED DEFENSE AGENCIES TO PROVIDE FOR "ADEQUATE" SHIPMENTS OF SCARCE SUPPLIES TO NATIONS ALLIED AGAINST THE THREAT OF COMMUNIST AGGRESSION.
IN A FORMAL POLICY DECLARATION, WILSON ALSO CALLED FOR EFFORTS TO PROMOTE THE ADOPTION OF SIMILAR MEASURES BY THE OTHER FREE COUNTRIES.
MANDATORY MEANS, SUCH AS PRIORITIES AND DELIVERY DIRECTIVES TO AMERICAN PRODUCERS, SHOULD BE USED WHEN NECESSARY TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT FRIENDLY POWERS RECEIVE MATERIALS NEEDED TO SUPPORT THEIR DEFENSE PROGRAMS AND BASIC DOMESTIC ECONOMIES, WILSON SAID.
IN MAKING SUCH ALLOCATIONS, HE DIRECTED, ALL PRECAUTIONS MUST BE TAKEN "TO PREVENT SHIPMENT OR TRANSSHIPMENT TO THE SOVIET BLOC OF WAR-POTENTIAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS."
THE STATEMENT FOLLOWS COMPLAINTS IN SOME FOREIGN COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY IN BRITAIN, THAT AMERICA'S "EXTRAVAGANT" BUYING AND CONSUMPTION OF STRATEGIC DEFENSE MATERIALS WAS CHOKING OFF SUPPLIES SERIOUSLY NEEDED BY NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY NATIONS AND OTHER FRIENDLY COUNTRIES. THERE ALSO WERE COMPLAINTS THAT THIS WAS BOOSTING PRICES TO A LEVEL WHICH WESTERN EUROPE COULD ILL AFFORD TO PAY.
THE POLICY WAS TENTATIVELY DRAFTED SHORTLY BEFORE WILSON'S VISIT LAST MONTH AND GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER IN PARIS AND EUROPEAN DEFENSE LEADERS THERE AND IN LONDON. PRESIDENT TRUMAN EMPOWERED WILSON TO CONVEY ITS PRINCIPLES ORALLY TO THE OFFICIALS WITH WHOM HE TALKED.
THE GOALS OF MUTUAL AID AND SELF HELP IN THE MILITARY AND ECONOMIC REARMAMENT CANNOT BE MET, WILSON DECLARED, IF FOREIGN BUYERS CANNOT GET DELIVERY "BECAUSE UNITED STATES SUPPLIERS PREFER TO SATISFY THEIR DOMESTIC CUSTOMERS." HE WENT ON:
"COMMERCIAL CHANNELS OF TRADE SHOULD NORMALLY BE USED, BUT EXPORTS SHOULD BE ASSURED BY PRIORITIES AND/OR DIRECTIVES TO PRODUCERS WHENEVER NECESSARY.
"WHEN SUCH ASSISTANCE TO EXPORTS IS THUS GIVEN, CARE SHOULD BE EXERCISED THAT CORRESPONDING ASSISTANCE FOR DOMESTIC ORDERS OF SIMILAR ESSENTIALITY IS EXTENDED, IF NECESSARY."
THE ODM DECLARATION, WHICH HAS MANDATORY FORCE ON THE AGENCIES ADMINISTERING THE MOBILIZATION PROGRAM, LAID DOWN "SPECIFIC GUIDES" IN THE ALLOCATION OF AMERICAN RESOURCES FOR FOREIGN NEEDS.
WHEN THERE ARE COMPETING DEMANDS OF "SIMILAR HIGH ESSENTIALITY" ALLOCATIONS POLICY SHOULD BE GUIDED BY THE DEGREE TO WHICH THEY WILL

ACHIEVE THESE RESULTS, IT WAS DECLARED:

1. MILITARY PRODUCTION OF THE FREE WORLD AND DIRECT SUPPORT FOR THE EXPANSION OF SUCH OUTPUT.

2. PROMOTION OF IMPROVED SUPPLY OF ALL DEFENSE MATERIALS, ESPECIALLY THOSE NEEDED FOR THE MOBILIZATION EFFORT AND STOCKPILING PROGRAMS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES.

3. MAINTENANCE AND EXPANSION OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES, SUCH AS TRANSPORT, AND PLANT FACILITIES, AND THE MAINTENANCE OF "MINIMUM ESSENTIAL CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION" IN THE FREE COUNTRIES AND THE AREAS WHICH THEY CONTROL.

4. "DIRECT PROGRESS" TOWARD REDUCED FUTURE RELIANCE ON AMERICAN HELP.

5. LESSENED DEPENDENCE OF THE FREE COUNTRIES ON SUPPLIES FROM THE SOVIET SPHERE.

6. THE PREVENTION OF "POLITICAL DETERIORATION"--MEANING THE ENCROACHMENT OF COMMUNISM--IN AREAS ESSENTIAL TO THE COMBINED STRENGTH OF THE FREE WORLD.

HY112SAED

D27WX
FKK

MAY 30 1951

A52WA

(600) NIGHT LEAD CONTROLS-ROUNDUP

BY ROGER D. GREENE

WASHINGTON, MAY 29-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL TOLD CONGRESS TODAY THAT INFLATION IS COSTING AMERICAN TAXPAYERS ABOUT $7,000,000,000 (B) A YEAR IN THE PURCHASE OF MILITARY SUPPLIES.

"THE LOSS OF GUNS AND TANKS AND PLANES TO CREEPING INFLATION IS JUST AS DAMAGING AS IF THEY HAD BEEN DESTROYED OR CAPTURED BY AN UNSEEN ENEMY," HE SAID.

MARSHALL MADE THE STATEMENT IN BACKING THE ADMINISTRATION'S PLEA FOR A TWO-YEAR EXTENSION AND BROADENING OF THE 1950 DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT AS A CURB AGAINST INFLATION.

THE ACT, WHICH GOVERNS THE FEDERAL CONTROLS PROGRAM, IS DUE TO EXPIRE JUNE 30 UNLESS CONGRESS AGREES TO PROLONG ITS LIFE. NUMEROUS CRITICS HAVE BLASTED THE LEGISLATION AT CURRENT SENATE AND HOUSE HEARINGS. OTHERS HAVE JUST AS STAUNCHLY DEFENDED IT.

MARSHALL'S $7-BILLION ESTIMATE FOR THE COST OF INFLATION--COVERING THE 12 MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30--JUST ABOUT MATCHED THE PROPOSED BOOST IN TAXES DRAWN UP BY THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

THE HOUSE GROUP, AFTER 16 WEEKS OF SCRAPING AROUND IN THE TAX BARREL, TENTATIVELY APPROVED A $7,100,000,000 HIKE LAST FRIDAY.

TESTIFYING BEFORE THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE, MARSHALL DECLARED: "APPROXIMATELY $7,000,000,000 OUT OF THE $35,000,000,000 AUTHORIZED FOR (MILITARY) PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION DURING FISCAL YEAR 1951 (ENDING JUNE 30) CAN BE REGARDED AS THE COST OF INFLATION."

WITHOUT ANTI-INFLATION CONTROLS, HE SAID, "OUR MOBILIZATION EFFORTS WILL LARGELY BE BLOCKED" AND "MUCH OF OUR INDUSTRIAL STRENGTH WILL BE DISSIPATED."

REPORTING THAT THE RATE OF MILITARY DELIVERIES HAS INCREASED ABOUT 300 PER CENT SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE KOREAN WAR LAST JUNE, MARSHALL WARNED THAT THE FULL IMPACT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S HUGE BUYING PROGRAM HAS NOT YET BEEN FELT.

IT WILL COME NEXT YEAR AND IN THE WINTER OF 1953, HE SAID.

A33WX

TO ILLUSTRATE HIS POINT, MARSHALL SAID DELIVERIES IN THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR WILL TOTAL ABOUT $19,000,000,000. IN FISCAL 1952, HE SAID, THEY WILL TOTAL OVER $38,000,000,000.

WHILE MARSHALL TESTIFIED, THERE WERE THESE OTHER DEVELOPMENTS ON THE MOBILIZATION-CONTROLS FRONT:

1. THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION AUTHORIZED INCREASES OF 17 TO 31 CENTS A BARREL FOR RESIDUAL FUEL OILS, ON THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD. THESE OILS ARE USED FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES AND FOR HEATING SOME COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.

THE ORDER MARKED THE FIRST TIME THAT DOLLARS-AND-CENTS CEILINGS HAVE BEEN SET ON ANY PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

2. THE GOVERNMENT GAVE THE 300,000 MEAT MARKETS ACROSS THE COUNTRY A TWO-WEEK EXTENSION -- UNTIL JUNE 18 -- TO POST OFFICIAL RETAIL CEILING PRICE LISTS ON BEEF.

3. FOR THE THIRD STRAIGHT MONTH, THE GOVERNMENT REPORTED THAT FARM PRICES ARE TAPERING OFF FROM THE RECORD PEAK IN FEBRUARY.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REPORTED A DROP OF JUST OVER ONE PER CENT DURING THE MONTH ENDING MAY 15. BUT IT SAID FARM PRICES WERE STILL ABOUT 27 PER CENT HIGHER THAN A YEAR AGO.

4. PRICE DIRECTOR MICHAEL V.DISALLE'S AGENCY REMOVED WHISKEY AND WINES FROM UNDER THE GENERAL PRICE FREEZE, ALLOWING SOME PRICE INCREASES BY PERMITTING THE ADDITION OF HIGHER COSTS OF PRODUCTION.

BUT OFFICIALS SAID HIGHER RETAIL PRICES WILL NOT APPEAR FOR SOME TIME. THAT IS BECAUSE THE NEW REGULATION APPLIES TO WHISKEY ON WHICH PRODUCTION IS BEING STARTED. MOST WHISKEY IS AGED TWO YEARS OR MORE BEFORE BEING SOLD.

5. MOBILIZATION CHIEF CHARLES E.WILSON ORDERED DEFENSE AGENCIES TO PROVIDE FOR "ADEQUATE" SHIPMENTS OF SCARCE SUPPLIES TO AMERICA'S ALLIES AGAINST THE THREAT OF COMMUNIST AGGRESSION.

THE ORDER FOLLOWS COMPLAINTS FROM SOME FOREIGN COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY BRITAIN, THAT AMERICA'S "EXTRAVAGANT" BUYING AND CONSUMPTION OF STRATEGIC DEFENSE MATERIALS WAS CHOKING OFF SUPPLIES NEEDED BY FRIENDLY COUNTRIES.

6. THE DRY GOODS INDUSTRY COMPLAINED TO THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE THAT PRICE CONTROLS ON NON-ESSENTIAL ITEMS ARE "UNDESIRABLE AND WASTEFUL."

IRWIN D.WOLF OF PITTSBURGH, AN OFFICIAL OF THE NATIONAL RETAIL DRY GOODS ASSOCIATION, SAID IT IS LITTLE HELP IN THE BATTLE AGAINST INFLATION TO CLAMP DOWN PRICE CONTROLS OVER SUCH THINGS AS SILVER CANDLE SNUFFERS, SHARK HOOKS, AND GADGETS TO GUARD LADIES' GLOVES WHILE THEY ARE PLAYING CARDS.

RZ/CZ639PED

A4WX

MAY 30 1951

BULLETIN

BEEF PRICE POSTING

WASHINGTON,MAY 29-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT TODAY GAVE THE 300,000 MEAT MARKETS ACROSS THE COUNTRY A TWO-WEEK EXTENSION--UNTIL JUNE 18--TO POST OFFICIAL RETAIL BEEF CEILING PRICE LISTXS.

HY417PED

A5WYBULLETIN MATTER

WASHINGTON FIRST ADD BEEF PRICE POSTING X X PRICE LISTS.

THE LIST WAS SCHEDULED TO BE POSTED JUNE 4. THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION SAID DELAYS IN PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING THE OFFICIAL LIST MADE THE POSTPONEMENT NECESSARY.

THE EXTENSION DOES NOT APPLY TO THE CEILING PRICE LISTS FOR KOSHER BEEF SOLD AT RETAIL. THE KOSHER LISTS WILL BE AVAILABLE IN AMPLE QUANTITY FOR POSTING ON THE SCHEDULED DATE, JUNE 11.

RETAIL CEILING PRICES FOR CUTS OF BEEF BY GRADES HAVE BEEN IN EFFECT SINCE MAY 14 AND DEALERS HAVE BEEN REQUIRED TO DISPLAY INDIVIDUAL PRICES.

THESE PRICES MUST NOT BE MORE THAN THE CEILING PRICES. THEY VARY ACCORDING TO THE SIZE OF THE STORE AND VOLUME OF BUSINESS AND THE ZONE IN WHICH THE RETAILER IS LOCATED.

THE OFFICIAL PRICE LISTS TO BE DISTRIBUTED BY JUNE 18 MUST BE POSTED IN THE STORE WHERE CUSTOMERS CAN READILY SEE THEM. AT LEAST ONE LIST MUST BE POSTED FOR EACH 20 FEET OF MEAT COUNTER SPACE.

THESE PRICE LISTS WILL REMAIN IN EFFECT UNTIL AUG.1 WHEN OPS HAS SCHEDULED A REDUCTION OF ABOUT 4 1/2 CENTS A POUND, ON THE AVERAGE, IN THE RETAIL CEILINGS ON BEEF. OPS SAID NEW LISTS WILL BE PROVIDED BY THAT TIME.

JK527PED

A16WX

BULLETIN

MAY 30 1951

FUEL OIL

WASHINGTON,MAY 29-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT TODAY AUTHORIZED INCREASES O 17 TO 31 CENTS A BARREL IN PRICES FOR RESIDUAL FUEL OILS ON THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD.

THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION ALLOWED THE INCREASES IN SETTIN DOLLARS AND CENTS CEILINGS FOR ALL GRADES OF RESIDUAL FUEL OILS. THE ORDER IS THE FIRST TO FIX DOLLARS AND CENTS CEILINGS FOR ANY PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

A18WX

RESIDUAL FUEL OILS ARE USED FOR POWER GENERATION, BY MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, AS A BUNKER FUEL FOR SHIPS, AND AS A HED FUEL FOR SOV

INSTALLATIONS AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, AS A BUNKER FUEL FOR SHIPS, AND AS A HEATING FUEL FOR SOME COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.

OPS SAID THE PRICE INCREASES WERE NECESSARY TO AVOID OPERATIONAL IMPAIRMENT OF DEFENSE FACILITIES.

THE NEW CEILINGS ARE EFFECTIVE JUNE 4. OPS SAID THEY "PARTLY REFLECT SUBSTANTIALLY HIGHER TANKER TRANSPORTATION COSTS." AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE PRICE INCREASES, OPS ANNOUNCED PRESENT PRICES WILL BE RAISED AS FOLLOWS:

NEW YORK CITY $2.15 TO $2.45 A BARREL; BOSTON $2.20 TO $2.51; MIAMI $2.05 TO $2.22; FLORIDA WEST COAST $1.99 TO $2.16; AND NORFOLK FROM ABOUT $2.16 TO $2.40.

OPS SAID THE RESIDUAL FUEL OIL SITUATION IS "TIGHT" ALL ALONG THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD, AND IT HOPES THAT AS A RESULT OF HIGHER PRICES MORE SUCH OIL WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE.

RESIDUAL FUEL OIL IS NORMALLY SUPPLIED BY TANKER TRANSPORTATION TO THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD FROM REFINERY CENTERS ON THE GULF COAST AND BY IMPORTS FROM VENEZUELA AND THE NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES.

THE DEMAND FOR SUCH OIL ON THE EAST COAST EXCEEDED 750,000 BARREL A DAY IN 1950, MORE THAN 20 PER CENT ABOVE 1949. OPS SAID THAT 1951 SHOWS A STILL FURTHER INCREASE OF ABOUT 7 AND ONE HALF PER CENT OVER 1950.

OPS SAID THE TANKER TRANSPORTATION RATE WAS 25 TO 30 CENTS A BARREL IN JULY 1950, AND REACHED $1.31 A BARREL IN JANUARY OF 1951 'O NEW YORK HARBOR. THE AGENCY SAID STUDIES ARE NOW BEING MADE OF E RAPID INCREASE IN THESE COSTS.

THE 17 TO 31 CENTS INCREASE APPLIES TO NUMBER SIX COMMERCIAL ARD SPECIFICATION OF RESIDUAL FUEL OIL. THE ORDER PROVIDES FOR ADJUSTMENTS IN THE CEILINGS OF ALL OTHER GRADES.

ED

A219 (500)

NIGHT LEAD PRICES (AMS BJT)

NEW YORK, MAY 29-(AP)-A FLURRY OF REDUCTIONS RANGING TO MORE THAN 10 PER CENT ON HITHERTO "PRICE-FIXED" MERCHANDISE GAVE NEW YORK'S RETAIL STORES ALL THE ATMOSPHERE OF A "PRICE WAR" TODAY.

BUT AN ASSOCIATED PRESS SURVEY ACROSS THE NATION FAILED TO DISCLOSE A GENERAL PRICE-CUTTING MOVEMENT.

MOST CITIES REPORTING INDICATED MERCHANTS PLANNED TO HOLD THE LINE ON PRICES IF POSSIBLE. AT THE SAME TIME THEY SAID THEY WERE PREPARED TO MEET COMPETITORS' PRICES.

TODAY'S PRICE CUTS STEM FROM A UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISION THAT STORES WHICH HAVE NOT SIGNED "FAIR TRADE" AGREEMENTS ARE NOT OBLIGATED TO OBSERVE THE RETAIL PRICES FIXED BY MANUFACTURERS

ALONG NEW YORK'S BUSY 34TH STREET, DOMINATED BY R.H.MACY & CO. AND GIMBEL BROTHERS, PRICES WERE ALMOST ON AN HOUR-TO-HOUR BASIS.

MACY'S, WORLD'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE, FIRED THE OPENING GUN WITH A DOUBLE-PAGE ADVERTISEMENT LISTING 6 PER CENT REDUCTIONS ON MANY OF THE 5,978 ITEMS OF BRAND NAME MERCHANDISE WHICH IT SAID HAD BEEN HELD AT FIXED PRICES BY THE "FAIR TRADE" LAW.

GIMBEL'S COUNTERED WITH A STATEMENT THAT "WE ARE MEETING ALL PRICES, AS WE HAVE IN THE PAST."

METEOROLOGICALLY IT WAS A POOR DAY FOR A PRICE WAR. RAINY WEATHER KEPT MANY SHOPPERS AT HOME.

BUT IT WAS A FIELD DAY FOR THE COMPARISON SHOPPERS. THESE ARE PEOPLE SENT OUT BY ONE STORE TO FIND OUT WHAT ANOTHER STORE IS SELLING AND FOR HOW MUCH. IN ONE DEPARTMENT STORE AN OBSERVER EXPRESSED BELIEF THERE WERE MORE COMPARISON SHOPPERS THAN CUSTOMERS.

REPORTS FROM THESE SHOPPERS WERE CREDITED WITH CAUSING MANY PRICES TO DROP AS THE DAY WENT ON. FOR INSTANCE:

A NEW NOVEL PRICE-FIXED AT $4.50 OPENED AT $4.23, THEN WAS MARKED DOWN SUCCESSIVELY TO $3.98 AND TO $3.74.

A VACUUM CLEANER PRICE-FIXED AT $89.95 WAS CUT TO $84.50 AND AGAIN TO $79.43.

THE STORE, A MACY SPOKESMAN SAID, WAS "FOLLOWING THE MACY POLICY OF UNDERSELLING COMPETITION BY SIX PER CENT."

GIMBEL'S MADE NO FORMAL STATEMENT, BUT A SPOKESMAN ASSERTED THAT "WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD."

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, LARGE BROOKLYN DEPARTMENT STORE, SAID THAT "OUR CUSTOMERS WILL IMMEDIATELY ENJOY SAVINGS OF UP TO 10 PER CENT."

MAY 30 1951

A220

STORES REPORTED SOMEWHAT LARGER CROWDS OF CUSTOMERS THAN USUAL. AND THERE WERE SOME REPORTS OF PERSONS WHO BOUGHT ARTICLES AT THIS MORNING'S PRICES RETURNING THE LATER TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SUBSEQUENT REDUCTIONS.

THIS WAS THE NEW YORK PICTURE. ELSEWHERE, THINGS WERE DIFFERENT, THE A.P. SURVEY SHOWED.

A FEW PRICE CUTS IN BRANDED LINES WERE REPORTED IN NEW HAVEN, CONN., NEWARK, N.J. AND LOS ANGELES.

BUT MERCHANTS IN MOST REPORTING CITIES SAID THEY WERE NOT PLANNING ANY REDUCTIONS. A MERCHANDISE MANAGER IN THE MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL AREA PUT IT THIS WAY:

"WE'D BE FOOLISH TO CUT PRICES NOW; MARGINS (OF PROFIT) ARE NARROW ENOUGH NOW."

IN THE HIGHLY COMPETITIVE RETAIL FIELD, HOWEVER, ALL WERE WATCHING CLOSELY TO SEE WHAT OTHER STORES WERE DOING, AND INDICATED THEY WERE PREPARED TO TAKE WHATEVER ACTION WAS NECESSARY.

AMONG CITIES REPORTING NO EVIDENCE OF PRICE CUTTING WERE NEW ORLEANS, SAN FRANCISCO, MILWAUKEE, DALLAS, WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, CLEVELAND AND CHARLOTTE, N.C.

G402PED

D134WX NA
LABOR
WASHINGTON,MAY 29-(AP)-DAVID J.MCDONALD, SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE CIO STEELWORKERS, WAS SWORN IN TODAY AS SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO ECONOMIC STABILIZER ERIC JOHNSTON.
MCDONALD WAS CHOSEN TO REPRESENT THE UNITED LABOR POLICY COMMITTEE (ULPC) WHEN THE GROUP DECIDED A MONTH AGO TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES BACK TO KEY POSTS IN THE DEFENSE AGENCIES.
THE ULPC, MADE UP OF MOST OF THE BIG UNIONS, HAD WITHDRAWN FEB. 28 FROM PARTICIPATION IN THE AGENCIES IN PROTEST AGAINST THE WAY THE MOBILIZATION PROGRAM WAS BEING HANDLED.
RZ358PED

D135WX
(250) SHIPBUILDING
WASHINGTON, MAY 29-(AP)-THE WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD WAS ASKED TODAY TO APPROVE OVER-THE-CEILING WAGE INCREASES FOR SHIPYARD WORKERS TO HALT THE TRANSFER OF SKILLED EMPLOYEES TO HIGHER-PAYING JOBS.
VICE ADM.E.L.COCHRAN, MARITIME ADMINISTRATOR, AND J.H.MORSE, GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY'S SHIPBUILDING OPERATIONS, SAID THERE WAS A CRITICAL NEED FOR SHIPS AND FOR HOLDING ON TO MEN NOW EMPLOYED.
COCHRAN SAID MANY YARDS HAD GONE OUT OF BUSINESS AFTER WORLD WAR TWO, CUTTING DOWN THE SOURCE OF NEW SHIPS AND REPAIRS ON OLD ONES.
BETHLEHEM AND SOME OTHER SHIPYARDS HAVE NEGOTIATED A 15 PERCENT INCREASE FOR EMPLOYES WHICH THE BOARD IS BEING ASKED TO APPROVE.
MORSE TOLD A SPECIAL WAGE BOARD PANEL HEADED BY PUBLIC MEMBER JOHN T.DUNLOP THAT SHIPYARD WORKERS HAD FALLEN FAR BEHIND OTHER SKILLED INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN PAY.
HE SAID HIS COMPANY WAS FINDING IT DIFFICULT TO GET WORKERS AND THAT NAVY YARDS WERE PAYING MUCH HIGHER RATES. FOR EXAMPLE, HE SAID, BETHLEHEM'S TOP MECHANICS WERE GETTING $1.57 AN HOUR WHILE MACHINISTS IN THE NAVY YARDS WERE RECEIVING $1.93 AN HOUR.
MORSE SAID THAT IN ORDER TO STOP THE LOSS OF KEY PERSONNEL TO THE NAVY HIS COMPANY WAS FORCED TO PAY A TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF OVERTIME PREMIUM WAGES.
JAMES BROWNLOW, HEAD OF THE AFL METAL TRADES DEPARTMENT, SAID THAT SHIPYARD WORKERS HAD RECEIVED APPROXIMATELY ONE HALF OF THE WAGE INCREASES OF OTHER WORKERS SINCE 1940.
CARL HUHNDORFF, RESEARCH DIRECTOR FOR THE AFL MACHINISTS UNION SAID IT WOULD BE MUCH MORE INFLATIONARY NOT TO ALLOW THE 15 PER CENT PAY INCREASE. HE ARGUED THAT SKILLED MECHANICS WOULD GO ELSEWHERE WITHOUT THE PAY INCREASE, LEAVING THE WORK TO BE DONE BY LESS SKILLED WORKERS AND THAT WOULD BE MORE EXPENSIVE.
THE CIO MARINE AND SHIPBUILDING WORKERS HAVE THREATENED TO CALL A STRIKE OF 50,000 WORKERS ON THE EAST, WEST AND GULF COASTS JUNE 3RD IF THE 15 PER CENT INCREASE IS NOT APPROVED.
ESA0APED

A26
BOX WITH PRICES
NEW YORK,MAY 29-(AP)-PRICES DIPPED SWIFTLY--AS MUCH AS 30 PER CENT ON SOME ITEMS--AS LARGE DEPARTMENT STORES HERE TRIED TO MATCH OR OUTDO COMPETITORS IN REDUCTIONS ON FORMER "PRICE-FIXED" ARTICLES.
AN ELECTRIC TOASTER, PRICE FIXED AT $23, WAS KNOCKED DOWN TO $16.06 LATE IN THE DAY.
A VACUUM CLEANER (FIXED PRICE $89.95) DROPPED AS LOW AS $75.14. AND AN ELECTRIC MIXER THAT FORMERLY SOLD AT $46.50 FELL TO $33.96.
RQ556PED

A39 (120)
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., MAY 29-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES WILL REVEAL SOON HOW MANY TROOPS IT INTENDS TO KEEP ON TAP FOR A UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL EMERGENCY FORCE, CHIEF U.S. DELEGATE TO THE U.N. WARREN R. AUSTIN SAID LAST NIGHT.
THE U.S. ORIGINATED THE UNITING-FOR-PEACE PLAN APPROVED LAST FALL BY 51 U.N. MEMBERS. UNDER THE SCHEME ALL U.N. MEMBERS ARE CALLED UPON TO REPORT WHAT FORCES THEY ARE PREPARED TO ORGANIZE, TRAIN AND EQUIP FOR SERVICE WITH THE WORLD ORGANIZATION.
AUSTIN'S DECLARATION, FIRST OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE U.S. WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE FORCE, WAS MADE IN A SPEECH TO THE 42ND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL. HE SAID:
"I SHALL BE ABLE VERY SOON TO TRANSMIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, A SPECIFIC STATEMENT OF THE TYPES AND STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL ARMED FORCES WHICH WILL BE MAINTAINED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN ACCORDANCE WITH OUR CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESSES, FOR SERVICE AS UNITED NATIONS UNITS."
M531AED

A41
(200)
NEW YORK,MAY 29-(AP)-SEN.ESTES KEFAUVER (D-TENN) SAID TODAY PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ADMINISTRATION "HAD NO VISION, NO STAR TO HITCH OUR WAGON TO" IN THE KOREAN WAR.
GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, ON THE OTHER HAND, MADE A DEEP IMPRESSION ON AMERICANS BECAUSE HE HAD GIVEN "A PLAN AND AIM" FOR PROSECUTING THE WAR, KEFAUVER SAID.
THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT, FORMER HEAD OF THE U.S.SENATE CRIME COMMITTEE, ADDRESSED MORE THAN 1,000 MEMBERS OF THE SALES EXECUTIVES CLUB OF NEW YORK AT A LUNCHEON MEETING IN THE HOTEL ROOSEVELT.
KEFAUVER SAID PUBLIC REACTION WAS NOT DUE TO THE GENERAL BEING "PARTIALLY RIGHT" IN HIS PROPOSALS BUT "BECAUSE HE WAS EVERLASTINGLY RIGHT IN THIS--THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE FREE PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD LIKE TO HAVE A PLAN AND AIM, SOMETHING TO LOOK FORWARD TO."
KEFAUVER CONCEDED AMERICA WAS NOT ABLE TO DO CERTAIN THINGS IN PROSECUTING THE WAR, BUT HE SAID THE ADMINISTRATION HAD "GOTTEN BOGGED DOWN IN TECHNICAL ARGUMENTS--IT HAD NO VISION, NO STAR TO HITCH OUR WAGON TO."
KEFAUVER SAID THE ADMINISTRATION, THROUGH DEFENSE SECRETARY GEORGE C.MARSHALL, TALKED ABOUT "A 30-YEAR PROGRAM OF PREPARATION--PREPARING FOR WAR AND FIGHTING IT, AND PREPARING FOR THE NEXT WAR AND FIGHTING IT."
"THERE MUST BE A BETTER AND GREATER VISION THAN THAT," SAID KEFAUVER.
THE SENATOR PROPOSED THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN CALL A MEETING OF THE ORIGINAL SPONSORS OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC PACT TO DRAW UP A PLAN FOR LIMITED FEDERATION TO BE SUBMITTED TO THEIR GOVERNMENTS.
AS THINGS STAND NOW, HE SAID, GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, MILITARY HEAD OF THE PACT NATIONS, "HAS TO GO IN 12 DIRECTIONS AT ONCE IN FOREI POLICY."
HE SAID DIPLOMATS AT SUCH A MEETING AS HE PROPOSED SHOULD TRY TO ESTABLISH ECONOMIC STABILITY IN TRADE AMONG THE FREE WESTERN NATIONS, AND STABILITY OF CURRENCY.
HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT MILITARY AND POLITICAL AUTHORITY OF A UNIFIED NATURE MIGHT BE ENOUGH.
"MAY BE WE COULD NOT AGREE ON ANYTHING," KEFAUVER SAID, "BUT WE WOULD HAVE TRIED A METHOD WHICH HAS ALWAYS SUCCEEDED."
SUCH A MEETING, HE ADDED, WOULD NOT HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH A WORLD FEDERATION AS SUCH. IT WOULD, HE SAID, BE "GETTING TOGETHER THE PEOPLE WHO WOULD GET TOGETHER IN WAR EVENTUALLY, AND GETTING THOSE PEOPLE TOGETHER IN PEACE, SO AS TO PREVENT AN AGGRESSOR FROM PICKING US OFF ONE BY ONE."
RJ1155PED

30.24- 23533

923 HKUP (280)
NEW YORK, MAY 29-(AP)-A WORLD WAR "THIS SUMMER" MIGHT BE DETONATED BY THE CURRENT IRANIAN-BRITISH OIL DISPUTE, SENATOR ESTES KEFAUVER SAID LAST NIGHT.
THE TENNESSEE DEMOCRAT SAID THE CONTROVERSY COULD LEAD TO A "SHIFT OF IRAN INTO THE SOVIET ORBIT" AND A CONSEQUENT REVERSAL OF THE WORLD'S BALANCE OF POWER.
"IT WOULD BE A REVERSAL FREE NATIONS COULD NOT TOLERATE," KEFAUVER ADDED "IT WOULD MEAN WAR. THIS COULD HAPPEN--AND THIS SUMMER."
KEFAUVER SPOKE AT AN ATLANTIC UNION COMMITTEE MEETING AT TOWN HALL. THIS GROUP, SUPPORTED BY KEFAUVER, PROPOSES A FEDERAL UNION OF ATLANTIC PACT NATIONS.
THE SENATOR STATED ONE REASON HE GAVE UP THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE U.S. SENATE CRIME COMMITTEE WAS TO DEVOTE MORE TIME TO THE ATLANTIC UNION PLAN.
A TRANSATLANTIC FEDERAL SYSTEM, PERHAPS LIKE THE 48-STATE AMERICAN FEDERATION, KEFAUVER SAID, IS NECESSARY "IF WE WANT TO KEEP WAR AWAY FROM OUR FAMILIES."
SUCH A SYSTEM WOULD HELP MEET THE IRANIAN CRISIS, KEFAUVER SAID, BY ACHIEVING BRITISH-AMERICAN UNITY FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REFORMS IN IRAN.
THE IRANIAN SITUATION, HE DECLARED, IS A DIRECT PRODUCT "OF ANGLO-AMERICAN DISUNITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST."
"WHILE WE DEBATE ABOUT THE BATTLE IN KOREA," HE SAID, "FEW OF US REALIZE HOW CLOSE WE ARE TO THE OUTBREAK OF TOTAL WAR IN THE MIDDLE EAST."
KEFAUVER ALSO CONTRASTED THE FREE WORLD'S LOOSELY-KNIT RELATIONSHIP, REQUIRING NEGOTIATION AND DELAY BEFORE ACTION, TO THE TIGHTLY-CONTROLLED SOVIET BLOC, IN WHICH STALIN "EXERCISES PUSH-BUTTON CONTROL."
THE SENATOR CALLED FOR THE ATLANTIC BLOC TO SET UP "A CENTRAL AUTHORITY WITH POWER TO ACT" RAPIDLY. SUCH A BODY, HE SAID, WOULD GIVE GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER "ONE BOSS INSTEAD OF TWELVE" IN HIS DUTIES AS ATLANTIC PACT COMMANDER.
KEFAUVER AND 26 OTHER SENATORS AND 99 CONGRESSMEN ARE SPONSORING A PENDING RESOLUTION ADVOCATING A MEETING OF FREE NATIONS TO STUDY A FEDERAL UNION.
MD540AED

MAY 30 1951

A114WX
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30--EDITORS NOTE DATE)
(460) DULLES
(ADVANCE) (WX) TUCSON,ARIZ.,MAY 30-(AP)-JOHN FOSTER DULLES DECLARED TONIGHT THAT RUSSIA'S CAPACITY TO CARRY ON HALF-WAR INDEFINITELY CAN BE QUICKLY DESTROYED "BY SKILLFULLY APPLIED PRESSURES."
THE REPUBLICAN FOREIGN POLICY ADVISER, WITHOUT GOING INTO DETAILS ABOUT SUCH PRESSURES, CALLED ON THE FREE NATIONS TO PLAN "IN TERMS OF OUR STRENGTH AND OUR OPPONENT'S WEAKNESSES."
DESPOTIC SOCIETIES "ALWAYS LOOK MORE FORMIDABLE THAN THEY ARE," HE SAID IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA.
DULLES IS ONE OF SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON'S TOP ADVISORS. HE IS NOW ASSIGNED TO COMPLETING A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY THIS SUMMER IN THE FACE OF COMMUNIST OPPOSITION. NEXT WEEKEND HE GOES TO LONDON FOR TALKS WITH BRITISH OFFICIALS.
HE SAID THAT THE SOVIET UNION IS PUTTING ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF ITS TOTAL ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY INTO THE STRATEGY OF WAGING WHAT LEON TROTSKY, A RUSSIAN LEADER OF THE EARLY YEARS, CALLED "NOT WAR, NOT PEACE."
THE COST TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE IS A CRUEL ONE, DULLES CONTINUED, BUT AFTER CENTURIES OF TYRANNY THE RUSSIANS ARE SO "CALLOUSED" THAT "THE PRESENT GENERATION KNOWS ONLY COMPLETE REGIMENTATION."
THIS GIVES SOVIET LEADERS WAYS IN WHICH TO EXPLOIT THEIR PEOPLE WHICH ARE NOT AVAILABLE TO LEADERS OF NON-COMMUNIST NATIONS.
"IT SEEMS," DULLES SAID, "THAT THE SOVIET UNION, WHILE POSTURING AS A LOVER OF PEACE, CAN GO ON INDEFINITELY MAINTAINING A FORMIDABLE CAPACITY FOR SUDDEN ARMED AGGRESSION. IT SEEMS THAT THE SOVIETS CAN GO ON INDEFINITELY PUTTING SATELLITES INTO UNDECLARED WARS, FIRST HERE, THEN THERE.
"IT SEEMS THAT THE SOVIET COMMUNIST PARTY, THROUGH ITS FOREIGN AFFILIATES, CAN CONTINUE INDEFINITELY TO IMPAIR INTERNAL UNITY AND SECURITY WITHIN THE FREE NATIONS, AND, WHEREEVER CONVENIENT, USE STRIKES, SABOTAGE AND TERRORISM TO BREAK DOWN ORDERLY GOVERNMENT."
YET DULLES SAID HE WAS CONFIDENT "THAT WE SHALL FIND THE WAYS TO PARALYZE THE SLIMY, OCTUPUS-LIKE TENTACLES THAT REACH OUT FROM MOSCOW TO SUCK OUR LIFE BLOOD." HE SUGGESTED THREE PRINCIPLES AS BASIC TO A SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF THE FREE WORLD:

MAY 30 1951

A115WX
1. THE FREE NATIONS "MUST HAVE PATIENCE AND STEADINESS OF WILL XXX MOST DEFEATS ARE INFLICTED UPON THOSE WHO HAVE FIRST SUFFERED THE SELF DEFEAT OF DISCOURAGEMENT."
2. DO NOT BE SATISFIED WITH PLANS "WHICH REFLECT MERELY A DEFENSIVE MOOD." WHEN AN OPPONENT IS MOUNTING A BIG OFFENSIVE IT IS NECESSARY TO THROW HIM OFF BALANCE, XXX DENY HIM "UNTROUBLED LEISURE TO CONSOLIDATE HIS GAINS."
DULLES ADDED THAT "WE MUST NOT AND WILL NOT TAKE THE MILITARY OFFENSIVE OF GENERAL WAR, IN WHICH THERE COULD BE NO VICTORY FOR ANYONE XXX. THE CAUSE OF HUMAN LIBERTY CAN FIND POSITIVE EXPRESSION "WITHOUT THE USE OF ATOM BOMBS.
3. THE PLANNING OF THE FREE NATIONS SHOULD BE "IN TERMS OF OUR STRENGTH AND OUR OPPONENT'S WEAKNESS, RATHER THAN IN TERMS OF OR OPPONENT'S STRENGTH."
"I HAVE SPOKEN OF WHAT, IT SEEMS, IS THE CAPACITY OF THE SOVIET LEADERS INDEFINITELY TO WAGE 'NOT WAR, NOT PEACE.' I AM CONFIDENT THAT THE APPARENT CAPACITY COULD, IN FACT, QUICKLY BE DISINTEGRATED BY SKILLFULLY APPLIED PRESSURES.
"WE NEED NOT DANCE TO THE TUNE OF RUSSIAN STRENGTH. WE ARE SUFFICIENTLY VERSATILE TO INVENT SOME TUNES OF OUR OWN."
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 PM EASTERN STANDARD TIME WEDNESDAY, MAY 30)
RZ1137PED

A120
B98WX
95
(WX LOCALS OUT)
WASHINGTON,MAY 29-(AP)-MARCEL SCHERER OF NEW YORK, REPUTED LONG-TIME LEADER IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY, WAS ACQUITTED TODAY OF CHARGES OF CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS.
HE WAS FREED BY FEDERAL JUDGE BURNITA S.MATTHEWS WHO HEARD THE CASE WITHOUT A JURY.
SCHERER WAS INDICTED ON CHARGES OF REFUSING TO ANSWER QUESTIONS BEFORE THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE LAST SUMMER. JUDGE MATTHEWS UPHELD HIS CONTENTION THAT THE ANSWERS MIGHT TEND TO INCRIMINATE HIM.
JK322PED

B14(CQ)WX HKUP
(420) CONTEMPT
BY KARL R. BAUMAN
WASHINGTON, MAY 29-(AP)-PHILIP J. JAFFE, 54, EDITOR OF THE DEFUNCT BUT STILL CONTROVERSIAL MAGAZINE AMERASIA, WAS ACQUITTED BY A FEDERAL JUDGE YESTERDAY ON A CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS CHARGE.
THAT BROUGHT TO 13 THE NUMBER OF PERSONS FREED HERE THIS YEAR ON SUCH CONTEMPT CHARGES. THERE HAVE BEEN FOUR CONVICTIONS AND ONE JURY DISAGREEMENT.
JAFFE, A NEW YORKER, WAS THE LAST OF THREE WITNESSES CITED FOR CONTEMPT IN THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES BY SENATOR MCCARTHY (R-WIS) THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT WAS INFESTED WITH COMMUNISTS.
THE OTHERS, FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD, NEW YORK MILLIONAIRE, AND EARL BROWDER, FORMER BOSS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THIS COUNTRY, WERE FREED IN EARLIER TRIALS. A DIFFERENT JUDGE RULED IN EACH OF THE THREE CASES. CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS IS PUNISHABLE BY A MAXIMUM SENTENCE OF A YEAR IN JAIL AND A $1,000 FINE.
IN FREEING JAFFE YESTERDAY, U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE JAMES W. MORRIS UPHELD HIS REFUSAL TO ANSWER QUESTIONS PUT TO HIM BY THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE GROUND ANSWERS MIGHT TEND TO INCRIMINATE HIM.
FIELD ALSO INVOKED HIS CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVILEGE AGAINST POSSIBLE SELF-INCRIMINATION IN DECLINING TO ANSWER.
BROWDER DID NOT RAISE THIS ISSUE. HE CLAIMED THE QUESTIONS HE DID NOT ANSWER WERE NOT PERTINENT TO THE INQUIRY AND THAT HE NEVER WAS SPECIFICALLY DIRECTED TO ANSWER.
JUDGE MORRIS, IN HIS WRITTEN DECISION IN THE JAFFE CASE, NOTED THAT LOUIS BUDENZ, AN ACKNOWLEDGED EX-COMMUNIST, CHARACTERIZED JAFFE AS A "SOVIET ESPIONAGE AGENT."
"IN THE LIGHT OF THE SETTING AND ALL OF THE FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE QUESTIONING OF THE DEFENDANT, X X X IT DOES NOT SEEM IN THE SLIGHTEST UNREASONABLE THAT THE DEFENDANT WOULD HAVE A VERY GRAVE APPREHENSION THAT HE WAS IN DANGER OF PROSECUTION FOR AN OFFENSE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES," JUDGE MORRIS SAID.

MAY 30 1951

B15WX
CONSEQUENTLY, THE JUDGE SAID, "HE OUGHT NOT BE R

B15WX
CONSEQUENTLY, THE JUDGE SAID, "HE OUGHT NOT BE REQUIRED TO FURNISH INFORMATION UPON WHICH HE COULD BE PROSECUTED OR CONVICTED, OR WHICH WOULD REVEAL SOURCES FROM WHICH EVIDENCE COULD BE OBTAINED AND WOULD LEAD TO SUCH PROSECUTION AND VONVICTION."
OFFICERS OF THE MAGAZINE AMERASIA, NOW OUT OF BUSINESS, WERE RAIDED BY AGENTS OF THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES IN MARCH, 1945. HUNDREDS OF GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS CLASSIFIED AS SECRET WERE SEIZED.
JAFFE WAS CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ESPIONAGE. HE PLEADED GUILTY TO THE LESSER CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY TO OBTAIN ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS AND PAID A $2,500 FINE. A NUMBER OF REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS HAVE COMPLAINED THE CASE WAS NOT VIGOROUSLY PROSECUTED.
WHEN HE APPEARED BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE, JAFFE REFUSED TO TALK ABOUT HIS CONNECTION WITH THE MAGAZINE OR HIS ARREST. HE ALSO DECLINED TO DISCUSS PERSONS WHO WORKED FOR THE MAGAZINE OR PERSONS WHO HAD FIGURED IN MCCARTHY'S COMMUNISTS-IN-GOVERNMENT CHARGES.
DC424AED

A1DOWA
(130)
NAZIS
WASHINGTON, MAY 29-(AP)-SEVEN CONDEMNED NAZI WAR CRIMINALS LOST ANOTHER ROUND TODAY IN THEIR LEGAL BATTLE TO ESCAPE THE HANGMAN'S NOOSE.
FEDERAL JUDGE WALTER M.BASTIAN DISMISSED THEIR LATEST PLEA FOR CLEMENCY, BASED ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE NEW WEST GERMAN CONSTITUTION BARS CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.
HOWEVER, JUDGE BASTIAN HAS GRANTED THEM A STAY OF EXECUTION UNTIL JUNE 5 AND DEFENSE ATTORNEY WARREN MAGEE TOLD REPORTERS HE WILL APPEAL.
THE SEVEN, NOW IN LANDSBERG PRISON IN GERMANY, ONCE BEFORE CARRIED THEIR CASE THROUGH THE COURTS TO THE SUPREME COURT WITHOUT SUCCESS. THEY ORIGINALLY WERE SCHEDULED TO DIE FEB. 13.
AMONG THE SEVEN ARE FORMER SS (ELITE GUARD) GENERALS OSWALD POHL AND OTTO OHLENDORF AND FORMER CONCENTRATION CAMP OFFICIALS. THEY WERE TRIED AND SENTENCED BY A WAR CRIMES COURT ON CHARGES OF MURDERING THOUSANDS OF CIVILIANS DURING WORLD WAR II.
CZ1155AED

B69WX (Q)
WASHINGTON, MAY 29-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY NOMINATED FIVE U.S. REPRESENTATIVES TO ATTEND THE SIXTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS (UNESCO).
THE FIVE WHO WILL GO TO THE MEETING IN PARIS STARTING JUNE 19 ARE HOWLAND H.SARGEANT OF RHODE ISLAND; GEORGE D.STODDARD, ILLINOIS; MRS. HELEN C.RUSSELL, CALIFORNIA; ELVIN C.STAKMAN, MINNESOTA, AND GEORGE F.ZOOK OF VIRGINIA.
THE PRESIDENT ALSO NOMINATED SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY JOHN W. SNYDER FOR ANOTHER FIVE YEAR TERM AS U.S. GOVERNOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK.
HY1218AED

MAY 30 1951

B34 (250) (FORNS OUT) Q
KX
NEW YORK, MAY 29-(AP)-THE SECURITY COUNCIL, ACTING ON A STRONG PROTEST FROM PAKISTAN, REMINDED INDIA AND PAKISTAN TODAY THAT A PROPOSED CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IN KASHMIR SHOULD NOT STAND IN THE WAY OF A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF KASHMIR'S FATE.
WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE COUNCIL, SELIM SARPER, TURKEY, COUNCIL PRESIDENT, DISPATCHED A LETTER TO INDIA AND PAKISTAN GIVING THE COUNCIL'S VIEW. THE COUNCIL TOOK THIS COURSE AFTER HEARING PROF. AHMED S.BOKHARI, PAKISTAN, CHARGE THAT A PROPOSED MEETING OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IS "AN ATTEMPT ON INDIA'S PART TO CONTRIVE YET ANOTHER PSEUDO-LEGALISTIC SUBTERFUGE TO COVER HER OCCUPATION OF KASHMIR BY FORCE AND AGAINST THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE." HE SAID HIS GOVERNMENT IS NOT CONVINCED THERE IS NEED FOR FRAMING A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR KASHMIR BEFORE THE QUESTION OF WHETHER KASHMIR'S FUTURE IS IMPARTIALLY DECIDED.
THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAS DESIGNATED DR.FRANK P.GRAHAM, FORMER U.S. SENATOR FROM NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE THE U.N. REPRESENTATIVE IN KASHMIR AND PREPARE THE WAY FOR A PLEBISCITE TO DECIDE WHETHER KASHMIR WILL JOIN INDIA OR PAKISTAN.
RAJESHWAR DAYAL, INDIA, REPLIED TO THE COUNCIL THAT THE PROPOSED CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY WAS NOT INTENDED TO PREJUDICE THE QUESTION OF ACCESSION. HE SAID THE ASSEMBLY COULD EXPRESS AN OPINION ON THE QUESTION BUT COULD NOT DECIDE IT. HE SAID PAKISTAN ALLEGATIONS ARI COMPLETELY UNFOUNDED.
SIR GLADWYN JEBB, BRITAIN, URGED THE COUNCIL PRESIDENT TO DRAW THE ATTENTION OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN TO THE VIEWS EXPRESSED BY COUNCIL MEMBZGS REGARDING THE SITUATION AND EXPRESSING THE HOPE THAT AUTHORITIES IN KASHMIR WILL DO NOTHING PREJUDICIAL TO THE COUNCIL'S DESIRES.
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30.24- 23535

A52
(320)
NIGHT LEAD U.N.-ARMS
BY FRANCIS W.CARPENTER
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 29-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES HAS DECIDED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE SLOWLY-FORMING U.N.ARMY FOR COLLECTIVE SECURITY ON THE BASIS OF THE NEED AT THE TIME OF A CRISIS. IT WILL NOT TURN IN A LIST OF SPECIFIC DIVISIONS, PLANES OR WARSHIPS EARMARKED FOR U.N.DUTY ON CALL.
THIS WAS DISCLOSED TODAY IN AUTHORITATIVE CIRCLES AS UNITED STATES DELEGATE WARREN R.AUSTIN PREPARED TO SUBMIT HIS COUNTRY'S OFFER TO SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE LATE THIS WEEK. AUSTIN SAID IN A SPEECH MONDAY NIGHT AT THE ROTARY CONVENTION IN ATLANTIC CITY THAT THIS GOVERNMENT SOON WOULD STATE THE TYPE AND STRENGTH OF ARMED FORCES THE U.S.WILL CHIP IN FOR COLLECTIVE SECURITY.
IT WAS SAID TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES' LETTER WILL BE MORE CONCERNED WITH THE CAPABILITIES OF THIS COUNTRY RATHER THAN THE SPECIFIC SIZES OF MILITARY FORCES. THIS HIGH LEVEL DECISION IN WASHINGTON APPEARS TO BE BASED ON THE IDEA THAT THIS COUNRY WILL DECIDE WHEN A CRISIS APPEARS HOW MUCH FORCE IT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE U.N.ARMY.
IT APPARENTLY MEANS THAT THE LOCALITY OF EACH CRISIS WILL HAVE A BEARING ON THE ARMED FORCE, AND THAT THE MILITARY MEN OF THIS COUNTRY DO NOT WANT TO BE PINNED DOWN TO A SPECIFID LIST.
AUSTIN WILL REPLY TO A LETTER FROM LIE ASKING EACH OF THE 60 MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS WHAT FORCES THEY WOULD SUBMIT TO THE COLLECTIVE SECURITY MACHINERY SET UP LAST FALL UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON'S PLAN FOR THE ASSEMBLY TO MEET A CRISIS WHEN THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS STYMIED BY VETO.
ONE INFORMED SOURCE SAID SEVERAL OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE MADE THEIR DECISIONS AFTER CONSULTATIONS AMONG THEMSELVES.
THE U.N. EXPECTS NO REPLY FROM THE SOVIET UNIION, WHICH REFUSED TO SUPPORT MOST OF THE ACHESON PLAN. THE RUSSIANS AGREED TO GO ALONG ONLY WITH THAT SECTION CREATING A PEACE OBSERVATION COMMITTEE. THIS GROUP IS EXPECTED TO GO TO TROUBLE AREAS AND REPORT BACK TO THE U.N. WHAT CAN BE DONE.
THE NEW COLLECTIVE SECURITY FORCE, WHEN AND IF FORMED, WILL HAVE NO CONNECTION WITH THE U.N. EFFORT IN KOREA. IT IS INTENDED FOR FUTURE TROUBLES.
RQ750PED

A79
U.N.PALESTINE (120)
UNITED NATIONS,N.Y., MAY 29-(AP)-THE CHIEF OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRUCE ORGANIZATION IN PALESTINE REPORTED TODAY HE HAD CALLED UPON ISRAE TO HALT ENTIRELY ITS SWAMP-DRAINING ACTIVITIES IN THE LAKE HULEH DEMILITARIZED ZONE.
THESE WERE THE OPERATIONS THAT TOUCHED OFF THE RECENT FIGHTING BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SYRIA IN THIS AREA, NEAR THE SEA OF GALILEE. THE SECURITY COUNCIL VOTED MAY 18 TO DIRECT ISRAEL TO STOP THE DRAINAGE PROJECT BUT ISRAEL SAID IT WOULD CONTINUE WORK IN SECTION OF THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE WHERE NO ARABS LIVED. SYRIA PROTESTED.
MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM E.RILEY, HEAD OF THE TRUCE ORGANIZATION, TRIED TO IRON OUT THE PROBLEM ON THE SCENE. HE REPORTED HIS TASK HAD BEEN GREATLY COMPLICATED BY ISRAEL'S ANNOUNCEMENT.
RQ928PED

B54
(180) (Q)
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 29-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVES OF 10 WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS, CLAIMING A COMBINED MEMBERSHIP OF 26,000,000, TODAY PRESENTED TO AMBASSADOR WARREN R. AUSTIN A MEMORIAL DAY DECLARATION SUPPORTING THE UNITED NATIONS.
A REPRESENTATIVE SAID THE PURPOSE OF ISSUING THE STATEMENT "IS TO COMBAT SOVIET PROPAGANDA AGAINST AMERICAN WOMEN AND THEIR ORGANIZATIONS, AND THE COMMUNIST-INSPIRED AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE, AND TO MAKE A POSITIVE DECLARATION OF OUR POLICY TOWARD THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE PRESERVATION OF WORLD PEACE."
IN HIS RESPONSE, AUSTIN EXPRESSED SATISFACTION THAT THE LEADERS OF AMERICAN WOMEN UNDERSTOOD WHAT HE CALLED THE DECEPTIONS BEING USED BY THE COMMUNISTS TO CATCH THE UNWARY WITH PEACE APPEALS. AUSTIN IS CHIE U.S. DELEGATE TO THE U.N.
THE ORGANIZATIONS SIGNING THE DECLARATION WERE: THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, AMERICAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION,AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN, GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN LAWYERS, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN, UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA, AND THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE U.S.
RJ1046PED

B68WX (Q)
AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE
WASHINGTON,MAY 29-(AP)-REP.ADAIR (R-IND) HAS ASKED THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION TO INVESTIGATE A REPORT THAT 50,000 TONS OF MARSHALL PLAN NICKEL HAVE BEEN SHIPPED BACK TO THIS SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC FROM ENGLAND.
L.B.LOCKWOOD,JR., ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ECA'S NON-FERROUS METALS BRANCH, TOLD A REPORTER THIS IS "HIGHLY IMPROBABLE" BECAUSE "ECA NEVER HAS AUTHORIZED ANY SHIPMENT OF NICKEL TO BRITAIN."
ADAIR, IN A STATEMENT, QUOTED "PERSISTENT RUMORS" THAT THE NICKEL NOW IS "SOMEWHERE ALONG THE MEXICAN BORDER AWAITING SHIPMENT" TO INDIANA FOR PROCESSING.
"A FORMER HIGH INDIANA PUBLIC OFFICIAL," HE SAID, IS AIDING IN EFFORTS TO BRING THE NICKEL INTO THE UNITED STATES, FOR A FEE OF "NOT LESS THAN $50,000.
PRESUMABLY, THE NICKEL WOULD BE SOLD "ON THE BLACK MARKET," RICHARD PRICKETT, ADAIR'S ASSISTANT, TOLD A REPORTER.
LOCKWOOD SAID HE DOESN'T BELIEVE THE STORY. HE SAID ENGLAND GETS NICKEL FROM CANADA.

END MAY 29, 1951

Starting May 30, 1951

30.24- 23537

A211WX (SHERMAN BJT)
(900) AMS BJT
NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR--SHERMAN
BY DON WHITEHEAD
WASHINGTON, MAY 30-(AP)-ADMIRAL FORREST SHERMAN TODAY ADVOCATED A UNITED NATIONS NAVAL AND COMMERCIAL BLOCKADE TO STRANGLE COMMUNIST CHINA'S ECONOMIC LIFE AND CHOKE OFF THE FLOW OF WAR GOODS SHIPPED BY SEA TO THE RED ARMIES.

ON THIS SCORE, THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS SUPPORTED IN PART THE PROGRAM OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WHO CALLED FOR A NAVAL BLOCKADE OF THE RED COAST, BOMBING OF MANCHURIA AND THE USE OF CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS IN KOREA.

AND HE TOLD SENATORS STUDYING THE MACARTHUR OUSTER HE ONCE TRIED TO HEAD OFF THE DISMISSAL BY SUGGESTING THAT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL GO TO TOKYO AND TRY TO BRING MACARTHUR INTO LINE WITH ADMINISTRATION WAR POLICY.

THIS SUGGESTION WAS MADE AT A MEETING OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF LAST APRIL 5 BUT SHERMAN SAID NOTHING CAME OF IT AND HE DID NOT BRIN UP THE POINT AGAIN IN LATER MEETINGS WHICH LED TO THE OUSTER.

WHEN THE SHOWDOWN CAME, HE SAID, HE AGREED WITH OTHER CHIEFS MACARTHUR HAD TO GO BECAUSE HE FELT IT WOULD BE IN THE INTEREST OF NATIONAL SECURITY. HE ADDED THAT MACARTHUR AND THE AUTHORITIES IN WASHINGTON "WERE MORE OR LESS CONTINUOUSLY AT CROSS PURPOSES."

SHERMAN DISCLOSED THE NAVY ONCE WAS FACED WITH A SITUATION SIMILAR TO THE MACARTHUR CASE--AND IT WAS HANDLED BY A SENIOR OFFICER SENT OUT TO BRING THE RECALCITRANT OFFICER INTO LINE WITH THE VIEWS OF HIS SUPERIORS.

"IT WAS SO SUCCESSFUL," HE SAID, "THAT I DOUBT IF ANYONE KNOWS WHO I AM TALKING ABOUT. I HOPE THEY DON'T." HE DID NOT DISCLOSE FURTHER DETAILS OF THIS SITUATION OR THE NAME AND RANK OF THE NAVAL OFFICER INVOLVED.

SHERMAN WAS THE FIRST TOP-RANKING MILITARY CHIEF TO SPEAK OUT IN FAVOR OF A NAVAL BLOCKADE AT THIS TIME. THE OTHERS HAVE BEEN ASKED TO GIVE THEIR VIEWS ON THE MATTER BUT THEY HAVE OPPOSED THE MACARTHUR POLICY IN GENERAL AND HAVE REFERRED SENATORS TO SHERMAN AS THE EXPERT ON BLOCKADES.

MACARTHUR TESTIFIED THAT HE BELIEVES THE UNITED NATIONS ALLIES WOULD FALL IN LINE WITH HIS PROGRAM TO EXTEND THE WAR AGAINST RED CHINA IF IT WERE PUSHED BY THE UNITED STATES. AND IF THEY DIDN'T, HE PROPOSED THIS COUNTRY "GO IT ALONE."

BUT SHERMAN DECLARED ANY NAVAL BLOCKADE MUST BE A UNITED NATIONS EFFORT AND NOT AN INDEPENDENT OPERATION BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE ADMIRAL ALSO MADE IT CLEAR THAT FROM THE STANDPOINT OF SEA POWER HE BELIEVES THE DEFENSE OF EUROPE IS MORE IMPORTANT TO THE UNITED STATES THAN THE DEFENSE OF ASIA.

MAY 31 1951

A66WX
IN REPLY TO A QUESTION BY CHAIRMAN CONNALLY (D-TEX) OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, SHERMAN SAID:

"TO ME, IT IS VERY EASY TO DECIDE. I BELIEVE THAT IF WE LOSE WESTERN EUROPE, WE WILL HAVE GREAT DIFFICULTY IN PREVENTING A SUBSEQUENT BUILD-UP OF SOVIET POWER.

"WITH THE SHIPYARDS AND AIRPLANE FACTORIES, ALL OF THE PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY OF WESTERN EUROPE LOST, WE WOULD HAVE AN INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT TIME IN HOLDING OUR OWN. IF WE LOSE ALL OF THE ASIATIC MAINLAND, WE COULD STILL SURVIVE AND BUILD UP AND POSSIBLY GET IT BACK AGAIN."

HE SAID IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO HAVE "MORE FORCES IN ALASKA," BUT CONSIDERING THE WORLDWIDE DEMANDS FOR DEPLOYMENT OF FORCES, THE SITUATION IN ALASKA IS "A SOUND ONE."

BY INDIRECTION, SHERMAN TOOK ISSUE WITH AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF GEN.HOYT S.VANDENBERG WHO TESTIFIED YESTERDAY THAT THE U.S. AIR FORCE IS THE GREATEST DETERRENT TO RUSSIA GOING TO WAR.

SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) ASKED SHERMAN ABOUT THIS VANDENBERG STATEMENT AND THE ADMIRAL REPLIED:

"I HAPPEN TO BELIEVE THAT THE DETERRENT TO WAR X X X IS THE REALIZATION ON THE OTHER (RUSSIAN) SIDE THAT IF A GENERAL WAR COMES, THEY WILL BE DEFEATED.

"I FIND DIFFICULTY IN ISOLATING THE ROLES THAT WOULD BE PLAYED BY ONE ELEMENT OF OUR ARMED FORCES IN ACCOMPLISHING THAT END."

HE REMINDED SENATORS RUSSIA WOULD BE VULNERABLE TO ATTACK BOTH BY THE AIR FORCE AND THE NAVY.

SHERMAN WAS QUESTIONED MOST OF THE DAY AND WILL RETURN TOMORROW (9 A.M.,EST) TO RESUME HIS TESTIMONY. HE WILL BE FOLLOWED TO THE STAND FRIDAY BY SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON--WHO HAS BEEN THE MAIN TARGET OF REPUBLICAN CRITICISM OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY IN THE FAR EAST.

ACHESON IS EXPECTED TO FACE A STIFF EXAMINATION PARTICULARLY ON HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD FORMOSA, THE ISLAND STRONGHOLD OF THE CHINESE NATIONALIST FORCES.

LAST DECEMBER THE STATE DEPARTMENT SENT A DOCUMENT TO ITS CONSULAR OFFICERS, IT IS REPORTED, TELLING THEM TO EXPECT THE FALL OF FORMOSA TO THE REDS---AND SAYING THE ISLAND HAD NO REAL STRATEGIC VALUE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SECRETARY MARSHALL, GENERAL BRADLEY, AND ALL THE JOINT CHIEFS HAVE TESTIFIED THAT FORMOSA DOES HAVE STRATEGIC VALUE TO U.S. DEFENSES---ALTHOUGH THEY HAVE DISAGREED WITH MACARTHUR ON THE DEGREE OF VALUE.

MAY 31 1951

A67WX.
THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS KEPT A SECRECY LABEL ON THIS DOCUMENT BUT SENATOR KNOWLAND CONTENDS IT SHOULD BE STRIPPED AWAY AND MADE PUBLIC.

THE INQUIRY GROUP DECIDED TODAY TO KEEP IT SECRET UNTIL ACHESON HAS A CHANCE TO TELL HIS REASONS WHY IT SHOULD NOT BE MADE PUBLIC.

SHERMAN TESTIFIED HE IS AGAINST RED CONTROL OF FORMOSA AND HE QUOTED ADMIRAL CHESTER NIMITZ, RETIRED WAR-TIME HERO, AS SAYING THAT TO TURN FORMOSA OVER TO THE REDS "WOULD MEAN AN INTERVENTION IN THE CHINA CIVIL WAR" WHICH IS AGAINST U.S. POLICY.

SHERMAN READ FROM A LETTER WRITTEN BY NIMITZ:

"IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE YALTA AGREEMENT, FORMOSA WAS PROMPTLY TURNED OVER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CHINA, AFTER THE SHOOTING ENDED IN 1945. THE PROPOSAL TO TURN FORMOSA OVER TO THE RED GOVERNMENT OF CHINA WOULD MEAN AN INTERVENTION IN THE CHINA CIVIL WAR."

IN OTHER HIGHLIGHTS OF HIS TESTIMONY, SHERMAN SAID:

1. HE BELIEVES THE UNITED STATES COULD WIN A WAR AGAINST RUSSIA---"A GENERAL WAR THAT WE DON'T WANT." HE REPORTED THE NAVY'S COMBAT READINESS AND MORALE AS EXCELLENT.

2. LIKE MACARTHUR AND THE OTHER JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, HE IS OPPOSED TO ADMITTING RED CHINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS "IN ANY EVENT."

3. HE IS "VERY FOND OF MACARTHUR" BUT FELT HE SHOULD BE DISMISSED BECAUSE THE GENERAL HAD "NOT BEEN SUFFICIENTLY RESPONSIVE TO THE DIRECTIVES AND POLICY GIVEN, AND THAT FROM A MILITARY POINT OF VIEW HE SHOULD BE REPLACED X X X." SHERMAN SAID HE WOULD REACH THE SAME DECISION IF HE HAD TO DO IT OVER AGAIN.

THE ADMIRAL DECLARED THE UNITED STATES SHOULD NOT GO IT ALONE ON A NAVAL BLOCKADE BECAUSE RUSSIA MIGHT "OPPOSE IT BY FORCE". AND HE DISAGREED WITH MACARTHUR'S VIEW THAT THE RUSSIAN-HELD PORTS OF DAIREN AND PORT ARTHUR SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN ANY BLOCKADE.

SHERMAN TOLD THE SENATE ARMED FORCES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES---STUDYING THE MACARTHUR OUSTER---THAT TO BLOCKADE A RUSSIAN PORT WOULD BE AN ACT OF WAR UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW. HE PROPOSED IT BE LIMITED TO RED CHINA.

SUCH A BLOCKADE," HE SAID, "WOULD BE A VERY SIMPLE PROBLEM IF ALL THE NATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINED IN." HE ARGUED THE CHINESE CITIES AND MILITARY ECONOMY ARE "PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE" TO BLOCKADE BECAUSE THEY DEPEND LARGELY ON OVERSEAS TRADE.

A212WX

AND HE ADDED:

"I STILL HOPE THAT WE CAN PREVAIL UPON OUR ALLIES TO JOIN IN AN EFFECTIVE UNITED NATIONS COMMERCIAL AND NAVAL BLOCKADE OF THE PORTS OF THE DECLARED AGGRESSOR (RED CHINA) AND AS A SANCTION SHORT OF WAR X X.

"I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT A UNILATERAL (GO IT ALONE) UNITED STATES NAVAL BLOCKADE IS ADVISABLE."

HE INSISTED THE U.N. SHOULD GO AHEAD WITH A BLOCKADE WHETHER RUSSIA APPROVED OR NOT.

SHERMAN INDICATED THE NAVAL BLOCKADE WOULD ALREADY BE IN FORCE IF THE U.N. ALLIES HAD NOT DISAPPROVED THE MOVE. THERE WAS AN IMPLICATION IN HIS TESTIMONY THAT BLOCKADE DISCUSSIONS HAVE BEEN HELD BETWEEN THE ADMINISTRATION LEADERS AND DIPLOMATS OF OTHER U.N. COUNTRIES.

THE ADMIRAL DECLARED THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF HAVE "VIEWED WITH ALARM" THE GROWING MILITARY AID RED CHINA HAS BEEN RECEIVING FROM NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES.

THE JOINT CHIEFS ON MARCH 28 TOLD SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL, HE SAID, THAT "THE TRADE WITH COMMUNIST CHINA WAS ON THE INCREASE AND CONSTITUTED A DIRECT THREAT TO THE SECURITY INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES."

HE ADDED SOME PROGRESS HAD BEEN MADE IN GETTING U.N. NATIONS TO AGREE TO CUT DOWN SHIPMENTS TO RED CHINA--BUT HE MADE IT CLEAR THIS WAS NOT EFFECTIVE ENOUGH.

THE U.S. NAVY WOULD BE ABLE TO PROVIDE SHIPS FOR THE BLOCKADE WITH "ONLY MINOR EMBARRASSMENT," SHERMAN TESTIFIED, BY TAKING VESSELS OUT OF THE MOTH BALL FLEET.

AND HE ADDED THAT HE AGREED WITH MACARTHUR THAT RUSSIA COULDN'T DO MUCH ABOUT IT. "THEY COULD CONTEST IT," HE SAID, "BUT WE HAVE SUFFICIENT NAVAL POWER TO PREVENT ANY OTHER COUNTRY FROM CONTROLLING THE SEA AROUND JAPAN."

QUESTIONED BY CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) OF THE INQUIRY GROUP, SHERMAN SAID THE PROCEDURE IN A BLOCKADE WOULD BE TO ANNOUNCE A LIST OF WAR CONTRABAND--VITAL WAR SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS NEEDED BY THE CHINESE.

ONCE THE U.N. TOOK THIS ACTION, HE SAID, THEN SHIPS COULD BE STOPPED AND CONTRABAND REMOVED EVEN IF THE SHIPS WERE UNDER POLISH REGISTRY AND WERE HEADED FOR DAIREN OR PORT ARTHUR.

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A213WX

HE CONCEDED RED CHINA WOULD STILL BE ABLE TO GET SUPPLIES OVERLAND FROM RUSSIA OR OTHER NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES---BUT HE INSISTED THE LAND SUPPLY COULD NOT REPLACE "WHAT COULD BE STOPPED BY SEA."

SHERMAN DECLARED THE BLOCKADE ALSO WOULD MEAN CHINA WOULD HAVE TO TURN TO RUSSIA FOR MORE SUPPLIES "WITH CONSEQUENT INCREASED DRAIN ON RUSSIAN PRODUCTION."

THEN DISCUSSING THE EFFECT OF A BLOCKADE ON CHINA, SHERMAN SAID: THE CHINESE ARE "SUSCEPTIBLE TO PLAGUES AND CONTAGEOUS DISEASE" AND A BLOCKADE WOULD MEAN A STOPPAGE OF DRUG SUPPLIES WHICH IN TURN WOULD AFFECT THE MOBILITY OF THE CHINESE ARMIES.

"ALTHOUGH THE ECONOMY OF CHINA IS MAINLY RURAL," HE SAID, "AND OPERATES AT A BARE SUBSISTENCE LEVEL, THE URBAN AND MILITARY SEGMENTS OF THE ECONOMY ARE LARGELY DEPENDENT ON OVERSEAS TRADE, AND TO A LESSER EXTENT ON COASTAL TRADE. AND ARE, THEREFORE, PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TO BLOCKADE.

"AS REGARDS URBAN CENTERS, CUTTING OFF THE TRADE ON WHICH THEIR SUBSISTENCE DEPENDS WOULD CREATE UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNREST, HINDER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND CREATE SERIOUS FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

"X X X AS REGARDS HEAVY MILITARY EQUIPMENT, TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, AUTOMOTIVE SPARE PARTS, AND SO FORTH, CHINA IS ALMOST ENTIRELY DEPENDENT UPON IMPORTS AND WOULD BE GREATLY HANDICAPPED IF THESE WERE CUT OFF.

"ALL MANUFACTURED MATERIAL FOR REPLACING OR CARRYING OR AUGMENTING HEAVY INDUSTRY IN CHINA MUST BE BROUGHT IN FROM ABROAD, SINCE NOTHING OF THAT NATURE IS PRODUCED LOCALLY."

SHERMAN LISTED THESE COMMODITIES AMONG THOSE THAT WOULD BE DENIED TO CHINA BY SEA IF THERE IS A BLOCKADE: RUBBER, PETROLEUM, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICALS, MACHINE TOOLS, MACHINERY, INDUSTRIAL AND AUTOMOTIVE SPARE PARTS, METALS AND ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT.

RUSSELL ASKED ABOUT THE CHANCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS VOTING A NAVAL BLOCKADE.

SHERMAN REPLIED: "I WOULD SAY THAT IMMEDIATELY IT IS NOT LIKELY. IF THIS PRESENT CONDITION DRAGS ON LONG ENOUGH, IT WILL BECOME LIKELY."

THE ADMIRAL SAID HE BELIEVED THERE IS A "GOOD PROSPECT" THE CHINESE CAN BE DEFEATED IN KOREA AND THE WAR CAN END ON TERMS "ADVANTAGEOUS TO US."

GENERAL MACARTHUR HAS SAID THE PRESENT COURSE IN KOREA CAN LEAD ONLY TO A "BLOODY STALEMATE" WHICH HOLDS THE RISK OF ANOTHER WORLD WAR.

SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) ASKED SHERMAN IF HE WOULD FAVOR A DIFFERENT STRATEGY IN CASE THE PRESENT WAR POLICY DOESN'T WORK OUT.

"WELL, DEFINITELY," SHERMAN SAID. "IF WE ARE NOT SUCCESSFUL IN DEFEATING THE CHINESE ARMY, DESTROYING ITS POWER, OR, ALTERNATIVELY, CAUSING IT TO WITHDRAW, CEASE ITS ATTACK ON THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES, THEN OF COURSE SOME OTHER COURSE OF ACTION WILL HAVE TO BE TAKEN."

A216WX

AS FOR GOING IT ALONE WITH A BLOCKADE, SHERMAN SAID SUCH AN ACTION "WOULD SET US APART FROM OUR ALLIES AND PROMOTE THE FEELING THAT THE WAR WITH CHINA IS SIMPLY A UNITED STATES WAR."

HE ARGUED THAT FOR THIS REASON AMONG OTHERS IT IS NECESSARY THE U.N. ALLIES JOIN FORCES TO MAKE THE BLOCKADE EFFECTIVE MILITARILY AND POLITICALLY.

VX340PED

SEE N.Y. TIMES FOR FULL TEXT

A146WX

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BULLETIN

5TH LEAD MACARTHUR-SHERMAN

WASHINGTON, MAY 30-(AP)-ADMIRAL FORREST P.SHERMAN TESTIFIED TODAY HE HOPES FOR "AN EFFECTIVE UNITED NATIONS COMMERCIAL AND NAVAL BLOCKADE" OF RED CHINA, BUT BELIEVES THE UNITED STATES SHOULD NOT UNDERTAKE ONE ALONE.

SU1210PED

A147WX

BULLETIN MATTER

WASHINGTON 1ST ADD 5TH LEAD MACARTHUR-SHERMAN X X X ALONE.

SHERMAN, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, SAID RUSSIA MIGHT OPPOSE WITH FORCE ANY SEA BLOCKADE THE UNITED STATES DECLARED ON ITS OWN AND WITHOUT U.N. BACKING. HE SAID HE BELIEVED THE RUSSIANS MIGHT RESPECT ONE BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

SHERMAN WAS TESTIFYING AT THE SENATE INQUIRY INTO THE DISMISSAL OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FOR PUBLICLY ADVOCATING A NAVAL BLOCKADE AND OTHER MEASURES TO HIT DIRECTLY AT THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS FOR INTERVENING IN THE KOREAN FIGHTING.

30.24- 23539

THE NAVY CHIEF SAID HE SUPPORTS THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION'S KOREAN WAR POLICY, AS OPPOSED TO MACARTHUR'S PROPOSALS, AND BELIEVES THERE IS A "GOOD PROSPECT" OF DEFEATING THE CHINESE RED ARMIES IN KOREA AND ENDING THE FIGHTING THERE ON TERMS "ADVANTAGEOUS TO US."

AS TO THE OUSTING OF MACARTHUR, SHERMAN SAID HE URGED THAT MACARTHUR BE VISITED BY A FIVE-STAR GENERAL IN THE FIELD BEFORE ANY MOVE WAS MADE TO REPLACE HIM. HE SAID HE DID NOT EXPECT SUCH SWIFT ACTION AS PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOOK.

SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) ASKED IF SHERMAN WOULD "FAVOR A DIFFERENT STRATEGY" IN KOREA "IF THE PRESENT PLAN DOESN'T WORK."

"WELL, DEFINITELY," SHERMAN SAID, "IF WE ARE NOT SUCCESSFUL IN DEFEATING THE CHINESE ARMY, DESTROYING ITS POWER, OR, ALTERNATIVELY, CAUSING IT TO WITHDRAW, CEASE ITS ATTACK ON THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES, THEN OF COURSE SOME OTHER COURSE OF ACTION WILL HAVE TO BE TAKEN."

BRIDGES SAID U.N. FORCES ARE FIGHTING WITH "ONE HAND TIED BEHIND OUR BACK," BY NOT FOLLOWING MACARTHUR'S PROPOSALS FOR BOMBING CHINESE SUPPLY BASES IN MANCHURIA.

SHERMAN REPLIED THAT HE BELIEVES "WE ARE NOW DOING THE CORRECT THING," AND THAT THE PRESENT POLICY "OFFERS THE BEST CHANCE OF ACHIEVING A LOCAL SUCCESS AND PERMITTING US TO TERMINATE THAT PARTICULAR FIGHT, WAR, OR WHATEVER IT IS."

SHERMAN TOLD THE SENATORS A BLOCKADE WOULD HURT CHINA.

A UNITED NATIONS NAVAL BLOCKADE, SHERMAN SAID, NOT ONLY WOULD CUT RED CHINA'S FIGHTING STRENGTH, BUT HAVE AN IMPORTANT PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT.

"IT WOULD DEMONSTRATE TO THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS AND TO NEIGHBORING ASIAN PEOPLES THE POWER OF THE FORCES AGAINST COMMUNISM," HE SAID. "IT WOULD DEMONSTRATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SEA POWER, A POWER THAT CHINESE COMMUNISTS CAN DO LITTLE TO THWART."

AND, THE ADMIRAL DECLARED, A UN BLOCKADE "WOULD BE HIGHLY EFFECTIVE IN IMPEDING PREPARATIONS BY CHINA TO INVADE FORMOSA."

"CHINA," HE SAID, "IS NOT CAPABLE OF TAKING COUNTERMEASURES THAT COULD APPRECIABLY REDUCE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SUCH A BLOCKADE."

HOWEVER, SHERMAN SAID THAT FROM A POLITICAL STANDPOINT, A BLOCKADE BY THE UNITED STATES ALONE "WOULD SET US APART FROM OUR ALLIES AND PROMOTE THE FEELING THAT THE WAR WITH CHINA IS SIMPLY A UNITED STATES WAR."

THUS FAR, THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS SAID, OTHER U.N. MEMBERS HAVE REFUSED TO JOIN IN THE NAVAL BLOCKADE ALTHOUGH THEY HAVE GIVEN EVIDENCE THEY WILL HELP MAKE AN ECONOMIC BLOCKADE MUCH MORE EFFECTIVE THAN IT HAS BEEN IN THE PAST.

"I STILL HOPE THAT WE CAN PREVAIL UPON OUR ALLIES TO JOIN IN AN EFFECTIVE UNITED NATIONS COMMERCIAL AND NAVAL BLOCKADE OF THE PORTS OF THE DECLARED AGGRESSOR (RED CHINA) AND AS A SANCTION SHORT OF WAR AS CONTEMPLATED BY ARTICLES 41 AND 42 OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER," SHERMAN SAID, ADDING:

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A151WX

"I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT A UNILATERAL (BY ITSELF) UNITED STATES NAVAL BLOCKADE IS ADVISABLE."

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) OF THE COMBINED ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES TOLD SHERMAN HE HAD MADE "THE STRONGEST CASE HERE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF AN EFFECTIVE BLOCKADE ON CHINA THAT HAS BEEN MADE."

"I HAD NO IDEA THAT A BLOCKADE WOULD BE SO EFFECTIVE IN PARALYZING THE ECONOMY OF CHINA AND AFFECTING THE OPERATIONS OF ITS ARMED FORCES AS YOUR STATEMENT WOULD INDICATE," RUSSELL SAID.

SHERMAN ALSO TOLD THE SENATORS:

1. HE WOULD FAVOR IMPOSITION OF A UNITED NATIONS BLOCKADE WHETHER RUSSIA APPROVED IT IN THE U.N. OR DID NOT.

2. "THE GREATER PART OF THE SHIPPING GOING IN AND OUT OF CHINESE PORTS WOULD BE AUTOMATICALLY STOPPED BY THE VOTE WHICH ESTABLISHED--OR BY THE PROCEDURE WHICH ESTABLISHED--A UNITED NATIONS BLOCKADE." THIS WAS A WAY OF SAYING IT IS U.N. MEMBERS WHO ENGAGE NOW IN TRADE WITH CHINA.

3. IT WOULD BE A SIMPLE MATTER TO DEAL WITH SUCH "OTHER COUNTRIES AS DID NOT SUPPORT THE BLOCKADE."

4. IT WOULD INVOLVE ONLY "MINOR EMBARRASSMENT" TO ASSEMBLE THE SHIPS TO BLOCKADE RED CHINA, IF TIME WERE GIVEN FOR THE OPERATION. HE SAID HE WOULD ASK ACTIVATION OF RESERVE SHIPS TO TAKE THE PLACE OF THOSE ASSIGNED TO BLOCKADE DUTY.

5. HE AGREES WITH MACARTHUR THAT RUSSIA COULD NOT WREST CONTROL OF THE SEAS AROUND JAPAN FROM THE UNITED STATES. SHERMAN SAID: "THEY COULD CONTEST IT, BUT WE HAVE SUFFICIENT NAVAL POWER TO PREVENT ANY OTHER COUNTRY FROM CONTROLLING THE SEAS AROUND JAPAN," HE SAID.

6. THE RED CHINESE DO NOT HAVE ENOUGH SHIPS TO CONTEST SERIOUSLY A NAVAL BLOCKADE.

7. THERE HAS BEEN A RECENT TIGHTENING OF THE DRAWSTRINGS BY THE UNITED STATES' ALLIES, BUT THAT THEY "CAN STILL DO MUCH MORE TO MAKE AN ECONOMIC BLOCKADE EFFECTIVE."

RUSSELL ASKED WHAT WAS THE POSSIBILITY THE UNITED NATIONS WILL VOTE A NAVAL BLOCKADE OF COMMUNIST CHINA.

"I WOULD SAY THAT IMMEDIATELY IT IS NOT LIKELY," SHERMAN REPLIED. "IF THIS PRESENT CONDITION DRAGS ON LONG ENOUGH, IT WILL BECOME LIKELY."

SHERMAN SAID THAT IF THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD DECLARE SUCH A BLOCKADE--RUSSIA PROBABLY WOULD RESPECT IT AS THE SOVIETS HAVE RESPECTED THE NAVAL BLOCKADE OF KOREA. HE ADDED:

"IF THE UNITED STATES SHOULD DECLARE A BLOCKADE UNILATERALLY (ALONE), THE RUSSIANS MIGHT NOT RESPECT IT, AND IT IS CONCEIVABLE THAT THEY MIGHT OPPOSE IT BY FORCE."

SHERMAN TESTIFIED U.S. NAVAL FORCES HAVE SWEPT UP "SEVERAL THOUSAND" RUSSIAN MINES IN KOREAN WATERS. HE SAID THE SOVIETS APPARENTLY CAN MAKE THE MINES ABOUT AS FAST AS THEY CAN BE DESTROYED.

WHEN THE QUESTION OF THE RUSSIAN MINES WAS FIRST RAISED, CENSORS CUT OUT ABOUT 140 WORDS OF HIS TESTIMONY.

THEN CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) OF THE JOINT COMMITTEES ASKED:

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A132WX

"WE HAVE SWEPT UP QUITE A FEW OF THESE RUSSIAN MINES?"

SHERMAN. "WE HAVE SWEPT SEVERAL THOUSAND OF THEM."

RUSSELL: "WE HAVE MADE SOME INROADS IN THE SUPPLY THEY PROBABLY HAD THERE FROM VLADIVOSTOK AND OTHER RUSSIAN PORTS."

SHERMAN: "WELL, SIR, I WOULD LIKE TO BE THAT OPTIMISTIC, BUT I AM AFRAID THEY CAN PROBABLY BE MANUFACTURED AT A RATE JUST AS FAST AS OUR RECOVERY OF THEM."

THE EXCHANGE APPARENTLY INDICATED SHERMAN'S BELIEF THAT THE MINES WERE LOOSED BY CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES AND NOT THE RUSSIANS THEMSELVES, ALTHOUGH THIS POINT WAS NOT MADE WHOLLY CLEAR.

WHEN SHERMAN TOOK THE WITNESS CHAIR, THE SENATORS ASKED HIM FOR THE LATEST REPORTS ON THE KOREAN WAR. HE TOLD THEM THE CHINESE REDS NOW ARE PUTTING UP "FIRM RESISTANCE" TO UNITED NATIONS ADVANCES.

HE CALLED THE PRESENT SITUATION ONE OF "REGROUPING AND PREPARING FOR FURTHER OPERATIONS."

"ON THE WHOLE," HE SAID, "I FEEL THAT WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED A GREAT DEAL IN THIS PERIOD THAT HAS JUST BEEN FINISHED, WE HAVE TAKEN SEVERAL THOUSAND PRISONERS. AND THE ESTIMATES OF ENEMY CASUALTIES RUN VERY

HIGH, OUR OWN CASUALTY REPORTS RUNNING RATHER LOW."
WHILE DISCUSSING THE MINES, SHERMAN RELATED THAT NAVAL SHIPS HAVE ON OCCASION SENT MEN ASHORE TO GET AT SMALL ENEMY CRAFT USED FOR MINE-LAYING.
"WE HAD A LANDING DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY UP IN THE NORTHEAST COAST OF KOREA TO DESTROY SOME CRAFT THAT LOOKED AS IF THEY MIGHT BE BEING PREPARED FOR USE IN LAYING MINES--SAMPANS WITH STEEL DECKS," HE SAID.
"ONE OF OUR SHIPS LANDED A PARTY AND DESTROYED THEM AND TOOK THE LANDING PARTY BACK ABOARD."
SHERMAN SAID THAT DESPITE MINES AND OTHER OBSTACLES "WE ARE UNLOADING IN KOREA NOW ABOUT SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND TONS OF SUPPLIES EVERY MONTH."

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A135WX

HE SAID FOUR U.S. MINE SWEEPERS HAVE BEEN LOST AND TWO OR THREE ALLIED SWEEPERS HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY MINES.
SHERMAN SAID THE NAVY IS CONTINUING TO BOMBARD THE PORT OF WONSAN, BECAUSE THAT IS ONE POINT WHERE THE CHINESE SUPPLY LINE FROM THE DIRECTION OF SIBERIA CAN BE INTERRUPTED.
HE SAID THE NAVY HAS BEEN ABLE TO CUT TWO COASTAL WATER SUPPLY ROUTES AND A COUPLE OF THE COASTAL LAND ROUTES, ADDING THAT THE "EFFECTIVENESS OF NAVAL GUNFIRE IN ASSISTING A LAND CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN UNUSUALLY GREAT, BECAUSE THE CAMPAIGN IS IN THIS NARROW PENINSULA."
SHERMAN SAID THE BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY HAS BEEN HIT BY FIRE FROM SHORE. THIS PREVIOUSLY WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE NAVY.
HE SAID THERE HAD BEEN "A GOOD DEAL OF GUNFIRE FROM SHORE, PARTICULARLY IN THE WONSAN AREA."
"THIS IS THE FIRST TIME FOR A CONSIDERABLE PERIOD THAT THERE HAS BEEN ANY DIRECT HIT ON ONE OF OUR SHIPS," HE ADDED. "THIS WAS A HIT ON THE NUMBER ONE TURRET OF THE NEW JERSEY THAT KILLED ONE MAN, PRESUMABLY WHO WAS IN AN EXPOSED POSITION."

THE QUESTIONING TURNED THEN TO THE QUESTION OF WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT OF A NAVAL BLOCKADE ON RED CHINA.
SHERMAN EXPLAINED THAT A BLOCKADE MUST BE LIMITED TO THE PORTS AND COAST BELONGING TO OR OCCUPIED BY AN ENEMY, MUST NOT BAR ACCESS TO NEUTRAL PORTS OR COASTS AND MUST BE APPLIED EQUALLY TO THE SHIPS OF ALL NATIONS.
HE SAID A BLOCKADE WOULD HURT CHINA, ADDING THAT THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY ALREADY HAS BEEN "WEAKENED BY INTERNAL STRIFE."
"IT IS BASICALLY UNSTABLE, DEPENDING PARTICULARLY FOR MATERIALS OF WAR ON THE IMPORT OF MANY COMMODITIES AND UPON EXPORT TRADE FOR FOREIGN CREDIT," HE SAID.
SHERMAN LISTED AS COMMODITIES THAT WOULD BE SERIOUSLY INTERFERED WITH BY NAVAL BLOCKADE: RUBBER, PETROLEUM, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICALS, MACHINE TOOLS, MACHINERY, INDUSTRIAL AND AUTOMOTIVE SPARE PARTS, METALS, AND ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT.
"CHINA WOULD BE FORCED TO TURN TO RUSSIA IF AN EFFECTIVE BLOCKADE WERE IMPOSED, WITH CONSEQUENT INCREASED DRAIN ON RUSSIAN PRODUCTION," THE ADMIRAL SAID.
SINCE "PRACTICALLY ALL MATERIAL" FROM RUSSIA TO CHINA MUST BE CARRIED BY THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY, "WHICH IS KOWN TO BE ALREADY OVER-TAXED," HE WENT ON, "THIS WOULD HAVE AN ADDED ADVERSE EFFECT ON SOVIET WAR-MAKING POTENTIAL IN THE FAR EAST."
MACARTHUR, WHEN ADVOCATING SUCH A BLOCKADE, IN TESTIMONY TO THE SENATORS, SAID THE TRANSSIBERIAL RAILWAY ALREADY WAS TAXED TO CAPACITY. HE CONTENDED THE RUSSIANS COULDN'T SUPPLY MUCH ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT TO THE CHINDSE REDS.
SHERMAN, SAYING THE CHINESE ARE "SUSCEPTIBLE TO PLAGUES AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASE," SAID THE STOPPAGE OF DRUG SUPPLIES WOULD HIT DIRECTLY AT THE MOBILITY OF THE CHINESE ARMIES.

A145WX

"ALTHOUGH THE ECONOMY OF CHINA IS MAINLY RURAL AND OPERATES AT A BARE SUBSISTENCE LEVEL," SHERMAN SAID, "THE URBAN AND MILITARY SEGMENTS OF THE ECONOMY ARE LARGELY DEPENDENT ON OVERSEAS TRADE, AND TO A LESSER EXTENT ON COASTAL TRADE, AND ARE, THEREFORE, PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TO BLOCKADE.
"AS REGARDS URBAN CENTERS, CUTTING OFF THE TRADE ON WHICH THEIR SUBSISTENCE DEPENDS WOULD CREATE UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNREST, HINDER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND CREATE SERIOUS FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.
"SUCH DIFFICULTIES WOULD BE AUGMENTED IF AT THE SAME TIME THE TENUOUS INTERNAL LINES OF COMMUNICATION (CONSISTING IN THE MAIN OF WATERWAYS AND A VERY FEW RAIL LINES) WERE CUT EITHER BY AIR OR GUERRILLA ACTION.
"AS REGARDS HEAVY MILITARY EQUIPMENT, TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, AUTOMOTIVE SPARE PARTS, AND SO FORTH, CHINA IS ALMOST ENTIRELY DEPENDENT UPON IMPORTS AND WOULD BE GREATLY HANDICAPPED IF THESE WERE CUT OFF.
"ALL MANUFACTURED MATERIAL FOR REPLACING OR CARRYING OR AUGMENTING HEAVY INDUSTRY IN CHINA MUST BE BROUGHT IN FROM ABROAD, SINCE NOTHING OF THAT NATURE IS PRODUCED LOCALLY."

ALTHOUGH THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF STUDIED THE NAVAL BLOCKADE QUESTION LAST JANUARY, SHERMAN SAID SUCH A MOVE THEN WOULD HAVE HAD "NUMEROUS COMPLICATIONS."
NOT THE LEAST OF THESE, HE SAID, WAS THE NECESSITY TO FURNISH NAVAL SUPPORT TO THE TROOPS IN KOREA AND TO CARRY OUT POSSIBLE EVACUATIONS SUCH AS THAT WHICH HAD OCCURRED AT HUNGNAM."
SHERMAN SAID THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AS RECENTLY AS MARCH 28 TOLD SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MARSHALL THEY "VIEWED WITH ALARM THE GROWING MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO COMMUNIST CHINA BY NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE UNITED STATES."
THE CHIEFS, HE SAID, TOLD MARSHALL THAT "THE TRADE WITH COMMUNIST CHINA WAS ON THE INCREASE AND CONSTITUTED A DIRECT THREAT TO THE SECURITY INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES," DESPITE EFFORTS TO GET NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES TO CHOKE OFF THE FLOW OF ESSENTIAL GOODS TO THE REDS.
SHERMAN SAID EVEN A U.N. NAVAL BLOCKADE WOULD NOT CUT OFF THE OVERLAND FLOW OF SUPPLIES FROM RUSSIA TO RED CHINA.
HE SAID THAT FOR RUSSIA TO SUPPLY CHINA COMPLETELY "WOULD INVOLVE CONS DISLOCATION OF RUSSIAN ECONOMY, AND WOULD BE VERY C

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HE SAID THAT FOR RUSSIA TO SUPPLY CHINA COMPLETELY "WOULD INVOLVE CONSIDERABLE DISLOCATION OF RUSSIAN ECONOMY, AND WOULD BE VERY COSTLY."
BUT HE SAID THE BLOCKADE MIGHT BE EVADED IN PART BY WATER SHIPMENT TO NEUTRAL COUNTRIES IN BASE AREAS, PRIMARILY THROUGH PORT ARTHUR, DAIREN, HONG KONG, INDO CHINA, AND BURMA, AND THENCE OVERLAND.
HE SAID GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL MIGHT AID IN THE BLOCKADE BUT "RUSSIA WOULD VERY PROBABLY DEMAND UNIMPEDED ACCESS TO PORT ARTHUR AND DAIREN, OVER WHICH IT EXERCISES MILITARY RIGHTS AND OTHER PRIVILEGES UNDER THE SINO-SOVIET TREATIES."
BRITAIN CONTROLS HONG KONG, ISLAND PORT ADJACENT TO THE CHINESE MAINLAND. PORTUGAL CONTROLS MACAO, ISLAND AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE CANTON RIVER.

SHERMAN BEGAN HIS TESTIMONY BY REVIEWING THE PRESENT KOREAN WAR SITUATION.
"THE RESISTANCE SEEMS TO BE STIFFENING AS OF THIS MORNING AND ON THE 7:00 O'CLOCK TELECON THIS MORNING THE REPORT INDICATES THAT THE FIRST CORPS AND THE NINTH CORPS, WHICH ARE ON THE WESTERN END OF OUR LINE, ARE NOW MEETING VERY FIRM RESISTANCE," SHERMAN TESTIFIED.
"YESTERDAY THERE WERE SOME ATTACKS EVEN AGAINST UNITS OF THE TENTH CORPS, INCLUDING THE MARINE DIVISION, WHICH WERE BEATEN OFF."
SHERMAN SAID THE REPORTS INDICATED ALL U.N. UNITS WERE ACCOUNTED FOR, WHICH HE SAID "INDICATES NO FALLING BACK."

30.24- 23541

A125WX
SHERMAN SAID THAT THE TENTH CORPS, MOVING NORTH AND NORTHEAST, HAD TAKEN "A GREAT MANY PRISONERS." HE SAID COMMUNIST FORCES ON THAT PART OF THE FRONT "HAVE WITHDRAWN A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE."

SHERMAN TOLD THE SENATORS THE BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY AND "TWO OR THRE OTHER SHIPS" HAVE ASSISTED WITH COVERING FIRE THE ADVANCE OF A SOUTH KOREAN DIVISION WHICH HAS PUSHED 26 MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL ON THE EAST COAST OF KOREA.

HE REPORTED ALSO THAT THE AIR ARM HAD FUNCTIONED "EXTENSIVELY ALL ACROSS THE FRONT AND IN THE REAR AREAS." HE SAID THAT YESTERDAY CARRIERS FLEW 199 COMBAT SORTIES, THE MARINES 153 AND THE AIR FORCE 471. A SORTIE IS ONE FLIGHT BY ONE PLANE.

IN GOING AHEAD WITH SHERMAN'S TESTIMONY, THE COMMITTEE PUT OFF FOR THE TIME BEING A DECISION ON WHETHER TO MAKE PUBLIC A 1949 STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT DEALING WITH FORMOSA. THIS QUESTION HAD BEEN SLATED FOR DEBATE AT THE OPENING OF THE SESSION.

SHERMAN WAS ETC., 3RD GRAPH FIRST LEAD
SU1058AED

SHERMAN WAS THE SIXTH WITNESS IN THE INQUIRY BY THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES.

ONLY 10 OF THE 26 MEMBERS OF THE TWO COMMITTEES WERE ON HAND WHEN CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) BANGED HIS GAVEL TO OPEN THE SESSION.

IN ADDITION TO RUSSELL, SENATORS PRESENT AT THE START WERE KNOWLAND (R-CALIF), MORSE (R-ORE), CAIN (R-WASH), SPARKMAN (D-ALA), GREEN (D-RI), CONNALLY (D-TEX), GEORGE (D-GA), SMITH (R-NJ) AND HICKENLOOPER (R-IA).

SENATORS BYRD (D-VA) AND BRIDGES (R-NH) ARRIVED WITHIN A FEW MINUTES LATER.

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CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) SAID THE GROUP HOPES TO WIND UP QUESTIONING OF SHERMAN BY NIGHTFALL AND CALL SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON TOMORROW. SO FAR, HOWEVER, EXAMINATION OF NONE OF THE WITNESSES HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN A SINGLE DAY.

THE START OF THE QUIZZING OF SHERMAN WAS SLATED TO BE DELAYED BRIEFLY WHILE THE COMMITTEE DEBATES WHETHER TO MAKE PUBLIC A DECEMBER 1949 STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT DEALING WITH THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA, NOW IN THE HANDS OF CHINESE NATIONALISTS. IN SUBSTANCE, THE DOCUMENT ADVISED THE DEPARTMENT'S CONSULAR OFFICIALS TO PREPARE THEN FOR THE FALL OF THAT PACIFIC ISLAND, SAYING IT WAS NOT VITAL TO U. S.DEFENSES.

THE DEPARTMENT HAS SUPPLIED THE DOCUMENT TO THE INQUIRY COMMITTEE, BUT HAS ASKED THAT IT BE KEPT SECRET. SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) SAID HE WANTS THE WRAPS REMOVED SO HE CAN QUESTION SHERMAN ABOUT IT WITHOUT ANY RESTRICTION. THE COMMITTEE ASKED THE DEPARTMENT TO HAVE A SPOKESMAN ON HAND TO OUTLINE ITS CASE FOR SECRECY.

MACARTHUR WAS FIRED FOR PUBLICLY ADVOCATING A NAVAL BLOCKADE OF THE RED CHINA COAST, AS WELL AS AN INTENSIFIED ECONOMIC BLOCKADE, BOMBING OF COMMUNIST CHINESE SUPPLY BASES, AND USE OF THE FORMOSA-BASED NATIONALIST FORCES UNDER CHIANG KAI SHEK.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S POSITION IS THAT SUCH A PROGRAM MIGHT BRING RUSSIA INTO THE KOREAN CONFLICT AND TOUCH OFF A THIRD WORLD WAR.

THE COMMITTEE ALREADY HAS BEEN TOLD BY GEN.OMAR BRADLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, THAT SHERMAN CONCURRED IN MR.TRUMAN'S DECISION TO DISMISS MACARTHUR.

"WE ARE PARTICULARLY ANXIOUS NOW," SENATOR SPARKMAN (D-ALA) TOLD A REPORTER, "TO HAVE THE ADMIRAL'S VIEWS ON MACARTHUR'S PROPOSAL TO SET UP A NAVAL BLOCKADE OF COMMUNIST CHINA. IT SEEMS APPARENT THAT SHERMAN WAS AGAINST THAT."

GEN.HOYT S.VANDENBERG, AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF, COMPLETED TWO DAYS OF TESTIMONY LATE YESTERDAY. JUST BEFORE HE LEFT THE WITNESS CHAIR HE TOLD THE COMMITTEE AMERICA WON'T EVEN BEGIN TO HAVE ADEQUATE MILITAR SECURITY UNTIL SOMETIME IN 1953.

THAT ASSERTION CAME AFTER SENATOR LONG (D-LA) NOTED THAT DEFENSE MOBILIZER CHARLES E.WILSON RECENTLY PREDICTED THAT, AS LONG PUT IT, "WE CAN EXPECT BY 1953, AT THE RATE WE ARE GOING, TO HAVE A REASONABLE MARGIN OF SECURITY."

LONG SAID HE SUPPOSED VANDENBERG AGREED WITH WILSON ON THAT.

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"NO EXACTLY, SENATOR," VANDENBERG RE

A5WX
"NO EXACTLY

A5WX
"NOT EXACTLY, SENATOR," VANDENBERG REPLIED. "MY FEELING IS THAT THE DANGER PERIOD BEGINS FROM TODAY UNTIL ABOUT 1954, AND IN MY OPINION IN 1953 WE WILL BE BEGINNING TO HAVE AN ADEQUATE MILITARY POSTURE.

"I WOULD NOT SAY THAT IN 1953 EVERYTHING WILL BE LOVELY BY A LONG SHOT."

THIS NATION'S STOCKPILE OF ATOMIC BOMBS AND THE MEANS TO DELIVER THEM "IS THE ONE OVERCOMING FACTOR WHICH MAKES FOR OUR FAVOR," VANDENBERG SAID IN SIZING UP THE COMPARATIVE MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

HE ADDED THAT THE U. S. IS RELATIVELY SAFE AT PRESENT FROM AN ATOMIC BOMB ATTACK, BUT HE REITERATED THAT "TOMORROW, I THINK WE ARE IN GREAT DANGER."

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THE AIR FORCE CHIEF HAD EXPLAINED THAT BY "TOMORROW" HE MEANS AN INDEFINITE DATE IN THE FUTURE WHEN RUSSIA MIGHT DECIDE TO ATTACK.

VANDENBERG HAMMERED AWAY AGAIN AT HIS THESIS THAT THIS COUNTRY MUST BUILD UP ITS AIR POWER ON A BIG SCALE IF RUSSIA IS TO BE KEPT AT BAY.

HE SAID FOR YEARS THE MIGHTY BRITISH NAVY KEPT THE PEACE, AND THEN ADDED:

"MY ONLY HOPE IS THAT THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE CAN BE BUILT TO A POINT WHERE IT CAN DO A SIMILAR JOB FOR THE FREE NATIONS OF THE WORLD."

VANDENBERG SAID THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE'S JOB "BECOMES ROUGHLY DOUBLED" AS RUSSIA'S AIR POWER AND STOCKPILE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS INCREASES.

THE AIR FORCE BOSS AGAIN BACKED MR.TRUMAN'S REMOVAL OF MACARTHUR. HE ALSO TOLD THE COMMITTEE:

1. WAR WITH RUSSIA IS NOT INEVITABLE, BUT "I MUST CONFESS THAT MY HOPE FOR A PEACEFUL WORLD SITUATION IS RATHER LIMITED."

2. HE IS AGAINST ADMITTING RED CHINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS "UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES." ALSO, HE IS EQUALLY OPPOSED TO CONSIDERING SEATING THE REDS IN THE U. N. AS A BARGAINING POINT IN ANY TALKS TOWARD A KOREAN WAR SETTLEMENT.

3. THERE IS "A CHANCE," BASED ON THE PRESENT MILITARY PROGRAM, TO ACHIEVE THE UNITED NATIONS GOAL OF A UNIFIED, PEACEFUL KOREA--BY DEALING THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS SUCH PUNISHING BLOWS THEY WILL BE WILLING TO MAKE PEACE ON THAT BASIS.

4. THERE SHOULD BE GREAT CAUTION AGAINST "DEMOBILIZATION OR LOWERING OF OUR SIGHTS" IF THE KOREAN WAR IS SETTLED SATISFACTORILY.

VANDENBERG ALSO SAID HE PERSONALLY WOULD OPPOSE GIVING FORMOSA TO THE COMMUNISTS. HE SAID HE AGREES WITH THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF THAT FORMOSA HAS STRATEGIC VALUE TO THE U. S.

MACARTHUR HAS SAID THE U.S. SHOULD NOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES PERMIT FORMOSA TO FALL TO THE REDS. IF THAT SHOULD HAPPEN, HE SAID, MTHE U.S. DEFENSE LINE MIGHT FALL BACK TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

AS FOR NEED TO BUILD AMERICAN AIR POWER, VANDENBERG SAID:

"AS THE POWER OF THE RUSSIAN AIR FORCE INCREASES, AND THEIR STOCK-PILE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS INCREASES, THE JOB OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE BECOMES ROUGHLY DOUBLED."

THIS COUNTRY, HE SAID, HAS THE OPPORTUNITY NOW TO FOLLOW PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S ADVICE TO "WALK SOFTLY, BUT CARRY A BIG STICK"---THE STICK BEING AIR FORCE OFFENSIVE POWER.

HE CONTENDED WHAT THE U.S. NOW HAS IS "A FAIRLY LARGE CLUB, BUT TOMORROW, IT IS LIABLE TO BE A WILLOW WAND" WHEN COMPARED WITH RUSSIA'S INCREASING MIGHT.

VANDENBERG SAID HE DID NOT INTEND TO IMPLY IN EARLIER TESTIMONY THAT "WHAT GENERAL MACARTHUR HAS ADVOCATED" FOR BOMBING COMMUNIST BASES IN MANCHURIA "IS SOMETHING THAT COULDN'T BE DONE WITH THE FORCE THAT HE ADVOCATED."

SENATOR CAIN (R-WASH) TOLD HIM "YOU HAVE SAID THAT IN YOUR OPINION IT WOULD TAKE ABOUT DOUBLE THE STRATEGIC AIRPOWER THAT THE AIR FORCE NOW POSSESSES TO SATISFY GENERAL MACARTHUR'S BOMBING RECOMMENDATIONS."

MACARTHUR, VANDENBERG SAID, "ENVISAGED A SMALLER SCALE OPERATION THAN I ENVISAGE, BUT BECAUSE I HAVE X X X THE GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE U.S. AIR FORCE, I HAVE TO SEE HOW THAT SMALLER SCALE OPERATION WOULD AFFECT THE AIR FORCE IN TOTAL."

TO BE EFFECTIVE, VANDENBERG SAID, SUCH AN OPERATION AS MACARTHUR ADVOCATED WOULD HAVE TO BE ON A BIG SCALE AND MIGHT INVOLVE LOSS OF MORE PLANES THAN THE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY CAN SUPPLY AT THIS TIME.

VANDENBERG SAID THE PRESENT GOAL OF A 95-GROUP AIR FORCE BY EARLY 1953 IS JUST "A WAY STATION" TOWARD THE TOTAL AIR POWER NEEDED TO BALANC OFF RUSSIA'S GROWING ATOMIC STOCKPILE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS. A GROUP VARIES FROM 18 TO 75 PLANES, DEPENDING ON THEIR TYPE.

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL, HOWEVER, LATER TOLD A REPORTER HE CONSIDERED THAT ESTIMATE WAS "BASED ON THE GLOOMIEST OUTLOOK." HE SUGGESTED EASING OF THE EAST-WEST TENSION MIGHT PERMIT A SAFE REDUCTION IN THE COSTLY ARMS PROGRAM, BUT HE CAUTIONED THAT WITHOUT SUCH A RELAXING THE FREE NATIONS MUST FACE "A HEAVY BURDEN."

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MAY 31 1951

A45WX

WASHINGTON,MAY 30-(AP)-THE RECORDED TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY IN SENATE HEARINGS ON THE FIRING OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR PASSED THE 1,000,000-WORD MARK TODAY.

THE STENOGRAPHIC FIRM OF WARD AND PAUL, WHICH COPIES THE TESTIMONY, ESTIMATED THE BULKY FILE NOW CONTAINS 1,025,000 WORDS.

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A44WX

(350)

WASHINGTON,MAY 30-(AP)-A LIEUTENANT HAS BEEN FIRED FROM THE U.S. NAVY AFTER WRITING A LETTER CONTAINING "VERY NASTY" ANTI-ADMINISTRATION VIEWS, A NAVAL SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

THE LETTER WAS WRITTEN TO A NEW YORK IMPORTER OF CHINESE GOODS AND WAS "SUFFICIENTLY CRITICAL THAT WE REVOKED HIS COMMISSION," THE NAVY OFFICIAL TOLD NEWSMEN.

THE CASE OF THE LIEUTENANT, IDENTIFIED AS LIEUT. (JG) W.A.EVANS, WAS MENTIONED CRYTPICALLY DURING TODAY'S MACARTHUR HEARINGS. THE EXACT NATURE OF HIS LETTER WAS NOT BROUGHT OUT, BUT IT WAS STATED THAT HE WAS DISCHARGED "AS OF YESTERDAY" ON RECOMMENDATION OF A NAVAL BOARD OF INVESTIGATION, PRESUMABLY SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC.

OUTSIDE THE HEARINGS, THE NAVAL SPOKESMAN SAID THAT, AS HE RECALLS, THE IMPORTER TO WHOM EVANNS WROTE WAS NAMED KOHLBERG. ALFRED KOHLBERG, OF NEW YORK, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF THE AMERICAN-CHINA POLICY ASSOCIATION, HAS BEEN A VEHEMENT CRITIC OF THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION. LAST SEPTEMBER HE CHARGED THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAD IN HIS POSSESSION A LIST OF 150 SOVIET ATOMIC SPIES BUT NONE HAD BEEN ARRESTED.

LATE TONIGHT ALFRED KOHLBERG, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF THE AMERICAN-CHINA POLICY ASSOCIATION, SAID IN WASHINGTON HE WAS THE IMPORTER WHO HAD RECEIVED EVANS' LETTER.

KOHLBERG, VEHEMENT CRITIC OF THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION, SAID THE LETTER REFERRED TO SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON AS "RED DEAN ACHESON," SPOKE IN UNCOMPLIMENTARY TERMS OF CONGRESS AND DECLARED "TO HELL WITH THE UNITED NATIONS."

KOHLBERG TOLD A REPORTER EVANS WROTE THE LETTER LAST MARCH WHILE SERVING ON THE DESTROYER ROGERS OFF KOREA BUT THAT EVANS NOW IS IN THE WASHINGTON AREA, WHERE HE WAS RECALLED FOR NAVY HEARINGS.

THE IMPORTER SAID EVANS AGREED IN "VERY UNRESTRAINED LANGUAGE" WITH THE BROADER STEPS ADVOCATED BY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FOR PROSECUTING THE KOREAN WAR. HE SAID EVANS COMPLAINED THAT AMERICAN FORCES WERE FIGHTING WITH ONE HAND TIED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE OTHER HAND TIED BY THE UN.

EVANS WROTE THAT OTHER OFFICERS SHARED HIS VIEWS, KOHLBERG SAID. KOHLBERG SAID HE DID NOT HAVE A COPY OF THE LETTER WITH HIM BUT RECALLED POSITIVELY A FEW OF THE QUOTATIONS.

LAST SEPTEMBER KOHLBERG CHARGED THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAD IN HIS POSSESSION A LIST OF 150 SOVIET ATOMIC SPIES BUT NONE HAD BEEN ARRESTED.

IN APRIL OF LAST YEAR, KOHLBERG SAID HE HAD BEEN SUPPLYING "COMMUNIST DATA" TO SENATOR MCCARTHY (R-WIS) TO AID IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE STATE DEPARTMENT, WHICH MCCARTHY CHARGED WAS RIDDLED WITH RED INFLUENCE.

THE EVANS CASE WAS MENTIONED BRIEFLY TODAY IN QUESTIONING OF ADMIRAL FORREST P.SHERMAN, NAVAL CHIEF OF STAFF, BEFORE THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS AND ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEES INVESTIGATING THE OUSTER OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

SENATOR BRIDGES (R-NH) ASKED THE ADMIRAL IF HE WAS FAMILIAR WITH "A CASE WHICH THE NAVY HAS JUST HAD UNDER CONSIDERATION INVOLVING A LETTER WRITTEN" BY EVANS "WHO WAS DISCHARGED FROM THE NAVY, I BELIEVE, AS OF YESTERDAY."

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SHERMAN SAID HE KNEW ABOUT IT.

"I AM NOT GOING TO QUESTION THE PROPRIETY OF WHAT THE NAVY DID OR THE ACTION," BRIDGES SAID, "THE POINT IN RAISING IT IS--DOES THE SENTIMENT WHICH LIEUTENANT EVANS' LETTER REVEALED, DO YOU THINK THAT IS GENERALLY SHARED ALL OR IN PART OF OUR ARMED FORCES IN THE PACIFIC?"

SHERIAM, "NO, SIR, I DO NOT. A VERY THOROUGH BOARD OF INVES

SHERMAN. "NO, SIR, I DO NOT. A VERY THOROUGH BOARD OF INVESTIGATION REVEALED THAT IT WAS NOT SHARED BY HIS SHIPMATES, WHICH WAS THE PLACE THAT WE INVESTIGATED.

"I DIRECTED THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF PACIFIC FLEET TO CONVENE A BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND TO DETERMINE WHAT THE STATE OF AFFAIRS WAS ON THAT SHIP. HIS RECOMMENDATION TO ME WAS TO DISCHARGE THE OFFICER AND, EXCEPT FOR HIS PRESENCE, THE DISCIPLINE OF THE SHIP WAS UNIMPAIRED."

NAVAL OFFICERS AT THE PENTAGON SAID PERSONNEL RECORD FILES WERE CLOSED FOR THE HOLIDAY AND DETAILED IDENTIFICATION OF LIEUT.EVANS WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE. THEY SAID, HOWEVER, THAT HE WAS A RESERVE OFFICER CALLED TO DUTY SINCE KOREA.

HIS LETTER TO KOHLBERG, THESE OFFICERS SAID, CONTAINED COMMENTS "AGAINST" PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON.

THE OFFICER, THE INFORMANTS REPORTED, ASKED KOHLBERG TO TELL MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ABOUT WHAT HE HAD WRITTEN.

JUST HOW THE COMMISSION WAS REVOKED, THE NAVY HEADQUARTERS OFFICERS DID NOT SAY. BUT SINCE IT WAS A TEMPORARY COMMISSION IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN TAKEN AWAY WITHOUT A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL, BY ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION.

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(160)

BOSTON,MAY 30-(AP)-REP.KENNEDY (D-MASS) SAYS GEN.MACARTHUR APPARENTLY DOES NOT BELIEVE THE RUSSIANS WILL RESORT TO FORCE IN EUROPE BECAUSE THEY ARE MAKING PROGRESS IN ASIA "WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT OR LOSING A SOLDIER."

REPORTING YESTERDAY ON A TWO-HOUR CONFERENCE HE HAD WITH THE GENERAL IN NEW YORK, REP.KENNEDY SAID ALSO MACARTHUR BELIEVES RUSSIAN DISPOSITIONS IN SIBERIA ARE DEFENSIVE AND THAT OUR BOMBING OF MANCHURIA WOULD NOT AFFECT THEIR DECISION TO BEGIN AN AGGRESSIVE WAR.

HE QUOTED THE GENERAL AS SAYING THE PRESENT METHOD OF FIGHTING IN KOREA "CANNOT LEAD TO ANY FINAL DECISION REGARDLESS OF HOW MANY CHINESE COMMUNISTS ARE KILLED.

"WE HAVE NOT HURT HIM (THE ENEMY) VITALLY, AND WE ARE LOSING HEAVILY OURSELVES. THE POOL OF AMERICAN BLOOD IS GETTING DEEPER."

KENNEDY FURTHER QUOTED MACARTHUR AS SAYING THAT OUR FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE IN EUROPE "IS NOT THE ELBE OR RHINE RIVERS BUT THE YALU RIVER. IF WE DO NOT WIN IN KOREA, WE CAN LOSE IN EUROPE."

KENNEDY'S REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE WAS CONTAINED IN A STATEMENT ISSUED FROM HIS BOSTON OFFICE.

KENNEDY WAS THE FIRST CONGRESSMAN TO CONFER WITH THE GENERAL SINCE HIS APPEARANCE BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

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B128

NEW YORK, MAY 30-(AP)-GEN.JONATHAN J.WAINWRIGHT, ETIRED, ONE OF THE HEROES OF CORREGIDOR IN THE WORLD WAR II PHILIPPINES CAMPAIGN, ARRIVED HERE TONIGHT BY PLANE FROM HIS HOME IN SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

WAINWRIGHT, WHO SERVED UNDER GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN THE PHILIPPINES, IS EN ROUTE TO WEST POINT, N.Y., WHERE HE WILL ATTEND A REUNION OF THE CLASS OF 1906, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

ASKED TO COMMENT ON THE OUSTER OF MACARTHUR FROM THE FAR EAST COMMAND, WAINWRIGHT SAID:

"HE'S AN OLD FRIEND. I HAVE NO OTHER COMMENT."

WAINWRIGHT WAS ACCOMPANIED BY COL.J.A.WATSON. ALSO OF SAN ANTONIO. THE GENERAL SAID HE EXPECTS TO STAY IN NEW YORK UNTIL SATURDAY, WHEN HE WILL GO TO WEST POINT.

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A97FX

SECOND NIGHT LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (150)
BY WILLIAM C. BARNARD

TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 31-(AP)-ALLIED TROOPS AGAIN WON CONTROL OF HWACHON ELECTRIC POWER RESERVOIR IN CENTRAL KOREAN WEDNESDAY BY SEIZING THE 275-FOOT-HIGH DAM, EIGHTH ARMY REPORTED TODAY.

THE CAPTURE--AGAINST LIGHT RESISTANCE--PUT THE ALLIES RIGHT BACK WHERE THEY WERE WHEN THE COMMUNISTS OPENED THE FIRST OF TWO REVERSED SPRING OFFENSIVES IN LATE APRIL.

ALLIED PATROLS MOVED FREELY ALONG THE SOUTH RIM OF THE 11-MILE-LONG RESERVOIR AT POINTS MORE THAN FIVE MILES NORTH OF PARALLEL 38 IN CENTRAL KOREA. THE REDS EARLY IN APRIL HAD OPENED SPILLWAY GATES OF THE DAM IN A VAIN EFFORT TO FLOOD THE PUKHAN RIVER VALLEY AHEAD OF THE THEN ADVANCING ALLIES.

. SEIZURE OF THE DAM WEDNESDAY FOLLOWED ALLIED OCCUPATION OF HWACHON TOWN NEAR THE WEST END LAST SUNDAY.

RED RESISTANCE STIFFENED WEST AND EAST OF THE RESERVOIR.

AN EIGHTH ARMY STAFF OFFICER SAID RED RESISTANCE APPEARED TO BE DELAYING ACTION, POSSIBLY TO SCREEN THE BUILDING OF A NEW COMMUNIST DEFENSE LINE.

COMMUNIST ARTILLERY AND DIE-HARD INFANTRY SLOWED THE ALLIED ADVANCE IN MANY SECTORS OF THE 125-MILE RAINSWEPT FRONT.

A QUICK WEST-TO-EAST LOOK ACROSS THE FRONT:

WEST--RED RESISTANCE SLACKENS; SOUTH KOREANS CROSS IMJIN RIVER NEAR 38TH PARALLEL NORTHWEST OF SEOUL; AMERICAN PATROLS DRIVE OFF REDS IN PLATOON-SIZE INSIDE NORTH KOREA NEAR YONCHON.

WEST-CENTRAL--A FIERCELY FIGHTING RED REGIMENT HALTS ALLIED PUSH NORTHEASTWARD UP THE UIJONGBU-YONGPYONG HIGHWAY TOWARD KUMHWA NEAR CHIPORI, 10 MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL.

CENTRAL--ALLIES MEET LITTLE OPPOSITION AROUND HWACHON RESERVOIR.

EAST-CENTRAL--THREE RED REGIMENTS ATTACK AROUND INJE AND SCORE LIMITED SUCCESSES.

EAST COAST--LITTLE ACTION AGAINST SOUTH KOREANS MORE THAN 25 MILES INSIDE RED KOREA UNDER PROTECTING GUNS OF ALLIED WARSHIPS.

THREE NORTH KOREAN RED REGIMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN TRYING TO ESCAPE ALLIED ENCIRCLEMENT LASHED OUT TODAY IN THE EAST-CENTRAL AREA AROUND INJE, IN NORTH KOREA ABOUT 75 MILES NORTHEAST OF SEOUL.

THE REGIMENTS HAVE BEEN TRYING TO FIGHT THEIR WAY WEST TO YANGGU AT THE EAST END OF HWACHON RESERVOIR.

ELEMENTS OF ONE REGIMENT ATTACKED U.N. FORCES TODAY NORTHEAST OF INJE AND BROKE THROUGH ALLIED POSITIONS AT ONE POINT. THE HOLE WAS REPAIRED A FEW HOURS LATER, AFTER MORE THAN 300 REDS HAD BEEN KILLED.

ANOTHER NORTH KOREAN REGIMENT CUT THE ROAD FROM INJE LEADING TO HYON IN SOUTH KOREA. THE THIRD RED REGIMENT WAS BELIEVED IN POSITION WHERE IT COULD STRIKE SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS SOUTHEAST OF INJE ON THE INJE-HYON ROAD.

AN ALLIED DIVISION OFFICER, REPORTING THE ACTIONS AROUND INJE, SAID "ALL HELL BROKE LOOSE" AT 4 A.M. AND STILL CONTINUED FOUR HOURS LATER.

RAIN, FALLING STEADILY FOR 24 HOURS, CAUSED STREAMS TO RISE AND PLAY HAVOC WITH THE ALLIED ROAD NETWORK.

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ALLIED TROOPS WHO APPROACHED THE HWACHON RESERVOIR FROM THE SOUTH COUNTED 1,028 RED DEAD -- KILLED IN PREVIOUS ENGAGEMENTS.

WEST OF HWACHON, U.S. AND SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS CAPTURED 478 REDS TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY; A SINGLE U.S. ARMY UNIT BAGGED 250.

THE REDS APPARENTLY WERE EXERTING THEIR MAIN EFFORT TOWARD BARRING THE ALLIES FROM KUMHWA, A MAJOR SUPPLY POINT IN CENTRAL KOREA 20 MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL.

THE REDS MADE SEVERAL COUNTERATTACKS WEST OF HWACHON WEDNESDAY. ALLIED TROOPS CAPTURED ABANDONED MACHINEGUNS AND MORTARS IN THE HWACHON AREA, SOME OF U.S. MANUFACTURE. ANOTHER WAS A RUSSIAN-BUILT HEAVY MACHINEGUN.

IN WESTERN KOREA NORTH OF SEOUL, SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS CROSSED THE IMJIN RIVER IN THREE PLACES--NEAR MUNSAN AND EAST AND SOUTH OF KORANGPO. ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE RIVER EAST OF KORANGPO WAS THROWN BACK. KORANGPO IS A MILE FROM THE 38TH PARALLEL.

FAR BEHIND THE BATTLEFRONT, AMERICAN SOLDIERS BOWED THEIR HEADS IN MEMORIAL DAY SERVICES IN A GREEN HILLSIDE CEMETERY NEAR PUSAN.

BUT ON THE FIGHTING FRONT, THE PHASE OF CHINESE REARGUARD ACTIONS APPEARED ENDED. THE ENEMY USED ARTILLERY, MORTARS, CAPTURED BAZOOKAS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS TO KNOCK OUT ALLIED TANKS SLITHERING IN THE MID NORTH OF PARALLEL 38.

CANADIAN TROOPS REPORTED THE HEAVIEST RED ARTILLERY FIRE SINCE THE FAILURE OF THE COMMUNISTS' SECOND SPRING OFFENSIVE IN MID-MAY.

HOWEVER, ONE ALLIED FORCE RAMMED WITHIN 12 MILES OF KUMHWA, STRATEGIC ROAD HUB 20 MILES NORTH OF THE RED BORDER ON THE CENTRAL FRONT. ANOTHER ARMORED COLUMN SMASHED TWO ROAD BLOCKS TO SEIZE AN IMPORTANT

ROAD JUNCTION SIX MILES NORTHEAST OF INJE ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT. INJE IS FOUR MILES NORTH OF 38.

IN THE WEST ALLIED GAINS RANGED ONE TO THREE MILES AGAINST HEAVY COMMUNIST RESISTANCE, AN EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE SAID.

CARRIER PLANES POUNDED RED TROOPS AND SUPPLY LINES WEDNESDAY ON THE EASTERN COASTAL STRIP UNTIL THE WEATHER CLOSED IN. THE FAR EAST NAVAL SUMMARY SAID CARRIER PLANES KILLED MORE THAN 1,000 REDS TUESDAY.

THE NAVY SAID ALLIED TROOPS COUNTED THE DEAD WEDNESDAY AFTER ADVANCING INTO THE AREA PLASTERED BY CARRIER PLANES.

WARSHIPS CONTINUED HAMMERING NORTHEAST COAST CITIES AND ROADS.

IN TOKYO, GENERAL MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY SAID, IN A MEMORIAL DAY NEWS CONFERENCE, THE COMMUNISTS HAD SUFFERED A "MAJOR, SEVERE DEFEAT" IN THEIR FUTILE APRIL AND MAY OFFENSIVES.

THE SUPREME COMMANDER SAID NEARLY 10,000 CHINESE HAD SURRENDERED SINCE APRIL 22, AND THAT INCREASING DESERTIONS, CASUALTIES AND FOOD SHORTAGES WERE HURTING THE REDS.

THE NUMBER OF CHINESE SURRENDERING IN THE PAST FIVE WEEKS WAS MORE THAN THREE TIMES THE NUMBER BAGGED BETWEEN NOVEMBER, WHEN THE CHINESE FIRST ENTERED THE WAR, AND APRIL 22.

RIDGWAY WARNED, HOWEVER, THAT FIVE CHINESE ARMIES (CORPS) OF UNDETERMINED STRENGTH WERE CAPABLE OF STRIKING AGAIN. IF AT FULL STRENGTH FIVE CORPS WOULD MEAN ABOUT 120,000 CHINESE TROOPS. HE NOTED THAT THE REDS STILL HADN'T BACKED THEIR DRIVES WITH AIR POWER OR MANY TANKS.

COINCIDING WITH RIDGWAY'S COMMENT WAS A REPORT FROM FORMOSA THAT RUSSIA RECENTLY TURNED OVER MORE THAN 100 NEW T-34 TANKS TO THE CHINESE AT MUKDEN, MANCHURIA. SOME 1,200 RUSSIAN RED ARMY MEN WERE REPORTED ASSIGNED TO THE CHINESE REDS AS ADVISERS.

THE AMERICAN TANK-INFANTRY TEAM MOVING NORTHEAST OF INJE HAS HAD A SCRAP ON ITS HANDS SINCE CAPTURING THAT TOWN, SOME 25 AIR MILES INLAND FROM THE EAST COAST, LAST SUNDAY.

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A204FX

TWO TANKS AND FOUR VEHICLES WENT OVER THE SIDE OF A MOUNTAIN ROAD WHEN THE COLUMN RAN INTO HEAVY FIRE. ANOTHER TANK WAS KNOCKED OUT BY MINES PLANTED IN THE DEEP MUD.

ON THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE COLUMN, FRESH NORTH KOREAN COMMUNISTS COUNTERATTACKED SOUTH KOREAN UNITS. AP CORRESPONDENT TOM BRADSHAW REPORTED THE KOREAN REDS WERE ATTACKING IN COMPANY TO BATTALION STRENGTH.

THE ATTACKS WERE ON THE INJE-HYON ROAD. HYON IS 15 AIR MILES SOUTH EAST OF INJE.

ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, THE ALLIED TASK FORCE MOVING TOWARD KUMHWA WAS NOT PINPOINTED EXCEPT AS TO ITS DISTANCE FROM THE RED ASSEMBLY CENTER.

KUMHWA IS 19 MILES NORTHWEST OF HWACHON, FORMER RED STRONGPOINT NEAR KOREA'S THIRD LARGEST HYDRO-ELECTRIC DAM. OTHER ALLIED UNITS WERE FANNING OUT ON BOTH SIDES OF THE TOWN. THE CANADIAN BRIGADE RAN INTO STUFF OPPOSITION IN THAT AREA.

"THE CANADIANS BORE THE BRUNT OF THE ARTILLERY BARRAGE," SAID A FIELD DISPATCH. "THEY REPORTED CHINESE BIG GUNS WERE FIRING THE HEAVIEST VOLUME OF FIRE SINCE THEY WERE PUT TO FLIGHT."

ALLIED FORCES ON THE WESTERN FRONT, SOUTH OF YONCHON, AND NORTH OF YONGONG, ALSO CAME UNDER HEAVY RED ARTILLERY FIRE. THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE REPORTED 7(ROUNDS OF BIG GUN FIRE WAS RECEIVED DURING WEDNESDAY MORNING IN THE YONCHON SECTOR.

U.N. ADVANCES IN THESE AREAS, ACROSS THE PARAL

ARMY PV
ARMY COMMUNIQUE REPORTED 78 ROUNDS OF BIG GUN FIRE WAS RECEIVED DURING WEDNESDAY MORNING IN THE YONCHON SECTOR.

U.N. ADVANCES IN THESE AREAS, ACROSS THE PARALLEL NORTH OF SEOUL, RANGED FROM ONE TO THREE MILES.

A DELAYED DISPATCH FROM AP CORRESPONDENT STAN CARTER REPORTED 597 REDS WERE COUNTED DEAD AND 150 PRISONERS TAKEN NORTHEAST OF YONGONG TUESDAY.

U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS WERE RESTRICTED TO 126 SORTIES BY THE HEAVY RAINS AND LOW CLOUDS. MOST OF THOSE FLIGHTS WERE IN PREDAWN DARKNESS WEDNESDAY BEFORE THE DOWNPOURS.

IN SOME SECTORS, DISPIRITED CHINESE REDS WERE OBSERVED WALKING DOWN ROADS INTO AMERICAN LINES TO SURRENDER. ONE POOLED FIELD DISPATCH SAID SCORES OF CHINESE WERE IN SOME GROUPS.

THE MEMORIAL DAY SERVICES AT PUSAN, IN FAR SOUTHEAST KOREA, WERE CONDUCTED IN A DRIVING RAIN. LT. GEN. JAMES A. VAN FLEET, EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER, WAS UNABLE TO ATTEND BUT A MESSAGE FROM HIM WAS READ:

"IT IS THE QUALITY OF THESE MEN LYING HERE WHICH MADE THEM GREAT. IT IS THE QUALITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN KOREA THAT MAKES THIS COMMAND GREAT."

PRESIDENT SYNGMAN RHEE OF THE SOUTH KOREAN REPUBLIC ISSUED A STATEMENT IN HONOR OF THE WAR DEAD. SAID HE:

"THE PEOPLE OF KOREA WILL FOREVER REMEMBER AND REVERE THE HEROIC MEN OF EVERY NATION, LIVING AND DEAD, WHO CAME TO THIS FAR-OFF LAND OF OURS TO FIGHT THE COMMUNIST AGGRESSOR AND MAKE THE WORLD SAFE FOR FREE PEOPLES EVERYWHERE...."

JW1206PPD

MAY 31 1951

A116FX

FIRST LEAD WAR ROUNDUP (290)

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

TOKYO,MAY 30-(AP)-HEAVY RAINS AND DETERMINED REDS FIGHTING FROM WATER-FILLED DUGOUTS TODAY SLOWED ALLIED SPEARHEADS IN COMMUNIST KOREA.

NEVERTHELESS, FIELD DISPATCHES REPORTED UNITED NATIONS TROOPS HAD FOUGHT TO WITHIN 12 MILES OF KUMHWA, COMMUNIST BASE IN CENTRAL KOREA, AND SEIZED ANOTHER CROSSROADS ABOVE INJE ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT.

IN TOKYO, GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY, SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER, SAID THE REDS WERE SEVERELY DEFEATED IN THEIR SPRING OFFENSIVES BUT STILL WERE DETERMINED AND CAPABLE OF RENEWED ALL-OUT BATTLE.

HEAVY RAINS SWEPT MOST OF THE BATTLEFRONT THIS MEMORIAL DAY, USHERING IN KOREA'S TRADITIONAL RAINING SEASON. ZERO VISIBILITY CUT ALLIED AIR ATTACKS TO 126 SORTIES.

RED TROOPS, SEIZING THE WEATHER ADVANTAGE, LASHED BACK AT U.N. SUPPLY LINES ON THE EAST-CENTRAL FRONT. A COMMUNIST ATTACK CUT SOUTH KOREAN DEFENSES ON THE INJE-HYON ROAD. REDS SET UP ROAD BLOCKS BOTH SIDES OF INJE, COVERING MINED ROADS WITH BAZOOKA AND MACHINEGUN FIRE.

AN AMERICAN ARMORED FORCE FOUGHT THROUGH HEAVY FIRE AND THICK MUD BEFORE SEIZING A STRATEGIC ROAD JUNCTION SIX MILES NORTHEAST OF INJE. THE SEIZURE REPRESENTED A MILE AND ONE-HALF GAIN FOR THE DAY.

ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, A CANADIAN BATTALION CAPTURED A HILL FROM A RED BATTALION TUESDAY NIGHT ONLY TO LOSE IT TO A RED COUNTERATTACK AT DAWN. THE BATTLE WAS STILL UNDERWAY WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

CANADIAN TROOPS REPORTED THEY FOUGHT UNDER THE HEAVIEST CHINESE ARTILLERY BARRAGE SINCE THE ALLIED COUNTEROFFENSIVE OPENED.

ALSO ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, CHINESE HAMMERED UNSUCCESSFULLY AT THE U.S. SEVENTH DIVISION AND AMBUSHED A RECONNAISSANCE PATROL. BUT OTHER SURRENDERED TO AN AMERICAN COLUMN SLOGGING THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE THROUGH KNEE DEEP MUD.

IN SOME SECTORS ALLIES WERE REPORTED STALLED BY MUD AND REDS.

30.24- 23545

RED RESISTANCE MOUNTED STEADILY. THE COMMUNISTS APPARENTLY WERE DETERMINED TO MAKE UNITED NATIONS FORCES PAY HEAVILY FOR ANY FURTHER ADVANCE INTO NORTH KOREA, AP CORRESPONDENT STAN CARTER REPORTED FROM EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

U.N.TROOPS HAD LUNGED 26 MILES NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL BORDER, CUTTING ALL MOTOR ESCAPE ROUTES FROM SOUTH KOREA. BUT FIELD DISPATCHES SAID APPARENTLY MOST REDS ALREADY HAD ESCAPED--OR DIED TRYING TO GET OUT.

DESPITE THE STIFFENING FIGHT NORTH OF 38, THERE WAS GROWING EVIDENCE OF WIDESPREAD DISCONTENT IN COMMUNIST RANKS.

GEN. MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY SAID 10,000 REDS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED SINCE THEY BEGAN THEIR ILL-FATED SPRING OFFENSIVES APRIL 22. HE ADDED:

"DESERTION HAS BECOMING A DEFINITE AND SERIOUS PROBLEM FOR THE COMMUNISTS WELL BACK INTO THEIR REAR AREAS."

RIDGWAY, BACK FROM A TWO DAY VISIT TO THE SODDEN FRONT, WARNED THAT COMMUNIST LEADERS WOULD NOT COMPROMISE. AND THEY STILL HAVE POWER TO STRIKE AGAIN, HE SAID, DESPITE "A MAJOR, SEVERE DEFEAT" IN THEIR SPRING OFFENSIVES. FIVE CHINESE ARMIES ARE STILL IN KOREA.

RAIN-DRENCH U.N.TROOPS HAD DRIVEN THE REDS BACK TO THE STARTING POINT OF THEIR FIRST SPRING OFFENSIVE.

FIELD DISPATCHES REPORTED COMMUNIST FORCES APPARENTLY REACHED A HOLDING STAGE AS ALLIES THREATENED THEIR STAGING BASES IN THE CHORWON-KUMHWA-HWACHON TRIANGLE.

ACROSS THE FRONT ON MEMORIAL DAY, MORNING FIELD DISPATCHES AND COMMUNIQUES GAVE THIS PICTURE FROM WEST TO EAST:

WEST--SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS ACROSS THE IMJIN RIVER NORTH OF SEOUL FOUGHT A RED BATTALION. REDS CAMOUFLAGED ON HIGH GROUND BLOCKED AMERICANS TRYING TO FIGHT THEIR WAY INTO YONCHON, SIX MILES NORTH OF THE PARALLEL.

WEST CENTRAL--AMERICAN TROOPS ADVANCED TO THE HANTAN RIVER NORTH OF YONGPYONG. THIS PUT THEM ABOUT FIVE MILES NORTH OF 38. U.N.TROOPS, HEADED TOWARD KUMHWA ON A NEARBY ROAD, DROVE TO "A POINT HIGH ABOVE THE PARALLEL," CARTER REPORTED.

CENTRAL--LARGE GROUPS OF REDS SPOTTED WEST OF HWACHON APPEARED TO BE DELAYING TROOPS RATHER THAN RETREATING COMMUNISTS, AN EIGHTH ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID. SOUTH KOREANS BATTLED TOWARD THEM. REDS STUBBORN LY RESISTED U.N.FORCES FIGHTING NORTH AND EAST FROM RECAPTURED HWACHON.

EAST-CENTRAL--SOUTH KOREANS PUSHED EASTWARD ALONG THE SOUTH BANKS OF THE HWACHON RESERVOIR SEEKING TO JOIN AMERICANS OPERATING IN THE INJE AREA.

BIG ALLIED GUNS DOMINATED THE RESERVOIR. THEY DENIED ITS USE TO NORTH KOREANS FIGHTING FIERCELY AGAINST AMERICAN ARMOR. THE REDS APPEARED TO BE FRESH AND POSSIBLY DUG IN AT THEIR ORIGINAL LINE TO STOP THE BIG ALLIED ADVANCE.

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A44FX

ALLIED UNITS FOUGHT SEE-SAW BATTLES WITH THESE RED KOREANS AS THEY DROVE FROM INJE TOWARD YANGGU AT THE EASTERN END OF THE RESERVOIR, AND TOWARD THE EAST COAST.

EAST--SOUTH KOREANS REOCCUPIED KANSONG, COASTAL TOWN 26 MILES NORTH OF 38. THEY WERE UNOPPOSED. THE U.S.DESTROYER ARNOLD J.ISBELL SHELLED REDS NORTH OF THE TOWN. THE NAVY SAID THE DESTROYER'S GUNS SCORED "EXCELLENT COVERAGE" OF THE TARGET AREA.

CENSORS AT U.S.EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS BLUE PENCILED MUCH NEWS COPY. THIS IS USUALLY AN INDICATION HEAVY FIGHTING IS UNDERWAY.

MORE HEAVY FIGHTING CAN BE EXPECTED, RIDGWAY SAID, SINCE RED COMMANDERS HAVE DEMONSTRATED "THEIR UNCHANGING DETERMINATION TO CONTINUE THIS UTTERLY UNWARRANTED, WANTON USE OF ARMED FORCES TO ACHIEVE THEIR ENDS.

"WITH THEM THERE IS NO COMPROMISE," RIDGWAY SAID, "AND FOR US THERE IS NO CHOICE."

THE ALLIED SUPREME COMMANDER AGAIN EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THE REDS NEVER COULD DRIVE THE U.N.'S "BATTLE-HARDENED, SEASONED, SELF-RELIANT TROOPS" OUT OF KOREA.

HE SAID IN ADDITION TO THEIR "STAGGERING LOSSES," COMMUNISTS WERE SUFFERING SEVERE FOOD SHORTAGES.

WARPLANES ADDED TO THESE HARDSHIPS WEDNESDAY IN FLIGHTS THROUGH CLOUDY WEATHER.

THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES REPORTED FIGHTER-BOMBERS DESTROYED LARGE SUPPLIES OF AMMUNITION, FUEL AND FOOD HIDDEN IN TUNNELS. ALLIED PLANES STRUCK THE TUNNELS IN LOW LEVEL, SKIP BOMBING ATTACKS. FLAMES AND DENSE SMOKE GUSHED FROM THE ENTRANCES.

THE REDS' PYONGYANG RADIO SAID THE NORTH KOREAN AIR FORCE SHOT DOWN FIVE ALLIED PLANES TUESDAY. FEAF MADE NO MENTION OF RED PLANES. ONLY LOSS REPORTED FOR THE DAY WAS A MUSTANG SHOT DOWN BY RED GROUND FIRE. THE WOUNDED PILOT WAS RESCUED FROM BEHIND RED LINES.

FAR BEHIND ALLIED LINES, TROOPS GATHERED IN THE RAIN AT THE GREEN HILLSIDE U.N.CEMETERY NEAR PUSAN FOR A MEMORIAL DAY TRIBUTE TO THE WAR DEAD.

THOUSANDS OF WHITE CROSSES DOTTED THE HILLSIDE.

"THESE MEN LYING HERE ARE THE HEROES OF KOREA," LT.GEN.JAMES A. VAN FLEET SAID IN AN ADDRESS READ BY LT.GEN.JOHN B.COULTER. "WE WHO ARE STILL LIVING CAN NEVER THANK THEM ENOUGH BUT WE SHALL NEVER STOP TRYING."

BP228APD

A194WX

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 PM EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,MAY 30-(AP)-THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT TODAY ADDED 56 NAMES TO THE ROLL OF IDENTIFIED CASUALTIES IN KOREA.

A NEW LIST (NO. 316) REPORTED SEVEN KILLED, 20 WOUNDED, 21 MISSING IN ACTION, SEVEN INJURED AND ONE CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 PM, EST, TODAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30)

RZ224PED

MAY 31 1951

A48FX

PMS BUDGET

RIDGWAY (450)

BY WILLIAM JORDEN

TOKYO,MAY 30-(AP)-GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY SAID TODAY ALLIED TROOPS HAD INFLICTED A "MAJOR, SEVERE DEFEAT" ON THE CHINESE AND RED KOREAN ARMIES.

THE SUPREME COMMANDER, BACK FROM A TWO-DAY TRIP TO THE WAR FRONT, SAID UNITED NATIONS TROOPS HAD CAPTURED 10,000 RED SOLDIERS SINCE THE COMMUNISTS OPENED THEIR FIRST SPRING OFFENSIVE APRIL 22.

HE PRAISED THE GALLANT U.S. SECOND DIVISION WITH ATTACHED FRENCH AND DUTCH UNITS FOR ITS GALLANT STAND IN EAST-CENTRAL KOREA WHICH TURNED THE MAIN COMMUNIST BLOW.

AND RIDGWAY WARNED THAT THE REDS HAVE THE POWER TO STRIKE AGAIN. BUT HE EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT HIS U.N. TROOPS AGAIN COULD STOP THEM.

STILL CLAD IN COMBAT BOOTS AND FATIGUE PANTS, THE SUPREME COMMANDER GRIMLY TOLD REPORTERS THERE IS NO REASON TO BELIEVE THE WAR IS NEAR AN END.

"WITH THEM (THE COMMUNISTS) THERE IS NO COMPROMISE, AND FOR US THERE IS NO CHOICE."

RIDGWAY SAID THE COMMUNIST LEADERS, "WITH A CYNICAL DISREGARD FOR THE LIVES OF THEIR OWN MEN," GAVE THE FREE WORLD A CLEAR VIEW "OF THE FATE THAT WOULD BEFALL US AND ALL OTHER FREE PEOPLES IF THEY ARE

SUCCESSFUL."
ONLY A CHANGE OF POLICY ON THE HIGHEST COMMUNIST LEVELS IN MOSCOW OR PEIPING, HE SAID, CAN STOP THE BLOODSHED.
RIDGWAY SAID COMMUNIST MORALE WAS BREAKING UNDER THE TREMENDOUS ALLIED FIRE SUPERIORITY, THE STAGGERING LOSSES SUFFERED BY THE REDS, AND THE GROWING, SEVERE SHORTAGE OF FOOD IN COMMUNIST-HELD AREAS.
"WE HAVE LEARNED FROM PRISONER OF WAR REPORTS THAT DESERTION HAS BECOME A DEFINITE AND SERIOUS PROBLEM FOR THE COMMUNISTS, WELL BACK INTO THEIR REAR AREAS.
"THERE MUST BE A GROWING QUESTION IN THE MINDS OF THE CHINESE FORCES AS TO THE BENIFICENCE OF THEIR LEADERS' MOTIVES."
HE SAID THE RED COMMANDERS' CONDUCT OF THE KOREAN WAR INDICATED TO HIM "THEIR UNCHANGING DETERMINATION TO CONTINUE THIS UTTERLY UNWARRANTED AND WANTON USE OF ARMED FORCES TO ACHIEVE THEIR ENDS."
THE COMMUNISTS STILL COULD HURL INTO THE WAR FIVE CHINESE ARMIES "WHOSE EXACT STRENGTH WE DO NOT KNOW," RIDGWAY SAID.

A49FX
THE SUPREME COMMANDER MADE IT CLEAR THAT THE ALLIED COMMAND IS PUZZLED BY THE LACK OF ARMOR AND AIR POWER IN THE COMMUNIST DRIVES.
HE LEFT NO DOUBT THAT THE USE OF SUCH WEAPONS ON A LARGE SCALE WOULD CAUSE TROUBLE.
THUS FAR, HE SAID, THE RED GROUND FORCES HAD RECEIVED ONLY "PROLIFIC AND EMPTY PROMISES" OF AIR AND ARMORED SUPPORT.
WOULD THE REDS THROW SUCH WEAPONS INTO FUTURE OFFENSIVES?
"WE DON'T KNOW," RIDGWAY SAID.
BUT, HE ADDED, EVEN IF THEY USE ALL THE WEAPONS AT THEIR DISPOSAL, THE COMMUNISTS COULD NOT DRIVE THE ALLIES INTO THE SEA.
THEY WOULD BE STOPPED BY SUPERIOR MANEUVERABILITY, OVERWHELMING FIRE-POWER, AND THE QUALITY OF THE U.N.'S "BATTLE-HARDENED, SEASONED, SELF-RELIANT TROOPS."
CC254APD

A50FX MAY 31 1951
RIDGWAY
TOKYO,MAY 30-(AP)-GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY SET ANOTHER PRECEDENT TODAY --HE CALLED A NEWS CONFERENCE.
IT WAS SOMETHING HIS PREDECESSOR, GENERAL MACARTHUR, HAD NEVER DONE.
IN 1947 MACARTHUR SPOKE AT A LUNCHEON MEETING OF THE TOKYO CORRESPONDENTS CLUB. HE OCCASIONALLY TOOK NEWSMEN ON HIS TRIPS TO KOREA AND TALKED TO OTHERS AT AIRFIELDS.
BUT NEVER, IN ALL HIS FIVE YEARS AS TOP ARMY AND OCCUPATION COMMANDER, DID MACARTHUR MEET THE PRESS AT A FORMAL NEWS CONFERENCE.
CC255APD

A4FX (BJT)
VAMS BUDGET (400)
KOREA FOOD
BY STAN CARTER
EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, THURSDAY, MAY 31-(AP)-KOREA'S UNFORTUNATES OF WAR--20,000,000 OR MORE BATTERED CIVILIANS CROWDED SOUTH OF PARALLEL 38--HAVE ONE CONSOLATION. THEY WILL NOT STARVE.
WITH UNITED NATIONS HELP, THE THREAT OF FAMINE HAS BEEN AVERTED FOR THIS YEAR.
KIM, THE KOREAN MAN-IN-THE-STREET, MAY NOT HAVE THE GARLIC AND PORK HE LIKES. BUT HE SHOULD HAVE ENOUGH RICE AND STAPLE FOODS THIS YEAR.
ONLY LAST WINTER, WHEN U.N. FORCES FELL BACK ALL ALONG THE PENINSULA AND THERE EVEN WERE PROSPECTS OF FULL-SCALE EVACUATION, MASS STARVATION SEEMED INEVITABLE.
BUT NOW THE CHINESE THREAT HAS BEEN CHECKED, THE FOOD OUTLOOK IS GOOD SOUTH OF THE OLD PRE-WAR BOUNDARY.
GREEN FIELDS OF SPRING BARLEY ARE PROSPERING. RICE, THE OTHER STAPLE OF THE KOREAN DIET, IS IN THE SEEDLING STAGE. FRIENDLY NATIONS HAVE DONATED SHIPLOADS OF GRAIN TO HELP OUT UNTIL THE RICE HARVEST NEXT FALL.
OFFICERS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY CIVIL ASSISTANCE COMMAND, RESPONSIBLE FOR PREVENTING DISEASE AND STARVATION AMONG CIVILIANS SAY:
"WE CAN'T EXPECT TO GET A NORMAL ECONOMY HERE, BUT WE CAN PREVENT STARVATION. IF WE CAN GET THE KOREANS TO ENFORCE RATIONING STRICTLY AND SEE THAT THERE IS NO HOARDING, THERE WILL BE NO HUNGER."
A COMBINATION OF CIRCUMSTANCES PREVENTED THE FAMINE.
U.N. FORCES MANAGED TO KEEP THE COMMUNISTS FROM TAKING OVER THE FERTILE FARM LANDS AROUND SEOUL. WEATHER AND GROWING CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN SO GOOD THAT BARLEY, PLANTED HAPHAZARDLY WHERE THE BATTLE LINES WERE FLUID AND THEN IN MANY CASES LEFT TO GROW UNTENDED, HAS PROSPERED.
THE NATIONS OF THE U.N. HAVE OPENED THEIR GRANARIES TO PROVIDE FOODSTUFFS, SEED RICE AND FERTILIZER. THE TRANSPORTATION SITUATION HAS BEEN BETTER THAN EXPECTED FOR GRAIN DISTRIBUTION.
THERE HAS BEEN NO FAMINE IN KOREA FOR AT LEAST 25 YEARS. NORMALLY IT IS A RICE EXPORTING NATION.
CIVIL ASSISTANCE OFFICERS ESTIMATE THE SUMMER CROP OF GRAIN--MOSTLY BARLEY, BUT SOME WHEAT AND MILLET--WILL BE 465,000 TONS THIS YEAR. THAT IS 66 PER CENT OF THE 702,000 TONS PRODUCED IN 1947, WHICH THE OFFICERS SAY WAS A NORMAL PRE-WAR YEAR.
SIXTY THOUSAND TONS OF RICE, BARLEY AND WHEAT HAVE BEEN ARRANGED FOR IN THE UNITED STATES AND WILL ARRIVE DURING JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST. A GIFT OF 750 TONS OF RICE RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM MEXICO.
SOME IS ON THE WAY FROM BURMA. MORE IS COMING FROM THE PHILIPPINES. JAPAN HAS PROMISED 10,000 TONS AND 20,000 TONS OF THAILAND (SIAM) RICE ARE YET TO BE DISTRIBUTED.
IN ADDITION, WHEAT IS AVAILABLE IN AUSTRALIA FOR SHIPMENT HERE.
IN ALL, CIVIL ASSISTANCE OFFICERS FIGURE 185,000 TONS OF GRAIN WILL ARRIVE BEFORE THE FALL HARVEST IN KOREA.
SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR, 109,900 TONS OF GRAIN HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AS DONATIONS FROM U.N. MEMBERS.
QUITE A BIT OF IT HAS BEEN GIVEN AWAY TO REFUGEES. WHEN CIVILIANS ARE ABLE THEY PAY FOR IT. THE MONEY GOES INTO A RELIEF FUND.
JS113PPD NM

MAY 31 1951

A51FX
GI MEMORIAL DAY (400)
BY NATE POLOWETZKY
PUSAN,KOREA,MAY 30-(AP)-SOLDIERS OF THIS NEWEST WAR BOWED THEIR HEADS IN A GREEN HILLSIDE CEMETERY IN A MEMORIAL DAY TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICANS WHO HAVE DIED AT BELLEAU WOOD, OKINAWA AND NOW--TAEJON AND HAGARU.
A MESSAGE FROM LT.GEN.JAMES A.VAN FLEET, COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH ARMY, TO THE SOLDIERS WHO GATHERED FOR THIS FIRST MEMORIAL DAY SERVICES AT THE NEW UNITED NATIONS CEMETERY HERE SAID:
"THESE MEN LYING HERE ARE THE HEROES OF KOREA. WE WHO ARE STILL LIVING CAN NEVER THANK THEM ENOUGH BUT WE SHALL NEVER STOP TRYING."
THOUSANDS OF WHITE CROSSES DOTTED THE CEMETERY, ON A HILLSIDE OVERLOOKING THE SEA.
ALL THE WHILE THE RAIN KEPT COMING DOWN.
LT.GEN.JOHN B.COULTER, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH ARMY, READ THE MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS OF VAN FLEET, WHO WAS UNABLE TO ATTEND BECAUSE OF DUTIES AT THE FRONT.
"WE HAVE COME HERE TO THANK THE HEROIC SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN AND OUR GOD THAT WE ARE STILL ALIVE TO EMULATE THEM AND TO CONTINUE TO BE WARRIORS OF PEACE, LIKE THEM," THE MESSAGE SAID.
OF THE U.N. FORCES FIGHTING IN KOREA. THE GENERAL SAID:

30.24- 23547

"NEVER HAVE MILITARY FORCES BEEN MORÉ QUALIFIED, OR READY, AND MORE WILLING FOR BATTLE.

"NEVER HAVE FORCES BEEN IMBUED WITH A GREATER WORSHIP OF GOD AND COUNTRY, DUTY AND HONOR."

THE EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER SAID THE ALLIES IN KOREA ARE FIGHTING "TO STOP RUTHLESS AGGRESSION AND TO MAINTAIN THE PEACE.

"WE ARE FIGHTING FOR OUR VERY FREEDOM WHICH ALL FREE AND DECENT PEOPLE EVERYWHERE CHERISH SO HIGHLY.

"IN OUR DEMOCRACY WE EMPHASIZE EQUALITY, BUT IN OUR HOMES, OUR SCHOOLS AND OUR CHURCHES AND IN OUR MILITARY FORCES WE EMPHASIZE QUALITY.

"IT IS THE QUALITY OF THESE MEN LYING HERE WHICH MADE THEM GREAT. IT IS THE QUALITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN KOREA THAT MAKES THIS COMMAND GREAT."

A MARINE CORPS CHAPLAIN GAVE THE INVOCATION, AN ARMY CHAPLAIN READ THE MEMORIAL DAY ORDER, AN AIR FORCE CHAPLAIN OFFERED THE PRAYER AND A NAVY CHAPLAIN THE BENEDICTION.

REPRESENTATIVES OF NEARLY ALL THE ALLIED NATIONS WITH TROOPS IN KOREA ATTENDED.

SEVENTY-SIX YEAR OLD PRESIDENT SYNGMAN RHEE OF KOREA STOOD BARE-HEADED IN THE POURING RAIN THROUGHOUT THE HALF-HOUR SERVICE.

WREATHS WERE LAID ON THE GRAVES.

AT THE END A NEGRO SOLDIER AND WHITE SOLDIER SOUNDED TAPS. THE FINAL NOTES WERE ECHOED BY A THIRD BUGLER 200 YARDS AWAY ACROSS THE RAIN-GLISTENING CROSSES.

A SOLDIER AND A SAILOR PLACED THE AMERICAN FLAG--ONE OF THE 15 NATIONAL COLORS FLYING OVER THE CEMETERY--AT HALF-MAST WHILE THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE BANDS PLAYED THE "STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

CC303APD

A90FX

MAY 31 1951

(170)

TOKYO,MAY 30-(AP)-AMERICAN MEDICS PATCHED UP HUNDREDS OF CHINESE WHOSE BODIES HAD BEEN RIPPED AND TORN BY AMERICAN ARTILLERY.

THE ARMY TODAY QUOTED LT.COL.HUBERT L.BINKLEY OF DENVER, TENTH CORPS SURGEON, AS SAYING THE REDS WERE BROUGHT IN "WITH A FOUR DAY HUNGER IN THEIR STOMACHS AND MAGGOTS SUCKING DEATH FROM THEIR WOUNDS."

MAJ.EDMUND D.BENNETT OF TAMPA, FLA., TOLD OF EXAMINING 153 BADLY WOUNDED CHINESE BROUGHT TO THE 8225TH MOBILE HOSPITAL UNIT:

"NEARLY ALL OF THEM, THEIR BODIES GASHED BY ARTILLERY FRAGMENTS, HAD MAGGOTS CRAWLING WITHIN THE WOUNDS. IT SAVED THEIR LIVES.

"IT'S A HORRIBLE SIGHT, BUT THE MAGGOTS KEEP THE WOUNDS CLEAN."

BINKLEY SAID ALL WOUNDED--ALLIED OR COMMUNIST--RECEIVE THE SAME TREATMENT. THE CHINESE WERE SUSPICIOUS, HE REPORTED, "ESPECIALLY WHEN GIVEN A RICE DIET INSTEAD OF CORN MEAL THEY HAD BEEN EATING FOR WEEKS."

THE COLONEL SAID THE CHINESE APPARENTLY ALSO TREAT ALL WOUNDED THE SAME.

"WHILE THEY DO NOT HAVE THE BEST OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES," BINKLEY SAID, "INFORMATION INDICATES THEY ARE GIVING OUR WOUNDED EQUAL TREATMENT WITH THEIR OWN, TO THE BEST OF THEIR ABILITY."

CC603APD

A69FX

(100)

PUSAN,KOREA,MAY 30-(AP)-PRESIDENT SYNGMAN RHEE TODAY THANKED UNITED NATIONS TROOPS FOR THEIR SACRIFICES ON BEHALF OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE.

IN A MEMORIAL DAY STATEMENT RHEE SAID:

"THE PEOPLE OF KOREA WILL FOREVER REMEMBER AND REVERE THE HEROIC MEN OF EVERY NATION, LIVING AND DEAD, WHO CAME TO THIS FAR-OFF LAND OF OURS TO FIGHT THE COMMUNIST AGGRESSOR AND MAKE THE WORLD SAFE FOR FREE PEOPLES EVERYWHERE. . .

"LET THE FREE WORLD TODAY RESOLVE THAT THESE HONORED DEAD SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN. LET THERE BE NO COMPROMISE WITH THE COMMON ENEMY OF ALL FREE MEN, MAKING A HOLLOW MOCKERY OF THE SUPREME SACRIFICE WHICH WE HONOR ON THIS MEMORIAL DAY."

CC403APD NM

A88FX

(120)

U.S. 8TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS,KOREA,MAY 30-(AP)-LT.GEN.JOHN B.COULTER THIS WEEK WAS NAMED GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY'S LIAISON REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN KOREA.

HE WILL CONTINUE AS DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 8TH ARMY. FORMERLY HE WAS COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE U.S. 9TH CORPS.

BEFORE THE KOREAN WAR, COULTER SUCCESSIVELY COMMANDED THE U.S. 7TH DIVISION AT SEOUL, U.S. ARMED FORCES IN KOREA, AND THE 24TH CORPS.

WHEN THE 24TH CORPS WAS INACTIVATED AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA CAME INTO EXISTENCE, COULTER WAS NAMED COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE FIRST CORPS IN JAPAN.

HE SERVED IN FRANCE IN WORLD WAR I AND IN ITALY IN WORLD WAR II.

HE WAS NAMED TO THE LIAISON POST PRESUMABLY BECAUSE OF HIS FAMILIARITY WITH KOREA AND THE KOREANS.

CC554APD

MAY 31 1951

A67FX

TAIPEH,FORMOSA,MAY 30-(AP)-THE CHINA UNION PRESS TODAY SAID MORE THAN 100 RUSSIAN T-34 TYPE TANKS REACHED MUKDEN, MANCHURIA, MAY 17, AND WERE HANDED OVER TO THE CHINESE REDS.

THE AGENCY ALSO SAID 1,200 RUSSIAN OFFICERS ARRIVED IN MANCHURIA FOR ASSIGNMENT TO THE CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES IN KOREA AS ADVISERS AND TECHNICIANS.

CC359APD

A92FX

TOKYO,MAY 30-(AP)-EIGHTEEN STUDENT PILOTS FROM NINE COUNTRIES WILL GO TO KOREA FRIDAY TO OBSERVE TACTICAL AIR OPERATIONS.

THEY REPRESENT BELGIUM, DENMARK, FRANCE, GREECE, ITALY, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, TURKEY AND THE NETHERLANDS.

UM605APD

A82FX (DX,JV)

TOKYO,THURSDAY,MAY 31-(AP)-ADM.A.W.RADFORD, COMMANDER OF PACIFIC NAVAL FORCES, TODAY PAID HIS FIRST OFFICIAL CALL ON THE FAR EAST COMMAND SINCE GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY SUCCEEDED GENERAL MACARTHUR.

THE ADMIRAL WAS ACCORDED A 17-GUN SALUTE AND AN OFFICIAL PARADE GROUNDS RECEPTION AT THE IMPERIAL PLAZA.

HW620PPD NM

A115FX

TOKYO,MAY 30-(AP)-STAFF SGT. WILLARD E.WYATT BOMBED NORTH KOREA THE HARD WAY.

WYATT IS A B-26 GUNNER.

ON A RECENT MISSION TWO SEGMENTS OF A BOMB FOULED ON THE BOMB BAY DOOR.

WYATT TOOK OFF HIS PARACHUTE TO GET THROUGH A NARROW PASSAGE TO THE

BOMB BAY DOORS. THEN HE SWUNG OUT OVER THE DOORS AND CUT THE SEGMENTS FREE.

"ONE SEGMENT WAS LODGED IN THE DOOR AND WOULD HAVE BLOWN US TO BITS," HE SAID. "THE OTHER WAS CAUGHT IN THE WIRING."

WYATT'S HOME IS 9637 AVENUE M, CHICAGO.

UM730APD

A176FX
BY SPENCER MOOSA

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 30-(AP)-SOUTHERN FORMOSA WAS REPORTED UNDER AN AIR ALERT FOR TWO HOURS THIS AFTERNOON BECAUSE OF THE SUPPOSED SIGHTING OF FIVE UNIDENTIFIED PLANES. BUT NOTHING HAPPENED.

THE PLANES MAY HAVE BEEN AMERICAN ON REGULAR PATROL MISSIONS ACROSS THE FORMOSA CHANNEL. THAT IS PART OF THE U.S. SEVENTH FLEET'S ASSIGNMENT TO PROTECT THIS CHINESE NATIONALIST BASTION FROM COMMUNIST INVASION.

JW1036APD NM

A46WX
NAVY-MARINE CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON,MAY 30-(AP)-ADM.FORREST P.SHERMAN TODAY GAVE SENATORS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ON NAVY AND MARINE CASUALTIES AS OF MAY 28 IN THE KOREAN WAR:

NAVY--96 KILLED IN ACTION, 538 WOUNDED IN ACTION, 82 MISSING IN ACTION. TOTAL, 716.

MARINE--1,665 KILLED IN ACTION, 8,043 WOUNDED IN ACTION, 160 MISSING IN ACTION. TOTAL, 9,868.

GG716PED

MAY 31 1951

A68FX
(100)

TAIPEH,FORMOSA,MAY 30-(AP)-SOUTH KOREA'S AMBASSADOR TO NATIONALIST CHINA TODAY DUBBED SENATOR JOHNSON (D-COLO) "ABSURD BEYOND IMAGINATION--LIKE A DAYDREAMER."

HIS IRE WAS AROUSED BY JOHNSON'S RECENT PROPOSAL THAT A CEASE FIRE BE ORDERED ALONG KOREA'S 38TH PARALLEL JUNE 25, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

THE AMBASSADOR, EX-PREMIER LEE BUM SUK, SAID JOHNSON'S PROPOSAL, IF CARRIED OUT, WOULD MEAN ALL THE UNITED NATIONS BLOOD SPILT IN KOREA HAD BEEN SHED IN VAIN.

"SENATOR JOHNSON," HE SAID, "WANTS TO SELL KOREA TO STALIN, THE NERVE CENTER OF WORLD AGGRESSION."

CC4APD

A78FX

TAIPEH,FORMOSA,MAY 30-(AP)-THE CHINESE NATIONALIST DEFENSE MINISTRY TODAY PUBLISHED A NEW LIST OF FORMER NATIONALIST OFFICIALS IT SAID WERE EXECUTED BY THE REDS.

ALL DEFECTED TO THE REDS WHEN THE COMMUNISTS OVERRAN THE MAINLAND.

THE LIST INCLUDED CHU TING-CHING, FORMER GOVERNOR OF HUPEH; GEN. YUN CHI, FORMERLY DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE PEACE PRESERVATION CORPS IN HUPEH. AND WEI JUI-LING. FORMER MAYOR OF KWEILIN, KWANGSI.

THE MINISTRY QUOTED THE CHINESE REDS AS ANNOUNCING THAT ADM. CHEN SHAO-KWAN, FORMER COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NATIONALIST NAVY, WAS "MISSING."

UM755AXXXX UM455APD NM

A89FX
SWEETSER (200)

TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE,CALIF.,MAY 30-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.LUTHER W. SWEETSER, JR., HAS ONLY PRAISE FOR THE 452ND LIGHT BOMBER WING IN KOREA--BUT NO COMMENT ON HIS OUSTER AS ITS COMMANDER.

"LET IT GO," SWEETSER ANSWERED ALL QUESTIONS ABOUT HIS DISMISSAL AS HE ARRIVED LAST NIGHT FROM TOKYO.

HE SAID HE COULDN'T COMMENT ON A STATEMENT BY LT.GEN.EARLE E. PARTRIDGE, ACTING COMMANDER OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES, TOKYO, BECAUSE HE HADN'T READ IT. PARTRIDGE SAID:

"GENERAL SWEETSER WAS UNABLE TO ACHIEVE THE MAXIMUM COMBAT POTENTIAL FROM HIS 452ND LIGHT BOMB WING. I FELT X X X THAT UNDER DIFFERENT LEADERSHIP, THE 452ND'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE AIR WAR IN KOREA WOULD BE SUBSTANTIALLY ENHANCED."

SWEETSER SAID THE 452ND WAS SENT INTO COMBAT JUST 77 DAYS AFTER IT HAD BEEN ACTIVATED IN VICTORVILLE, CALIF., AND ITS PLANES COMPLETED 3,500 EFFECTIVE COMBAT SORTIES BETWEEN OCT. 27 AND MAY 10, WHEN HE WAS RELIEVED OF COMMAND.

"THE 452ND HAS DONE AN OUSTANDING COMBAT JOB," HE DECLARED.

SWEETSER, 43, SAID HE HAS BEEN ORDERED TO HAMILTON AIR FORCE BASE, SAN RAFAEL, CALIF., FOR UNSPECIFIED DUTIES.

AS A RESERVIST, HE WAS ORDERED TO DUTY FROM HIS LOS ANGELES CIVILIAN JOB AUG. 12 FOR 12 MONTHS. HE EXPECTS TO RETURN TO THAT JOB IN AUGUST.

CC6APD

A120CX (FX)
O N BBB

MAY 31 1951

A120FX (CX)
TVJAP TREATY (130)

MANILA, THURSDAY, MAY 31-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINES REPLY TO THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT REQUEST FOR ITS VIEWS ON THE PROPOSED PEACE TREATY FOR JAPAN WAS DISPATCHED TO WASHINGTON WEDNESDAY NIGHT FOR DELIVERY THROUGH THE EMBASSY.

FOREIGN SECRETARY CARLOS P. ROMULO REFUSED TO COMMENT ON THE CONTENTS, BUT MEMBERS OF A COMMITTEE OF 15 APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT ELPIDIO QUIRINO SAID THE SALIENT POINTS WERE:

1. THE PHILIPPINES DEMANDS $6,000,000,000 (B) IN REPARATIONS AND BELIEVES JAPAN IS ABLE TO PAY.

2. THE PHILIPPINES WANTS UNITED NATIONS CONTROL OF JAPAN FOR AT LEAST 20 YEARS MORE TO ASSURE DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES, BEGUN UNDER THE OCCUPATION, WILL BE CONTINUED.

3. THE PHILIPPINES WANTS STRICT CONTROL OVER JAPANESE REARMAMENT IN ORDER TO ENSURE THAT SHE WILL NOT AGAIN BECOME A MILITARY MENACE TO HER PACIFIC NEIGHBORS.

4. JAPAN MUST BE MADE TO ACKNOWLEDGE HER "WAR GUILT" IN THE TREATY.

5. FORMOSA, RETURNED TO CHINA BY JAPAN IN 1945, MUST REMAIN FOREVER IN "FRIENDLY HANDS."

FT/MH840PPD

A71

NEW YORK, MAY 30-(AP)-SECRETARY OF DEFENSE GEORGE C. MARSHALL SAID TODAY THE DEATH RATE OF WOUNDED MEN IN KOREA WAS "LESS THAN HALF" OF WHAT IT WAS DURING WORLD WAR II.

MARSHALL SAID THE RED CROSS BLOOD DONORS PROGRAM WAS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPROVED RECOVERY RATE.

THE DEFENSE SECRETARY MADE HIS REMARKS IN A BRIEF MOVING PICTURE ADDRESS SHOWN AT AN AFTER-MIDNIGHT ALL-STAR SHOW FOR 3,000 PERSONS WHO DONATED A PINT OF BLOOD FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN KOREA.

ACTRESS GLORIA SWANSON READ A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN

PRAISING THOSE WHO HAD CONTRIBUTED TO THE RED CROSS BLOOD PROGRAM.
MT707AED

30.24- 23549

B3KX Q
SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 30 (AP)-THE COMMUNIST PEIPING RADIO TODAY RELEASED THE NAMES OF FOUR AMERICANS IT SAID WERE PRISONERS OF WAR IN KOREA.
THE BROADCAST, HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN SAN FRANCISCO, GAVE BRIEF EXTRACTS OF MESSAGES FROM THE MEN TO THEIR RELATIVES WHICH SAID THEY WERE BEING TREATED WELL BY THEIR CAPTORS.
THEY INCLUDED:
CPL.ROBBY S.HOLCOMB RA-16591377 TO HIS PARENTS, MR. AND MRS.EDWARD C.HOLCOMB, CLAY CITY, ILL., AND CPL.ALFRED HENSON, RA-14346257, TO HIS PARENTS, RFD 2, ADAMS, TENN.
GG221PCS NM

A47WX
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:45 P.M.,EASTERN STANDARD TIME TONIGHT, WEDNESDAY,MAY 30)
MAY 31 1951
(450) KEATING-REDS
(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON,MAY 30-(AP)-REP.KEATING (R-NY) SAID TONIGHT COMMUNISTS IN THIS COUNTRY ARE PRAYING ON THE ANGUISH OF FAMILIES OF CAPTURED U.S. TROOPS IN KOREA IN AN ATTEMPT "TO SELL THEM RED PROPAGANDA."
KEATING TERMED IT "A NEW AND INSIDIOUS COMMUNIST TECHNIQUE FOR IMPAIRING MORALE ON THE HOME FRONT."
THE NEW YORK LEGISLATOR SAID IN A BROADCAST HE HAS RECEIVED INFORMATION THAT RED AGENTS ARE CONTACTING FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION AND ARRANGING FOR THEM TO RECEIVE LETTERS OR BROADCASTS FROM THEIR IMPRISONED HUSBANDS OR SONS.
AS ONE COUNTER-MEASURE HE SUGGESTED THE ARMED SERVICES MIGHT RELAX THEIR RULES TO RELAY EVEN UNOFFICIAL AND FRAGMENTARY INFORMATION ON CAPTURED MEN TO THEIR FAMILIES. AND HE WANTED ACTION AGAINST THE RED AGENTS WHO MAKE THE CONTACTS.
"THE MESSAGE WHICH THE HUSBAND INVARIABLY SENDS, NO DOUBT UNDER SOME FORM OF DURESS, URGES AMERICANS TO DO THEIR BEST TO CALL OFF THE FIGHTING, OR EXPRESSES HIS OPPOSITION TO ANY POLICY OF RESISTING COMMUNIST AGGRESSION," KEATING SAID.
THE NEW YORKER SAID DEFENSE AUTHORITIES TOLD HIM THAT WITH THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS BANNED FROM OPERATING IN RED CHINA, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN AUTHENTIC PRISONER-OF-WAR REPORTS AS WAS DONE IN WORLD WAR II.
BUT THAT EXPLANATION, HE SAID, IS "COLD COMFORT TO THE ANGUISHED WIVES AND PARENTS WHO SIT AT HOME WAITING FOR WORD ABOUT THEIR LOVED ONES."
"DEEPLY WORRIED AND CONCERNED, THEY CANNOT BE BLAMED FOR TURNING TO ANY AVAILABLE SOURCE FOR INFORMATION," KEATING CONTINUED.
"THE ARMY INSISTS IT CANNOT RELEASE ANY DATA RELATING TO THOSE REPORTED AS MISSING IN ACTION UNTIL IT HAS BEEN CHECKED AND VERIFIED, BUT, BECAUSE OF THE INHERENT NATURE OF THE FOE, IT MAY BE A VERY LONG TIME--AN AGE TO THOSE WHO WAIT--BEFORE ANY OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT CAN BE MADE."
TO CORRECT THAT SITUATION, KEATING URGED THAT THE ARMY FURNISH ALL FRAGMENTARY AND UNOFFICIAL INFORMATION TO NEXT-OF-KIN AS SOON AS IT BECOMES AVAILABLE "RATHER THAN FORCE THEM TO TURN TO COMMUNIST SOURCES.
IN SOME CASES, HE SAID, WIVES OF MISSING MEN HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED BY LETTER THAT IF THEY WILL WRITE TO A CERTAIN ADDRESS IN COMMUNIST CHINA THEY WILL BE FURNISHED WITH INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR HUSBANDS.
HE SAID ONE WIFE RECEIVED A LETTER FROM HER HUSBAND, WRITTEN 10 DAYS AFTER HE WAS REPORTED MISSING, ENCLOSED IN AN ENVELOPE WITH THE PRINGED NOTATION: "PRISONER OF WAR CAMP. DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF KOREA, CARE COMMITTEE FOR CHINESE CONGRESS OF DEFENDERS OF WORLD PEACE, PEIPING CHINA, WHO WILL ENDEAVOR TO FORWARD ONE LETTER A MONTH FROM NEXT-OF-KIN."
KEATING SAID THE WIFE IMMEDIATELY WROTE, AND HER LETTER "APPARENTLY GOT THROUGH." BUT HER SECOND LETTER WAS RETURNED BY THE FAR EAST COMMAND POST OFFICE IN SAN FRANCISCO, HE SAID, WITH WORD THAT NO PROCEDURE EXISTED FOR EXCHANGING MAIL WITH ENEMY FORCES.
IN OTHER CASES, HE SAID, RED AGENTS CONTACT THE WIFE AND SELL HER A FIVE-CENT COPY OF THE COMMUNIST DAILY WORKER WITH AN ITEM SAYING HER HUSBAND WILL BROADCAST FROM CHINA AT A CERTAIN TIME.
KEATING SUGGESTED THAT PERHAPS NEW LEGISLATION IS NEEDED "TO MEET THIS NOVEL THREAT, SINCE THESE CONTACTS REQUIRE THE EMPLOYMENT OF COMMUNIST AGENTS IN THIS COUNTRY."
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:45 P.M.,EASTERN STANDARD TIME TONIGHT, WEDNESDAY,MAY 30)
GG725PED

A196WX (RIFLEMEN BJT)
(350)
AMS BUDGET
MAY 31 1951
RIFLEMEN
BY ARTHUR EDSON
WASHINGTON,MAY 30-(AP)-BACK IN THE OLD DAYS WHEN EVERY AMERICAN WAS A SQUIRREL SHOOTER, ALL YOU HAD TO DO WAS TO HAND A SOLDIER A GUN AND YOU HAD A DANDY RIFLEMAN.
AT LEAST, THAT WAS THE ASSUMPTION.
NOW ALL THAT MAY BE CHANGED.
PAUL CARDINAL, STAFF WRITER FOR THE "AMERICAN RIFLEMAN," HAS MADE A TOUR OF ARMY AND MARINE CAMPS TO TALK WITH VETERANS OF THE KOREAN WAR.
HE GAVE HIS CONCLUSIONS IN AN ARTICLE FOR THE JUNE ISSUE OF THE MAGAZINE, AND LATER AMPLIFIED THEM FOR A REPORTER. THEY ARE PRETTY WELL SUMMED UP IN HIS FIRST SENTENCE:
"THE THEORY THAT AMERICA IS A NATION OF RIFLEMEN IS TAKING A BEATING IN KOREA."
HERE ARE SOME OF THE COMMENTS VETERANS MADE TO CARDINAL:
"THE AVERAGE RIFLEMAN IS NOT WELL TRAINED, AND WILL NOT FIRE IN COMBAT."
"THE RIFLEMAN DOESN'T FIRE HIS WEAPON ENOUGH IN TRAINING TO GAIN CONFIDENCE IN IT."
"HE'S AFRAID TO FIRE BECAUSE HE WILL DRAW FIRE."
"GOOD SHOOTING IS THE EXCEPTION."
THE ARMY PREVIOUSLY HAD TAKEN NOTICE OF THE NON-SHOOTING SOLDIER.
ELTON C.FAY, ASSOCIATED PRESS MILITARY AFFAIRS REPORTER, WROTE IN A STORY RECENTLY THAT THE ARMY REALIZES:
"A SIGNIFICANTNUMBER OF INFANTRYMEN WHEN ACTUALLY ENGAGED IN COMBAT FAIL TO EMPLOY THEIR INDIVIDUAL WEAPONS WHEN OBSERVED AND VULNERABLE TARGETS (THAT IS, SOMETHING YOU COULD HIT) ARE WITHIN EFFECTIVE RANGE."
THE ARMY LISTED A NUMBER OF REASONS FOR THIS FAILURE, INCLUDING THE PARALYSIS OF FEAR, LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN THE WEAPON, HOARDING OF AMMUNITION, ETC.
THE ARMY DIDN'T MENTION THE REASON CARDINAL STRESSES. HE THINKS THE RIFLEMAN DOESN'T GET ENOUGH TRAINING.

A197WX
IN JUNE, 1950, HE SAYS, THE ARMY LIMITED PRELIMINARY TRAINING WITH THE M-1 RIFLE TO 40 HOURS FOR THE ENTIRE BASIC TRAINING PERIOD OF 13

WEEKS.
HE SAYS THIS HAS BEEN STEPPED UP TO 60 HOURS, AND SOON WILL BE INCREASED TO 78.
"BUT," HE SAYS, "CONTRAST THIS WITH 154 HOURS ALLOTTED THE MARINE ROOKIE FOR LEARNING THE SAME THING."
CARDINAL, WHO STARTED OUT WORLD WAR II AS AN INFANTRY OFFICER BUT WOUND UP AS A MAJOR IN THE TANK CORPS, SAYS KOREA FOUND THE ARMY WITH THIS ATTITUDE:
"RESPECT FOR THE WELL-AIMED SHOT FROM THE LONELY M-1 RIFLE WAS GONE. INFANTRY PLATOON LEADERS WERE SPOILED WITH THE PROMISE OF SUPPORTING FIRE FROM NEW, ALL POWERFUL WEAPONS. THEY FORGOT THE FIRE-POWER THEY HELD IN THEIR OWN HANDS AND DID NOT BOTHER TO TRAIN IT PROPERLY."
AN ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID HE HAD NO COMMENT UNTIL HE HAD A CHANCE TO STUDY THE ARTICLE.
RZ233PED

A102
LONDON, MAY 30-(AP)-LABORITE EMRYS HUGHES TONIGHT OFFERED A MOTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS CALLING FOR AN END TO THE KOREAN FIGHTING.
THE MOTION URGED THE GOVERNMENT TO "INITIATE NEGOTIATIONS FOR A CEASE-FIRE, FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN ARMIES, AND FOR MEASURES OF RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION TO REPAIR THE DESTRUCTION AND RAVAGES OF WAR."
BD1039PED

MAY 31 1951

A101
LONDON, MAY 30-(AP)-VISCOUNT BRUCE, CHAIRMAN OF THE FINANCE CORPORATION FOR INDUSTRY, TONIGHT ACCUSED AMERICA OF PAYING HIGH PRICES FOR EUROPE'S SCARCE SUPPLIES OF SCRAP METAL.
"ALTHOUGH AMERICA POSSESSES THE LION'S SHARE OF THE WORLD'S SCRAP, SHE IS EVEN INVADING THE SOURCES OF IRON ORE TO WHICH EUROPE HAS TO LOOK," HE TOLD THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY." IT JUST DOESN'T MAKE SENSE TO ME."
BD1038PED

D62
LONDON, MAY 29-(AP)-BRITISH ENGINE MAKERS GOT $2,170,000 IN ROYALTIES AND LICENSE FEES FROM AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS WHO BUILT BRITISH-DESIGNED JETS IN 1950, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER HUGH GAITSKELL TOLD A QUESTIONER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.
HE SAID EARNINGS IN 1951 ARE EXPECTED TO "SHOW SOME INCREASE" OVER 1950.
BOTH PRATT AND WHITNEY AND THE WRIGHT AERONAUTICAL CORPORATION HAVE RECENTLY BOUGHT RIGHTS TO STILL MORE BRITISH JET ENGINES.
JS113PED

A190
AMS BUDGET (300)
PRECEDE LONDON DAY BIG 4
BY CARTER L. DAVIDSON
PARIS, MAY 30-(AP)-THE THREE WESTERN POWERS PLAN TO APPEAL TO THE KREMLIN TO BREAK A DEADLOCK AMONG BIG FOUR DEPUTIES WHO HAVE BEEN TRYING HERE FOR 12 WEEKS TO WRITE AN AGENDA FOR A FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.
DIPLOMATIC INFORMANTS DISCLOSED THAT DEPUTIES FROM THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE MET TODAY TO DRAFT THE NOTE TO THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.
THE DEPUTIES CALLED OFF THEIR MEETING TODAY TO LET FRANCE'S ALEXANDRE PARODI CATCH UP ON HIS WORK AS DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY. THEIR 64TH MEETING IS SET FOR 4 P.M. TOMORROW.
THE DEPUTIES ARE DEADLOCKED NOW ON WHETHER THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS SHOULD DISCUSS THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY AND U.S. BASES OVERSEAS AMONG "CAUSES OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION."
SOVIET DEPUTY ANDREI GROMYKO IS BITTERLY INSISTING THEY SHOULD, CONTENDING "THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY IS A MILITARY GROUPING OF POWERS AIMED AT THE SOVIET UNION."
THE WESTERN DEPUTIES INSIST THAT SUCH A DISCUSSION SHOULD NOT BE HELD BETWEEN THE WEST AND RUSSIA BECAUSE RUSSIA IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE ATLANTIC PACT AND WOULD BE CONCERNED WITH IT ONLY IF SHE ATTACKED SOME MEMBER.
THE DEPUTIES ALREADY HAVE AGREED THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS DISCUSS SUCH TOPICS AS THE DEMILITARIZATION OF GERMANY, THE AUSTRIAN TREATY OF INDEPENDENCE, ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF PEACE TREATIES BY ITALY, ROMANIA, HUNGARY AND BULGARIA, THE FUTURE OF TRIESTE AND A PROGRAM OF ARMS REDUCTION.
IF THEY DECIDE WHETHER TO INCLUDE THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY AND U.S. BASES, THEY THEN WILL HAVE TO AGREE ON THE ORDER THE ITEMS WILL APPEAR ON THE AGENDA, AND SUGGEST A TIME AND PLACE FOR THE MINISTERIAL MEETING.
WB216PED

MAY 31 1951

A154
95
LONDON, MAY 30-(AP)-INFORMED SOURCES SAID TODAY BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE HAVE AGREED TO SEND A NOTE TO RUSSIA IN AN EFFORT TO END THE DEADLOCK OF THE PARIS CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTER'S DEPUTIES.
THE FOUR DEPUTIES AT PARIS HAVE BEEN ATTEMPTING FOR TWO MONTHS TO AGREE UPON AN AGENDA FOR A MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS ON INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS.
THE SOVIET DEPUTY, ANDREI GROMYKO, HAS BEEN INSISTING RECENTLY THAT THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY BE AN ITEM FOR DISCUSSION FOR ANY MEETING OF THE BIG FOUR. THE WESTERN POWERS HAVE REJECTED THIS.
THE INFORMANTS SAID THE NOTES OF THE THREE WESTERN POWERS WOULD BE IDENTICAL AND WOULD EITHER BE HANDED TO GROMYKO TOMORROW AT THE DEPUTIES' MEETING OR BE DELIVERED IN MOSCOW BY THE WESTERN AMBASSADORS. THEY SAID DELIVERY IN MOSCOW SEEMED THE MORE LIKELY COURSE.

THE NOTES WILL EXPRESS A HOPE THAT A TOP LEVEL BIG FOUR MEETING WILL BE HELD, THE INFORMANTS SAID, ADDING THAT RUSSIA ALSO WILL BE TOI THE AGENDA FOR SUCH A MEETING SHOULD BE NEUTRAL IN CHARACTER AND NOT CONTAIN ITEMS WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN PUT IN PURELY FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES.
THE AGREEMENT ON THE TEXT OF THE NOTES WAS REACHED IN EXCHANGES AMONG THE WESTERN BIG THREE IN WASHINGTON, PARIS AND LONDON IN THE PAST SEVERAL DAYS, THE INFORMANTS SAID.
WB1244PED

A143
LONDON, THURSDAY, MAY 31-(AP)-THE DAILY TELEGRAPH SAID TODAY THAT ARPAD SZAKASITS, WHO RESIGNED AS PRESIDENT OF HUNGARY BECAUS OF "ILL HEALTH" LAST YEAR, HAS BEEN IMPRISONED BY THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT ON AN ESPIONAGE CHARGE.
THE TELEGRAPH SAID THE 63-YEAR-OLD FORMER SOCIAL DEMOCRAT, WHO MERGED THE SOCIALISTS WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN HUNGARY AFTER HE VISITED GENERALISSIMO STALIN IN MOSCOW, HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO 20 YEARS AT HARD LABOR.
WITHOUT SPECIFYING THE SOURCE OF ITS INFORMATION, THE TELEGRAPH SAID THE CHARGE AGAINST SZAKASITS WAS "ESPIONAGE IN THE INTERESTS OF

HOSTILE POWERS" AND THAT IT WAS INDICATED HE WAS IN VAC PRISON.
SZAKASITS WAS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER BEFORE HIS VISIT TO STALIN. HE BECAME PRESIDENT IN AUGUST, 1948, AFTER THE SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS MERGED FORCES.
HA147AED

S2

(350)

PARIS, MAY 30-(AP)-FRANCE APPARENTLY IS SLOWING DOWN HER PROGRAM TO REVISE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SAAR BECAUSE OF RISING OPPOSITION IN GERMANY.

FRANCE DENIES, HOWEVER, THAT HER POLICES IN THE SAAR ARE "PREJUDICIAL TO A FINAL TREATY," AS SOME GERMAN LEADERS HAVE CHARGED.

FRENCH LEADERS ARE ALARMED ABOUT THE GROWING OPPOSITION IN GERMANY TO FRANCE'S SAAR POLICIES.

BECAUSE OF THIS, CHANGES IN FRANCE'S ADMINISTRATION OF THE SAAR, UNDER PROVISIONS OF A FRANCO-SAAR TREATY WHICH WENT INTO EFFECT JAN.1, HAVE BEEN DELAYED.

MAY 31 1951

ONE MEASURE ALREADY HAS BEEN TO DELAY INDEFINITELY THE PROMOTION OF FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER GILBERT GRANDVAL TO THE ROLE OF AMBASSADOR, WITH DIPLOMATIC RATHER THAN ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES.

OTHER MEASURES DUE UNDER THE TREATY ALSO ARE EXPECTED BE SHELVED FO THE TIME BEING. THESE INCLUDED SUCH STEPS AS TURNING THE SAAR'S INTERNAL SECURITY OVER TO A SAARLAND POLICE FORCE AND THE CREATION OF A SAAR CONSULAR SYSTEM ABROAD.

GERMANS HAVE BEEN ESPECIALLY BITTER ABOUT THE RECENT BANNING BY FRENCH AUTHORITIES OF THE SAAR POLITICAL ORGANIZATION, THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. FRANCE SAID THE PARTY, AN AVOWEDLY "BACK-TO-GERMANY" MOVEMENT, WAS IN VIOLATION OF FRENCH PROMISES TO THE OTHER ALLIES THAT NO FINAL DECISIONS WOULD BE MADE ON THE SAAR'S STATUS UNTIL A PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY IS WRITTEN.

GERMAN LEADERS DESCRIBE THE PARTY'S SUPPRESSION AS "POLICE STATE" MEANS OF ELIMINATING OPPOSITION TO FRANCE IN THE SAAR.

THE SAAR, A 900-SQUARE MILE INDUSTRIAL AREA WITH 1,000,000 GERMAN-SPEAKING PEOPLE, WAS GERMAN TERRITORY AFTER A 1935 PLEBISCITE. WHEN HITLER'S GERMANY FELL, THE SAAR WAS MADE A PART OF THE FRENCH OCCUPATION ZONE. LATER, WITH APPROVAL OF THE OTHER ALLIES, FRANCE SEPARATED THE VALLEY FROM THE REST OF THE ZONE AND GAVE IT A SPECIAL STATUS, WITH ITS OWN CONSTITUTION, PARLIAMENT AND GOVERNMENT.

FRANCE RETAINED CONTROL OF THE SAAR'S ECONOMY, DEFENSE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS, HOWEVER.

UNDER THE FRANCO-SAAR TREATY, SAAR COAL WAS GIVEN TO FRANCE ON A ROYALTY BASIS FOR 50 YEARS.

MAY 31 1951

AT BONN, THE WEST GERMAN REPUBLIC'S CAPITAL, CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER CHARGED THAT FRANCE WANTS THE SAAR BASIN TO BECOME A SEPARATE STATE, A SECOND LUXEMBOURG, POLITICALLY SEPARATED FROM GERMANY.

HE SAID WEST GERMANY REGARDS THE SAAR AS LEGALLY PART OF GERMANY. HE WAS OPENING A DEBATE ON THE SAAR QUESTION IN THE BUNDESTAG (LOWER HOUSE) OF THE WEST GERMAN FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

LS423P

S7

FOLLOW PARIS SAAR (350)

BONN, GERMANY, MAY 30-(AP)-WEST GERMAN LEADERS HAMMERED ANEW TODAY

AT FRENCH MOVES TO SEPARATE THE COAL-RICH SAAR BASIN FROM GERMANY.

ADDRESSING THE LOWER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT, CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER REJECTED UNCONDITIONALLY THE IDEA OF THE SAAR BEING SET UP INDEPENDENTLY AS A "SECOND LUXEMBOURG."

HE WAS SPEAKING IN A DEBATE ON THE SAAR, A CONTINUING PROBLEM WHICH CROPS UP FROM TIME TO TIME TO MAR FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

ADENAUER DECLARED THE SAAR WAS LEGALLY PART OF GERMANY. HE SAID THE WESTERN ALLIESLGNGO@@.8'3

ADENAUER DECLARED THE SAAR WAS LEGALLY PART OF GERMANY. HE SAID THE WESTERN ALLIES HAD PROMISED THAT NO FINAL DECISION ON THE TERRITORY'S ULTIMATE FATE WAS TO BE MADE BEFORE THE PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY.

"OUR GOAL IS A UNITED EUROPE IN WHICH THERE ARE NO FRONTIERS," SAID ADENAUER.

MAY 31 1951

"THE LESS WE HEAR OF THE DISCORDANT NOTE OF A SAAR STATE, THE BETTER WE SHOULD BE ABLE TO STRIKE A HARMONIOUS NOTE WITH FRANCE."

CARLO SCHMID, DEPUTY LEADER OF THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS, SUPPORTED THE GOVERNMENT'S STAND AND FLATLY CHARGED THAT THE FRENCH WERE TRYING TO PREJUDICE THE PEACE TREATY'S DECISION ON THE SAAR. HE CALLED FOR A PLEBISCITE IN THE REGION.

ADENAUER DIRECTED MOST OF HIS FIRE AT THE SAAR GOVERNMENT. HE PICTURED A REGIME THAT HAD OBTAINED POWER WHEN VOTERS WHERE INFLUENCED BY FEAR, HUNGER AND DESTITUTION.

HE READ A NOTE SENT TO THE ALLIED HIGH COMMISSION YESTERDAY URGING THAT THE BIG THREE INTERVENE IN THE SAAR TO ESTABLISH "UNRESTRICTED LIBERTY OF THE EXPRESSION OF OPINION AND OF THE POLITICAL WILL OF THE PEOPLE WITH REGARD TO THE ISSUES WHICH ARE TO FIND FINAL SETTLEMENT IN A PEACE TREATY."

THE NOTE SAID "BY MEANS OF NUMEROUS LAWS WHICH, TO A LARGE EXTENT, HAVE GONE UNNOTICED BY THE PUBLIC BECAUSE IN THE SAAR NO OPPOSITION PRESS IS TOLERATED, THE SAAR GOVERNMENT HAS CREATED THE MEAN OF SUPPRESSING ANY POLITICAL OPINION OF WHICH IT DOES NOT APPROVE.

"X X X THE POLITICAL PRESSURE TO WHICH THE POPULATION OF THE SAAR IS SUBMITTED FINDS PARTICULARLY UNFORTUNATE EXPRESSION IN THE POLICE CONTROL OF ALL MEETINGS AND IN THE VERY THOROUGH CENSORSHIP OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS AND LETTERS."

ADENAUER SAID THE SAAR GOVERNMENT HAD BEHAVED AS THOUGH THE REGION WERE ALREADY IRREVOCABLY CUT OFF FROM GERMANY.

HE ANNOUNCED THAT THE BONN REGIME WILL ACCUSE THE SAAR GOVERNMENT BEFORE THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE OF INFRINGING THE CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, TO WHICH IT WAS A SIGNATORY.

LSSIOPED

MAY 31 1951

A55
NIGHT LEAD EUROPEAN MEMORIAL DAY (250)
BY DONALD DOANE
FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 30-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS IN EUROPE PAUSED BRIEFLY ON THIS MEMORIAL DAY TO HONOR THEIR WAR DEAD--THEN TURNED BACK TO BOLSTERING DEFENSES AGAINST THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR.
SOLDIERS CRAWLED THROUGH THE DARKNESS ON AN OLD GERMAN TRAINING GROUND AT GRAFENWOEHR IN A COMBAT PROBLEM TONIGHT TO SHOW GEN.J. LAWTON COLLINS, U.S.ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, THAT THEY ARE READY TO FIGHT IF THE RUSSIANS ATTACK.
AT THE ARMY'S BIG PORT AT BREMERHAVEN, 1,600 NEW SOLDIERS OF THE U.S. FOURTH INFANTRY DIVISION ARRIVED TODAY TO REINFORCE THIS FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE.
EXCEPT FOR QUIET, GRAVESIDE SERVICES AT U.S. MILITARY CEMETERIES IN HALF A DOZEN COUNTRIES, THERE WAS NO HOLIDAY LET-UP IN THE WESTERN DRIVE TO BUILD ITS FIGHTING STRENGTH IN EUROPE.
EUROPEAN LEADERS JOINED U.S. DIPLOMATS AND GENERALS IN THESE CEREMONIES.
ITALIAN DEFENSE MINISTER RANDOLFO PACCIARDI STOOD BESIDE U.S. AMBASSADOR JAMES C.DUNN AS DUNN DELIVERED A MEMORIAL ADDRESS NEAR THE ONCE BLOODY BATTLEFIELD IN ANZIO, ITALY.
AT NEUVILLE, BELGIUM, BELGIANS DECORATED 5,800 AMERICAN GRAVES WITH FLAGS AND WILD FLOWERS.
OTHER RITES WERE HELD AT U.S. CEMETERIES IN THE NETHERLANDS, LUXEMBOURG, FRANCE AND ENGLAND, AND AT THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL IN OSLO, NORWAY.
LT.GEN.MANTON S.EDDY, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY IN GERMANY, LED A PILGRIMAGE TO LUXEMBOURG, WHERE LT.GEN.GEORGE S. PATTON, JR., IS BURIED.

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IN FRANCE, THERE WERE SERVICES AT UTAH BEACH, WHERE U.S.TROOPS INVADED NAZI-HELD EUROPE ON D-DAY; AT BELLEAU WOODS OF FIRST WORLD WAR FAME; AT CHERBOURG WHERE LIE VICTIMS OF A CIVIL WAR NAVAL BATTLE FOUGHT OFF THE FRENCH COAST; AT EPINAL, AND AT THE TOMB OF FRANCE'S UNKNOWN SOLDIER IN PARIS.

GEN.DWIGHT EISENHOWER STAYED AWAY FROM THE CEREMONIES TO WORK AT HIS JOB OF BUILDING THE NORTH ATLANTIC DEFENSE SYSTEM.

WD748PED

CLR 728AED A77 NX MR 735AED

A77

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MAY 31 1951

WITH MEMORIAL DAY

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MAY 30-(AP)-AMERICA'S FIGHTING MEN IN EUROPE TODAY MEMORIALIZED THEIR WAR DEAD AS FRESH TROOPS ROLLED TO POSTS ALONG THE WESTERN DEFENSE LINE.

MEMORIAL DAY SERVICES WERE HELD THROUGHOUT THE U.S. ARMY'S EUROPEAN COMMAND BUT THEY WERE BRIEF SO AS NOT TO HAMPER THE BULWARKING AGAINST COMMUNIST AGGRESSION.

TROOP TRAINS RUMBLED THROUGH A CHILLY GERMAN COUNTRYSIDE AS 1,300 SOLDIERS OF THE U.S. FOURTH DIVISION WENT TO BIVOUAC WITH OTHERS WHO ARRIVED LAST SUNDAY. THESE LATEST DOCKED LAST NIGHT AND MORE ARE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

WREATH-LAYING CEREMONIES AND PILGRIMAGES TO CEMETERIES TOOK A SHARP AND SOMBER SIGNIFICANCE AGAINST THE BACKDROP OF THE RUSSIAN THREAT AND FIGHTING IN KOREA.

SEASONED TROOPS WERE GIVEN THE DAY OFF, BUT TENTS MUSHROOMED AT MANNHEIM AS THE REPLACEMENTS SET UP HOUSEKEEPING.

OTHER UNITS SPRUCED UP FOR VISITS EXPECTED BY GEN. J. LAWTON COLLINS, U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, IN EUROPE TO INSPECT AMERICAN TROOPS.

TOUGH, TRAINING-WISE SOLDIERS CHECKED THEIR GEAR AT THE OLD WEHRMACHT GROUNDS AT GRAFENWOEHR IN PREPARATION FOR A COMBAT PROBLEM TONIGHT TO BE WATCHED BY COLLINS.

BUT AMERICAN DEAD OF THE TWO WORLD WARS WERE NOT FORGOTTEN.

LT. GEN. MANSTON S. EDDY, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 7TH ARMY, LED AN AIR PILGRIMAGE OF OFFICERS TO AMERICAN WAR CEMETERIES IN LUXEMBOURG, BELGIUM, ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS, FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

AT LUXEMBOURG HE PLANNED A VISIT TO THE GRAVE OF LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON, JR., AMERICA'S FIERY TANK SOLDIER.

IN EPINAL, FRANCE, MAJ.-GEN. JOHN L. MCKEE, EUROPEAN COMMAND PROVOST MARSHAL, WAS CHIEF SPEAKER AT SERVICES ATTENDED BY AMERICAN AND FRENCH OFFICIALS.

IN BERLIN, LAST OUTPOST IN THE COLD WAR, TROOPS TOOK A HOLIDAY. NO SPECIAL SERVICES WERE PLANNED.

AMERICAN LEGION POST NO. 1 IN LONDON LED U.S. OBSERVANCES IN ENGLAND'S CAPITAL. WREATH-LAYING CEREMONIES WERE CONDUCTED AT WHITEHALL'S CENOTAPH, BRITAIN'S MEMORIAL TO HER WAR DEAD; AND AT THE LINCOLN STATUE IN PARLIAMENT SQUARE.

SERVICES IN FRANCE WERE HELD AT SOME 15 CEMETERIES TO HONOR AMERICAN WAR DEAD.

MORNING OBSERVANCES WERE HIGHLIGHTED BY A SERVICE IN THE NEWLY-REFURBISHED CEMETERY NEAR CHERBOURG, RESTING PLACE FOR MEN KILLED IN A CIVIL WAR NAVAL BATTLE BETWEEN THE CONFEDERATE FRIGATE ALABAMA AND THE YANKEE FRIGATE KEARSARGE. THE ENGAGEMENT WAS FOUGHT OFF CHERBOURG IN 1864.

THERE ALSO WAS AN OBSERVANCE AT THE UTAH BEACH CEMETERY FOR SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN THE NORMANDY LANDINGS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR. THE U.S. DESTROYER PURDY WAS KEPT FROM PARTICIPATING AS SCHEDULED BECAUSE OF STORMY WEATHER IN THE CHANNEL.

U.S. AMBASSADOR DAVID K. BRUCE PLACED A WREATH ON THE TOMB OF FRANCE'S UNKNOWN SOLDIER IN PARIS, BENEATH THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE. BEFORE THE CEREMONY, BRUCE AND LEADERS OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY ATTENDED A SERVICE IN THE AMERICAN PROCATHEDRAL.

HENRY SPARKMAN, MARSHALL PLAN CHIEF OF FRANCE, SPOKE AT THE WORLD WAR I CEMETERY OF AVRANCHES, AND MAJ.GEN. GEORGE J. RICHARDS ADDRESSED A GATHERING AT THE BELLEAU WOODS MEMORIAL.

GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ATLANTIC PACT FORCES IN EUROPE, WORKED AS USUAL AT HIS HEADQUARTERS.

AMERICANS IN OSLO GATHERED AT THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL IN FROGNER PARK TO LISTEN TO AN ADDRESS BY WILLIAM SNOW, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT THE U.S. EMBASSY.

IN BELGIUM, MAJ.GEN.GEORGE KORKAN ATTENDED MEMORIAL SERVICES AT NEUVILLE CEMETERY ORGANIZED BY THE BELGO-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

OVER EACH OF THE 5,800 GRAVES OF FALLEN G.I.'S FLUTTERED A SMALL AMERICAN FLAG. EACH GRAVE WAS DECORATED WITH A SMALL BOUQUET OF WILD FLOWERS.

WHILE BELGIAN AND AMERICAN MILITARY BANDS PLAYED HYMNS IN THE WARM SUN, THE GENERAL LAID A WREATH IN MEMORY OF ALL THE MEN INTERRED IN THE CEMETERY. AN HONOR GUARD FIREED THREE SALVOES.

A SIMILAR CEREMONY WAS HELD AT NEARBY HENRI-CHAPELLE CEMETERY. MRS.ARNOLD MOSER OF MONTCLAIR,N.J., WHOSE SON IS BURIED THERE, WAS AMONG THE ONLOOKERS.

WB959AED

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A108

(130)

CUXHAVEN, GERMANY, THURSDAY, MAY 31-(AP)-ONE HUNDRED HELGOLAND FISHERMEN SET OUT FOR THEIR ISLAND FROM VARIOUS POINTS ALONG THE GERMAN COAST LAST NIGHT IN ONE OF THE LARGEST DEMONSTRATIONS YET AGAINST USE OF HELGOLAND AS A BOMBING TARGET.

WITH LIGHTS DIMMED TO ESCAPE GERMAN AND BRITISH POLICE, 10 CUTTERS SAILED FROM HERE LOADED WITH FISHERMEN WHO SAID THEY INTENDED TO STAY ON THE ISLAND UNTIL THE BOMBING STOPS OR THEY ARE JAILED.

HELGOLAND WAS A NAZI SUBMARINE BASE DURING THE LAST WAR. IN 1945 ITS 2,500 INHABITANTS WERE TAKEN OFF AND THE ISLAND BECAME A PRACTICE TARGET FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN BOMBER PILOTS.

THE BRITISH HAVE PROMISED TO RETURN THE ISLAND TO THE FISHERMEN NEXT YEAR. UNTIL THEN THEY THREATEN ANY TRESPASSERS WITH ARREST, AND ALREADY HAVE ARRESTED SCORES TRYING TO SNEAK BACK.

HA1104PED

CLR 1002AED A107 NEXT...

A107

BREMERHAVEN,GERMANY, MAY 30-(AP)-A THIRD CONTINGENT OF 1,600 MEN OF THE U.S. FOURTH INFANTRY DIVISION ARRIVED HERE TODAY ABOARD THE TRANSPORT GENERAL MUIR TO REINFORCE WESTERN DEFENSE GARRISONS IN GERMANY.

THE TROOPS MOVED IMMEDIATELY TO THE FOURTH'S STAGING AREA AT MANNHEIM, WHERE A GREAT TENT CITY IS RISING.

LAST NIGHT AND SUNDAY, TWO TRANSPORTS BROUGHT IN 1,300 FOOT SOLDIERS EACH. MORE ARE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

WB1008AED

A61
BONN, GERMANY, MAY 30-(AP)-THE WEST GERMAN PARLIAMENT TODAY PASSED A LAW THAT WILL REMOVE THE WORD "ENEMY" FROM GERMAN LEGISLATION, THUS PAVING THE WAY FOR THE WESTERN ALLIES TO END THE STATE OF WAR.

THE BRIEF LAW AMENDED PRE-1945 LAWS THAT CONTAINED REFERENCES TO THE ALLIES AS ENEMIES OF THE REICH AND LABELLED ALLIED NATIONS AS ENEMY ALIENS.

THIS STEP WAS TAKEN SO THAT THE WESTERN ALLIES CAN TAKE SIMILAR MEASURES AND FULFIL THEIR PROMISE OF SEPTEMBER, 1950, TO END THE STATE OF WAR WITH GERMANY.

HA819PED

A94
DUESSELDORF, GERMANY, MAY 30-(AP)-A NEW "GERMAN WOMEN'S PARTY" ANNOUNCED ITS POLITICAL DEBUT TODAY. ITS SLOGAN: "GERMAN WOMEN, AWAKE."

THE PARTY CHAIRMAN, MRS.HULDA PANKOK, SERVED NOTICE THAT THE PARTY WILL LAUNCH A PUBLIC CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT WEST GERMANY TO MAKE WOMEN'S INFLUENCE FELT IN THE FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.

SHE COMPLAINED IT IS UNFAIR THAT THERE ARE ONLY 31 WOMEN AND 379 MEN IN THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT WHEN WOMEN REPRESENT MORE THAN HALF THE VOTERS.

MRS.PANKOK DENIED CHARGES BY SOME NEWSPAPERS THAT THE GROUP IS COMMUNIST-SPONSORED.

WD743PED

MAY 31 1951

A86
(340)
PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, MAY 30-(AP)-SEVEN MEN WENT ON TRIAL TODAY BEFORE THE PRAGUE STATE COURT ON CHARGES OF HIGH TREASON, SABOTAGE AND ESPIONAGE IN COOPERATION WITH AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE AGENTS, THE OFFICIAL CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY REPORTED.

FOUR ARE ENGINEERS. THEIR LEADER WAS SAID TO BE AN EMPLOYE OF THE STANDARD ELECTRIC COMPANY NAMED PLOCEK (FIRST NAME NOT LISTED) WHO WAS MADE A DIRECTOR OF THAT FIRM AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ELECTRIC CORPORATION (I.S.E.C.) FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN 1938.

THE OTHER ENGINEERS ARE MILOS HRADECNY, AN OFFICER OF THE PRE-MUNICH REPUBLIC; JAROSLAV PESKA, AND KAREL KOPPL. NAMES OF THE THREE OTHER DEFENDANTS WERE GIVEN AS FRANC, PRIBIK AND HANCL.

ALL ARE ACCUSED OF HELPING THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ELECTRIC CORPORATION SUBORDINATE CZECHOSLOVAK TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND MAKE THEM DEPENDENT ON THE SERVICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FIRM.

THEY DID THIS, THE NEWS AGENCY REPORTED, AT THE ORDER OF THE AMERICAN ESPIONAGE SERVICE. THIS WAS A MANEUVER TO BUILD A WIDE ESPIONAGE NET INSIDE CZECHOSLOVAK INDUSTRY, THE AGENCY CONTINUED.

"UNDER THE CLOAK OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THIS FIRM (I.S.E.C.), IMPERIALIST AGENTS AND DIVERSANTS CAME TO THIS COUNTRY," THE AGENCY CONTINUED. "THIS IS PROVED BY THE FACTS THAT SUCH EXPONENTS OF THE I.S.E.C., AS FOR INSTANCE COLONEL BROWN OR THE SPY VOGELER, CONDEMNED LAST YEAR BY A HUNGARIAN COURT, WERE, AT THE SAME TIME, OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY ESPIONAGE SERVICE."

(ROBERT A.VOGELER, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, WAS RELEASED FROM PRISON IN HUNGARY IN APRIL AFTER SERVING 17 MONTHS OF A 15-YEAR SENTENCE FOR ESPIONAGE. HE NOW IS BACK IN THE UNITED STATES. VOGELER SAID ON HIS RELEASE THAT THE HUNGARIANS OBTAINED A "CONFESSION" OF SPYING FROM HIM BY MENTAL AND PHYSICAL COERCION, BUT HE HAS NOT YET GIVEN A FULL PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM AFTER HIS ARREST. THE COLONEL BROWN REFERRED TO BY THE AGENCY IS NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED.)

THE SEVEN MEN BEING TRIED ARE ACCUSED ALSO OF GATHERING AND FORWARDING TO THE AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE REGULAR ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND MILITARY REPORTS.

HA939PED

B8 (Q)
KX
GRAZ, AUSTRIA, MAY 30-(AP)-THE U.S. ARMY HAS ANNOUNCED THAT WORKERS DISMANTLING THE WRECKAGE OF AN AMERICAN BOMBER WHICH CRASHED NEAR ST.LORENZEN DURING WORLD WAR II DISCOVERED THE REMAINS OF AN AMERICAN FLIER.

FROM THE FLIER'S SERIAL NUMBER, THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON IDENTIFIED HIM AS SGT.CHARLES B.MCCAUGHEY, WHOSE NEXT OF KIN WAS HIS FATHER, BYRON MCCAUGHEY OF MILAN, MO.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE PLANE'S CREW PROBABLY PARACHUTED BEFORE IT CRASHED IN A FOREST.

THE FLIER'S BODY WAS TAKEN TO THE ST.LORENZEN CHURCHYARD AFTER ITS DISCOVERY MONDAY, TO AWAIT INSTRUCTIONS FROM U.S. AUTHORITIES.

RP438PED

A99
MAY 31 1951
(150)
BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, MAY 30-(AP)-A WEEPING WIFE PLEADED WITH A YUGOSLAV MILITARY TRIBUNAL TODAY TO SPARE HER HUSBAND, A CAPTAIN IN PREMIER MARSHAL TITO'S ARMY, CHARGED WITH HIGH TREASON IN SPYING FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND OTHER RUSSIAN-LED COMINFORM NATIONS.

HER APPEAL CAME AS THE CLIMAX OF A TWO-DAY TRIAL OF FOUR PERSONS, INCLUDING HERSELF, CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE. THE VERDICT PROBABLY WILL BE GIVEN FRIDAY. THE FOUR, WHO CONFESSED THEIR GUILT, ARE LJUDEVIT KOVAC, 56, AN ARMY CAPTAIN; JAROSLAV NEMEC, SECRETARY TO THE CZECHO-SLOVAK MILITARY ATTACHE HERE; MRS.BARBARA KOVAC, 59, AND BEDRIH GLASS, A CZECHOSLOVAK CITIZEN.

MRS.KOVAC, ALMOST INAUDIBLE, ASKED THE COURT TO SPARE HER HUSBAND'S LIFE, SAYING, "WITHOUT HIM, MY LIFE IS NOT WORTH ANYTHING."

KOVAC APPEALED FOR MERCY, SAYING HE ENTERED THIS PARTICULAR AFFAIR BY ACCIDENT AND WAS UNABLE TO WITHDRAW.

THE MILITARY PROSECUTOR DEMANDED THE DEATH PENALTY FOR ALL FOUR.

BD1036PED

A70
BY JAMES LONG (250)
ROME, MAY 30-(AP)-PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI REPORTED TO THE PRESIDENT TONIGHT THAT HIS "ATLANTIC PACT" GOVERNMENT HAD BEATEN ITS COMMUNIST OPPOSITION IN 23 OF THE FIRST 28 PROVINCES TO VOTE IN ITALY'S LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE ELECTIONS.

THE SECOND ONE-THIRD OF ITALY'S LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS WILL VOTE ON JUNE 10 AND THE FINAL ONE-THIRD WILL BALLOT IN THE FALL. BUT THE FIRST VOTING LAST SUNDAY AND MONDAY WAS THE CRUCIAL TEST. IT COVERED THE PROVINCES WHERE RED STRENGTH WAS GREATEST.

OF 2,743 TOWNS WHERE LOCAL ELECTIONS WERE HELD, DE GASPERI'S CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY ~~PARTY AND ALLIED PARTIES~~ TOOK FROM THE COMMUNISTS 279 OF THE 1,170 THE REDS HAD CONTROLLED SINCE 1946. THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS LOST 21 TOWNS WHICH THEY HAD CONTROLLED.

COMPLETE FINAL RESULTS WILL NOT BE KNOWN FOR SEVERAL DAYS. BUT THE OVERALL RESULTS WERE CLEAR. IT WAS THE WORST BEATING AT THE POLLS THE ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY HAS TAKEN IN FIVE YEARS.

MOST OF THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT LOSSES WERE TO MINOR PARTIES, THE LIBERALS, REPUBLICANS AND THE FASCIST-LIKE ITALIAN SOCIAL MOVEMENT (MSI). THE LATTER ROSE IN THE ELECTIONS THIS WEEK TO CHALLENGE THE LIBERALS AS THE FIFTH LARGEST PARTY.

THE GOVERNMENT ALLIANCE OUSTED THE REDS FROM MUNICIPAL CONTROL IN GENOA. VENICE. ANCONA. RAVENNA. VARESE. NOVARA AND FORLI AND TOOK

OVER MILAN, ITALY'S SECOND LARGEST CITY, IN A STRONG VICTORY. MILAN HAD BEEN UNDER A MODERATE SOCIALIST ADMINISTRATION.

A COMMUNIST VICTORY IN BOLOGNA BY A MARGIN OF ONLY 1,147 VOTES WAS BEING CONTESTED BY THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS, WHO ASKED THE ELECTION BOARD TO WITHHOLD RESULTS PENDING INVESTIGATION OF 4,000 QUESTIONED BALLOTS.

HA852PED

B45
95
KX

FLORENCE, ITALY, MAY 30-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL GYMNASTICS FEDERATION ACCEPTED JAPAN AND WESTERN GERMANY AS MEMBERS AT ITS CONGRESS TONIGHT.

A PROPOSAL BY THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION TO ACCEPT EASTERN GERMANY DID NOT GET THE REQUIRED TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY.

JAPAN AND WESTERN GERMANY HAD REGAINED ADMISSION TO SEVERAL OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS PREVIOUSLY, THE MOST IMPORTANT BEING THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE.

THE THREE-DAY MEETING ENDED TONIGHT WITH THE VOTING ON JAPAN AND THE TWO GERMAN REPUBLICS.

THE I G F ACCEPTED JAPAN WITHOUT DISCUSSION WHEN IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT COUNTRY REGAINED ADMITTANCE TO THE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE TWO YEARS AGO.

EASTERN GERMANY LOST OUT WHEN ONLY 12 VOTED FOR ADMISSION WITH 10 OPPOSING.

DY840PED

MAY 31 1951

A53

ATHENS, GREECE, MAY 30-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL ALEXANDER PAPAGOS, CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES OF GREECE, RESIGNED TODAY, GIVING POOR HEALTH AS HIS REASON.

ACCEPTING HIS RESIGNATION, KING PAUL I WROTE THE 68-YEAR-OLD FIELD MARSHAL EXPRESSING "PROFOUND REGRET."

PRIME MINISTER SOPHOCLES VENIZELOS TOLD NEWSMEN THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD TRIED TO DISSUADE PAPAGOS FROM RESIGNING.

THE KING PRAISED PAPAGOS FOR HIS SERVICES TO THE NATION DURING THE 1912 AND 1922 WARS OF INDEPENDENCE AND HIS "CONTRIBUTION DURING THE CRUCIAL YEARS BEFORE THE SECOND WORLD WAR, IN THE GREEK-ITALIAN WAR AND IN THE SUPPRESSION OF THE GUERRILLAS."

THE RESIGNATION CAME AS A SURPRISE. SOME SOURCES EXPRESSED DOUBT THAT THE FIELD MARSHAL'S HEALTH WAS THE REAL REASON FOR HIS LEAVING HIS POST. THEY POINTED OUT THAT ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO, WHEN HE COMPLETED AN EXTENSIVE MILITARY INSPECTION IN THE PELOPONESE AND THE NORTHERN PROVINCES, PAPAGOS APPEARED IN THE BEST OF HEALTH.

INFORMED CIRCLES BELIEVE PAPAGOS' RESIGNATION IS THE RESULT OF DIFFERENCES WITH THE KING, DATING BACK TO LAST SUMMER. THE KING REPORTEDLY RESENTED ALLEGED EFFORTS OF THE FIELD MARSHAL AND POLITICIANS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH HIM TO EXERCISE UNDUE INFLUENCE ON THE CROWN.

HA847PED

A30

NIGHT LEAD IRANIAN (430)

BY FRED ZUSY

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 30-(AP)-IRAN ANNOUNCED TONIGHT A THREE-MAN GOVERNMENTAL BOARD IS GOING TO KHUZISTAN PROVINCE WITH AUTHORITY TO RUN THE NATIONALIZED OIL INDUSTRY.

AT THE SAME TIME PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH, A KEY FIGURE IN THE FIGHT TO TAKE OVER THE BRITISH-OWNED ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW IRAN HAS NO INTENTION OF USING HER ARMY TO ENFORCE THE LAW.

"THERE WILL BE NO NEED OF CALLING ON THE ARMY," HE DECLARED.

MOSSADEGH DID NOT ELABORATE, THOUGH HE WAS ASKED TO.

HE WAS INTERVIEWED IN THE GARDEN OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING, WHERE HE HAS TAKEN REFUGE ALMOST CONTINUOUSLY SINCE MAY 13. HE AND OTHER OFFICIALS OF HIS MONTH-OLD GOVERNMENT POSED FOR NEWSREEL CAMERAMEN.

A SOLUTION OF THE OIL ISSUE AGREEABLE TO BOTH SIDES WILL BE POSSIBLE "IF THEY HAVE RESPECT FOR THE LAW PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND RESPECT FOR PUBLIC OPINION," MOSSADEGH SAID.

HE ASSERTED THE COMMUNIST DANGER IN IRAN COMES FROM THE PRESSURE OF POVERTY ON THE IRANIAN MASSES. HE HAS PROMISED THE PEOPLE THEY WILL LIVE IN "THE UTMOST COMFORT AND EASE" AFTER OIL IS NATIONALIZED "IF THIS HUGE WEALTH IS USED CORRECTLY."

THE GOVERNMENT RADIO IN TEHRAN MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PENDING TRIP OF THE THREE-MAN BOARD TO KHUZISTAN, WHERE THE $1,000,000,000 ANGLO-IRANIAN COMPANY HAS ITS RICHEST HOLDINGS.

IRAN IS "DUTY BOUND" TO PUT THE LAW INTO EFFECT, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

IT WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY CLEAR WHEN THE BOARD WAS GOING, BUT MIDNIGHT TONIGHT MARKS THE DEADLINE OF AN ORDER IRAN GAVE THE COMPANY A WEEK AGO TO ASSIST IN ITS LIQUIDATION.

THE RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT WAS CONTAINED IN A COMMUNIQUE GIVING THE TEXT OF A MEMORANDUM FINANCE MINISTER MOHAMMED ALI VARASTEH HANDED EARLIER TO A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMPANY. N.R.SEDDON.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE MEMORANDUM ADVISED THE AIOC THAT THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT WANTS TO UTILIZE THE EXPERIENCE AND INFORMATION OF THE AIOC AND THAT IF THE COMPANY HAD ANY SUGGESTIONS WHICH ARE NOT CONTRARY TO THE NATIONALIZATION LAW THEY SHOULD BE SUBMITTED WITHIN FIVE DAYS.

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"DELAY WILL INCUR RESPONSIBILITY. THEREFORE, IF YOU HAVE ANY SUGGESTIONS, THEY SHOULD BE SENT WITHIN THE ABOVE PERIOD," THE BROADCAST QUOTED THE DOCUMENT AS SAYING.

THE THREE-MAN DELEGATION, THE MEMORANDUM CONTINUED, WILL HAVE "ALL AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO EXPLOITATION, PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF OIL" AND WILL HAVE FULL POWER TO ACT UNTIL THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE IRANIAN NATIONAL OIL COMPANY (THE NEW NAME SPECIFIED IN THE NATIONALIZATION LAW) ARE LAID DOWN.

IT ADDED THAT THE TEMPORARY BOARD WILL NOTIFY ALL AIOC CUSTOMERS TO CONTACT IT FOR DISCUSSION OF REQUIREMENTS, BUT THEY MUST PRODUCE DOCUMENTS TO SEEK THE APPROVAL OF THE BOARD.

IT ALSO SAID THAT WORKERS IN THE AIOC INSTALLATIONS, "FROM THIS DATE WILL BE RECOGNIZED AS EMPLOYES OF THE IRANIAN NATIONAL OIL COMPANY. EXPERT EMPLOYES, BOTH BRITISH AND IRANIAN, WILL CONTINUE IN THEIR JOBS AS EMPLOYES OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT, IT SAID.

SEDDON AND VERASTEH MET MORE THAN AN HOUR IN THE FIRST SUCH CONFERENCE BETWEEN A COMPANY OFFICIAL AND A GOVERNMENT MINISTER SINCE PARLIAMENT PASSED THE NATIONALIZATION LAW A MONTH AGO. SEDDON SAID HE PLANNED TO COMMUNICATE EVERYTHING TO HIS LONDON OFFICE.

A31

SEDDON IS THE COMPANY'S LIAISON MAN IN TEHRAN. HE SAID NO ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE FOR A SECOND MEETING.

EARLIER, AN IRANIAN FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN DECLARED "THE FORMER OIL COMPANY" IS THE PROPER PARTY TO DISCUSS THE OIL QUESTION WITH IRAN AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT--WHICH OWNS 53 PER CENT OF THE STOCK--"CAN ENTER INTO DISCUSSIONS WITH IRAN ONLY ON THE QUESTION OF ITS OIL NEEDS."

A SHOW OF STRENGTH TUESDAY BY THE UNDERGROUND TUDEH (COMMUNIST)

PARTY AGAINST "THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS" WAS FOLLOWED BY CALM. THE PARADE OF 100,000 DEMONSTRATORS IN TEHRAN PASSED WITHOUT INCIDENT. NO REPORTS OF VIOLENCE WERE RECEIVED FROM THE PROVINCES.

U.S. AMBASSADOR HENRY GRADY, WHO HAS SLIPPED INTO THE ROLE OF MEDIATOR BETWEEN PREMIER MOSSADEGH AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, WENT TO THE AIRPORT TO MEET A PLANE BRINGING THE FIRST 20 TONS OF A TOTAL OF 200 TONS OF DDT THE UNITED STATES IS GIVING IRAN FOR AN ANTI-MALARIA CAMPAIGN.

THE CAMPAIGN IS AIMED TO GAIN IRAN'S CONFIDENCE AND SUPPORT. ANOTHER PROGRAM WITH SIMILAR AIMS BROUGHT PLANES AND POISON BAIT HERE TO FIGHT A SERIOUS INFESTATION OF LOCUSTS. THE RUSSIANS COUNTERED IN KIND WITH RUSSIAN PLANES AND BAIT.

WD/EJ/WD553PED

A64
WITH IRANIAN

TEHRAN, MAY 30-(AP)-TWO BRITISH NEWS CORRESPONDENTS HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT'S SECURITY OFFICE TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY WITHIN 24 HOURS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THEY ARE HAIG NICHOLSON, MIDDLE EAST MANAGER FOR THE REUTER NEWS AGENCY, WHOSE HEADQUARTERS ARE AT CAIRO, AND THOMAS SEFTON DELMAR, CHIEF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS.

THE GOVERNMENT RADIO SAID NICHOLSON HAD ~~"CHANGED THE TRUTH"~~ distorted the news AND DELMAR HAD "INSULTED THE IRANIAN NATION" IN NEWS DISPATCHES.

HA827PED

MAY 31 1951

B103 Q (710)

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 30-(AP)-THE TEXT OF THE MEMORANDUM DELIVERED TO N.R.SEDDON, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY, BY FINANCE MINISTER MOHAMMED ALI VARASTEH TODAY (710):

THE NATIONALIZATION LAW MADE THE GOVERNMENT DUTY BOUND TO ENFORCE THE LAW BY SUPERVISION OF A JOINT BOARD ELECTED BY BOTH HOUSES (OF PARLIAMENT).

THE LAW OF NATIONALIZATION OF OIL IS BASED ON IRAN'S NATIONAL SOVEREIGN RIGHT TO CHOOSE THE MEANS OF HOW TO USE ITS NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT HAS NO VIEWS OTHER THAN TO SAFEGUARD THE COMFORT AND EASE OF ITS PEOPLE AND DOES NOT WANT IN ANY FASHION TO DESTROY ANYONE'S RIGHTS AND, BASED ON THIS FACT, ALL NECESSARY POINTS HAVE BEEN PROVIDED BY THE ABOVE LAW TO SAFEGUARD THE RIGHTS OF THOSE WHO POSSESS RIGHTS.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATION HAS BEEN PAID TO TWO IMPORTANT MATTERS:

1. NATIONALIZATION OF THE OIL INDUSTRY SHOULD NOT INFLICT ANY LOSS UPON FORMER BUYERS AND USERS OF OIL AND, TO SAFEGUARD THIS AIM, THE SEVENTH ARTICLE (OF THE NATIONALIZATION LAW) RECOGNIZED THE RIGHTS FOR FORMER BUYERS OF OIL AND HAS UNDERTAKEN TO MAKE CERTAIN THE RIGHTS OF THOSE BUYERS ARE PROTECTED.

2. IF IT BE PROVEN THAT FROM THE NATIONALIZATION OF OIL LOSSES HAVE BEEN INFLICTED ON THE FORMER OIL COMPANY, THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT HAS AGREED TO COMPENSATE SUCH LOSSES AND IS PREPARED TO SET ASIDE UP TO 25 PER CENT OF THE NET PROFIT WITH BANKERS AS A GUARANTEE TO COVER SUCH POSSIBLE LOSSES.

BASED ON THESE PREFACES, YOU NOTE THAT THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT NEVER INTENDS TO EXPROPRIATE THE PROPERTIES OF THE FORMER OIL COMPANY AND NEVER INTENDS TO OBSTRUCT SALES OF OIL TO FORMER CUSTOMERS.

AFTER THESE EXPLANATORY REMARKS, I HEREBY NOTIFY YOU OF ARRANGEMENTS PREPARED BY THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE JOINT BOARD (OF PARLIAMENT) TO ENFORCE THE LAW OF NATIONALIZATION OF OIL:

1. TO ENFORCE THE SECOND ARTICLE OF THE OIL NATIONALIZATION LAW AND TEMPORARILY ADMINISTER THE IRANIAN NATIONAL OIL COMPANY, A BOARD OF THREE PERSONS WILL BE APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT AS A TEMPORARY MANAGEMENT BOARD TO CARRY OUT DUTIES UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE JOINT OIL BOARD.

2. THE ABOVE BOARD WILL ENJOY FULL NECESSARY AUTHORITIES TO RUN THE AFFAIRS OF THE (IRANIAN NATIONAL OIL) COMPANY, INCLUDING EXPLORATION, EXPLOITATION, REFINING, DISTRIBUTION, SALES AND PROFIT-MAKING.

3. UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE BY-LAWS OF THE IRANIAN NATIONAL OIL COMPANY HAVE BEEN APPROVED, THE TEMPORARY BOARD OF DIRECTORS WILL BASE ITS ACTIONS ON THE REGULATIONS OF THE FORMER OIL COMPANY, EXCEPT THOSE CONTRARY TO THE OIL NATIONALIZATION LAW.

4. THE IRANIAN AND FOREIGN EXPERT EMPLOYES AND WORKERS OF THE FORMER OIL COMPANY WILL REMAIN AT THEIR JOBS AND FROM THIS DATE WILL BE RECOGNIZED AS EMPLOYES OF THE IRANIAN NATIONAL OIL COMPANY.

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B04 Q

5. THE TEMPORARY BOARD OF DIRECTORS SHOULD EXERT THE UTMOST ATTENTION IN AN EFFORT TO CARRY OUT THE EXISTING PROGRAMS AND INCREASE OIL PRODUCTION IN SUCH A WAY THAT THE AMOUNT AND PROFITS WILL EXCEED THE PRESENT PRODUCTION AND PROFITS.

6. IN ORDER TO SET AN INTERNATIONAL PRICE AND, AT THE SAME TIME, TO AVOID SUSPENSION AND SHORTAGE OF OIL EXPORTS, THE TEMPORARY BOARD OF DIRECTORS IS DUTY BOUND TO ANNOUNCE IN IRAN AND ABROAD UPON ITS ARRIVAL IN KHUISTAN: THAT WITHIN ONE MONTH, BASED ON EXISTING PROGRAMS OF THE FORMER OIL COMPANY, AGAINST THE SIGNING OF RECEIPTS, OIL PRODUCTS WILL BE DELIVERED TO FORMER BUYERS. BUYERS ARE DUTY BOUND TO CONTACT THE TEMPORARY BOARD OF DIRECTORS WITHIN THAT PERIOD AND ARRANGE TO PAY THE PRICE OF THE AFOREMENTIONED PRODUCTS WHICH THEY HAVE TAKEN DURING THE ABOVE PERIOD AND, ALSO, IN ORDER TO ENJOY THE RIGHTS MENTIONED IN THE SEVENTH ARTICLE OF THE LAW, TO GAIN APPROVAL OF THE TEMPORARY BOARD OF DIRECTORS REGARDING FUTURE PURCHASE AND SALE OF OIL. THE TEMPORARY BOARD OF DIRECTORS WILL PROPOSE PRINCIPLES OF AGREEMENT REACHED WITH PURCHASERS TO THE JOINT OIL BOARD FOR APPROVAL.

IN CONCLUSION, I MUST MAKE THESE TWO COMMENTS:

THE ARRANGEMENTS OUTLINED TO YOU ARE GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS WHICH HAVE SO FAR REACHED OUR ATTENTION TO ENFORCE THE LAW OF NATIONALIZATION. THE GOVERNMENT WISHES TO SEE THAT THIS IMPORTANT NATIONAL MATTER IS PUT INTO FORCE ABSOLUTELY CORRECTLY AND, ALSO, TO USE THE EXPERIENCES AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE FORMER OIL COMPANY.

THEREFORE, IF SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE BY YOU WHICH ARE NOT CONTRARY TO THE PRINCIPLE OF NATIONALIZATION OF OIL, THE GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THESE SUGGESTIONS.

SECONDLY, IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE FORMER OIL COMPANY WILL HAND OVER TO ME WITHIN FIVE DAYS FROM THIS DATE SUGGESTIONS BASED ON EXISTING LAWS TO BE STUDIED AND USED.

ACCORDING TO THE NATIONALIZATION LAW, THE GOVERNMENT IS DUTY BOUND TO ENFORCE THE LAW IMMEDIATELY. DELAY WILL INCUR RESPONSIBILITY. THEREFORE, IF YOU HAVE ANY SUGGESTIONS, THEY SHOULD BE SENT WITHIN THE ABOVE PERIOD.

(END TEXT)

ME1102PED

V

B40 Q

(200)

THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS, MAY 30-(AP)-THE TOTAL MIDDLE EAST OIL RESERVES ARE ESTIMATED AT 200,000,000,000 (B) BARRELS, TWICE THE FIGURE OF THE U.S. ESTIMATED ULTIMATE PRODUCTION, DR. C.M.LEES TOLD THE THIRD WORLD PETROLEUM CONGRESS TODAY.

LEES, ASSOCIATED WITH THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL CO. LTD OF LONDON, SAID THAT PROVED RESERVES OF THE MIDDLE EAST WERE ESTIMATED AT SOME 5,300,000,000 (B) TONS (40,000,000,000 (B) BARRELS).

"IF THE FIGURE OF 40,000,000,000 (B) BARRELS IS RELATED TO THE AREA WHICH HAS BEEN ACTIVELY EXPLORED TO DATE (ABOUT 130,000 SQUARE MILES), THE PRODUCTIVITY FIGURE FOR PROVED OIL IS 300,000 BARRELS PER SQUARE MILE," LEES SAID.

"THIS PRODUCTIVITY FIGURE IS FOUR TIMES THE EQUIVALENT FIGURE FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS, AND A COMPARISON FOR PROVED PLUS POSSIBLE RESERVES WOULD PROBABLY BE STILL MORE IN THE FAVOR OF THE MIDDLE EAST."

"IT IS, OF COURSE, QUITE IMPOSSIBLE TO HAZARD A GUESS, WITH ANY PRETENSE OF ACCURACY, AT THE TOTAL ULTIMATE RESERVE OF THE MIDDLE EAST," LEES ADDED.

"EXPLORATION HAS BEEN CONFINED TO THE MOST PROMOSING ZONES AND HENCE THE INDICATED PRODUCTIVITY-FIGURE CANNOT BE APPLIED TO THE REMAINDER. IF ONE-FIFTH OF THE TOTAL OIL HAS ALREADY BEEN DISCOVERED, THE TOTAL RESERVE WOULD BE ON THE ORDER OF 200,000,000,000 (B) BARRELS."

SF759PED

MAY 31 1951

A47

IRANIAN (300)

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 30-(AP)-A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY IS DUE IN--BUT ONLY AS AN OBSERVER--FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY AT DELIBERATIONS OF IRAN'S NATIONALIZATION BOARD ON THE EXPLOSIVE ISSUE OF LIQUIDATING BRITAIN'S INTEREST IN THE GIANT FIRM.

THE AIOC--FACED WITH AN IRANIAN ULTIMATUM TO HELP CARRY OUT ITS OWN NATIONALIZATION BY MAY 30 OR BE TAKEN OVER WITHOUT CONSULTATION--HAS AGREED TO SEND ITS RESIDENT MANAGER TO LISTEN IN AT TODAY'S SESSION ONLY.

THE OBSERVER, N.R. SEDDON, WILL NOT BE EMPOWERED TO PARTICIPATE IN PUTTING THE COMPANY TO DEATH AS IRAN ORDERED, BUT ONLY TO LISTEN AND REPORT BACK TO HIS DIRECTORS IN LONDON.

IRANIAN OFFICIALS HAVE WELCOMED AIOC'S OFFER TO SEND AN OBSERVER, BUT EXPRESSED REGRET THE COMPANY DID NOT SEND A DELEGATION "SO WE COULD TALK THINGS OVER."

KAZEM HABIBI, UNDERSECRETARY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, HAS DECLARED THAT IF TODAY'S MEETING IS NOT "SATISFACTORY, WE WILL PROCEED TO ENFORCE A SECRET DECISION BY THE BOARD FOR TAKING OVER."

AIOC HAS DISPUTED THE LEGALITY OF IRAN'S ONE-SIDE NATIONALIZATION WITHOUT DISCUSSION OR NEGOTIATION. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OWNS NEARLY 53 PER CENT OF THE OIL COMPANY'S SHARES.

IN LONDON, FOREIGN MINISTER HERBERT MORRISON TOLD THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY THAT BRITAIN WOULD AGREE TO SOME FORM OF NATIONALIZATION BUT "COULD NOT ACCEPT" A UNILATERAL CANCELLATION OF THE COMPANY'S CONTRACT WITHOUT NEGOTIATION.

BRITISH OIL EXPERTS WERE REPORTED AT WORK ON A PLAN TO GIVE IRAN FORMAL OWNERSHIP OF THE COMPANY'S ASSETS IN EXCHANGE FOR COMPENSATION AND CONTINUED BRITISH CONTROL OF PRODUCTION AND MARKETING.

IRAN'S FIERY NATIONALIST PREMIER, MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH, REPORTEDLY TOLD U.S. AMBASSADOR HENRY F. GRADY YESTERDAY THAT HIS GOVERNMENT DOES NOT INTEND TO SEIZE THE OIL PROPERTIES BY FORCE, BUT HE WAS SAID TO HAVE INSISTED BRITAIN MUST TURN OVER THE HOLDINGS TO IRAN.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS BROUGHT ON BY THE EXPLOSIVE DISPUTE WAS SHARPENED YESTERDAY WHEN SOME 100,000 COMMUNIST-FRONT DEMONSTRATORS PARADED IN TEHRAN, SHOUTING "KICK THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS OUT."

IT WAS THE BIGGEST SHOW OF RED AGITATION SINCE THE COMMUNIST TUDEH PARTY WAS OUTLAWED IN 1948.

MT543AED

A187

IRANIAN

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 30-(AP)-A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY MET TODAY WITH IRAN'S FINANCE MINISTER FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR. HE ANNOUNCED HE RECEIVED A MEMORANDUM FROM THE MINISTER CONCERNING "CERTAIN PRINCIPLES" FOR IRAN'S NATIONALIZATION OF THE COMPANY.

WB208PED

MAY 31 1951

B2 Q

LONDON, MAY 30-(AP)-MOST BUYERS STAYED ON THE SIDELINES AT THE LONDON STOCK MARKET TODAY, WAITING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE IRANIAN OIL SEIZURE.

INDUSTRIAL SHARES WERE MAINLY STEADY. OIL, MINING AND NICKEL ISSUES MARKED UP A SCATTERING OF GAINS. BRITISH GOVERNMENT BONDS WERE SLIGHTLY FIRMER AFTER A SHAKY START.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT BONDS WERE UNDER SOME PRESSURE, THE 1907S CLOSING AT 60 1/4 DOWN 3/4, THE 1910S AT 45 1/2, DOWN 3/4 AND THE 1930S AT 78 1/4, DOWN 1/4.

EZ206PED

A106

MOSCOW, MAY 30-(AP)-PRAVDA CHARGED TODAY THAT BRITAIN UNLAWFULLY TOOK THE PROVINCE OF BHUTAN AND NEIGHBORING SIKKIM PRINCEDOM IN NORTHEAST INDIA FROM TIBET BACK IN 1890.

THIS STATEMENT APPEARED IN AN ARTICLE ON TIBET IN THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER. IT WAS ONE OF A SERIES OF ARTICLES IN THE MOSCOW PRESS SINCE THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN TIBETANS AND THE CHINESE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT AT PEIPING.

THE PRESS IN MOSCOW IS MAKING MUCH OF WHAT IT CALLS THE "PEACEFUL LIBERATION" OF TIBET BY THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

WB1001AED

A62

BY HAROLD MILKS (300)

KARACHI, PAKISTAN, MAY 30-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER LIAQUAT ALI KHAN SAID TONIGHT THE CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW HIS GOVERNMENT WHICH RECENTLY WAS SMASHED BY A ROUNDUP OF RINGLEADERS HAD NOT SHAKEN THE STABILITY OF THE NATION.

NO ADVERSE REPERCUSSIONS FOLLOWED THE ARREST OF MORE THAN 10 PROMINENT PAKISTANIS, INCLUDING TWO TOP MILITARY LEADERS, FOR COMPLICITY IN THE PLOT, LIAQUAT DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW.

THIS WAS IN REPLY TO RUMORS THAT MEMBERS OF THE PAKISTANI ARMED FORCES ARE UNHAPPY ABOUT THE ARREST OF TWO MAJOR GENERALS, A BRIGADIER AND SEVERAL LESSER OFFICERS CHARGED WITH PLOTTING AGAINST THE STATE "WITH THE HELP OF KNOWN COMMUNIST LEADERS AND THE ASSISTANCE OF AN UNNAMED FOREIGN STATE."

"THERE IS UNHAPPINESS IN THE ARMED FORCES," THE PRIME MINISTER SAID, "BUT IT IS UNHAPPINESS CAUSED BY THE FACT THAT SOME LEADERS OF THESE FORCES PARTICIPATED IN A CONSPIRACY AND NOT BECAUSE IT WAS DISCOVERED."

THE ACCUSED ARE TO BE TRIED IN CLOSED SESSION TWO WEEKS FROM NOW.

THE CONSPIRACY WAS REVEALED EARLY IN APRIL. THE RINGLEADERS WERE DESCRIBED AS PLOTTING A MILITARY DICTATORSHIP WITH POSSIBLE COMMUNIST ASSISTANCE. SINCE THEN, THE ARRESTS OF KNOWN COMMUNISTS HAS CONTINUED AND AN UNDISCLOSED NUMBER IS UNDER DETENTION.

LIAQUAT SAID THERE WOULD BE NO LETUP IN THE ARRESTS OF COMMUNISTS

WHO ATTEMPT TO WORK AGAINST PAKISTAN'S ESTABLISHED GOVERNMENT.
"THIS COUNTRY HAS NO OBJECTION TO THE ACTIVITIES OF ANY POLITICAL GROUP SO LONG AS THEY WORK BY NORMAL POLITICAL METHODS," HE SAID. "BUT COMMUNISTS HAVE BEEN FORMING UNDERGROUND CELLS AND TRYING TO SPREAD UNREST AND TO CAUSE VIOLENCE. THEIR ARRESTS WILL CONTINUE."
(THIS IS MUCH THE SAME ATTITUDE TOWARD COMMUNISM AS THAT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PRIME MINISTER JAWAHARLAL NEHRU IN NEIGHBORING INDIA, WHICH TOLERATES THE COMMUNIST PARTY SO LONG AS IT CONFINES ITSELF TO LEGITIMATE POLITICAL ACTIVITY AND DOES NOT ENGAGE IN SUBSERVION, SABOTAGE OR VIOLENCE.)
HA825PED

B33WX
DLB33 Q
KX

MAY 31 1951

B33 Q
KX (APW)
KARACHI, PAKISTAN, MAY 30-(AP)-A RESOLUTION CALLING UPON THE WORLD'S FREE TRADE UNIONS TO JOIN IN A TIGHT EMBARGO OF COMMUNIST CHINA TO DENY IT WAR MATERIALS AND OTHER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE ASIAN CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS, NOW IN SESSION HERE.
THE RESOLUTION IS BEING DRAFTED BY TWO CHINESE NATIONALIST LABOR LEADERS, LIANG YUNG CHANG AND TENG WAN HSI, WHO ARE REPRESENTING FORMOSA AT THE MEETING HERE.
IT CALLS UPON UNION MEMBERS TO REFUSE TO LOAD OR DISCHARGE CARGOES FOR COMMUNIST CHINA AND ALL OTHER COMMUNIST COUNTRIES.
SF7PED

A56
NIGHT LEAD ISRAEL (160)
JERUSALEM, MAY 30-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER MOSHE SHARETT TOLD PARLIAMENT TODAY ISRAEL INTENDS TO CONCLUDE THE HULEH LAKE SWAMP DRAINING PROJECT SUCCESSFULLY DESPITE CONFLICTING INTERPRETATIONS OF A UNITED NATIONS ORDER TO STOP WORK.
THESE ARE THE OPERATIONS THAT TOUCHED OFF RECENT FIGHTING BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SYRIA IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE NEAR THE SEA OF GALILEE. THE CHIEF OF THE U.N. TRUCE ORGANIZATION, U.S.MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM E.RILEY, REPORTED TO THE U.N. IN NEW YORK TUESDAY THAT HE HAD CALLED UPON ISRAEL TO HALT THE PROJECT ENTIRELY.
SHARET SAID THERE HAD ALWAYS BEEN COMPLETE AGREEMENT BETWEEN RILEY AND HIMSELF THAT THE WORK STOPPAGE WAS TEMPORARILY DEMANDED FOR THE ARAB-OWNED ACRES ONLY IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE.
WHILE GIVING ISRAEL'S ASSURANCE OF A "MAXIMUM OF COOPERATION" WITH U.N. AUTHORITIES, SHARRET SAID THE ISRAELI CABINET IS DETERMINED TO BRING THE HULEH RECLAMATION WORK TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION.
AN EARLIER U.N. ORDER WAS INTERPRETED BY ISRAEL TO MEAN THAT WORK SHOULD BE STOPPED ON SEVEN ACRES OWNED BY ARABS, BUT NOT ON ISRAEL-OWNED LANDS.
WD753PED

A102 (100)
TEL AVIV, ISRAEL, MAY 30-(AP)-ISRAELI FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCES EXPRESSED SURPRISE TODAY OVER REPORTS FROM NEW YORK THAT GEN. WILLIAM E.RILEY, U.N. CHIEF OF STAFF, ORDERED ISRAEL TO STOP WORK ON THE ENTIRE HULEH SWAMPS DRAINAGE PROJECT.
THIS RECLAMATION PROJECT IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE ON THE ISRAEL-SYRIA BORDER WAS THE CAUSE OF RECENT BORDER FIGHTING. SYRIANS CONTENDED ISRAEL ENCROACHED ON THEIR LAND.
A SOURCE CLOSE TO FOREIGN MINISTER MOSHE SHARETT SAID A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING HAD BEEN REACHED WITH U.N. AUTHORITIES THAT ISRAEL IS ENTITLED TO CONTINUE WORK IN THOSE PARTS OF THE HULEH AREA WHERE QUESTIONS OF ARAB OWNERSHIP ARE NOT INVOLVED. NOW, AN ORDER FOR TOTAL WORK STOPPAGE HAS BEEN CONVEYED TO ISRAEL, THIS SOURCE SAID.
WB946AED

A124
(120)
DAMASCUS, SYRIA, MAY 30-(AP)-THE DAMASCUS PRESS ASSOCIATION AND PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION VOTED TODAY TO BOYCOTT A DINNER BY THE U.S. INFORMATION SERVICE HONORING THE SYRIAN PRESS NEXT FRIDAY.
THEIR DECISION WAS PROMPTED BY UNITED STATES' "PERSISTENCE IN SUPPORTING ISRAEL'S AGGRESSION AND STRENGTHENING ISRAEL AGAINST ARABS IN GENERAL, AND SYRIA PARTICULARLY, WITH MONEY AND ARMS," THE ASSOCIATIONS SAID IN A NOTE TO U.S. MINISTER CAVENDISH CANNON.
SENTIMENT AGAINST THE U.S. WAS AROUSED BY REPORTS REACHING HERE OF A RECENT SPEECH BY VICE PRESIDENT ALBEN BARKLEY. HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING ISRAEL WAS THE ONLY COUNTRY IN THE MIDDLE EAST THAT THE U.S. COULD TRUST.
CONTRIBUTING TO THE ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING IS WHAT IS CONSIDERED HERE AN UNFAIR ALLOTMENT OF AID UNDER THE MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM RECENTLY ASKED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN FOR MIDDLE EASTERN COUNTRIES.
HA1151PED

A60
(100)

MAY 31 1951

SAIGON, INDOCHINA, MAY 30-(AP)-GEN. JEAN DELATTRE DE TASSIGNY, FRENCH COMMANDER IN THE FAR EAST, SAID TONIGHT IN A BRIEF, SIMPLE COMMUNIQUE THAT HIS ONLY SON, FIRST LIEUT. BERNARD DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY, HAD BEEN KILLED IN ACTION IN NORTH INDOCHINA.
THE COMMUNIQUE SAID LIEUT. DE LATTRE, 23, HAD "FALLEN ON THE FIELD OF HONOR AT FOUR O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON."
THE YOUNG ARMORED INFANTRY OFFICER DIED IN THE FIRST SHOCK OF A STRONG VIETMINH ATTACK WHICH IS IN PROGRESS AGAINST FRENCH DEFENSES IN THE NINHBINH AREA 55 MILES SOUTH OF HANOI.
GEN. DE LATTRE WAS AT HANOI DIRECTING MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST THE COMMUNIST-LED GUERRILLAS WHEN HE RECEIVED THE NEWS OF HIS SON'S DEATH.
HA813PED

A93FX
(100)
MANILA,MAY 30-(AP)-MANILA'S AMERICAN COMMUNITY TODAY HELD TRADITIONAL MEMORIAL DAY SERVICES AT THE U.S. MILITARY CEMETERY IN FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
MAJ.GEN.LELAND S.HOBBS, CHIEF OF THE JOINT UNITED STATES MILITARY ADVISORY GROUP, DELIVERED A BRIEF ADDRESS EULOGIZING AMERICAN SOLDIERS KILLED IN THE PHILIPPINES.
MR. AND MRS.MARVIN RICH OF CHICAGO WERE AT THE GRAVE OF THEIR SON, LT.HOWARD M.RICH.
LT.RICH WAS A MEMBER OF THE 24TH REGIMENT, PHILIPPINES SCOUTS. HE WAS CAPTURED WHILE ON A MISSION BEHIND JAPANESE LINES, THREE DAYS BEFORE THE FALL OF BATAAN. HE DIED IN A PRISONER OF WAR CAMP.
UM607APD NM

30.24- 23559

A52FX
TOKYO,MAY 30-(AP)-THIRTY-EIGHT JAPANESE INDUSTRIALISTS AND GOVERNMENT LEADERS WILL ATTEND THE MORAL REARMAMENT CONFERENCE AT MACKINAC ISLAND, MICH., JUNE 1. THE GROUP WILL INCLUDE EIGHT WOMEN LEGISLATORS.
CC304APD NM

A114FX (CQ)
(170)
YOKOHAMA,JAPAN,MAY 30-(AP)-A SHIP LOAD OF SKEPTICAL JAPANESE ARRIVED FROM BRAZIL TODAY--DETERMINED TO SEE FORTHEMSELVES WHETHER JAPAN REALLY LOST THE PACIFIC WAR.
THERE WERE 114 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM THE SOUTH AMERICAN COLONY WHICH STILL INSISTS NIPPON WON WORLD WAR TWO.
SOME OF THE YOUNGER MEN WEREN'T SO SURE AFTER THEY REACHED JAPAN. BUT LITTLE KANTARO NAKANO, 65-YEAR-OLD FATHER OF 14 CHILDREN, WAS EMPHATIC:
"ALL THE COUNTRIES IN ASIA ARE FREE, AND JAPAN MADE THEM FREE."
HE FOUND AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE PATROLLING THE PIER SOMEWHAT OF A PUZZLER.
"I'M NOT SURE WHAT THEY ARE DOING HERE," HE CONCEDED. "I'LL HAVE TO LOOK INTO THAT."
TOKUTARO ONO, LEADER OF THE RETURNING GROUP, WAS NOT ABOARD THE DUTCH SHIP TJIBADAK WHEN IT ARRIVED. HE AND 40 OTHERS WERE IN HONG KONG AWAITING TRANSPORTATION.
THE SHIP ON WHICH THEY ALL LEFT SAO PAULO, BRAZIL, WAS LAID UP IN HONG KONG FOR REPAIRS. THE TJIBADAK COULD ACCOMMODATE ONLY 114. THE REMAINDER ARE EXPECTED HERE IN A FEW DAYS.
UM728APD

MAY 31 1951

A121FX
BY FRED HAMPSON (190)
HONG KONG, THURSDAY, MAY 31-(AP)-AN INDIAN TRADE DELEGATE SAID TODAY THAT RED CHINA IS SELLING 400,000 TONS OF KAOLIANG, A COARSE GRAIN, TO FAMINE-PLAGUED INDIA AND WILL SHIP IT FROM RUSSIAN-CONTROLLED DAIREN.
THE DELEGATE, K.R.DAMLE, ON HIS WAY BACK TO NEW DELHI FROM A MONTH'S STAY IN PEIPING, PRAISED THE RED CHINA GOVERNMENT AND ITS TREATMENT OF HIM.
"CHINESE COMMUNISTS KNOW HOW TO LOOK AFTER THEIR FRIENDS," DAMLE SAID, "BUT THEY HAVE ANOTHER WAY OF TREATING THOSE THEY DO NOT LIKE."
ASKED ABOUT REPORTS OF THOUSANDS BEING EXECUTED, DAMLE REPLIED:
"OH, THEY KILLED SOME HUNDREDS IN PEIPING BUT THEY WERE SCOUNDRELS WHO COMMITTED MISDEMEANORS AND CRIMES UNDER THE FORMER REGIME (CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT) AND RECEIVED THEIR WELL-MERITED DESERTS."
HE PRAISED PEIPING'S HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS AND SAID ONE OF THE RED CAPITAL'S TWO LEADING HOTELS IS FILLED WITH RUSSIAN ADVISERS.
DAMLE SAID THE KAOLIANG WILL BE SHIPPED TO INDIA BETWEEEN NOW AND NEXT OCTOBER. IT WILL BE PAID FOR IN INDIAN RUPEES CREDITED TO THE CHINESE RED GOVERNMENT IN NEW DELHI FOR PURCHASES THROUGHOUT THE ASIAN BLOC. SUCH PURCHASES NEED NOT NECESSARILY BE MADE ONLY FROM INDIA.
CK844PPD NM

A100
QUITO, ECUADOR, MAY 30-(AP)-PRESIDENT GALO PLAZA WILL FLY TO WASHINGTON JUNE 19 ON AN OFFICIAL VISIT.
THE ECUADOREAN EXECUTIVE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY, PLANS TO LEAVE GUAYAQUIL, ABOARD THE INDEPENDENCE, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PERSONAL PLANE. HE WILL BE THE GUEST OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN AT BLAIR HOUSE FOR THREE DAYS.
BD1037PED

dc

san juan, puerto rico, may 30 -(ap)- Two argentine transports with [redacted] naval men aboard to take over a u.s. cruiser recentl transferred to the argentine navy arrived here enroute to philadelphia today. The transports, bahia buen suceso and bahia aguirre will leave here for th american port friday.

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rsmll.50a 0954

A132WX
SECOND NIGHT LEAD CONTROLS--ROUNDUP
WASHINGTON, MAY 30-(AP)-THE U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TONIGHT ACCUSED THE CIO OF "A CHEAP TRICK ON THE PUBLIC." THE CHAMBER THUS DENOUNCED CIO CHARGES THAT BIG BUSINESS IS TRYING TO BRIBE LABOR TO HELP SCUTTLE GOVERNMENT WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS.
CIO SECRETARY-TREASURER JAMES B. CAREY TOLD THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE TODAY THAT IN THE CIO'S VIEW BUSINESS IS OFFERING THIS "SHARE THE LOOT" DEAL TO LABOR:
BOTH BUSINESS AND LABOR WOULD JOIN IN KILLING GOVERNMENT CONTROLS; THEN BUSINESS WOULD "GOUGE" CONSUMERS WITH HIGHER PRICES AND LABOR WOULD BE CUT IN FOR MUCH HIGHER WAGES.
THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SPECIFICALLY CRITICIZED BY CAREY, SAID IN A STATEMENT LATE TONIGHT THAT CAREY'S TESTIMONY "IS TYPICAL OF THE INSIDIOUS TYPE OF REMARK HE MAKES. X X X
"THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO GROUND FOR THE INSINUATION IN HIS STATEMENT THAT THE NATIONAL CHAMBER PROPOSED ANY SUCH DEAL WITH ORGANIZED LABOR OR WITH ANYBODY ELSE. AND JIM CAREY KNOWS THAT TO BE A FACT. SUCH A STATEMENT DISCREDITS ANYTHING HE HAS TO SAY.
"BUSINESS KNOWS THAT WAGES DO NOT NEED TO BE CONTROLLED ANY MORE THAN PRICES NEED TO BE CONTROLLED. UNION LEADERS LIKE JIM CAREY ARE DOING A DISSERVICE TO THE AMERICAN WORKER BY ADVOCATING THAT HE

ACCEPT FURTHER REGIMENTATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT."

THE STATEMENT WAS ISSUED BY HERMAN W. STEINKRAUS OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN., CHAIRMAN OF THE CHAMBER'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. STEINKRAUS WILL TESTIFY BEFORE THE SAME SENATE COMMITTEE FRIDAY.

THE COMMITTEE IS WORKING ON A BILL PROPOSED BY THE ADMINISTRATION TO BROADEN AND EXTEND THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT, CARRYING WAGE-PRICE AUTHORITY AND MOST OTHER PARTS OF THE DEFENSE EMERGENCY POWERS. THE PRESENT ACT EXPIRES AT THE END OF NEXT MONTH.

THE COTTON BUSINESS VIEW WAS PRESENTED BY WILLIAM R.BLAKE OF MEMPHIS, TENN., EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL, WHO TOLD THE SENATORS:

"IF WE CONTINUE PRICE CEILINGS WE WILL BE KEEPING IN FORCE A SYSTEM OF CONTROLS WHICH IS STRANGLING THE EFFICIENCY OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION THROUGHOUT THIS NATION AND IS THEREBY UNDERMINING THE VERY FORCE WHICH IS MOST IMPORTANT IN FIGHTING INFLATION."

UNDER QUESTIONING BY SENATOR DOUGLAS (D-ILL), BLAKE AGREED THAT THE COTTON CEILING OF 45.2 CENTS A POUND IS NOT TOO LOW. DOUGLAS BROUGHT OUT THAT THIS FIGURE IS NEAR THE ALL-TIME RECORD PRICE.

CHAIRMAN MAYBANK (D-SC) COMMENTED THAT COTTON FUTURES NOW ARE SELLING AROUND 35 TO 38 CENTS A POUND BECAUSE OF THE BIG 16,000,000-BALE CROP IN PROSPECT THIS YEAR. SPOT COTTON IS NEAR THE CEILING.

BLAKE SAID A SEVERE BREAK IN THE COTTON PRICE IS POSSIBLE BY NEXT FALL BECAUSE OF THE BIG CROP. HE SAID THE COTTON INDUSTRY FEELS THE GOVERNMENT HAD AN OBLIGATION TO SEE THAT THE PRICE DOES NOT FALL BELOW 40 CENTS BECAUSE THE BIG CROP IS BEING PRODUCED AT GOVERNMENT REQUEST. HE SAID THIS COULD BE DONE BY RELAXING EXPORT CONTROLS.

CIO SECRETARY-TREASURER JAMES B.CAREY SPECIFICALLY ACCUSED THE U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF DISPLAYING "COMPLETE IRRESPONSIBILITY AND A NARROW GREED THAT COULD WHOLLY WRECK OUR DEFENSE PROGRAM IF THEIR IDEAS WERE ADOPTED.

MAY 30 1951

A41WX

CAREY ASSERTED THAT BIG BUSINESS WITH "UTTER GALL" IS TRYING TO SELL CONGRESS ON THE IDEA OF LETTING CONTROLS DIE.

HE SAID BUSINESS WANTS LABOR TO JOIN IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CONTROLS AND "BOTH OF US TOGETHER COULD THEN GOUGE THE CONSUMER, AND LABOR COULD GET ITS 'CUT' IN MUCH HIGHER WAGES."

"WE OF THE CIO REJECT EMPHATICALLY THIS OFFER OF A CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE PUBLIC INTEREST," CAREY SAID. "WE WILL HAVE NO PART IN THIS SHAMEFUL DEAL."

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ASKED CAREY IF HE COULD GIVE A SPECIFIC EXAMPLE OF ANY DEAL OFFERED TO LABOR BY BUSINESS TO "SHARE THE LOOT."

CAREY SAID ONE CASE INVOLVED THE WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CORPORATION.

HE SAID THE COMPANY OFFERED TO GIVE ITS WORKERS A NINE-CENT HOURLY WAGE INCREASE IF THE UNIONS INVOLVED WOULD HELP THE COMPANY PERSUADE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES TO LET THE WAGE BOOST BE REFLECTED IN HIGHER PRICES FOR WESTINGHOUSE PRODUCTS.

CAREY'S UNION, THE CIO INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, REPRESENTS MOST OF THE WESTINGHOUSE PRODUCTION WORKERS.

CAREY LEFT IMMEDIATELY AFTER HIS TESTIMONY TO RETURN TO PITTSBURGH. HIS UNION IS TO MEET THERE TOMORROW TO TAKE A STRIKE VOTE IN THE WESTINGHOUSE CASE.

A.J.MCKAY OF OCALA, FLA., PRESIDENT OF QUALITY COURTS UNITED, INC., URGED THAT RENT CONTROLS ON TOURIST COURTS BE ELIMINATED FROM THE BILL. IF THEY REMAIN IN, THE PRESIDENT SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO CONSIDER THE SEASONAL NATURE OF THE BUSINESS IN FIXING RENT CEILINGS, MCKAY TESTIFIED.

JOHN ROBINSON OF DALLAS, TEX., VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE BARBERS, HAIRDRESSERS AND COSMETOLOGISTS UNION, ASKED THAT THE BARBER AND BEAUTY INDUSTRIES BE EXEMPTED FROM PRICE CONTROL.

MEANWHILE, THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION PREDICTED ITS NEW CEILING PRICES ON CERTAIN CANNED GOODS WILL BRING A SMALL ROLL BACK IN THE PRICE OF CANNED SPINACH.

THE OPS SET CEILING PRICES FOR CANNERS' SALES OF THE SPRING PACK OF CANNED ASPARAGUS, GREEN BEANS, SPINACH AND OTHER VEGETABLE GREENS.

OFFICIALS SAID THE ORDER MIGHT CAUSE A SMALL INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF CANNED ASPARAGUS.

THE PRICE CONTROL AGENCY SOUNDED A REMINDER THAT TODAY MARKED IMPORTANT DEADLINES FOR SOME 200,000 RETAIL STORES SELLING HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND FOR ABOUT 300,000 RETAIL MEAT MARKETS.

BY MIDNIGHT TONIGHT, MOST RETAIL STORES WERE REQUIRED TO FILE CHARTS WITH OPS LISTING THEIR CEILING PRICES FOR SUCH ITEMS AS DRY GOODS, HOUSEWARES, RADIOS, TELEVISION SETS, HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

RZ650PED

A114WX

(150) CHINA SHIPPING

WASHINGTON, MAY 30-(AP)-ADM.FORREST P.SHERMAN SAID TODAY THE NUMBER OF PANAMA-REGISTERED SHIPS TRADING WITH COMMUNIST CHINA HAD "INCREASED THREEFOLD" SINCE NOVEMBER, 1950.

BUT THE NAVY CHIEF OF STAFF DISPUTED A POPULAR BELIEF THAT MOST OF THEM ARE OWNED BY UNITED STATES CAPITAL.

SHERMAN TOLD THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES HE HAD A STUDY MADE OF 37 VESSELS FLYING THE PANAMA FLAG WHICH HE SAID ARE "CURRENTLY OPERATING" INTO RED CHINESE PORTS.

HE FOUND, HE SAID, 24 OF THE SHIP OWNERS WERE BRITISH, EIGHT CHINESE, FOUR GREEK AND ONE OF THEM "A MAN IN NEW YORK WITH A GREEK NAME".

"I HAD ALWAYS ASSUMED THEY WERE BASICALLY AMERICAN-OWNED SHIPS, ALTHOUGH OPERATING UNDER PANAMANIAN REGISTRY," SENATOR RUSSELL (D-GA) REMARKED.

SHERMAN SAID A SURVEY SHOWED THAT THE VOLUME OF SHIPPING TO RED CHINA IN GREEK-REGISTERED VESSELS ALSO MOUNTED SWIFTLY AFTER THE KOREAN WAR STARTED, AND REACHED A PEAK IN DECEMBER. HE SAID IT HAS "DECLINED SHARPLY" SINCE THEN, BUT DID NOT GIVE THE FIGURES.

MAY 30 1951

VX114SPED

D164WX

(190) WASHINGTON, MAY 29-(AP)-SHIPS NEEDED TO HAUL GRAIN FOR THE RELIEF OF INDIA SHOULD BE REACTIVATED ON THE PACIFIC COAST, REP. MITCHELL (D-WASH) TOLD THE MARITIME ADMINISTRATION TODAY.

HE MADE PUBLIC A LETTER TO VICE ADMIRAL E.L.COCHRANE, MARITIME ADMINISTRATOR, IN WHICH HE NOTED THAT THE PROPOSED INDIA WHEAT BILL CALLS FOR REACTIVATION OF SOME 100 LIBERTY SHIPS.

THE BILL, NOW IN CONFERENCE TO IRON OUT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE HOUSE AND SENATE VERSIONS, WOULD DIRECT THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION TO ADVANCE $20,000,000(M) TO THE MARITIME ADMINISTRATION FOR SHIP RE-ACTIVATION.

DESPITE FREQUENT REQUESTS, MITCHELL SAID, "ONLY 40 OF THE 278 RE-ACTIVATION CONTRACTS AWARDED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE KOREAN CONFLICT HAVE BEEN GRANTED WEST COAST YARDS."

AS A RESULT, HE CONTINUED, PACIFIC COAST SHIPBUILDING "IS DETERIORATING IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT WE ARE CURRENTLY FACED WITH A GRAVE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WHICH REQUIRES THE ACTIVATION OF THIS INDUSTRY."

X X X X

"I AM THEREFORE REQUESTING THAT THE CONTRACTS FOR REACTIVATION AS PROVIDED IN THE INDIA WHEAT BILL X X X BE AWARDED EXCLUSIVELY TO WEST COAST YARDS UNTIL SUCH A TIME AS A BALANCE WITH THE NUMBER OF CONTRACTS ALREADY AWARDED EAST COAST YARDS HAS BEEN REACHED, AFTER WHICH A FAIR AND EQUITABLE DIVISION SHOULD BE CONTINUED."

ES537PED

A115WX
WASHINGTON, MAY 30-(AP)-THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESS SAID TODAY THE CURRENT "PRICE WAR AMONG NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORES IS THREATENING TO DESTROY SMALL RETAIL STORES.
GEORGE J.BURGER, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION, SAID HIS ORGANIZATION WILL DEMAND THAT CONGRESS AMEND THE FAIR TRADE ACT TO PRESERVE ITS MAJOR PROTECTIVE REGULATIONS.
THE NEW YORK "BATTLE OF THE PRICE TAGS" WAS SET OFF TUESDAY, FOLLOWING A SUPREME COURT DECISION ON "FAIR TRADE" LAWS. THE DECISION SAID THAT STORES WHICH DO NOT SIGN "FAIR TRADE" AGREEMENTS ARE NOT COMPELLED TO OBSERVE RETAIL PRICES SET BY MANUFACTURERS.
"WE ARE CERTAIN THAT CONGRESS WILL SEE TO IT THAT A FEW, AND A VERY FEW, IN THE RETAIL DISTRIBUTION TRADE WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO CARRY ON A WARFARE THAT WILL DESTROY THE BUSINESS LIFE OF MANY THOUSANDS OF NEEDED RETAIL INSTITUTIONS IN OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY," BURGER SAID IN A STATEMENT.
"WE WILL DEMAND OF THE CONGRESS THE NEED FOR AMENDING LEGISLATION TO BE ACTED UPON AT ONCE TO PROTECT THE PRINCIPLE PROVISIONS IN THE FAIR TRADE ACTS, THAT IS (1) SELLING BELOW THE SELLER'S COST, AND (2) USING TRADE MARKED BRAND MERCHANDISE AS LOSS LEADERS."
VX1129PED

MAY 31 1951

D53WX(PG CS MP F)
WASHINGTON, MAY 29-(AP)-CLAY P. BEDFORD, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF KAISER FRAZER CORP., TODAY WAS NAMED ASSISTANT TO MOBILIZATION DIRECTOR CHARLES E. WILSON. HE WILL BE CHARGED WITH STIMULATING DEFENSE PRODUCTION.
BEDFORD, 47, HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH HENRY J. KAISER, WEST COAST INDUSTRIALIST AND SHIPBUILDER FOR 26 YEARS. HE WAS IN CHARGE OF THE FOUR RICHMOND, CALIF., SHIPYARDS THAT BUILT 729 SHIPS DURING THE WAR.
JA1250PED

D134WX NA
LABOR
WASHINGTON,MAY 29-(AP)-DAVID J.MCDONALD, SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE CIO STEELWORKERS, WAS SWORN IN TODAY AS SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO ECONOMIC STABILIZER ERIC JOHNSTON.
MCDONALD WAS CHOSEN TO REPRESENT THE UNITED LABOR POLICY COMMITTEE (ULPC) WHEN THE GROUP DECIDED A MONTH AGO TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES BACK TO KEY POSTS IN THE DEFENSE AGENCIES.
THE ULPC, MADE UP OF MOST OF THE BIG UNIONS, HAD WITHDRAWN FEB. 28 FROM PARTICIPATION IN THE AGENCIES IN PROTEST AGAINST THE WAY THE MOBILIZATION PROGRAM WAS BEING HANDLED.
RZ358PED

D135WX
(280) SHIPBUILDING
WASHINGTON, MAY 29-(AP)-THE WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD WAS ASKED TODAY TO APPROVE OVER-THE-CEILING WAGE INCREASES FOR SHIPYARD WORKERS TO HALT THE TRANSFER OF SKILLED EMPLOYEES TO HIGHER-PAYING JOBS.
VICE ADM.E.L.COCHRAN, MARITIME ADMINISTRATOR, AND J.H.MORSE, GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY'S SHIPBUILDING OPERATIONS, SAID THERE WAS A CRITICAL NEED FOR SHIPS AND FOR HOLDING ON TO MEN NOW EMPLOYED.
COCHRAN SAID MANY YARDS HAD GONE OUT OF BUSINESS AFTER WORLD WAR TWO, CUTTING DOWN THE SOURCE OF NEW SHIPS AND REPAIRS ON OLD ONES.
BETHLEHEM AND SOME OTHER SHIPYARDS HAVE NEGOTIATED A 15 PERCENT INCREASE FOR EMPLOYES WHICH THE BOARD IS BEING ASKED TO APPROVE.
MORSE TOLD A SPECIAL WAGE BOARD PANEL HEADED BY PUBLIC MEMBER JOHN T.DUNLOP THAT SHIPYARD WORKERS HAD FALLEN FAR BEHIND OTHER SKILLED INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN PAY.
HE SAID HIS COMPANY WAS FINDING IT DIFFICULT TO GET WORKERS AND THAT NAVY YARDS WERE PAYING MUCH HIGHER RATES. FOR EXAMPLE, HE SAID, BETHLEHEM'S TOP MECHANICS WERE GETTING $1.57 AN HOUR WHILE MACHINISTS IN THE NAVY YARDS WERE RECEIVING $1.93 AN HOUR.
MORSE SAID THAT IN ORDER TO STOP THE LOSS OF KEY PERSONNEL TO THE NAVY HIS COMPANY WAS FORCED TO PAY A TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF OVERTIME PREMIUM WAGES.
JAMES BROWNLOW, HEAD OF THE AFL METAL TRADES DEPARTMENT, SAID THAT SHIPYARD WORKERS HAD RECEIVED APPROXIMATELY ONE HALF OF THE WAGE INCREASES OF OTHER WORKERS SINCE 1940.
CARL HUHNDORFF, RESEARCH DIRECTOR FOR THE AFL MACHINISTS UNION SAID IT WOULD BE MUCH MORE INFLATIONARY NOT TO ALLOW THE 15 PER CENT PAY INCREASE. HE ARGUED THAT SKILLED MECHANICS WOULD GO ELSEWHERE WITHOUT THE PAY INCREASE, LEAVING THE WORK TO BE DONE BY LESS SKILLED WORKERS AND THAT WOULD BE MORE EXPENSIVE.
THE CIO MARINE AND SHIPBUILDING WORKERS HAVE THREATENED TO CALL A STRIKE OF 50,000 WORKERS ON THE EAST, WEST AND GULF COASTS JUNE 3RD IF THE 15 PER CENT INCREASE IS NOT APPROVED.
ES404PED

MAY 31 1951

A87WX (NEWSPRINT)
(300)WASHINGTON,MAY 30-(AP)-A 13-NATION RAW MATERIALS COMMITTEE HAS ALLOCATED 3,000 TONS OF AMERICAN AND CANADIAN NEWSPRINT TO FRANCE TO MEET "CONDITIONS OF EXCEPTIONAL URGENCY."
THE AWARD IS THE FIRST FIRM ACTION TAKEN BY A RAW MATERIALS CONFERENCE OF 26 WESTERN NATIONS SINCE IT BEGAN MEETING FEB. 26.
A CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT EXPLAIN WHAT THE "CONDITIONS OF EXCEPTIONAL URGENCY" WERE.
INFORMED OFFICIALS SAID, HOWEVER, THAT FRANCE NEEDS THE NEWSPRINT TO REPLY TO BITTER COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA ATTACKS BEFORE THE FRENCH NATIONAL ELECTIONS JUNE 17.
THE ALLOCATIONS TO FRANCE WERE RECOMMENDED BY THE CONFERENCE'S PULP-PAPER COMMITTEE WHICH HAS BEEN TRYING TO DECIDE HOW TO MEET A WORLD-WIDE SHORTAGE AND INCREASE SUPPLIES TO WESTERN NATIONS.
FURTHER EMERGENCY ALLOCATIONS WILL BE MADE LATER, THE STATEMENT INDICATED, AFTER THE COMMITTEE HAS SCREENED APPEALS FROM OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID:
"THE COMMITTEE, HOWEVER, HAS DECIDED AS A GENERAL POLICY THAT IT WOULD BE IMPRACTICABLE TO DEAL WITH FURTHER INDIVIDUAL CASES INVOLVING SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITIES BEFORE THE OVER-ALL NEWSPRINT POSITION HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED FOLLOWING RECEIPT OF REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRES."
SIXTY "INTERESTED COUNTRIES" HAVE BEEN ASKED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THEIR REQUIREMENT BY JUNE 22.
FRANCE WAS GIVEN THE RIGHT TO BUY THE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN NEWSPRINT IMMEDIATELY, OFFICIALS SAID, AT "NORMAL MARKET PRICES".
OFFICIALS SAID THE CONFERENCE MAY DECIDE TO SET ASIDE FROM 10,000 TO 12,000 TONS OF AMERICAN AND CANADIAN NEWSPRINT FOR DISTRIBUTION TO ABOUT A DOZEN COUNTRIES WHOSE NEED IS JUDGED CRITICAL.
A SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY SUPPLIES OF NEWSPRINT, MADE UP OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND SWEDEN, HAS BEEN CREATED TO STUDY THE PROBLEM.
THE 13 NATIONS ON THE COMMITTEE WHICH ALLOCATED NEWSPRINT TO FRANCE ARE AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CANADA, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, SWEDEN, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES.
949PED

A144
FOLLOW WASHINGTON NEWSPRINT
MONTREAL, MAY 30-(AP)-AN INFORMED NEWSPRINT SOURCE TONIGHT SAIDANY ALLOCATION OF CANADIAN AND AMERICAN NEWSPRINT TO FRANCE WILL HAVE TO BE DONE BY THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED TO BE EFFECTIVE.
THE SOURCE WAS COMMENTING ON A WASHINGTON REPORT THAT A COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL MATERIALS CONFERENCE HAS ALLOCATED 3,000 TONS OF CANADIAN AND AMERICAN NEWSPRINT TO FRANCE TO MEET "CONDITIONS OF EXCEPTIONAL URGENCY."
THE SOURCE SAID THIS COMMITTEE HAS NO POWER TO ALLOCATE CANADIAN OR U.S. PRODUCTION BUT ONLY TO RECOMMEND THAT THE CANADIAN AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS MAKE SUCH AN ALLOCATION.
HA148AED

MAY 31 1951

D67 (CP OUT) (300)
NEWSPRINT
OTTAWA, MAY 29-(AP)-BRITISH AND CANADIAN NEWSPRINT OFFICIALS HAVE REACHED AGREEMENT ON INCREASED SUPPLIES FOR BRITAIN. OTHER NEWSPRINT-SHORT OVERSEAS COUNTRIES ARE EXPECTED TO OBTAIN SOME RELIEF FROM ANOTHER CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON TO ALLOCATE CANADA'S IMPORTANT PRODUCTION.
LORD LAYTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH NEWSPRINT SUPPLY COMPANY, SAID YESTERDAY AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED WITH CANADIAN NEWSPRINT MILLS.
WELL-INFORMED QUARTERS HERE ESTIMATE BRITAIN LIKELY WILL GET ABOUT FOUR OR FIVE TIMES THE 20,000 TONS OF NEWSPRINT SHE GOT FROM CANADA IN 1950, OR MORE THAN 10 PER CENT OF HER TOTAL CONSUMPTION.
SHE MAY GET EVEN MORE IN THE FOLLOWING TWO YEARS, DEPENDENT ON WORLD DEMAND FOR CANADIAN NEWSPRINT.
BUT OTHER OVERSEAS COUNTRIES--FRANCE, INDIA, ITALY, TURKEY--ALSO WANT NEWSPRINT FROM CANADA.
THEIR NEED MAY MEAN THAT EMERGENCY INTERNATIONAL ALLOCATION MAY BE JUST AROUND THE CORNER FOR CANADA'S PRECIOUS NEWSPRINT.
INFORMED OFFICIALS REPORT THIS MAY DEVELOP OUT OF THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE OF 10 COUNTRIES, NOW STUDYING MEANS TO HELP OVERSEAS COUNTRIES FACE A CRIPPLING NEWSPRINT SHORTAGE.
ONE OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MATERIALS CONFERENCE (CAPS IMC) COMMITTEE, INFORMANTS BELIEVE, WILL BE THAT A SMALL AMOUNT OF NEWSPRINT, TAKEN FROM "NORTH AMERICAN SUPPLIES," BE SET ASIDE TO MEET OVERSEAS SHORTAGES.
THE ALLOCATION IS NOT EXPECTED TO BE MORE THAN A SMALL PART OF THE 171,000-TON INCREASE EXPECTED IN CANADIAN NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION THIS YEAR--FROM 5,279,000 TONS OF 5,450,000.
IN 1950 BRITAIN CONSUMED ABOUT 681,000 TONS OF NEWSPRINT. OF THIS SHE IMPORTED 160,000 TONS, INCLUDING THE 20,000 FROM CANADA. SHE PRODUCED 633,000 TONS HERSELF, BUT EXPORTED 112,000 TONS.
ESTIMATES EARLIER THIS YEAR PUT HER 1951 NEEDS AT 750,000 TONS. OF THIS, 185,000 TONS WAS EXPECTED FROM IMPORTS. SHE WAS EXPECTED TO PRODUCE 640,000 TONS HERSELF, OF WHICH SHE WOULD EXPORT 110,000 TONS. THIS LEFT A DEFICIT OF 35,000 TONS.
IN COMPARISON, THE UNITED STATES WILL CONSUME THIS YEAR CLOSE TO 6,000,000 TONS AND CANADA AROUND 355,000 TONS.
JM135PED

B15 (ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 30-(AP)-A CENSUS OF AMERICAN DIRECT INVESTMENTS ABROAD IS BEING TAKEN FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE WAR. OFFICIALS EXPECT IT TO SHOW THE VALUE OF THESE INVESTMENTS HAS NEARLY DOUBLED IN THE LAST EIGHT YEARS.
THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY RETURNS--WHICH ARE COMPULSORY--MUST BE FILED BY THE INVESTORS NOT LATER THAN JULY 31. THEY GO TO THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS. FORMS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE DIVISION OR FROM COMMERCE DEPARTMENT FIELD OFFICES OVER THE COUNTRY.
THE QUESTIONNAIRES WERE DESIGNED, THE DEPARTMENT SAID, WITH A VIEW TO "THE NEEDS OF BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT FOR STATISTICAL MATERIAL USEFUL IN PLANNING FOREIGN OPERATIONS--ESPECIALLY THOSE UNDER THE POINT FOUR PROGRAM."
THEY CALL FOR INFORMATION AS OF LAST DEC. 31 ON THE SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF DIRECT INVESTMENTS ABROAD, FOREIGN EARNINGS OF COMPANIES OPERATING OUTSIDE THE U.S., AND DATA ON VARIOUS TYPES OF TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN AMERICAN PARENT ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR CONTROLLED ENTERPRISES.
"THE REPORTS WILL GIVE FOR THE FIRST TIME A DETAILED PICTURE OF HOW AMERICAN DIRECT INVESTMENTS ABROAD CHANGED UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE WAR AND POSTWAR EXPANSION," THE DEPARTMENT SAID.
THE LATEST CENSUS OF THE KIND, CONDUCTED BY THE TREASURY, SHOWED THAT AMERICAN CONTROLLING INTERESTS IN ENTERPRISES ABROAD, EXCLUSIVE OF INVESTMENTS IN NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS SCHOOLS, MISSIONS AND CHURCHES, AMOUNTED TO ABOUT $7,200,000,000.
OF THAT TOTAL, NEARLY 30 PER CENT WAS INVESTED IN MANUFACTURING, 19 PER CENT IN OIL, 17 PER CENT IN PUBLIC UTILITIES, NINE PER CENT EACH IN MINING AND SMELTING AND TRADE, AND 16 PER CENT IN ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES.
SAMPLE DATA COLLECTED BY THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT IN RECENT YEARS INDICATE THAT THE NEW CENSUS WILL SHOW A VALUE OF MORE THAN $13,000,000,000. IT ALSO WILL SHOW CHANGES IN INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION AND REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION.

B16WX
FOR CENSUS PURPOSES, DIRECT INVESTMENTS ARE DEFINED AS "BUSINESS ENTERPRISES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES OR ITS POSSESSIONS SUBSTANTIALLY CONTROLLED BY UNITED STATES RESIDENTS."
THE CONTROL MAY BE THROUGH DIRECT PROPRIETORSHIPS, PARTNERSHIPS, DIRECT FOREIGN BRANCHES OF U.S. CORPORATIONS, FOREIGN-INCORPORATED SUBSIDIARIES, OR A "MINOR INTEREST IN A FOREIGN-INCORPORATED ENTERPRISE WHICH CONSTITUTES PART OF A CONTROLLING INTEREST EXERCISES BY ASSOCIATED AMERICAN INVESTORS."
ONE TEST OF A DIRECT INVESTMENT IS THAT "THE UNITED STATES OWNERSHIPS CONSIST OF 25 PER CENT OR MORE OF THE VOTING SECURITIES OF THE FOREIGN ENTERPRISE."
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30)
ES539PED NM

MAY 31 1951

CLR 803AED A82 NX O

A82KX (CX F)
(150)
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, MAY 30)
(ADVANCE)--DOVER,KAS.,MAY 30 (AP)-ALF M.LANDON CHARGED TODAY PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS CALLED FOR NATIONAL UNITY BUT "FAILED TO MAKE ANY MOVE ON HIS OWN PART TO INSPIRE THAT UNITY."
"THE ADMINISTRATION," HE SAID, "GIVES THE AMERICAN PEOPLE LITTLE CHANCE TO COMPROMISE AND FORGET THEIR DIFFERENCES ON A PROGRAM WHICH SHOULD BE AIMED AT WINNING THE WAR IN KOREA AND MAKING SPEEDY PREPARATIONS TO MEET THE CHALLENGE FROM THE COMMUNIST WORLD."
THE 1936 REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE SPOKE AT A MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVANCE BY THE AMERICAN LEGION.
"IT IS HARD TO KEEP THE IDEALS AND AIMS OF AMERICA AND A FREE WORLD CLEARLY IN MIND IN FACE OF THE CONFUSION, CORRUPTION AND WOEFUL LACK OF INSPIRED LEADERSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES," LANDON SAID.
"MANY CITIZENS HAVE LOST SIGHT OF THE OVERALL GOAL AND THE

30.24- 23563

PATRIOTISM WHICH SHOULD SWELL AMERICAN HEARTS IS LACKING AT A TIME OF CRISIS AND NATIONAL TRIALS."
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11 A.M. EST TODAY, MAY 30)
GG615ACS

B31KX Q (WX)
(150)
(ADVANCE) FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, MAY 30)
(ADVANCE)-SAN FRANCISCO,MAY 30-(AP)-THE MAN WHO WAS ON THE RECEIVING END OF THE BERLIN AIR LIFT IN THE 1948 GERMAN CRISIS IS RETIRING FROM THE ARMY TOMORROW.
COL.LOYD (CORRECT) D.BUNTING HAS SEEN 34 YEARS OF SERVICE.
FOR THE PAST YEAR HE HAS BEEN DEPUTY POST COMMANDER OF FORT MASON, ON SAN FRANCISCO BAY.
AS ARMY TRANSPORTATION OFFICER AT BERLIN, COLONEL BUNTING WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR UNLOADING AND DELIVERING THE THOUSANDS OF TONS OF MATERIAL FLOWN TO BERLIN OVER THE TOP OF THE RUSSIAN HIGHWAY AND RAIL BLOCKADE.
BUNTING CAME TO SAN FRANCISCO'S PORT OF EMBARKATION DIRECTLY FROM BERLIN IN JANUARY, 1949.
THE ARMY SAID TODAY "HE DEVISED MANY INNOVATIONS IN AIR FREIGHT HANDLING THAT ARE NOW INCORPORATED INTO ARMY TECHNIQUES."
COLONEL BUNTING LEFT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF LAW IN 1917 TO JOIN THE ARMY IN WORLD WAR I.
TOMORROW AFTERNOON HE WILL BE HONORED BY A REVIEW OF FORT MASON TROOPS AT A RETREAT CEREMONY. HE LIVES HERE WITH HIS WIFE, TWO SONS AND TWO DAUGHTERS.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, MAY 30
JM454PCS

MAY 31 1951

A111WX
(250) NIGHT LEAD MEMORIAL DAY
WASHINGTON, MAY 30-(AP)-HAROLD E.STASSEN CRITICIZED AMERICAN LEADERS TODAY FOR WHAT HE CALLED "A COUNSEL OF FEAR" IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.
THE LESSON OF MEMORIAL DAY, HE SAID IN CEREMONIES AT ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY, IS THAT AMERICAN POLICY "NOW AS THROUGHOUT ITS HISTORY MUST BE BASED ON COURAGE AND CONFIDENCE IN OUR STRENGTH".
THE FORMER REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA, WHO IS NOW PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, SAID HE WAS DEEPLY DISTURBED BY RECENT SPEECHES AND THE TESTIMONY OF THE NATION'S MILITARY LEADERS IN THE MACARTHUR HEARING.
"AGAIN AND AGAIN THOSE IN THE HIGHEST POSITIONS HAVE NOT ONLY SAID THEY WERE AFRAID, BUT THEY HAVE SAID THINGS DIRECTLY DESIGNED TO FRIGHTEN THE AMERICAN PEOPLE," STASSEN SAID.
"THE COUNSEL OF FEAR HAS BEEN PRESENTED, FEAR OF ATOMIC BOMBS ON AMERICAN CITIES, FEAR OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF FAR OFF FIGHTS, FEAR OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF DECISIONS OF THE RUSSIAN KREMLIN. OVER AND OVER AGAIN IT HAS BEEN REPEATED THAT AMERICA IS WEAK AND AMERICA SHOULD BE AFRAID.
"IT WAS THE TIMIDITY OF AMERICA IN THE COLD WAR THAT LED DIRECTLY TO THE HOT KOREAN WAR."
STASSEN DECLARED THE STANDARDS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY MUST BE STANDARDS OF "MORALITY AND STANDARDS OF JUSTICE AND NOT STANDARDS OF FEAR OR STANDARDS OF EXPEDIENCY". HIS ADDRESS WAS BROADCAST ON THE ABC NETWORK.
WASHINGTON OBSERVED MEMORIAL DAY IN GOLD AND BLUE WEATHER.
AT ARLINGTON, THE CENTER OF THE NATION'S TRIBUTE TO ITS WAR DEAD, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ARMY AND NAVY AIDES LAID WREATHS ON THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER. ANOTHER EXERCISE WAS HELD BY THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.
MR.TRUMAN, WHO HAD ASKED THE COUNTRY TO JOIN HIM IN PRAYERS FOR A LASTING WORLD PEACE, WAS ON A BRIEF VACATION CRUISE ALONG THE POTOMAC AND ACROSS CHESAPEAKE BAY.
VX1118PED

A33WX (275)
NIGHT LEAD TRUMAN
BY ERNEST B.VACCARO
ABOARD VAGABONDIA III,MAY 31-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND ALL ABOARD THE PRESIDENTIAL YACHT WILLIAMSBURG JOINED AMERICANS EVERYWHERE TODAY IN PRAYERS FOR PERMANENT PEACE.
THE WILLIAMSBURG HOVE TO AT 10 A.M. (EST) OFF POINT LOOKOUT AT THE MOUTH OF THE POTOMAC RIVER FOR THE SILENT PRAYER MR.TRUMAN CALLED FOR IN HIS MEMORIAL DAY PROCLAMATION. THE PROCLAMATION ITSELF WAS DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE SHIP IN EARLY MORNING ORDERS OF THE DAY BY REAR ADMIRAL ROBERT L.DENNISON, THE PRESIDENT'S NAVAL AIDE, AND CAPT.DONALD MACDONALD, THE WILLIAMSBURG'S SKIPPER.
THE ORDERS CALLED FOR ALL HANDS TO KNOCK OFF WORK FOR THE PRAYER.
MR.TRUMAN BOWED HIS HEAD AS HE SAT ON THE AFTERBOAT DECK WITH ADMIRAL DENNISON. OTHER MEMBERS OF THE WHITE HOUSE STAFF PARTY RETIRED TO THEIR QUARTERS FOR SIMILAR SILENT PRAYER, REPORTERS ABOARD THIS ACCOMPANYING YACHT WERE ADVISED BY TELEPHONE FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL SHIP.
THE WORD FROM THE WILLIAMSBURG WAS THAT EVERYTHING WAS GOING ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE FOR THE CRUISE, WHICH STARTED FROM WASHINGTON YESTERDAY. MR.TRUMAN WAS THE FIRST OUT OF BED THIS MORNING AMONG THE PARTY OF TEN.
THE WEATHER WARMED UP DURING THE DAY. OCCASIONAL STRONG SUNLIGHT THROUGH A HAZY OVERCAST ENABLED THE PRESIDENT TO ENJOY A SUN BATH ON THE AFTER DECK ADJOINING HIS STATEROOM.
MR.TRUMAN WORKED LATE IN THE MORNING ON OFFICIAL PAPERS AND PUT IN ANOTHER WORK SESSION AFTER A NAP. THE DOCUMENTS SENT FROM WASHINGTON WERE PUT ABOARD THIS MORNING BEFORE THE YACHT LEFT ITS OVERNIGHT ANCHORAGE OFF BLAKISTON ISLAND.
THE CRUISE ON THE POTOMAC RIVER AND CHESAPEAKE BAY, INTO WHICH THE RIVER EMPTIES AT POINT LOOKOUT, IS PLANNED TO END SATURDAY WHEN THE WILLIAMSBURG WILL TIE UP AGAIN AT WASHINGTON.
RZ610PED

MAY 31 1951

A162WX (200)
MCMAHON
(WX)...HYDE PARK, N.Y., MAY 30-(AP)-SENATOR MCMAHON (D-CONN) CALLED TODAY FOR "A MASSIVE CRUSADE FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE" WHICH HE SAID IS "THE ONLY SANE ALTERNATIVE TO WORLD WAR III."
SPEAKING AT MEMORIAL DAY SERVICES AT THE GRAVE OF THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, HE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT "IF GIVEN A CHANCE, THE LIGHT OF TRUTH WILL INEVITABLY MELT AWAY THE SHAMS AND FRAUDS UPON WHICH THE CLAIMS OF COMMUNISM ARE FOUNDED."
"BEHIND THE OMINOUS IRON CURTAIN," MCMAHON SAID IN A PREPARED ADDRESS, "THERE ARE COUNTLESS MILLIONS OF SECRET ALLIES WHO HATE WAR AS MUCH AS WE HATE WAR. X X X ALREADY THERE EXISTS ON A GIANT SCALE DISSATISFACTION, UNREST AND THE SULLEN SPIRIT OF REVOLT AMONG THESE IMPRISONED MILLIONS. X X X
"IF THIS SPARK IS FANNED AND FUELED BY THE WINDS OF TRUTH, I BELIEVE THIS MAY BE THE BEGINNING OF THE END OF SOVIET DESPOTISM."
HE PICTURED THE PRESENT SITUATION AGAINST A BACKDROP OF EVENTS OF

THE LATE 1930'S, WHEN NAZIISM GREW TO POWER IN GERMANY.
THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, HE SAID, "WAS AMONG THE FIRST TO REALIZE THAT THE SPREAD OF THIS EVIL COULD ENGULF US ALL. X X X
FROM THE DAY THE ISSUE WAS DRAWN, HE LIFTED HIS VOICE ALWAYS IN DEFENSE OF PEACE AND FREEDOM."
IN THE FACE OF PRESENT-DAY COMMUNISM, MCMAHON CONTINUED, "WE NEED ELOQUENT TONGUES AND ELOQUENT VOICES TO SUMMON THE WEST

IN THE FACE OF PRESENT-DAY COMMUNISM, MCMAHON CONTINUED, "WE NEED ELOQUENT TONGUES AND ELOQUENT VOICES TO SUMMON THE WESTERN WORLD TO THE MIGHTY CRUSADE WHICH MUST BE WAGED TO PRESERVE ITS ETERNAL VALUES."
SU1256PED

A35RM
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MAY 31 1951

AMS BUDGET (450)
NIGHT LEAD REUNION
BY JOHN DAFFRON
NORFOLK, VA., MAY 30-(AP)-AN OLD MAN NODDED PEACEFULLY IN THE BACK SEAT OF A SHINY RED CONVERTIBLE IN ELMWOOD CEMETERY HERE TODAY.
TO HIS LEFT ON A FLAG-DRAPED PLATFORM A SPEAKER WAS SAYING "THERE IS NOT AN AMERICAN CITIZEN IN THIS YEAR OF 1951 WHO WOULD HESITATE TO PAY HOMAGE TO THE MEN WHO FOUGHT AND FELL UNDER LEE AND JACKSON."
THE OLD MAN SHIFTED IN HIS SEAT AND FIXED HIS CANE MORE FIRMLY ON THE CAR FLOOR. HE WAS THE ONLY ONE ON HAND TO REPRESENT HIS FALLEN COMRADES AND HEAR THEIR VALOR EXTOLLED.
AT THE AGE OF 105, WILLIAM ~~JOSHUA BUSH OF~~ GEORGIA, FLOWN HERE FROM JACKSONVILLE, FLA. FOR THE 61ST AND FINAL REUNION OF THE UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, WAS DETERMINED TO BE ON HAND FOR THE MEMORIAL DAY SPEECHES.
THE ONLY OTHER MEMBER OF THE SURVIVING 12 VETERANS HERE FOR THE REUNION, WILLIAM D.TOWNSEND OF OLLA, LA., STUCK IT OUT THROUGH THE PARADE. BUT THE MUGGY HEAT WAS A BIT TOO MUCH FOR HIS 105 YEARS.
HE RETIRED TO HIS HOTEL JUST BEFORE THE CEREMONY IN THE CEMETERY GOT UNDER WAY.

BUT THE THE THINNING RANKS OF THE GRAY WERE FATTENED TONIGHT WITH THE ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER WISE-CRACKING 105-YEAR-OLDSTER---JOHN SALLING, OF SLANT, VIRGINIA'S SOLE SURVIVING CIVIL WAR VETERAN.
THE SELF-ADMITTED ONE-TIME MOONSHINER SAID HE FELT "QUITE CHIPPER" AFTER A 300-MILE FLIGHT HERE FROM BRISTOL, VA.-TENN., ABOARD A NAVY PLANE THAT MADE THE 600-MILE ROUND TRIP IN ABOUT FOUR HOURS.
SALLING SAID IT WAS THE FIRST TIME HE'D EVER SEEN A PLANE ON THE GROUND, "MUCH LESS FLOWN IN ONE." AND HE THOUGHT THE TRIP WAS PRETTY FINE.
ASKED IF HE'D CARE TO ADDRESS THE REUNION SOMETIME DURING HIS STAY HERE, SALLING REPLIED:
"I'LL MAKE A SPEECH, ALL RIGHT. I MIGHT EVEN DO A LITTLE PREACHING."
TAKEN TO CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS HERE, SALLING HAD HIS FIRST MEETING WITH BUSH. THE TWO OLD SOLDIERS CHATTED A FEW MINUTES, THEN DEPARTED FOR BED. TOWNSEND STILL WASN'T UP TO ANY PUBLIC CEREMONY.
THE VIRGINIA VETERAN HAD BEEN ORDERED TO MISS THE REUNION AFTER HE CONTRACTED A COLD SUNDAY WHILE ATTENDING A FUNERAL.

SALLING'S CONDITION IMPROVED, HOWEVER, AND HIS DOCTOR TODAY RELENTED AND SAID THE OLD MAN COULD ATTEND. THE NAVY CAME THROUGH WITH A TRANSPORT, PILOTED BY LT.MANUEL LUKE AND COMDR. W.F.BREWER.

"BUT "GENERAL" BUSH STUCK IT OUT AS A SOMEWHAT INDIRECT MEANS OF MAKING GOOD ON THE BOAST HE MADE ON ARRIVAL LAST NIGHT THAT "I HEAR WELL, SEE WELL, FEEL WELL AND AM PREPARED TO KISS ANY DAMN' WOMAN WHO COMES DOWN THE PIKE."
ERLE COCKE, JR., NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, A GEORGIAN, PAID HIS RESPECTS TO THE SOUTHERN CAUSE. BUT HE CAME UP TO THE PRESENT QUICKLY BY CALLING FOR A QUICK END TO THE GREAT POLICY DEBATE IN WASHINGTON.
"THE SOONER WE SETTLE THE POLICY DEBATE NOW IN PROGRESS AND GET TO WORK TOGETHER . . . THE BETTER OUR CHANCES WILL BE OF WINNING---OR DEFENDING---THE PEACE," COCKE SAID.
BERNARD M.BARUCH, THE FINANCIER-LEADER-STATEMEN, ALSO SPOKE TO THE BRASS-SPINKLED MEMORIAL DAY CROWD THAT SIFTED INTO THE CEMETERY AFTER THE PARADE. AND THE FREQUENT ADVISER TO FORMER PRESIDENTS HAD THIS TO OFFER IN HIS BRIEF OFF-THE-CUFF ADDRESS.
"WHAT SHOULD AMERICA BE FEARFUL OF NOW. WHY SHOULD WE BE FEARFUL OF LIVING TO FACE THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE DAY. THOSE WHO HAVE GONE BEFORE US WERE NOT AFRAID TO DIE.
"WHEN WE HAVE SETTLED OUR DIFFERENCES OUR ENEMIES WILL FIND OUR PEOPLE WILL BE OF ONE MIND AND BEHIND THE PRESIDENT IN WHATEVER DECISION IS MADE."
THE NORFOLK FIREMEN'S BAND BROKE INTO DIXIE WHEN THERE WAS A LULL IN THE SPEAKING.
OLD SOLDIER BUSH SAT A BIT MORE ERECT AND WAVED HIS HAND IN TIME TO THE MUSIC.
THEN HE WENT BACK TO HIS HOTEL IN THE RED CONVERTIBLE WITH HIS 60-YEAR-OLD WIFE AND YOUNG STEPDAUGHTER--THERE TO JOIN "GENERAL" TOWNSEND AND REST A BIT IN THE SHADE OF HIS LODGINGS.
THREE DAYS MORE OF REUNION EVENTS FACE THE TWO OLD SOLDIERS.
MC520PES NM

MAY 31 1951

END May 30
1951

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STARTING May 31, 1951

30.24- 23565

A127KX (1UP)
SECOND NIGHT LEAD KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (400)
BY DON HUTH
TOKYO, FRIDAY JUNE 1-(AP)-FIERCELY FIGHTING COMMUNISTS, AIDED BY SOME OF THE WORST WEATHER OF THE KOREAN WAR, TODAY BEAT BACK UNITED NATIONS FORCES AIMED AT THE SENSITIVE RED ASSEMBLY CENTERS IN NORTH KOREA.
STIFFENED RED RESISTANCE WAS FELT ALL ALONG THE LINE. AT SOME POINTS THE COMMUNISTS COUNTER-ATTACKED AND FORCED U.N. TROOPS INTO LIMITED WITHDRAWALS.
ARTILLERY FIRE DEFENDING THE MAJOR RED BASES AT CHORWON AND KUMWHA, 17 AND 20 MILES NORTH OF PARALLEL 38, WAS DESCRIBED IN FIELD DISPATCHES AS ONE OF THE HEAVIEST BARRAGES OF THE WAR.
AN EIGHTH ARMY STAFF OFFICER SAID A TANK-INFANTRY FORCE SLOGGED THROUGH KNEE-DEEP MUD TO REACH YANGGU ON THE EASTERN END OF THE HWACHON RESERVOIR. BUT THE FORCE PULLED BACK TO ITS OWN LINES AFTER COMING UNDER HEAVY ENEMY FIRE IN THE TOWN. ALLIED FORCES TOOK HWACHON TOWN SUNDAY AND WON CONTROL OVER THE DAM WEDNESDAY.
DETAILED REPORTS FROM THE RAGING CENTRAL FRONT FIGHTING WERE HAMPERED BY POOR COMMUNICATIONS WITH FRONTLINE CORRESPONDENTS AND CENSORS WERE REPORTED HACKING HEAVILY ON ALL DISPATCHES.
AP CORRESPONDENT JIM BECKER REPORTED THE BITTER FIGHTING IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR WAS REARGUARD ACTION BY NORTH KOREANS. OF THE WEATHER HE WROTE:
"THE MUD IS KNEE DEEP AND WE ARE SOAKED TO THE SKIN AND IN HORRIBLE SHAPE FOR CLOTHES."
EVERY EFFORT OF THE ALLIES TO PUSH UP THE MOUNTAINOUS CENTER OF THE PENINSULA HAVE BEEN STOPPED EXCEPT FOR ISOLATED GAINS UP TO THREE MILES.
EAST AND SOUTH OF THE HWACHON RESERVOIR FIGHTING, THE COMMUNISTS THREW SEVERAL HEAVY ATTACKS AGAINST SOUTH KOREAN FORCES. THE REDS STABBED TO THE ROAD RUNNING FROM HYON, SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL, TO INJE 4 1/2 MILES NORTH OF THE BORDER.
THE EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE SAID "FRIENDLY FORCES WITHDREW APPROXIMATELY 1,500 YARDS TO ESTABLISH A NEW DEFENSIVE LINE."
ALL EFFORTS TO ADVANCE NORTHEAST OUT OF INJE WERE STALLED.
SKIES WERE CLEARING BY MID-DAY AND SUPPLY AND FIGHTER PLANES WENT BACK TO WORK.

A128KX
B-29'S AND THEIR COVERING U.S. SABRE JETS KNOCKED THREE RUSSIAN MADE MIG-15 JETS OUT OF THE SKY AND DAMAGED TWO OTHERS IN A FIGHT OVER NORTHWEST KOREA THURSDAY.
A DOZEN MIGS JUMPED SIX B-29S AND THEN THE SABRE JETS CAME IN FROM 19,000 FEET TO JOIN THE BATTLE. THE JET PILOTS WERE CREDITED WITH TWO KILLS AND DAMAGE TO ONE ENEMY PLANE. THE SUPERFORT GUNNERS KNOCKED ONE DOWN AND DAMAGED ANOTHER.
THE FAR EAST AIR FORCE SAID ALL ALLIED PLANES RETURNED TO THEIR BASES SAFELY. THE RED RADIO AT PYONGYANG CLAIMED FOUR U.S. PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WEDNESDAY AT HAMHUNG ON THE NORTHEAST COAST.

THE BIG U.S.CARRIER BON HOMME RICHARD JOINED FAST CARRIER TASK FORCE 77 OFF KOREA, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED, AND BLASTED ENEMY TROOPS CONCENTRATIONS ON THE CENTRAL FRONT WITH "EXCELLENT RESULTS." THE CARRIER LAUNCHED SEVEN YEARS AGO, WAS TAKEN OUT

CONCENTRATIONS ON THE CENTRAL FRONT WITH "EXCELLENT RESULTS."
THE CARRIER, LAUNCHED SEVEN YEARS AGO, WAS TAKEN OUT OF MOTHBALLS ONLY RECENTLY. IT CARRIES 2,900 MEN AND OFFICERS.
THE CARRIER FORCE REPORTED THAT IN 15 DAYS SINCE THE REDS OPENED THEIR ILL-FATED SECOND SPRING OFFENSIVE, NAVY PLANES ALONE HAD KILLED OR WOUNDED 4,200 REDS.

AGAIN TODAY MIGS TRIED TO INTERCEPT B-29S, NEAR PYONGYANG, AND TWO MORE OF THE RUSSIAN-BUILT JETS WERE SHOT DOWN BY THE U.S. SABREJETS.

FIELD DISPATCHES SAID THE ARTILLERY BARRAGE WAS HURLED AGAINST ALLIED UNITS DRIVING ON THE MAJOR ENEMY BASES OF CHORWON AND KUMHWA, 17 AND 20 AIR MILES RESPECTIVELY NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL. KUMHWA IS ABOUT 13 MILES NORTHEAST OF CHORWON. BY LAST REPORTS THE ALLIES WERE ABOUT 10 MILES SOUTH OF CHORWON AND 12 SOUTH OF KUMHWA.
ABOUT 600 SHELLS WERE PUMPED INTO ALLIED POSITIONS ON THE WEST-CENTRAL FRONT IN 75 MINUTES. IT WAS SMALL BY U.N. ARTILLERY STANDARDS, BUT THE BIGGEST RED BARRAGE SINCE THE CHINESE BEGAN THEIR FIRST SPRING DRIVE APRIL 22.
A SHARP RED PROBING ATTACK FOLLOWED THE BARRAGE BUT WAS QUICKLY REPULSED. THERE WERE NO INDICATIONS OF A HEAVIER COUNTER-BLOW.
U.N. TROOPS SLITHERED OVER SODDEN HILLS AND MIRED ROADS TOWARD CHORWON FROM THE VINICITY OF YONCHON, SIX MILES NORTH OF 38.
YONCHON ITSELF WAS REPORTED A NO-MANS LAND. POSSIBLY TWO RED DIVISIONS HELD THE RIDGELINES TO THE NORTH. AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH SAID THE DAYS OF "EASY PICKINGS" ON THIS FRONT WERE ENDED.
STRONG RED FORCES BLOCKED AN AMERICAN ADVANCE NEAR CHIPO, NINE MILES SOUTHEAST OF CHORWON. AT LEAST ONE RED REGIMENT LINED THE HILLS JUST SOUTH OF CHIPO TO GUARD A MOUNTAIN CORRIDOR THAT FUNNELS OUT TOWARD CHORWON AND KUMHWA.
U.S.MARINES AND OTHER ALLIED UNITS LAST WERE REPORTED ABOUT A DOZEN MILES SOUTH OF KUMHWA ON A HIGHWAY RUNNING NORTH FROM HWACHON. THEY BATTLED THROUGH ENEMY MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE AND SHARP RED ATTACKS.

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THE ALLIES HACKED OUT THEIR ONLY CLEAR-CUT GAINS OF THE DAY IN THE YANGGU AREA, AT THE EAST TIP OF HWACHON RESERVOIR. AN EIGHTH ARMY COMMUNIQUE SAID THE ADVANCE NETTED 2,000 TO 3,000 YARDS--LESS THAN TWO MILES.
THE REDS THREW HEAVY MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE INTO ADVANCING INFANTRYMEN AND STAGED A SMALL COUNTERATTACK BEFORE SUNDOWN.
THE COUNTERATTACK WAS CONTAINED AND THE ACTION COOLED OFF BY DARK, AN ALLIED BRIEFING OFFICER SAID, BUT NOT UNTIL ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS, ARTILLERY AND FIGHTER PLANES WERE CALLED IN TO HELP.
"THE CHINESE AND NORTH KOREANS ARE TRYING TO KEEP US OFF BALANCE AND OFF HIGH GROUND AROUND THE EASTERN END OF THE RESERVOIR," ONE OFFICER EXPLAINED. "IT'S STILL A DELIBERATE DELAYING ACTION AND APPARENTLY NOT ANY KIND OF MAJOR SOUTHWARD PUSH."
ANOTHER ALLIED FORCE ADVANCED TO HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING THE HWACHON RESERVOIR WEST OF YANGGU AGAINST ONLY SLIGHT RESISTANCE. LONG-RANGE RED MACHINEGUN FIRE FROM ACROSS THE RESERVOIR SOUGHT THEM OUT AFTER DARK.
MORE BITTER FIGHTING WAS UNDERWAY NORTHEAST AND SOUTHEAST OF INJE, THE ALLIED-HELD ROAD JUNCTION FOUR MILES ABOVE PARALLEL 38 WHICH HAS CLOGGED THE COMMUNIST ESCAPE ROUTE ON THE EAST-CENTRAL BATTLE FRONT. INJE IS ABOUT 10 MILES SOUTHEAST OF YANGGU.
THE REDS SMASHED REPEATEDLY AT THE ALLIED NORTH-SOUTH LINES A FEW MILES ABOVE THE BATTERED TOWN OF INJE. A U.S.SECOND DIVISION TASK FORCE LAST WAS REPORTED SIX MILES NORTHEAST OF INJE BUT THERE WAS NO LATE WORD OF ITS POSITIONS.
SOUTHEAST OF INJE A BOTTLED-UP ROAD TO HYON WAS UNDER HEAVY ENEMY PRESSURE. IT WAS CUT THURSDAY BY COMMUNISTS SLIPPING THROUGH THE

MOUNTAINS. HYON IS ABOUT FOUR MILES SOUTH OF 38 AND 25 MILES INLAND FROM THE EAST COAST.

CENSORSHIP OBSCURED DETAILS OF FIGHTING THROUGHOUT THIS SECTOR AND AT KANSONG 26 MILES ABOVE 38 ON THE EAST COAST, OCCUPIED BY SOUTH KOREAN TROOPS. NAVY AND MARINE PLANES SLASHED AT RED BATTALIONS IN THE COASTAL SECTOR.

ON THE EXTREME WEST FLANK OF THE ALLIED LINE, AN AMERICAN PATROL ESTABLISHED A SMALL BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE HANTAN RIVER, SOME 30 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL. THE EXACT POSITION WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

A DOZEN RED MIG JETS ATTEMPTED TO JUMP TWO U.S. B-29S ON A BOMBING RUN OVER CHONGJU IN NORTHWEST KOREA THURSDAY BUT WERE DRIVEN OFF BY U.S.SABRE JETS, DIVING FROM 19,000 FEET. TWO MIGS WERE SHOT DOWN AND ANOTHER DAMAGED WITHOUT LOSS OR DAMAGE TO THE SABRES OR SUPERFORTS. THE REMAINING MIGS FLED BACK TO THEIR BASE ON THE MANCHURIAN SIDE OF THE YALU RIVER. FIVE OTHER B-29S DROPPED 70 TONS OF BOMBS ON A RAIL BRIDGE AT HUICHON IN KOREA'S WILD NORTHWEST.

THE COMMUNIST RADIO AT PYONGYANG CLAIMED FOUR U.S.PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE WEDNESDAY AT HAMHUNG ON THE NORTHEAST COAST.

(IN WASHINGTON THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT'S LATEST COMBAT CASUALTY SUMMARY BROUGHT THE NUMBER OF DEAD, WOUNDED AND MISSING TO 67,427 SINCE THE FIGHTING BEGAN. THIS WAS AN INCREASE OF 611 OVER THE PREVIOUS WEEK AND COVERED NOTIFICATIONS TO RELATIVES THROUGH MAY 25.

SINCE NOTIFICATIONS LAG BEHIND BATTLE-FRONT DEVELOPMENTS, THIS DID NOT NECESSARILY INDICATE U.S. BATTLE CASUALTIES WERE THAT LIGHT DURING THE HEIGHT OF THE SECOND CHINESE SPRING OFFENSIVE WHICH FLAMED FROM MAY 16 TO 23.

THE TOTAL CASUALTIES INCLUDED 10,27 KILLED IN ACTION, 45,889 WOUNDED AND 11,411 MISSING.)

HH158PCSNMASKT

A40FX
PMS BUDGET
KOREAN WAR ROUNDUP (600)

MAY 31 1951

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

TOKYO, MAY 31-(AP)-RED TROOPS FIGHTING WITH RENEWED FURY HALTED AMERICAN ADVANCES TODAY 13 MILES FROM THE COMMUNIST KOREAN STRONGHOLDS OF CHORWON AND KUMHWA.

OTHER UNITED NATIONS FORCES REGAINED CONTROL OF THE 275 FOOT HIGH HWACHON DAM WITH COMPARATIVE EASE.

ACROSS THE 125 MILE KOREAN FRONT, ALLIED FORCES SLOGGED THROUGH THE MUD FOR SLOW GAINS OR FOUGHT OFF SHARP ATTACKS.

TWELVE RED JETS TRIED AN ATTACK OF THEIR OWN ON U.S. B-29 SUPERFORTS. EIGHT F-86 SABRE JETS CUT IN WITH THE USUAL RESULT--TWO RUSSIAN-TYPE JETS DOWNED AND ONE DAMAGED. THE B-29S, UNHARMED, WENT AHEAD WITH THEIR BOMB RUNS ON A NORTHWEST KOREA RAIL BRIDGE.

THE STIFFEST FIGHTING SWIRLED AGAINST AMERICAN SPEARHEADS ON THE WESTERN AND WEST-CENTRAL FRONTS POINTED AT CHORWON, AND AROUND INJE ON THE EAST-CENTRAL SECTOR.

CHINESE UNITS PITCHED A FANTASTIC COUNTERATTACK AT DUSK WEDNESDAY AGAINST AMERICANS IN THE HILLS AROUND YONCHON, 13 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CHORWON. IN A NIGHT-LONG BATTLE THE REDS PUSHED THE DOUGHBOYS OFF THE RIDGES AND SHOVED THEM BACK 1,000 YARDS.

AT DAWN THURSDAY THE AMERICANS LEAPED TO THE ATTACK. BY NOON THEY HAD REGAINED THEIR POSITIONS ON THE ROAD TO CHORWON.

FRONTLINE OFFICERS ESTIMATED AT LEAST TWO CHINESE DIVISIONS STOOD BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND THAT RED STRONGHOLD, 60 MILES NORTH OF SEOUL.

YONCHON ITSELF, SAID AP CORRESPONDENT JOHN RANDOLPH, IS A NO-MAN'S-LAND. AMERICANS PATROL IT BY DAY, CHINESE BY NIGHT.

THE CHINESE STARTED THEIR FIRST SPRING OFFENSIVE PREMATURELY APRIL 22 TO KEEP THE ALLIES AWAY FROM CHORWON. AT THAT TIME U.N. FORCES WERE FOUR MILES AWAY.

ONE OF THE ANNOUNCED OBJECTIVES OF THE CURRENT ALLIED COUNTER-OFFENSIVE IS TO FORCE THE REDS INTO ANOTHER PREMATURE ATTACK.

DURING SUCH OFFENSIVES THE CHINESE HAVE BEEN CUT DOWN IN THE GREATEST NUMBERS.

THIRTEEN MILES EAST OF YONCHON ON A HIGHWAY LEADING TOWARD KUMHWA, A RED REGIMENT STOPPED AN AMERICAN ADVANCE SOUTH OF CHIPO.

CHINESE AND NORTH KOREANS ARE SENSITIVE TO ANY APPROACH TO CHORWON AND KUMHWA. THESE POINTS HAVE BEEN THEIR MAIN ASSEMBLY AND SUPPLY CENTERS FOR MONTHS.

A41FX

BUT ALLIED TROOPS FOUND TOUGH GOING EVEN TO THE REAR OF THESE SPEARHEADS.

SOUTH KOREANS HAD TO FIGHT TO ENLARGE THEIR CROSSINGS OF THE IMJIN RIVER, SOUTHWEST OF THE YONCHON ACTION. HERETOFORE THEY HAD FACED COMPARATIVELY LIGHT OPPOSITION IN ADVANCES SOUTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL.

JUST NORTH OF THE BORDER AMERICAN TROOPS WERE FORCED TO WITHDRAW WEDNESDAY FROM POSITIONS NEAR YONGPYONG UNDER HEAVY MORTAR, RIFLE AND AUTOMATIC WEAPON FIRE. THE HIGHWAY TOWN IS IN THE SECTOR BETWEEN YONCHON AND CHIPO, AND ABOUT 10 MILES TO THE REAR.

ELSEWHERE ON THE WEST-CENTRAL FRONT AN ALLIED TANK PATROL NEAR YONGGONG PULLED BACK FROM STRONG RED ARTILLERY FIRE.

IN THE GENERAL AREA WEST OF ALLIED-HELD HWACHON, 478 MORE HUNGRY REDS SURRENDERED TO SOUTH KOREAN AND AMERICAN TROOPS. THE U.N. COMMAND SAYS MORE THAN 10,000 REDS HAVE GIVEN UP IN THE LAST FIVE WEEKS.

ON THE SOUTH AND WESTERN SIDES OF HWACHON RESERVOIR ITSELF, SOUTH KOREANS FOUND FEW LIVE COMMUNISTS. THEY COUNTED 1,028 WHO HAD BEEN KILLED IN PREVIOUS ACTIONS.

BUT "ALL HELL BROKE LOOSE" AROUND INJE, EAST OF THE RESERVOIR, AN AMERICAN DIVISION SPOKESMAN SAID.

NORTH KOREANS CUT THE INJE-HYON ROAD IN A THURSDAY MORNING ATTACK. AN ESTIMATED 2,000 REDS WERE INVOLVED. THIS U.N. SUPPLY ROAD TO RUBBLED INJE IS CUT DAILY.

AND NORTHEAST OF INJE, 2,000 MORE NORTH KOREANS BROKE THROUGH UNITED NATIONS LINES. ALLIED UNITS FOUGHT FOUR HOURS BEFORE WINNING BACK THEIR POSITIONS. THE FIGHTING CONTINUED INTO THE DAY.

AN ESTIMATED THREE NORTH KOREAN REGIMENTS--UP TO 9,000 MEN---WERE TRYING TO FIGHT THEIR WAY NORTHWARD IN THE INJE AREA. THEY WERE BEHIND FORWARD U.N. POSITIONS AND EITHER HAD TO BATTLE ACROSS OPEN ROADS OR SLIP THROUGH FORESTED MOUNTAIN TRAILS BY NIGHT. AIR ATTACKS TAKE A DEADLY TOLL ON SUCH ISOLATED FORCES.

U.N. WARPLANES SWEPT OUT INTO CLEARING SKIES THURSDAY MORNING AFTER NEARLY 24 HOURS OF BAD WEATHER.

CY229APD NM

MAY 31 1951

B78KX (Q)
(240)
PRECEDE U.S.5TH AIR FORCE JETS (A65FX DAY)

TOKYO, FRIDAY, JUNE 1-(AP)-THREE RED MIG-15 JETS WERE DESTROYED AND TWO OTHERS DAMAGED BY ALLIED FLIERS IN A FIERCE BATTLE OVER NORTHWEST KOREA YESTERDAY, FAR EAST AIR FORCES (FEAF) HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

F-86 SABRE JET PILOTS OF THE 4TH FIGHTER INTERCEPTOR WING REPORTED TWO OF THE ENEMY DESTROYED AND ONE DAMAGED, WHILE B-29 SUPERFORT GUNNERS REPORTED ONE KNOCKED DOWN AND ONE DAMAGED.

THE BATTLE STARTED WHEN THE RUSSIAN-BUILT MIGS TRIED TO PREVENT SIX SUPERFORTS FROM BOMBING A KEY RAIL BRIDGE AT CHONGJU, 50 MILES SOUTHEAST OF SINANJU.

SUPERFORT CREWMEN SAID MORE THAN 30 MIGS PRESSED THE ATTACK BUT FAILED TO PREVENT THE B-29S FROM BOMCTNGLTHE TARGET.

XZV SUPERFORT CREWMEN SAID MORE THAN 30 MIGS PRESSED THE ATTACK BUT FAILED TO PREVENT THE B-29S FROM BOMBING THE TARGET.
ALL THE ALLIED PLANES RETURNED TO THEIR BASES SAFELY, FEAF SAID.
MORE THAN 600 SORTIES WERE MOUNTED BY FEAF PLANES YESTERDAY IN VARIABLE WEATHER. THEY ATTACKED ENEMY FRONTLINE TROOPS AND DESTROYED REAR AREA SUPPLY AND COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES.
IN THE AIR BATTLE YESTERDAY, THE MIGS SWOOPED DOWN IN THE VICINITY OF SINANJU AS THE ESCORTED BOMBERS APPROACHED THEIR TARGET. EIGHT SABREJETS QUICKLY COUNTER-ATTACKED. THEY PARTLY DISPERSED THE ENEMY JETS BUT SOME OF THE MIGS SWEPT ON UNTIL THEY CAME WITHIN RANGE OF THE B-29 GUNS.
ONE SUPERFORT CREWMAN SAID HE COUNTED AT LEAST 30 MIGS AND DESCRIBED THEM AS ATTACKING "IN WAVES."
ONE OF THE KILLS WAS CREDITED TO S/SGT.MICHAEL R.MARTOCCHIA OF (2152 E.47TH ST) BROOKLYN.
MARTOCCHIA SAID HE HITS ONE OF THE ATTACKERS BEHIND THE PILOT'S SEAT WITH BURSTS FROM HIS MACHINE GUNS AND THE ENEMY PLANE STARTED TRAILING SMOKE.

FR843PCS

MAY 31 1951

A6DFA

JET BATTLE (300)
BY NATE POLOWETZKY
U.S.5TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS,KOREA,MAY 31-(AP)-ALLIED JET FIGHTER PILOTS TODAY DESTROYED TWO RUSSIAN-MADE MIG-15 JETS AND DAMAGED ANOTHER IN A CLASH OVER SINANJU, NORTHWEST KOREA.
THE AMERICAN JET PILOTS, IN F-86 SABRES, WERE FLYING COVER FOR TWO B-29 SUPERFORTS WHEN THEY WERE ATTACKED BY 12 RED JETS.
THE MIGS SWOOPED IN FROM ABOUT 19,000 FEET. THE SABRES ROUTED THEM BEFORE THEY COULD INFLICT ANY DAMAGE ON THE BOMBERS.
NO SABRES WERE DAMAGED.
THE SABRES WERE FROM THE FOURTH FIGHTER INTERCEPTOR WING WHICH NOW CLAIMS 22 MIGS DESTROYED, SIX PROBABLY DESTROYED AND 48 DAMAGED.
ONE OF THE DESTROYED MIGS WAS CREDITED TO LT.BOBBIE L.SMITH, OF DIAMOND, MO. HE ALSO SHARED CREDIT FOR THE OTHER KILL WITH HIS WING MAN, LT.OTIS (FLASH) GORDON, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
GORDON PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN CREDITED WITH ONE MIG DAMAGED. SMITH'S BAG WAS HIS FIRST.
"WE BEAT OFF THE MIG ATTACK ON THE B-29 TWICE," SAID SMITH. "I SCORED FIRST AS I MADE A HEADON PASS, HITTING THE MIG WITH BURSTS IN THE LEFT WING. HE WAS SMOKING BADLY WHEN I TURNED AFTER A COUPLE MORE OF THEM THAT WERE ALSO TRYING TO GET IN AT THE BOMBERS.
"I FIRED AND HIT THE LEAD MIG. THEN FLASH REALLY PLASTERED THE WING MAN. THE DAMAGED MIG WING MAN BROKE AWAY AND HEADED TOWARD HOME AND WE BOTH TOOK AFTER THE LEADER. I HIT HIM SEVERAL TIMES AND THE MIG BEGAN TO SMOKE AND WOBBLE. I RAN OUT OF AMMUNITION AT THIS POINT AND FLASH MOVED IN AND SCORED ON THE GUY WITH HITS ALL OVER HIM."
GORDON SAID: "I HIT MY FIRST MIG IN BOTH WINGS, DAMAGING HIM, AND HE BROKE AWAY AND LEFT THE BATTLE.
"WHEN SMITH CALLED FOR ME TO TAKE OVER ON THE OTHER MIG, I USED ALL OF THE AMMO I HAD ON HIM. HE WAS OUT OF CONTROL AND BURNING WHEN WE LAST SAW HIM AT ABOUT 3,000 FEET."

CC411APD NM

A31KX

(WEST OUT)
TOKYO,MAY 31-(AP)-THE NORTH KOREAN RADIO AT PYONGYANG LAST NIGHT ADMITTED UNITED NATIONS FORCES HAD CROSSED THE 38TH PARALLEL AGAIN.
THE COMMUNIST BROADCAST HEARD HERE SAID THAT "ANGLO-AMERICAN AGGRESSORS PENETRATED TO A POINT SOUTH OF YANGYANG DESPITE HEAVY DAMAGES." IT LISTED 5,500 U.N. TROOPS KILLED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED ON THE CENTRAL FRONT AND CLAIMED 3,600 U.N. CASUALTIES ON THE EASTERN FRONT.
PYONGYANG ALSO SAID RED ARTILLERY ON THE EAST COAST INFLICTED HEAVY DAMAGE TO THE BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY AND DESTROYER BRINKLEY BASS. THE U.S. NAVY ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK THAT COMMUNIST SHORE GUNS KILLED THREE AND WOUNDED NINE ABOARD THE TWO SHIPS.

VR234ACS NM

A107KX

TOKYO, FRIDAY, JUNE 1-(AP)-PEIPING RADIO SAID LAST NIGHT THAT LT.COL.JAMES P.CARNE, COMMANDER OF THE HEROIC FIRST BATTALION OF THE BRITISH GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT IN KOREA, WAS CAPTURED BY COMMUNIST FORCES WHEN THE BATTALION WAS ALMOST WIPED OUT IN THE RED'S APRIL OFFENSIVE.
THE COMMUNIST BROADCAST WAS HEARD HERE BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
(A PEIPING BROADCAST HEARD IN SAN FRANCISCO SAID CAPTURED MEN OF THE BATTALION ALSO INCLUDED THREE MAJORS AND 21 OFFICERS BELOW THE RANK OF CAPTAIN. IT SAID 100 BRITISH SOLDIERS SURRENDERED AND ABOUT 200 OTHERS WERE ROUNDED UP AFTER TRYING TO ESCAPE.
(ONLY A FEW SURVIVORS OF THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE BATTALION FOUND THEIR WAY BACK TO ALLIED LINES AFTER A VALIANT "DEATH STAND" LAST MONTH ON THE IMJIN RIVER.)

JO824PCS

A104KX

TOKYO, MAY 31-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI SAID TODAY A FERRYBOAT SIGHTED AN UNIDENTIFIED SUBMARINE IN THE STRAIGHT BETWEEN HONSHU AND HOKKAIDO, NORTHERNMOST HOME ISLAND OF JAPAN.
A DISPATCH SAID THE SURFACED SUBMARINE PROCEEDED TO THE SEA OF JAPAN. THE U.S. NAVY SAID IT HAD RECEIVED THE REPORT BUT DECLINED FURTHER COMMENT.

JO815PCS

MAY 31 1951

B25KX EQ (170)
TOKYO, MAY 31-(AP)-INFANTRYMEN OF THE 40TH DIVISION BIVOUAKING IN THE SENDAI AREA ARE GETTING POST EXCHANGE LUXURIES FROM A MOBILE UNIT MANNED BY AN ORDAINED MINISTER, A PHOTOGRAPHER AND FIVE MUSICIANS OF A SWING BAND.
THE TRAVELING PX STORE IS TAKING SUCH ITEMS AS BEER, CHEESE CRACKERS AND COOKIES TO THE MEN IN THE FORMER JAPANESE ARMY TRAINING AREA IN NORTHERN JAPAN. THESE DELICACIES ARE A WELCOME RELIEF FROM THE STEADY DIET OF FIELD RATIONS.
THE MINISTER IS LT.ARON J.ROTHMAN, COSTA MESA, CALIF. THE PHOTOGRAPHER IS SGT.RALPH HALL, MONTEREY PARK, CALIF.
THE FIVE JIVE ARTISTS ARE THE 223RD REGIMENT'S PRIVATES JACK SHIELDS, SEATTLE; GUY JORDAN, LINCOLN, KAS.; SELWYN MALIN, 1503 WALTON AVE., NEW YORK; ROBERT GRINSELL, 6 WHITE ROCK RD., WESTERLY, R.I., AND DONALD YORK, 79 MADISON AVE., MIDDLETOWN, N.Y.
THE SYNCOPATED STOREKEEPERS SOMETIMES FIND THEIR DUAL JOB A BIT CONFUSING.
"I DON'T KNOW IF I'M SUPPOSED TO BE COUNTING (MUSIC) MEASURES OR MONEY," COMPLAINED MALIN, A FORMER BASS VIOLINIST FOR THE BALTIMORE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
THE MOBILE PX IDEA HAS CAUGHT ON SO WELL IN THE 223RD THAT OTHER UNITS OF THE 40TH ARE CONSIDERING A SIMILAR PLAN.

XB331ACS

B29KX Q
TOKYO, MAY 31-(AP)-COL.C.S.MOLLOHAN OF WASHINGTON, D.C., HAS BEEN APPOINTED CHIEF OF THE OCCUPATION'S PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.
HE SUCCEEDS BRIG.GEN.CRAWFORD F.SAMS, WHO LEFT FOR THE UNITED STATES THIS WEEK FOR REASSIGNMENT. MOLLOHAN WAS DEPUTY TO SAMS.

XB345ACS

B30KX Q
APW (120)
TOKYO, MAY 31-(AP)-A SILVER STAR MEDAL AND FOUR BRONZE STAR MEDALS WITH V FOR VALOR HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO MEN IN THE FRENCH BATTALION IN KOREA.
HEADQUARTERS SAID THE U.S.ARMY 10TH CORPS ORDERED THE AWARDS.
CHIEF DE BATAILLON OLIVIER LE MIRE, SERVICE COMPANY, EARNED THE SILVER STAR NEAR WONJU JAN.9 WHEN HE ORGANIZED AN ATTACK ON ENEMY POSITIONS. HE IGNORED ENEMY FIRE IN DIRECTING FIRE OF HIS UNIT UNTIL ALL THE OBJECTIVES WERE TAKEN. ON THE NIGHT OF JAN.10 HE DIRECTED DEFENSES WHEN THE ENEMY ATTACKED. AS A RESULT, THE ATTACK WAS REPULSED WITH 300 CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY.
THE OTHER AWARDS WERE TO SGT.JEAN-CLAUDE PLAYOULT, THIRD COMPANY, ADJUTANT MERCEL GAUDRE, SOLDAT RAYMOND BEDU, AND SOLDAT ROBERT MEUNIER, ALL OF HEAVY WEAPONS COMPANY, FOR HEROIC ACTION FEB.1 NEAR MUCHON.
(ADDRESSES UNAVLB).
MAY 31 1951
YB349ACS NM

B26KX GQ (479)
BY TOM BRADSHAW
WITH U.S.SECOND DIVISION, KOREA (DELAYED)-(AP)-A LONG LINE OF DUST-COVERED VEHICLES WAS PULLED UP BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD WAITING TO MOVE OVER A ONE-WAY MOUNTAIN PASS.
THERE ARE MANY SUCH TIRESOME WAITS FOR THE MEN WHO DRIVE THE SUPPLY TRUCKS, THE MESSENGER JEEPS AND THE AMBULANCES.
BECAUSE THE ROADS ARE TOO NARROW FOR TWO TRUCKS TO PASS SAFELY, MILITARY POLICE TEAMS USING FIELD TELEPHONES FOR COMMUNICATION DIRECT THE FLOW OF TRAFFIC--DIVERT IT IN ONE DIRECTION AND THEN THE OTHER. WHILE THEY WAIT, THE DRIVERS GATHER IN CLUSTERS AROUND THE FIRES BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD.
THOSE FIRES--KINDLED WITH DISCARDED AMMUNITION BOXES AND THE RUBBLE OF WARTORN VILLAGES--PROVIDE HEAT FOR MAKING COFFEE, WARMTH FOR COLD, WET BODIES AND A PLACE WHERE HOMESICK SOLDIERS CAN TALK OF THE THINGS THEY MISS.
BY ONE FIRE SQUATTED CPL.FLOYD CORTEZ, A DARK-HAIRED, EASY-SMILING TRUCK DRIVER WHO EXTENDED AN INVITATION TO SHARE HIS COFFEE. CORTEZ IS A LOUISIANAN--HIS HOME IS AT 614 AVENUE D, WESTWEGO, ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF NEW ORLEANS.
HE HANDED ME A C RATION CANFUL OF HOT COFFEE.
"WON'T TASTE LIKE THE GOOD CAJUN COFFEE I USED TO GET BACK HOME," HE SAID, "BUT AT LEAST IT'S HOT AND YOU LOOK LIKE YOU COULD USE IT."
WHILE I SIPPED THE WELCOME BEVERAGE, CORTEZ STIRRED UP ANOTHER CANFUL OF SOLUBLE COFFEE FOR HIMSELF, USING WATER FROM A FIVE-GALLON GASOLINE CAN HE BROUGHT FROM HIS TRUCK.
"EVER BEEN IN NEW ORLEANS?" HE ASKED. I NEVER HAD.
"IT'S THE BEST PLACE IN THE WORLD," CORTEZ SAID.
"WONDERFUL FOOD AND THE PEOPLE ARE AS FRIENDLY AS ANY I'VE EVER SEEN--ESPECIALLY AROUND MARDI GRAS TIME."
A PAIR OF MPS OVERHEARD THIS REMARK--PFC ROBERT WALSH OF 2720 DECATUR AVE, THE BRONX, NEW YORK, AND PFC JOSEPH ROMENICK OF 108 KUBBEN ST., BROOKLYN.

B27KX
"NEW ORLEANS IS ALL RIGHT," SAID ROMENICK, "BUT YOU HAVEN'T LIVED UNTIL YOU'VE BEEN IN BROOKLYN. WHAT A TOWN! IT'S GOT EVERYTHING."
"NUTS," SNORTED WALSH. "THE BRONX HAS THE WORLD CHAMPIONS." (APPARENTLY HE WAS TALKING ABOUT THE NEW YORK YANKEES BASEBALL TEAM). "YOU GUYS FROM KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN) GIVE ME A PAIN."
ROMENICK LOOKED PAINED.
"KINGS COUNTY," HE SAID, "I DON'T LIVE IN KINGS COUNTY. I AM STRICTLY FROM BROOKLYN, U.S.A."
WALSH THEN EXPLAINED WITH VERY APPARENT SATISFACTION THAT BROOKLYN WAS JUST THE NAME OF THE BOROUGH BUT UNDER THE NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT THE PLACE WAS LISTED AS KINGS COUNTY.
"HEAH," SAID ROMENICK. "I'VE BEEN LIVING THERE FOR 21 YEARS AND IT'S BROOKLYN, JUST PLAIN BROOKLYN."
AT THIS POINT WE HEARD FROM PVT.PAUL BRIEN, 7026 S. ST.LAWRENCE ST., CHICAGO.
"YOU CAN HAVE NEW ORLEANS, THE BRONX AND BROOKLYN," HE SAID. "I'LL TAKE CHICAGO. I USED TO DRIVE A CAB THERE AND MY BROTHER DRIVES A HACK AROUND THE LOOP RIGHT NOW."
I KEPT QUIET, BECAUSE I WAS TOO BUSY WITH ME COFFEE, BUT I DIDN'T AGREE WITH ANY OF THEM.
I AM FROM PHILADELPHIA.
A114FX YB343ACS

KOREAN SPRING (400)
BY TOM BRADSHAW
WITH U.S. SECOND DIVISION,KOREA,MAY 31-(AP)-MOST OF THE DAYS ARE SUNNY AND PLEASANT NOW--THE SORT OF WEATHER THAT PROMPTS THE FOLKS BACK HOME TO TAKE A DRIVE IN THE COUNTRY ON A SUNDAY AFTERNOON.
YOU CAN TAKE A DRIVE IN KOREA ON A SUNNY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, TOO--BUT YOU BETTER HAVE WELL PADDED HIND QUARTERS AND A STRONG STOMACH. A JEEP OR TRUCK JOLTING OVER A RUTTED DIRT ROAD PLAYS HAVOC WITH THE HUMAN ANATOMY. AND THE SIGHTS ARE NOT FOR THE SQUEAMISH.
THE KOREAN HILLS ARE ALMOST BEAUTIFUL--VIEWED FROM A DISTANCE. THEY ARE COVERED WITH THE GREEN OF NEW SPRING GROWTH. HERE AND THERE WILD WISTERIA AND FORSYTHIA BLOSSOMS PROVIDE A TOUCH OF COLOR.
BUT THOSE HILLS ARE UGLY...PITTED WITH FOXHOLES, BUNKERS, TRENCHES AND SHELL CRATERS...TREES ARE TWISTED OR BROKEN BY ARTILLERY.
IN THE VALLEYS RICE PADDIES HAVE BEEN RIPPED AND TORN BY THE EBB AND FLOW OF WAR.
ROADS ARE LINED WITH CHARRED, TWISTED WRECKAGE OF TRUCKS, TANKS AND NATIVE CARTS. VILLAGES ARE PILES OF BLACKENED RUBBLE.
THE DESTRUCTION OF THINGS NATURAL AND INANIMATE IS APPALLING. BUT IT'S THE DESTRUCTION OF LIVING THINGS THAT STRIKES THE HEART.
YOU CAN GET USED TO BOMB BLASTED MUD HUTS. THEY CAN BE REBUILT.
BUT AMONG THE WRECKAGE ARE BROKEN AND TWISTED HUMANS AND ANIMALS--SIGHTS THAT MAKE YOU WANT TO CRY...SMELLS THAT MAKE YOU WANT TO VOMIT.
THERE ARE BODIES OF COMMUNIST SOLDIERS ON THE ROAD--BODIES FLATTENED BY TANKS...BODIES WITHOUT HEADS OR ARMS OR LEGS...BODIES BEGINNING TO DECAY IN THE WARM SPRING SUN.
THERE ARE BLOATED CARCASSES OF PACK ANIMALS, ADDING TO THE AWFUL STENCH.
THERE ARE THE WOUNDED, BOTH FRIEND AND FOE--QUIET FIGURES ON STRETCHERS BESIDE THE ROAD, MUFFLED IN THEIR RED-STAINED BANDAGES.

A115FX
MAY 31 1951
WANDERING THROUGH THE STREETS OF A TOWN WHERE BATTLE HAS JUST ENDED IS A LITTLE GIRL. SHE IS SO DIRTY AND EMACIATED IT IS DIFFICULT TO DETERMINE HER AGE. SHE MAY BE EIGHT--OR 18.

HER HAIR IS MATTED AND CAKED WITH MUD AND BLOOD. SHE SQUINTS WITH HER LEFT EYE. HER RIGHT EYE HAS BEEN BLINDED BY SHRAPNEL. SHE WEARS NO SHOES. HER ONLY GARMENT IS A WHITE DRESS SO FILTHY A THOUSAND WASHINGS PROBABLY COULD NOT RESTORE ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.
STRAPPED TO HER BACK IS AN INFANT--NOT MORE THAN A YEAR OLD. THE CHILD'S HEAD HANGS BACKWARDS IN AN UNNATURAL WAY AND HIS EYES ARE OPEN, YET UNSEEING.
HE IS DEAD--A VICTIM OF STARVATION.
CC757APD

30.24- 23569

A148FX

U.S. ~~EIGHTH~~ ARMY HEADQUARTERS, KOREA, FRIDAY, JUNE 1-(AP)-A FOUR-ENGINE MARINE TRANSPORT PLANE LOADED WITH BOMBS AND AMMUNITION CRASHED ON A MOUNTAINSIDE NEAR PUSAN IN A HEAVY FOG WEDNESDAY, KILLING THE FIVE CREWMEN, U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED TODAY.

IT WAS THE FIRST MAJOR MARINE TRANSPORT ACCIDENT SINCE THE START OF THE KOREAN WAR. NAMES OF THE CREWMEN WERE WITHHELD.

WW1044PPD NM

AY

AMS BUDGET (500)

MAY 31 1951

NIGHT LEAD BIG FOUR

BY CARTER L.DAVIDSON

PARIS, MAY 31-(AP)-THE WESTERN BIG THREE INVITED RUSSIA TODAY TO A FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON JULY 23 TO DISCUSS TENSIONS WHICH ARE THREATENING WORLD PEACE.

THE INVITATION WAS A CHALLENGE TO THE SOVIETS TO END THE 13 WEEKS OF QUIBBLING IN WHICH THE BIG FOUR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS HAVE BEEN DEADLOCKED HERE ON WHAT SUBJECTS THEIR CHIEFS SHOULD DISCUSS AT SUCH A MEETING--A CONFERENCE ORIGINALLY SUGGESTED BY RUSSIA.

IN IDENTICAL NOTES TO THE KREMLIN, BRITAIN, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES ASKED RUSSIA TO CHOOSE ONE OF THREE SUGGESTED AGENDA FOR THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING.

AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED ON MOST OF THE ITEMS TO BE DISCUSSED, BUT RUSSIA INSISTS NONE OF THE AGENDA IS ACCEPTABLE UNLESS THE NORTH ATLANTIC PACT AND AMERICAN BASES IN EUROPE ARE INCLUDED.

U.S. DEPUTY PHILLIP JESSUP, WHO WAS CHAIRMAN OF TODAY'S MEETING, READ THE TEXT OF THE 600-WORD AMERICAN NOTE TO SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI GROMYKO AT THE OPENING OF THE 64TH MEETING OF THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS.

THE NOTES, ADDRESSED TO SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI VISHINSKY, ALSO WERE HANDED TO THE KREMLIN BY THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN EMBASSIES IN MOSCOW.

JESSUP SAID THE NOTES WERE NOT AN ULTIMATUM AND DID NOT INDICATE A RUPTURE IN THE TALKS WHICH BEGAN HERE MARCH 5.

THE ISSUE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY AND AMERICAN BASES IN EUROPE IS THE BIG STUMBLING BLOCK IN BRINGING THE BIG FOUR TOGETHER. RUSSIA INSISTS THEY ARE A MAJOR CAUSE OF WORLD TENSION. JESSUP SAID IT WAS CLEAR THAT RUSSIA'S MAIN REASON FOR SUGGESTING THE CONFERENCE WAS TO DISRUPT THESE WESTERN DEFENSE MEASURES JUST AS THEY ARE BEGINNING TO TAKE SOLID FORM.

JESSUP SAID RUSSIA COULD BRING UP THIS DISPUTED SUBJECT AT THE PROPOSED WASHINGTON CONFERENCE, BUT THAT TO PUT IT SPECIFICALLY ON THE AGENDA MIGHT COMMIT THE THREE WESTERN POWERS TO DISCUSS MODIFICATIONS OR EVEN CANCELLATION OF THE ATLANTIC TREATY. THE WEST HAS DECLARED IT HAS NO INTENTION OF SCRAPPING ANY PART OF ITS SWEEPING DEFENSE PLANS.

DISCUSSION OF THAT SUBJECT, JESSUP SAID, COULD COME UNDER THE GENERAL HEADING IN THE AGENDA DEALING WITH THE CAUSES OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION IN EUROPE.

A10

GROMYKO SAID HE WOULD FORWARD THE NOTES TO MOSCOW, BUT ADDED THAT HE HAD DISCOVERED TWO "INACCURACIES OF FACT" AT A FIRST GLANCE.

ONE, HE SAID, WAS THAT THE WESTERN POWERS DECLARE THERE IS AGREEMENT ON SOME ITEMS IN THE PROPOSED AGENDA, BUT THE RUSSIAN POINT OF VIEW IS THERE IS NO AGREEMENT ON ANYTHING UNLESS THE ATLANTIC TREATY AND THE U.S. BASES ARE INCLUDED FOR DISCUSSION. HE SAID THE ATLANTIC PACT IS A "MILITARY GROUPING OF POWERS AIMED AT THE SOVIET UNION AND THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES."

THE SECOND INACCURACY, GROMYKO SAID, IS THAT THE NOTES REFERRED ONLY TO SOVIET INSISTENCE ON TALKING ABOUT THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY, BUT FAILED TO MENTION THE INCLUSION OF U.S. BASES OVERSEAS.

THE NOTES DECLARED THE WESTERN POWERS CONSIDER THAT "THE MEASURE OF ACCORD WHICH HAS BEEN OBTAINED ON THE AGENDA MAKES POSSIBLE A MEETING OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, PARTICULARLY AS IT PERMITS THE DISCUSSION OF ALL THE SUBJECTS PROPOSED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN THE EXCHANGE OF NOTES WHICH PRECEDED THE PARIS CONFERENCE, AS WELL AS AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS CONFERENCE ON THE FIFTH AND SEVENTH OF MARCH." THEY ADDED THAT SUCH A MEETING IS CONSIDERED DESIRABLE "IN THE INTEREST OF STRENGTHENING PEACE."

THE DEPUTIES HAVE AGREED ON A NUMBER OF POINTS FOR A CONFERENCE AGENDA. ONE OF THE THREE PROPOSED AGENDA INCLUDES THE EAST AND WEST VERSIONS OF ITEMS ON GERMAN DEMILITARIZATIONNNKGON REDUCTION

AGENDA. ONE OF THE THREE PROPOSED AGENDA INCLUDES THE EAST AND WEST VERSIONS OF ITEMS ON GERMAN DEMILITARIZATION AND ON REDUCTION OF ARMS AND ARMIES, WITH A FOOTNOTE EXPLAINING THAT NO AGREEMENT COULD BE REACHED ON WHERE THESE SHOULD APPEAR ON THE PROGRAM OR HOW THEY SHOULD BE WORDED.

OTHER ITEMS AGREED UPON WERE AN AUSTRIAN TREATY OF INDEPENDENCE, ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF THE PEACE TREATIES BY ITALY, ROMANIA, HUNGARY AND BULGARIA, AND THE FUTURE OF THE FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE.

JM443PED

MAY 31 1951

A109

(550)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, MAY 31)

FIRST LEAD BIG FOUR

(ADVANCE) PARIS, MAY 31-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE CHALLENGED RUSSIA TODAY TO ACCEPT A FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING IN WASHINGTON JULY 23 "IN THE INTERESTS OF STRENGTHENING PEACE."

THE THREE WESTERN POWERS SENT IDENTICAL NOTES AIMED AT BREAKING THE DEADLOCK OVER WHAT WORLD TENSIONS THE FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS SHOULD DISCUSS. THE FOUR POWER DEPUTIES HAVE BEEN TRYING TO DO THAT IN PARIS SINCE MARCH.

THE AMERICAN, FRENCH AND BRITISH DEPUTIES HERE HANDED THE NOTES TO SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI GROMYKO AT THEIR 64TH MEETING ON A TOP-LEVEL CONFERENCE AGENDA. COPIES ALSO WERE HANDED OVER AT THE KREMLIN IN MOSCOW BY THE WESTERN AMBASSADORS.

WHEN THE WESTERN DEPUTIES IN PARIS HANDED THE NOTE TO GROMYKO, HE SAID HE WOULD TRANSMIT IT TO SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI VISHINSKY. HIS ONLY COMMENT WAS A BRIEF REMARK THAT THERE WERE "FACTUAL INACCURACIES" IN THE NOTE, READ TO HIM BY THE U.S. DEPUTY, AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE PHILIP JESSUP.

THE NOTES BLAMED LACK OF AGREEMENT ON AN AGENDA UPON THE SOVIET INSISTENCE THAT THE BIG FOUR SHOULD DISCUSS THE NORTH ATLANTIC ALLIANCE AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF U.S. BASES IN EUROPE.

THE SOVIET UNION CONTENDS THAT THE ATLANTIC PACT IS A MAJOR CAUSE OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION. THE WEST REJECTS THIS CLAIM.

THE NEW NOTES POINT OUT THAT THE WESTERN POWERS PROPOSED ON MAY 2 THAT THERE BE THREE ALTERNATIVE AGENDAS. ONE OF THESE HAS BECOME KNOWN AS THE "SPLIT AGENDA" BECAUSE IT CONTAINS BOTH THE WEST'S AND RUSSIA'S WORDINGS, SIDE BY SIDE, ON THE QUESTION OF ARMAMENTS AND ARMED FORCES.

THE NOTES CONTEND THAT AGREEMENT COULD HAVE BEEN REACHED ON THIS

'SPLIT AGENDA" EXCEPT FOR RUSSIA'S DEMAND THAT THE ATLANTIC PACT BE DISCUSSED. THE WEST HOLDS IT IS READY TO ATTEND A BIG FOUR MEETING ON THE BASIS OF THIS "SPLIT AGENDA" OR ON EITHER OF THE OTHER TWO ALTERNATIVE AGENDAS.

MAY 31 1951

A110

THE NOTES DECLARE IT HAS BEEN AND REMAINS THE VIEW OF THE THREE WESTERN GOVERNMENTS THAT SUCH A MEETING IS DESIRABLE IN THE INTEREST OF STRENGTHENING PEACE, DESCRIBED AS THE CONSTANT OBJECTIVE OF WESTERN FOREIGN POLICY.

IT ADDS:

THE WESTERN GOVERNMENTS FOR THEIR PART CONSIDER THAT THE MEASURE OF AGREEMENT ACHIEVED ON AN AGENDA MAKES POSSIBLE A MEETING OF THE FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS WHICH WOULD PERMIT DISCUSSION, AMONG OTHERS, OF ALL TOPICS PROPOSED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN THE EXCHANGE OF NOTES PRECEDING THE PARIS CONFERENCE AND ON THE 5TH AND 7TH OF MARCH AT THE OUTSET OF THAT CONFERENCE.

THE WESTERN GOVERNMENTS ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND A MEETING OF THE FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS IN WASHINGTON BEGINNING ON 23RD JULY. THEY ARE PREPARED TO PARTICIPATE IN SUCH A CONFERENCE NOT ONLY ON THE SECOND AGENDA, BUT ALSO ON EITHER OF THE TWO OTHER AGENDAS. THE TEXTS OF THREE AGENDAS ARE ENCLOSED.

ALL THREE AGENDAS CALL FOR THE EXAMINATION BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF PRESENT INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS. TWO OF THE AGENDAS LIST QUESTIONS RELATING TO DEMILITARIZATION OF GERMANY, ARMS OF THE BIG FOUR, THE AUSTRIAN INDEPENDENCE AND GERMAN PEACE TREATIES AND FULFILMENT OF PEACE TREATIES WITH ITALY, ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND HUNGARY. ITALY'S OBLIGATIONS CONCERNING TRIESTE ALSO IS LISTED.

THE THIRD AGENDA BRIEFLY LISTS QUESTIONS CONCERNING ARMAMENTS ACD ARMED FORCES, AUSTRIA, GERMANY, AND FULFILMENT OF TREATIES. THE WORDING OF THE VARIOUS ITEMS AND THE ORDER IN WHICH THE ITEMS WOULD APPEAR ON THE AGENDA BROUGHT THE BITTER DISPUTE AMONG THE DEPUTIES IN PARIS THROUGH 64 MEETINGS.

(NO PICKUP).

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11 A.M., EST, TODAY, THURSDAY, MAY 31)

A82

(300)

(EDITORS: A NEW LEAD IS EXPECTED ON THE FOLLOWING STORY ABOUT 10 A.M. EST).

-DASH-

PARIS, MAY 31-(AP)-THE WESTERN POWERS PROPOSED TODAY THAT THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN WASHINGTON LATE IN JULY TO TRY TO EASE THE TENSION IN EUROPE.

A THREE-POWER NOTE, SIGNED BY THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE, WAS DISPATCHED TO MOSCOW, ACCORDING TO RELIABLE SOURCES. A COPY OF THE NOTE IS TO BE HANDED TO SOVIET DEPUTY ANDREI GROMYKO IN PARIS AT 4 P.M. (10 A.M. EST) TODAY, WHEN THE FOUR DEPUTIES MEET FOR THE 64TH TIME IN AN EFFORT TO FIX AN AGENDA FOR A FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING.

THE NEW NOTE WAS DRAFTED YESTERDAY AS A LAST-DITCH TRY TO BREAK THE DEADLOCK AMONG THE DEPUTIES, WHICH HAS PREVENTED THE ARRANGING OF A FOREIGN MINISTERS GET-TOGETHER.

TEXT OF THE NOTE HAS BEEN APPROVED BY U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON, AND FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER ROBERT SCHUMAN.

THE DEPUTIES, AFTER NEARLY 13 WEEKS OF CONFERENCES ON ITEMS FOR A FOREIGN MINISTERS' AGENDA, ARE NOW BOGGED DOWN OVER WHETHER TO INCLUDE A DISCUSSION OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY AND U.S. BASES OVERSEAS.

THE WEST INSISTS SUCH A DISCUSSION WOULD BE OUT OF PLACE IN THE BIG FOUR SINCE RUSSIA IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE ATLANTIC PACT.

RUSSIA CLAIMS THE ATLANTIC PACT IS A MAJOR CAUSE OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION.

SO FAR THE DEPUTIES HAVE AGREED ON EIGHT SUBJECTS FOR THE MINISTERS TO DISCUSS, ALTHOUGH THE WORDING OF ONE ITEM -- ARMS REDUCTION -- STILL IS AN ISSUE. THE ORDER IN WHICH THE ITEMS ARE TO APPEAR ALSO STILL HAS TO BE SETTLED.

THE WESTERN ATTITUDE IS THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS SHOULD MEET TO DISCUSS THE ITEMS WHICH HAVE BEEN AGREED AND PERHAPS DECIDE FOR THEMSELVES ON ANY ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS.

LJ833AED

363 (Q)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, MAY 31)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, MAY 31-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL TEXT OF A BRITISH NOTE TO RUSSIA TODAY ON THE PROPOSED FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE (ABOUT (1,000):

HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS PRESENTS HIS COMPLIMENTS TO THE SOVIET MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND HAS THE HONOR TO REFER TO THE CURRENT FOUR POWER NEGOTIATIONS IN PARIS.

SINCE MARCH 5TH THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, TOGETHER WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES, HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN DISCUSSIONS WITH THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOVIET UNION IN A PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE IN PARIS. THIS PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE WAS AGREED UPON AS A RESULT OF AN EXCHANGE OF NOTES WHICH ENDED WITH A NOTE OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT DATED FEBRUARY 19TH, 1951, AND THE REPLY OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT DATED MARCH 1ST, 1951. AS INDICATED IN THAT EXCHANGE OF NOTES, THE PURPOSE OF THE CONFERENCE WAS TO REACH AGREEMENT ON A MUTUALLY ACCEPTABLE AGENDA FOR A MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, THE UNITED STATES AND THE U.S.S.R. SUCH AN AGREEMENT HAS NOT YET BEEN REACHED.

IN THE COURSE OF DISCUSSIONS, THE VIEWS OF THE FOUR DELEGATIONS WERE BROUGHT OUT AND CLARIFIED.

CONSIDERING THAT THE DISCUSSIONS HAD PROVIDED ALL THE ELEMENTS NECESSARY FOR AGREEMENT ON AN AGENDA, THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES PRESENTED TO THE SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE ON THE 2ND OF MAY A NEW PROPOSAL CONTAINING THREE ALTERNATIVE AGENDAS.

THE PURPOSE OF THESE THREE ALTERNATIVES WAS TO ASSURE THE POSSIBILITY OF THE MEETING OF THE FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS. IT HAS BEEN, AND REMAINS, THE VIEW OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT THAT SUCH A MEETING IS DESIRABLE IN THE INTEREST OF STRENGTHENING PEACE, WHICH IS THE CONSTANT OBJECTIVE OF BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

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B64

IN THE COURSE OF THE EXAMINATION OF THESE THREE ALTERNATIVES, THE REPRESENTATIVES IN PARIS WERE UNABLE TO REACH FULL AGREEMENT. AS REGARDS THE FIRST ALATERNATIVE, THE ONLY DIFFICULTY WAS THAT THE WORDING PROPOSED BY THE THREE DELEGATIONS FOR THE SUB-ITEM CONCERNING ARMAMENTS WAS NOT ACCEPTABLE TO THE SOVIET DELEGATION. THE THIRD LATERNATIVE WAS NOT ACCEPTED BY THE SOVIET DELEGATION AS A BASIS FOR AGREEMENT IN THE SECOND ALTERNATIVE, HOWEVER, MODIFICATIONS WERE MADE IN ITEM ONE AND THREE IS NOW AGREEMENT AMONG THE FOUR DELEGATIONS ON THE PRESENTATION OF THIS ITEM AS WELL AS ON THE INCLUSION OF FOUR OTHER ITEMS IN THE AGENDA AND ON THEIR WORDING. APART FROM THE FINAL ORDER OF THESE FOUR ITEMS, WHICH REMAINS TO BE DETERMINED BUT OUGHT NOT TO PRESENT MAJOR DIFFICULTIES, AGREEMENT COULD HAVE BEEN REACHED ON THE SECOND ALTERNATIVE IF THE SOVIET DELEGATION HAD NOT INSISTED ON THE ACCEPTANCE OF THEIR PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY.

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT FOR THEIR PART CONSIDER THAT THE MEASURE OF AGREEMENT ACHIEVED ON THE AGENDA MAKES POSSIBLE A MEETING OF THE FOUR

FOREIGN MINISTERS WHICH WOULD PERMIT DISCUSSION, AMONG OTHERS, OF ALL THE TOPICS PROPOSED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN THE EXCHANGE OF NOTES PRECEDING THE PARIS CONFERENCE AND ON THE 5TH AND 7TH OF MARCH AT THE OUTSET OF THAT CONFERENCE. HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND A MEETING OF THE FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS IN WASHINGTON BEGINNING ON 23RD JULY. HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT ARE PREPARED TO PARTICIPATE IN SUCH A CONFERENCE NOT ONLY ON THE SECOND AGENDA (ALTERNATIVE B) DESCRIBED ABOVE, BUT ALSOTGR OF TH

AGENDA (ALTERNATIVE B) DESCRIBED ABOVE, BUT ALSO ON EITHER OF THE TWO OTHER AGENDAS (ALTERNATIVES A AND C). THE TEXTS OF THESE THREE AGENDAS ARE ENCLOSED.

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT HOPES TO RECEIVE AN EARLY REPLY FROM THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, INDICATING THEIR READINESS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROPOSED MEETING AND STATING WHICH OF THE THREE AGENDAS IT FINDS ACCEPTABLE FOR THE PURPOSE OF HOLDING A MEETING OF THE FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS. ANY FURTHER ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MEETING COULD BE WORKED OUT ON THE RECEIPT OF A FAVORABLE REPLY FROM THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

ATTACHED TO THE NOTE WERE THREE ALTERNATIVE AGENDAS WHICH THE WESTERN NATIONS HAD PROPOSED. THE TEXTS AS FURNISHED BY THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE: (ABOUT 500):

ALTERNATIVE A.

1. EXAMINATION OF THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF PRESENT INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS IN EUROPE AND OF MEANS TO SECURE REAL AND LASTING IMPROVEMENT IN RELATIONS BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION, THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS RELATING TO: DEMILITARIZATION OF GERMANY; EXISTING LEVEL OF ARMAMENTS AND ARMED FORCES AND MEASURES TO BE PROPOSED JOINTLY BY THE U.S.S.R., THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE FOR INTERNATIONAL CONTROL AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS AND ARMED FORCES; FULFILMENT OF PRESENT TREATY OBLIGATIONS AND AGREEMENTS; ELIMINATION OF THE THREAT OF WAR AND THE FEAR OF AGGRESSION.
2. COMPLETION OF THE TREATY FOR THE RESTABLISHMENT OF AN INDEPENDENT AND DEMOCRATIC AUSTRIA.
3. PROBLEMS RELATING TO THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF GERMAN UNITY AND PREPARATION OF A TREATY OF PEACE.
4. FULFILMENT OF TREATIES OF PEACE WITH ITALY, ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND HUNGARY AND OF AGREEMENTS OF THE FOUR POWERS CONCERNING GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.
5. FULFILMENT OF A TREATY OF PEACE WITH ITALY IN THE PART CONCERNING TRIESTE.

ALTERNATIVE B:

EXAMINATION OF THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF PRESENT INV

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EXAMINATION OF THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF PRESENT INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS IN EUROPE AND OF THE MEANS TO SECURE A REAL AND LASTING IMPROVEMENT IN THE RELATION BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION, THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE, INCLUDING THE QUESTIONS RELATING TO: THE DEMILITARIZATION OF GERMANY (X).

(UNITED KINGDOM, USA AND FRENCH WORDING) THE EXISTING LEVEL OF ARMAMENTS AND ARMED FORCES AND MEASURES TO BE PROPOSED JOINTLY BY THE U.S.S.R., UNITED STATES, UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS AND ARMED FORCES; (END U.K. USA FRENCH WORDING).

B67

(SOVIET WORDING) MEASURES FOR THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS AND ARMED FORCES OF THE U.S.S.R., UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES AND FRANCE, THE EXISTING LEVEL OF ARMAMENTS AND ARMED FORCES AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN APPROPRIATE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL; (END SOVIET WORDING); FULFILMENT OF PRESENT TREATY OBLIGATIONS AND AGREEMENTS; THE ELIMINATION OF THE THREAT OF WAR AND FEAR OF AGGRESSION.

COMPLETION OF THE TREATY FOR RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INDEPENDENT AND DEMOCRATIC AUSTRIA.

PROBLEMS RELATING TO THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF GERMAN UNITY AND THE PREPARATION OF A TREATY OF PEACE.

FULFILMENT OF THE TREATIES PEACE WITH ITALY, ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND HUNGARY, AND OF AGREEMENTS OF THE FOUR POWERS CONCERNING GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

FULFILMENT OF THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH ITALY IN THE PART CONCERNING TRIESTE.

(X) THERE IS AGREEMENT THAT "THE DEMILITARIZATION OF GERMANY" SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA UNDER ITEM 1. THERE IS DISAGREEMENT WHETHER IT SHOULD BE THE FIRST OR SECOND SUB-ITEM. THE REPRESENTATIVES OF FRANCE, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES PROPOSE THAT IT SHOULD BE PLACED AFTER THE SUB-ITEM BEGINNING "THE EXISTING LEVEL OF ARMAMENTS;" THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOVIET UNION PROPOSES THAT IT SHOULD BE PLACED BEFORE THE SUB-ITEM BEGINNING "MEASURES FOR THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENT. X X X"

ALTERNATIVE C:

1. EXAMINATION OF MEASURES FOR THE ELIMINATION OF THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS IN EUROPE, OF THE THREAT OF WAR AND OF FEAR OF AGGRESSION.
2. QUESTIONS CONCERNING ARMAMENTS AND ARMED FORCES.
3. QUESTIONS CONCERNING AUSTRIA.
4. QUESTIONS CONCERNING GERMANY.
5. FULFILMENT OF TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS.

(END TEXT AGENDAS)

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, THURSDAY MAY 31)

B54

KX (250)

MAY 31 1951

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, MAY 31)

BY ARTHUR GAVSHON

(ADVANCE) LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 1-(AP)-BRITAIN SAID TODAY COMMONWEALTH DEFENSE TALKS WILL BE HELD HERE ~~NEXT~~ THIS MONTH, BUT WITHOUT INDIA, PAKISTAN AND CEYLON.

THE ASIAN NATIONS HAVE DECIDED TO STAY AWAY BECAUSE THEY ARE UNWILLING RIGHT NOW TO ASSUME ANY COMMITMENTS IN DEFENSE OF THE COMMON WEALTH BEYOND THEIR OWN FRONTIERS, INFORMED OFFICIALS SAID.

A MINISTRY OF DEFENSE STATEMENT ANNOUNCED SIMPLY THAT DEFENSE MINISTERS OF FIVE COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES WILL MEET IN LONDON JUNE 21. THE NATIONS TO BE REPRESENTED: BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTHERN RHODESIA. CANADA WILL SEND AN OBSERVER.

SOME SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED:

THE COMMONWEALTH ROLE IN DEFENSE OF THE MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA.

THE PROJECT OF AN AMERICAN-AUSTRALIAN-NEW ZEALAND PACIFIC SECURITY SYSTEM.

PROGRESS OF THE COMMONWEALTH REARMAMENT PROGRAM.

THE DOVETAILING OF COMMONWEALTH DEFENSE ARRANGEMENTS WITH THOSE OF THE ATLANTIC PACT PARTNERS.

THE ASIAN NATIONS' REFUSAL TO SEND EVEN OBSERVERS TO THE TALKS STEMS FROM THEIR DESIRE TO RETAIN INDEPENDENCE OF ACTION IN CASE OF WAR.

THE ASIAN COUNTRIES' REFUSAL POSES MAJOR MANPOWER PROBLEMS FOR BRITAIN AND THE REST OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

TROOPS FROM THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT FOR MORE THAN A CENTURY HAVE HELPED GUARD THE JOINT IMPERIAL INTERESTS IN BOTH MIDEAST AND FAR EAST.

THE COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES NOW WILL HAVE TO GET ALONG AS BEST THEY CAN IN GUARDING THE MEDITERRANEAN AND SOUTHEAST ASIA WITH TROOPS THEY CAN SPARE FROM OTHER THEATERS AND WITH NEGRO TROOPS FROM AFRICA.

BRITAIN ALREADY HAS LAID PLANS FOR RAISING A NEGRO FORCE UP TO A MILLION STRONG IN HER AFRICAN TERRITORIES.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., EST, TODAY, THURSDAY, MAY 31)

R0721PED

A91

(120)

LONDON, MAY 31-(AP)-SIR JOHN SLESSOR, MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE AND BRITAIN'S CHIEF OF AIR STAFF, SAID TONIGHT BRITISH AND AMERICAN AIRPOWER CAN INSURE THE PEACE OF THE WORLD FOR 100 YEARS.

HE SPOKE AT A DINNER OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT TECHNICIANS AND BUILDERS MARKING THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST FLIGHT OF A PLANE POWERED BY GAS TURBINE JET ENGINE.

SLESSOR HINTED AT A FABULOUS SECRET LIST OF AVIATION DEVELOPMENTS ABOUT TO BE MADE AND SAID, "SO LONG AS WE ARE NOT COMPLACENT AND SO LONG AS WE STRIVE WITH ALL OUR BRAIN, NERVE AND SINEW, BRITISH AND AMERICAN AIRPOWER CAN INSURE THE PEACE FOR A CENTURY."

MAJ. GEN. LEON JOHNSON, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN AIRVORCES IN BRITAIN, SPOKE APPRECIATIVELY OF THE BRITISH WILL TO COOPERATE WITH CONSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH IN AMERICAN AVIATION.

FH941PED

A102

LONDON, MAY 31-(AP)-SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS, PRESIDENT OF BRITAIN'S BOARD OF TRADE, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TONIGHT THAT BRITAIN HAD RECEIVED A GREATER QUANTITY OF VITAL MATERIALS FROM COMMUNIST CHINA THAN SHE HAD SENT IN.

IN AN ANGRY SPEECH REPLYING TO SUGGESTIONS THAT THE LABOR GOVERNMENT BE CHARGED WITH TREASON FOR ITS TRADE WITH RED CHINA, SHAWCROSS INSISTED THE BRITISH "HAD DONE AND WOULD DO NOTHING TO STRENGTHEN THE WAR POTENTIAL OF THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES."

HE DID NOT SPECIFY THE MATERIALS BRITAIN OBTAINED FROM CHINA, BUT SAID HE WAS SATISFIED "WE HAD THE BALANCE OF ADVANTAGE."

THE TREASON REMARK WAS MADE BY RAYMOND BLACKBURN, INDEPENDENT MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

FH&BD1012PED

london, may 31-(ap)-the united states is seeking to block delivery to poland of two new oil tankers now being built in britain, informed sources said tonight.

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the sources said the ~~american~~ american approach to britain so far has been informal.

a foreign office spokesman said the united states has made no official ~~representations~~ concerning the two tankers, but that the u.s. has been kept informed about them.

a board of trade official said the two 7,600-ton tankers now are under construction for poland in bertram's yard, sunderland. one will be ready to sail about mid-june, the other several weeks later.

"no steps have been taken to prevent the delivery of the ships," the foreign office spokesman said, adding that ~~they~~ they were ordered in 1948 by the polish ocean lines, a polish shipping concern. under the ~~xx~~ contract for the ships, ownership of the tankers passed to the polish ocean lines last december after about four-fifths of the purchase price had been paid.

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the spokesman pointed out~~x~~ that ~~xx~~ the contract to build the ships was made before britain adopted a strict licensing policy for sale of critical and war potential items to iron curtain countries.

one source said american officials are discussing how delivery of the tankers to poland might be blocked. this source pointed out that non-delivery of the ships might bring retaliation by poland against british shipping.

american embassy officials declined to discuss the specific

question of the two tankers. they would confirm only that the u.s. government policy is against furnishing oil tankers to any iron curtain country.

mn/curtis1925/1630

A40 (230)

BY ARTHUR GAVSHON

LONDON, MAY 31-(AP)-TEN NATIONS HAVE EXPRESSED DOUBTS ABOUT THE WISDOM OF BRINGING TURKEY AND GREECE INTO THE ATLANTIC PACT, INFORMED OFFICIALS REPORTED TODAY.

THEY SAID ONLY THE UNITED STATES AND ITALY FAVOR ADMITTING THE TWO EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES INTO THE 12-NATION ALLIANCE.

TURKEY AND GREECE ARE ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF THE PACT, BUT CAN BECOME FULL MEMBERS ONLY WITH THE CONSENT OF ALL 12 ALLIES.

THE U.S. FORMALLY PROPOSED ADMITTING THEM EARLY THIS MONTH, ARGUING THAT IT WOULD BE THE BEST WAY OF GUARDING THEIR SECURITY. SINCE THEN, THE QUESTION HAS BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE ATLANTIC COUNCIL OF DEPUTIES. ALL EXCEPT THE U.S. AND ITALY EXPRESSED RELUCTANCE TO ACCEPT THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL.

SOME REASONS GIVEN BY THE INFORMANTS FOR THE OPPOSITION:

THE PARTNERSHIP WOULD LOSE ITS "ATLANTIC" COMPLEXION IF MEDITERRANEAN NATIONS COME IN.

IT ALSO WOULD LOSE ITS DEFENSIVE CHARACTER IF THE U.S., FOR INSTANCE, WERE TO SET UP BOMBER BASES IN TURKEY ON THE BORDERS OF SOME OF RUSSIA'S MOST VITALLY STRATEGIC AREAS.

THE TWO COUNTRIES ARE GUARANTEED AGAINST ISOLATION IN THE EVENT OF ATTACK, ANYHOW, AND THE ATLANTIC ALLIES WOULD RUSH TO THEIR AID.

BOTH ARE GETTING SUBSTANTIAL AMERICAN MILITARY HELP AND WOULD NOT BE BENEFITTED MATERIALLY BY ENTERING THE PACT.

IF THEY WERE ADMITTED, IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO REJECT DEMANDS FOR THE ADMISSION OF SUCH COUNTRIES AS SPAIN AND EGYPT AND THAT WOULD GIVE THE ATLANTIC PACT THE POLITICAL CHARACTER OF AN ANTI-RUSSIAN COALITION.

RW622PED

A74

(160)

LONDON, MAY 31-(AP)-THE DAILY TELEGRAPH SAID TODAY HUNGERY'S COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT HAS JAILED EX-PRESIDENT ARPAD SZAKASITS ON SPY CHARGES. THE 63-YEAR-OLD FORMER SOCIAL DEMOCRAT LEADER, WHO MERGED HUNGARY'S SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS, RESIGNED LAST YEAR BECAUSE OF "ILL HEALTH."

THE TELEGRAPH, WHICH DID NOT SPECIFY THE SOURCE OF ITS INFORMATION, SAID SZAKASITS HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO 20 YEARS FOR "ESPIONAGE IN THE INTERESTS OF HOSTILE POWERS."

SZAKASITS, WHO PREVIOUSLY HAD SERVED AS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, VISITED GENERALISSIMO STALIN IN MOSCOW IN 1948. AFTER HIS RETURN, THE SOCIALIST-COMMUNIST MERGER WAS ARRANGED AND IN AUGUST OF THAT YEAR HE BECAME PRESIDENT.

WHEN THE NEW COMMUNIST-WRITTEN CONSTITUTION WENT INTO EFFECT IN 1949, THE POST OF PRESIDENT WAS ABOLISHED AND SZAKASITS BECAME CHAIRMAN OF THE SUBSTITUTE PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL. IN APRIL, 1950, HE RETIRED.

SZAKASITS WAS REGARDED BY OBSERVERS AS AN OPPORTUNIST WITH LITTLE REAL POWER IN THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT. MATYAS RAKOSI, COMMUNIST DEPUTY PREMIER AND SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE WORKERS PARTY, IS CONSIDERED THE COUNTRY'S REAL BOSS.

AS FAR BACK AS 1949 THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THAT SZAKASITS WAS UNDER ARREST, BUT THE HUNGARIAN FOREIGN OFFICE HAS DENIED THEM.

SF759AED

A58

PREGEDE LONDON DAY (230)

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, MAY 31-(AP)-HUNGARY'S COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT AND PARTY APPEAR TO BE IN THE THROES OF A PURGE OF TITOIST ELEMENTS, WESTERN DIPLOMATIC SOURCES HERE ASSERTED TONIGHT.

THEY SAID THEY BASED THEIR BELIEF THAT A WIDESPREAD HOUSECLEANING OF NATIONALIST, ANTI-MOSCOW ELEMENTS IS IN PROGRESS ON RECENT REPORTS OF THE DISMISSAL AND DISAPPEARANCE OF SEVERAL TOP GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND PARTY LEADERS.

THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH SAID TODAY FORMER HUNGARIAN PRESIDENT ARPAD SZAKASITS HAS BEEN ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF SPYING FOR HOSTILE POWERS. THE SOURCES HERE SAID THEY COULD NOT CONFIRM THIS.

SZAKASITS IS A FORMER SOCIAL DEMOCRAT LEADER WHO MERGED HIS PARTY WITH THE COMMUNISTS IN 1948. HE RESIGNED LAST YEAR BECAUSE OF "ILL HEALTH."

BACK OF THE OPINION THAT A PURGE IS GOING ON IN HUNGARY IS THE RECENT RESIGNATION OF HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GYULA KALLAI, THE DISMISSAL OF INTERIOR MINISTER SANDOR ZOLD AND THE DISAPPEARANCE OF A NUMBER OF PROMINENT COMMUNISTS CLOSE TO HUNGARY'S STRONG MAN, MATYAS RAKOSI.

AMONG THOSE WHO HAVEN'T BEEN HEARD FROM RECENTLY ARE FERENCZ DONATH, HEAD OF RAKOSI'S POLITICAL SECRETARIAT; GUYLA LOSONCI, UNDER-SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION; AND A GENERAL RATULOVSKY, FORMER CHIEF OF THE BUDAPEST POLICE, THE SOURCES SAID.

ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT POINTING TO A POSSIBLE PURGE WAS THE RECENT CALL FOR NEW COMMUNIST PARTY ELECTIONS "TO IMPROVE THE PARTY CADRES."

POLITBUREAU MEMBER ISTVAN KOVACS WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THE ELECTIONS WERE NECESSARY BECAUSE "LACK OF VIGILANCE AND IRRESPONSIBLE WORK OF THE PARTY CADRES HAS BECOME UNBEARABLE."

BD732PED

A4

LONDON, MAY 31-(AP)-THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT THE 8,000 TON CRUISER MAURITIUS HAD BEEN ALERTED TO SAIL FOR IRAN IF NEEDED "FOR AN EVACUATION OR FOR ANY EVENTUALITY."

THE CRUISER, NOW AT THE BRITISH NAVAL BASE IN CEYLON, WAS ORDERED TO CANCEL A SCHEDULED CRUISE ALONG THE EAST AFRICAN COAST AND STAND BY FOR FURTHER ORDERS, THE ADMIRALTY SAID.

THE ADMIRALTY DESCRIBED THE STAND-BY ORDER AS A ROUTINE PRECAUTION.

WW236AED

london, may 31-(ap)-sir john slessor, marshal of the [redacted] royal air froce and britain's chief of air staff, said tonight that if it is properly inspired and managed british and american airpower can insure the peace of the world for 100 years.

he spoke at a dinner of british [illegible] aircraft technicians and builders marking the tenth anniversary of the first flight of a [illegible] plane powered by a gas turbine jet engine. the designer of that plane, sir frank whittle, was guest of honor.

slessor hinted at a fabulous secret list of aviation developments about to be made and said, "so long as we are not complacent and so long as we strive [illegible] with all out brain, nerve and sinew, british and american airpower can insure the peace for a century."

sir frank spriggs, managing director of the british hawker-siddeley aviation combine, called british-american collaboration in the aviation industry remarkable.

"there is no doubt that the americans have a genius for mass production and no doubt their country is a matchless arsenal of democracy," spriggs said. "also, there is no doubt that no combination on earth can equal us if britain and the commonwealth are fully prepared to do our part alongside the united states."

maj. gen. leon johnson, commander of american airforces in britain, spoke appreciatively of the british will to cooperate on a technical level with construction and research in american aviation.

mp/steinkopfs2355/2020

(350)

LONDON, MAY 31-(AP)-THE UNITED KINGDOM OKAYED THE EXPORT OF 2,400 TONS OF RUBBER TO RUSSIA IN THE LAST THREE WEEKS OF APRIL, A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, GAVE THE FIGURE IN REPLY TO A QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. HE SAID BRITAIN IS NOT IN A POSITION TO CUT OFF SUCH SHIPMENTS BECAUSE OF ITS DEPENDENCE ON RUSSIA FOR TIMBER AND GRAIN.

THIS COUNTRY IMPOSED LICENSING CONTROLS ON RAW RUBBER ON APRIL 9. IT ANNOUNCED THEN THAT IT WAS CUTTING OFF ALL SHIPMENTS OF THIS STRATEGIC MATERIAL TO RED CHINA FOR THE REST OF 1951.

THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS WERE REQUESTED TO FOLLOW SUIT.

LICENSES ALSO WERE ISSUED DURING THE FOLLOWING THREE WEEKS FOR THE EXPORT OF 115 TONS OF RUBBER TO COMMUNIST CZECHOSLOVAKIA, SHAWCROSS SAID.

DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1951, SHAWCROSS TOLD THE HOUSE, THE UNITED KINGDOM SENT RUSSIA 4,061 TONS OF RAW RUBBER. IN THE SAME PERIOD, THE SOVIET UNION BOUGHT 4,425 TONS FROM MALAYA AND SOVIET SATELLITE NATIONS BOUGHT 4,917 TONS.

"OUR AVERAGE EXPORTS TO THESE COUNTRIES ARE NOT INCREASING, THEY ARE BEING MAINTAINED AT A LEVEL CORRESPONDING TO THAT EXISTING LAST YEAR," SHAWCROSS SAID.

"THIS IS A PROBLEM OF COMPLEXITY AND DIFFICULTY. A FIFTH OF OUR TOTAL IMPORTS OF TIMBER COME FROM THE SOVIET AND A THIRD OF OUR TOTAL IMPORTS OF COARSE GRAINS. THESE ARE MATTERS ONE CANNOT DISREGARD IN CONSIDERING WHAT ACTION TO TAKE."

LABORITE JAMES GLANVILLE, NOTING THAT WINSTON CHURCHILL'S CONSERVATIVES HAVE CRITICISED THE EXPORT OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS SUCH AS RUBBER TO COMMUNIST LANDS, ASKED SHAWCROSS:

"I WONDER IF THE TORIES WOULD PREFER TRADE WITH COMMUNIST COUNTRIES OR WAR?"

SHAWCROSS REPLIED THERE ARE "VARIOUS DEGREES OF FRIENDSHIP" BUT AGREED THAT "WE ARE NOT AT WAR WITH THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES." HE SAID THE TIMBER AND GRAIN IMPORTS HE MENTIONED "HAVE LED OF NECESSITY TO CONTINUING TRADE RELATIONS WITH THEM.

IN REPLY TO ANOTHER QUESTION, SHAWCROSS SAID BRITISH EXPORTS OF ELECTRICAL GENERATING EQUIPMENT TO RUSSIA IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1951 TOTALED £389,685 ($1,091,129). THIS COMPARED WITH £6,078,159 ($17,018,745) WORTH DURING THE WHOLE OF 1950.

amsterdam, the netherlands, may 31--(AP)--prof. c. j. bakker, dutch atomic scientist, returned today from a short visit to argentina. he had been invited there [illegible] to study atomic energy developments. bakker

30.24- 23575

would NOT comment to newspapermen here on his ~~tour~~ trip.

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anm 01320 mb/908a

B9 (CSEG) (450)
BY THOMAS A. REEDY
BERLIN, MAY 31-(AP)-EAST GERMANY'S COMMUNIST BOSSES TODAY DEMANDED A "100 PER CENT" TURNOUT FOR NEXT WEEK'S "PEACE PLEBISCITE" IN THE SOVIET ZONE.
THE EAST SECTOR GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THE MACHINERY IS ALL SET TO POLL 12,000,000 (M) ELIGIBLE EAST GERMANS ON THE DOUBLE-BARRELLED QUESTION:
"ARE YOU AGAINST REMILITARIZATION AND ARE YOU FOR A PEACE TREATY FOR GERMANY IN 1951?"
BY SPECIAL DECREE, YOUTHS AS YOUNG AS 16 ARE PERMITTED TO CAST A VOTE IN THE POLL.
WEST GERMANY AND WEST BERLIN HAVE FORBIDDEN THE POLL IN THEIR TERRITORY AS PURE COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA.
THE "VOTES" WILL BE TAKEN SUNDAY, MONDAY AND TUESDAY IN THE SOVIET SECTOR OF THIS CITY AND THE SURROUNDING SOVIET ZONE.
IN PREVIOUS CONTROLLED ELECTIONS, THE EAST ZONE HAS PILED UP AS MUCH AS 99.7 PER CENT OF THE ELIGIBLE VOTE. IN DRIVING FOR "100 PER CENT" THIS TIME, THE COMMUNIST RULERS HAVE A POWERFUL WEAPON. TO ABSTAIN OR TO DECLARE ONESELF'S AGAINST A PEACE TREATY AND IN FAVOR OF REARMING BRANDS AN EAST GERMAN AS AN "ENEMY" OF THE STATE AND AN ENEMY OF THE SOVIET UNION--PUNISHABLE BY LONG JAIL SENTENCE OR EVEN DEATH.
SOME QUARTERS HAZARD A GUESS THAT THE EAST ZONE MAY BE PREPARING A NEW PROPAGANDA BLAST FOR A SEPARATE PEACE TREATY WITH THE RUSSIANS. THIS WOULD BE DONE ONLY WITH SOVIET CONSENT, OF COURSE.
THE PLEBISCITE HAS BEEN TOO CAREFULLY PREPARED, THESE CIRCLES POINT OUT, TO BE USED ONLY FOR A MEANINGLESS VOTE COLLECTION.
SOME AMERICAN OFFICIALS SAID THEY WOULD NOT BE SURPRISED IF THE OUTCOME OF THE PLEBISCITE IS REFLECTED IN THE BIG FOUR MEETINGS IN PARIS. THEY SUGGESTED SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI GROMYKO MIGHT CALL THE "VOTE" TO THE ATTENTION OF THE WESTERN DELEGATES TO BACK UP HIS ANTI-REMILITARIZATION ARGUMENTS.

B10 (CSEG)
THE EAST ZONE GOVERNMENT HAS MARSHALLED ALL ITS FORCES FOR THE POLL. ALL POLICE LEAVES HAVE BEEN CANCELLED FOR THE THREE-DAY PERIOD.
YOUTH BRIGADES STAMP UP AND DOWN THE STREETS OF CITIES AND VILLAGES ALMOST DAILY TO ADVERTISE THE "PEACE PLEBISCITE." IN ONE AREA OF MECKLENBURG SCHOOL TEACHERS WERE ASSIGNED 10 FAMILES EACH TO DELIVER TO THE POLLS.
THE RULING SOCIALIST UNITY (COMMUNIST) PARTY HAS TURNED LOOSE A FORCE OF 10,000 HAND-PICKED FUNCTIONARIES TO DIRECT THE PROPAGANDA AND THE ACTUAL VOTING. TOP MEN IN THE PARTY HAVE BEEN RIDING THE ROADS AND RAILS ALL DAY AND NIGHT FOR ALMOST TWO WEEKS TO DRUM UP INTEREST. PARTY BOSS WALTER ULBRICHT HAS MADE 40 SPEECHES DURING THIS PERIOD.
AGITATORS HAVE BEEN SENT INTO WEST BERLIN TO STIR UP TROUBLE. POLICE HAVE ARRESTED MORE THAN 100 OF THEM, INCLUDING A 12-YEAR-OLD BOY.
M333AED

A92
(140)
BERLIN, MAY 31-(AP)-A WEST GERMAN WOMAN WHO DISAPPEARED SIX WEEKS AGO ON A TRIP INTO THE SOVIET ZONE RETURNED TO HER BERLIN HOME LAST NIGHT. THE FAMILY DISCLOSED TODAY.
BARONESS AMELIE VON THIELMANN, 52, APPARENTLY HAD BEEN HELD BY EITHER SOVIET OR EAST GERMAN AUTHORITIES SINCE SHE VISITED POTSDAM APRIL 18, RELATIVES SAID.
SHE IS NOW UNDER PHYSICIAN'S CARE, SUFFERING FROM SHOCK. THE FAMILY WITHHELD DETAILS OF HER EXPERIENCES BUT SAID SHE IS PHYSICALLY WELL.
THE BARONESS IS THE MOTHER-IN-LAW OF THEODORE F.COLEMAN, AN OFFICIAL OF THE U.S. HIGH COMMISSION IN FRANKFURT.
COLEMAN, A FORMER SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK NEWSPAPERMAN LIVES IN FRANKFURT WITH HIS WIFE, AMELIE, ALSO A BARONESS. HIS MOTHER, MRS. EMMA COLEMAN, LIVES IN BURLINGAME, CALIF. (STREET ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE).
JJ912AED

A53
BERLIN, MAY 31-(AP)-WEST BERLIN WAS ASSURED TODAY OF CONTINUED ECA FUNDS FOR EMERGENCY WORK RELIEF THIS SUMMER.
JEAN CATTIER, RETIRING CHIEF OF THE ECA SPECIAL MISSION, TOLD BERLIN CITY LEADERS 45,000,000 MARKS ($10,710,000) IS BEING ALLOCATED FOR THREE MONTHS. IT WILL KEEP BETWEEN 45,000 TO 48,000 WORKERS ON THE RELIEF PROGRAM.
ECA HAS GIVEN WEST BERLIN ALMOST $150,000,000 IN CREDITS OVER THE PAST 15 MONTHS TO OVERCOME BUSINESS STAGNATION.
BD712PED

194
(220)
GRAFENWOEHR, GERMANY, MAY 31-(AP)-GEN.J.LAWTON COLLINS, U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, BURROWED INTO A FOXHOLE BESIDE ENLISTED MEN DURING FIELD EXERCISES STAGED BY AMERICAN TROOPS AT THIS TRAINING GROUND TODAY.
COLLINS, HERE ON AN INSPECTION TOUR OF U.S. FORCES IN EUROPE, WITNESSED A MOCK ATTACK STAGED IN BATTALION SIZE WITH ARTILLERY AND AIR SUPPORT.
HE SLAMMED HIMSELF INTO A FOXHOLE AS F-84 THUNDERJETS ROARED OVERHEAD.
AT ANOTHER STAGE THE CHIEF OF STAFF LAY DOWN BESIDE A MACHINEGUNNER AND CORRECTED THE ENLISTED MAN'S POSITION.
COLLINS ALSO TOOK ASIDE A PLATOON LEADER AND CORRECTED HIS TACTICS, REMARKING "DON'T MIND MY CRITICISM. I'M JUST GIVING YOU MY OPINION."
HE LAUDED THE FACILITIES OF THIS FORMER GERMAN ARMY TRAINING GROUND AS "AMONG THE BEST I'VE SEEN."
STOPPING AT AN ENLISTED MEN'S MESS IN A WOODS, GEN.COLLINS ATE A PIECE OF CAKE.
TURNING TO CPL.SALVATOR DINUCCI, OF PROVIDENCE, R.I., WHO SERVED HIM, THE CHIEF OF STAFF JOKED: "DID YOU BAKE THIS CAKE YOURSELF CORPORAL? WHAT WAS YOUR CIVILIAN OCCUPATION--PLUMBER?"
DINUCCI REPLIED: "NO SIR, I WAS A WAITER IN A NEW YORK HOTEL."
COLLINS WAS ACCOMPANIED HERE BY GEN.THOMAS T.HANDY, COMMANDER OF U.S. TROOPS IN EUROPE, AND LT.GEN.ANTON S.EDDY, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY.
HE PLANS TO LEAVE FRIDAY FOR SALZBURG, AUSTRIA, AND WILL PROCEED FROM THERE TO TRIESTE ON SUNDAY, THEN RETURN TO WASHINGTON.
JJ919AED

MAY 31 1951

A17
NIGHT LEAD PAPAGOS (420)
ATHENS, GREECE, MAY 31-(AP)-KING PAUL TOOK OVER TODAY AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES TO FILL THE GAP LEFT BY THE STARTLING RESIGNATION OF GREECE'S NO.1 MILITARY HERO, FIELD MARSHAL ALEXANDER PAPAGOS.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING OF THE CABINET TONIGHT APPROVED THE ACT ENTRUSTING THE KING WITH THE DUTIES OF SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ARMED FORCES. IT ALSO APPROVED A MEASURE PROVIDING THAT IN THE CASE OF WAR OR EMERGENCY OR PARTIAL OR GENERAL MOBILIZATION, THE DUTIES OF SUPREME COMMANDER WILL BE ENTRUSTED TO THE CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE GENERAL STAFF.

THE LATTER STEP IS NECESSARY BECAUSE, BY TRADITION, THE KING COULD NOT TAKE ORDERS FROM A FOREIGN GENERAL. IN THE EVENT OF HOSTILITIES, IT IS POSSIBLE THAT GREEK FORCES WOULD BE UNDER THE COMMAND OF AN ALLIED SUPREME COMMANDER.

PAPAGOS' ANNOUNCEMENT LAST NIGHT THAT HE WAS RESIGNING BECAUSE OF ILL HEALTH WAS NOT ACCEPTED BY ANY ATHENS NEWSPAPERS AS HIS REAL REASON FOR BOWING OUT. THE FIELD MARSHAL, 68, HAS APPEARED TO BE IN EXCELLENT SHAPE.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID THEY BELIEVED THE RESIGNATION STEMMED FROM DIFFERENCES WITH THE KING. THEY SAID THE KING HAD EXPRESSED DISSATISFACTION OVER WHAT HE REGARDED AS EFFORTS OF PAPAGOS AND HIS POLITICAL SUPPORTERS TO INFLUENCE THE CROWN.

THE WALKOUT BY PAPAGOS WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TOUCHED OFF "MINOR INCIDENTS" WHICH BROUGHT AN EMERGENCY ARMY ALERT IN THE NIGHT.

IN AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE SUPREME MILITARY COMMANDER OF THE ATHENS AREA, THE ATHENS RADIO SAID THE EMERGENCY MEASURES WERE TAKEN BECAUSE THERE WERE REPORTS THAT AN ATTEMPT WOULD BE MADE "BY ANARCHIST ELEMENTS AT INFRACTION OF PUBLIC ORDER."

NO DETAILS WERE GIVEN AND THE ALERT WAS LIFTED THIS MORNING. BUT IT WAS REVEALED THAT A GROUP OF SOLDIERS HAD ORDERED OFFICIALS AT THE ATHENS RADIO STATION TO DELETE THE REPORT OF PAPAGOS' RESIGNATION FROM A NEWS BROADCAST.

THE OFFICIALS COMPLAINED TO PREMIER SOPHOCLES VENIZELOS, WHO PROMPTLY ISSUED ORDERS TO "PREVENT THE RECURRENCE OF MILITARY CENSORSHIP ON THE RADIO AND OTHER INFRACTIONS OF PUBLIC LAW."

THE RESIGNATION OF THE MARSHAL IS CONSIDERED THE MOST IMPORTANT MILITARY DEVELOPMENT IN GREECE SINCE THE CRUSHING OF THE COMMUNIST REVOLT IN THE FALL OF 1949. PAPAGOS WAS THE MASTERMIND BEHIND THE GOVERNMENT FORCES IN THAT CIVIL WAR.

KING PAUL SAID IN A STATEMENT HE ACCEPTED PAPAGOS' RESIGNATION "WITH PROFOUND REGRET."

PAPAGOS ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO COMPLETED AN EXTENSIVE INSPECTION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN THE PELOPONNESUS AND THE NORTHERN PROVINCES. HE WARNED THAT GREECE MUST BE ON THE ALERT, "WITH HER FINGER ON THE TRIGGER."

MAY 31 1951

M503PED

A68

(400)

ATHENS, GREECE, MAY 31-(AP)-GREECE'S NO. ONE MILITARY HERO, 68-YEAR-OLD FIELD MARSHAL ALEXANDER PAPAGOS, QUIT AS CHIEF OF THE NATION'S ARMED FORCES YESTERDAY. HIS WALKOUT WAS FOLLOWED BY "MINOR INCIDENTS" AND AN ARMY ALERT IN ATHENS.

PAPAGOS BLAMED HIS RESIGNATION ON ILL HEALTH. OBSERVERS HERE SAID MAYBE IT WAS DUE TO POLITICAL DIFFERENCES WITH KING PAUL.

EMERGENCY MEASURES WERE PUT INTO EFFECT IN ATHENS LAST NIGHT, DUE--A GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE ATHENS RADIO SAID TODAY--TO REPORTS THAT AN ATTEMPT WOULD BE MADE BY "ANARCHIST ELEMENTS AT INFRACTION OF PUBLIC ORDER." THE RADIO SAID THE EMERGENCY WAS LIFTED AT 8 A.M. TODAY.

OFFICIALS OF THE RADIO STATION LATER REVEALED AN ARMY OFFICER AND A GROUP OF SOLDIERS VISITED THE STATION THIS MORNING AND ORDERED THEM TO DELETE FROM A BROADCAST NEWS OF PAPAGOS' RESIGNATION.

THE ATHENS RADIO LATER ANNOUNCED ATTEMPTS AT INFRACTION OF PUBLIC ORDER HAD BEEN ISOLATED AND OF "NO IMPORTANCE."

PAPAGOS' RESIGNATION WAS THE CHIEF TOPIC OF THE DAY HERE. NEWSPAPERS CAME UP WITH ALL KINDS OF EXPLANATIONS AS TO WHAT REALLY INSPIRED THE MARSHAL TO MAKE SO MOMENTOUS A DECISION. NO PAPER ACCEPTED ILL HEALTH AS A PLAUSIBLE EXCUSE.

THE NEWS, WHICH WAS RECEIVED WITH MIXED EMOTIONS BY THE PUBLIC, WAS CONSIDERED THE MOST IMPORTANT MILITARY DEVELOPMENT SINCE THE SUPPRESSION OF THE COMMUNIST GUERRILLAS IN THE FALL OF 1949.

PRIME MINISTER SOPHOCLES VENIZELOS TOLD NEWSMEN PAPAGOS EARLY TODAY HAD ASSURED HIM "NOW THAT HE HAS RESIGNED, HE WILL NOT MIX HIMSELF IN POLITICS."

KING PAUL IN A PREVIOUS STATEMENT HAD SAID HE ACCEPTED PAPAGO'S RESIGNATION "WITH PROFOUND REGRET." IN A LETTER TO THE AGED COMMANDER, HE SAID HE REALIZED, HOWEVER, THAT THE MARSHAL'S DECISION WAS "IRREVOCABLE BECAUSE, AS YOU SAID, YOUR STATE OF HEALTH DOES NOT ALLOW YOU FOR THE TIME BEING TO CONTINUE TO EXERCISE YOUR DUTIES."

VENIZELOS SAID THAT PAPAGOS' POST WOULD BE ENTRUSTED TO THE KING, WHO IS COMMANDER OF THE ARMED FORCES UNDER THE GREEK CONSTITUTION.

THE RESIGNATION CAME AS A SURPRISE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

INFORMED CIRCLES SAID THAT PAPAGOS HAS APPEARED IN EXCELLENT HEALTH OF LATE AND EXPRESSED BELIEF HIS RESIGNATION IS THE RESULT OF DIFFERENCES WITH THE KING DATING BACK TO LAST SUMMER. THE MONARCH REPORTEDLY RESENTED ALLEGED EFFORTS OF PAGAGOS AND POLITICIANS ASSOCIATED WITH HIM TO EXERCISE UNDUE INFLUENCE ON THE CROWN.

PAPAGOS' RESIGNATION COMES AFTER A LONG CAREER OF MILITARY SERVICE DATING BACK TO THE BALKAN WAR OF 1912-13, IN WHICH HE COMMANDED A BATTALION. IN 1940 PAPAGOS BECAME GENERALISSIMO OF THE GREEK ARMY AND IN THE RECENT GREEK CIVIL WAR HE WAS THE MASTER MIND BEHIND THE GRAMMOS CAMPAIGN THAT FINALLY ROUTED THE COMMUNIST GUERRILLAS.

SF723AED

B40 Q

MOSCOW, MAY 31-(AP)-THE SOVIET PRESS REPORTED TODAY THAT SEVEN AMERICANS DROPPED BY PARACHUTE BEHIND THE NORTH KOREAN LINES HAVE BEEN CAPTURED.

(THE ACCOUNT INDICATED SUCH PARATROOPERS WERE BEING KILLED.)

A DISPATCH FROM THE NORTH KOREAN CAPITAL OF PYONGYANG SAID THE KOREANS ARE SHOWING "GREAT VIGILANCE" IN NABBING SUCH PARATROOPERS.

"THE LOCAL POPULATION," SAID THE DISPATCH, "CATCHES THEM QUICKLY AND DESTROYS THEM. DURING RECENT DAYS, THANKS TO THE VIGILANCE OF PEASANTS, SEVEN AMERICAN DIVERSIONIST-PARACHUTISTS HAVE BEEN CAUGHT IN VARIOUS REGIONS OF NORTHERN KOREA. THEY HAD BEEN DROPPED FROM PLANES."

MD732AED

A64FX

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 31-(AP)-NATIONALIST PRESS REPORTS SAID TODAY AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY WAS DEPORTED MAY 13 FROM CHENGTU IN RED CHINA AFTER FOUR MONTHS IN PRISON.

THE REPORTS SAID A COMMUNIST BROADCAST FROM CHENGTU, CAPITAL OF SZECHWAN PROVINCE, IDENTIFIED THE MISSIONARY ONLY BY THE CHINESE NAME OF PAI TIEN-PAO.

SOURCES HERE SAID THE MAN MIGHT BY DRYDEN PHELPS, NEPHEW OF THE LATE WILLIAM LYON PHELPS, NOTED YALE UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR AND AUTHOR.

MAY 31 1951

CG406APD

B33KX (Q)

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, MAY 31-(AP)-EDUCATION MINISTER CHENG TIEN-FANG TODAY WAS NAMED CHIEF CHINESE NATIONALIST DELEGATE TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO) OPENING IN PARIS JUNE 18.

CHENG, A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, IS A FORMER AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY AND A FORMER NATIONALIST MINISTER OF INFORMATION.

CVR415ACS

30.24- 23577

(120)

HONG KONG,MAY 31-(AP)-THE PANCHEN LAMA SENT A MESSAGE TODAY TO THE DALAI LAMA OFFERING WHOLEHEARTED COOPERATION WITH HIS AGE OLD RIVAL FOR SPIRITUAL RULE OF TIBET.

CHINESE COMMUNISTS ARE TAKING THE PANCHEN LAMA TO TIBET FROM WHICH HIS PREDECESSOR WAS EXILED 28 YEARS AGO.

THE DALAI LAMA HAD BEEN THE UNCHALLENGED SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL RULER UNTIL SUNDAY, WHEN TIBET GAVE COMMUNIST CHINA VIRTUAL CONTROL OF ITS MILITARY AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE PACT ALSO GAVE THE PANCHEN LAMA ALMOST EQUAL SPIRITUAL CONTROL.

THE PANCHEN LAMA, THE COMMUNIST PEIPING RADIO SAID TODAY, TOLD HIS RIVAL THAT AGREEMENT WILL "FREE TIBET FROM OPPRESSION OF IMPERIALISM FOREVER."

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B41 Q

KX FOR FX APW

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, MAY 31-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ROBERT G.MENZIES ANNOUNCED TODAY HIS GOVERNMENT HAD CONFIRMED THE DEATH SENTENCE GIVEN JAPANESE WAR CRIMINAL CAPT.TAMAO SHINOHAHRA. CONFIRMATION OF SIMILAR SENTENCES FOR FOUR OTHER JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS ON MANUS ISLAND WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.

MENZIES ANNOUNCED THE GOVERNMENT HAD COMMUTED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT DEATH SENTENCES GIVEN TO NAVAL LT.MAKOTO SAKURADA AND WARRANT OFFICERS KATSUMI MIYACHIKA, CHOJI FAITO AND SHINJIRO SENNO. HE SAID IT HAD COMMUTED TO 15 YEARS IMPRISONMENT THE DEATH SENTENCES OF REAR ADM. KIKUMATSU TANAKA, SEAMAN FIRST CLASS KICHIJI SATO AND CIVILIAN ENGINEER IKUZO TSURUOKA.

MD734AED

A86

HANOI, INDOCHINA, MAY 31-(AP)-FRENCH ARMY SOURCES SAID TODAY 45,000 COMMUNIST-LED VIET MINH ARE ATTACKING ON A FRONT 50 MILES SOUTH OF HANOI HELD BY ONLY 4,000 FRENCH TROOPS. FRENCH LOSSES WERE DESCRIBED AS SEVERE.

THE COMMUNISTS LAUNCHED THEIR ASSAULT ON MONDAY NIGHT. THE ARMY POST AT NINH BINH WAS HIT BY 10,000 OF THE COMMUNIST-LED VIET MINH, WHO USED MORTARS AND ARTILLERY IN THE ASSAULT. HARD FIGHTING RAGED FOR 48 HOURS AND ONE FRENCH NAVAL COMMANDO UNIT LOST 50 OF ITS 80 MEN.

THE OFFENSIVE WAS THE MOST POWERFUL LAUNCHED BY THE COMMUNISTS SINCE MARCH. IN APRIL THEY WERE TOLD BY THEIR MOSCOW-TRAINED LEADER HO CHI MINH THEY MUST RETURN TO HIT-AND-RUN WAR AND ABANDON TEMPORARILY ANY LARGE-SCALE EFFORT TO BREAK THROUGH FRENCH DEFENSES AND SEIZE HANOI AND HAIPHONG.

LIEUT.BERNARD DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY, ONLY SON OF THE FRENCH COMMANDER IN THE FAR EAST, WAS KILLED YESTERDAY IN THE FIRST SHOCK OF THE RENEWED ATTACK IN THE NINH BINH AREA. HIS FATHER, GEN.JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY, MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN A SIMPLE COMMUNIQUE SAYING THE 23-YEAR OLD LAD HAD "FALLEN ON THE FIELD OF HONOR." THE GENERAL IS AT HANOI DIRECTING FRENCH OPERATIONS.

THE FRENCH SAID IT LOOKED AS IF THE VIET MINH AIM IS TO GET INTO THE RICH DELTA LANDS SOUTH OF HANOI AND SEIZE THE COMING RICE HARVEST. NINH BINH COMMANDS THE ROAD LEADING TO THE HEART OF THE DELTA.

FRENCH ARMY SOURCES SAID THAT DANGEROUS PRESSURE ON NINH BINH HAD BEEN EASED BUT WARNED OF POSSIBLE RENEWED BLOWS EITHER AT THIS TOWN OR IN ANOTHER SECTOR.

THE ATTACK, LED BY A VIET MINH ELITE UNIT, WAS CENTERED AGAINST THREE FRENCH FORTIFICATIONS DEFENDING NINH BINH. ONE OF THESE, PARTICULARLY HARD HIT, TOOK TWO DAYS TO REINFORCE. IT WAS ON HIS WAY TO THE RESCUE OF THIS GARRISON THAT YOUNG DE TASSIGNY WAS KILLED BY MORTAR FIRE.

B1000AED

A75

NIGHT LEAD IRANIAN (280)

BY FRED ZUSY

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 31-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT THE INTERNATIONAL COURT AT THE HAGUE HAD REJECTED THE BRITISH REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENT OF AN ARBITRATOR IN THE DISPUTE BETWEEN IRAN AND THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY.

THE STATEMENT BY THE SPOKESMAN WAS NOT CLEAR, BUT HE APPEARED TO MEAN THAT THE COURT HELD IT COULD NOT NAME AN ARBITRATOR UNTIL AFTER IT HAD CONSIDERED BOTH THE BRITISH COMPLAINT AND THE REPLY OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT.

(IN THE HAGUE, JULES BASDEVANT, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE, DECLINED COMMENT ON THE IRANIAN SPOKESMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENT.)

BRITISH OBSERVERS HERE SAID TODAY THE GOVERNMENT'S APPARENT DETERMINATION TO TAKEWOVER THE ANGLO-IRANIAN INSTALLATIONS IMMEDIATELY LEFT LITTLE HOPE FOR ANY SETTLEMENT BY NEGOTIATION.

SOME PROFESSED TO SEE A RAY OF HOPE IN THE SECTION OF THE MEMORANDUM DELIVERED TO THE COMPANY LAST NIGHT BY THE FINANCE MINISTER. THE NOTE SAID ANY SUGGESTIONS FROM THE COMPANY "NOT CONTRARY TO THE PRINCIPLE OF NATIONALIZATION" WOULD BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.

HOWEVER, PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH HAS STATED REPEATEDLY THAT HIS CHIEF AIM IS TO KICK THE BRITISH OUT OF IRAN'S OIL INDUSTRY AND STOP THEIR "INTERFERING" IN IRAN'S POLITICS.

THE MEMORANDUM, OUTLINING THE STEPS BY WHICH THE OIL NATIONALIZATION LAW IS TO BE PUT INTO EFFECT, SAID A THREE-MAN BOARD WOULD BE SENT TO KHUZISTAN PROVINCE, SITE OF THE ANGLO-IRANIAN COMPANY'S OPERATIONS, TO TAKE OVER DIRECTION OF THE INDUSTRY UNDER SUPERVISION OF A GOVERNMENT BOARD.

AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES SAID THIS COMMISSION WOULD LEAVE TEHRAN WITHIN FIVE DAYS.

THE MEMORANDUM SAID ALL EMPLOYES OF ANGLO-IRANIAN WOULD BE CONSIDERED EMPLOYES OF THE GOVERNMENT-OWNED IRANIAN NATIONAL OIL COMPANY FROM YESTERDAY (WEDNESDAY), INDICATING THE GOVERNMENT CONSIDERED THAT THE DATE OF TRANSFER OF THE COMPANY'S HOLDINGS TO IRAN.

BD836PED

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A80

FIRST LEAD IRANIAN (440)

BY FRED J.ZUSY

TEHRAN, IRAN, MAY 31-(AP)-IRAN'S CRITICAL OIL DISPUTE SNARLED ITSELF INTO A STILL TIGHTER KNOT TODAY AS THE GOVERNMENT TOLD BRITAIN IT PLANS TO GO AHEAD WITH NATIONALIZATION OF ITS GIANT BRITISH-CONTROLLED OIL INDUSTRY AT ONCE. IT GAVE THE ANGLO-IRANIAN COMPANY FIVE DAYS TO MAKE ANY SUGGESTIONS.

A MEMORANDUM TO THE GIANT BRITISH-CONTROLLED OIL COMPANY LAST NIGHT LEFT LITTLE HOPE OF ANY SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM, IN THE OPINION OF BRITISHH OBSERVERS HERE.

THE MEMORANDUM WAS HANDED THE OIL COMPANY'S LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE, N.R.SEDDON, BY FINANCE MINISTER MOHAMMED ALI VARASTEH AT THE FIRST MEETING OF A COMPANY OFFICIAL AND A GOVERNMENT MINISTER SINCE IRAN PASSED THE NATIONALIZATION LAW A MONTH AGO.

THE NOTE, OUTLINING "REGULATIONS FOR EXECUTION" OF THE NATIONALIZATION LAW,, SAID A THREE-MAN GOVERNMENT BOARD WAS GOING TO KHUZISTAN PROVINCE, SITE OF ANGLO-IRANIAN'S OPERATIONS, TO RUN THE NATIONALIZED INDUSTRY.

AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT IN TOP DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES SAID NATIONAL ECONOMY MINISTER AMIR ALAI WOULD BE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION AND

THATTHE GROUP WOULD GO TO KHUZISTAN WITHIN THE NEXT FIVE DAYS.
OBSERVERS NOTED THE MEMORANDUM SPECIFIED THAT ALL EMPLOYES OF THE "FORMER OIL COMPANY" WOULD "FROM THIS DATE (WEDNESDAY) BE RECOGNIZED AS EMPLOYES OF THE IRANIAN NATIONAL OIL COMPANY"--A GOVERNMENT BODY.
APPARENTLY IRAN RECOGNIZES YESTERDAY AS THE DATE OF THE TURNOVER.
OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SWIFTLY CHANGING SCENE:
1. BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR FRANCIS SHEPHERD DELIVERED A STRONG PROTEST THIS MORNING TO FOREIGN MINISTER BAGHER KAZEMI AGAINST EXPULSION ORDERS DELIVERED TO TWO BRITISH JOURNALISTS. it considers unreliable
THERE WERE RELIABLE REPORTS THAT IRAN HAS GOTTEN UP A LIST OF OTHER UNDESIRABLE JOURNALISTS AND MAY ISSUE MORE SUCH ORDERS.
2. THERE WERE ALSO REPORTS THAT IRAN MAY ASK BRITAIN TO WITHDRAW HER CONSUL GENERAL IN KHUZISTAN AS A PROTEST AGAINST HIM PERSONALLY.
3. RELIABLE INFORMANTS SAID THE AIOC MAY SEND HERE ONE OF ITS TWO DIRECTORS WHO REPRESENT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ON THE AIOC BOARD, REPORTEDLY EITHER SIR THOMAS GARDINER OR VISCOUNT ALANBROOKE. THE REPORT WAS NOT CONFIRMED, BUT IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT EITHER OF THESE TWO WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH.
4. ABDUL GHADIR AZAD, NATIONAL FRONT DEPUTY WHO HAS SPLIT WITH MOSSADEGH, REPORTEDLY ATTACKED THE PREMIER AT A SECRET SESSION OF THE MAJLIS (LOWER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT) THIS MORNING, DECLARING MOSSADEGH SHOULD CARRY OUT THE OIL LAW AT ONCE AND NOT GO AROUND EXPLAINING IT TO THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN AMBASSADORS. THIS REFERRED TO MOSSADEGH'S LUNCHEON MEETING TWO DAYS AGO WITH SHEPHERD AND U.S. AMBASSADOR HENRY F.GRADY.

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A81
MEANWHILE, IRAN'S HARASSING TACTICS AGAINST THE AIOC CONTINUED. THE GOVERNMENT IS REFUSING ENTRY VISAS TO ALL NON-TECHNICIANS, THUS KEEPING OTHER ANGLO-IRANIAN EMPLOYES FROM ENTERING THE COUNTRY.
THERE WAS A REPORT AFOOT THAT IRAN IS CONSIDERING RETIRING MORE INTO HER ISOLATION SHELL BE RESTRICTING THE NUMBER OF IRANIAN OFFICIALS PERMITTED TO ATTEND FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC FUNCTIONS HERE.

SEDDON SAID HE WOULD COMMUNICATE THE MEMORANDUM AND ALL OTHER INFORMATION TO HIS LONDON OFFICE. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, OWNER OF 53 PER CENT OF THE COMPANY'S STOCK, HAS SAID IT WOULD NOT ACCEPT CANCELLATION OF THE OIL CONCESSIONS WITHOUT NEGOTIATIONS.
MEANWHILE, PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH, LEADER OF THE FIGHT TO NATIONALIZE THE VAST OIL INDUSTRY, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW IRAN WOULD NOT NEED TO USE HER ARMY TO ENFORCE THE LAW. HE DID NOT ELABORATE, HOWEVER.
THE GOVERNMENT'S MEMORANDUM TO THE OIL COMPANY SAID ANGLO-IRANIAN'S FOREIGN AND IRANIAN EMPLOYES "WILL REMAIN AT THEIR JOBS AND FROM THIS DATE WILL BE RECOGNIZED AS EMPLOYES OF THE IRANIAN NATIONAL OIL COMPANY."
(THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED IN LONDON LAST NIGHT THAT THE 8,000 TON CRUISER MAURITIUS HAD BEEN ALERTED TO SAIL FOR IRAN IF NEEDED "FOR AN EVACUATION OR FOR ANY EVENTUALITY." THE CRUISER NOW IN CEYLON. THE ADMIRALTY DESCRIBED THE STAND-BY ORDER AS A ROUTINE PRECAUTION.)
A THREE-MAN TEMPORARY MANAGEMENT BOARD OF IRANIANS WILL BE APPOINTED AND SENT TO KHUZISTAN PROVINCE, SITE OF THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS, TO RUN THE NATIONALIZED INDUSTRY. A GOVERNMENT RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MEMORDANDUM DID NOT SPECIFY WHEN THE BOARD WOULD BE SENT.
REGULATIONS OF THE "FORMER OIL COMPANY" NOT CONTRARY TO THE OIL NATIONALIZATION LAW WOULD CONTINUE IN EFFECT UNTIL NEW BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONALIZED COMPANY ARE APPROVED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.
THE MEMORANDUM REITERATED THE GOVERNMENT'S DESIRE TO MAINTAIN PRODUCTION AND TO CONTINUE TO SUPPLY FORMER CUSTOMERS. THE LATTER WERE GIVEN ONE MONTH FOLLOWING THE MANAGEMENT BOARD'S ARRIVAL IN KHUZISTAN TO ARRANGE WITH THE BOARD FOR FUTURE OIL PURCHASES.

A50
MOSSADEGH MET NEWSMEN IN THE GARDEN OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING, WHERE HE TOOK REFUGE MAY 13 AFTER THREATS ON HIS LIFE. HE AND OFFICIALS OF HIS MONTH-OLD GOVERNMENT ALSO POSED FOR NEWSREEL CAMERAMEN.
THE GOVERNMENT LAST NIGHT GAVE TWO BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS 24 HOURS TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY. AN OFFICIAL RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT ACCUSED HAIG NICHOLSON, MIDDLE EAST MANAGER FOR REUTERS NEWS AGENCY, WITH NEWS DISTORTION AND CHARGED THOMAS SEFTON DELMAR, CHIEF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS, HAD "INSULTED THE IRANIAN NATION" IN DISPATCHES.
THE GOVERNMENT ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT SEVEN MINOR LEADERS OF THE OUTLAWED COMMUNIST TUDEH PARTY WERE FREED FROM PRISON ON BAIL YESTERDAY. WITH SOME 20 OTHERS, THEY HAD BEEN ARRESTED AFTER THE UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE SHAH MOHAMMED REZA PAHLEVI IN 1949. TEN OF THE IMPRISONED MEN ESCAPED FROM JAIL ABOUT SIX MONTHS AGO.
WW609AED

with iranian

tehran, iran, may 31-(ap)-the two british news correspondents being expelled from iran can wait for the first available plane and will not have to get out within 24 hours as ~~they~~ originally ~~were~~ ordered, it was announced today.

deputy prime minister hosseign fatemi told other correspondents of the reprieve for haig nicholson, middle east manager for the reuter news agency, and thomas sefton delmar, chief foreign correspondent for the london daily express, at a meeting this afternoo

several correspondents pointed out the fatemi that the expulsion order was the type of censorship imposed ~~by~~ only by police states.

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"there is no question whatsoever about any censorship or

police state," he replied, arguing that nicholson and delmar had violated their "professional consciences," by "violently insulting and abusing the iranian people" and nicholson by distorting the news.

fatemi said delmar's dispatches had called the iranians "oil bandits" and nicholson quoted a member of parliament, attributing to him statements which the member "never said."

"there are no restrictions on correspondents," he continued, "they can send out anything that is true."

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but, he added, iran would not permit anybody to "abuse, insult, intrigue, distort or lie."

when one correspondent asked if the government proposed to act against a local newspaper for printing cartoons "which openly incite bloodshed" and are insulting to the british and other governments, fatemi declared the question irrelevent.

however, he said, iran has press laws and, if a complaint is made, prosecution against such newspapers would follow.

neither nicholson nor delmar was invited to the conference with fatemi and said later thay had not heard of it until it was over.

said delmar, "they are cowardly fellows not to permit us to answer. I called them oil grabbers -- not oil bandits. I called them oil grabbers and they are oil grabbers. I called them contract breakers and they are contract breakers."

nicholson had no comment.

mn/susys1630/2055

A148

DAMASCUS, SYRIA, MAY 31-(AP)-A SYRIAN DISTRICT GOVERNOR SAID TODAY TWO SYRIAN AIR FORCE PLANES SHOT DOWN AN ISRAELI PLANE AFTER IT HAD PENETRATED FOUR MILES WITHIN SYRIAN TERRITORY IN SOUTHWEST DERAA.

THE GOVERNOR OF DERAA SAID THE PLANE FELL IN FLAMES ONE MILE WITHIN JORDAN TERRITORY. THE THREE NATIONAL BORDERS JOIN AT THIS POINT, SOUTHEAST OF THE SEA OF GALILEE. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT FROM SYRIAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

--DASH--

IN TEL AVIV AN ISRAELI MILITARY SPOKESMAN SAID THE REPORT WAS "ABSOLUTELY UNFOUNDED." HE SAID "NONE OF OUR PLANES HAVE BEEN OVER SYRIAN TERRITORY AND NONE OF OUR PILOTS IS MISSING."

P230PED

KC

Predede Damascus Day

Tel Aviv, Israel, May 31--(AP)--An Israeli military spokesman denied tonight a dispatch from Damascus reporting that two Syrian air force planes shot down an Israeli plane in flames after it had flown four miles into Syria.

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"None of our planes has been over Syrian territory and

none of our pilots is missing," the spokesman said.

He described the report as absolutely unfounded.

The governor of the deraa district of Syria was quoted in Damascus as the source of the report. The dispatch quoted him as saying the Syrian fighters attacked and felled the plane on Hashimite Jordan's soil at the point where the three national borders join southeast of the sea of galilee a fter the crew refused to identify itself.

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01900 jrt 455pmd

B50 Q

DAMASCUS, SYRIA, MAY 31-(AP)-THE U.S. INFORMATION SERVICE CANCELLED TODAY THE DINNER IT HAD PLANNED TOMORROW NIGHT IN HONOR OF SYRIAN NEWSPAPERMEN. THE DAMASCUS PRESS ASSOCIATION AND PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION VOTED YESTERDAY TO BOYCOTT EHA FFAIR ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS PERSISTING IN STRENGTHENING ISRAEL AGAINST THE ARAB WORLD THROUGH AID IN MONEY AND ARMS.

WD854AED

B2 Q

KX FOR FX APW

NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 31-(AP)-INDIA'S PARLIAMENT TODAY GAVE PRELIMINARY APPROVAL TO THE CONTROVERSIAL GOVERNMENT-PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT BILL. IT INCLUDES MODIFICATION OF PRESENT PROVISIONS FOR PRESS AND SPEECH FREEDOM.

THE VOTE ON THE SECOND READING OF THE LEGISLATION WAS 246 TO 24. SOME OPPONENTS OF THE SPEECH AND PRESS CLAUSES VOTED APPROVAL, RESERVING THEIR ATTACK FOR THE CLAUSE-BY-CLAUSE BALLOTING WHICH WILL BEGIN FRIDAY.

IF THE MEASURE PASSES THAT STAGE, IT WILL BE GIVEN A THIRD-READING FORMAL PASSAGE AND THEN GO TO PRESIDENT RAJENDRA PRASAD FOR HIS SIGNATURE AND INCLUSION IN THE CONSTITUTION.

MD736AED

(180)

NEW DELHI, INDIA, MAY 31-(AP)-THE SOVIET UNION AND RED CHINA APPARENTLY ARE BACKING AWAY FROM THEIR SPECTACULAR OFFERS OF FOOD GRAINS TO HUNGRY INDIA, OFFICIALS INDICATED TONIGHT.

A FOOD MINISTRY OFFICIAL SAID AN INDIAN NEGOTIATOR, K.R.DAMLE, ALREADY HAS LEFT PEIPING FOR INDIA AFTER CONCLUDING A PACT FOR IMPORT BEFORE OCTOBER OF 450,000 TONS OF MILO (GRAIN SORGHUM) AND 70,000 TONS OF RICE.

CHINA HAD OFFERED 1,000,000 TONS OF GRAIN. THE OFFICIAL SAID HE WAS UNABLE TO EXPLAIN WHAT HAPPENED TO THE REMAINING 480,000 TONS.

EXCEPT THAT IT WOULD "NOT BE NEGOTIATED NOW."

INDIAN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION ARE CONTINUING WITHOUT ANY AGREEMENT IN SIGHT YET. THE RUSSIANS HAD OFFERED 500,000 TONS OF FOOD GRAINS AT FIRST, BUT THIS OFFER DWINDLED, FIRST TO 200,000 AND THEN TO 100,000 TONS. THE FOOD MINISTRY OFFICIAL SAID THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT OF 660 TONS OF RUSSIAN WHEAT ARRIVED IN BOMBAY TODAY AND ANOTHER 50,000 TONS WERE EN ROUTE AND SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE BEFORE THE END OF JUNE.

THE SIZE OF THE COMMUNIST OFFERS OF GRAIN HAD BEEN LOOKED UPON BY SOME OBSERVERS HERE AS DESIGNED FOR PROPAGANDA EFFTCT.

JM427PED

B48 Q

KX FOR APW ESPY

(300) KARACHI, PAKISTAN, MAY 31-(AP)-ASIAN FREE TRADE UNIONS CONCLUDED A FOUR-DAY CONVENTION HERE TODAY WITH ADOPTION OF A RESOLUTION SPONSORED BY A KOREAN REPUBLIC DELEGATION TO CONDEMN THE COMMUNIST AGGRESSION WHICH TOUCHED OFF THE KOREAN WAR.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION, INTRODUCED BY CHINESE NATIONALIST DELEGATES, TO BAN ALL LABOR AID FOR COMMUNIST CHINA, WAS SHUNTED ASIDE BECAUSE OF OPPOSITION, PARTICULARLY FROM THE HINDU MZDOOR SABHA (LABOR ORGANIZATION.) THE CONVENTION VOTED TO REFER THE CHINESE NATIONALIST RESOLUTION TO A GENERAL CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS OPENING JULY 4 IN MILAN, ITALY.

THE SCENE WAS DRAMATIC AS THE DELEGATIONS FROM 13 NATIONS ADOPTED THE KOREAN RESOLUTION CONDEMNING AGGRESSION. AGING CHUN CHINA HAN, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONVENTION AND HEAD OF THE KOREAN DELEGATION, WEPT AS HE EMBRACED THE SUPPORTERS OF THE MEASURE.

CHUN RACED ACROSS THE CONVENTION FLOOR AND THREW HIS ARMS ABOUT HARIHAR NATH SHASTRI, WHOSE INDIAN NATIONAL TRADES UNION BLOC HAD DEMANDED THAT "WE GET OFF THE FENCE AND SUPPORT KOREA."

HOWEVER, BEFORE THE KOREAN RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED, THE CONVENTION ACCEPTED A PAKISTANI SUGGESTION TO ELIMINATE DIRECT REFERENCE TO "SOVIET IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION. THE RESOLUTION, AS ADOPTED, READ IN PART:

"THIS CONFERENCE URGES THAT SUITABLE STEPS BE TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, WITHHOLD THE EXPORT OF WAR MATERIAL TO THE AGGRESSOR AND RENDER WHATEVER POSITIVE ASSISTANCE LIES WITHIN THE POWER OF THE TRADE UNIONS TO GIVE."

THE CONVENTION COMPLETED ORGANIZATION OF A REGIONAL COUNCIL CONSISTING OF ONE MEMBER FROM EACH PARTICIPATING NATION, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT REGIONAL ICFTU HEADQUARTERS. THE SITE OF HEADQUARTERS WILL BE DECIDED BY THE ICFTU GENERAL OFFICE, WITH BANKOK, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO ALL UNDER CONSIDERATION.

WITH THE BELATED ARRIVAL OF THE PHILIPPINES DELEGATION, 13 NATIONS AND MORE THAN 12,000,000 ASIAN WORKERS WERE REPRESENTED AT THE FOUR-DAY CONVENTION.

WD838AED

A185

AMS BUDGET (360)

NIGHT LEAD INDOCHINA

MAY 31 1951

BY MAX CLOS

HANOI, INDOCHINA, MAY 31-(AP)-FRENCH TROOPS OUTNUMBERED TEN TO ONE HAVE BLOCKED AN OFFENSIVE BY 45,000 PRO-COMMUNIST VIETMINH REBELS ON THE RICE BOWL FRONT SOUTH OF HANOI, FRENCH ARMY SOURCES SAID TODAY.

THE FRONT IS STABILIZED, FOR THE MOMENT AT LEAST. BUT THE FRENCH, WITH 4,000 MEN IN THE LINE, ADMITTED SERIOUS LOSSES. A SINGLE COMMANDO UNIT OF 80 MEN LOST 50.

THE VIETMINH STRUCK MONDAY NIGHT FROM THE FOOTHILLS WEST OF THE DUY RIVER AGAINST A 20-MILE SECTOR EXTENDING FROM NINHBINH, 55 MILES SOUTH OF HANOI, UP TO PHYLY, ONLY 35 MILES SOUTH OF THIS PROVINCIAL CAPITAL. FRENCH HEADQUARTERS SAID THEY ATTACKED "EN MASSE AND WITH FANATICAL FURY."

SOME WITNESSES SAID FOREIGNERS EVIDENTLY WERE IN THE VIETMINH RANKS, BECAUSE THEY REPEATEDLY HEARD ORDERS GIVEN IN GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH. LIBERATED WAR PRISONERS HAVE REPORTED PREVIOUSLY THE VIETMINH TRIED TO RECRUIT THEM FOR AN INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE. A FRENCH SPOKESMAN SAID THE GENERAL STAFF LACKED ENOUGH INFORMATION TO SAY DEFINITELY WHETHER SUCH A BRIGADE WAS IN ACTION.

THE VIETMINH BLOW WAS THE HEAVIEST SINCE THE MOSCOW-TRAINED HO CHI MINH DIRECTED HIS CRIPPLED DIVISIONS BY RADIO APRIL 6 TO BREAK OFF FRONTAL WARFARE AND REVERT TO GUERRILLA TACTICS.

HO'S MAIN ATTACKS IN THE EARLY SPRING HAD BEEN DIRECTED AT THE NORTH FRONT OF THE RICE BOWL, THE RICH RED RIVER DELTA LANDS BETWEEN HANOI AND THE FRENCH-HELD PORT OF HAIPHONG. FRENCH TROOPS SPURRED BY A NEW FRENCH COMMANDER IN CHIEF, GEN.JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY, STOPPED THEM COLD.

THE RICE IS RIPENING NOW AND IT LOOKS AS IF THE VIETMINH WANTED TO SEIZE THE HARVEST.

A MAJOR STRIKE WAS MADE AGAINST NINHBINH, WHICH COMMANDS A ROAD LEADING INTO THE RICE BOWL. AN ELITE VIETMINH FORCE OF 10,000 MEN, BACKED BY MORTARS AND ARTILLERY, HAMMERED THE THREE FRENCH FORTIFICATIONS DEFENDING THE TOWN.

IT WAS WHILE LEADING REINFORCEMENTS TO ONE OF THE FORTS THAT LT. BERNARD DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY, 23-YEAR OLD SON OF THE GENERAL, WAS KILLED BY MORTAR FIRE WEDNESDAY. THE PRESSURE ON THE TOWN LATER EASED.

THE FRENCH ARMY SOURCES SAID TROOPS HAVE BEEN PARACHUTED INTO THE NINHBINH AREA AND MARINE AND NAVAL ASSAULT UNITS HAVE BEEN POURED INTO THE THREATENED SECTOR BY TRUCKS.

FRENCH AIR FORCE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ARE STRIKING AT VIETMINH CONCENTRATIONS AND REBEL TRAFFIC WEST OF THE DUY RIVER.

P212PED

B56 (Q)

(120)

MEXICO CITY, MAY 31-(AP)-ROBERT ROSSEN, COLUMBIA MOVIE-MAKER, SAID TODAY HE WILL RETURN TO THE U.S. AS SOON AS HE FINISHES A PICTURE HE IS WORKING ON, "AND I HAVE SO NOTIFIED THE HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE".

ROSSEN SAID NO SUBPOENA FOR HIS APPEARANCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE WAS ISSUED UNTIL MAY 7 AND POINTED OUT HE CAME TO MEXICO ON MARCH 3.

HE SAID HIS STATEMENT WAS ISSUED IN COMMENT ON A STORY IN DAILY VARIETY MAY 28 WHICH SAID HE PLANNED TO LIVE PERMANENTLY IN MEXICO, WITH A PERMANENT PICTURE UNIT HERE. HE SAID HE HAD NO PLANS FOR PRODUCTION HERE.

THE OSCAR-WINNING DIRECTOR OF "ALL THE KING'S MEN" IN 1949 WAS IDENTIFIED IN TESTIMONY APRIL 12 BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE IN WASHINGTON AS A ONE-TIME COMMUNIST BY WRITER RICHARD J.COLLINS. COLLINS TOLD THE COMMITTEE HE WAS A PARTY MEMBEER FOR NINE YEARS.

IM860PED

(175)

OTTAWA, CANADA, MAY 31-(AP)-INDIA HAS REJECTED A CANADIAN OFFER TO SUPPLY LOW-GRADE WHEAT FOR INDIA'S FAMINE-THREATENED AREAS AT NO COST.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER LESTER B.PEARSON SAID YESTERDAY THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT IS NOW CONSIDERING OTHER METHODS OF HELPING INDIA. HE RECALLED THIS WAS THE SECOND TIME INDIA HAD TURNED DOWN A CANADIAN PROPOSAL OF AID.

PEARSON SAID HE UNDERSTANDS THERE ARE SOUND TECHNICAL REASONS WHY THE WHEAT--OFFERED FREE-- IS UNACCEPTABLE. ONE POSSIBLE REASON, HE SAID, IS AN INDIAN ARRANGEMENT "WITH A NEAR-BY COUNTRY" FOR QUANTITIES OF RICE WHICH THE INDIANS HOPE WILL TIDE THEM OVER THE PERIOD OF GREATEST DANGER.

THE INDIANS, IN THANKING CANADA FOR THE OFFER, SAID THEY PREFERRED TO AWAIT UNTIL NO. 1 GRADE WHEAT BECOMES AVAILABLE. THEY SAID THE USE IN RATIONS OF THE PARTICULAR TYPE OF WHEAT OFFERED BY CANADA MIGHT CAUSE MISUNDERSTANDING AMONG THE PEOPLE.

PEARSON SAID CANADA WAS TRYING TO FIND IF SOME OF CANADA'S NO. 1 WHEAT COULD BE DIVERTED FROM REGULAR CUSTOMERS TO INDIA. ALSO UNDER CONSIDERATION IS THE SENDING OF OTHER FOOD SUCH AS DRIED MILK.

CANADA'S ORIGINAL OFFER WAS TO SEND SHIPMENTS OF LOW-GRADE WHEAT AS PART OF HER $25,000,000 FIRST-YEAR CONTRIBUTION UNDER THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AID PLAN FOR ASIA WORKED OUT AT THE COLOMBO CONFERENCE.

K1136AED

S104

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., MAY 31-(AP)-OFFICIALS OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES MET TODAY BEHIND CLOSED DOORS AT THE OPENING OF THE CANADIAN AND U.S. CONFERENCE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

THE MEETING IS SPONSORED BY THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND THE WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION.

OTHER OFFICIALS GATHER SUNDAY FOR A TWO-DAY CONFERENCE ON THE ST.LAWRENCE SEAWAY PROJECT.

TWENTY MEMBERS OF THE U.S. CONGRESS, 10 U.S. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND TWO MEMBERS OF THE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT ARE EXPECTED TO ATTEND.

DA316PED

S92 (300)

MONTREAL, MAY 31-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA HAVE "AN IDENTITY OF INTERESTS" AND "A COMMONLY ACCEPTABLE COURSE OF ACTION" IN MATTERS THAT REALLY COUNT, JAMES E.WEBB, U.S. UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, SAID HERE TODAY.

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IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE KIWANIS CLUB OF MONTREAL, HE SAID THERE HAD NOT BEEN ANY IMPORTANT ENDEAVOR TO STRENGTH PEACE, TO BUILD INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION OR TO RESIST AGGRESSION ON WHICH CANADA AND THE U.S. HAD NOT STOOD TOGETHER.

WEBB CONCEDED THAT THE TWO COUNTRIES DID HAVE DIFFERENT OPINIONS

ON SOME MATTERS. HE SAID:

"IT WOULD BE ENTIRELY WRONG TO SAY THAT ANY TWO GREAT NATIONS LIVING IN CLOSE PROXIMITY, UNDER CONDITIONS OF MODERN CIVILIZATION, WITH MANY FRICTIONAL AREAS ARISING OUT OF EVEN NORMAL ACTIVITIES OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, WOULD ALWAYS TAKE THE SAME VIEW ON EVERY SUBJECT.

"DIVERSITY OF THOUGHT AND APPROACH IS THE VERY GERM OF DEMOCRACY AND I KNOW WE BOTH CHERISH IT. BUT THE IMPORTANT THING THAT STANDS OUT IN BOTH THE YEARS OF WAR AND THE YEARS SINCE IS THAT ON MATTERS THAT REALLY COUNT WE HAVE BOTH SEEN AN IDENTITY OF INTERESTS. WE HAVE FOUND A COMMONLY ACCEPTABLE COURSE OF ACTION."

WEBB SAID THAT TRADE BETWEEN CANADA AND THE U.S., AMOUNTED TO $4,000,000,000 LAST YEAR AND WAS THE LARGEST VOLUME OF COMMERCIAL INTERCHANGE THAT HAD EVER OCCURRED AT ANY TIME BETWEEN TWO NATIONS.

"WE HAVE LEARNED IN TIMES OF INTERNATIONAL CRISIS TO RELY HEAVILY ON EACH OTHER AND TO DEPEND ON EACH OTHER'S AID," HE SAID.

"WE IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE WATCHED WITH ADMIRATION CANADA'S TREMNDOUS INCREASE IN WEALTH AND INDUSTRIAL STRENGTH AND THE LARGE STATURE WHICH CANADA HAS GAINED AND MERITED IN THE UNITED NATIONS, IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION, AND IN FACT EVERY INTERNATIONAL FORUM. WE LOOK TO CANADA NOT ONLY AS A POWERFUL FRIEND AND ALLY, BUT WE RECOGNIZE HER AS A FORCE TO BE RESPECTED, A NATION OF INDEPENDENT IDEAL, AND INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS WHICH ARE CONSTANTLY EXPANDING."

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GOOGPED

A2WX (BJT)
(850) AMS BUDGET
NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR-SHERMAN
BY DON WHITEHEAD

WASHINGTON,MAY 31-(AP)-ADMIRAL FORREST SHERMAN DISCLOSED TODAY THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF WERE SO GRAVELY CONCERNED OVER THE KOREAN WAR SITUATION EARLY LAST DECEMBER THAT THEY ORDERED GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TO GET HIS FORCES READY FOR A POSSIBLE WORLD WAR.

THIS ORDER WENT OUT. HE SAID. AFTER THE JOINT CHIEFS WERE TOLD THAT MACARTHUR FELT THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD ACCEPT AN ARMISTICE "ON THE BEST TERMS AVAILABLE" AND THE ARMY WOULD HAVE TO QUIT KOREA UNLESS THE WAR COULD BE CARRIED AGAINST RED CHINA.

THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS GAVE THIS TESTIMONY TO THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES IN THEIR INQUIRY INTO THE MACARTHUR DISMISSAL.

IT WAS THE FIRST REVELATION BY ANY OF THE TOP-RANKING MILITARY CHIEFS THAT THE WINTER RETREAT OF THE ALLIED FORCES HAD HELD THE PERIL OF WORLD WAR THREE--OR THAT MACARTHUR HAD SUGGESTED AN ARMISTICE.

THIS PERIOD OF DEEP GLOOM CAME TEN DAYS AFTER THE START OF THE GREAT ALLIED RETREAT BEFORE THE RED CHINESE' FIRST BIG OFFENSIVE.

SENATORS ENDED THEIR QUESTIONING OF SHERMAN SHORTLY AFTER NOON AND CLEARED THE WAY FOR SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON TO START HIS TESTIMONY TOMORROW (9 A.M., EST).

ACHESON IS EXPECTED TO BE ON THE WITNESS STAND FOR SEVERAL DAYS ANSWERING QUESTIONS BY REPUBLICAN LAWMAKERS WHO HAVE MADE HIM THEIR PRIME TARGET IN CRITICISM OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S FAR EAST POLICY.

CHAIRMAN RUSSELL (D-GA) OF THE INQUIRY GROUP SAID THE COMMITTEES WILL BE FORCED TO HOLD BOTH DAY AND NIGHT SESSIONS NEXT WEEK TO SPEED UP THE HEARING WHICH NOW HAS CONSUMED 23 DAYS.

QUESTIONED BY SENATOR MORSE (R-ORE), SHERMAN DECLARED: "THE PENTAGON FELT EARLY LAST DECEMBER THAT THE KOREAN CONFLICT MIGHT EXPLODE THEN INTO A WORLD WAR."

HE SAID THAT ON DEC. 6--JUST NINE DAYS AFTER THE U.N. RETREAT BEGAN --THE JOINT CHIEFS SENT MACARTHUR A MESSAGE WARNING HIM THE SITUATION "GREATLY INCREASED THE POSSIBILITY OF A GENERAL WAR." IN THIS TENSE PERIOD, HE ADDED, THE U.S. MEDITERRANEAN FLEET "GOT UNDERWAY AND WENT TO SEA."

AT THE SAME TIME, HE SAID, THE JOINT CHIEFS TOLD MACARTHUR AND OTHER U.N. COMMANDERS TO "INCREASE THEIR READINESS WITHOUT CREATING AN ATMOSPHERE OF ALARM."

THIS MESSAGE WAS SENT, SHERMAN ADDED, FOUR DAYS AFTER ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF J.LAWTON COLLINS GAVE A REPORT ON MACARTHUR'S VIEWS FROM TOKYO CONCERNING A POSSIBLE ARMISTICE. HE SAID COLLINS MESSAGED: "GENERAL MACARTHUR FEELS BEST SOLUTION WOULD BE TO ARRANGE ARMISTICE ON BEST TERMS AVAILABLE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE."

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MORSE BROUGHT OUT THAT COLLINS, ON HIS RETURN TO WASHINGTON FROM TOKYO, REPORTED MACARTHUR FELT THAT BANS ON BOMBING MANCHURIA, ON A NAVAL BLOCKADE, AND ON THE USE OF CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS IN KOREA WOULD "REPRESENT ESSENTIALLY A SURRENDER."

COLLINS REPORTED MACARTHUR ALSO FELT THAT UNDER THESE WRAPS "OUR FORCES WOULD HAVE TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM KOREA BUT WE SHOULD NOT BE PRECIPITATE IN SEEKING AN ARMISTICE, SINCE CINCFE (MACARTHUR) AGREED WITH HIS FIELD COMMANDERS THAT THE EIGHTH ARMY AND THE 10TH CORPS COULD BE SAFELY WITHDRAWN, WITH OR WITHOUT AN ARMISTICE, FROM PUSAN AND HUNGNAM."

IN HIS TESTIMONY, SHERMAN QUALIFIED HIS CALL YESTERDAY FOR A TIGHT U.N. ECONOMIC AND NAVAL BLOCKADE OF RED CHINA AND SEIZURE OF SHIPS AT SEA CARRYING CONTRABAND WAR GOODS TO COMMUNIST SEA PORTS.

HE SAID HE FELT SUCH A STEP SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY WHILE THERE IS A CHANCE THAT ECONOMIC SANCTIONS BY U.N. MEMBERS WOULD EFFECTIVELY SHUT OFF WAR GOODS GOING TO RED CHINA.

AND AT ONE POINT SHERMAN LASHED OUT AT STATEMENTS MADE BY MACARTHUR'S AIDE AND SPOKESMAN, MAJOR GEN.COURTNEY WHITNEY. HE CALLED SOME OF THEM "UNWARRANTED" AND "UNJUSTIFIED."

SENATOR SPARKMAN (D-ALA) REFERRED TO A STATEMENT BY WHITNEY THAT MACARTHUR DID NOT KNOW UNTIL JAN. 13 THAT HE WAS EXPECTED TO HOLD ON IN KOREA. AND HE QUOTED WHITNEY AS SAYING "MACARTHUR AND HIS COMMAND HAD BEEN LED TO BELIEVE THE ADMINISTRATION WANTED TO EVACUATE THE EIGHTH ARMY FROM KOREA, PRETENDING THE ENEMY FORCED AN EVACUATION WHICH WOULD BE USED AS AN INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL WEAPON."

30.24- 23583

SHERMAN DECLARED: "I THINK THAT IS AN UNWARRANTED ACCUSATION AGAINST THE RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

SPARKMAN: "THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF NEVER DID ADVOCATE AN EVACUATION ON THE PRETENSE THAT THE ENEMY HAD PUSHED US OUT, DID THEY?"

SHERMAN: "SO FAR AS I KNOW, EVERY ACTION OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF X X X HAVE BEEN MADE ON THE BASIS OF WHAT WE BELIEVED WAS FOR THE GOOD OF OUR COUNTRY."

SPARKMAN ASKED IF THE JOINT CHIEFS WANTED "TO MAKE THE EIGHTH ARMY A SCAPEGOAT" AS WHITNEY HAS SUGGESTED.

"NO, INDEED," SHERMAN REPLIED.

THERE HAS BEEN SOME DISPUTE IN THE HEARING OVER WHO MADE THE FIRST "GLOOMY" REPORT ABOUT A POSSIBLE EVACUATION OF KOREA--THE JOINT CHIEFS OR MACARTHUR.

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A4WX

ON THIS SUBJECT, SHERMAN SAID:

"NO PARTICULAR CREDIT OR DISCREDIT (IS) INVOLVED IN WHO TALKS ABOUT EVACUATION FIRST BECAUSE I BELIEVE THAT EVERY THINKING MILITARY MAN WHO WAS FOLLOWING THE COURSE OF THAT CAMPAIGN MUST HAVE GIVEN SOME THOUGHT TO IT."

THEN HE DISCLOSED THAT THE NAVAL COMMANDER IN THE FAR EAST AT THAT TIME QUIETLY BEGAN GATHERING HIS SHIPS TO BE IN READINESS FOR A POSSIBLE EVACUATION.

SHERMAN STATED HE WAS PROUD OF THE FORESIGHT SHOWN IN THIS CASE.

"I THINK THAT A COMMANDER WOULD BE NEGLIGENT IF HE DIDN'T HAVE SOMEONE, SOME PART OF HIS PLANNING STAFF, CONSIDERING HOW HE WOULD GO ABOUT IT (EVACUATION) IF HE WERE FORCED TO IT."

SHERMAN EMPHASIZED THAT HE STILL HAS A HIGH REGARD FOR MACARTHUR'S MILITARY ABILITY, ADDING: "I WOULD SAY THAT HE WAS IN THE FOREFRONT AMONG THE STRATEGISTS WITH RESPECT TO THE COORDINATED USE OF LAND, SEA AND AIR POWER."

MORSE REFERRED AGAIN TO COLLINS' DEC. 4 MESSAGE FROM TOKYO AND ASKED IF IT DID NOT INDICATE "A RATHER PERSISTENT POSITION" BY MACARTHUR THAT THE DANGER OF EVACUATION WOULD BE INCREASED IF HIS WAR PROGRAM WAS NOT ADOPTED.

SHERMAN SAID: "I THINK THAT IS PART OF THE BROAD PICTURE ONE GETS FROM A RE-EXAMINATION OF ALL THE DISPATCHES."

HE AGREED WITH MORSE THAT THE MESSAGE APPARENTLY LEFT NO DOUBT THERE WOULD BE AN EVACUATION "UNLESS HE GOT THE NECESSARY REINFORCEMENTS."

THEN HE TOLD OF A MEETING, APPARENTLY IN TOKYO, LAST DEC. 12 ATTENDED BY THE PACIFIC FLEET COMMANDER AT WHICH THERE WAS A THOROUGH DISCUSSION OF THE MILITARY SITUATION.

"I BELIEVE," SHERMAN SAID, "GENERAL MACARTHUR'S CHIEF OF STAFF FELT VERY STRONGLY ABOUT IT---THAT THEY WOULD HAVE TO FACE UP TO IT, THAT THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS COULD DRIVE THEM OUT."

TURNING TO THE BEGINNING OF THE KOREAN WAR, SENATOR CAIN (R-WASH) ASKED SHERMAN HIS ATTITUDE LAST JUNE TOWARD SENDING U.S. GROUND TROOPS INTO KOREA.

"THE DECISION HAD BEEN TAKEN ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF GENERAL MACARTHUR WHO WAS ON THE SPOT," SHERMAN SAID. "I HAD SOME APPREHENSION ABOUT IT, BUT IN THE FOLLOWING DAYS I FELT THAT THE DECISION WAS A SOUND ONE, IT WAS UNAVOIDABLE.

"BUT I WAS FULLY AWARE OF THE HAZARDS OF FIGHTING ASIATICS ON THE ASIATIC MAINLAND, WHICH IS SOMETHING THAT I AS A NAVAL OFFICER HAD GROWN UP TO BELIEVE SHOULD BE AVOIDED IF POSSIBLE."

HE SAID AT THAT TIME HE FELT "SOONER OR LATER WE SHOULD GET OUT OF THE BUSINESS OF FIGHTING ON THE ASIATIC MAINLAND."

HE ADDED: "AND IT WAS PERFECTLY OBVIOUS THAT IF WE WERE NOT GOING TO DRAIN OFF A GOOD MANY RESOURCES IN THE FAR EAST, WE WOULD HAVE TO FIND WAYS AND MEANS OF TERMINATING THAT TYPE OF OPERATION, WHICH--- IF INTERVENTION TOOK PLACE FROM EITHER RUSSIA OR CHINA---COULD GET TO BE A LONG PROCESS, ABSORBING A GREAT DEAL OF OUR MILITARY POTENTIAL."

A47WX

SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) NOTED THAT ON APRIL 5 THE JOINT CHIEFS WERE CALLED TOGETHER TO TALK ABOUT A POSSIBLE MACARTHUR OUSTER---AND AT THE SAME TIME THEY CALLED FOR A STUDY OF "THE POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES OF OUR ALLIES TOWARD KOREA SPECIFICALLY, AND THE FAR EAST IN GENERAL; AND ALSO TO DISCOVER THE DEGREE AND NATURE OF SUPPORT WHICH WE COULD EXPECT FROM THEM UNDER CERTAIN CONTINGENCIES."

KNOWLAND SAID "THERE IS A GREAT COINCIDENCE, STRANGE COINCIDENCE, AND MAYBE IT IS ONLY A COINCIDENCE" (IN BOTH SITUATIONS HAPPENING THE SAME DAY).

KNOWLAND WONDERED WHETHER OTHER NATIONS HAD SENT WORD THEY FEARED AN ARMISTICE MOVE IN KOREA WOULD BE DENOUNCED BY MACARTHUR AS "APPEASEMENT".

SHERMAN REPLIED IT WAS A ROUTINE STOCK TAKING "AS WE HAD DONE MANY TIMES".

DISCUSSING THE CHANCES OF WAR WITH RUSSIA, SHERMAN SAID HE IS NOT CONVINCED THE RUSSIANS WANT A GENERAL WAR.

"I AM NOT CONVINCED THAT THEY DO NOT SEE A WAY TO ACHIEVE DOMINATION WITHOUT GENERAL WAR," HE ADDED. EARLIER HE HELD OUT THE HOPE THAT INCREASED AMERICAN MILITARY POWER MAY EVENTUALLY FORCE THE KREMLIN TO CALL A HALT IN THE KOREAN FIGHTING.

SHERMAN ALSO HAS SAID HE BELIEVES THE RUSSIANS KNOW THEY WOULD BE DEFEATED IF THEY GOT INTO A WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

SENATOR BREWSTER (R-ME) COMPLIMENTED SHERMAN FOR PUTTING "EMPHASIS ON THE FACT THAT WE DO NOT NEED TO BE ENTIRELY AFRAID."

"I HAVE FELT," BREWSTER SAID, "AS THOUGH THAT NOTE (OF FEAR) HAD BEEN RECURRING A LITTLE TOO OFTEN. TO HEAR THE ADMIRAL EXPRESS CONFIDENCE THAT AMERICA DOES STILL POSSESS POWER AND CAN EXERCISE IT, I THINK, IS REASSURING TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

"I AGREE WITH YOU," SENATOR RUSSELL SAID.

(note-See my Times for tactical matter) CZ VX657PED

A158WX (SHERMAN-FORMOSA)

MAY 31 1951

(140)

SHERMAN-FORMOSA

WASHINGTON, MAY 31-(AP)-ADM.FORREST SHERMAN SAID TODAY $5,200,000 (M) IN U.S. NAVAL AID--AMMUNITION AND EQUIPMENT--HAS BEEN EARMARKED FOR CHINESE NATIONALISTS ON FORMOSA, BUT NONE OF THE MATERIAL HAS BEEN DELIVERED.

SHERMAN, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, GAVE THE FIGURE TO THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES INVESTIGATING FAR EASTERN POLICY AND THE DISMISSAL OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

SHERMAN SAID FUNDS FOR FORMOSA WERE NOT RECEIVED BY THE NAVY UNTIL MAY 7, "AND THERE HAVE BEEN NO DELIVERIES UNDER THAT PROGRAM."

U.S. NAVAL AID AMOUNTING TO $63,500,000 HAS BEEN ALLOCATED FOR FRENCH INDO-CHINA SINCE JAN. 1, 1949, SHERMAN SAID, AND THAT PROGRAM "IS APPROXIMATELY THREE-QUARTERS COMPLETED SO FAR AS DELIVERIES ARE CONCERNED."

IN THE CASE OF THE PHILIPPINES, SHERMAN ADDED, NAVAL AID APPROVED SINCE JAN.1, 1949 HAS AMOUNTED TO $4,200,000. HE SAID DELIVERIES ON THAT PROGRAM ARE 40 PER CENT COMPLETED.

CZ1246PED

A141WX

95

(180) NAVAL

WASHINGTON,MAY 31-(AP)-ADM.FORREST SHERMAN SAID TODAY HE REGARDS IT "QUITE IMPORTANT" THAT AN AMERICAN HEAD THE ATLANTIC PACT NAVAL COMMAND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

BRITISH OFFICIALS HAVE CONTENDED THAT A BRITON SHOULD HEAD THE COMBINED NAVAL FORCES OPERATING IN THE AREA UNDER THE GENERAL COMMAND OF GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER.

SHERMAN, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, CAME OUT FOR AN AMERICAN COMMANDER IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS AT THE SENATE INQUIRY INTO THE OUSTING OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

SENATOR SALTONSTALL (R-MASS) ASKED IF IT ISN'T "VERY IMPORTANT" THAT A U.S. ADMIRAL COMMAND THE COMBINED FLEET.

"YES, SIR," SHERMAN REPLIED, "I THINK IT IS QUITE IMPORTANT, BECAUSE THE FORCES IN THAT AREA WOULD BE PREDOMINANTLY AMERICAN."

HE ADDED:

"THE LOGICAL WAY TO APPROACH RESOLUTION OF COMMAND PROBLEMS IS ON A BASIS OF RESPONSIBILITY. WHERE WE TAKE A RESPONSIBILITY--A MAJOR RESPONSIBILITY--THERE SHOULD BE AUTHORITY COMMENSURATE WITH IT. WHEN WE TAKE THE COMMAND AUTHORITY, WE THEREBY ASSUME CERTAIN RESPONSIBILITIES.

"I FEEL THAT ONE CAN NOT BE DISCUSSED WITHOUT THE OTHER."

JK1156AED

MAY 31 1951

A201WX (SHERMAN JETS, BJTS)

(210) SHERMAN-JETS

WASHINGTON,MAY 31-(AP)-ADM.FORREST SHERMAN SAID TODAY THE NAVY WILL HAVE BY THE END OF THIS YEAR CARRIER-BASED JET PLANES SURPASSING IN SPEED AND CLIMB THE RUSSIAN BUILT MIG-15S.

SHERMAN, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, MADE THE STATEMENT TO THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES DURING HEARINGS ON THE DISMISSAL OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

THE COMMITTEES WERE TOLD EARLIER THIS WEEK BY GEN.HOYT S.VANDENBERG, AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF, THAT THE JET ENGINES IN THE MIG-15S USED BY THE COMMUNISTS IN KOREA ARE SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING THE UNITED STATES HAS.

AT TODAY'S SESSION, SENATOR CAIN (R-WASH) ASKED SHERMAN WHETHER THE NAVY'S JET ENGINES ARE COMPARABLE TO THE RUSSIAN JET ENGINES.

SHERMAN REPLIED:

"I DO KNOW THAT THE FIGHTER THAT THEY (THE RUSSIANS) HAVE IN PRODUCTION, AND IN SERVICE, THE MIG 15, HAS A BETTER PERFORMANCE IN SO FAR AS SPEED AND RATE OF CLIMB IS CONCERNED, THAN THE JETS THAT WE HAVE IN SERVICE IN OUR AIRCRAFT CARRIERS.

"ON THE OTHER HAND, WE WILL GREATLY SURPASS THOSE TWO QUALITIES IN THE NEW TYPES THAT WILL BE GOING INTO SERVICE AT THE END OF THIS YEAR.

"AND OURS, AS OF NOW, HAVE BETTER GUN PLATFORMS, HAVE GREATER RANGE AND GREATER COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, AS SHOWN BY THE FACT THAT OUR CARRIER JETS ARE CREDITED WITH DESTROYING THREEH

AND GREATER COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS, AS SHOWN BY THE FACT THAT OUR CARRIER JETS ARE CREDITED WITH DESTROYING THREE MIG 15S AND NOT HAVING RECEIVED ANY DAMAGE FROM MIG 15S."

FR313PED

.34WX

(550) PMS BUDGET

ANTI-RUSSIAN

BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, MAY 31-(AP)-ALTHOUGH IT IS A HUSH-HUSH PROJECT, THE UNITED STATES IS TRYING TO DEVELOP NEW POLITICAL WEAPONS TO STRIKE DIRECTLY AT THE SOURCES OF SOVIET POWER AMONG PEOPLES BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN.

THE LATEST ASSERTION THAT THIS LINE OF ATTACK OFFERS A WAY FOR THE FREE WORLD TO SEIZE THE INITIATIVE IN THE CONFLICT WITH COMMUNISM -- AND HOLDS THE KEY TO EVENTUAL VICTORY WITHOUT GLOBAL WAR -- COMES FROM JOHN FOSTER DULLES, REPUBLICAN FOREIGN POLICY ADVISER.

DULLES TOLD A UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA COMMENCEMENT AUDIENCE AT TUCSON LAST NIGHT THAT "DESPOTIC SOCIETIES X X X SEEM HARD AND INVULNERABLE; IN REALITY. THEIR INNER LIFE IS CORRUPTED BY THE EXCESSIVE POWER OF A FEW, BY FEAR AND JEALOUSY, AND BY THE STIFLING OF INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE AND RESPONSIBILITY."

DULLES, ONE OF SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON'S TOP ADVISERS, SAID IT MAYY APPEAR RUSSIA'S LEADERS HAVE THE CAPACITY TO CARRY ON THE PRESENT STATE OF HALF-WAR INDEFINITELY. ACTUALLY, HE SAID, HE IS CONFIDENT THEIR ABILITY TO DO SO COULD "QUICKLY BE DISINTEGRATED BY SKILLFULLY APPLIED PRESSURES."

A SOMEWHAT SIMILAR VIEW WAS EXPRESSED LAST WEEK BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN HIS FOREIGN AID MESSAGE TO CONGRESS. MR. TRUMAN PICTURED THE ULTIMATE COLLAPSE OF COMMUNIST POWER UNDER INCREASING ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND DEFENSIVE FORCES OF THE FREE NATIONS.

OFFICIALS HERE ARE EXTREMELY RELUCTANT TO TALK ABOUT MEASURES WHICH ARE BEING OR MAY BE TAKEN TO BRING ABOUT THE DISINTEGRATION OF SOVIET POWER OF WHICH DULLES SPOKE.

DULLES HIMSELF IS KNOWN TO FEEL THE FREE NATIONS NEED A SORT OF COUNTERPART OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST PARTY -- THAT IS, SOME INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL MOVEMENT TO WORK IN THEIR INTEREST AND PROMOTE THEIR CAUSE.

HOW SUCH AN AGENCY MIGHT BE CREATED, OR WHETHER THE SAME PURPOSE COULD BE ACHIEVED BY CLOSER ORGANIZATION OF ANTI-COMMUNIST FORCES IN THE FREE NATIONS AND THEIR UNDERGROUND AFFILIATES APPARENTLY IS STILL AN OPEN QUESTION.

EXAMPLES OF OPERATIONS ALREADY UNDER WAY WITH THE GENERAL AIM OF EXPLOITING THE INTERNAL WEAKNESSES AND TENSIONS OF COMMUNISM INCLUDE:

A35WX

1. THE "VOICE OF AMERICA" RADIO BROADCASTS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT, WHICH THE RUSSIANS HAVE BEEN ATTEMPTING TO JAM FOR MORE THAN A YEAR. THE GOAL OF THESE BROADCASTS IS TO TELL THE RUSSIANS AND PEOPLES UNDER RED RULE IN EASTERN EUROPE AND THE FAR EAST THE TRUTH NOT ONLY ABOUT THE OUTSIDE WORLD BUT ALSO ABOUT THEIR OWN COUNTRIES.

2. SOMEWHAT LESS WELL KNOWN BUT REPORTEDLY OCCURRING ON A LARGE SCALE IS THE DEFECTION OF PEOPLE FROM COUNTRIES BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN. THEY HAVE BEEN ESCAPING TO WESTERN GERMANY IN LARGE NUMBERS FOR SEVERAL YEARS; THE U.S. GOVERNMENT EVIDENTLY IS DOING EVERYTHING IT REASONABLY CAN TO FACILITATE THEIR ESCAPE. THEIR DESIRE TO JUMP THE FENCE IS REGARDED AS PROOF OF DISSATISFACTION WITH COMMUNIST RULE.

3. IN THE FAR EAST, THE U.S. IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE ENCOURAGED OR DIRECTLY ASSISTED GUERILLA MOVEMENTS ON THE CHINESE MAINLAND. MONTHS AGO AN AID AGREEMENT BETWEEN THIS GOVERNMENT AND CHINESE NATIONALIST LEADER CHIANG KAI SHEK WAS QUIETLY REVISED TO EASE THE RELEASE BY CHIANG OF GUERILLA LEADERS INSIDE RED CHINA. IN ADDITION, IT WOULD NOT SURPRISE MANY OBSERVERS IF AMERICAN DOLLARS AND TECHNICAL ADVICE SHOULD FIND THEIR WAY INTO THE STILL DISORGANIZED BUT INTENSE RESISTANCE WHICH EXISTS IN SOME AREAS OF THE CHINESE MAINLAND.

DULLES SAID IN HIS SPEECH THAT "WE MUST NOT AND WILL NOT TAKE THE MILITARY OFFENSIVE OF GENERAL WAR, IN WHICH THERE COULD BE NO VICTORY FOR ANYONE."

"BUT THERE ARE MANY OTHER TYPES OF OFFENSIVE," HE SAID. "ATOM BOMBS HAVE, NO DOUBT, A DETERRENT POWER. BUT THE CAUSE OF HUMAN LIBERTY CAN FIND POSITIVE EXPRESSION WITHOUT THEIR USE.

"OUR DYNAMIC FAITH IN FREEDOM HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE NEMESIS OF DESPOTS. THEREFORE, LET US NOT BE SATISFIED WITH PLANS WHICH REFLECT MERELY A DEFENSIVE MOOD."

DC502AED

MAY 31 1951

30.24- 23585

A202WX
(435) AMS BUDGET
NIGHT LEAD EVANS

BY ED CREAGH
WASHINGTON,MAY 31-(AP)-AN INTENSE YOUNG MARYLANDER STRIPPED OF HIS NAVY COMMISSION FOR BRANDING THE TRUMAN FOREIGN POLICY "PRO-RED" SAID TODAY HIS VIEWS ARE SHARED BY "AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY" OF AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN IN THE FAR EAST.

WILLIAM H.EVANS,JR., A LIEUTENANT (J.G.) UNTIL DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE MOST OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN AGREE WITH HIM THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT IS "THE ENEMY BEHIND THE ENEMY" AND THAT GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S WIN-THE-WAR PROGRAM SHOULD BE FOLLOWED.

A NAVY STATEMENT MADE PUBLIC TODAY, GAVE A DIFFERENT VIEW. IT SAID A NAVAL BOARD HAD FOUND THAT OFFICERS AND MEN ON EVANS' OWN SHIP "DID NOT CONFIRM NOR WERE THEY AFFECTED BY HIS VIEWS."

"MORALE ON THE SHIP WAS FOUND TO BE GOOD," THE INQUIRY BOARD SAID.

EVANS,27, WAS PLUCKED OFF THE DESTROYER ROGERS IN KOREAN WATERS LAST MONTH, AND WAS DISCHARGED LAST TUESDAY, AFTER WRITING AN OPEN LETTER BLASTING WHAT HE CALLED "THAT PRO-SOVIET, ONE-WORLD ADMINISTRATION OF OURS AND OUR SENILE, IGNORANT CONGRESS."

THE LETTER REFERRED TO SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON AS "RED DEAN" AND DENOUNCED THE YALTA AGREEMENT MADE BY "THE INSANE OR COMMUNIST ROOSEVELT (ALGER HISS)." IT STRONGLY FAVORED THE USE OF CHINESE NATIONALIST TROOPS AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS, AS PROPOSED BY MACARTHUR.

EVANS' DISMISSAL CAME TO LIGHT YESTERDAY IN TESTIMONY BY ADMIRAL FORREST P.SHERMAN, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, BEFORE SENATORS INVESTIGATING MACARTHUR'S OUSTER.

SHERMAN SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE EVANS' SENTIMENTS WERE SHARED BY MANY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES IN THE PACIFIC. THE ADMIRAL SAID A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION SHOWED THEY ARE NOT SHARED BY EVANS' SHIPMATES.

THE NAVY SAID IN A STATEMENT TODAY THAT EVANS "WAS AFFORDED EVERY HEARING PROVIDED BY LAW."

THE ORDER REVOKING THE COMMISSION OF THE BOYISH-APPEARING ANNAPOLIS GRADUATE SAID HIS "HIGHLY INTEMPERATE CRITICISM" OF FOREIGN POLICY AND ITS MAKERS TENDED TO "PROMOTE DISUNITY AND DISAFFECTION AMONG OTHER PERSONS IN AND OUTSIDE THE ARMED FORCES."

EVANS WROTE HIS LETTER MARCH 16 TO ALFRED KOHLBERG, CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN-CHINA POLICY ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK, AND INVITED KOHLBERG TO MAKE IT PUBLIC. KOHLBERG IS A LONGTIME CRITIC OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY. HE SAYS HE HAS SUPPLIED SOME OF THE MATERIAL FOR COMMUNISM-IN-GOVERNMENT CHARGES MADE BY SENATOR MCCARTHY (R-WISC).

A203WX
KOHLBERG TOLD NEWSMEN TODAY HE WAS SORRY THAT, BY DISTRIBUTING COPIES OF EVANS' LETTER, HE HAD GOT THE YOUNG MAN IN TROUBLE WITH THE NAVY. "I FEEL ALSO," HE SAID, "THAT MAYBE THE MEN SERVING IN THE ORIENT HAVE A RIGHT TO SAY SOMETHING, JUST AS GENERAL MACARTHUR FELT THAT HE DID."

EVANS, MEETING REPORTERS IN KOHLBERG'S HOTEL SUITE, SAID HE HAD SHOWN THE LETTER TO AT LEAST 200 MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES IN THE ORIENT AND THAT THE GREAT MAJORITY ASSURED HIM HE WAS RIGHT.

HE SAID ONE ENLISTED MAN TOLD HIM: "MR.EVANS, I WANT TO SHAKE YOUR HAND. WHAT YOU SAID GOES DOUBLE FOR ALL OF US."

THE NAVY SAID EVANS VIOLATED A DIRECTIVE REQUIRING ADVANCE CLEARANCE OF STATEMENTS CONCERNING FOREIGN POLICY. EVANS SAID HE NEVER SAW THIS DIRECTIVE UNTIL THE LETTER HAD BEEN WRITTEN AND DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS HAD BEEN STARTED AGAINST HIM.

HE SAID HE WAS "WELL TREATED" THROUGHOUT THESE PROCEEDINGS UNTIL SECRETARY OF THE NAVY MATTHEWS PERSONALLY DRESSED HIM DOWN IN "A RATHER HOT INTERVIEW" AND ASKED IF HE DIDN'T HAVE LOYALTY TO THE PRESIDENT.

"I TOOK THE POSITION," EVANS SAID, "THAT MY OATH REQUIRED ME TO DEFEND MY COUNTRY AGAINST ALL ENEMIES, AND I FELT IT WAS MY DUTY TO WRITE THAT LETTER."

EVANS WAS GRADUATED FROM THE U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY IN 1948. HE RESIGNED HIS COMMISSION THE FOLLOWING YEAR, BECAME A GRADUATE STUDENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, AND VOLUNTEERED FOR A COMMISSION IN THE NAVAL RESERVE IN FEBRUARY OF THIS YEAR. HIS HOME IS IN EDGEWATER, MD.

HIS CLASS YEARBOOK AT ANNAPOLIS SAID OF EVANS: "GOLD BRAID NEVER PHASES HIM."

[illegible]
HKUP
(AMS)
WITH EVANS
CHICAGO, MAY 30-(AP)-THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE SAID TONIGHT IN A SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON THAT THE FOLLOWING LETTER WAS WRITTEN BY LT. (JG) W.A.EVANS, AND THAT EVANS WAS FIRED FROM THE NAVY FOR WRITING IT:

"MARCH 16, 1951, FIGHTING ZONE, EAST COAST OF NORTH KOREA: KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK. I JUST RECEIVED YOUR QUESTIONS TO--DEAN ACHESON. I POST YOUR OPEN LETTERS FOR ALL THE OFFICERS ON THE SHIP TO READ, AND THEY FEEL THE SAME WAY AS I DO.

"NOW THAT THE TIME FOR A JAPANESE PEACE TREATY IS NEARING, FOR THE LOVE OF GOD, LET'S KEEP OUR PRO-COMMUNIST AND PRO-SOVIET STATE DEPARTMENT FROM AGAIN PUTTING THE INTERESTS OF SOCIET RUSSIA OR THE PRO-SOVIET UNITED NATIONS ABOVE THE WELFARE OF THE UNITED STATES.

"I GREATLY FEAR THAT THE --DEAN ACHESON CLIQUE WILL ALLOW SOVIET RUSSIA TO RETAIN SOUTHERN SAKHALIN AND THE KURILE ISLANDS BECAUSE THE--OR--ROOSEVELT (ALGER HISS) GAVE THEM TO RUSSIA. TO HELL WITH THE YALTA BETRAYAL. THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY SHOULD BE SIGNED ON AMERICAN TERMS, AS WE DID DEFEAT JAPAN BY OURSELVES.

"HERE IS THE ESSENCE OF A SENSIBLE AND PRO-AMERICAN JAPANESE PEACE TREATY:

"1. JAPAN STILL OWNS KURILE ISLANDS.

"2. SOUTHERN SAKHALIN TO BE RETURNED TO JAPAN . (EVENTUALLY ALL OF SAKHALIN WHEN THE OPPORTUNITY PRESENTS ITSELF.)

3. NO REPARATIONS FROM JAPAN TO ANYONE (BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES WILL HAVE TO FOOT THE BILL, AS USUAL.)

"4. A FULLY REARMED AND INDUSTRIALIZED JAPAN IN ALLIANCE WITH THE UNITED STATES TO REGAIN THE BALANCE OF POWER IN THE FAR EAST.

"5. A JAPANESE NATIONALIST CHINESE, AMERICAN ALLIANCE AGAINST COMMUNISM IN ASIA.

"WE ARE OUT HERE WAITING FOR 'ACHESON'S AGRARIAN REFORMERS' TO ATTEMHT AN INVASION OF FORMOSA. NOW, INSTEAD OF ALLOWING THE NATIONALIST CHINESE AND THE 7TH FLEET TO ATTACK THE MAINLAND TO BREAK UP ANY SUCH PLANS BEFORE THEY START, WE HAVE TO FIGHT WITH BOTH HANDS TIED BEHIND OUR BACK, ONE HAND BOUND BY ACHESON AND HIS----GANG AND THE OTHER HAND BY THE PRO-SOVIET UNITED NATIONS. WHEN ARE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE GOING TO WAKE UP? WHEN IS IT TOO LATE.

"THAT PRO-SOVIET ONE WORLD ADMINISTRATION OF OURS AND OUR SENILE, IGNORNANT CONGRESS WOULD RATHER HAVE AMERICANS SLAUGHTERED THAN ATTACK RED CHINA EVERYWHERE. IN THE HISTORY OF WARFARE, WAS ANY NATION SO RESTRICTED EVEN THO IT COULD DESTROY ITS ENEMY READILY IF ITS HANDS WERE FREED?

"DAMN THE UNITED NATIONS. LONG LIVE THE UNITED STATES.

"THE ROOSEVELT-TRUMAN-ACHESON-UNITED NATIONS FOLLOWERS IN THE UNITED STATES SHOULD BE LOADED ONTO SHIPS AND USED AS SHOCK TROOPS IN KOREA, INSTEAD OF AMERICA'S BEST CITIZENS. AMERICANS ARE

DYING BY THE THOUSANDS, THANKS TO THE PRO-RED ADMINISTRATION.
"IF YOU DESIRE, YOU MAY REPRODUCE ANY PORTIONS OF THIS LETTER AND SEND AN OPEN LETTER TO CONGRESS IN ANOTHER APPEAL. I WISH THAT YOU WOULD, BECAUSE IT IS NO FUN GETTING SHOT AT AND EXPOSED TO MINES WITHOUT BEING ABLE TO DESTROY THE SOURCE OF ATTACK."

MS157ACD

A54
NEW YORK, MAY 31-(AP)-JOHN E.PEURIFOY, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO GREECE, LEFT TONIGHT BY PLANE FOR ATHENS AFTER HE WAS ABRUPTLY CALLED OFF THE ITALIAN LINER SATURNIA AT ITS PIER AS THE SHIP WAS PREPARING TO SAIL AT NOON.
PEURIFOY REFUSED TO REVEAL THE REASON WHY HE WAS TOLD TO FLY TO GREECE, STATING: "I AM SORRY I HAVE TO REFER ALL QUERIES TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (GEORGE) MC GHEE IN WASHINGTON."
IT WAS BELIEVED PEURIFOY WAS TOLD TO FLY TO GREECE BECAUSE OF THE RESIGNATION WEDNESDAY OF THE GREEK CHIEF OF THE ARMED SERVICES, FIELD MARSHAL ALEXANDER PAPAGOS.

BD714PED

A83WX
PRECEDE NEW YORK PEURIFOY (240)
WASHINGTON,MAY 31-(AP)-AMBASSADOR JOHN E.PEURIFOY TODAY ABANDONED HIS PLANS TO RETURN TO HIS POST AT ATHENS BY SHIP AND ARRANGED INSTEAD TO FLY BECAUSE OF A POSSIBLE POLITICAL CRISIS OVER THE RESIGNATION OF FIELD MARSHAL ALEXANDER PAPAGOS.
PAPAGOS, 68, RESIGNED AS CHIEF OF THE GREEK ARMED FORCES BECAUSE OF "ILL HEALTH." BUT NEITHER IN ATHENS NOR IN WASHINGTON WAS THIS CONSIDERED AN ADEQUATE EXPLANATION.
POLITICAL CAUSES WHICH OFFICIALS HERE SAID WERE NOT YET CLEAR WERE ASSUMED TO BE AT THE ROOT OF THE RESIGNATION.
PEURIFOY, WHO HAS BEEN HOME FOR A MONTH'S CONSULTATION, HAD BOARDED THE S.S. SATURNIA IN NEW YORK WHEN HIS PLANS WERE SUDDENLY CHANGED BY THE NEWS FROM ATHENS.
OFFICIALS SAID HIS DECISION TO FLY WAS PROMPTED BY HIS DESIRE TO BE ON THE SCENE IF THERE SHOULD BE ANY CRISIS AS A RESULT OF THE PAPAGOS RESIGNATION AND NOT BECAUSE OF ANY BELIEF THAT THERE WOULD NECESSARILY BE A CRISIS.
PAPAGOS IS REGARDED HERE AS A "NON-POLITICAL FIGURE" BECAUSE HE HAS DEVOTED HIMSELF STRICTLY TO MILITARY MATTERS AND HAS CLEARED THE GREEK ARMY OF POLITICS.
NEVERTHELESS, ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO HE WAS WIDELY REGARDED AS THE ONE MAN WHO MIGHT UNIFY ALL NON-COMMUNIST PARTIES IN GREECE. WHAT CAME TO BE KNOWN AS THE "PAPAGOS SOLUTION" FOR THE PROBLEM GREEK FACTIONALISM MADE HIM A FIGURE GREATLY RESPECTED BY SOME POLITICIANS AND FEARED BY OTHERS.
WHETHER THIS HAS ANY BEARING ON HIS RESIGNATION WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY APPARENT HERE, SINCE HE HAS NOT FIGURED IN THIS KIND OF POLITICAL PLANNING FOR MONTHS. FROM TIME TO TIME THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THAT PAPAGOS MIGHT ENTER POLITICS. HE HAS ALWAYS DENIED IT, ACCORDING TO DIPLOMATIC INFORMANTS HERE.

HY908PED

B71WX (120)
WASHINGTON,MAY 31-(AP)-TO PROTECT SUPPLIES NEEDED IN THIS COUNTRY, GOVERNMENT CONTROLS WERE TIGHTENED TODAY ON SUGAR EXPORTS.
THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT ACTING JOINTLY WITH THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT, ORDERED EXPORTERS OF MORE THAN 135 TONS OF SUGAR TO CERTIFY THE SHIPMENT DID NOT ORIGINATE FROM DOMESTIC SUPPLIES. THIS WILL BE NECESSARY BEFORE AN EXPORT LICENSE WILL BE APPROVED. ON APRIL 30 A SIMILAR ORDER WAS ISSUED BUT THEN IT APPLIED ONLY TO EXPORT SHIPMENTS OF MORE THAN 1,000 TONS. TODAY'S ACTION, OFFICIALS SAID, WAS TAKEN BECAUSE LAST MONTH'S ORDER "HAS NOT BEEN SUFFICIENTLY EFFECTIVE."
EXPORTS OF MORE THAN 135 TONS WILL BE RESTRICTED TO SUGAR IMPORTED UNDER BOND FOR REFINING AND RE-EXPORT.
AMERICAN SUGAR PRICES ARE SUBSTANTIALLY BELOW WORLD PRICES SO, OFFICIALS SAID, DOMESTICALLY REFINED SUGAR IS BEING PUSHED ON THE WORLD MARKET AT A DISCOUNT.

RZ957PED

A111WX (MONEY BILL, MCCORMICK, VOGELER)
WASHINGTON,MAY 31-(AP)-ROBERT A.VOGELER,JR., THE AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN WHO WAS IMPRISONED BY THE HUNGARIAN COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT FOR 17 MONTHS ON SPY CHARGES, WILL LEAVE THE NAVAL HOSPITAL AT BETHESDA SOMETIME TOMORROW.
HE HAD BEEN RECUPERATING THERE SINCE MAY 3 FROM THE ORDEAL OF HIS IMPRISONMENT IN THE IRON CURTAIN COUNTRY.
THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT ONLY THAT HE WOULD LEAVE THE HOSPITAL TOMORROW, DECLINING TO GIVE OTHER DETAILS.
THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT TURNED VOGELER LOOSE ON APRIL 28 AS THE RESULT OF LONG NEGOTIATIONS.

HY1030PED

A98WX (WAF)
WASHINGTON,MAY 31-(AP)-THE AIR FORCE HAS SELECTED A FORMER NAVY WAVE OFFICER, MISS MARY JO SHELLY OF BENNINGTON, VT., TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE WOMEN IN THE AIR FORCE (WAF).
MISS SHELLY WILL SUCCEED COL.GERALDINE P.MAY WHOSE RESIGNATION FOR UNDETAILED PERSONAL REASONS WAS ACCEPTED ON MONDAY.
MISS SHELLY, WHO IS NOW ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT OF BENNINGTON COLLEGE, WILL JOIN THE AIR FORCE WITH THE RANK OF COLONEL IN MID-JUNE.
SHE WAS BORN IN GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., STUDIED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON AND AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY AND LATER WAS ASSISTANT TO THE DEAN OF STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.
MISS SHELLY WAS AMONG THE FIRST 12 WAVE LIEUTENANTS DURING THE LAST WAR, FROM WHICH SHE EMERGED AS A COMMANDER. BENNINGTON COLLEGE HAS GIVEN HER A LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO ACCEPT THE AIR FORCE POST.

HY10PED

A34WX (270)
AMS BUDGET
NIGHT LEAD DRAFT-UMT
BY EDWARD B.HAAKINSON
WASHINGTON,MAY 31-(AP)-A LAST-MINUTE OBJECTION TODAY CAUSED AN OVERNIGHT DELAY IN SENATE ACTION ON THE DRAFT-UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING COMPROMISE.
SENATOR RUSSELL (D-GA), CHAIRMAN OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE, HAD PLANNED TO PUSH THE BILL THROUGH TO APPROVAL LATE TODAY. HOWEVER, SENATOR CASE (R-SD) OBJECTED TO VOTING IMMEDIATELY ON A MEASURE OF "SUCH FAR-REACHING SCOPE" AND RUSSELL AGREED TO WAIT UNTIL TOMORROW.
COMMITTEES REPRESENTING THE HOUSE AND SENATE AGREED ON MONDAY ON TERMS OF THE LONG-DEBATED LEGISLATION. IT WOULD EXTEND THE DRAFT LAW FOUR YEARS, LOWER THE MINIMUM DRAFT AGE TO 18 1/2 YEARS AND LAY THE FOUNDATION OF A FUTURE UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING SYSTEM.
SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO) SUPPORTED CASE IN HIS OBJECTION, SAYING THAT THERE WAS NO HURRY SINCE THE HOUSE COULDN'T ACT ON THE BILL UNTIL JUNE 6 OR 7.
AFTER RUSSELL SAID HE WOULD RESPECT CASE'S PROTEST, SENATOR MCFARLAND (D-ARIZ), THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER, ANNOUNCED THAT THE DRAFT-UMT MEASURE WOULD BE FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR THE SENATE WHEN IT MEETS AT 11 A.M. EST TOMORROW.
DURING THE DISCUSSION, SENATOR WHERRY (R-NEB), GOP FLOOR LEADER, RAISED SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DEFERMENTS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS ON THE BASIS OF APTITUDE TESTS SPONSORED BY SELECTIVE SERVICE.
WHERRY SAID HE THOUGHT LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS SHOULD HAVE FULL AUTHORITY OVER ALL DEFERMENTS.

RUSSELL AND SENATOR LYNDON JOHNSON (D-TEX) QUICKLY AGREED AND SAID THAT IS EXACTLY WHAT THE DRAFT ACT EXTENSION PROVIDES.

THEY SAID LOCAL BOARDS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO DEFER YOUNG MEN WHO QUALIFY UNDER THESE TESTS OR RANK HIGH IN THEIR CLASSES.

THE TESTS ARE MERELY FOR GUIDANCE OF THE LOCAL BOARDS, JOHNSON SAID, ADDING THAT THEY COULD USE THEM OR IGNORE THEM.

RZ6PED

A56WX (KEFAUVER)
KEFAUVER-TRUMAN (290)

WASHINGTON,MAY 31-(AP)-SENATOR KEFAUVER (D-TENN) SAID TODAY PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S WORLD PROGRAM IS MOVING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION, "BUT WE NEED A BIGGER, MORE FAR-REACHING PLAN."

KEFAUVER SAID THAT IN HIS OPINION "THE ATLANTIC UNION IS THE BEST AND MOST WORKABLE PLAN YET PRESENTED TO FOSTER THE UNITY EVERYONE AGREES IS NEEDED AMONG OUR NORTH ATLANTIC ALLIES.

"WE MIGHT NOT GET ALL WE ASKED IN A CONVENTION TO DISCUSS THE ATLANTIC UNION," HE TOLD A REPORTER, "BUT IT WOULD AT LEAST GIVE US SOMETHING TO WORK FOR AND LOOK FORWARD TO.

KEFAUVER IS THE AUTHOR OF A RESOLUTION, INTRODUCED IN JANUARY, CALLING FOR A CONFERENCE OF ATLANTIC POWERS TO MOVE TOWARD CREATION OF A POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC UNION WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS.

"THERE MUST BE SOME GREATER VISION THAN THE 30-YEAR PROGRAM OF PREPARATION AND FIGHTING PROPOSED BY DEFENSE SECRETARY GEORGE C. MARSHALL," HE SAID.

"I PERSONALLY THINK GEN.MACARTHUR WAS WRONG IN HIS PROPOSALS--WRONG IN GIVING WORLD ADVICE ON A THEATER BASIS.

"MARSHALL WAS CORRECT IN HIS GLOBAL POSITION, BUT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE LIKE SOMEONE WHO HAS A PLAN AND A GOAL.

"THAT, I BELIEVE, IS THE REASON FOR MUCH OF THE ACCLAIM MACARTHUR RECEIVED.

"THE TRUMAN PLAN IS MOVING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION, BUT IT SHOULD GO FARTHER. IT DOESN'T GIVE US A DEFINITE GOAL TO WHICH WE CAN LOOK FORWARD."

KEFAUVER'S STATEMENT WAS MADE IN ANSWER TO A REPORTER'S QUESTION REGARDING A SPEECH HE MADE IN NEW YORK TWO DAYS AGO. KEFAUVER FELT SOME ACCOUNTS OF THE SPEECH LEFT THE POSSIBLE IMPLICATION THAT HE AGREED WITH MACARTHUR.

"I SAID," KEFAUVER EXPLAINED, "THE ADMINISTRATION 'HAD NO VISION, NO STAR TO HITCH OUR WAGON TO,' BUT I DID NOT SAY THE TRUMAN PROGRAM WAS WRONG--ONLY THAT IT PROVIDES NO ULTIMATE GOAL.

"THE DIFFERENCE IS THAT MACARTHUR PRESENTED A CONCRETE PROGRAM OF ACTION, SUCH AS IT WAS."

HY727PED

A154WX

-95-

CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, MAY 31-(AP)-THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT'S KOREAN CASUALTY SUMMARY TODAY SHOWED AN INCREASE OF 611 OVER LAST WEEK TO A TOTAL OF 67,427 SINCE THE FIGHTING BEGAN.

THESE CASUALTIES ARE BASED ON NOTIFICATION TO NEXT OF KIN THROUGH MID-FRIDAY, MAY 25.

ONLY COMBAT LOSSES ARE INCLUDED IN THE FIGURES. APPARENTLY THERE ARE ALMOST 2,000 ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES WHICH OCCURRED PRIOR TO MAY 25 AND STILL ARE TO BE REPORTED TO RELATIVES.

GEN.OMAR BRADLEY TOLD THE SENATE MACARTHUR INQUIRY MAY 24 THERE WERE 69,276 COMBAT CASUALTIES AND 72,679 NON-BATTLE CASUALTIES FOR A TOTAL OF 141,955. HE SAID THE NON-COMBAT CASUALTY REPORTS RANGE ALL THE WAY FROM A SOLDIER WHO HAD A TOOTH PULLED TO ONE WHO WAS KILLED IN AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

OF THE TOTAL CASUALTIES, 10,127 WERE KILLED IN ACTION, 45,889 WOUNDED IN ACTION AND 11,411 WERE REPORTED MISSING AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER.

OF THE MISSING, 102 HAVE DIED; 1,207 HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO MILITARY CONTROL; 115 ARE CAPTURED AND 9,987 ARE STILL MISSING.

THE ARMY'S TOTAL CASUALTIES AMOUNT TO 56,176 OF WHICH 9,487 ARE DEAD. OF THE NET 8,483 WERE KILLED IN ACTION, 914 DIED OF WOUNDS AND 90 DIED OF OTHER CAUSES. ARMY WOUNDED TOTALLED 37,040 OF WHICH 36,126 ARE CURRENT WOUNDED AND 914 DIED OF WOUNDS; THE ARMY MISSING IN ACTION TOTALLED 10,653 OF WHICH 1,171 HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO MILITARY CONTROL, 112 ARE CAPTURED AND 9,280 ARE CURRENTLY MISSING.

A155WX

TOTAL NAVY CASUALTIES ARE 721 OF WHICH 115 ARE DEAD. OF THE DEAD, 92 WERE KILLED IN ACTION, 11 DIED OF WOUNDS AND 12 OF OTHER CAUSES. WOUNDED TOTALLED 546 OF WHICH 535 ARE CURRENTLY LISTED AS WOUNDED AND 11 DEAD OF WOUNDS. MISSING IN ACTION ARE 83 OF WHICH 12 ARE DEAD, FOUR RETURNED TO MILITARY CONTROL AND 67 MISSING.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES TOTALLED 9,925. TOTAL DEATHS ARE 1,636 OF WHICH 1,385 ARE KILLED IN ACTION, AND 251 ARE DEAD OF WOUNDS. THE MISSING, ALL OF THEM CURRENT, TOTAL 271.

CASUALTIES FOR THE AIR FORCES TOTAL 605 OF WHICH 175 ARE DEAD. OF THE DEAD, 167 ARE KILLED IN ACTION AND EIGHT DIED OF WOUNDS. MISSING TOTALS 404 OF WHICH 32 HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO MILITARY CONTROL, THREE ARE CAPTURED AND 369 ARE CURRENTLY MISSING.

CZ1239PED

A44WX

(200)

WASHINGTON, MAY 31-(AP)-MORE THAN 26,000 KOREAN WAR CASUALTIES AND OTHER PATIENTS HAVE BEEN BROUGHT BACK BY PLANE FROM JAPAN DURING THE LAST 11 MONTHS, THE MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE SAID TODAY.

MATS SAID THE PEAK MONTH WAS LAST DECEMBER WHEN 6,352 PATIENTS WERE AIR-LIFTED FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE SERVICE SAID 20,000 OF THE 26,000 PATIENTS WERE WAR WOUNDED.

MATS MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN OBSERVING ITS THIRD ANNIVERSARY. THE SERVICE WAS FORMED BY THE CONSOLIDATION OF TWO WORLD WAR II TRANSPORT AGENCIES -- THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND (ATC) AND THE NAVAL AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE (NATS).

THE AGENCY SAID IT HAS NEARLY 250 PLANES OPERATING IN THE TRANS-PACIFIC AIR LIFT, INCLUDING 160 MATS AIRCRAFT, 17 PLANES FROM UNITED NATIONS COUNTRIES, AND 66 LEASED COMMERCIAL AIRLINERS.

FUNCTIONING AS A TWO-WAY FERRY SERVICE, MATS PLANES FLY CRITICAL CARGOES AND HIGH-PRIORITY PASSENGERS TO THE FAR EAST AND TRANSPORT CASUALTIES ON THE RETURN TRIP TO THIS COUNTRY.

THE SERVICE IS UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT. GEN.LAURENCE S.KUTER, 46, OF ROCKFORD, ILL.

CZ640PED

A6WX

(530) PMS BUDGET
BRADLEY
BY ELTON C. FAY
ASSOCIATED PRESS MILITARY AFFAIRS REPORTER

WASHINGTON, MAY 31-(AP)-GEN. OMAR BRADLEY, THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF CHAIRMAN, WILL PERSONALLY POLL OPINIONS AND INTENTIONS AMONG THE TOP MILITARY LEADERS IN WESTERN EUROPE ON THE TRIP HE STARTS TOMORROW. HIS POLL WILL COVER AMERICANS AND ALLIES ALIKE.

THORNY PROBLEMS HAVE DEVELOPED IN RECENT MONTHS. ALTHOUGH SOME OF THEM ARE ESSENTIALLY DIPLOMATIC, THEY ALSO HAVE SUCH STRONG MILITARY COMPLICATIONS AS TO BE OF DIRECT CONCERN TO THE PLANNING OF THE UNIFORMED CHIEFS LIKE BRADLEY.

THUS IT MAY BE ASSUMED BRADLEY WILL WANT TO KNOW HOW HIS OPPOSITES FEEL ABOUT SUCH QUESTIONS AS:

1. THE GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENSION OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO) AREA TO EMBRACE GREECE AND TURKEY.
2. THE COMMANDS OF THE NAVAL FORCES IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.
3. THE OVERALL AND COMPLEX PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH HUSTLING UP THE MILITARY ORGANIZATION UNDER THE NATO TREATY.
4. PROGRESS (AND DELAYS, IF ANY) IN THE OVERSEAS OPERATION OF THE UNITED STATES' PART IN THE MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (MDAP).

WHAT BRADLEY LEARNS IN A BUSY TEN DAYS TRIP TO PARIS AND LONDON PROBABLY WILL INFLUENCE HEAVILY WHAT HE WILL TELL CONGRESS WHEN THE MDAP BILL COMES UP AND HELP SHAPE HIS TESTIMONY ON THE 1952 FISCAL YEAR BUDGET, COMMITTEE HEARINGS ON WHICH ARE JUST STARTING.

HE THEN WILL BE SPEAKING AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF WHATEVER HOPES OR DISAPPOINTMENTS HE HAS FOUND FROM HIS ROUND OF TALKS WITH MILITARY CHIE
O

HE THEN WILL BE SPEAKING AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF WHATEVER HOPES OR DISAPPOINTMENTS HE HAS FOUND FROM HIS ROUND OF TALKS WITH MILITARY CHIEFS OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE AND WITH GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, SUPREME COMMANDER OF NATO FORCES ON THE CONTINENT.

SOME SEEMINGLY UNRELATED QUESTIONS MAY HAVE DIRECT BEARING ON EACH OTHER IN THE INTRICATE EUROPEAN SITUATION--FOR INSTANCE THE GREECE-TURKEY NATO MEMBERSHIP PROPOSAL AND THE DELICATE QUESTION OF THE NATIONALITY OF THE COMMANDER OF ALLIED FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

IF THE U.S.-ENDORSED IDEA OF MAKING GREECE AND TURKEY MEMBERS OF NATO SHOULD CARRY, EISENHOWER'S COMMAND MIGHT EMBRACE THE WHOLE MEDITERRANEAN RATHER THAN TERMINATE AT THE SOUTHERN SHORES OF FRANCE.

A7WX

IN THAT EVENT, THE BEHIND-SCENES MANEUVERING OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE OVER THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA COMMAND MIGHT BE SETTLED BY PUTTING THE COMMAND UNDER THE TOP LEVEL DIRECTION OF EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS.

THE POLITE BUT NONETHELESS SERIOUS WRANGLE OVER WHETHER AMERICANS OR OTHERS SHOULD BE THE HIGH COMMANDERS OF THE ALLIED NAVAL FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND NORTH ATLANTIC HAS BEEN A MAJOR FACTOR IN DELAYING COMPLETION OF PLANS FOR DEFENDING THE FLANKS AND THE SEA SUPPLY ROUTES FOR THE COMBINED EUROPEAN DEFENSE FORCE ON THE CONTINENT.

AMERICAN LEADERS HAVE NOT BEEN ADAMANT IN THIS SITUATION. BUT THERE ARE REASONS TO BELIEVE THEY ARE BECOMING IMPATIENT OVER THE PROLONGED DELAY.

MONTHS AGO -- ON THE REPORTED PROPOSAL OF FRANCE, NORWAY, THE NETHERLANDS AND PERHAPS OTHER NATIONS -- ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE TO NAME AN AMERICAN ADMIRAL, WILLIAM M. FECHTELER, TO SUPREME COMMAND IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC. UNDER THE NATO TREATY, THAT COMMAND WOULD BE SEPARATE FROM EISENHOWER'S.

PUBLICATION OF THIS DECISION PRODUCED VIGOROUS REACTION IN BRITAIN, WHERE WINSTON CHURCHILL LEVELED COMPLAINTS AT THE LABOR GOVERNMENT FOR LETTING THE SEA COMMAND SLIP FROM BRITTANIA'S FINGERS.

ALMOST IMMEDIATELY THERE CAME RUMBLINGS OF DISSATISFACTION ABOUT THE MEDITERRANEAN SET-UP. THE MEDITERRANEAN IS A CURIOUS SITUATION: BY FAR, THE WEIGHT OF SEAPOWER THERE NOW IS AMERICAN -- THE 6TH FLEET. THAT FLEET NOW IS UNDER DUAL COMMAND -- TO THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF IN WASHINGTON; TO EISENHOWER IN PARIS.

THE NATIONS WITH INTERESTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, PRIMARILY BRITAIN AND FRANCE, HAVE LET IT BE KNOWN THEY FEEL ALLIED COMMAND IN THE SEA SHOULD BE VESTED IN A NATION WITH SOMEWHAT MORE GEOGRAPHICAL INTEREST THAN THE UNITED STATES. BUT BEHIND THIS THERE IS AN INTERPLAY OF EFFORTS BETWEEN EUROPEAN NATIONS JOCKEYING FOR THE COMMAND.

ADMIRAL FORREST SHERMAN, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, WENT TO EUROPE EARLY THIS YEAR TO FIND OUT WHAT HE COULD ABOUT THESE ATLANTIC-MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND DIFFICULTIES. HE APPARENTLY COUNSELED AMERICAN OFFICIAL SILENCE, AT LEAST FOR A WHILE. THAT TIME MAY BE RUNNING OUT.

DC256AED

B89WX Q

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON,MAY 31-(AP)-HISTORY'S FIRST JET AIR ACE, CAPT.JAMES JABARA, CAME HERE TODAY FROM KOREA TO FIND OUT WHAT HE IS GOING TO DO NEXT.

JABARA FLEW IN FROM THE WEST COAST BY COMMERCIAL AIRLINER. HE TOLD REPORTERS HE WOULD HAVE TO GO "TO SEVERAL ROOMS IN THE PENTAGON" BEFORE HE COULD FIND OUT WHEN HE WILL GET LEAVE TO VISIT HIS PARENTS IN WICHITA,KANS., ALSO WHAT HIS NEXT ASSIGNMENT WILL BE.

JABARA, WHO SHOT DOWN SIX RUSSIAN-MADE MIG-15 JET PLANES IN AIR BATTLES OVER NORTH KOREA, SAID THE ENEMY FIGHTER HAS AN ENGINE "AS GOOD OR BETTER" THAN THE AMERICAN F-86 SABER JET HE FLEW IN COMBAT.

HE CREDITED U.S. AIR COMBAT SUPERIORITY OVER THE RED PLANES TO BETTER TACTICS AND LEADERSHIP AND TO U.S. PILOTS.

"I KNOW OUR PILOTS ARE BETTER," HE SAID.

HY131PED

A204WX (650)

AMS BUDGET

NIGHT LEAD CONTROLS-ROUNDUP

BY ROGER D.GREENE

WASHINGTON,MAY 31-(AP)-A TOP OFFICIAL OF THE U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TOLD CONGRESS TODAY THAT IF FEDERAL WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS ARE CONTINUED FOR TWO YEARS, THE NATION'S ECONOMY WILL BE "IN A HELL OF A MESS."

HERMAN W.STEINKRAUS OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN., CHAIRMAN OF THE CHAMBER'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ALSO CHARGED THAT THE ADMINISTRATION'S POLICIES HAVE BEEN "DELIBERATELY ENCOURAGING" INFLATION. THIS BROUGHT AN OBJECTION FROM REP.BROWN (D-GA), WHO SAID THE REMARK "DOESN'T MAKE SENSE TO ME."

STEINKRAUS SCOFFED AT THE GOVERNMENT'S WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD AS A "WAGE STIMULATION BOARD," CONTENDING IT HAS SHOWN NO CAPACITY TO RESIST WAGE DEMANDS.

STEINKRAUS' BLAST CAME AS ECONOMIC STABILIZER ERIC JOHNSTON MET WITH WAGE BOARD TO DISCUSS THE COMPLETE OVERHAUL OF THE PRESENT 10 PER CENT CEILING ON WAGE INCREASES.

JOHNSTON TOLD NEWMEN THE BOARD WILL ATTEMPT TO WORK OUT A POLICY WHICH WILL BE "FAIR AND EQUITABLE AND STILL HOLD THE LINE ON WAGES."

GEORGE W. TAYLOR, CHAIRMAN OF THE WAGE BOARD, NOTED THAT A MAJOR ISSUE BEFORE THE BOARD IS WHETHER TO APPROVE A FOUR-CENT HOURLY BONUS TO 1,000,000 AUTO WORKERS FOR IMPROVING PRODUCTIVITY IN THE PAST YEAR.

TAYLOR TOLD REPORTERS HE HOPES THE PEOPLE INVOLVED WILL BE "PATIENT."

MEANWHILE, THE FEDERAL CONTROLS PROGRAM CAME UNDER FIRE ON SEVERAL FRONTS:

1. PRESIDENT ROWLAND JONES, JR., OF THE AMERICAN RETAIL FEDERATION TOLD THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE THAT BUSINESS IS "ALARMED" OVER THE ADMINISTRATION'S PROFIT-CONTROL FORMULA.

"RETAILERS BELIEVE ANY ATTEMPT BY GOVERNMENT TO LIMIT PROFITS BY AN ARBITRARY FORMULA OF CONTROLS SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED AS REVOLUTIONARY, DESTRUCTIVE AND SELF-DEFEATING," JONES SAID.

HE DENOUNCED A RULING BY ECONOMIC STABILIZER ERIC JOHNSTON WHICH BARS ANY PRICE CEILING INCREASES WITHIN AN INDUSTRY IF THE PROFITS OF THE

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INDUSTRY AS A WHOLE ARE ABOVE A CERTAIN LEVEL. THIS LEVEL IS: 85 PER CENT OF THE AVERAGE PROFITS THE INDUSTRY MADE IN THE THREE BEST YEARS OF THE PERIOD 1945-49.

"SUCH A FORMULA INTRODUCES A CONCEPT OF GOVERNMENT REGULATION WHICH COULD THREATEN OUR FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM," JONES TOLD THE SENATORS.

2. SENATOR BRICKER (R-OHIO) QUESTIONED WHETHER THE JOHNSTON FORMULA IS LEGAL. HE RECALLED THAT THE SENATE DEFEATED A SPECIFIC AMENDMENT LAST YEAR WHICH WOULD HAVE ALLOWED PROFIT REGULATION AS PART OF THE GOVERNMENT'S STABILIZATION POWERS.

3. TWO TEXAS DEMOCRATS--REPS.GOSSETT AND WALTER E.ROGERS--SPOKE OUT ON THE HOUSE FLOOR IN ATTACKING SEPARATE PHASES OF THE GOVERNMENT'S CONTROL POLICIES.

GOSSETT SAID HE WAS "SHOCKED AND AMAZED" TO SEE FEDERAL OFFICIALS WERE ADVOCATING THAT U.S. GOVERNMENT LICENSES BE REQUIRED FOR ALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.

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A205WX

HE SAID IT WOULD MEAN GIVING THE GOVERNMENT "UNPRECEDENTED POWER OF LIFE AND DEATH OVER AMERICAN BUSINESS."

THE PROPOSAL FOR LICENSING BUSINESS CAME FROM PRICE DIRECTOR MICHAEL V.DISALLE, WHO SUGGESTED RECENTLY THAT THE LICENSE OF A BUSINESS FIRM COULD BE REVOKED IF IT WAS FOUND TO BE VIOLATING CONTROLS.

REP.ROGERS TOLD THE HOUSE THAT DISALLE'S RECENT ORDER FOR A ROLLBACK ON BEEF CATTLE PRICES HAD PRECIPITATED A "FIGHT FOR SURVIVAL" AMONG SMALL CATTLEMEN.

ROGERS BLASTED THE POWERS GRANTED TO THE ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE 1950 DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT AS JEOPARDIZING THE AMERICAN TRADITION OF "FREE ECONOMY AND FREE ENTERPRISE."

ACROSS THE CAPITOL, CHAIRMAN STEINKRAUS OF THE U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TOLD THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE THAT CONGRESS SHOULD LET THE CONTROLS LAW DIE AND SUBSTITUTE AN INDIRECT PROGRAM TO COMBAT INFLATION.

BOTH THE HOUSE AND SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE ARE HEARING WITNESSES GIVE THEIR VIEWS ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REQUEST FOR A TWO-YEAR EXTENSION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S AUTHORITY TO CLAMP DOWN CONTROLS.

THE LEGISLATION, PASSED AS AN EMERGENCY MEASURE LAST YEAR, IS DUE TO EXPIRE JUNE 30 UNLESS CONGRESS AGREES TO EXTEND IT.

AMONG OTHER THINGS, STEINKRAUS PROPOSED PAY-AS-YOU-GO TAXATION AS A CURB TO INFLATION AND A SUBSTITUTE FOR CONTROLS.

REP.BROWN (D-GA), ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE, CALLED THAT "A LOT OF NONSENSE--ONE OF THE MOST FOOLISH SUGGESTIONS EVER MADE."

DECLARING THAT DEFENSE EXPENDITURES WOULD RUN TOO HIGH TO PAY FOR THEM OUT OF CURRENT TAXATION, BROWN TOLD STEINKRAUS:

"I WISH YOU CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOLKS WOULD GO BACK, HAVE ANOTHER MEETING, AND SEE IF YOU CAN'T HELP US OUT ON THIS (STUDY OF CONTROLS)."

BROWN ALSO TOOK STEINKRAUS TO TASK FOR ACCUSING THE ADMINISTRATION OF "DELIBERATELY ENCOURAGING" INFLATION.

"THAT JUST DOESN'T MAKE SENSE TO ME," BROWN SNAPPED.

BUT STEINKRAUS INSISTED THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL HAS BEEN SPONSORING INFLATIONARY PROGRAMS "FOR YEARS" BY APPROVING DEFICIT (RED-INK) FINANCING BY THE GOVERNMENT.

THE CHAMBER OFFICIAL CONTENDED THAT FEDERAL PRICE CONTROLS CAN ONLY AGGRAVATE INFLATION, AND CHARGED THAT THE WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD IS ENCOURAGING WAGE BOOSTS RATHER THAN CONTROLLING THEM.

"BUSINESS KNOWS THAT WAGES DO NOT NEED TO BE CONTROLLED ANY MORE THAN PRICES NEED TO BE CONTROLLED," STEINKRAUS SAID.

RZ333PEDNMBJT

A9WX

(EDITORS: A LEAD TO THE FOLLOWING STORY WILL BE OFFERED AS TESTIMONY WARRANTS, POSSIBLY BY 12 NOON, EST).

--DASH---

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, MAY 31)

(600) PMS BUDGET

CONTROLS

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 31-(AP)-THE U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE URGED CONGRESS TODAY TO WIPE OUT THE GOVERNMENT'S AUTHORITY TO CONTROL WAGES AND PRICES AND ADOPT IN THEIR STEAD AN INDIRECT PROGRAM TO COMBAT INFLATION.

HERMAN W. STEINKRAUS OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN., PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SAID IN A STATEMENT PREPARED FOR THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE THAT PRICE CONTROLS CAN ONLY AGGRAVATE THE INFLATION PROBLEM BY STIFLING PRODUCTION AND THAT THE PRESENT WAGE BOARD IS ENCOURAGING WAGE BOOSTS RATHER THAN CONTROLLING THEM.

IN ADVANCE OF HIS APPEARANCE (9 A.M. EST) BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE STEINKRAUS SAID IN ANOTHER STATEMENT "IT WAS A CHEAP TRICK ON THE PUBLIC" FOR JAMES CAREY OF THE CIO TO ACCUSE BUSINESS OF TRYING TO BRIBE ORGANIZED LABOR TO END PRICE AND WAGE CONTROLS.

CAREY, THE CIO'S SECRETARY-TREASURER, TOLD THE SENATE BANKING COMMITTEE YESTERDAY THAT BIG BUSINESS IN EFFECT HAS URGED UNIONS TO JOIN IN THE EFFORT TO SCUTTLE WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS AND THEN "SHARE THE LOOT." HE NAMED THE CHAMBER AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS.

CAREY SAID SPECIFICALLY THAT THE WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CORP. OFFERED TO GIVE ITS WORKERS A NINE CENT AN HOUR WAGE BOOST IF THE UNIONS INVOLVED WOULD HELP PERSUADE THE GOVERNMENT TO LET THE WAGE HIKE BE REFLECTED IN HIGHER PRICES FOR WESTINGHOUSE PRODUCTS.

STEINKRAUS CALLED CAREY'S TESTIMONY "INSIDIOUS" AND SAID THERE IS "ABSOLUTELY NO GROUND" FOR SAYING THE CHAMBER "PROPOSED ANY SUCH DEAL WITH ORGANIZED LABOR OR ANYBODY ELSE." STEINKRAUS ADDED: "AND JIM CAREY KNOWS THAT TO BE A FACT."

THE CHAMBER OFFICIAL, IN HIS TESTIMONY FOR THE HOUSE COMMITTEE, URGED THAT INFLATION BE CONTROLLED BY SIX STEPS: (1) MAXIMUM PRODUCTION, (2) REDUCED GOVERNMENT SPENDING, (3) PAY-AS-WE-GO TAXES CONSISTENT "WITH MAINTAINING INCENTIVES TO WORK AND PRODUCE," (4) FISCAL POLICIES TO NEUTRALIZE THE FEDERAL DEBT AS A SOURCE OF INFLATION, (5) CREDIT CURBS, AND (6) STIMULATION OF PERSONAL SAVINGS.

BOTH THE HOUSE AND SENATE BANKING COMMITTEES ARE CONSIDERING AN ADMINISTRATION REQUEST FOR EXTENSION AND TIGHTENING OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT, WHICH AUTHORIZES WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS. IT IS DUE TO EXPIRE JUNE 30.

STEINKRAUS SAID PRICE CONTROLS "SLOW DOWN CHANGES" AND "DIVERT MANAGERIAL, SUPERVISORY AND ADMINISTRATIVE BUSINESS TALENT AND TIME FROM PRODUCTION TO ATTEMPTS TO FIND OUT WHAT THE RULES AND REGULATIONS ARE AND HOW TO COMPLY WITH THEM."

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A10WX

OF WAGE CONTROLS, HE SAID THE NEW STABILIZATION BOARD HAS SHOWN NO CAPACITY TO RESIST WAGE DEMANDS. HE SAID IT PROBABLY SHOULD BE CALLED A "WAGE STIMULATION BOARD."

A DRIVE TO LIMIT THE WAGE BOARD'S AUTHORITY TO MONEY MATTERS WAS STARTED TODAY WITH THE BACKING OF REP. MCCONNELL OF PENNSYLVANIA, NO. 1 REPUBLICAN ON THE HOUSE LABOR COMMITTEE.

UNDER THE PRESENT SET-UP, THE 18-MEMBER BOARD CAN ENTER INTO DISPUTES INVOLVING NON-ECONOMIC MATTERS, PROVIDED THE PRESIDENT DECIDES

THE DISPUTE ENDANGERS THE DEFENSE EFFORT AND BOTH SIDES AGREE TO LET THE BOARD TRY TO FIND A SETTLEMENT OF THE QUESTION.

MCCONNELL SAID THE FACT THE BOARD HAS POWER TO GO INTO SUCH NON-WAGE DISPUTES OFFERS AN INVITATION TO THE DISPUTANTS TO BY-PASS THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD AND THE FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE. HE SAID HE SAW NO REASON WHY THE BOARD'S FUNCTION COULD NOT BE LIMITED TO WAGES ALONE.

ECONOMIC STABILIZER ERIC JOHNSTON WAS INVITED TO TESTIFY TODAY (9 A.M.) ON THE QUESTION.

JOHNSTON ALSO PROMISED TO SIT DOWN WITH THE WAGE BOARD, SOMETIME DURING AN ALL-DAY MEETING STARTING THIS MORNING (9 A.M., EST) AND TALK OVER THE PROBLEM OF IMMEDIATE WAGE BOOSTS AND A NEW WAGE CEILING.

THE BOARD IS CONFRONTED WITH THE PROBLEM OF WHAT TO DO ABOUT A FOUR-CENT AN HOUR WAGE HIKE DUE THE CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS FOR INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY. UNDER THE UNION'S CONTRACT WITH GENERAL MOTORS, THE HIKE WAS DUE MAY 29, BUT IT REQUIRES BOARD APPROVAL FIRST.

MANY OTHER UNIONS HAVE SOMEWHAT SIMILAR "DEFERRED" INCREASES COMING UNDER CONTRACTS WHICH GRANTED ONE RAISE AT THE TIME OF SIGNING AND ONE OR MORE LATER.

THE WAGE BOARD IS ALSO CONSIDERING WHAT TO DO WITH ABOUT THE OVERALL WAGE CEILING OF TEN PER CENT ABOVE LEVELS OF JAN. 15, 1950. IT IS PLEDGED TO REVIEW THE WHOLE SITUATION BEFORE JUNE 30.

UNION LEADERS HAVE SERVED NOTICE THEY WILL ASK AN INCREASE, PROBABLY TO 14 OR 15 PER CENT ABOVE EARLY 1950 LEVELS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, MAY 31)

DC319AED

MAY 31 1951

A162WX (BOHM)

0 (WX LOCALS OUT) (150)

WASHINGTON, MAY 31-(AP)-ATOMIC SCIENTIST DAVID JOSEPH BOHM WAS ACQUITTED TODAY OF CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS CHARGES.

DISTRICT JUDGE ALEXANDER HOLTZOFF RULED THAT BOHM WAS WITHIN HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS IN REFUSING TO ANSWER QUESTIONS PUT TO HIM BY THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES. BOHM HAD CONTENDED HIS ANSWERS MIGHT INCRIMINATE HIM.

THE 33-YEAR-OLD BOHM, WHO WORKED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA'S WARTIME RADIATION LABORATORY, WAS CALLED BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE IN MAY, 1949, DURING THE GROUP'S INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED COMMUNIST INFILTRATION AT THE LABORATORY.

AMONG QUESTIONS BOHM REFUSED TO ANSWER WAS WHETHER HE KNEW STEVE NELSON, A COMMUNIST PARTY ORGANIZER; AND WHETHER DR.JOSEPH W.WEINBERG WAS A KNOWN MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

DR.WEINBERG, KNOWN AS "SCIENTIST X", HAS FIGURED IN AN ATOMIC SPYING INVESTIGATION.

BOHM'S ACQUITTAL RAISED TO 14 THE NUMBER OF PERSONS--INCLUDING WEINBERG--FREED OF CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS CHARGES. FOUR HAVE BEEN CONVICTED AND IN ONE CASE A JURY WAS UNABLE TO AGREE.

CZ1259PED

A13WX

(120)

WASHINGTON, MAY 31-(AP)-REP. KEATING (R-NY) SAYS U.S. COMMUNISTS ARE TRYING "TO SELL RED PROPAGANDA" TO THE FAMILIES OF MEN CAPTURED IN KOREA.

KEATING SAID ON A BROADCAST LAST NIGHT HE HAS LEARNED RED AGENTS ARE CONTACTING FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION AND ARRANGING FOR THEM TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THEIR IMPRISONED HUSBANDS OR SONS.

"THE MESSAGE WHICH THE HUSBAND INVARIABLE SENDS, NO DOUBT UNDER SOME FORM OF DURESS," HE CONTINUED, "URGES AMERICANS TO DO THEIR BEST TO CALL OFF THE FIGHTING, OR EXPRESSES HIS OPPOSITION TO ANY POLICY OF RESISTING COMMUNIST AGGRESSION."

HE SAID BECAUSE THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS IS BARRED FROM RED CHINA, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN AUTHENTIC PRISONER-OF-WAR INFORMATION.

AS A COUNTER MEASURE, KEATING URGED THAT THE ARMY FURNISH TO FAMILIES ALL FRAGMENTARY AND UNOFFICIAL INFORMATION "RATHER THAN FORCE THEM TO TURN TO COMMUNIST SOURCES."

DC325AED

A33WX

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, MAY 31)

(350) PMS BUDGET

GUIDED MISSILES

BY ELTON C. FAY

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 31-(AP)-THE ARMY IS HASTENING TO CATCH UP WITH THE NAVY IN GETTING GUIDED MISSILES TO KNOCK DOWN HIGH ALTITUDE, HIGH SPEED ENEMY PLANES.

IT DISCLOSED TODAY -- THROUGH ISSUANCE OF A PICTURE AND A BRIEF CAPTION -- THAT TWO COMPANIES ARE DEVELOPING JOINTLY FOR THE ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS SOME FORM OF MISSILE. THE ARMY ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWED BY SEVERAL DAYS A NAVY STATEMENT SAYING A NAVY ANTIAIRCRAFT GUIDED MISSILE ALREADY IS IN PRODUCTION.

WORKING ON THE ARMY PROJECT ARE THE BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES AND THE DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY. BEYOND THAT FACT, THE ARMY SAID ONLY THE WEAPON IS AN "ARMY SURFACE-TO-AIR GUIDED MISSILE."

HOWEVER, THE PHOTOGRAPH INDICATES THE MISSILE IS EITHER OF BOOSTER OR TWO-STAGE TYPE. IT APPEARS TO BE COMPOSED OF TWO PARTS -- THE TRUE MISSILE AND A BASE SECTION DESIGNED EITHER TO GET THE MISSILE STARTED FROM THE EARTH (A BOOSTER) OR TO CONTINUE PROPELLING IT HIGH ALOFT UNTIL THE ROCKET FUEL IS EXHAUSTED AND THE MISSILE'S OWN POWER PLANT STARTS (A TWO-STAGE DEVICE.) IN A TWO-STAGE MISSILE, THE FIRST STAGE SEPARATES AND FALLS OFF THE MISSILE AT THE INSTANT THE INITIAL FUEL SOURCE IS EXHAUSTED.

APPARENTLY TO PRODUCE BETTER HORIZONTAL FLIGHT, THE MISSILE IS EQUIPPED WITH SMALL DART-SHAPED FINS OR WINGS FORWARD AND LARGER CONTROL AND STABILIZING FINS AFT.

THE PICTURE GIVES NO CLUE AS TO ITS "HOMING" OR "TARGET-SEEKING" MECHANISM, ALTHOUGH IT MAY INCLUDE SOME SUCH GEAR IN VIEW OF ITS DESIGNATION AS A GUIDED MISSILE.

RUDIMENTARY FORMS OF GUIDED MISSILES DO NOT NECESSARILY INCLUDE THE AUTOMATIC DEVICES WHICH ENABLE THEM TO "HOME IN" ON A TARGET BY FOLLOWING TO THEIR SOURCE HEAT, SOUND OR OTHER WAVES. SOME GUIDED MISSILES ARE GUIDED VISUALLY OR BY RADAR FROM THE LAUNCHING SITE. BUT AT THE HIGH ALTITUDES OF MODERN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS -- ABOVE 20,000 FEET -- TRACKING AND STEERING A MISSILE BY GROUND CONTROL WOULD BE A DIFFICULT FEAT.

IT IS NOT CLEAR WHY THE ARMY AND NAVY NEED DIFFERENT MISSILES TO HIT THE SAME TYPE OF TARGET. ONE EXPLANATION MAY BE THAT A MISSILE LAUNCHED FROM THE COMPARATIVELY UNSTABLE PLATFORM OF A SHIP MAY REQUIRE DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS THAN ONE FIRED FROM THE FIRM, FIXED POSITION OF A LAUNCHER MOUNTED ON THE GROUND.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, MAY 31)

DC450AED

MAY 31 1951

A11WX

WASHINGTON, MAY 31-(AP)-A 13-NATION RAW MATERIALS COMMITTEE HAS ALLOTTED 3,000 TONS OF NEWSPRINT TO FRANCE TO MEET "CONDITIONS OF EXCEPTIONAL EMERGENCY," WHICH IT DID NOT EXPLAIN FURTHER.

PRESUMABLY THE NEWSPRINT WILL HELP THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT REPLY TO COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA ATTACKS BEFORE NATIONAL ELECTIONS ON JUNE 17.

ALLOCATION OF THE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN NEWSPRINT WAS RECOMMENDED BY THE PULP-PAPER COMMITTEE OF THE RAW MATERIALS CONFERENCE OF 26

30.24- 23591

WESTERN NATIONS. THERE IS A WORLD-WIDE NEWSPRINT SHORTAGE.
FRANCE WAS GIVEN PERMISSION TO BUY THE PAPER IMMEIDATELY AT NORMAL MARKET PRICES.
DC321AED

A113WX
WASHINGTON,MAY 31-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY SIGNED A $6,442,-668,000 (B) SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, MOST OF WHICH IS EARMARKED FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.
THE TOTAL IS $46,900,000 (M) BELOW THE AMOUNT MR.TRUMAN REQUESTED.
EXCEPT FOR $59,323,000 FOR THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AND $3,672,000 (M) FOR THE BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION, ALL THE MONEY GOES TO THE ARMY, THE NAVY AND THE AIR FORCE FOR IMMEDIATE PROCUREMENT OF MILITARY "HARDWARE" SUCH AS TANKS AND PLANES.
THE MILITARY MONEY SUPPLEMENTS APPROXIMATELY $42,000,000,000 PREVIOUSLY VOTED THE ARMED SERVICES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 1.
HY1040PED NM

B113
CX, WX (240)
MAY 31 1951
(NY)..WASHINGTON, MAY 31-(AP)-SEN.PAUL DOUGLAS (D-ILL) SAID TONIGHT HE DOESN'T THINK PUBLIC BUSINESS SHOULD BE TRANSACTED AT WASHINGTON COCKTAIL PARTIES.
"PUBLIC BUSINESS SHOULD TAKE PLACE ONLY IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS DURING OFFICE HOURS," HE TOLD INTERVIEWERS ON THE MUTUAL RADIO NETWORK'S "REPORTERS ROUNDUP" PROGRAM.
"IT SHOULD NOT TAKE PLACE AT COCKTAIL PARTIES.
"IT SHOULD BE AS IMPROPER TO TALK TO A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL OUT OF HOURS AS IT IS NOW IMPROPER TO TALK TO A JUDGE ABOUT A LEGAL CASE BEFORE HIM.
"I WOULD CONFINE THE COCKTAIL PARTY TO PURPOSES OF PURE SOCIABILITY. I WOULD STRIP IT OF SOME OF THE INSTITUTIONAL POWERS IT NOW HAS."
DOUGLAS SAID HE HOPES HIS NEW SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ETHICS OF CONGRESSMEN WILL GO INTO THAT SUBJECT.
HE ALSO RECOMMENDED FULL PUBLICITY ON THE PERSONALITIES BEHIND CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES AND HEARINGS.
"TH PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW WHO THE ATTORNEYS ARE, WHAT PRIVATE AND SEMI-PUBLIC INTERESTS ARE INVOLVED, WHAT THE FEES ARE, AND SHOULD HAVE FULL DISCLOSURE OF THE FINANCES INVOLVED," HE SAID.
DOUGLAS' THIRD RECOMMENDATION CALLED FOR BARRING RESIGNED GOVERNMENT EXECUTIVES FROM REPRESENTING A CLIENT BEFORE THEIR OLD AGENCY FOR AT LEAST THREE YEARS.
HE USED THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORP. AS AN EXAMPLE IN THE LATTER CASE.
DOUGLAS, WHO HAS BEEN MENTIONED AS A POSSIBLE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, SAID "I'M FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN FIRST IN 1952."
"BUT IF HE DOESN'T CHOOSE TO RUN," HE ADDED, "THEN I'M FOR GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER. HE'S THE MAN WHO CAN UNITE 85 TO 90 PER CENT OF THE PEOPLE. AND THIS IS THE TIME FOR UNITY."
MK143AED

A68DT
NIGHT LEAD MRA (200)
MACKINAC ISLAND,MICH.,MAY 31-(AP)-THE MORAL RE-ARMAMENT MOVEMENT, AN ANSWER OF THE WEST TO COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY--OPENS ITS 12-DAY WORLD ASSEMBLY HERE TOMORROW.
AN AIM OF THE 500 DELEGATES FROM 15 COUNTRIES WILL BE TO SHOW THAT DEMOCRACY IS A BETTER WAY OF LIFE THAN TOTALITARIAN COMMUNISM. THEY WILL MEET IN THE PEACEFUL HALLS OF THE ISLAND'S STATELY GRAND HOTEL.
DELEGATES WILL INCLUDE THE MEEK AND THE MIGHTY--THE HEADS OF GOVERNMENT AND HUMBLE WORKERS IN THE FIELD. THEY WILL EXCHANGE IDEAS ON HOW POSITIVE STEPS CAN BE TAKEN TO COMBAT THE IDEOLOGY OF COMMUNISM.
MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES WILL FLY UP FROM WASHINGTON. SOPHOCLES VENIZELOS, PRIME MINISTER OF GREECE, ALSO HOPES TO ATTEND. GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES ARE EXPECTED.
OTHERS AWAITED INCLUDE AUGUST SAVSTROM, SPEAKER OF THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE SWEDISH LEGISLATURE; KRISHNA PRASADA, DIRECTOR OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS FOR INDIA; AND MRS.B.H.OON, MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF MALAYA.
THEY WERE INVITED BY LEADERS OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS AS "A DEMONSTRATION OF UNITED STRENGTH IN THE FIELD OF INSPIRED MORAL LEADERSHIP."
DR.FRANK BUCHMAN, FOUNDER OF THE OXFORD GROUP WHICH LED TO THE MRA MOVEMENT, WILL PRESIDE AT MANY OF THE SESSIONS OF THE DELEGATES. HE WILL BE 74 YEARS OLD ON JUNE 4.
BZ701PES NM

A72WX
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12 NOON, EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, MAY 31)
MAY 31 1951
(460)}
FINLETTER
(ADVANCE)...(WX)...MINNEAPOLIS, MAY 31-(AO-MOST OF THE U.S. AIR FORCE'S TACTICAL UNITS, NOW NUMBERING MORE THAN 50 GROUPS, WIL AVAILABLE TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY DEFENSE FORCE, SECRETARY THOMAS K. FINLETTER SAID TODAY.
IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT A CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING HERE, THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE ALSO:
1. EXPRESSED OPPOSITION TO ANY IDEA OF "FRITTERING AWAY" PARTS OF THE STRATEGIC BOMBER FORCE IN EXTENSION OF THE KOREAN WAR TO CHINA--A POSITION ALSO EXPRESSED BY THE AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF, GEN. HOYT VANDENBERG, I HIS RECENT TESTIMONY TO SENATORS INVESTIGATING GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S OUSTER.
2. SAID THAT DESPITE PROGRESS IN BUILDING A LONG-RANGE BOMBER FORCE AROUND THE B-36 AND STILL NEWER TYPES OF INTERNTENTAL HEAVY BOMBERS THE U.S. MUST CONTINUE TO HAVE OVEESEAD BASES FOR STRATEGIC ATTACK WITH ITS MEDIUM BOMBERS.
3. SAID "WE ARE MAKING SUBSTANSTIAL ADVANCES IN THE FILE OF GUIDED MISSLES AND OTHER METHODS OF IMPROVING OUR AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM" BUT U.S. AIR DEFENSE NOW AND "FOR THE FUTURE INSOFAR AS WE CAN PREDICT WITH REASONABLE CERTAINTY, IS INCAPABLE BY ITSELF OF GUARANTEEING US IMMUNITY FROM ENEMY ATOMIC ATTACK."
4. WARNED THAT "UNLESS OUR ESTIMATES ARE INCORRECT, THE COMMUNISTS HAVE A VERY SUBSTANTIAL TACTICAL AIR FORCE" BEING CONVERTED FROM OLD PISTON-ENGINED PLANES TO JETS.)
(A TACTICAL AIR FORCE IS COMPOSED OF LIGHT BOMBERS AND FIGHER-BOMBERS, USED TO GIVE SUPPORT TO GROUND FORCES AND TO ATTACK TARGETS CLOSE TO THE BATTLEFRONT. IT DOES NOT INCLUDE THE INTERCEPTOR FIGHTER PLANES OF THE AIR FEDEFENSE COMMAND NOR THE MEDIUM AND HEAVY BMBERS OF THE STRTEGIC AIR COMMAND, ALTHOUGH SUCH PLANES ARE SOMETIMES USED ON SPECIAL TACTICAL MISSIONS.)
"WHEN WE ARE TALKING OF TACTICAL AIR," FINLETTER SAID, "WE ARE TALKING ABOUT THE BATTLE OF EUROPE, BECAUSE OUR PRESNET PLANS CONTEMPLA THAT MOST OF THE AIR FORCE'S TACTICAL AIR WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC DEFENSE FORCE, UNDER THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY.
"SOME TACTICAL PLANES MAY BE USED, EVEN AFTER THE KOREAN WAR IS OVER FOR A WHILE IN OCCUPATION OR STATIONMENT IN JAPAN. BUT THE BULK WILL BE EARMARKED FOR THE NORTH ATLANTIC AREA."
FINLETTER DID NOT MENTION MACARTHUR BY NAME BUT HE SPOKE OF "VARIOUS PROOSALS
FOR SOMETHING LESS THA ALL-OUT WAR AGAINST CHINA." (MACARTHUR'S RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDED BOMBING OF RED BASES IN MANCHURIA.)
"I SUGGEST EXTREME CAUTION BE USED IN EXAMINGING THESE PROPOSALS," FINLETTER SAID. "IN THE FIRST PLACE. WE MUST NOT BE MISLED BY THE

IDEA THAT WE CAN GO JUST A LITTLE BIT FURTHER AND STOP EXACTLY WHERE WE WANT TO.

"IF YOU EXTEND A WAR YOU ARE APT TO REALLY EXTEND IT AND TO EXTEND IT FAR BEYOND WHERE YOU MAY WANT TO GO. THINGS OFTEN JUST GET OUT OF CONTROL."

HE ASSERTED ALSO THAT IT WOULD BE A GREAT MISTAKE "TO PERMIT NIBBLING AT THE STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND" EVEN FOR USE IN THE FAR EAST UNLESS COMPELLED TO DO SO. FINLETTER SAID:

"THS, I BELIEVE, IS THE ONE COMMAND ABOVE ALL THAT MUST BE KEPT AS A UNIT AND MUST NOT HEAVE ITS RESOURCES FRITTERED AWY IN SECONDARY OPERATIONS. IT MUST AT ALL TIMES BE A FORCE-IN-BEING, READY TO GO AS A UNIT THE MOMENT ANY ENEMY SHOULD TAKE IT INTO HIS HEAD TO ATTACK US OR THE FREE SOCIETY OF WHICH WE ARE A PART. ANY WEAKENING OF THE STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND BY THIS OR OTHER MEANS IS AN INIVATION TO ATTACK, AND A MOST UNWISE COURSE.Z

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12 NOO EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, THURSDDAY, JAY 31)

SU752AED

MAY 31 1951

A106

KX

(200)

HOLLYWOOD, MAY 31-(AP)-ACTRESS ANNE REVERE, WHO REFUSED TO TELL HOUSE PROBERS WHETHER SHE HAD EVER BEEN A COMMUNIST, SAID TODAY SHE QUIT AS A DIRECTOR OF THE SCREEN GUILD BECAUSE:

"THE PRODUCERS HAVE IN EFFECT DECREED THAT THOSE WHO STAND UPON THE FIFTH AMENDMENT SHALL FORFEIT THEIR RIGHTS TO WORK IN THE INDUSTRY."

HER RESIGNATION WAS ACCEPTED EARLIER THIS WEEK. SHE WAS REPLACED BY LYLE TALBOT.

THE ACADEMY OSCAR WINNER'S STATEMENT, RELEASED TODAY THROUGH VARIETY, MOVIE TRADE PUBLICATION, REFERRED TO HER APPEARANCE APRIL 17 BEFORE THE HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE, AND SAID IN PART:

"THE (GUILD) BOARD WAS INTERESTED IN KNOWING WHY I HAD STOOD UPON THE FIFTH AMENDMENT ALTHOUGH I HAD SIGNED A NON-COMMUNIST AFFIDAVIT IN 1948. MY REPLY WAS AS FOLLOWS: 'I AM NOT NOW A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY NOR WAS I IN 1948. I SHOULD HAVE PREFERRED SO TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE AND ALSO TO TESTIFY THAT I HAD NEVER HELD A PARTY CARD WHICH THEY ALLEGED TO BE MINE AND WHICH HAD BEEN SO CARELESSLY CONCOTED AS TO CARRY AN INCORRECT ADDRESS."

SHE WAS SHOWN SUCH A CARD BY A HOUSE COMMITTEE COUNSEL, AND AFTER EXAMINING IT WITH HER ATTORNEY GAVE A SMALL LAUGH.

MISS REVERE SAID SHE REFUSED TO TESTIFY BECAUSE SHE KNEW THE COMMITTEE WOULD "INSIST ON MY NAMING NAMES." SHE SAID SHE COULD NOT DO THIS BECAUSE "I KNOW NO COMMUNISTS TODAY AS SUCH," AND "THOSE I MAY HAVE HITHERTO KNOWN OR SUSPECTED AS COMMUNISTS HAVE NEVER TO BE KNOWLEDGE BEEN GUILTY OF ANY DISLOYAL, SUBVERSIVE OR UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES."

THE FIFTH AMENDMENT TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION GUARANTEES THAT NO ONE SHALL BE REQUIRED TO TESTIFY AGAINST HIMSELF.

JO621PCS

B48KX

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 31-(AP)-THE PEIPING RADIO TODAY BROADCAST THE NAMES OF ELEVEN AMERICANS IT SAID WERE PRISONERS OF WAR IN KOREA.

THE COMMUNIST BROADCAST, HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, INCLUDED THESE NAMES:

PVT.FRED BROWN, 44071125 (NO ADDRESS); HAROLD WEBB (NO RANK, NUMBER OR ADDRESS GIVEN); PFC ROBERT W.FLETCHER, RA-16328683 TO MRS. MAE WOODSON, 438 CHIDISTER ST., YPSILANTI, MICH.

CPL.PETER J.GUIDAY, 38224086 TO MRS.REGIANA POYDRAS, 509 S. WASHINGTON ST., LAFAYETTE, LA.; PFC WILBER R.GIBSON R-46066185, TO MRS.MALISSA GIBSON, 3726 MCDOUGLAS ST., DETROIT, 7, MICH; CPL.SPEARKS T.JOHNSON, RA-35667815 TO ELISHA G.JOHNSON, 1423 S. HIGH ST., PARIS, KY.; LINTON J.DARTEZ, RA-38224652, TO MISS ELVA CHEVALLIER, 707 W. FRANKLIN ST., OPELOUSAS, LA.

FR622PCS

A119KX

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 31-(AP)-THE PEIPING RADIO SAID TODAY A CHINESE COMMUNIST DELEGATION BACK FROM THE KOREA FRON REPORTED "MORE PLANES, TANKS, GUNS, ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS, ANTITANK GUNS, TRUCKS AND CARS" WERE NEEDED.

THE BROADCAST WAS SOMEWHAT UNUSUAL, SINCE THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS DO NOT ORDINARILY ADVERTISE THEIR WEAKNESSES. THE BROADCAST WAS IN ENGLISH. WHEN PEIPING BROADCASTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION IT OF COURSE USES THE CHINESE LANGUAGE. ENGLISH BROADCASTS ARE FOR THE WORLD.

RUSSIA HAS BEEN PROVIDING THE BULK OF THE SUPPLIES FOR THE COMMUNIST ARMIES IN KOREA. THIS COULD BE A SLY WAY OF NEEDLING RUSSIA FOR NOT SENDING MORE.

THE BROADCAST WAS MONITORED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

FR9PCS

343 (200)

BINGHAMTON, N.Y., MAY 31-(AP)-VICE PRESIDENT ALBEN W.BARKLEY SAYS THAT THE UNITED STATES "MAY BE ABLE TO AVOID WORLD WAR 3," IF IT "CAN STOP AGGRESSION IN KOREA."

AND, BARKLEY ADDS THAT HE AGREES WITH GEN.HOYT S.VANDENBERG, AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF, THAT A GREATLY INCREASED AIR FORCE MAY BE THE INSTRUMENT FOR PRESERVING WORLD PEACE. VANDENBERG GAVE THAT OPINION WHEN TESTIFYING BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEES INVESTIGATING THE FIRING OF GEN.DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR.

BARKLEY SAID YESTERDAY THAT THE U.S. WAS BUILDING AN AIR FORCE POWERFUL ENOUGH TO WIN ANOTHER WORLD WAR, IF THE CONFLICT SHOULD BE FORCED UPON THE NATION.

BARKLEY SPOKE AT THE DEDICATION OF BROOME COUNTY'S $4,000,000 AIRPORT AT MT.ETTRICK, ABOUT 10 MILES NORTHWEST OF HERE.

CHARLES F.KETTERING, DIRECTOR AND RESEARCH CONSULTANT FOR GENERAL MOTORS CORP., AND CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL INVENTORS COUNCIL AND THE NATIONAL PATENTS PLANNING COMMISSION, ALSO ADDRESSED THE CROWD, WHICH WAS ESTIMATED AT 50,000.

BARKLEY SAID THE WRIGHT BROTHERS, WHO BUILT THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL AIRPLANE, HAD HOPED AIRCRAFT WOULD BE USED AS "MESSENGERS OF KNOWLEDGE AND HARBINGERS OF PEACE, NOT FOR DESTRUCTION."

HOWEVER, "IT SOMETIMES BECOMES NECESSARY TO DESTROY IN ORDER TO PRESERVE LIBERTY AND DEMOCRACY," THE VICE-PRESIDENT ADDED.

KETTERING ALSO CALLED FOR THE NATION TO RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF KNOWLEDGE, AND EFFICIENCY.

MAY 31 1951

KETTERING ALSO CALLED FOR THE NATION TO RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF INDIVIDUAL KNOWLEDGE, AND EFFICIENCY.

MD747AED

A114

SECOND NIGHT LEAD PRICE WAR (180)

NEW YORK, MAY 31-(AP)-MACY'S AND GIMBEL'S LOCKED AGAIN IN A RED-HOT PRICE-CUTTING WAR TODAY, DRAWING OTHER BIG NEW YORK STORES ALONG IN THE PENNY-FOR-PENNY BATTLE.

PRICES ON SOME NATIONALLY ADVERTISED GOODS TUMBLED AS MUCH AS 40 PER CENT.

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF GLEEFUL SHOPPERS--MOSTLY WOMEN--SURGED WILDLY THROUGH BARGAIN BASEMENTS LIKE A SUBWAY CROWD IN THE RUSH HOUR. SOME WAVED MONEY IN THEIR HANDS.

JITTERY RETAILERS ACROSS THE NATION WATCHED FOR ANY SIGN THAT THE WILD PRICE CUTTING MIGHT SPREAD. THEY FOUND NONE, SO FAR.

PRICE TAGS WERE MARKED DOWN AGAIN AND AGAIN. GIMBEL'S DISCARDED PEN AND INK AND CRUDELY RECORDED TUMBLING PRICES IN CHARCOAL TO GAIN SPEED.

TELETYPES FLASHED THE DOWNTOWN PRICES TO BRANCH STORES IN THE

'BRONX. THERE THEY WERE CALLED OUT LIKE STOCK QUOTATIONS. THEN THE BRANCHES SLASHED THEIR OWN PRICES IN LINE WITH THE PARENT STORES.
THE MAD BUYERS' PARADISE CONTINUED RIGHT UP TO 8 P.M. (EST)--THE THURSDAY NIGHT CLOSING TIME IN MOST OF THE BIG DEPARTMENT STORES.
SO EFFICIENTLY WERE THE BIG STORES GEARED FOR THE WAR THAT THEIR PRICES NEVER WERE MORE THAN A FEW CENTS APART DURING THE DAY, ALTHOUGH SOME ARTICLES WERE REDUCED HALF A DOZEN TIMES.

SMALL ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, SUMMER WEIGHT SUITS, COSMETIC ITEMS, EST-SELLING NOVELS, SHEETS, PILLOW CASES, NYLON HOSE AND GIRDLES WERE MONG ITEMS SUBJECTED TO PRICE CUTS.
PRICES TUMBLED SO FAST THAT IN MANY CASES SALES PERSONNEL HAD O CHECK THE LATEST QUOTATION BEFORE EACH SALE.
HOUSEWARES DEPARTMENTS ESPECIALLY WERE CRAMMED WITH CUSTOMERS. T WAS "CHRISTMAS AND MORE," ONE HARRIED FLOOR OFFICIAL SAID.
IN MACY'S BASEMENT, AREAS WERE ROPED OFF AND PATRONS WERE ERDED INTO WAITING LINES TO BUY APPLIANCES. ONE-WAY TRAFFIC WAS ET UP TO PREVENT FURTHER CONFUSION.
AT TIMES AS MANY AS 100 PERSONS WERE WAITING TO HAND THEIR MONEY O AN ORDER-TAKER. THE PURCHASED ARTICLES WERE TO BE DELIVERED.
HERE ARE SOME REDUCTIONS FROM MONDAY'S PRICES THAT DREW CROWDS 'ODAY:
LEWYT VACUUM CLEANER, DOWN TO $62.39 FROM $89.95; MIXMASTER, 'O $29.64 FROM $46.50; TOASTMASTER, TO $14.72 FROM $23.00; PALM BEACH IEN'S SUITS, TO $19.38 FROM $29.95; SPRINGWEAVE SUITS, TO $30.17 'ROM $49.50.
"THESE CUTS ARE LONG OVERDUE," ONE CUSTOMER SAID. "THIS CROWD SHOWS THAT IF YOU GIVE PEOPLE THE RIGHT PRICE, THEY'LL COME OUT AND BUY."
MACY'S STARTED THE PRICE WAR TUESDAY, REDUCING NEARLY 6,000 ITEMS FORMERLY PRICE-FIXED UNDER SO-CALLED "FAIR TRADE" LAWS. ITS ACTION FOLLOWED A UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT RULING THAT STORES WHICH DID NOT SIGN FAIR TRADE AGREEMENTS COULDN'T BE REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN RETAIL PRICES SET BY MANUFACTURERS.

MAY 31 1951

A26
COMPETITORS WHO ASSERT THAT "NOBODY UNDERSELLS US" MET OR UNDERCUT THE NEW PRICES, AND THE SCRAMBLE WAS ON. AS FAST AS PRICES IN ONE STORE WERE REPORTED TO OTHERS, NEW CUTS WERE PUT IN EFFECT.
WHERE WILL IT END?
TRADE SOURCES SAID PRICES OF SOME ITEMS ALREADY HAVE REACHED PERILOUSLY CLOSE TO DEALERS' COST LEVELS. ONE DEALER POINTED OUT THAT "IF THIS THING GETS OUT OF HAND, IT'S LIKE A PIT WITH NO BOTTOM."
THUS FAR, RETAILERS ELSEWHERE ACROSS THE NATION APPARENTLY REGARD THE WAR AS A NEW YORK PHENOMENON. FEW WERE INCLINED TO START A SIMILAR PRICE TOBOGGAN IN THEIR CITIES, NOT EVEN IN NEW ORLEANS, WHICH WAS THE ORIGINAL BATTLEGROUND IN THE "FAIR TRADE" FIGHT THAT LED TO THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.
OBVIOUSLY, A HALT IN THE LOCAL PRICE WAR IS DUE SOMETIME. IF ARTICLES SHOULD BE SOLD AT A LOSS, SUCH A DEFICIT COULD NOT BE CONTINUED INDEFINITELY.
MACY'S, WORLD'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE WHICH SAYS ITS POLICY IS TO SELL FOR CASH AT 6 PER CENT LESS THAN CHARGE-ACCOUNT COMPETITION, SAID THIS DIDMMOOCTKMKAVTMOOVCMM

TO SELL FOR CASH AT 6 PER CENT LESS THAN CHARGE-ACCOUNT COMPETITION, SAID THIS DID NOT APPLY TO SALES BELOW COST.
ONE TRADE GUESS AT THE FINAL LEVELING-OFF POINT IN THE PRICE WAR WAS THAT IT WOULD BE FROM 8 TO 15 PER CENT BELOW THE FORMER FIXED-PRICE LEVELS. FOR MANY ARTICLES, THIS WOULD BE WELL ABOVE TODAY'S SELLING PRICES.
BUT THIS DIDN'T WORRY THE SHOPPERS WHO JAMMED THREE-DEEP ABOUT MANY SALES COUNTERS TODAY. THEY WERE GRABBING FOR THE LOWER PRICES CURRENTLY IN EVIDENCE.
"I JUST CAME DOWN TO LOOK AROUND," SAID ONE GIRL. "BUT I'M GOING TO BUY A MIXER."
"IT'S WONDERFUL," SAID A WOMAN CUSTOMER. "IT'S GOOD FOR US AND GOOD FOR BUSINESS BECAUSE THEY'LL UNLOAD A LOT OF MERCHANDISE THAT'S BEEN SITTING AROUND THE SHELVES."
THIS POINTS UP ONE SITUATION THAT SOME TRADE SOURCES SAID COULD SET OFF PRICE CUTTING IN OTHER BIG RETAIL CENTERS. MANY STORES ARE REPORTED HOLDING HEAVY INVENTORIES OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES. AND BUYING RECENTLY HAS NOT BEEN BRISK IN MANY LINES.

A27
BUSINESS IN HOUSEWIARES, FOR EXAMPLE, HAS BEEN REPORTED DULL IN RECENT WEEKS. BUT IT CAME TO LIFE WITH A BANG HERE TODAY UNDER THE IMPETUS OF PRICE CUTS.
ALTHOUGH THE PRICE WAR CENTERED AROUND THE 34TH STREET AREA WHERE MACY'S AND ITS BIG COMPETITOR, GIMBEL BROTHERS, HAVE THEIR PRINCIPAL STORES, OTHER LARGE STORES WERE MEETING THE NEW PRICES.
AMONG THEM WERE BLOOMINGDALE'S, A BIT FARTHER UPTOWN, AND ABRAHAM & STRAUS, ACROSS THE RIVER IN BROOKLYN.
IT WAS STILL A LIMITED WAR HERE TODAY. THE FORMER PRICE-FIXED MERCHANDISE ON WHICH NEARLY ALL THE SHOOTING CENTERED REPRESENTS ONLY A SMALL PORTION OF THE TOTAL STOCKS OF ANY STORE. BUT THE PRICE COMPETITION SPREAD OUTSIDE THAT LIMITED FIELD; NYLON HOSE WAS AN EXAMPLE OF AN ITEM WHICH HAD NOT BEEN PRICE-FIXED, BUT WHICH DREW PRICE-CUTTING TODAY.
SEVERAL OF THE STORES ENLARGED THEIR SALES STAFFS FOR THE BIG PRICE COMPETITION. AND STAFFS OF COMPARISON SHOPPERS, THE "SCOUTS" IN A PRICE WAR, ALSO WERE EXPECTED.
THESE SHOPPERS, HIRED BY ONE STORE, WATCH PRICE TRENDS IN OTHER STORES AND REPORT ANY CHANGE SO THAT THEIR EMPLOYER CAN MATCH IT.
ALTHOUGH LARGE CROWDS OF CUSTOMERS APPEARED AT THE STORES DURING THE MORNING, THERE WAS NO GREAT OPENING-HOUR RUSH.
SOME PATRONS APPARENTLY FIGURED THAT WITH PRICES DROPPING ALMOST HOURLY, A LATE COMER COULD FIND A BETTER BARGAIN THAN THE EARLY BIRD. AND THE STORES REMAINED OPEN UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK DAYLIGHT TIME TONIGHT.
BUT THERE WERE MANY WHO RUSHED TO BUY FOR FEAR STOCKS OF THE DESIRED ARTICLES WOULD BE EXHAUSTED DURING THE DAY.
A81 LS-RW542PED
NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR
NEW YORK, MAY 31-(AP)-A NAVY TRANSPORT DOCKED TODAY WITH GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S WORLDLY GOODS ABOARD--ALL 49 TONS OF THEM.
INCLUDED WERE THREE AUTOMOBILES AND 43 PIECES OF LUGGAGE, LEFT BEHIND IN TOKYO WHEN THE OUSTED FAR EASTERN COMMANDER FLEW HOME A FEW WEEKS AGO.
BD902PED MAY 31 1951

A153
(160)
NEW YORK, MAY 31-(AP)-GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S WORLDLY GOODS CAUGHT UP WITH HIM TODAY--49 TONS OF THEM, INCLUDING THREE PRIVATE AUTOMOBILES.
ALSO ABOARD THE NAVAL TRANSPORT C.C.BALLOU, WHICH DOCKED AT THE BROOKLYN ARMY BASE, WERE 43 PIECES OF BAGGAGE BELONGING TO THE MACARTHURS.

THE BALLOU, ARRIVING FROM TOKYO, ALSO CARRIED THE PRIVATE TUTOR OF MACARTHUR'S SON ARTHUR, ENGLISH-BORN MRS.PHYLLIS GIBBONS, FOUR MEMBERS OF MACARTHUR'S TOKYO HONOR GUARD, AND FOUR DOGS BELONGING TO MACARTHUR AND HIS STAFF.

MRS.GIBBONS WAS MET AT THE PIER BY MRS.MACARTHUR AND 13-YEAR-OLD ARTHUR. ALL RETURNED TO THE WALDORF-ASTORIA WHERE MRS.GIBBONS WILL STAY TEMPORARILY.

THE FOUR HONOR GUARD SOLDIERS WERE: SGT.PAUL DORSEY OF DALLAS, TEX., THE GENERAL'S BAKER FOR FOUR YEARS; SGT.ANTHONY H.RICKERT, ALBANY, N.Y.; WARRANT OFFICER GEORGE YONT, FRESNO, CALIF., AND WARRANT OFFICER LIONEL E.MARTIN, A NEW JERSEY RESIDENT.

P1233PED

A159

NEW YORK, MAY 31-(AP)-GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TODAY PRAISED HIS CHIEF PERSONAL ADVISER, MAJ.GEN.COURTNEY WHITNEY, ON THE OCCASION OF WHITNEY'S RETIREMENT FROM THE ARMY.

"HE HAS SERVED WITH THE GREATEST DISTINCTION AND HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR CAUSE HAVE BEEN UNSURPASSED," A STATEMENT ISSUED BY GEN.MACARTHUR SAID.

WHITNEY RETIRES WITH THE PERMANENT RANK OF MAJOR GENERAL UNDER A LAW ALLOWING RETIREMENT AFTER 20 YEARS OF SERVICE WITH REDUCED BENEFITS. HIS RETIREMENT PAY WILL BE $5,557 A YEAR.

A LAWYER, WHITNEY HAS NOT INDICATED WHAT HE WOULD DO AFTER RETIREMENT EXCEPT TO SAY THAT HE WILL REMAIN AS ADVISER TO THE DEPOSED PACIFIC COMMANDER AS LONG AS HE IS NEEDED.

MAY 31 1951

P1249PED

A21

NEW YORK, MAY 31-(AP)-DAVID BEN-GURION, PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL, SAILED FOR HOME TODAY AFTER TELLING REPORTERS THAT THE UNITED NATIONS COULD, IF IT WOULD, STOP HIS COUNTRY'S CONFLICT WITH SYRIA.

BEFORE BEN-GURION BOARDED THE BRITISH LINER, QUEEN MARY, HE HELD A NEWS CONFERENCE AT WHICH HE SAID THE CONFLICT WOULD STOP IF THE U.N. WOULD "WATCH OVER DISAGREEMENTS ON THE ARMISTICE" BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SYRIA.

"WE ARE READY ANY DAY FOR PEACE WITH THE ARABS," HE SAID. "PEACE WILL COME WHEN THE ARABS REALIZE ISRAEL CAN BE ECONOMICALLY INDEPENDENT AS WELL AS STRONG MILITARILY AND POLITICALLY."

BD708PED

A39 (180)

NIGHT LEAD U. N.-KOREA

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 31-(AP)-AN AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER SAID TODAY THERE WERE BETWEEN 60 AND 70 RUSSIAN ARMY OBSERVERS WITH NORTH KOREAN FORCES WHEN THE KOREAN WAR BEGAN LAST YEAR AND THAT THEY WERE WITHDRAWN BY THE RUSSIANS IN OCTOBER.

THE OFFICER, COL. EDWARD R. OTT, A SPECIALIST ON KOREA ATTACHED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT AS AN ADVISOR, GAVE THESE FIGURES AT A NEWS CONFERENCE CALLED BY THE U. S. DELEGATION. THE DELEGATION MADE PUBLIC A LETTER FROM U. S. DELEGATE ERNEST A. GROSS TO THE U.N. PRESENTING WHAT THE U. S. CALLED "CONCLUSIVE PROOF" OF THE AUTHENTICITY OF TWO DOCUMENTS SHOWING THE NORTH KOREANS STARTED THE KOREAN WAR UNDER A CAREFULLY-PREPARED PLAN.

PORTER MCKEEVER, INFORMATION OFFICER OF THE DELEGATION, SAID THE DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE U. N. ON MAY 2 AND DENOUNCED BY THE NORTH KOREANS AS FORGERIES WERE CAPTURED. HE ADDED THAT THE ARMY IS CAPTURING A LOT OF SIMILAR MATERIAL AND IT IS BEING EXAMINED THOROUGHLY.

THE NORTH KOREANS SAID IN A STATEMENT TO THE U. N. THAT THE DOCUMENTS WERE FORGED.

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UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., MAY 31-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES TODAY SENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS WHAT IT CALLED "CONCLUSIVE PROOF" AS TO THE AUTHENTICITY OF TWO DOCUMENTS SHOWING THE NORTH KOREANS STARTED THE KOREAN CONFLICT ACCORDING TO A CAREFULLY PREPARED PLAN.

THE EVIDENCE WAS SUBMITTED BY ERNEST A.GROSS, DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE U.S. DELEGATION, IN REPLY TO NORTH KOREAN CHARGES THAT THE DOCUMENTS CIRCULATED HERE EARLIER THIS MONTH BY THE UNITED STATES WERE FORGERIES

THE TWO MAJOR POINTS OFFERED BY THE NORTH KOREANS TO PROVE THE ALLEGED FORGERY WERE THAT THE DOCUMENTS USED JAPANESE PLACE NAMES INSTEAD OF KOREAN NAMES AND THAT THEY REFERRED TO THE "NORTH KOREAN ARMY INSTEAD OF THE "KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY."

GROSS SENT THE SECURITY COUNCIL AN ANALYSIS OF THE NORTH KOREAN CHARGES, EXPLAINING THAT THE USE OF THE PHRASE NORTH KOREAN ARMY WAS DUE TO AN INCORRECT TRANSLATION. THE USE OF JAPANESE PLACE NAMES, HE SAID, ACTUALLY OCCURRED IN ONE OF THE CAPTURED DOCUMENTS, WHICH HAD BEEN TRANSLATED IN RUSSIAN.

COL.EDWARD R. OTT, U.S. INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE DOCUMENT HAD BEEN TRANSLATED FOR USE BY A SOVIET MILITARY ADVISER OR OBSERVER WITH THE NORTH KOREAN FOURTH DIVISION. RUSSIAN MAPS, HE SAID, USED JAPANESE PLACE NAMES.

GROSS ALSO MADE AVAILABLE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF THE DOCUMENTS. ONE WAS AN ATTACK PLAN FOR THE FOURTH DIVISION AND THE OTHER WAS A RECONNAISSANCE ORDER.

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END MAY 31, 1951